ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LI, No. 13. December 28, 1911

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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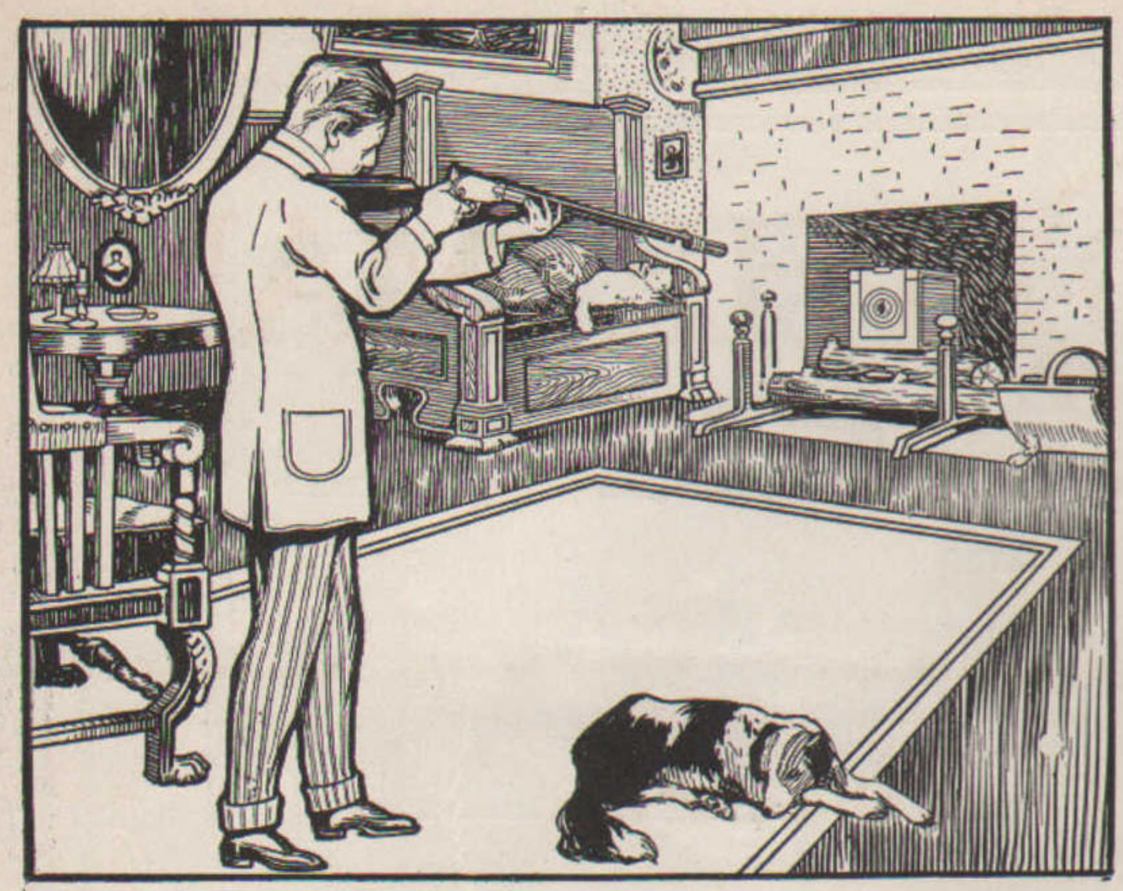

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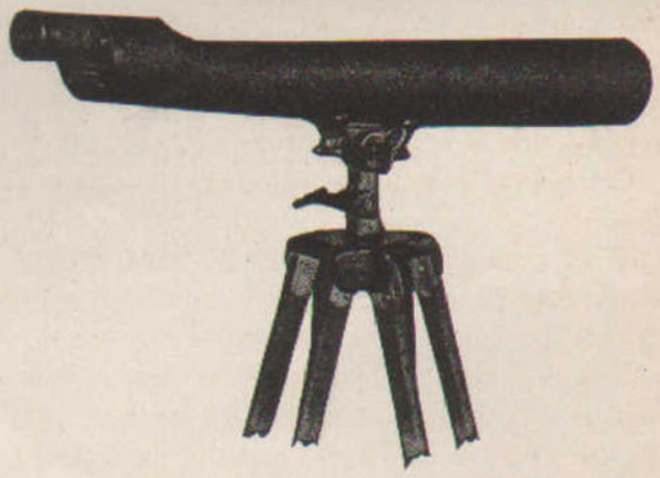

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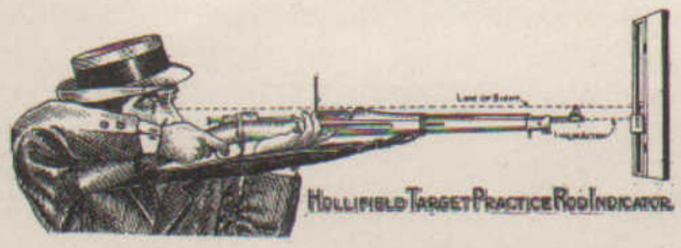

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 13. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 28, 1911. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Keeping the Wolf From the Bore.

By Edward C. Crossman.

FROM the cleaning standpoint I own one ideal gun. After firing it, whether the rounds number one or a thousand, its user does not have to trot out the following: 1 bottle ammonia dichromate, 1 bottle concentrated ammonia, 1 bottle ammonia carbonate, 1 bottle ammonia persulphate, 1 bale rags, 1 cleaning brush, 1 steel rod, 1 bottle No. 9, 1 short piece rubber tubing, 1 pint elbow grease, 1 quart naughty words.

Nay, nay. He digs out the can of 3-in-1, turns up the loading plug, inserts the nozzle of the can, squeezes the sides of the aforesaid can, turns down the loading plug and pulls the trigger once. Then the gun is set away with full assurance that it won't have the red wolf gnawing at its bore inside of a day. Yes, the rifle is accurate, even after this scandalous neglect, accurate even in spite of using compressed California climate for its propelling power, when by all the reports of our loving friends this same climate is possessed of more than the ordinary number of heat units, and is provocative of the utmost inaccuracy.

It is to weep that our service gun hasn't the good points of this blawsted Britisher, a target air rifle of a class never approached in this country. To be sure, prejudiced as I am, I must concede in the service rifle, a slightly greater striking power and a greater speed of fire. Likewise, as an adjunct to physical culture exercises the service rifle is a mile ahead.

Considerable experience in the National Guard leads me to believe that one of the most difficult problems that confront the officers is that of compelling the men to take *proper* care of their rifles. In some organizations a man is specially appointed for the purpose of caring for them. Then the rifles are usually in good shape. The procedure is somewhat reprehensible however, in that the National Guardsman is merely in a Government training school during his service and the care of the rifle is necessarily part of the course.

From my own experience and from what I learn from an army officer who has done much inspecting among the Guard organizations, if the uniforms and belts and canteens and blankets were as far below the new standard as the rifles themseles, the most of the organizations would have to leave the service. Uncle Sam's inspecting officers are to blame for this to some extent. The writer inspected the rifles of a certain company before the arrival of the regular army officer detailed for the annual looking over of the Guardsmen. Nearly every rifle in the lot was deeply pitted in the three or four inches next the muzzle. The reason—metal fouling had accumulated, the persistent scrubbing, even of the most willing of the men, had failed to remove it in the absence of suitable ammonia dope, and the steel had merrily corroded below the copper. With the copper finally taken out by the application of the tardy ammonia, the holes were left. There were about forty rifles out of the sixty on hand that I would not have carried across the street for them.

Cometh the inspector, with privates attired in faultlessly kept uniforms to wait upon his pleasure. He scrupulously dug the bolt out of every rifle and peered earnestly through—from the breech. The view was that of a nicely polished barrel—muzzle end was two feet away. I would hate to say what the mark was he handed the guns of that company. Still more would I hesitate to say what my own marking would have been. It requires egotism of a high order to set one's opinions up against those of a professional soldier. I reserve the right to think them anyhow.

The situation in the Guard seems to simmer down to the point where, if a company is without a man who takes enough interest in shooting to keep thoroughly up to date, who understands the use and preparation of ammonia dope, and most of all, who appreciates the importance of that nine-saving stitch, then the rifles of that organization go to the devil through the pure ignorance of their users.

The ignorance is not to be marveled at when our experts do not know what happens when a barrel refuses to stay clean and "sweats out" after a thorough application of solvent and still more important elbow grease. The expert knows through bitter experience that if he does not get after that rifle about two days after its first cleaning, he won't have much of a gun to brag about at the end of the year. The ordinary well-intentioned private sees no reason why a clean bright barrel, well scrubbed with the most approved nitro-cleaner, should not remain so. We have yet to see the man who can explain to him *why* it does not.

The behavior of a rifle barrel after use with dense nitro powder is a deep dark mystery. Seeing the effects, and knowing what produces them and how they are produced, is the difference between seeing the magician fling a pack of cards out over the theatre and bring them back to his hand, and explaining just how it is done.

The barrel of our service rifle, after it is fired several thousand times with bullets coated with graphite, is in a pretty high state of polish—or should be. Just how the polish compares with that of a razor-blade or a knife, we don't know. Surely the surface of a lapped out and graphite-polished barrel bore cannot be termed rough.

Now a razor-blade or a knife in Southern California at least can be left unprotected and will not rust. Yet one can clean a rifle barrel never so carefully until it is chemically free from anything but steel—and it will rust on the least provocation. Your own experience will bear out this statement.

Now why does one piece of steel rust at the least opportunity and the other, with approximately the same degree of polish, stay bright and clean?

The wiseacres tell us that the pores of the steel fill up with the nitro residue and despite the most careful cleaning, the residue "sweats out" later on. The average man, familiar with steel, will look with doubtful eye on the "pore" theory so far as the "pores" filling with powder residue is concerned. The "pores" of steel of the class of our service barrel at least, hardly come in the bounds of practical politics.

Let's look abroad for the opinion of other riflemen.

The English riflemen were a long way ahead of us in experience with nitro powders. They beat us to the metal fouling problem and its solution and were using a copper solvent in their rifles—"K. N. S."—long before we were up against the phenomenon. Now while we don't need to ascribe omniscience in rifle shooting to the English, nor yet to believe all we read, it might be interesting to take the latest English opinion on the fouling of a rifle barrel.

Their last copy of the British Text Book of Small Arms, gotten out for the benefit of the English army officers, says on the subject, "The tendency of rifle and gun barrels to become rusty after firing nitro-powders was at one time ascribed to the presence of nitrogen oxide in the explosive gases, and special oils containing alkali were recommended for cleaning the barrels. It is now understood that this tendency is due to another cause, i.e., *the fact that the very high temperature of the gases of explosion affects the surface of the bore and renders it more susceptible to the corroding effect of air and moisture.*"

Note that again. That is, the burning of the steel leaves it in what

we might term a charred state and very sensitive to corrosion—i.e., rust.

Now taking this theory as true, let's see how it is borne out by our other experience.

Most shooters using rifle, revolver and shotgun and keeping account of the comparative trouble of caring for the three, will agree that either the shotgun or the revolver is much easier to clean and keep clean than the service rifle. We've been told that this was because of the higher pressure driving the gases into the pores—those same old pores—of the steel.

Can't be a greater acidity of one powder as compared with another. Shotguns use nitroglycerine powders and so do revolvers. Yet we can swab out the shotgun barrel, give a scrub with a brass brush to remove the lead, wipe it clean, fill up a rag with Marble or 3-in-1, give the barrel final swabbing and then lay aside the gun with an easy conscience.

The revolver man has no harder time of it, although he may be using Bull's-eye, which is a dense nitro powder.

Now what is the powder that of all powders is the hardest of all to clean up after? Answer, Sharpshooter. Likewise what is the hottest powder? Answer again, Sharpshooter. Maybe it's acid—cannot be high pressures as the powder is rarely used where real high pressures are developed. Anyhow we've known either from being told or from unhappy personal experience that a rifle used with this stuff requires constant watching and care, while the soft steel Scheutzen barrels last not a year with the stuff.

Is it possible that the heat theory is the real explanation of the sensitiveness of high power rifles barrels?

There is no such heat developed in the shotgun barrel as in the rifle. Likewise you couldn't shoot lead bullets in front of Bull's-eye in a revolver if you got service temperature.

Therefore by a little analysis we find that the arms with the greatest heat inside their barrels are the ones hardest to keep clean. True, the greatest heat is where the pressure is greatest, in spite of the hot character of Sharpshooter, but to the man up a tree it would appear more reasonable to believe that a heat of several thousand degrees changed in some way the surface of the steel, than to think that the powder gases were driven into the "pores" of such a material as steel.

We're told that the nitro powders deposit an insoluble or nearly insoluble residue on the bore and that this is not entirely removed in the first cleaning. This another explanation of the sweating out theory. The same sort of powder fails to develop this stubborn coating on the barrels of the shotgun and revolver. Besides it is rather strange that a combination of liquids known to be solvents of this residue, taken in conjunction with a muscular arm and good brass brush, would not get down to bed rock in a very few moments.

Another test of the theory.

W. M. Pugh of Baltimore, ex-ordnance sergeant and a good chemist, worked out an oil or combination of oils that he claimed would emphatically prevent the rusting of rifle barrels with a single cleaning. The liquid he called "In-Bore." In appearance it is a heavy fluid of nearly the consistency of molasses and with the peculiar greenish irridescence of certain petroleum products. The oil absorbes water to some extent and is to be used with water in the proportion of about half and half in cleaning, when the bore is to be wiped dry and the steel coated with the pure fluid. I use the word oil in the same sense we term electricity a fluid—I don't know what is in the compound and never before saw oil absorb water.

A sample came six months ago, followed by another and my rifles have been cleaned with this stuff alone ever since. I approach such stuff with fear and trembling, not to say with the darkest sort of suspicion. The first three weeks those guns were shadowed from morn until night—but nothing happened. Suspicious of the bright surface of the steel, even without using ammonia dope, I cleaned out the service rifle on several occasions with a damp rag and examined the dried bore most searchingly—but it was clean and guiltless of misbehavior.

With the exception of two weeks, I have shot the New Springfield every Sunday since March and have cleaned it with In-Bore every shoot. At first I decided that it was a nuisance. It was sticky, and made rubbing the bore dry after cleaning a bother. Likewise I didn't like to get the bolt cams in the receiver gummed up and didn't fancy monkeying with a damp rag around the barrel of my rifle.

When the barrel of that rifle came up bright and clean and showed not a bit of rust or sweating out for week after week, I decided that I would prefer to wipe the fluid from the cams and to be a little careful in drying the barrel, rather than to go through the tiresome repeated scrubbing of the barrel or the use of the ammonia at every shoot. At present the ammonia every three or four shoots is sufficient.

In the action of this preparation is another prop for the steadily strengthening "charring" theory.

It dries into a peculiar sort of a transparent coating, probably like gelatine as much as anything else. The use of the fluid with water on a brass brush brings out the powder residue in great quantities, but the point is that the bore is thoroughly protected from the air by a coating of the cleaning fluid, AND—does not sweat out or rust as long as this coating is on it. Repeated tests in wiping the bore clean after a couple of days failed to bring up any of the dreaded sweating or rusting—but if coated with a thin oil, the bore presently began to cloud over and assume the dirty appearance familiar to us all.

I own a number of fine rifles—but they are coated inside with In-Bore and I don't fearfully squint through them every week or so.

I don't use the stuff in the shotgun or in pistols that I use at all often. There is no trouble in cleaning such arms and the stuff is undeniably sticky. But, when I lay aside one of these arms for any length of time, the In-Bore goes into the barrel. I want that air-tight, dried, gelatinous coating over the sensitive steel. Oil runs and even with the easily cleaned pistol and shotgun I feel safer with the heavier fluid, though they rust practically never, without it.

I cannot say as to whether the new fluid has greater cleaning qualities than the various older preparations or not. It cleans—so do the others. It thoroughly prevents sweating and rust—and the others do not when not preceded by the ammonia. Just what part the ammonia plays in the char theory I cannot say. My own experience has been that a rifle will not remain in *perfect* shape, even after the ammonia is used and the bore oiled.

It would make an interesting test to clean a rifle thoroughly with any of the standard oils, to wipe it dry and then to coat the bore with some fluid that would dry absolutely air tight and free from moisture. Not caring to experiment with a barrel that has treated me well I have not made the test with other oils, followed by In-Bore for the final coat.

Perhaps when the true explanation is found for the refusal of a high power rifle to stay clean with one cleaning it will not be either the "charring" of the steel or the pores being filled with corrosive residue.

Just at present, however, which theory strikes you as being the most reasonable?

AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

OVER three thousand dollars, mostly in payment of one dollar yearly membership dues, have already been received by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, according to figures given out to-day from its offices in New York. Although little more than two months have elapsed since its incorporation, the Association has lent valuable aid to the cause of game protection, and sportsmen from all over the country, realizing the necessity for prompt and concentrated action if our fish and game are to be saved from extinction, are hastening to enlist under the National Standard. Over a dozen life and a number of club memberships have been secured.

The New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, which counts among its members most of the local clubs of the state, and which has been very influential in securing the enactment of good legislation, joined the new Association by the unanimous vote of the annual convention held recently in Schenectady.

Canada, and almost every state in the Union, have furnished members, paying from one to one hundred dollars a year. Memberships are secured on the following basis: Associate, one dollar or more annually; Club, five dollars or more annually; Life, one hundred dollars at one time; Patron, one thousand dollars; and Benefactor, twenty-five thousand dollars.

The funds derived in this way, together with an income of $25,000 subscribed by manufacturers, is administered by experts trained in the profession of game and fish protection and propagation. They stand ready to give their support to any good cause for the furtherance of these ends.

Among the things already accomplished by the Association is a complete re-organization of the Protective forces of one State, where a special agent spent ten days, during which time more convictions were secured against violators than in the preceding ten months. The agents work with the local authorities, in most cases turning all evidence over to them so that they may obtain the convictions.

The President of the Association, John B. Burnham, who has for years been indentified with protective work, and who is an authority on game laws, has been asked by the State of New York to assist in codifying its laws. He is one of a committee of three engaged in this work.

Reports of local conditions, which members have sent in, are strikingly similar. Inadequate or conflicting laws, poorly enforced, are the rule almost everywhere. Laxity in the enforcement of game laws is often due to considerations of local politics from which the Association's special agents are immune, and are therefore able to obtain evidence against, and prosecute violators, where the county or state officers would not do so. In other cases the local authorities are simply handicapped by lack of funds and are only too glad of the assistance of the Association's trained men.

Another of the commonest obstacles in the way of bringing to justice those who are ruthlessly despoiling the country of the game which rightfully belongs to all the people, is inertia on the part of a public as yet unawakened to the disastrous results which are sure to follow this despoilation. If the community under his surveillance is not behind him, a warden can accomplish little. The Association's agents are active in spreading the gospel of game protection among those who do not realize its necessity.

The interest that has been manifested from the start, and the loyal support which sportsmen and others have accorded to the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, shows that people are ready to take the same position in the matter of saving our wild life that they have taken towards the conservation of some of our other natural resources. Nothing but united effort can save the fish and game. The business of the National Association is to organize as well as to exert this effort.

RAMBLING THOUGHTS REGARDING RIFLES.

By A. D. Hanks.

AT least one reader enjoyed the articles by Lieut. Townsend Whelen and Sir Charles Ross, both in reference to the Ross Rifle, which appeared recently.

From the standpoints of the progressive big-game hunter or the crank who studies the rifle merely for the love of it, both these articles are eminently satisfactory. Every progressive shootist will pore with pleasure over the Ross trajectory table given by the Lieutenant and all students of ballistics will ponder the comparison Sir Charles made of the Ross, Springfield and .22 Hi-Velocity.

Some way or other it is beginning to appear that this much discussed .22 Hi-Velocity is ballistically something short of the acme of perfection.

No doubt, however the little gun will admirably fill a need for a light weapon capable of dealing a death blow to small and medium game at moderate ranges while at the same time possessing excellent accuracy and velocity enough to give it the flattened path of flight desired by the hunter. It also possesses immunity to ordinary winds desired by the target shooter who dislikes to divide his attentions to the bullseye with the little breezes that play havoc with most Schuetzen Rifle scores.

Any way it is easy to see that this is going to be a decade of progress along the line of high concentration and consequent higher velocities and flatter trajectories.

There are some folks who apperently would prefer a rifle having a muzzle velocity of about one mile per second to one having a velocity of 5,279 feet.

In reading of the superior qualities of the Ross Rifle one can not but long to possess one. Some, yea many of us I fear, would even now forsake the Springfield for the weapon of the nation that would not "Reciprocate."

Some of us are wondering why our own Ordnance Board didn't experiment a little more with calibers smaller than .30 and with velocities higher than 2,700 feet. But in passing on these regrets it might be well to think that probably there was a good reason.

To me it seems possible that it may have been due to a discouragement caused by metal fouling and from the rapidity with which even the best barrel steel will wear away when subjected to such prodgious strains, friction, heat and pressures, as the use of extreme loads always necessitates.

Right now I have very little doubt that if the Ross and Springfield were tried shot for shot, cleaning for cleaning that the Springfield would be found to hold its accuracy longer and to endure erosion consistently for a period of time, longer by enough to justify an economical man in choosing the Springfield's 2,440 pounds energy and 2,700 f. s. velocity against the 3,000 pounds energy and 3,100 feet velocity of the superior Ross.

Yet, according to Sir Charles Ross, there would be some excuse for a big game hunter's selecting a Ross in preference to the Springfield because he could in facing dangerous quarry deliver a *one ton* paralyzing blow from a distance of 300 yards while with the Springfield he would have to approach to 105 yards in order to accomplish the same result.

Likewise, at close quarters the + energy of 600 pounds of the Ross might save the day for nimrod.

God knows it is a happy thing that one man's opinions do not govern all.

But there is one other likely sequel to this talk—it surely does look like some American manufacturer will have to soon bring out a modern Bolt-Action rifle of high efficiency even if it is said that only a few cranks (special emphasis on the *CRANK*) in this country desire such a gun.

In this part of the world the largest game is deer and an occasional bear (nothing like one ton). The general method of capture is to ride the chase behind the hounds. Nothing better than a 12 gauge shotgun is generally used as the game is rarely seen farther than 100 yards. The vines, undergrowth and trees are so thick that it is impossible to see very far.

Most of the hunters have a holy horror of a high power rifle. In its formidable outlines they see visions of unhappy death at the hands of foolish friends who might fire through the underbrush at a deer and inflict a mortal wound at untold distances.

But one often hears of a wounded animal escaping and that is proof that the guns are not powerful enough.

The few who use rifles seem to think that a .38-40 or .44-40 Winchester is quite a dreadful gun and powerful enough.

In closing I would suggest that some one acquainted with the three cartridges publish us a table of the velocities, energy and remaining velocity and trajectory tables of the .280 Ross, .30 cal. Springfield and .44-40-200 Winchester, just for comparison; say up to and including all ranges not over 1,000 yards.

Will not some kind brother who loves to figure publish this table?

It would be very instructive to many and might also not fail to be of some profit to the best of experts.

MR. NEWTON ALSO HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.

I SEE by the last few issues of your paper that Lieutenant Whelen and Edward C. Crossman "have a rod in pickle" for certain correspondents anent the "Bolt vs. Lever" controversy, and both promise things of great importance in the near future. May I ask of them, at the outset, one small favor, namely, take their text and stick to it? First determine what the issues really are, then discuss those issues. By so doing much unnecessary waste of space may be avoided.

And particularly may they recollect that the bolt action rifle needs no defense; it has not been attacked. We all know its advantages and its limitations. It will not sew on trousers buttons, peel apples, or run a typewriter. It will shoot, and shoot well.

The discussion started out with an attack upon lever action rifles. It was a genuine attack. The parties responsible stated in the public press that lever action rifles were so constructed that they were deficient in strength, a most important requisite; that they were likely to jam and clog and were thus unreliable; another most important point; also that they were delicate and complicated in their construction, thus were very prone to necessitate a visit to the gunsmith, possibly at an inopportune time, thus were defective in a very important element of reliability. These were apparently deliberately made assertions of matters which, if true, were of great importance to every user of a rifle, and they were the points which called out others to the *defense* of the *attacked* lever action rifles.

As the discussion progressed it was diverted, by the bolt action advocates, to matters which had nothing to do with the actions at all; to questions of balance, finish, accuracy, power, etc.; matters which pertain in equal degree to all rifles, regardless of the system used for transferring the cartridge from the magazine to the chamber and holding it there while it was being fired.

And the lever action side tried out the questions pertaining to the actions themselves, and the only evidence submitted upon the question of strength was that seven new Springfields gave way at Camp Perry during the matches of 1910, and this paper last spring published an account of two others similarly giving way. On the other side, Mr. Crossman reported a model 1886 rifle, giving way to the rear when firing, but this was traced down until it was found that all that was known of the rifle which burst was that it was a "powder gun" and might have been a flintlock, as far as definite information was con-

cerned. No authentic instance of a modern lever action giving way to the rear was cited.

On the other points a host of incidents, more or less authentic, were published, incidentally both Brother Crossman and Lieutenant Whelen admitting that sometimes the bolt actions jammed, so this was left considerably in the air, but the evidence established that any rifle, improperly used, migh balk, and that any rifle, properly used, was in no danger of doing so.

But the lever action advocates frankly and freely admitted that in many points the bolt was superior, merely claiming that those points were unimportant in a *sporting* rifle, concerning which the whole discussion arose; at least of less importance than convenience of operation resulting in speed of fire, which was claimed to be decidedly greater in the lever action than in the bolt. And this is what started the trouble now impending.

Lieutenant Whelen once tersely and clearly set forth the lever action side of this question, stating the fact, and giving reasons, why the lever action rifle was superior in this respect. Later he amended this by announcing a limit of recoil beyond which it did not apply, fixing the limit at the recoil of the .30-40 cartridge; this, although the rifle which he commended for its superiority in speed of fire, over "any bolt action rifle," was the .33 Winchester, recoil 11.35 foot pounds; and the recoil of the .30-40, where this superiority disappears is 11.59 foot pounds; both figures being taken from Winchester tables. Thus we have a margin of .24 foot pound in which the transformation took place.

Mr. Haines, in his "flareback," dealt solely with this question of speed of fire, both as modified by recoil and independently thereof. Last spring Mr. Crossman challenged the writer to a rapid fire match with a view to testing this question of speed of fire, the challenge being published in these columns, also the declination thereof and the reasons therefor. Mr. Crossman made and published a demonstration of the speed of fire of a bolt action before issuing his challenge; Lieutenant Whelen made, and Crossman published, a similar test afterwards. Then, no one else appearing to demonstrate the lever action, Mr. Haines conducted a series of tests, and procured Mr. Topperwein to do likewise, while the writer had one little lonesome try at those tantalizing figures.

Lieutenant Whelen claims Mr. Haines broke faith with him in again referring to the subject. Maybe he did and maybe he didn't. In view of the fact that after the matter was declared closed in *Outdoor Life,* Mr. Crossman published not only his own record in this line with the New Springfield, but had Lieutenant Whelen make another record for publication, and published it, expressly referring in the former article to the discussion which had taken place in the columns of *Outdoor Life;* and it appearing by the article of the latter that this test would have been made sooner, had the condition of his eyes permitted, we might think that Lieutenant Whelen broke the compact first, even though those tests were published in this paper.

Mr. Crossman's challenge to the writer was in the April 20, 1911, issue, took the writer to task for contributing to the offensive articles in *Outdoor Life,* challenged him to a time trial and concluded with: "But still I think a number of persons will be interested in seeing whether Mr. N. will fish or cut bait." The article reporting the results of Lieutenant Whelen's articles, July 6 issue, concludes with the words—"Now cometh the lever action champion—maybe."

While Lieutenant Whelen may not be responsible for the writings of Mr. Crossman, he has not as yet pleaded this, and he admits that he furnished the ammunition for the last "attack." Therefore, since Mr. Haines may not have been advised that Mr. Crossman used the report without the Lieutenant's knowledge, there may be something said in his defense. And, in any event, if that question is to be fought out, please do it under the head of "Newspaper Ethics" or something besides "Bolt vs. Lever" rifles.

Both Brother Crossman and Lieutenant Whelen having observed that popular railroad courtesy of blowing the whistle as they approach a crossing, we with the rest, stand at attention.

In the November 30 issue Lieutenant Whelen charges the writer with having "deliberately misquoted" from the reports of an Ordnance Board which tested the model 1895 Winchester rifle.

The quotation alleged to be deliberately falsified is found in the April, 1911, issue of *Outdoor Life,* page 415, second column. The report from which it purports to have been taken is found in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1899, pages 152, 153 and 157.

A careful comparison of the published quotation with the original reveals two typographical errors as follows:

First.—In the test designated "Test IX.—Excessive charge," the report states that "three cartridges giving a powder pressure of 70,000 pounds per square inch were fired." In the quotation this is given as "75,000" through a typographical error in setting up the matter.

Second.—In the conclusion of the Board concerning Test V, the report states in part that "the forestock is smaller than that on most military arms." In the quotation he word "that" is omitted, likewise through a typographical error.

The writer is not in any wise connected with *Outdoor Life,* did not set the type and had no opportunity to read the proof, and consequently, like all contributors, is more or less at the mercy of the compositor and proofreader, and this work is not always done in the most careful manner.

An illustration of this will be found on page 410 of the same issue of *Outdoor Life* where in the article by George W. Brooks, on the same subject, the types make him say, "the second cause of trouble was due to thin oil, '3 in 1' being used in a temperature of 150 degrees in the shade." One might easily preach a sermon upon the man who was using a rifle in such a temperature, but the manuscript of Mr. Brooks' article, which the writer had the privilege of inspecting, stated 115 degrees instead of 150. Evidently the similarity in sound of "fifteen" and "fifty" led the proofreader to overlook this discrepancy.

The charge of Lieutenant Whelen that the writer had *deliberately* misquoted the report involves a charge that the writer was a deliberate liar, and this charge was made in the public press, and from Lieutenant Whelen's education and position we must infer that he had full knowledge of the importance of making such a statement in so public a manner.

If Lieutenant Whelen has any evidence to back up the charge that these typographical errors were *deliberately* made or were made by the writer, it is his duty to submit it to the readers of this paper at once. If he has no other evidence it is important that the readers of this paper know the amount of information which Lieutenant Whelen requires to enable him to form a very positive opinion upon a very important subject.

Lieutenant Whelen himself has written for publication far too much not to be fully aware of the fallibility of compositors and proofreaders, as it is very seldom that an article of this kind appears, even in the columns of this paper, *exactly* and in all respects as it was written.

As illustrating this, Mr. Crossman published in the January 19, 1911, issue of this paper an article in which he termed the writer a cross-eyed galoot because the writer had stated that he (Crossman) had vouched for the truth of the now famous antelope story, the article being published under the caption of "A Plain Unvarnished Tale." In the February 9, 1911, issue was published, at the writer's request, certain quotations from another magazine which indicated that Mr. Crossman had vouched for the truthfulness of the perpetrator of this shooting, it being submitted under the title of "The Varnished Tale," but when it appeared in print the "r" had been dropped out, making it read "The Vanished Tale," and utterly meaningless.

These are but a few of the innumerable instances of typographical errors appearing in every periodical, and, in view of Lieutenant Whelen's experience along these lines and the comparatively trifling difference between the actual figures and those appearing in the published article, one might conclude that, if his charge that the typographical error was a deliberate act of the writer was made in good faith, it could not have been the subject of the serious deliberation to which any charge of such seriousness is entitled before being made public.

A gentleman may in all propriety call another man a liar, even in the columns of the public press, if the circumstances justify and the evidence warrants it; but no gentleman will do so as long as any reasonable doubt of the justice of the charge remains, without full investigation to make certain whether or not the charge is justified; and in this connection the writer has never received from Lieutenant Whelen or any one in his behalf any inquiry as to whether or not the printed figures in question were the result of a typographical error or a statement deliberately made, nor has he learned of any inquiry to this effect being made in any other direction. Had this been done he would have very easily learned that the figures appearing in print were the result of an error.

CHAS NEWTON.

Not Worth It.

The jury in the breach of promise case had just filed in.

The Judge—What is your verdict, gentlemen?

The Foreman—We award the plaintiff $250.

The Judge—Will the defendant stand up? I request the jury to look him over. And now I want to ask your foreman if he punctuated that amount properly? Wasn't it $2.50? Very well, next case.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

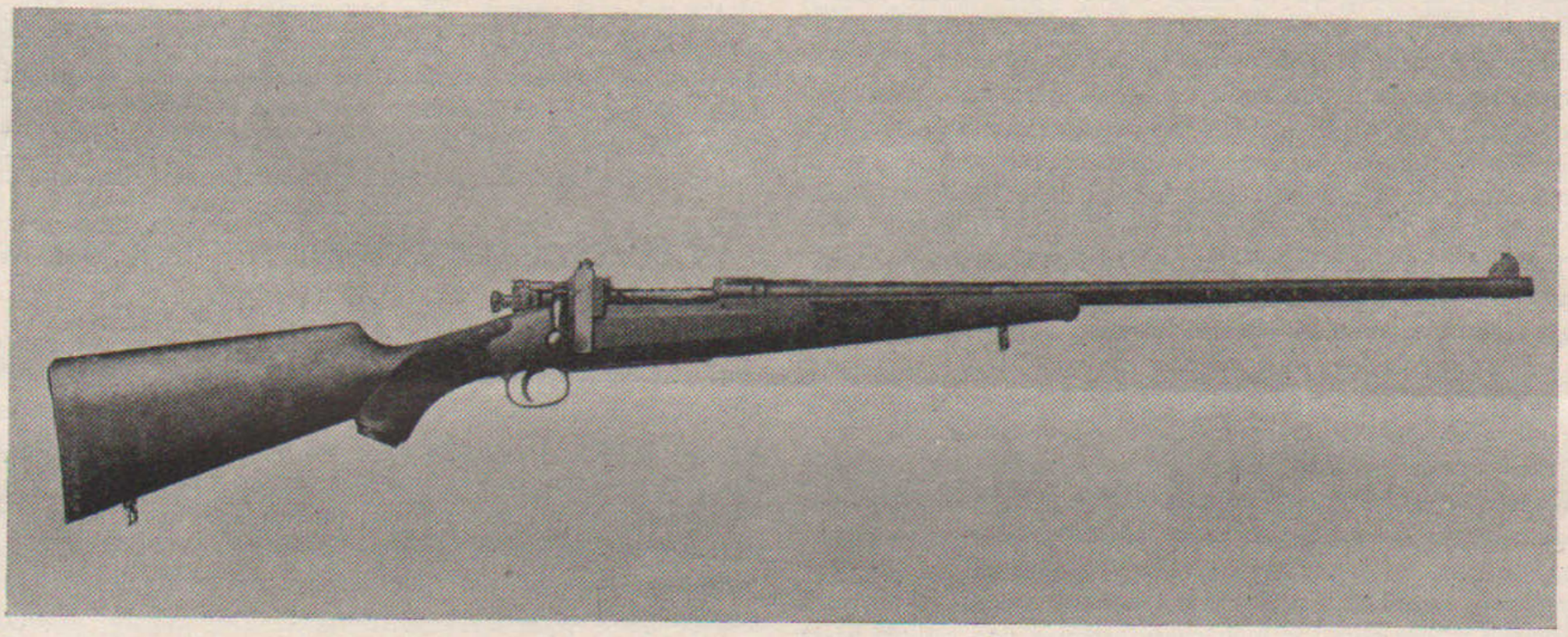
FROM LEVER TO BOLT.

By Townsend Whelen.

THIS is an account of the writer's experiences with bolt and lever action sporting rifles afield and on the range, in so far as pertains to the desirability of one over the other. Actual facts and experiences only will be dealt with. At this stage of this particular controversy we cannot afford to indulge in any fine spun theory and conjecture. It refers only to such sporting rifles as one would take into the wilderness in quest of large game.

My experience with lever action rifles started just about 20 years ago when the only repeating rifles of this type on the American market were the '73 and '86 Model Winchesters, and several now obsolete Marlins. Since then I have owned or tested about every model and caliber that has appeared on the market. My acquaintance with the bolt action has only been about half as long as this, dating from the time that the Krag rifle first came into the hands of the National Guard in 1901.

One definition of a rifle, and as good a one as any other, is that it is a gun designed and constructed so as to make hits on the target and game at longer ranges than a smooth-bore. This primarily is its reason for being, and thus accuracy becomes the most important feature in a weapon of this type. The better the accuracy of a rifle the more superior does it become to the smooth-bore, in that its killing or hitting range is extended. For this reason I propose to consider accuracy first.



One of the Author's Bolt Rifles. A Springfield Remodeled by Adolph with Lyman Micrometer Sights.

When I took up military shooting with the Krag in 1901, discarding the old .45 cal. Springfield for it, I at once noticed a great improvement in my shooting. I laid this at first to smokeless powder and high velocity. The Krag I used was Government property, and I wanted a sporting rifle of my own which would enable me to do the good work in the hunting field that I found I could do on the range with the Krag. So I started to buy and experiment. I certainly got lots of experience, but I did not get that expected accuracy.

All American smokeless lever action rifles were tried, even a lever action military rifle, but the accuracy was no better than with the old black powder arms of my boyhood days. I discarded all these sporting smokeless rifles and took up an old .40-72 Winchester, which, next to the Krag, was at that time (1903) the most accurate and dependable sporting rifle I could find. It lacked many of the then undesirable features of the new smokeless arms which fully made up for its high trajectory.

A further acquaintance with the Krag in the National Guard and subsequently in the Regular Service made me more and more discontented with the accuracy of all rifles then available for large game. A little later I obtained very satisfactory results from a .30-40 Winchester Single Shot made specially to my order with a groove measurement of .308 inches, but this rifle was more in the nature of a target arm and hence should not properly enter into this account which deals only with hunting arms. The military arms are entered only for comparison.

The lever action rifles I found to be completely outclassed by our Government bolt actions at ranges over 150 yards. I never found a lever arm with which I could surely hit an 8-inch bull at 200 yards, while with the Krag rifle remodelled into a sporting arm it could be done repeatedly. At ranges over 200 yards the Krag completely outclassed the other arms. Extending the field of my experiments I was surprised to find that this held true also of the German make bolt action arms of 8 mm. They shot nearly as well as our Krag and considerably better than our lever actions.

It may be argued here by the lovers of the lever action that a sporting rifle is not designed to be accurate at ranges over 150 yards, and that 90% of the shots occur at shorter ranges than this. We have all heard that argument before. I would like to ask who established such a standard. Was it someone who had never shot at game, except in the dense Eastern woods? It has always seemed to me that a rifle to be satisfactory should be capable of grouping its shots sufficiently close to give a vital hit on game to the extreme range at which aim can be taken at a vital spot. This range is certainly beyond 150 yards. It is nearer 400 yards. And I assert that a rifle to be accurate to 400 yards under all the bad weather conditions that may exist in the hunting field, should show fine accuracy on the range to 600 yards.

Here is a typical incident that has occurred times without number. A sportsman, figuring on this theory of 90% of the shots being within 150 yards, has a rifle which is not especially noted for accuracy at ranges over that distance. The one shot of an expensive trip happens to be at game across a lake 250 yards off. Let us say that the range is correctly known, also sight adjustment, for we are considering only accuracy here. The result of that shot was a miss or only a slight wound. A whole season's outing spoiled. Will not this sportsman change his views as to the degree of accuracy desirable in a hunting rifle?

The 90% theory, like most other theories, fails here when it comes to delivering the goods. A Krag remodeled into a sporting arm would have shot accurately enough at that range to have placed a shot neatly behind the shoulder of any of our big game, while our more modern bolt rifles would have done more surely than this.

All this is not mere talk. It can be demonstrated on the range any day. Of course there are exceptions to any rule. There may be a lever action arm in the gun rack of some rifle crank which has phenominal accuracy, just as there are a few old worn out bolt arms that will no longer shoot well. But the fact holds true that the arms that the lever action champions have been so fondly holding up to us as perfect examples of the gunmakers' art will not hold a candle to our bolt arms in accuracy.

Now why is this? Frankly it is entirely apart from the question of type of action. I used to think it was due to the military type being superior to the sporting model in sights, forearm, and character of stock; but I changed my mind when I got a Krag carbine and equipped it with Lyman sporting sights. This arm still showed a marked superiority over the lever actions.

Then I got to work on the ammunition. The soft nose commercial ammunition invariably used in the lever arms is certainly bum stuff, but still it shot better in the Krags, both military and sporting models, than in any of the lever arms. The Krags invariably beat the lever actions with the same ammunition. Of course this was only in .30-40 caliber, but the scores with these have been higher than with the lever actions in any large game caliber.

Briefly, this lack of accuracy in the lever arms seems to be due to two causes. First, too loose a bore, allowing gas cutting and uneven upsetting of the bullet; and second, the barrel slots invariably cut in the barrels of arms of this type for the purpose of securing the sights

and forearm. There may be other reasons, but I for one have not been able to determine them.

There is a certain class of rifle users quick to ridicule range shooting and range experience with hunting rifles. Their claim is that the hunting field is the only place to prove or learn to shoot a hunting rifle. The howl of these misguided enthusiasts may be dismissed at once. The range is the only place where the accuracy of an arm can be determined with truth. And the range, regular or extemporized, is the only place where one can properly learn to shoot a rifle. But the field is the only place to learn the difficult art of hitting game. This last can never be learned perfectly until one has mastered his lessons on the range. Nevertheless, I imagine the man who kills deer at 400 yards with a .44-40 will turn up before the controversy is at an end.

So much for the range experience. Now for the field. A rifle differs from a smooth bore, that is a shotgun, in other respects than in its ability to hit the mark at a longer range. Its design must be different for its field use is considerably different. The shotgun is used in the narrow confines around civilization. It does not entice its bearer into the wilderness, nor does it necessarily or usually take him out of doors in all sorts of weather; in blizzards, zero temperature, desert dust storms, tropical rains.

A rifle is taken in to the wilds, far beyond the haunts of men and gunsmiths. It must stand all kinds of weather to provide a steady supply of meat in the pot. Its quarry, as a rule, has been driven to, and, must be sought in, the most inhospitable spots in the world. In other words a rifle must be designed to stand much more racket than a shotgun. This demands a strong barrel, stock and sights, and a well tempered action the parts of which can be easily gotten at to clean out the inevitable dirt, water and snow and to prevent rust.

The barrels and stocks of lever rifles are all that can be desired as to strength. The method of placing the sights on the barrel is weak and is often a cause of complaint. Just lately Stewart Edward White complained of this very fault in ARMS AND THE MAN. This is entirely apart from the effect on the accuracy caused by the slots in the barrel.

The difficulty of dismounting the action is however the most glaring fault. It takes from 15 minutes to half an hour for a sportsman to do this on a machine bench with all the tools at hand. Probably three times as long as this in camp where the real necessity for doing it arises. And when the action is at last apart one finds that it is finished up even worse than the cheapest grade gun of our reputable shotgun makers. And you can't get an action equal to the locks of a high grade shotgun to save your soul, unless you go outside of this country.

The Winchester, Remington and Savage actions are made of good material, although rather soft for long continued use, and broken parts are *seldom* experienced. But there is practically no inside finish to these actions at all. The other makes, made by what Mr. Crossman so aptly calls "The Malleable Parts and Thrown together Companies," have often been found very unreliable; this from actual experience by your humble servant and his friends. In ten years' personal acquaintance with thousands of Krags in hard service I never knew of a part to break except from blows or falls which would break anything. A Krag action will outwear many barrels. In fact it is about wear proof.

The New Springfield demands separate consideration regarding its action. Effort has been made to get as hard a temper as is safe to prevent upsetting under the high breech pressure, and the wear of much snapping practice. Each particular lot of steel requires a different temper to give it this hardness. In changing to a new lot of steel it seems that a few parts have passed the inspectors with too hard a temper. Their breaking has been taken up by those opposed to the bolt as a big argument against these arms.

I have never had a part break in any of my rifles (I have shot some 20 of them to the full extent of their accuracy life). The breaks seem to be few and far between and to come in bunches, that is in the product of one day from the arsenal. The accident almost invariably occurs in the first 100 shots fired from the rifle and has never resulted in injury to the marksman or to the rest of the rifle. It is probable that no more will occur as steps have been taken to prevent it at the arsenals. If the rifle stands the sighting in process I would rather have its temper than that of the best lever action.

In 1899 the last day of a season's hunt was spent paddling 30 miles through the wilderness to reach the terminus of the stage line. The rain poured down in torrents all over the lever rifle in the canoe. That night the rifle was wiped out as dry as possible and oiled. No time to take it apart; had to catch the stage at 5 a. m. the next morning and packing was in order. A few days later when I took the action apart for a thorough cleaning the interior of the action was badly rusted.

(*Concluded next week*)

CROSSMAN SHOOTS WITH SOME EFFECT.

THAT Edward C. Crossman, whose contributions to ARMS AND THE MAN have formed in the past and will continue to provide in the future much pleasure and profit to ARMS AND THE MAN readers, can shoot, is evidenced by the fact that he is now the military rifle champion of his State, California.

In the recent State matches but lately concluded there he won first place by ten points in the individual championship contest, over a large and brilliant field.

Writing of it in a personal letter acknowledging congratulations Crossman, who is a sergeant in the California National Guard, modestly disclaims any particular ability, attributing his fine success to good luck.

That is all very well, Crossman. Men win *sometimes* by luck, but not by a margin of ten points nor in contests as comprehensive as that which yielded you the military rifle championship of the State of California.

THE GIFT HORSE IS ACCEPTED.

AFTER debate and dispute and questioning of the propriety of acceptance by the United States Navy of the handsome silver service offered by the State of Utah, because of the wish of the State to portray thereupon the face of Brigham Young, the U. S. Ship Utah became the possessor of the service on November 6.

The service comprises 129 pieces of exceedingly beautiful design, of the colonial period. The presentation took place at the New York Navy Yard. Governor Spry, of Utah, presented the magnificent gift, which was formally accepted on behalf of the officers of the battleship by Capt. W. S. Benson.

On the same occasion the Utah was presented with the national colors by the Utah Chapter of American Sons of the Revolution.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PERHAPS itself to be investigated. You never can tell. There is always a possibility that the public taste will veer, and that styles will change to some other line of press endeavor before we get around to investigating the committee which investigated the committee which investigated—oh, never mind!

Nevertheless, Representative Helm, Chairman of the House Committee which has charge of the investigation of War Department expenditures says he has discovered some examples of unquestionable extravagance in the conduct of the affairs of the Department. Mr. Helm claims to be in possession of material most promising from the standpoint of the investigator. Fine. That's just what the papers want.

He says there is great lack of uniformity in the accounting for Army appropriations. He calls for statements from different bureaus which he hopes will indicate the business methods in vogue and an accurate statement of the disposition of the appropriations at their disposal. So do we. Any details with regard to economy are interesting.

Mr. Helm considers the data he has in hand already is satisfactory enough to convince him that extravagance has been shown in the disbursement of the Army appropriations.

Probably there has been some extravagance. It would be strange if so large an establishment utterly lacked faults, but we venture to say that the closest investigation will disclose extravagance only when Congressional action was inappropriate or in the case of some injudicious individual. There will be no dishonesty discovered. Of that we feel sure.

BALLOONS BACK NUMBERS IN GERMANY.

UNTIL last year conservative German military authorities felt that the dirigible balloon presented more assurance of dependability than other newer types of flying machine. This doubt has been overcome to the extent of seventy German aeroplanes of accepted modern military types at the present time, the number shortly to be raised very considerably. It is the purpose to create and equip a force of aerial experts sufficient to man every strategical point.

It is not the idea of the military authorities to segregate aerial activities at the training schools of Hobertz, but as soon as the fledgling officers who are to be instructed in aviation attain sufficient skill in the use of their mechanical wings, they will be detailed to their future posts on the frontier at once.

An item of $2,100,000, is included in the military appropriations asked for the coming year to take care of the expense of these aerial outposts.

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.

HOW TO USE THE RIFLE.

The Board of Officers of the Army appointed early this year to consider a revision of the Provisional Regulations for Small Arms for the Army having been in session for some months, must by now be nearly or quite ready to make a report. Even when the report is in, some time will probably elapse before the public at large will be acquainted with the tenor of it.

In all truth the present provisional firing regulations may be improved greatly. It seems probable that suggestions for change will be made which will strengthen the weak points.

But it appears to us that the dangerous tendency shown by some of our younger officers—many of them among the brightest and cleverest men in the Army—to fall too far under the sway of the German idea may be too prominent in proposals for changes.

A typical representative of this school is Captain Eames, whose work, "The Rifle in War" is used as a text book in the Service schools. We had occasion last year to call attention to the evident and unmistakable effect of German thought and influence upon the writer of this otherwise excellent treatise.

We should be very unwise if we did not take from the Germans any good thing which they have, but one scarcely needs to say that to finally conclude anything is good just because the Germans have it, to accept the ideas of our Teutonic friends in relation to any service subject without positive proof of its availability to our uses, is a dangerous practice.

The tendency of which we speak as one fraught with danger to the progress of rifle skill in the American military service, is that which would in effect destroy individual practice except as a preliminary step to collective fire training and substitute therefor fire at targets and under conditions intended to more nearly approximate those which we could expect to find during war.

It cannot be gainsaid, we think, that the tendency in this country has been in the direction of too much individual instruction. Individual instruction is a good thing, but we know by experience that it is possible to overdo as well as underdo. Without question it is desirable to employ methods of instruction which shall improve the quality of that class of fire we would wish to employ if our troops were ordered into battle.

There seem to be two main questions involved: Whether we should specialize on individual instruction or concentrate upon collective fire. We apprehend the solution is found in a proper mixture of the two principles. The German method of instruction does not provide for individual fire above 600 meters. Only a limited number of shots are allowed the men at these short ranges. Thereafter the firing is by unit and officers as well as men get instruction in all features of fire control and those details which are thus wisely made familiar to them in anticipation of battle use.

There are reasons why we could expect the German soldier to be less capable at long range work than his second cousin, the American. The most radical of the service-firing-to-the-exclusion-of-all class will say that it is of no consequence to have individual good shots in an organization. To this we offer for serious consideration an interrogation: Are not sharpshooters of today with their high power long range weapons capable of doing more harm to an enemy than were the sharpshooters used in other wars armed with their less accurate and less efficient weapons? Let us put this in more concrete form.

Suppose an army in the field confronting an enemy has within its ranks an expert rifleman for every hundred of full strength. Assume that some competent man, conscious of the presence of these men and realizing their potential value, reports their presence to the commanding officer and requests permission that they be sent out in front of the line, whether the action be defensive or offensive, to operate singly and alone by taking, from the best points of vantage which they can find, careful, deliberate and killing shots at the enemy's officers or men working guns; each man to act as if he were stalking dangerous game.

Can it be denied that these men would inflict very grave injury upon an enemy under any set of circumstances which can be imagined? Outside of the harm accomplished by removing capable officers through death or disablement at a time when their services were most valuable, the effect upon the morale of an enemy would be injurious beyond computation.

Americans have for some generations seemed to show a special aptitude for highly accurate use of the rifle. The individual initiative of the average American is greater than that of the German; an American can be given high skill with the rifle when it would be impracticable to attempt to impart even a portion of such skill to a German. In this fact, if it be a fact, we may find a reason for the German system and a still better reason why it would not be well for America to too fondly or fully embrace that system.

Does it not appear that those shortcomings in our system of target practice whereby we do not secure fire control nor a satisfactory education of our officers to handle their units with respect to fire as one might a single gun or the nozzle of a hose, may be remedied, not by extinguishing that vital spark of individual high excellence which our men are capable of developing more fully than any other men in the world except perhaps the colonial Englishmen, but rather by paying due regard to the development of the large mass of men as cogs in the united machine, while at the same time we carry forward the individuals who show promise to the fullest perfection as individual sharpshooters.

Thus, beginning all our practice with slow fire at fixed distances upon plain bullseye targets, that each man may know where his shots go, and every shot, and each instructor be sure of what every man is doing, we may soon discover the men who show promise of becoming high class riflemen. These and all of the men should be carried through such successive courses of fire, after they have learned their own capacity and that of the rifle by means of slow fire, as will give them the most and best of those qualities which we would find of the greatest value for wartime use.

Then for the men selected as likely material for sharpshooters and for other men who show promise as we go along, there should be

special instruction; and to them when qualified should be given selected rifles, fitted with telescopic sights as well as the best of non-glass sights, perfect ammunition, an extra compensation, and a badge to dignify their important office, all of which should make them an envied class.

It is plain upon the face of things that rifle practice for soldiers is for just one purpose and no other, namely, to make men more capable of striking telling blows to an enemy when their services are required for that purpose. This being so and the capacity of any man to deliver a blow being limited by his physical and mental endowments and his susceptibility to the improvement of these, we need, if we can, to utilize and take advantage of every particle of talent or skill our men may have or which they may be given. For mark you this well: In the next great war between modern nations—if there ever be such a war, which God forbid—that nation which has in its ranks the largest number of high class individual shots is going to be in a position of advantage unmistakable and very great over its adversary.

Nor is the placing of a proper valuation upon individual execellence in any sense of the word antagonistic to or contradictory to the bestowal of due dignity and proper consideration upon collective fire and all forms of field firing. Indeed, in this we are prepared to go further than the Germans believe is right or proper, because we think a line made up of men who are good, individual high-class shots will deliver more effective fire under any set of conditions than a line which contains mediocre and bad shots.

If one were to take the German theory at its face value one would be acquiescing in the proposition that a firing line made up of middle-class shots could do more harm to a target than one which contained men of high individual rifle skill. That will do for a book rifleman; it is the sort of theory which is acceptable if you deal with theories alone, but it will not carry much conviction or appear of weight to the man who has actually instructed riflemen and directed their fire at targets, animate or inanimate.

Let us then, be careful in our new firing regulations that we pay due regard and attention to all those elements which should be considered if we are to have a system of rifle instruction suitable to the needs of Americans.

If there is anything good in the German system of that employed by any other country—good in the sense of being good when applied to our uses—then in the name of all that is reasonable let us take it. But let us beware of accepting as settled, sound, sensible and good, anything which a continental nation has found desirable for its peculiar and different soldiers.

A due regard for all of the equities of the case will permit us to avoid the error which would not be unnatural, of swinging from the extreme of too-high-class individualized practice to that of an excessively emphasized group or collective fire training.

MORE OF THEM NEEDED.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. MOSS'S Officer's Manual is too well known throughout the country among military men to require an introduction to our readers, who will be glad to know that the fifth edition is just off the press. This is a new and enlarged edition, much material having been added and considerable of the old having been completely revised. New chapters have been added, covering "The Summary Court," "The Surveying Officer," and "Riot Duty," making this later book even more invaluable than preceding editions.

A chapter on "How to Take Care of Uniforms" is the result of the experiences of an ex-tailor of the British Army and of the two leading military tailors of this country.

The fact that the Officer's Manual is the only work of its kind published may account in a degree for the remarkable sale which it has had, ten thousand copies having been sold in the five years since its first appearance, but were there many other publications of the kind on the market it is doubtful whether any or all could take the place of this excellent book.

The manual has been officially adopted by the Organized Militia of thirty-five States—it is also used as a text-book in several military schools.

The value of a work of this character is greatly enhanced by a satisfactory index, and the completeness of that of the Captain Moss's book is a noteworthy feature.

The supplement feature which prevents the manual from ever becoming obsolete is continued, and the manual, including the supplement, of 633 pages, sells for $2.50.

The U. S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is the general agent for the United States, and the Post Exchange, Fort William McKinley, P. I., for the Philippines. The book may, however, be purchased from ARMS AND THE MAN.

LAUGHTER.

Henri Bergson, one of the foremost philosophers of this time, has a virgin field all to himself in his late book called "Laughter."

Bergson is a philosopher with the gift of speech. His clear and logical reasoning would make a book from him interesting no matter what he wrote about. His lecture room in the College de France, the largest available, is always crowded. His students, who are of every race, call him "The Lark" because the higher his flight the sweeter his song.

It is true that the phenomenal spread of his philosophy in France and America is due to its intrinsic value, his personal eloquence and the nearness of his observations to the questions of the hour.

In "Laughter" he lays stress upon the fact that man, long defined as "the laughing animal," is also the only laughable animal. There is nothing really comical except human beings or things which suggest human beings. The presentations are new, interesting and well conceived and there is a serious dissertation upon art, which is alone well worthy of anyone's reading.

The book is published by the Macmillan Company and sells for $1.25.

FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

MAJ. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Commandant of the United States Military Academy adds to the Appropriation Bill for that institution several recommendations in the form of amendments, among them a most important one concerning the filling of vacancies at West Point.

General Barry asks that the President be authorized to fill all vacancies which remain after a member of Congress has been given six months notice. In other words the present custom is to have the President as the appointing power, ask each member of Congress to designate a cadet from his District whenever a vacancy occurs. This is an obligation which some of the members of Congress seem to get from under when they can, or else they are neglectful.

The change in the law would correct this abuse.

A further suggestion is made that when all the vacancies have been filled by the regular annual entrance examination the superintendent may fill not to exceed thirty of the remaining vacancies from the list of alternates, selecting these in the order of merit as evidenced by the entrance examination.

Another suggestion and one which seems to us of much value, is that hereafter no cadets sent by a foreign nation shall be admitted until they have passed the mental and physical examination provided for other cadets. Foreign countries may upon request and the granting of permission by Congress send a young man to West Point. If the proposition of General Barry is enacted into law such students will hereafter be upon the same footing upon entrance and during encumbency in the Academy as the other cadets.

There is also a recommendation for an increase in the enlisted force on duty at the Academy.

TRULY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

THE necessity of an adequate Coast Artillery Reserve on the "Peaceful Ocean" has moved Oregon to the organization of seven new companies of Coast Artillery, while California has under consideration an increased in her reserve. Washington plans to add five companies to those she already has.

Nothing could be better. Nowhere in the country is preparation for defence more needed. The proximity of many conflicting interests in the Pacific is a menace which must be counteracted by efficient measures of preparation for trouble.

An army capable of looking to our protection inland, a navy to meet our possible enemies on the sea, and our shores properly manned by a Coast Artillery Reserve which knows its duty when the time shall come to act; then neither ocean will be a source of anything other than a way of friendly commerce and neighborly intercourse between nations.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Inspections in New York.

The annual inspections of the New York State Troops will take place beginning January 3 and ending on April 24. This inspection will be made by officers detailed by the War Department and will be concurrent with the inspections made by officers of the State troops.

Experiments in California.

It is said that extensive experiments to ascertain the practicability of the California National Guard Signal Corps using the wireless telephone in conjunction with aeroplanes and automobiles for scouting purposes are being planned by Adjutant General Forbes, to take place some time before next spring.

It is claimed that an apparatus, an invention of Lieutenant MacHenry, of the Signal Corps, has demonstrated the practical use of the wireless telephone in the National Guard.

The State does not contemplate buying new aeroplanes at the present time, but machines will be available for exhaustive experiments.

Florida Has a Good Scheme.

The Adjutant General of Florida, J. Clifford R. Foster, has just issued general orders No. 41, in which is contained the number of every rifle now in the possession of the State Troops. It is pointed out that the purpose of the list is to enable all persons in the Military Service to identify at any time the rifles and revolvers of the United States, for which the State is responsible. It is also understood that whenever any of the arms listed under this order are found in the hands of unauthorized persons or others shown by this order to be accountable or responsible for them, they should be immediately taken possession of, and the facts reported to the Adjutant General.

A Model Law in Arizona.

The commission appointed by the Governor of the State to draft a new set of regulations to govern the National Guard of the State will be presented to the First Legislature at its coming meeting. The committee was composed of Major Grinstead, of the Indian School at Phoenix; Capt. N. G. Seeley, of Tucson, and Capt. Earl Hill, Company B, of Phoenix. The code when drawn up in the form of a bill consisted of 146 sections. It is considered a substantial improvement over the system of organization and regulation under the present law.

A copy of the bill was sent to Gen. R. K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, who stated that it was one of the best, if not the best, military laws in the country.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania National Guard Association.

The recent meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, which took place in Pittsburgh at the 18th Regiment Armory on December 8-9, was attended by approximately two hundred delegates, including the Adjutant General of the State, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart.

A number of addresses were made, and, all in all, it was one of the best meetings the Association has ever held. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Richard Coulter, Jr., Third Infantry, Greensburg; first vice-president, Col. F. W. Stillwell, Scranton; second vice-president, C. T. O'Neill, Fourth Infantry, Allentown; third vice-president, Col. H. Turner, Second Infantry, Philadelphia; secretary, Captain and Adjutant A. W. Powell, Tenth Infantry, and treasurer, Lieut. Col. Frank M. Vandling, division staff.

Reorganization in New Jersey.

The Governor of the State has directed Adjutant Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., to take the necessary steps to completely reorganize the State troops. The reorganization practically follows the lines laid down in the annual report of the Adjutant General, which was recently submitted to the Governor. It will operate to remove from the staff of the division brigade and regimental commanders certain unnecessary staff officers and transfer them to the department to which they properly belong. The effect of the order will be to create a tactical division and certain staff departments organized in conformity with those of the regular army.

The cavalry and field artillery will be removed from the brigade to which they are at present attached and be placed directly under the control of the Division Commander as divisional troops.

A medical department is provided for, composed of the medical corps of commissioned officers, and the Medical Relief Corps, composed of contract surgeons who may be used for necessary duty. The process of organization will terminate the offices of Surgeon General, Inspector General, Judge Advocate General, and Inspector General of Rifle Practice. In addition there will be eliminated a number of high rank officers in departments the abolition of whose offices will place the control of such departments in the hands of officers on the staff of the Division Commander.

This change has been coming for a long time, and now that it is here, it is expected that once the new order of things is in practical working order New Jersey will then take its place with the states that are at the head of the list for all around general efficiency.

Coast Artillery for Oregon.

It has just been announced from the Adjutant General's office that the Adjutant General, W. E. Finzer, has completed plans for the reorganization of the 4th Infantry Oregon National Guard into Coast Artillery. Seven companies of the eight composing the Fourth will be transferred, together with two companies of the Third, to the artillery branch of the service. The two companies of the Fourth Infantry that will be transferred are at Eugene, one each at Albany, Dallas, Ashland, Cottage Grove and Roseburg. Company G of Oregon City and Company K of Portland of the Third Infantry will be transferred. Two additional companies will immediately be organized to complete a full regiment of twelve companies.

Changes in Michigan.

A number of changes in rank have taken place recently, but the personnel of the various organizations has changed very little.

The season for indoor target practice will begin on February 1 and end on April 30, giving just three months of practice on the indoor range. It is optional, however, with company commanders whether or not they wish to begin the season at an earlier date. All qualifications are based on the best full score of ten shots during the season in the prescribed positions—standing, kneeling, sitting and prone, at a distance of fifty feet.

Another New Invention.

An Associated Press dispatch, under date of December 16, states that John Hays Hammond, Jr., son of the well known mining engineer, and a recent graduate of Yale, has completed a series of experiments with an apparatus for the wireless control of Marine Torpedos. The devise is expected to revolutionize torpedo firing in time of war. The new invention enables a shore station to guide and fire powerful torpedos at ranges of from one to seven miles.

Good Work in South Dakota.

The report of the Adjutant General for 1911 shows that the total strength of the State troops is 818 officers and men. No State encampment is contemplated for 1912, as it will be the alternate year when the troops will participate in Federal maneuvers. It is a source of much gratification to all, that the present season has been such a satisfactory one, and the excellent condition of the various organizations is indicative that a splendid showing will be made next year.

Inspection Dates in Nebraska.

The Nebraska National Guard will be inspected by Maj. Julius Penn, 12th United States Infantry, from January 24 to March 25—in all, twenty-six separate inspections will have to be made.

Mississippi Troops Still on Riot Duty.

For nearly three months now a portion of the Mississippi National Guard has been on riot duty. The Second Provisional Battalion of the 2nd Infantry is in camp at Water Valley, where there has been most of the disturbance. It is impossible to say just how long the troops will remain in the field.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Dismounting the Rifle.

The provisions contained in paragraph 292, Army Regulations, 1910, that "Enlisted men will not take their arms apart, etc.," will be held to apply, so far as the Organized Militia is concerned, to actually removing screws, stock, sights, etc. There is no prohibition against dismounting and assembling the bolt mechanism and magazine mechanism; in fact, they are an important and necessary procedure in instruction in the care and preservation of the rifle. Care should be taken to insure proper instruction in the dismounting and assembling authorized for the soldier, on pages 32 to 35. (Rules for the management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, model of 1903, an Ordnance Department publication, No. 1923.)

Regarding the Signal Corps.

(a) The signal flags prescribed for infantry companies, in paragraph 45, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, take the place of flag kits issued to the Regular Army under paragraph 1584, Army Regulations. Two flag kits each, consisting of two flags, two staffs with canvas carriers for the same, are issued to each infantry company and from part of its equipment. Requisitions should show the designation of the regiment and company, for example: Third New Jersey, First Battalion, Company A, B, C, D; Second Battalion, Company E, F, G, H; Third Battalion, Company I, K, L, M.

(b) Since the assignment of companies to battalions in some infantry regiments in the Organized Militia is not alphabetical the letter of the company and the battalion to which it pertains must be given on all requisitions.

(c) In the regiments in which it is impracticable to make the permanent battalion divisions alphabetical, the flags of the battalion are, nevertheless, as shown in paragraph 45 of the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911. For example, the flags of a First Battalion comprising Companies F, H, K, M, will be those given to Companies A, B, C, D, and so on throughout the regiment, but the letters placed on the flag should be those of the company concerned, and Company F in the above. First Battalion will have the design and colors of a Company A flag, although its letter will be F. The figures are 2½ inches high and of the same color as the field of the flag, while the letters are the same color as the squares or diagonals. They are sewed on.

(d) Infantry companies of the Organized Militia that have been provided with the old type of flag kits for visual signaling, will requisition only for the new flag, without staff or carrier, and they can be attached to the staff, and use made of the same pole and carrier.

Adjutants General will be shortly furnished with sample diagrams of the new infantry flag, showing the lettering and numbering.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE MATCHES

SEASON OF 1912

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

SCHEDULE OF EASTERN LEAGUE

	Delaware	Harvard	Maryland	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	No. Georgia	Norwich	Louisiana	Princeton	Pennsylvania	Vet. Surgeons	West Virginia	Matches Won	Matches Lost
Delaware College		Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16		
Harvard Univ.	Jan. 6		Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 13		
Md. Agric. College	Jan. 13	Jan. 20		Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 27		
Mass. Agric. Col.	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3		Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Feb. 10		
N. Hamp. College	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17		Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Feb. 24		
No. Ga. Agric. Col.	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2		Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Mch. 2		
Norwich Univ.	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16		Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Jan. 6		
La. State Univ.	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13		Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Jan. 20		
Princeton Univ.	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27		Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 3		
Univ. of Pa.	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10		Feb. 24	Feb. 17		
Col. of Vet. Sur.	Mch. 9	Mch. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24		Mch. 2		
W. Va. Univ.	Mch. 16	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 10	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Jan. 6	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 17	Mch. 2			

SCHEDULE OF WESTERN LEAGUE

	St. Thomas	Kansas	Michigan	Iowa	Arizona	California	Michigan	Minnesota	Nebraska	Perdue	Matches Won	Matches Lost
College of St. Thomas		Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9		
Kansas University	Jan. 13		Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Jan. 20		
Michigan Agriculture College	Jan. 20	Jan. 27		Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Jan. 13	Feb. 3		
State University of Iowa	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10		Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Feb. 17		
University of Arizona	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24		Mch. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Mch. 2		
University of California	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9		Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Jan. 13		
University of Michigan	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 20		Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Jan. 27		
University of Minnesota	Feb. 24	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3		Feb. 17	Feb. 10		
University of Nebraska	Mch. 2	Mch. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17		Feb. 24		
Perdue University	Mch. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 17	Mch. 2	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 10	Feb. 24			

LIST OF COLLEGES REPRESENTED, THE RIFLE CLUB SECRETARY AND N. R. A. JUDGE.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Club Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge.
Delaware College, Newark	Lieut. F. B. Eastman, U. S. A.	Lieut. F. B. Eastman, U. S. A.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	Eugene P. Carver, Jr	
Maryland Agricultural College, College Park	N. R. Warthen	Lieut. John S. Upham, U. S. A.
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst	G. W. Ells	Capt. George C. Martin, U. S. A., Ret'd.
New Hampshire College, Durham	C. M. Neal	Capt. G. W. Edgerly, U. S. A.
No. Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega	Harry W. Smith	Capt. H. A. Wiegenstein, U. S. A.
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.	Clayton H. Alvord	Capt. F. Tompkins, U. S. A.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	H. L. Hughes	Lieut. C. L. Hodges, U. S. A.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	C. S. Todd	Col. William Libbey, N. G. N. J.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Alex. Kerr, Jr.	Capt. K. K. U. Casey, N. G. Pa.
U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, Washington, D. C.	E. M. Emanuel	Frank J. Kahrs.
West Virginia University, Morgantown	Chas. G. Baker	Lieut. W. S. Weeks, U. S. A.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn	Frank R. Hurby	Lieut. R. McC. Beck, U. S. A.
Kansas University, Lawrence	E. S. Bennett	
Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing	R. E. Smith	Lieut. A. C. Cron, U. S. A.
Perdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	Walter A. Barr	Capt. H. P. Price, U. S. A.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City	James Chapman	Capt. M. C. Mumma, U. S. A.
University of Arizona, Tucson	L. D. La Tourette	Capt. H. McL. Powell, U. S. A., Retd.
University of California, Berkeley	Wm. E. Davis	Maj. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	E. P. Gray	
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	Chas. B. Rydell	Maj. E. L. Butts, U. S. A.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	G. A. Graham	Capt. H. E. Yates, U. S. A.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MATCHES

Eligibility: Open to teams from university and college rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association and in good standing. Members of teams to be in good standing in the undergraduate year and who are maintaining the necessary hours of work and standard of scholarship required by the institution.

Team: Any number of men up to ten may shoot, the best five scores counting for the team score.

Distance: 50 feet from end of rifle to target.

Number of Shots: 20 for record, 10 standing and 10 prone.

Sighting Shots: Two sighting shots only will be allowed at commencement of firing if the two positions are shot consecutively. If there is an interval of time between shooting the two positions, sighting shots will be allowed before record firing in each position. Sighting shots must not be fired on match targets.

Targets: The N. R. A. gallery target, 1 to 10 count to be used. Twenty officially stamped targets will be furnished free for each match —two for each competitor. These targets will be marked for identification and no other targets will be received for record. These targets will be sent to the N. R. A. Judge and will be retained under his control before and after the shooting. Targets similar to those used in the matches may be secured from the N. R. A. for $2.50 per thousand.

Position: Standing—Offhand, body free from all support, strap allowed in connection with one arm only. The regulation web belt may be used if desired. Prone—Head toward target. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except at the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle, except the sling, or to the arm, except at the elbow.

Rifle: Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds.

Sights: Any, in front of the firing pin, not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

Trigger Pull: Not to be less than three pounds.

Ammunition: .22 caliber short.

Time Allowance: Ten minutes will be allowed for each string of ten shots.

Judges: The Judge appointed by the N. R. A., or his representative will act as Executive Officer at each contest. He will see that all conditions are adhered to, determine the score and report same to the headquarters of the N. R. A. by mail on completion of match. In the Western League the scores will be telegraphed to the N. R. A. at night rate prepaid.

Matches, When Shot: Team may shoot on the Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday night of each week, or on the Saturday night preceding if the targets stamped for the following week are used. A report of the week's shoot must be in the office of the N. R. A. by Thursday morning of each week. Matches may be shot either afternoon or evening. All clubs not reporting by mail or telegram by noon will receive a zero for the week's shoot.

Entrance Fee: $5.00 per team.

Prize: The winning team of each league will shoot off for the championship and the winning team will receive the championship trophy and five silver medals. The losing team will receive a trophy emblematic of the championship of the east or west as the case may be, and five bronze medals.

Special Prize: J. A. Baker, Jr., and P. St. G. Bissell, Jr., two former members of the Columbia University rifle team, have presented a bronze figure as a special prize for the non-military college making the best record in the matches. The trophy to remain in competition for ten years and become the property of the college winning it the greatest number of times in that period.

The method of determining the winning team in each league will be by the greatest number of wins.

U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Armstrong	239	Armstrong	333
Hubbard	227	Hubbard	227
Wilson	222	Abraham	221
Hansen	220	Moore	220
Abraham	216	Sanders	219
	1124		1120

BALTIMORE.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Fort	220	Fort	217
Renehan	206	Hebel	204
Hebel	206	Goddard	196
Mullikin	193	Mullikin	193
Smith	186	Smith	196
	1011		1006

PITTSBURGH.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Atkinson	222	Atkinson	227
Brown	213	Kuhn	223
Freed	211	Brown	215
Royal	203	Freed	212
Olson	201	Brae	211
	1050		1088

CHICAGO.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Byrne	211	Whigam	218
Springsguth	206	Peterson	213
Turner	206	Byrne	212
Whigam	203	Zelweger	211
Peterson	203	Springsguth	211
	1029		1065

MANHATTAN.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Dietz	230	Lane	230
Hicks	228	Dietz	230
Lane	225	Roedder	228
Hanford	225	Hanford	224
Baker	223	Hicks	223
	1131		1135

FEDERAL.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Fennell	226	Miner	223
Miner	219	Hoffman	220
Murphy	213	Fennell	217
Gerresh	210	Murphy	215
Hoffman	209	Gerrish	204
	1077		1079

SEATTLE.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Hinckley	215	Hinckley	222
Bruns	211	Bruns	207
Hughes	202	Whitmore	204
Meacham	187	Hughes	201
Geo. Russell	178	Russell	182
	987		1016

SPOKANE.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Bartholomew	224	Wilburn	224
Wilburn	220	Berger	222
Fromm	220	Rush	222
Stausbury	217	Bartholomew	219
Berger	217	Fromm	216
	1098		1103

GOLDEN GATE.

Match 3.		*Match* 4.	
Gorman	221	Gorman	236
Blasse	216	Randall	223
Randall, Jr.	212	Blasse	221
Linder	211	Prichard	216
Prentys	211	Prentys	213
	1071		1109

ST. LOUIS.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Crossman	215	Ayer	223
Ayer	213	Frese	215
Frese	203	Crossman	214
Russell	200	Olcott	211
Schrader	198	Krondl	202
	1029		1065

OAKLAND BANK.

Match 3.		*Match* 4.	
Craig, Jr.	194	Cerini	203
Cerini	213	Davidson	201
G. B. Preston	186	Pierre	195
Harris	216	Harris	226
Hough	206	Hough	209
	1015		1034

PROVIDENCE.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Joslin	221	Freeman	220
Freeman	218	Joslin	215
Parkhurst	210	Parkhurst	211
Miller	207	Donaghy	208
Brow	206	Willard	203
	1062		1057

SMITH & WESSON.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Calkins	228	Wakefield	233
Axtell	227	Calkins	232
Dolfin	226	Dolfin	229
Castaldini	219	Rice	221
Smith	215	Smith	218
	1115		1133

SHELL MOUND.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Wixson	220	Wixson	222
Siebe	219	Siebe	220
Christie	207	Poulsen	209
Doehring	204	Seely	201
Nielsen	203	Jones	197
	1053		1049

BELLEVILLE.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Zirban	205	Zirban	220
Cobb	196	Duvall	196
Duvall	189	McCullough	192
McCullough	189	Mertens	191
Sprick	184	Cobb	185
	963		984

YOUNGSTOWN.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Kane	213	J. J. Kane	200
Seaborn	204	Koppetz	198
Koppetz	202	Seaborn	196
Mell	197	M. F. Kane	191
Clarke	197	Mell	188
	1013		973

PHILADELPHIA.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Reeves	223	Reeves	225
Quicksall	218	Thomas	217
G. H. Smith	216	G. H. Smith	216
Thomas	213	W. T. Smith	214
Maybee	211	Palmer	213
	1081		1085

BOSTON.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Taylor	220	Sipprelle	220
Sipprelle	217	Taylor	211
Robie	216	Whipple	204
Heath	215	Heath	203
Collins	200	Littlefield	199
	1068		1037

MYLES STANDISH.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Hayden	223	Hayden	219
Crosby	213	Nesmith	210
Foster	207	Crosby	200
Besse	206	Foster	198
Stevens	207	Besse	195
	1056		1022

CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Nichols	205	Nichols	203
Hobbie	179	Sherman	182
Sherman	178	Hobbie	180
Gooding	175	Bickle	174
Bickle	169	Gooding	169
	906		908

COLUMBUS.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Snook	229	Snook	225
Morrall	220	Smith	225
Muenzenmaier	217	Morrall	216
Smith	203	Muenzenmaier	211
Wolfel	199	Simmons	187
	1068		1064

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Match 5.		*Match* 6.	
Ferree	228	Ferree	227
Peck	216	Atkinson	224
Macdonnall	215	Bunn	213
Atkinson	212	Macdonnall	208
Bunn	207	Upham	207
	1078		1079

GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

A press dispatch dated at Butte, Mont., December 15, announces that "the world's champion rifle team has withdrawn from the Inter-Club tournament of the Nation Rifle Association. Lack of public interest and of financial support prompted this action and shoots scheduled with Butte will go by default."

Last week we said something about this being a case of "Cold Feet." It still looks that way to us. What the "lack of public interest and financial support" has to do with it, we do not know. The general public is very little interested anyway in the rifle shooting game, and it is not on record that the public showed any great amount of enthusiasm during the past two years when the Butte team won the championship. As far as "financial support" is concerned we understand that the entry on the team was paid in advance and that the clubs would be subjected to practically no expense worth speaking about. No. They will have to spring something better than that before we change our opinion that it is a case of "Cold Feet."

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Will you kindly grant the space for the correction of a misapprehension? Your issue of December 14, page 224, in a paragraph under the heading "Gossip," advocates the election of an executive committee that will "pledge itself to take the necessary steps to pay the secretary-treasurer a salary so that *he can give his whole time* to the association's affairs."

This does the present executive committee an injustice. They are quite willing to pay the secretary-treasurer, but the U. S. R. A. has no political or commercial affiliations that bring it a revenue. It is supported by the annual dues of its members. The members of the present executive committee are active business or professional men, each of whom gives much valuable time to association affairs, receiving as his only reward the satisfaction he takes in giving efficient service and the appreciation of those he serves.

The writer has served on ten executive committees and believes that this division of labor and responsibility is far better for the association than a one-man machine. If the management of the association were left in the hands of one man who "gave his whole time to it" it would require a man of so much ability that he could earn far more money in other lines than the association could afford to pay.

Regarding the late appearance of the program of the league matches, anyone familiar with the management of shooting matches between clubs will appreciate how difficult it is to get the returns—all of them—in on schedule time, and this is not strange, for the officials in charge of club affairs are often men with important business interests that demand first attention.

Entries for the indoor league were closed at the latest possible date that would permit several clubs whose entries were hanging in the balance, the last available moment to qualify. As early as possible the targets were issued and forwarded to the clubs. More time was necessarily required to arrange the program and have it printed. The program obviously could not be issued until some time after the entries were in and the telegraph and cable were used freely in closing the entries.

Obviously what was needed under such circumstances was not a high salaried secretary, but a first class long-distance mind reader.

Respectfully,

J. B. CRABTREE,
Sec'y-Treas., U. S. R. A.

At the last annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association the Executive Committee was instructed to make arrangements for entering a revolver team in the Olympic Matches of 1912, which will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, in June.

The Association says that fifteen hundred dollars will be needed for the purpose and that if those members who are in arrears for dues would pay up, and each secure a new member, it would go far toward solving the financial part of the problem which is now facing the Association. It does not seem that it should be a hard matter to secure the necessary amount. It is a small one, to be sure, and we do not really see how much can be accomplished with it. Still, there are only five members to the team, if we remember correctly, and three hundred dollars would have to be secured to pay the expenses of each man.

A great many suggestions have been made, as to the best method of securing funds to defray all expenses incident to the sending abroad of rifle revolver teams. The U. S. R. A. should not be expected to bear all of the expense, in fact, they should not pay any of it.

If satisfactory arrangements are made for securing funds for the rifle team, it is expected that enough will be forthcoming to include the revolver team. At the same time this is no reason why the members now in arrears of their dues should not remit to the Association.

Golden Gate Glimmerings.

MY DEAR "LES SMOKE:"

The Golden Gate Club started the league in San Francisco and we have about dropped back to that club instead of the Bay Cities Club after all the work that has been done and I feel that there will be no other than the factional strife that now exists for some time; however I will not give up, but hope later to win all the boys to a combined club to help promote the big shoot in 1915.

Seven men turned out for the first shoot and after a 50-foot range had been converted into a 60-foot one; and all the commissary (I guess that is it) boxes for 17 regiments had been moved old Jim and I shot the first shots in our match with Boston and scored a total of 1074 and 1075 against Philadelphia. We have a very good range, well lighted and easily reached; and outside of the trolleys for

conveying the targets, which are not of the best, we can ask for nothing but 5 good shots.

On December 16, the night of the second round we had 10 men, or I should say 3 men and 7 boys as the score will show, turn up at the armory in a bad storm to help down Federal and Providence clubs. The way 4 or 5 of our champions shot would do any old womens' club good. To think that men like Mills, Pritchard and Linder, men who had the Sunday before covered themselves with mud and glory and had shot a heart breaking race to end the season; a race that the last shot by Mills would change the standing of the three if he could pull a-10-for 2nd, 3rd and 4th places and end with a 98 score; then to think that the three men could not shoot an 80 average, is beyond me.

When I asked Jim Gorman to help me out he said nay, nay, little one I am with you; but I have but one eye and that is a bad one and I must not strain it to shoot indoors; but I will be on hand to help do any work I can. He came and I could hardly persuade him to shoot but for the good of the club he said he would help me a little but not to expect much. Old Joe Trego showed up and half frozen at that; so he takes James out to get warm. James came back and started to shoot but said his new barrel would not shoot center that his shots were all around and sure enough when I got the targets to check up I found them all around the 10 ring, one score card had all 5 shots right around on the line of the 10 ring making a skinny 50. I counted up and found 236 and was fool enough to tell the gang, then I had to stand at the door the rest of the night in the rain with a marlin spike in my hand to keep the gang from stampeding; they all wanted to see what brand and where he got it. Blasse one of our crack rifle shots came along and we sneaked out and got some of their Bullseye stuff and went back. Blasse shot 223 and I went to sleep and dreamed I had 249 but the Armorer gave me a kick and told me it was 11 P. M. just as I thought I was pulling the last 10.

Our score totaled 1108 and I feel that we should not shoot less than 1100 after we get the team settled and get on to the indoor conditions; but it is a funny thing the way some of the teams will look after we count the 5 high and drop the 5 low men. Most all the men use S. & W. 10″ pistols and various ammunitions, every gun on the range is a "Freak" with the exception of Randall's and Lillemo's—and theirs are monstrosities. It would be interesting after the match is over to have each Secretary describe the team's guns and why they are so.

CALINDER.

Spokane Sparks.

The Spokanes shot very well, but not hard enough to win their matches. The only way we can see to beat that Portland bunch is to go down there and use our little tomahawks on them instead of our smoke sticks, especially on that man Armstrong; 239 just think of it and against Spokane too. But go after them old man, the Spokanes will pull for you and hope you will go to the top before the season is over.

Springfield Sprinklings.

Opportunity often lurks in disaster, but comparatively few persons ever find it there because they are so chained to one idea that they can't recognize it. Such was the case with our boys last evening in our matches with Seattle and Myles Standish Revolver teams. After our defeat of last week it was determined not too late to try again and make good. With a spring-like winter hanging over us, the boys could have the doors open making it appear more open than when "boxed" up, and the air, not air but burnt powder. "Doc" Calkins as usual was only satisfied to be high man, making his climb as high as 228, an example for the rest. Dolfin still takes Peruna, although we can't say what for, unless to keep on top; he claimed a 226. Rice, Jr. is not going to drink another glass of Coca-Cola as long as he lives, he is determined to make the team next week, will it work? As the curfew was striking a total of 1115 was hung for Seattle, dooming mach "5."

The Herald was heard to "cry out" Myles Standish as the next for whom a total was to be hung. "Doc" Calkins lost the "high man" point in this match which was claimed by Maj. Wakefield with his 233. "Doc" loosing this honor by one point, only having a 232 to show. Dolfin still held on with a 229. Rice, Jr. was there strong with his 221. He said he was in earnest when he did it. Our old "stand by" Dr. Smith could have probably helped to make a record total by bringing out a little better than a 218, but no one had any kick coming as the 1133 was accepted by all present. *Hasta la vista.*

Warblings from the Orioles.

Fourteen members of the Baltimore Revolver Association braved a nasty night last week and five of them were sandwiched in with the team members who strove mightily to punch out scores that would take them out of the 999 class in to that of the Arabian Nights. Incidentally it may be said that five men succeeded in so doing. The arrival of the ARMS AND THE MAN early Friday morning told us that un-officially we had topped the Salmon-Eaters and if Bre'r Crabtree thinks so too, we have at least one scalp to hang up in the wigwam. Unfortunately the pressure needed to secure such a score was not sufficient to help out with the followers of Myles Standish and they profit accordingly. One match out of four is not so bad for debutants and we are hoping for others.

The old veteran Major Fort, had his 10-inch .22 harnessed up in a new way and galloped home with two scores that garnered him 37 points over centers for the two matches and helped not a little to push the bunch over into the 1000 and better class. From the scores handed in by the Shell-Mounders in matches 3 and 4, it is doubtful if we won over them and there is no touching those high-binders from the National Capital, so we are prepared for a graceful surrender in two more defeats. As we only meet our D. C. friends once in the series, we can enjoy seeing them walk over other teams, which is some consolation.

President Mullikin had a weird combination of bandages on his S. & W. pistol handle and succeeded in landing a place on both teams, much to his delight.

Pittsburgh Prattlings.

The boys are getting over their stage fright and the scores are improving with each match. Brae and Olson, two of our best outdoor men, have not got their stride at the indoor game yet, but they will soon. Dr. Brown is taking "physical culture" and Freed and Royal are going to live on a humming bird diet. So look out, you fellows "higher up."

DUQUESNE.

Citizens Sighs.

"Some class" to our shooting hey? Well—"some body" has got to bring up the rear—and as this is our first year it looks as if we uns were doomed to "be the goat" and play the role of Mr. E. Z. Mark, for the balance of the teams, but in doing so we are going to give them the best that is in us for all that. Three of the members that we have been depending upon to bring up our scores to a respectable total have been obliged to be away for one cause and another. Gooding has to shoot with a sprained hand as he had a run in with a couple of "tough guys" who took him for a billionaire two weeks ago, while returning home from the club, and tried to hold him up. Larsen one of the best shots in the club is as busy as a one arm man with the hives with Christmas work, while Hobbie for some reason or other seems to have lost his eye the past month, and has not been up to his usual form.

ARMS AND THE MAN showing scores was received and read by the club members with much interest, and when we were through digesting the various scores, we all heaved a long sigh, and hoped to see the day when each of us could go over the 200 mark. Well! we'll get there some day—Maybe.

Fort Pitt Season Championship.

The following scores are those of members who, having fulfilled the requirements, became contenders for the season's championship. Several others would have been well up in the list, but lacked one or more scores to become eligible. Conditions for season's championship were as follows: Every shot fired by a member on the home range during the season is scored on a card at the firing point and transferred to the season's record book. At the close of the season the scores at each range are averaged and the aggregate of the range averages divided by the number of ranges to give the season's average. To become a contender for the season's championship a member must have fired at least three scores of 10 shots slow fire, at each range.

Mr. Chas. Leacy, by consistent shooting throughout the season, takes down the honors for 1911, incidentally pegging up the highest average in the history of the club. Leacy being one of the veteran members, and this being his first land on top for the season, although he has many minor offenses to his credit, we are going to insist that he wear a garland of pink roses on his raven tresses at the annual club feed.

H. S. Olson finished runner-up with Waugaman at his heels.

The season's revolver championship for all shots fired at 20 and 50 yards, carrying with it the J. L. Mason cup, was won by Dr. D. A. Atkinson, with the handsome average of 87.67. Believe me, that looks good to some of the rest of us pikers who hurry home to have it framed when we wobble into an 80.

To. Mr. Roberts we will say that our tender feelings were not badly hurt, and that we will take our toys and go out to play just as soon as the playing's good. For the present we are asleep, hibernating, a big case of

"nothin' doin'," our "close shooters" plugged up with nitro solvent. Some of the bunch are even jollying themselves they are having a good time by rolling a little pill down an alley, trying to knock down ten inoffensive little wooden pins.

Why, we haven't even got a dinky little 75 foot shed to shoot in for those beautiful watch fobs the N. R. A. is giving away.

Isn't that little clause, "The qualifying scores must be on cards of the same serial number," just about the best example of high finance that has been hatched this year. This should put the N. R. A. finances on easy street. We don't pass up many bets of this variety ourselves and are sore to think that we did not tumble to it sooner. Next season we are going to offer a block of P. R. R. stock for a score of 45 at 200 and 1,000 yards on cards of "the same serial number."

We would like to hang around and observe the atmospheric disturbance that takes place when the fellow who has butted the combination about Umpty four times, put on a nice juicy 99 prone and then proceeds to spread a good even shot gun pattern over his offhand ticket of the same serial number for about a 76.

A committee will be appointed this week to arrange for the club's banquet at one of the local hotels early in January. This is the night we distribute the spoils to the lucky winners, elect a bunch of officers (in reality a Bolo gang to do the heavy work) and pass around a lot of hot air about how we are going to shoot the coming season.

SEASON OF 1911 AVERAGE PRIZE COMPETITORS.

	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Grand Average
C. Leacy	42.48	41.75	46.28	45.67	47.00	39.75	43.82
H. G. Olson	42.76	42.88	46.52	44.00	43.75	40.20	43.35
Waugaman	41.85	43.00	46.27	41.80	45.00	40.40	43.05
Atkinson	43.16	44.22	46.30	44.25	46.66	33.60	43.03
P. Paulsen	42.26	43.29	45.45	45.17	45.20	36.80	43.03
G. A. Snyder	41.50	43.25	45.65	41.50	43.50	39.73	42.52
T. C. Beal	42.00	42.50	45.87	44.00	44.25	36.00	42.47
McHazlett	43.97	42.57	44.32	42.60	42.83	33.00	41.55

Crossman State Champion.

Sergt. Edward C. Crossman of Company A, 7th Infantry, Los Angeles, won the rifle championship of the National Guard of California with a score of 272 out of a possible 300 in which he had a skirmish run of 98. It will be recalled that it took a score of 281 to win the President's Match at Camp Perry this year. When it is taken into consideration that Sergeant Crossman was up against State Team men, who had previously shot at Camp Perry in the National contests, and local ambition of no mean ability the performance is all the more noteworthy.

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Results December 23.

Badger	917	vs Los Angeles	901
Adrian	954	v s Bisbee	Defaulted
Madison	874	vs Tacoma	937
St. Paul	975	vs Butte	Defaulted
Dickinson	942	vs Minneapolis	940
Milwaukee	857	vs Helena	Defaulted

Well the bunch got away to a good start and under flying colors. Only one little occurrence marred the opening. Bisbee for some unaccountable reason failed to come through with a score. Same with Helena. Butte, of course, as has been previously announced, has taken her toys and refuses to play. No other club can be coaxed to take Butte's place, so all matches scheduled with that club will go by default.

CLEVELAND.		MADISON, MINN.	
M. M. Foster	196	Boxrud	181
W. C. Andrews	195	Hauge	181
C. W. Woodyatt	194	Olson	173
J. Humphrey	193	Ronningen	170
F. C. Frey	192	Shogren	169
	970		874

ADRIAN ARTICULATIONS.

The big doings opened with us Thursday night, December 21, and the Adrian Rifle Club got away pretty good in their initial match with Bisbee, Arizona. Just at the verge of the holidays, everybody is overworked and it is difficult to get men out for a match. Several of the members also are suffering with grip and one of the most consistent shots is out of town. We managed to get a team together, however, and feel pretty confident that we handed those "busy bees" of Arizona a pretty hard jolt. There were several surprises, owing to the fact that some of the men did not show the form they had had in practice, while some of the new members came through handsomely. Oliver got out of a sick bed and shot his way onto the team, although this was his first match, nosing out Matterson by two points. "Old Reliable" Matterson, our efficient Range Officer and one of the best sportsmen who ever pulled a trigger, is having a slump lately which is unaccountable, but we fully expect him to come back later and regain his old place near the head of the team.

One of the most encouraging features is the way the new men are taking hold. Two of them shot in the match for the first time and one made the team, while the other was only a few points behind and a third beginner was kept at home by illness. In fact, we now have a dozen men who are going so strong that it appears likely that the same five men will not appear on the team twice in succession during the winter.

The Adrian Rifle Club score of 954 Thursday night was just 138 points higher than they made in their first match with Butte one year ago this week and we feel that we are entitled to congratulate ourselves on the improvement shown and expect to be able to do still better before the end of the competition.

MAGPIE.

Missouri State Rifle Association.

The Missouri State Rifle Association held its regular monthly meeting and weekly rifle practice at the First Regiment Armory Saturday evening and considerable business was transacted as well as a large number of shots being fired. A various collection of fire arms was on hand, as every member of this noted association has his favorite gun and cares nothing of what his neighbor shoots.

C. C. Crossman was there with his .22 repeater, Tobe Watkins had his .22 repeater with open sights, W. A. Alexander had his .22 caliber Schuetzen, Heidt had his Springfield with its supplementary cartridge, Von Eitzen was there without his favorite rifle, but did good work with all the others. No one thought of keeping scores, but some very fine ones were made by those present.

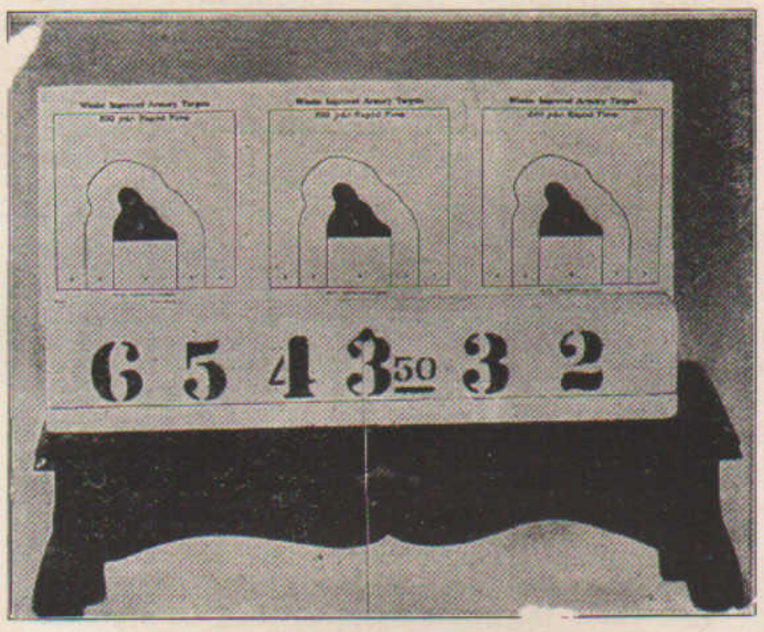
Crossman, with globe and peep sights, placed six of his ten shots in the 10 ring of an N. R. A. target at 75 feet offhand, Alexander scored 242 out of the possible 250 on a reduced German ring target, Tobe placed five out of ten shots in the 25 circle and the rest in the 24 circle of the same kind of a target once and then shot 30 shots with open sights into a four inch group.

A Fine Target Practice System.

The Winder System of improved armory target pratice, which has been in existence for a number of years, still stands as the best scheme of training recruits indoors for the conditions which will be met on the outdoor range. This system, which has been officially adopted by the State of Ohio, is in use in practically all the states. The targets are designed to give the same practice in the gallery at fifty feet as will be met with on the 200 to 1,000 yards ranges. The targets used are

reduced proportionately from the Regulation A, B, C and D targets. In the outfit there is included a wind clock and a flag is furnished for giving instructions for windage of various velocities and direction. The table of windage and elevation is so arranged that it can be used with either the new Springfield .22 caliber on the fifty foot range or with the United States Magazine rifle .30 caliber model 1903 on any of the outdoor ranges.

The marker which is in charge of the target should be an officer or an enlisted man who is more or less familiar with conditions to be met with and who will present problems in windage and elevation for the shooter to solve.



There is no question but that this system is the most practical of any yet devised, and any company that is not equipped with it, is certainly very far behind the times.

The Winder Target Supply Company, of Columbus, Ohio, will ship a complete set on sixty days' trial.

With Peters Factory Shells.

At Abilene, Texas, November 30, Mr. Whipple tied for high general average 179 ex. 195, with Mr. W. W. Winniford second, 177; Mr. W. E. Fairless, third, 176, and Mr. Girand, fourth, 175; all using Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high general average at Bradford, Ill., December 5-6, using Peters factory loaded shells; score, 270 ex. 300.

At Parvin, Okla., December 6-7, Mr. W. M. Sanderfer won high professional average and Captain Saxon high general average, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Concordia, Kans., December 13, Mr. C. L. Parsons, of Straw, Mont., using Peters factory loaded shells, scored 145 ex. 150, winning second amateur average.

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The targets shown below were made with (US) .22 caliber Long Rifle Cartridges at 20 yds with a revolver having a six inch barrel.

What is the use of fooling around with ammunition which does not have your complete confidence, when you can just as easily purchase (US) Cartridges that will do the trick with unvarying certainty?

If you are hard to convince, purchase a box of (US) Cartridges and get to work.

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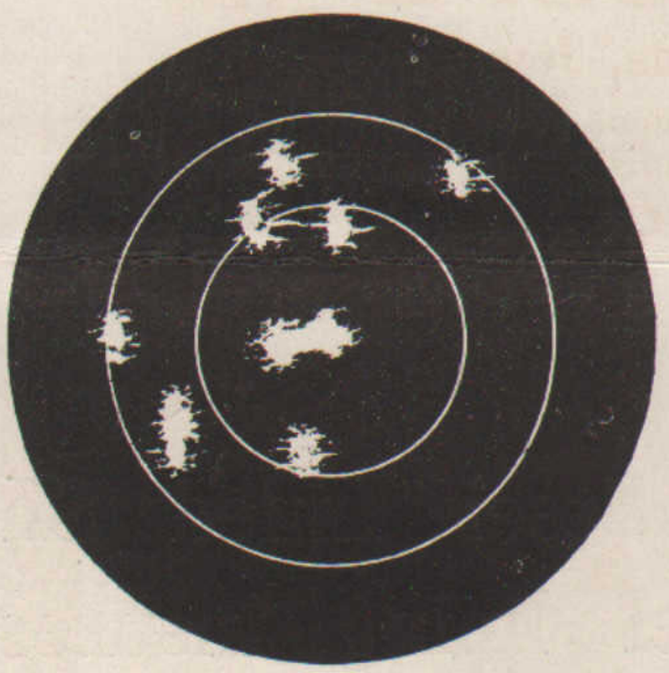

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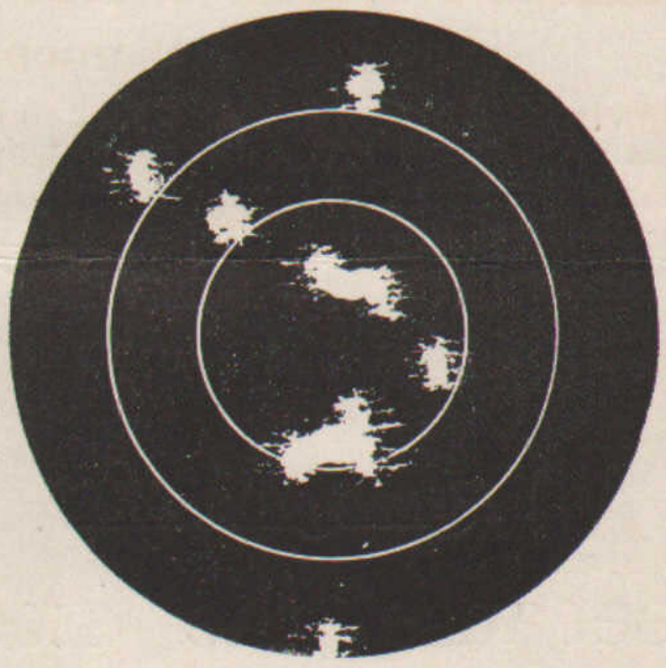

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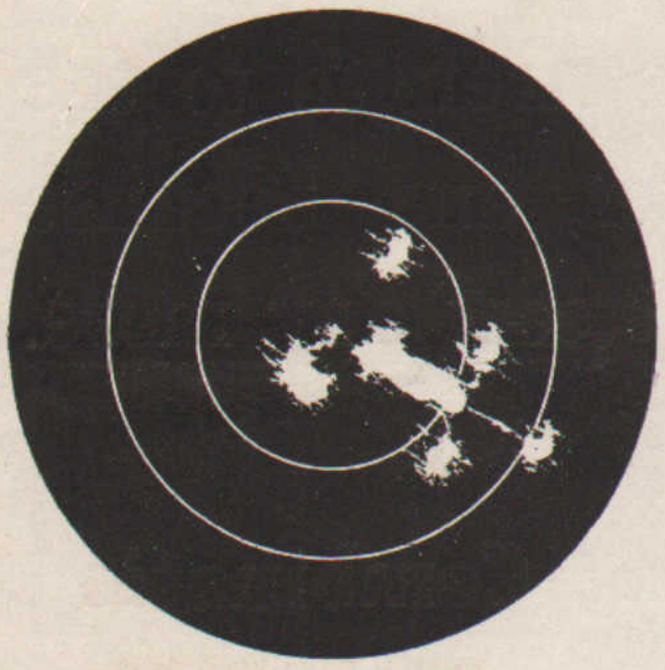

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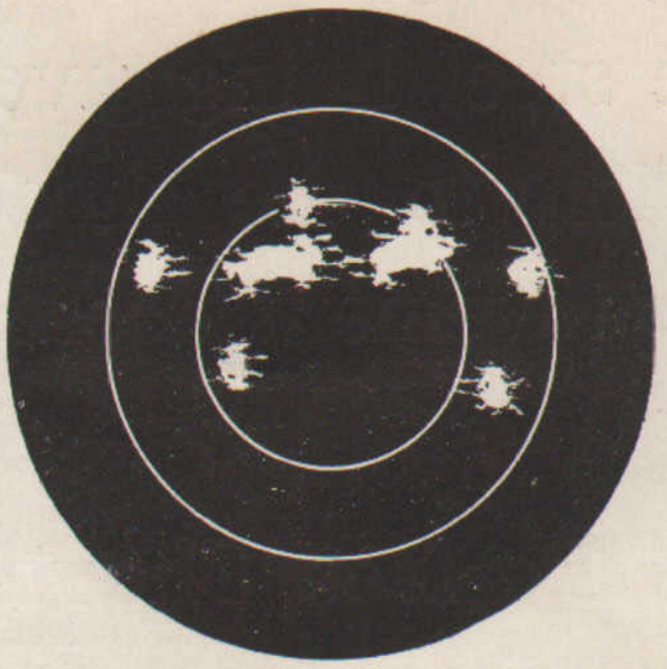

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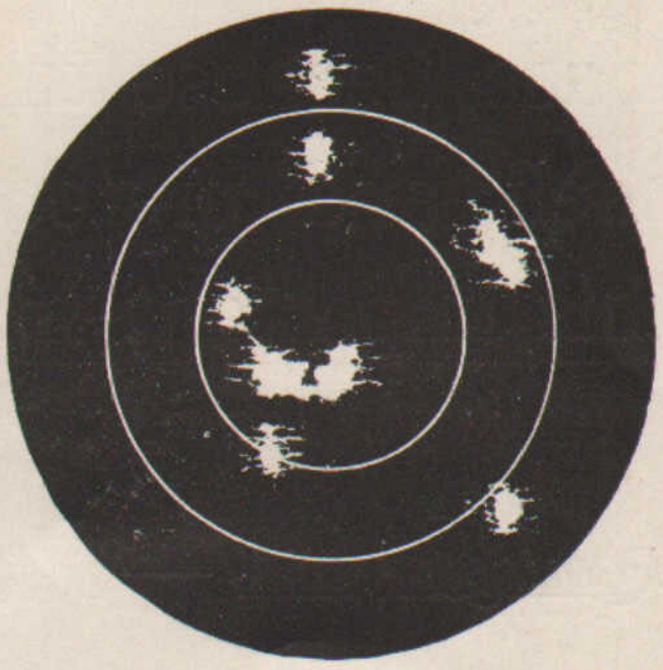

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