

# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LI. No. 26.

March 28, 1912.



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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**Latest News of Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, and the  
Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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# BEST BY TEST


The National Rifle Association Committee of Ammunition Experts conducted at the U. S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., on Monday, March 25, an exhaustive test of 30 caliber service ammunition to determine which of the five makes of ammunition submitted was the most accurate and best for the use of the Argentina and Olympic Rifle Teams.

## THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

"That the test having demonstrated the superiority of the United States Cartridge Co.'s ammunition, which was found most accurate at 350 and 600 meters, the same was accepted for the use of the International Teams."

## THE RESULTS OF THE TEST

	U. S. Cart. Co.	Win.	Frankford	U. M. C.	Peters
350 Meters	<b>2.550</b>	2.691	3.146	3.222	3.201
600 "	<b>3.965</b>	4.951	4.822	5.131	5.618
Mean of Means	<b>3.257</b>	3.821	3.984	4.176	4.409

The above facts are indisputable evidence of the absolute superiority of  Ammunition

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD



Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 28, 1912.

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## Choosing Service Ammunition.

IT may be that the man or men who delved deep into the future saw the infinite possibilities of ammunition development and mechanism which produces these space annihilating missiles, but of moral certainty is it that they reasoned wisely, for it is now demonstrated that we have at least five sources of supply from which we can draw service ammunition of unquestioned accuracy in sufficient quantity to take care of any ammunition emergency.

An annual test of service ammunition has become, to a degree, a fixed event, the prime purpose of which, as most people know, is to secure the most accurate and at the same time the most serviceable ammunition that it is humanly possible to turn out, consistent always of course with the limitations set upon it; that is conforming to Government specifications.

It is known that the private makers can turn out special ammunition adapted to the service arm, which in some cases is a little superior to the ordinary or so-called service cartridge. Another, and most important object—one calculated to enthuse the private concerns into keeping themselves in readiness to turn out service ammunition in quantity in time of war—is the purchase by the Government each year of a few millions of rounds.

The tests of which we are about to speak, however, have to do with service ammunition for use by the rifle teams which are to represent the United States this summer in South America and Sweden. These teams are perhaps more familiarly known as the Argentina and Olympic Rifle Teams.

With this brief introduction we will try to give a readable and comprehensive story of the tests, omitting nothing that will have any bearing of value upon the outcome nor the smaller details ordinarily ignored.

At approximately five o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 24, there was assembled in the Union Station, at Washington, D. C., the National Rifle Association Committee of ammunition experts, composed of the following gentlemen: Col. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland National Guard, Chairman; Col. Joseph Garrard, U. S. A.; Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio; Maj. Thomas S. King, N. G. D. C.; Capt. G. H. Stewart, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Lieut. A. S. Jones, Secretary of the N. R. A.

There were present, and we will speak of them individually later on, representatives of the Remington-Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Peters Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and Frankford Arsenal. There were perhaps twenty in the party, which, as can readily be imagined, was composed of some of the best military rifle shots and ammunition experts in the United States.

Promptly at 5:10, a surprising thing happened—the local train for Cherry Hill Md., over the Southern Railroad pulled out on schedule and everybody was happy. Why the place is called Cherry Hill no one seems to know, for there is an utter absence of anything which suggests the luscious fruit. Suffice it to say that it occupied one hour and a half to cover the thirty-odd miles separating the National Capital from this station. A chilly southwest wind greeted the party at the station and the general weather conditions were not at all encouraging. Lieut. Chas. F. B. Price, Commandant of the Marine Corp Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., where the tests were to take place, was on hand with a warm welcome and showed all to the bank of the river which separates Cherry Hill and Winthrop.

Arriving at the water's edge in the gathering darkness a good-sized half-cabin launch was perceived in the distance. Close by in charge

of two husky marines were two small rowboats or "dinghys" which were to be used to convey the party to the larger boat.

This is where the real fun began. Tom Keller and Colonel Gaither took the first boat and as it sank to the gunwale fear was felt that the trip would not be safely made. Nothing happened however and the whole party was soon on board the good craft "Czegka." (Sneezed, not pronounced.)

With Captain Casey in the bow as look-out the trip across the water was begun and it was quite dark when the boat bumped the wharf at the foot of the Commandant's bungalow, inside of which the cheery, open fireplace with great logs crackling merrily threw forth much heat which was welcomed by all. By this time rain had commenced to fall and the outlook for clear weather on the morrow was anything but promising.

Adjournment was soon made to the dining hall, where a hot supper was in readiness, after which the Committee repaired to the Commanding Officer's quarters and went into executive session. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Gaither at eight-thirty and the



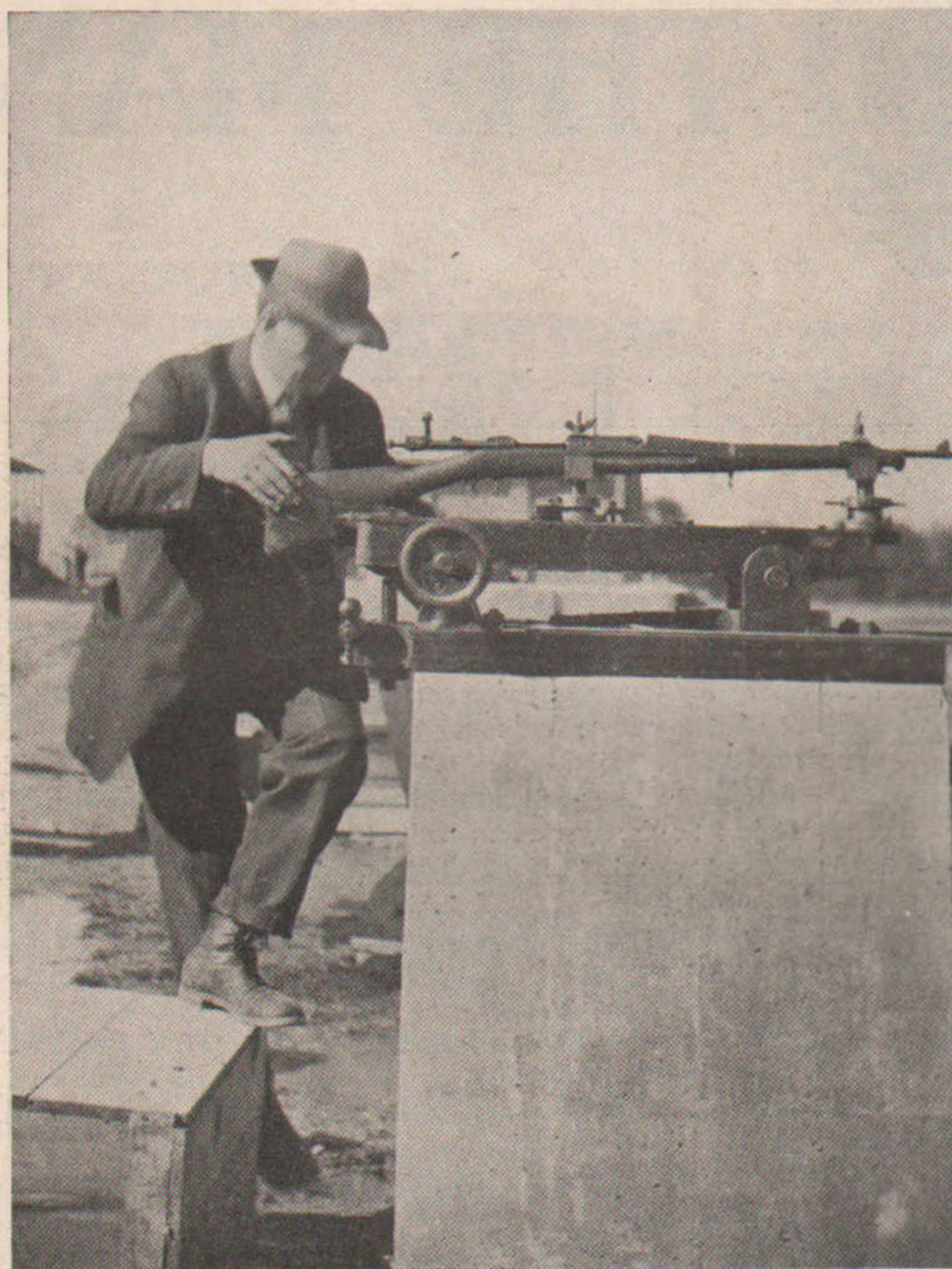
General View of the Firing Line.

discussion had to do with the rules that would be in force for this special test. It was the unanimous decision of the Committee that the rules governing the National Match ammunition test of 1911 would suffice.

The rules were changed in one respect, however, with regard to the ranges. It was the original purpose to conduct the test at 200, 350, 500 and 600 metres, each competitor firing 100 shots at each range. It was agreed, however, that there was nothing to be gained from this and that firing 100 shots from 350 and 600 metres would not only answer as well, but save considerable time. This proposition was put up to the competing interests and unanimously accepted by them.

Major King and Lieutenant Price were designated to have charge of the work in the pits, while Colonel Catrow was given the responsibility of supplying the competitors with ammunition.

Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Jones and Captain Casey were assigned to take care of the measuring of the targets and were assisted by



**A Good Picture of the Machine Rest.**

Gunnery Sergeant Victor H. Czegka and C. E. Eickhoff of the Ordnance Department. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble after the close of the competition.

There was much interesting material for discussion after the important business concerning the plans for the next day had been considered and settled. It must be understood that everybody had excellent ammunition and each was sure of making a good showing.

It developed that the rifles to be used by the International teams were on the ground in cases as they came from Springfield. It was of course out of the question to use these for the test as they would be subjected to considerable strain.

Lieutenant Price suggested that the rifles which had been shot by the Marine Corps Team in the National Matches of last year be used, and Captain Casey was instructed by Colonel Gaither to select five of the best of the lot.

It had grown quite cold and despite the roaring fire the bungalow was none too warm. Lieutenant Jones, who usually looks after the commissary and such things in good shape, was unanimously deputized to see to it that a sufficient supply of the great oak logs be kept burning throughout the night. Unwilling to trust this important office to a subordinate, he made his bed close by the fire, for the sake of convenience in the performance of this important task.

The wind had increased to such proportions that it was generally predicted the weather would clear during the night. It was very cold outside and before retiring Lieutenant Jones was earnestly cautioned not to neglect his duties.

Practically all of the members of the party were quartered in the commanding officer's bungalow and it was a jolly crowd indeed that turned in early that night. But those who expected an uninterrupted sleep were doomed to disappointment, for there was one among them who made the night hideous with resonant and resounding snores. It was thought at first that Lieutenant Jones was at work on the wood-pile, but investigation disclosed the fact that he was quietly standing guard beside the glowing fire. Fortunately for the individual, the identity of the snorer was not ascertained.

To the surprise of everyone daylight disclosed a heavy sky and a snowstorm of some proportions in progress, which soon ceased, however, and by eight o'clock the weather cleared and the sun shone brightly. It was one of those sudden changes so characteristic of this uncertain climate.

No time was lost in getting started and arrangements were quickly

made. Captain Casey had thoroughly performed his duties, and produced five of the best rifles to be had at the post.

Some slight delay was caused by a binding screw breaking on one of the machine rests, but Sergeant Czegka quickly produced a substitute of his own manufacture and everything was soon in readiness. Lots were drawn to determine from which rests the competitors would start. Peters drew Number 1, beginning on the left; Winchester 2, U. M. C. 3, United States 4, and Frankford 5.

For the Peters Cartridge Company Col. W. A. Tewes, fired, and Mr. Frank M. See, Ballistic Engineer, represented the company; for Winchester Capt. W. A. Richard fired, assisted by Mr. Uhl; for U. M. C. Mr. George Marble and Wm. M. Thomas; United States, Mr. J. E. Burns, and Col. J. J. Dooley, while Mr. George Schnerring fired for Frankford.

When the ammunition was opened up for the first time from the bandoleers and boxes it was ascertained that the Frankford stuff appeared to be the 150 grain Ross bullet, built on the lines of our own, of different construction. It closely resembled the bullet which was conceived by Colonel Tewes about six years ago and which made its first appearance at Camp Perry a few years later.

His bullet however, had a lead base and while it was one of the most accurate shooting bullets one could ask for, it was quite necessary that all be constructed exactly the same. That is to say, while 49 out of 50 of these bullets could find their way inside a given diameter, there would probably be one which would go wild. It is a mechanical problem that could not be solved at that time.

This new Ross bullet however, apparently had an entire outside covering of steel, with a lead core and a hollow center extending from the base to the point. The bullets were covered with a combination of graphite and grease which was noticeable by the amount of smoke given out from the Frankford rifle. The velocity of the Frankford ammunition is about 2900 feet per second, with a chamber pressure of between 55,000 and 60,000 thousand pounds. This is according to information given out by one of the Frankford representatives.

The ammunition used by the four private makers was the ordinary 150 grain service, constructed according to Government specifications. The United States Cartridge Company's bullet, it is understood, was un-cannelured and in other respects practically identical with that fine ammunition which they turned out in 1909.

The first sighting shots were fired at ten o'clock. It took just 34 minutes for the firers to get sighted in, as at 10:34 the record firing began.

Things moved just a trifle slowly because those in charge were new to the game, with the exception of Colonel Gaither, he being the only one of the party who had ever been present at a previous test.

When the record shooting began the conditions were rather difficult. The wind blew from the nine o'clock quarter with an estimated velocity of between fifteen and twenty miles. The air was crisp and the atmosphere in general clear. These conditions held throughout the morning and it was a welcome relief to hear the mess-call at about 1:30 when the last record shot for this range had been fired.

A wholesome luncheon, piping hot, awaited the party and no one was heard to complain of his appetite.

The measuring committee had worked industriously all morning and at the conclusion of luncheon a bulletin had been posted showing the results of the morning's firing. It was as follows:



**Capt. Casey and Lieut. Jones measuring targets.**

350 METRES

U. S.	WIN.	F. A.	U. M. C.	P.
216	318	306	270	377
234	295	301	406	214
228	290	355	332	373
303	232	309	289	406
177	297	528	340	349
183	222	355	316	294
266	380	204	303	247
320	149	244	326	353
358	273	338	337	273
265	235	206	303	315
—	—	—	—	—
2.550	2.691	3.146	3.222	3.201

A mean radius for all targets of 2.96.

It was at once seen that the competition was close and that all competing interests had fine ammunition. The bulletin showed the United States Cartridge Company leading at the 350 metre distance with a fair margin; Winchester was pressing close with Frankford Arsenal, U. M. C. and Peters bunched together with practically no difference in the figures.

Apparently the best single group had been made by the Winchester, they having one target measuring 1.49. The targets for each competitor averaged up fairly well, and it seemed that all competitors were satisfied with the showing made thus far. The average of all targets at this distance gave a mean radius of 2.96.

The targets for the 600 metre firing had been prepared in advance and were ready when the firers took their places for the first sighting shots at 2:48 o'clock. Lots were again drawn to determine the position of the competitors at the machine rests and the drawing resulted in Peters taking the first rest, from the left; Number 1; U. M. C. Number 2; Winchester Number 3; Frankford Number 4, and United States Number 5. It did not take long to get sighted in and the first record shots were fired at 3:01.

The same method of changing rests was gone through with, and in each case the competitor could have as many sighting shots as he desired. Very seldom was it necessary to take more than five, although this was optional with the firer.

The conditions in the afternoon improved considerably. The wind, which held steady from the 9 o'clock direction, rather decreased in velocity and was a little more steady. It grew warmer too, as the afternoon progressed, and as the firing neared completion the conditions were practically perfect.

Up to this time it was a question whether the competition could be finished that day or not, but Colonel Gaither was optimistic on this point and felt sure that by this time the pit detail had systematized its work sufficiently so that things would move along more smoothly. And thus it proved out, for the target changes were made so quickly that almost immediately after the first series of ten shots had been fired it was seen that barring an accident, nothing would prevent the completion of the tests Monday afternoon. The firing was going very smoothly and nothing had occurred to change the situation when the last record shot was fired at 4:30.

It was a record for the pit detail in a way, and Major King and Lieutenant Price were complimented on the way they had facilitated the afternoon's work.

No doping had been found necessary, although all the paraphernalia for this work had been provided. No misfires occurred, and not a single shot missed the targets.

The measuring committee had kept pace with the firers and was practically ready to announce the results when the last record shot of the test had been fired. Some considerable time elapsed between the firing of the last shot and the arrival of the record targets at the statistic office, and much interest was manifest among all in the outcome, and as no one but the measuring committee was allowed to examine the targets or figures, no one had any "dope" on the results.

All but those actively engaged on the measuring of the targets made their way to the bungalow, where the ammunition committee put in an appearance half an hour later, and Colonel Gaither announced that the committee, after going carefully over the figures, had determined as follows:

"That the test having demonstrated the superiority of the United States Cartridge Company's ammunition, which was found most accurate at 350 and 600 metres, the same was accepted for the use of the International Teams."



Colonel Gaither in charge, Ably seconded by Colonel Catrow.

The final standing and general results were then read by Captain Stewart, and showed that the United States Cartridge Company had finished in first place; the Winchester Repeating Arms Company stood second; Frankford Arsenal third; Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company fourth, and the Peters Cartridge Company fifth, as follows:

600 METRES

United States.	Winchester.	Frankford Arsenal.	U. M. C.	Peters.	
.479	.511	.552	.420	.452	
.412	.502	.525	.485	.539	
.485	.522	.410	.603	.651	
.324	.527	.373	.502	.508	
.376	.441	.445	.570	.779	
.422	.350	.409	.558	.592	
.452	.456	.428	.533	.569	
.343	.400	.769	.409	.561	
.320	.521	.643	.637	.547	
.352	.592	.397	.414	.420	
—	—	—	—	—	
3.965	4.822	4.951	5.131	5.618	
U. S.	WIN.	F. A.	U. M. C.	P.	
350 meters	2.550	2.691	3.146	3.222	3.201
600 meters	3.965	4.951	4.822	5.131	5.618
—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean radius	3.257	3.821	3.984	4.176	4.409

The mean radii of all targets shot at 600 metres was 4.89, and the mean radii of all shots fired at both distances, comprising 1000 all told, was 3.92.

Colonel Gaither, in the name of the National Rifle Association of America, thanked the Companies and those of the party for the interest they had exhibited in the test, assuring all that the Association was deeply indebted to them for the assistance rendered in helping to select the ammunition for the use of its international teams.

All of the competing interests were thoroughly satisfied with the management of the test and all in all it may be said without fear of exaggeration that it was the most successfully conducted test since the inauguration of events of this character.

Arrangements had previously been made to have the Richmond Express stop at 8:35, and pick up the men who had participated in the test, and by the time all had been safely placed aboard the boat, including Colonel Dooley's trunk, the hour for the return voyage to Cherry Hill had arrived. It was a beautiful evening, and the trip was enjoyed by everyone. It was quite dark when the objective point was reached, and the low water again made it necessary to transport bag and baggage to land in the small boats. Someone suggested that the trunk be towed ashore, but Colonel Dooley strenuously objecting to this, the cumbersome appendage was finally landed by boat.

Arrived at the station it was discovered that the train would be about an hour late. This, of course, made everybody happy, and to while away the time, Tom Keller told some of his inimitable stories in his usual characteristic way while Colonel Catrow prepared a menu for Colonel Dooley, it being the understanding that the party were to be the guests of the hospitable Colonel. They only guessed, however, for when the express finally put in an appearance, something over an hour later, and the return to Washington accomplished, in Union Station the party broke up into various small sections and subdivisions, and the result was several minor festivities rather than one collective feast.

### ON BATTLE SIGHTS GENERALLY.

By E. NEWITT.

TO my mind it is unfortunate that while the critics of the war rifle are mostly target marksmen with extremely limited experience of practical field shooting, its designers are generally soldiers with less experience of shooting of any kind, and the combined influence of both is reflected in the sights of war rifles, most of which might be described as a compromise between target and war sights, and not ideally adapted to either purpose.

The target marksmen who with amazing skill and the help of a marker to signal the location of every hit, can reel off a string of bullseyes at some precisely predetermined distance, is apt to overestimate the value of his skill when as in war the range is unknown and no assistance is forthcoming to enable him to find and correct his elevation.

To such of these who contemplate it, I would suggest that before replying to my arguments, they just shoot the ordinary match course without a marker, and then inspect the targets. If this does not enlighten them as to the amount of assistance they derive from the marker even when the distance is known to a certainty, let them shoot a few shots at unknown distances at a khaki colored head and shoulders figure on the ground. Not a black figure silhouetted against a beautiful square white background, but just a fair simulation of an enemy in the field.

If this does not convince the best of target marksmen that to estimate distance and to adjust elevation is practically out of the question I will apologize and withdraw. If, on the other hand, they

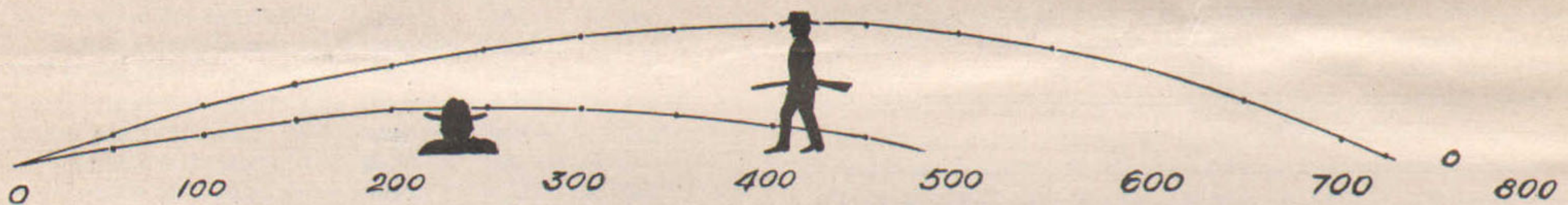
Curiously enough though, the only point of superiority which the war rifle of one nation has over that of any other is the length of its battle sight range. Not one nation has yet adopted a battle sight by which the maximum battle range of which the rifle is capable can be realized, and not one has yet devised a battle sight readily adaptable to the two positions, prone and erect, in which an enemy is encountered in a fight.

Let us for a moment consider the features in which military rifles are compared. All have very nearly the same accuracy, range and killing energy. All use cartridges of about the same weight and caliber and can be fired with equal rapidity. They differ only in one respect—and that the feature which affects their battle sight range.

Every recent development has had for its object the acceleration of the bullet and the improvement of its shape with the one purpose of flattening its trajectory. So far as we understand things at present the best military arm, *ceteris paribus*, is that having the flattest trajectory. It might well be argued therefore that having exhausted our ability and spent vast sums of money in evolving a ballistic engine capable of the flattest of flat trajectories it would be the height of absurdity to equip it with a sight which precluded the realization of that very virtue we have striven so hard to attain.

Now let us inquire how the nations have utilized their possibilities in this respect. Judging from the elevation selected for their battle sight and the instructions issued for their use scarcely one nation has yet evidenced appreciation of the fundamental principles essential to realizing the virtues of a flat trajectory. Most, for example, have apparently fixed their battle sight ranges for a distance they deem suited to the shooting capabilities of the average soldier, that is to say, a shorter distance than need be, having regard to the trajectory of their rifle, apparently unconscious of the fact that while the longest battle sight range of which any rifle is capable, naturally embraces all shorter distances, a battle range shortened by an unnecessarily low elevation merely reduces the possibilities of the rifle without in any way helping an inferior marksman.

Great Britain, Russia and Germany have not adopted battle sights at all, though the first-named has one under consideration. France, the first to adopt a modern small bore rifle, and first in ballistic knowledge, has recently adopted a new cartridge having a trajectory to 700 yards not exceeding the height of an erect man and to 400



conclude there is force behind my contention, then I ask for sympathetic toleration of the somewhat drastic suggestions which follow.

It is slowly becoming appreciated that the present method of shooting has been entirely wrong from the first. To endeavor to drop a bullet onto the spot aimed at involves a different trajectory a difference of distance and a precise sight adjustment to give the equally precise trajectory required. It is true that if we could accomplish both these requirements perfectly we might use a rifle effectively to very much longer ranges than at present, but experience has proved that this is outside human ability, and therefore it behooves us to adapt our rifles and methods of shooting so as to enable us to employ effectively as much of their possibilities as come within the scope of our personal capabilities.

Fig. 1 represents the trajectory of the Springfield rifle for a distance of 725 yards drawn to the same vertical scale as the figure of the man. The straight line *i. o.* is the line of sight. Now it is clear that a bullet having such a trajectory would hit some part of a man anywhere on the range between the muzzle and 750 yards if aim were always taken at the man's feet. Therefore if a Springfield rifle had a fixed sight with an elevation to give this trajectory there would be no need for estimating distance or adjusting elevation to hit an erect man up to 750 yards.

Similarly the shorter trajectory drawn on the same sight line on Fig. 1 shows that if the Springfield had a fixed sight elevated to give such a trajectory a man lying down would be hit anywhere in a range between the muzzle and 480 yards. Such a fixed sight is known as a "battle sight" and the extreme range of which a rifle is capable without its bullet rising above the height of a man is known as its "battle range."

yards not higher than a prone man, and a battle sight giving a range of 250 metres only.

Austria has fixed its battle sight elevation at 410 yards, which gives a trajectory too high for prone figures and too low for erect figures, inasmuch as with higher elevations the trajectory of its rifle would give a range of 600 yards without exceeding the height of a man.

Spain, with a possible battle sight range of 650 yards, has selected 440 yards, too high for prone and unnecessarily low for erect men.

Turkey, with similar possibilities to Austria, has a battle sight for 250 metres only, and Roumania with, 700 yards possibilities, has selected 550 yards, while Denmark, with a 300 metre battle sight, is also shorter than necessary for prone and much too short for erect men.

The United States, with the best ballistics of any military small arm extant, has selected an elevation for its battle sight, giving a range of 530 yards; theoretically too high for prone and too short for erect men.

The official instructions for the use of this sight require aim to be taken at the center of the object, in which case this sight would give no appreciable danger zone on a prone figure, and some very anomalous results when used at erect men.

For example, if aimed at the middle of an erect man at 100 yards the bullet would hit about the chest, but if it missed it would then continue rising until it got over the height of a man at about 220 yards and would not again come low enough to hit a man for a further distance of over 500 yards. If aimed at a man 200 yards away the bullet would hit about his chin, but a miss would pass over men at 300 yards and the bullet would not be dangerous again until nearly 600 yards. As the distance of the object increases the positive

angle diminishes; the range of the bullet is shortened, but its danger zone becomes complete.

The main object and virtue of shooting by fixed trajectory is the attainment of a complete danger zone as long as possible and this can never be consistent with any point of aim above the level of the ground.

Those who have practiced the regulation skirmish run have doubtless already appreciated the difficulties of this sight when shooting at a prone figure, and with such difficulties where the range is known it is safe to say that in war, where it is not, a prone man would not be hit save by chance.

Although, as I have endeavored to show, the best rifle from the military standpoint, is that giving the longest battle sight range, and the principles of utilizing a fixed trajectory appear to be known, none of the nations have applied it to the best advantage or consistently with such knowledge. We have seen that whilst in all their virtues save one the military rifles of all nations are about equal, and the only point of advantage at present attainable is by utilizing to the utmost the possibilities afforded by any superiority in flatness of trajectory, the logical conclusion is that battle sights should be designed with this object primarily in view, for it is obvious that unnecessarily or unwisely shortening the battle sight range is tantamount to reducing the capabilities of superior ballistics to those of inferior.

Let us consider the fundamental requirements of the ideal battle sight. In the first place, it requires two points of elevation giving trajectories adapted to prone or erect figures, alternatively. No nation has yet adopted, or as far as I have been able to ascertain, has ever thought of such a thing, this is doubtless due to the idea that one of the first considerations in a battle sight is that it should dispense with anything in the nature of adjustment. On the other hand, there is considerable difference in the meaning of adjustment as applied to elevating a universally adjustable sight and adjustment as applied to changing a sight from one definite point to another provided its design admits of doing so by a single definite motion with no possibility of mistake.

With the present system of direct aiming the longest range will be given by elevations giving trajectories of which the vertices equal the average heights of prone and of erect men respectively, aim being taken at the foot of the object.

By adopting the negative angle system of aiming, as described in the article in ARMS AND THE MAN of February 15, the battle sight range of any rifle, however flat its trajectory can be extended some 14 per cent. When it is considered that to accomplish this result by direct aiming would need ballistics not yet attainable, and when attained, the negative sighting would still add a similar advantage to the improved rifle, it is obvious that the merits of any innovation promising such a result justify serious consideration.

Though many ingenious attempts have been made to combine the battle sight with the long range elevating sight, as long as the latter is mounted upon the barrel it is too far away to admit of rapidly changing from prone to erect elevations. I am inclined to the view, therefore, that the ideal battle sight should be a separate auxiliary sight consisting of an aperture and mounted on the rifle as near to the eye as possible.

The field of view through an aperture a foot or more from the eye is too small to admit of readily locating any object less conspicuous than a black and white target, and therefore does not admit of the rapid aim often required in the field, while a good-sized aperture near the eye has proved itself to be about the simplest and most rapid aiming medium yet devised.

Some day the long range sights of all rifles will be mounted near the eye, in which case there will exist no objection to combining the battle sight with them, but as rifles are at present, a separate auxiliary battle sight would seem to be preferable to any combination however ingenious.

#### OFFICIAL TRIAL OF ARMY WAR AIRP.

THE United States Army's big War Airp has been undergoing its official test at the Army Aviation School at Augusta, Ga., recently. This machine, which is a passenger carrying 75 horse power aeroplane, was built by The Curtiss Aeroplane Co., at Hammondsport, N. Y., and arrived at Augusta only a few days prior to the beginning of the test.

Thus far it has splendidly met nine of the ten specifications, with every expectation that the remaining one will also be met. In the matter of speed it made 53.1 miles per hour, an excess of 8.1 miles, the specifications calling for only 45 miles per hour.

The endurance test, calling for two hours' continuous flight, was met without the least difficulty, the machine maintaining a flight two

hours and eleven minutes at a 300 foot altitude, "without a single skip of the motor," according to the report of an Army officer present. Flights were also made from, and landings made upon, a plowed field with perfect success.

In fact, every condition demanded under the Government specifications has been met except the climbing test which requires the machine to ascend 2,000 feet in ten minutes, carrying a weight of 450 pounds. This will be attempted as soon as the present unfavorable weather conditions improve.

Charles F. Walsh, an experienced aviator flying for the Curtiss Co., has acted as demonstrator, and has handled the machine with perfect ease throughout. In all these specifications calling for the carrying of a passenger. Col. C. B. Winder, of the Ohio National Guard, has accompanied Mr. Walsh in his flights. In this connection it is of interest to note that Colonel Winder expects to do considerable shooting with the Army rifle while above ground and the results will be watched with great interest.

If, as is expected, the machine meets all the specifications called for, it will represent a decided advance in military aviation in this country as the conditions imposed are regarded as more severe than those now imposed by the French and British Military Aviation Service.

#### THE JOINT MANEUVERS.

THE distinct feature of the plans now being laid in the Division of Militia Affairs for the joint operations of the mobile army and the Organized Militia during the coming summer is that there are to be more "maneuver campaigns" than ever. Proportionately there will be less of work in established camps and more in actual campaigning. Another notable fact in connection with the maneuvers is that the participation by the National Guard in them will be greater than ever. Never before have so many states accepted the invitation to participate. It is estimated by the Division of Militia Affairs that there will be fully 15,000 more National Guardsmen in the field this summer than at any time in the past. A feeling of doubt is growing up that funds can be found to take into the field all the forces now being offered by the states, for the appropriation is to be only \$1,000,000. It is hoped, however, that some means can be found to finance the large movements that now seem likely.

Joint maneuver campaigns are new things in this country. The one in Massachusetts in 1909 was the first and, in fact, the only one we have had, though Massachusetts had an independent campaign last year. This year four are planned. They are:

- (1) Maneuvers in defense of New York City.
- (2) Maneuvers of opposing forces in Kansas with their bases respectively at Forts Leavenworth and Riley.
- (3) Maneuvers in defense of Seattle on Puget sound, Wash.
- (4) Maneuvers in defense of San Francisco.

In addition to these there are to be a number of joint camps on the lines of those of recent years. These, according to present plans, are to be held at the following places:

Mt. Gretna, Pa.; Sparta, Wis.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; at some point in Ohio; Leon Springs, Texas; near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; near Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark; at some point in New Mexico; at some point in Arizona; Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; Anniston, Ala.; at some point within 50 or 60 miles of Washington, D. C.; at some point in Hawaii near Honolulu—13 camps in all.

The Ohio camp may be converted into a fifth maneuver "campaign."

New Hampshire and Rhode Island have signified their intention not to participate in joint operations of mobile forces. Louisiana has not yet indicated what she proposes to do. With these exceptions, and that of Nevada, which has no Organized Militia, the camps and "campaigns" enumerated will care for the troops of all the States.

It should be understood that these are merely tentative plans. It is yet too early to set them forth as certainties. The details are in the hands of the division commanders to whom, for the first time, has been given the responsibility for planning and carrying out the work.

In the four—and possibly five—maneuver campaigns war conditions are to be approximated as nearly as possible. The opposing armies are to be armies in the field, not in camp. There will be rendezvous, but no regular abiding place, for the troops will be constantly on the march. The forces will report equipped with wagon transportation and with a limited amount of baggage. Shelter tents only will be permitted.

Plans for the operations in the Eastern Division have progressed further than elsewhere. The greatest undertaking in this division is the campaign in defense of New York August 10 to August 20. The tentative plan divides the forces into two divisions, the Blue, or defending division, and the Red, or attacking division. The commander and staff of each division will be chosen from the U. S. Army.

The Blues are to mobilize in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn., to initiate their defensive work. They will probably consist of the following forces:

First brigade, N. G. N. Y. (three regiments).

Second brigade, N. G. N. Y. (three regiments).

Third brigade, composed of the Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Vermont Infantry and a New York regiment, brigade commander to be detailed from the Army.

One provisional regiment of field artillery, commander to be selected from the Army; regiment to consist of: First Battalion Field Artillery N. G. N. Y., and Second Battalion, Battery ----, Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Battery A, Field Artillery N. G. N. Y.

First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.

Pioneer battalion of Engineers, N. G. N. Y.

Provisional battalion Signal Corps, commander to be selected from the Army; to consist of First and Second companies, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.

Sanitary troops: First and Second field hospitals, N. G. N. Y., and First and Second ambulance companies, N. G. N. Y., to be commanded by an officer selected from the U. S. Army.

The Red, or attacking, division will be mobilized in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., and probably will be composed of the following elements:

First brigade, First brigade Mass. V. M.

Second brigade, Second brigade N. G. N. J.

Third brigade, commander to be selected from the Army, Second Infantry, N. G. Maine; First Infantry, N. G. Conn., and Second Infantry, N. G. Conn.

Fourth brigade, Fourth brigade N. G. N. Y.

Provisional regiment of Field Artillery, commander to be selected from the U. S. Army, consisting of: First Battalion—Battery ----, Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A.; Battery A, Field Artillery N. G. Conn., and Battery A, Field Artillery, N. G. N. J., and Second Battalion—Second Battalion Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

Cavalry brigade, commander to be selected from the Army, made up of two provisional regiments as follows: First—First Squadron, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Squadron, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and Troops A and B, N. G. Conn.; Second—Third Squadron, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Squadron, Mass. V. M., and First Troop, N. G. N. J.

Pioneer Battalion of Engineers, N. G. N. Y.

Provisional battalion of Signal corps, commander to be selected from the U. S. Army, composed of First Company, Signal Corps, Mass. V. M.; First Company, Signal corps, N. G. Conn., and First Company, Signal corps, N. G. N. J.

Sanitary troops: First Ambulance Company, Mass. V. M.; First Ambulance Company N. G. Conn.; First Field hospital, Mass. V. M.; First Field hospital, No. 1, N. G. Conn., to be commanded by an officer selected from the U. S. Army.

The campaign to be conducted between Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kan., will be participated in by the regular troops stationed at those posts and by the organized militia of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Details are not yet at hand of the troops and plans, but this will be one of the largest operations in the country. The date has not been fixed accurately.

To fight the campaign of Seattle the Regulars from Vancouver barracks, Fort Lawton, Fort Geo. Wright and possibly other posts will be drawn. Co-operating with them will be the Organized Militia of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. It may be determined to make the operations a defense of the entrance to Puget sound, co-operating with the coast artillery, but this is a matter that lies in the hands of the division commander. Recently the coast artillery troops stationed at Forts Worden, Casey and Flagler, commanding the entrance to Puget sound, engaged in exercises of attack from land and defense which are said to have demonstrated that Fort Worden, the key to the group, easily could be taken in the rear by a land force. It may be determined to try out this experiment on a larger scale. In this event the operations would not be in the immediate vicinity of Seattle but on the Olympic peninsula.

The California and Utah Organized Militia will participate in the "campaign" of San Francisco at a date not yet set. The problem will

be the defense of the whole bay of San Francisco. A large force of Regulars from the posts in the Department of California will be engaged. Both Marin county, on the north, a hilly region, and San Mateo county, on the south, more flat in its character, but sufficiently rugged to present interesting problems, offer fine opportunities for the work proposed.

The Organized Militia of eight Southern states is slated to take part in the joint camp at Anniston, these states being Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia. The Regulars to take part will be the Seventeenth Infantry and the Eleventh Cavalry. The camp is to be maintained from July 6 to August 5, and the time is to be divided into three periods as follows:

First period, July 6 to July 15; Organized Militia participating, First and Third N. G. Tenn. Infantry; First, Second and Third N. G. S. C. Infantry; Troop A, N. G. Tenn. Cavalry; one company Signal Corps N. G. Tenn.; First Ambulance Company, N. G. Tenn.

Second period, July 16 to July 25; Organized Militia participating, First and Second N. G. Florida Infantry; First N. G. Ala. Infantry; Second and Third N. G. Miss. Infantry; Troop A, N. G. Miss. Cavalry; Battery E, Miss N. G. Field Artillery.

Third period, July 26 to August 5; Organized Militia participating, Second and Third N. G. N. C. Infantry; First, Second and Third N. G. Ky. Infantry; First Field hospital N. G. Ky.; First Ambulance Company, N. G. N. C.

The joint camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 6 to August 5, also is to be divided into three periods of ten days each. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and possibly Delaware will send their Organized Militia. The Regular troops to remain throughout the entire camp will be, according to the tentative plan, the Twenty-ninth Infantry, First Squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry and a battery of the Second Battalion of the Third Field Artillery.

The detail of the periods follows:

First period, July 5 to July 14; Organized Militia participating, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteen N. G. Pa. Infantry; Second and Third N. G. W. Va. Infantry; Second Squadron N. G. Pa. Cavalry; Battery C, N. G. Pa. Field Artillery.

Second period, July 15 to July 24; Organized Militia participating, one regiment N. G. Del. Infantry; three regiments N. G. Va. Infantry; one battalion, N. G. Va. Infantry; one battalion N. G. Va. Field Artillery.

Third period, July 25 to August 4; Organized Militia participating, First, Fourth and Fifth N. G. Md. Infantry; First Separate Co. (Colored) N. G. Md. Infantry; Troop A, N. G. Md. Cavalry.

The joint camp at Sparta, Wis., is to draw in at different periods during its life, which will be from July 15 to August 15, the Organized Militia of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and probably Michigan. The Regular troops will be the garrisons from Forts Snelling and Sheridan.

At or near Fort Benjamin Harrison (Indianapolis) the troops of that garrison will conduct a joint maneuver camp with the entire Organized Militia of Indiana, no other state participating there.

Ohio also is to flock by herself at a point yet to be determined, with such regular troops as are within reach, probably part if not all of the Twenty-sixth infantry forming the basis of the camp. The idea of a campaign instead of a camp is being agitated.

The Texas Organized Militia, together with a considerable body of the Regular troops now in the state, will have a joint camp at Leon Springs.

To a suitable place near the brigade post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the troops from Colorado and Wyoming will travel, at a date yet to be fixed, for their joint camp.

Arkansas is to have a state joint camp; this one at Fort Logan H. Roots.

New Mexico and Arizona each will have a state joint camp, there being sufficient Regular troops in each state to meet all requirements of joint operations.

The joint camp at Fort William Henry Harrison will have as its only militia representatives the Montana National Guard.

The militia of the District of Columbia probably will go into camp in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, with details from the Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry and the Third U. S. Field Artillery.

In the Territory of Hawaii the National Guard is becoming a fine and effective force. In recognition of this a joint camp will be maintained for ten days during the summer, with Regular troops from Schofield barracks, at a point near Honolulu.

All of the above plans are subject to change, but, in the main they will be carried out as stated. It is to be a big year for the Organized Militia. And the slogan of the year apparently is to be "Hike!"



# 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.**

## ARMY LEGISLATION.

Under a portrait of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood the April number of a popular magazine prints the following identifying inscription: "Head of the most unfit Army the United States has had since the Revolution." Accompanying the portrait is an able, instructive and thoughtful statement which the chief of staff made to one of the magazine's staff writers regarding present day army conditions.

It is unfortunate that to captivate the attention of an English speaking people and to enlist popular interest in a needed reform the use of extravagant language seems necessary. As we, as a nation, grow in years we apparently are taking on more and more the characteristics of the English in this respect. No one can condemn British institutions in such violent language as a true Briton can, but his rage when he hears an alien venture to endorse his remarks is a fine thing to see. Time was in the United States when we were overfond of declaring that everything we had "could beat all creation," but now we seem to be swinging to the other extreme.

ARMS AND THE MAN has no quarrel with the admirable presentation of the army needs as set forth by General Wood in this interview, but it cannot agree with the magazine publishers in their estimate that ours is "the most unfit army the United States has had since the Revolution." Measured by any standard, organization, personnel, or efficiency, the present day army, much as it requires reforms, decidedly is not as unfit as some armies we have had; notably that preceding the War of 1812.

But the purpose behind the magazine's unfortunate declaration is to be commended. It is gratifying to find the popular periodicals turning their attention to our military necessities. Public indifference more than anything else is responsible for some of the evils that have come upon the army. Intelligent public discussion is certain to be helpful.

Thus it is that ARMS AND THE MAN does not regard as entirely distressful the present situation with regard to army legislation. It is true that in the great mass of such legislation now pending there is considerable that is vicious, but there is some that is good. The chief fault is that it is not constructive in that it builds up no fixed or coherent policy, but is merely a hodge podge.

The Senate is endeavoring to correct some of the faults, but apparently in the deliberations to that end those who stand for constructive legislation were obliged to accept some of the unwise provisions. The education of public opinion by such articles as that mentioned

above will do much to prevent a recurrence of this sort of thing and will aid materially the establishment of a sound and wise policy in military enactments by Congress.

## MANEUVER CAMPAIGNS.

Practical work seems to be the keynote of the plans that have been prepared tentatively for the joint field operations of the mobile army and the Organized Militia during the coming summer.

As pointed out in another column, the plans call for at least four large maneuver campaigns as distinguished from maneuver camps. These campaigns will be the severest test to which the Organized Militia has been put—as militia—in this country. Those who know the State troops are confident that they will be equal to that test.

In the campaigns north of New York, in Kansas, on Puget Sound and about San Francisco Bay the troops of all arms are in for hard, wearying, arduous work. The campaigns will not bear any of the earmarks of summer picnics. But they will approximate as nearly as may be the actual experiences these same troops would be called upon to perform were the country suddenly plunged into a war. If the Organized Militia is to justify itself as a part of the national military force it will respond cheerfully to the demands put upon it.

How eager it is for just the sort of experience in store for it is indicated by the responses the Division of Militia Affairs has received from the states to the invitation to participate. The number of states accepting is greater than ever; the number of militiamen to take the field, it is estimated, will be fully 15,000 greater this year than in any year past.

While there will be thirteen camps, the larger interest will center in the "campaigns," though, naturally, they will be less spectacular and will offer less attraction to the "gallery." However, a gallery is not necessary to military instruction.

When the first of these "campaigns" was conducted several years ago in Massachusetts it resulted in considerable complaint in isolated quarters. It was argued that the work was too hard to be imposed on what practically were raw troops. This year, no doubt, we will hear some of the same complaint, though with better staff work we should not. But it is safe to say that the great majority of the Organized Militia, those men who possess the spirit of the service and an earnest desire to fit themselves to serve their country, will cheerfully accept the temporary hardships, glad of the opportunity to make themselves better soldiers and thereby better citizens.

## AIR NAVIGATION.

A measure of the increased interest the great nations are taking in the navigation of the air is found in the current British war office estimates. These provide for the expenditure of £308,000 for aviation purposes for the current year, as against £131,000 for the year 1911-12. British service papers speak of this great sum as if they were a bit disappointed, pointing out that Germany is spending £800,000 for the year and France £700,000. "It can readily be seen," says the *Broad Arrow*, "how necessary it is that not a penny of our £300,000 should be wasted."

Compare these prodigious sums, which will stimulate invention and experimentation and the development of the art, with our own scanty \$125,000 for similar purposes!

Britain very sensibly purposes to concentrate her efforts by the establishment of a joint Army and Navy school of aviation. Forty thousand pounds of the year's appropriation is to be expended in the construction of school buildings at Upavon, on Salisbury Plain, with accommodations for 180 persons. The institution will be under the control of a commandant, with whom there will be an adjutant, two chief instructors and five officers. There will be 63 noncommissioned officers, of whom 56 will rank as the instructional staff. Of the total appropriation not less than £161,000 will be expended for aeroplanes, stores and materials.

It is regrettable that Congress seems not disposed to heed the declaration of President Taft that aviation has advanced sufficiently to justify larger appropriations for testing and experimenting with craft for air navigation.

## STORIES OF SOME SHOTS

OR THE CHRONICLES OF A GRATIFIED GUNNER.

BY JAMES A. DRAIN.

## PART VI.

## I SAW THE STAG I WANTED.

I HAD no trouble in distinguishing the stag we had been pursuing among this lot of some 20 and I saw what appeared to be two other good sized stags. I whispered to Sandy, as we looked over with one eye only; "Are those other two stags shootable ones?" and when he answered yes, I questioned "If I shoot the large one shall I shoot the second if I can?"

"Yes," said Sandy, "shoot all three of them if the General wishes." But I thought I detected a hint of hesitation in his tone, and besides that it seemed to me two stags would be enough, if I could get two; which I might, if lucky enough to place my first bullet where I wanted it. I had a fairly good position for a shot, but the wind was fearfully strong. I took my time; held until I felt quite sure, and I was absolutely certain that the front sight was in the bottom of the V. Then I gave the final squeeze to the trigger and my second Scotch stag was out of action.

This fellow never moved an inch. Just fell over dead, shot through the body a short distance back of the heart, a little high. That tiny .280 hollow point, copper tube bullet had done its work. Later when I examined this stag I found the point where the bullet had entered impossible of discovery from the outside, except by investigation conducted with a sharp lead pencil, but there was no such difficulty encountered in finding the traces of the missile on the other side; the one farthest from me when I shot. There a hole which you could scarcely cover with the palm of your hand with the fingers extended, marked not where the bullet had gone out, but where the explosive effect of that copper tube missile had worked its destructive way.

It is a most enlightening thing to see how these little bullets would set up explosive action inside of the body of a beast in a way to make one think a small dynamite cartridge had taken the place of the bullet.

Well, anyway, the stag fell at the shot, and the other two shootable ones, not being quite sure of where the enemy lay, started directly toward me, running at a good gait. They came but a short distance and then turned to enter a ravine which ran up the hill to the right. As they turned I let shot number two go at the larger of them.

The bullet hit him as he was in the air. He partly turned before he struck the ground and instead of landing on his feet he landed on his shoulder, his legs having doubled under him. Then he slid a little way down the hill, and swung while sliding until he commenced to roll over and over and over down a rock slide, not fetching up until he had slid and rolled a hundred feet.

He too, never kicked, being stone dead, apparently, from the moment the shot struck him. The bullet had gone in about the center of the body just back of the heart. The third stag running up the hill, had to be in sight for perhaps another fifty yards. I swung the rifle on him, and then said to myself, "Oh, two stags at one stalk are certainly enough for any man;" and I did not fire.

After Sandy and Duncan, the gillie who was with us that day, had given the necessary attention to the stags, we sat down about half past two and ate our lunch. It was then that the fiercest storm of the day came on. The wind must easily have reached fifty miles an hour, and the sleet which it brought with it was so fiercely driven that all one could do was to sit tight, with back toward the gale and wish for it to cease. It passed in time, or rather lessened, because the hailstorm continued for two hours or more, I think, but I was not caring much.

We went down the hill to the flat by the Loch side and from there to the trail, and the men with the ponies returned for the deer, while I went on to the Lodge alone, getting in a little past five o'clock. I was feeling a little more "comfy" in my mind about this time over my shooting, and found nothing to complain of in the rough weather, which I had been bucking since early morning. The two stags had respectively nine and six points; one of them weighed fourteen stone eight; the other fourteen stone six. Good sized deer, as you see, each over 200 pounds.

There is a considerable diversity of course, in the color of coat worn by these highland gentlemen, but in general appearance the deer suggests our white tail. Some were red brown and some were gray, but that is true of deer everywhere I have found them. They vary in color.

## THERE WAS A GRAY STAG.

There was a gray stag I met in the Highlands—oh, but that belongs to another day's stalk and you shall hear about it later.

Well, I had vacation on the day following my successful interview with the two stags on the windy hillside. There was no let-up in the program of wind and rain, but I met it on a different level this time, because I went out on the moors for grouse and black cock.

We had a good day of shooting; not a big bag, I think about twenty brace all told fell to my shooting partner and myself. Among the birds were several black cock, magnificently plumaged individuals, whose dark green, almost black feathers had the iridescence of peacock copper. We had a pointer and a setter, but they did not work very well. A retriever was of more use; he succeeded in finding our down birds without difficulty.

We encountered a few rabbits during the day and my companion disposed of all that moved within range of him. It was different with me. I missed those fortunate individuals which broke cover in my vicinity with a regularity as consistent as it was annoying. I had not shot rabbits since they formed my chief quarry in the Middle West during my boyhood and had lost the knack. I discovered later that the reason I was missing was because I was too slow, and as the further and related cause I was stopping the gun in its swing just before I pulled the trigger. Naturally I shot behind the bunnies exactly enough to miss them.

The next day was Saturday. The Admiral had come to take the place of the Captain, and the Man of the Sea stayed to stalk while the Chief, the Warrior and I, well wrapped up to resist the chill wind which still came, rain-laden, boarded the little "Fiat" for a run to Balnagown Castle, fifty-eight miles away.

We spun along right merrily for about eighteen miles and for my part I was so glad and comfortable that I lifted up my voice in song, harking back to coon shouts I had known and old college choruses. Fortunately there were few natives within hearing and the sheep did not seem to care. Perhaps a sheep has a fine ear for good music anyway, or possibly it is just simply patience. Perhaps it is as well that the real reason for the complacency of the sheep within sound of my singing is undiscoverable.

Just as we slipped down a long smooth hill near the lodge gates of a fine country place practically eighteen miles from the starting point, the engine, which had been showing some signs of an internal disorder, decided that it had done enough for the moment and quit.

We had already made some sacrifices to placate this demon of the motor, or at least I had, for just after we left the enclosure of Benmore, curling smoke advising an absence of water in the radiator also disclosed a condition of poverty with regard to any vessel with which to bring and pour the aqueous fluid, easily available otherwise from the nearest burn.

I was wearing a Yankee hat of close, firm felt, and I offered it up upon the altar of necessity as a water vessel. It served its purpose well, but it came back to my head a shade on the damp side. The Chief was rather petulant with the motor, but he gave no expression in words to what he felt. He only said, "Well, just wait here until the other car comes and change to that. Alec (the chauffeur) can put this thing in order and come on after us."

The following car arrived in a few moments and we transferred to her, thence on over a pleasant road through varied scenery for perhaps fifteen miles more in this motor, when it, too, exhibited unmistakable signs of overheating. Once more the hat was requisitioned. Over a stone wall by the side of the road the nearest water was, a little pool in a cow pasture, and the fluid which it contained was not overly clean.

## THE FIRE BRIGADE IN ACTION.

We formed a fire brigade on the spot. The Warrior over the wall filled the hat with water and brought it to me. I carried it to the car where the Chief poured from the hat into the steaming radiator. There was a great deal of mud in this water and by the time we had succeeded in satisfying the thirst of the motor my hat presented rather a sorry spectacle of soiled and pulpy felt.

Campbell, the head keeper, came to my rescue with a hat from his kit. It was one of those little cloth affairs which make one look like the best clown in a first class circus, but it promised to protect the top of my head for the thirty-odd miles yet to go. About this time the Fiat came on, purring away like a comfortable cat. The Chief's decision was instantly made; we re-transferred and were soon well on our way again.

As we came to the low ground the hills flattened out; prosperous farms were passed, and characteristic Scotch villages were encountered.

The Chief has a real knack with a car. He gets as much out of one as anybody possibly could, but the difficulty with the Fiat was too deeply seated for quick or easy removal. The car had been run some thousands of miles during a use which covered five years. The feed pipes were clogged and nothing except a thorough and slow process of cleaning would make them right.

About twenty miles from our last stop the engine commenced to hesitate and sputter, necessitating attention and nursing. It would go on in a perfectly undisturbed way until we felt quite sure that all trouble had passed, then in a twinkling would come the rickety, rackety exhaust which meant trouble.

When we swung in at the dignified and age tinted lodge gates of Balnagown, after coming up a lane by the high dark wall which marked the limit of the estate upon this side, a plump and rubicund old woman in clean cap and spotless white apron ran at the sound of the horn to unbar the portals and let us in. As we passed she bobbed a curtsey which was of a piece with her face, her garments and the gate. If she had not made this gesture I would have known something to be vitally wrong.

Up the graveled drive, between lordly trees we spun to swing in a big circle up to the Castle entrance. A fine old building, my host's home. Its most ancient part built over seven hundred years ago, with sections pieced on as succeeding members of the family felt called upon to change or improve.

We were just in time for luncheon; and the welcome of the charming lady wife of the Chief, and other feminine members of the family, together with the quiet, though real luxury of this genuinely fine old countryseat were very agreeable. We rested here at ease until the next afternoon when we motored back to Benmore for further active investigations on the subject of the Scotch stag.

Before the drive was over night shut down, and as the car clawed its slippery way into the higher hills the familiar rain greeted us. The dash of the wet drops in my face was a caress. It was like the "Glad to see you back again!" of one who has waited for and welcomes your return.

#### A MEMORABLE STALK IN CORRIE VATTIE.

The next morning with Donald for my pilot, I started upon a long trudge toward Corrie Vattie; the gillies and the ponies were ready, but I left it to the men to ride if they would. As for me I preferred to walk. We went along the now quite familiar trail, zig-zagged up over Stone End, dipped down to the level of the plateau beyond and then up and down to the upper reaches of the preserve.

From spying points we saw deer, but nothing which appealed to Donald. For between nine and ten miles we stuck to the path and made good time, then we swung off to the right through rough ground, and made a half circle to spy at land which was unseeable from the trail. After a long swing we worked back into the path again. It had been raining during the morning and the wind blew strongly upon our left sides as we followed the path.

About half-past one a granite monolith as large as a country cottage offered welcome shelter from the storm in which to dispose of luncheon. From this point, after a very short pipe following the food, we made up into the higher ground where Donald had spied some feeding animals. A good look through the glass, one which I verified through my binoculars, showed a fine, dark gray stag in the midst of half a hundred deer.

The stalk to get within shooting distance of him was a rather exceptional one, in that it called for moving over successive ridges which lay at right angles to the line of our advance. Never was a stalker's skill displayed to more advantage than in this movement. Donald made no mistakes. He always picked the dead ground.

We passed each high point out of sight of the suspicious and ever-watchful deer. For, mark you well, these Scotch deer are far more shy than those I have found anywhere upon the American Continent. Perhaps the open country in which they live explains this in part. As we drew near it became increasingly apparent that there were a number of hinds, far more watchful than the stags, between us and the object of our pursuit.

With the greatest care and circumspection, moving snakewise for the last hundred yards, we came out at last upon a minor hill of the high hills, from whence a view showed us that further advance was impossible. Donald, slipping the rifle from the case, at the same time, indicated by a gesture of his forefinger that I should come forward. Field glass case and cap in my hand, I crawled level with him. I had just time to identify the gray stag I hoped to make mine when the big fellow moved into the recesses of a sheltering ravine and was lost to view.

From where I lay hinds were to my right front within 125 yards. To where the stag disappeared was a bit better than 200 yards. The depression into which he had gone ran at right angles to the direction in which my rifle pointed, and it appeared to be a fault in the hill, open at either end, both openings being visible from my vantage point. My stag could go out at the other end, possibly 200 yards from the point of entrance; he might return the way he had come, or he could

move up the large hill which lay beyond the small one covering him. In any event it appeared probable he would have to come into sight before he could leave the vicinity.

I got into position and made myself as comfortable as possible in view of the driving rain which was now pouring down. Of course, I was as wet as a man could be and quite as much, of course, I soon grew so cold, so utterly chilled to the marrow of my bones, that I shivered as with a chill, and my teeth actually rattled until I feared the deer would hear the noise and take fright.

I stood it as long as I could, then I whispered to Donald: "I'm too cold to shoot if the stag comes out. We must do something." Silently he beckoned to me and together we started down the hill on the side opposite to the deer. For a little way we went cautiously and then feeling confident that the high wind which blew over us would carry all sound away from our quarry, we began to run swiftly down the precipitous slope.

We traveled for some hundred yards, when turning about, Donald led me up along almost the same way as fast as I could move, until he brought me out upon another little hill which lay just to the left of the one previously chosen. Here I prepared myself a second time for a shot, and here also I found my stag still concealed. In no time at all, or so it seemed to me, I was as cold as ever.

#### DONALD SAW HOW COLD IT WAS.

Donald had been watching me anxiously, and now when I felt I could endure the situation no longer, he questioned in subdued tones, "D'ye see yon stag at the right end of the ravine, nigh to the three black rocks?" I nodded yes. "The General could shoot him," my stalker continued, "and then the gran' gray 'un might cam' out, an gi' us a shot."

I made no comment. I simply said, "Shall I shoot this stag, Donald?" "Yes, yes, shoot un."

The deer in question was a scant 200 yards to my right front, moreover, the rain which was slanting down hit upon the back and side of my head, so that it did not, as so often it had under similar circumstances, blur my shooting glasses beyond any power of eye to pierce.

I swung the muzzle of my rifle cautiously in the direction of the unconscious stag until I got my view of him where he was outlined, a grayish brown smudge against a background of his own color. I quickly moved the rifle till sure I had it firmly grasped and confident that the sights were properly aligned with the front sight snugly in the bottom of that dangerous deep backsight, and then, with a point of aim which seemed to me the center of the body just back of his heart, I touched the trigger.

At that very instant, so quickly that it seemed the bullet could hardly have sped so soon upon its deadly way, the stag collapsed as if smitten by lightning's bolt. It needed no expert eye to see that here was no wounded creature, but one stone dead. At the shot all the deer were in motion; in a flash the big gray fellow I had first sought and who had been the object of the stalk came into view on the far side of the little hill racing up the higher hill beyond it at full speed, taking the ascent in great leaps.

It needed but a touch to eject the cartridge case and drive a new shell home and by a little movement to put the sights in the vicinity of the bounding gray fellow.

I knew what Donald expected; that I should wait until the stag stopped, but he was 250 yards away when he appeared and I had seen deer run in that fashion on other days. When a stag seems to unloose all his energy with every leap you are not to expect him to stop within shooting distance. His intentions are evident in such a case. He means to get out of harm's way before he subsides.

So I knew this chap was as good as gone unless I fired while he ran. In the quick way in which one thinks under such circumstances I realized that to fire and hit him in the after part of the body and thus ruin a venison ham would be an unutterably ignominious act. I had to break his back or his neck as he traveled upward and away from me. Even as I thought and followed him with the rifle the sights seemed to show me that I had the right spot and I pulled. The bullet sped as true as a die, and if I fired ten thousand shots under similar circumstances I could never put one closer to the spot I had wished this one to go.

At the sound of the shot the stag collapsed, waved his forefeet feebly in the air for a moment and then rolled and slid down the hill. He was dead, when racing across the broken ground, I got to him. The bullet had entered squarely in the middle of his back at the point where his suspenders would have crossed had the creature been a man and fully clothed.

(Continued Next Week.)

### LESSONS OF THE TRIPOLITAN CAMPAIGN.

AS a result of the campaign in Tripoli, a vigorous discussion is now raging in the European press concerning the effective value of the small caliber rifle with which the Italian infantry troops are armed. This weapon is caliber .256, Model 1901, while the Turko-Arabic troops all carry either the Gras, caliber .43, old style, or the Mauser, .301.

"These arms," says *L'Egypte* of February 21, referring to the Gras and Mauser, "are terrible; every soldier wounded is put entirely *hors de combat*. Such is not the effect with the Italian rifles. The Italians possess a rifle the diameter of whose bullets is less than that of the bullets of the Turkish rifles. The bullet penetrates the tissues with a high velocity, but without causing the mortal destruction of the Mauser and the Gras, so that the wounded, if he has not been struck in a vital organ, is not thrown to the ground and is able to continue the struggle. Monsieur Begue cites a number of examples that he has seen; for instance, a Turkish officer struck by three bullets was able to continue leading his troops to the front. It was only after the conclusion of the action that he was cared for and he had regained his health in fifteen days. The Italian infantry rifle—having the smallest caliber of the rifles of the European armies—has, in short, destroyed the hopes that were founded upon it; it has demonstrated, when put to the proof, that bullets of 6 mm. do not fulfill the needs of modern war."

Dr. Kerim Sebati, of the Turkish Red Crescent Service, stated in a report, according to *Corriere Della Sera*, that the injuries inflicted by the Italian rifle were usually slight and that recoveries from the wounds were remarkably fast. He also asserted that the majority of casualties were caused by gun fire; in fact, that 65 per cent were so inflicted, a proportion largely in excess of that in any other modern war. Casualties from gun fire are generally estimated at from 5 to 16 per cent.

Following this publication a section of the Italian press voiced a suggestion that the old rifle of the 1870-87 model be issued to the troops in Tripoli. This brought out a sharp retort from Maj. Gen. Pietro Garelli, formerly director of the arms factory at Turin, and a member of the committee on whose advice the 1901 rifle was adopted.

In a letter to the *Gazzetta del Popolo* the general pointed out that the large proportion of casualties from artillery fire—due to the special features of the campaign, and not to be taken as indicating the probabilities of future wars—vitiates any conclusions with regard to the rifle. He says that the selecting committee tested the rifle at ranges of 1,200, 600, 300, and 100 metres, and found it perfectly efficacious against living horses. He therefore disputes the evidence of the Ottoman doctor, and says that no one questions the power of the Turkish Mauser because Italian soldiers have done heroic deeds—some of which he mentions—after being wounded by it. In a comment upon his letter the *Popolo Romano* says that it should reassure public opinion as to the effective value of the Italian arm.

### RAISING GAME.

WILD duck, quail, ruffed grouse and pheasants will be raised by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association for free distribution among members, according to its March Bulletin, just issued.

Between five and six thousand acres have been secured near the town of Tremont, on Cape Cod, to be used as a game farm and sanctuary. There are thirty ponds on the land and a good growth of pine and scrub oak. During the last four years it has been used as a game refuge, and as a result, there are now many quail and ruffed grouse in the covers.

The breeding of wild duck will be the initial work in propagation. A supply has been purchased, and it is estimated that thousands can be raised this year. Special attention will be given to the wood duck, which is not only one of our most beautiful specimens, but was at one time among the most common. It is a sad commentary on the thoughtlessness of the American people that this bird is now on the verge of extinction.

There have been numerous attempts in this country to raise quail and ruffed grouse, but few of them have been successful. The reasons for this are various, but it is not strange that we should fail in the beginning, for we have no game keepers trained to the work of breeding our native birds. The Association will secure an expert game keeper to take charge of rearing upland birds. The game raised on the Association's farm will be distributed among members for stocking purposes.

The Association is advocating the establishment of game refuges in all parts of the country. If the birds have a place where they can raise their young in security they will increase so rapidly that they are bound to overflow into the surrounding territory and thus improve the shooting in the neighborhood of the sanctuary.

The March Bulletin also tells of the Association's activities in securing hearings on bills for the federal protection of migratory

game birds. Since it was issued these hearings have taken place and representatives from forty different States came out in favor of federal protection.

The hearty support of sportsmen throughout the country has been continued, and up to March 1st, about six thousand dollars had been subscribed. Particularly gratifying is the way fish and game clubs and local and State protective associations have joined the movement. Such bodies, situated in all parts of the country, are hastening to affiliate with the National one, which now has members in every State in the Union.

### Maine Officer Retired.

Upon his own application, as announced in General Orders No. 9, Adjutant General's Office, former Col. Charles Collins, of the Coast Artillery Corps, M. N. G., has been retired with the rank of Brigadier General.

The service of this officer was a long and honorable one, extending over a period of more than twenty-two years, during which time he rose by consistent promotion to rank from which he was retired.

### PRACTICAL PISTOL PRACTICE.

EDITOR, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Lieutenant Upham's letter under the above heading, strikes a responsive chord in my mind in that it offers a suggestion of pistol practice that means something from a practical standpoint. It is all very well to shoot with deliberate aim and unlimited time, but the automatic pistol opens a much wider field for accurate shooting in a manner, which the revolver unfortunately only started.

No doubt the new Firing Regulations will provide conditions suitable for the new arm, which will be used by the regular service and the militia for qualification practice, but if the true capabilities of the automatic are to be brought out rapidly, match shooting will do more to develop expert shots with that arm, than merely shooting enough shots to secure a grading at the end of the practice season.

Attention is respectfully called to the rapid advance in revolver shooting after the addition of a National Pistol Match to the rifle matches already instituted by the Government, and history will surely repeat itself in this matter of the automatic. Lieutenant Upham's conditions for the new match he proposes are certainly calculated to make fast going, but his methods of calculating the results will slow the pace considerably after the shooting is over. Mathematics is nothing to a West Pointer, but the poor judges, upon whom rests the calculations he suggests, are not always from the "Point" and with a field of even a dozen to count up there would be a chance for errors. This of course is merely a minor matter but perhaps worthy of consideration in the final revision of the conditions.

Would it not be better to start with the pistol in the holster and take the time from "commence firing" so that drawing the weapon and getting busy with the contents of the magazine might receive credit?

This suggestion is made to better simulate service conditions and also to draw attention to the holster which might be improved upon in its present shape and model, for the purpose of quick drawing.

Would it not be well to use the magazine with a full complement of cartridges (7) and shoot two or three strings of seven shots as the case may be, in the two divisions of the total number of shots?

Loading the magazine with an odd number of cartridges would be something of a handicap, though this might be overcome by having a number of magazines already loaded. Would an officer go into action with a belt full of loaded magazines?

Lieutenant Upham suggests the Standard American as that is the U. S. R. A. official target. If the samples we get in the stores are used for this match, it is doubtful if twenty-five shots (all hits) could be counted. The .38 tears holes and the .45 would be still more destructive to the miserable paper upon which the target is printed, even if pasted upon the cloth used on the range.

Would it not be better to adopt the prone skirmish target printed on cardboard as used in the "Bobber" match at Sea Girt and also adopt some such system of moving target as in that match instead of having the target stationary?

These suggestions are offered in favor of a match like that suggested by Lieutenant Upham or something along the same lines, rather than to criticize. We are soon to have in our possession an entirely new arm, which so far as mechanism and workmanship is concerned is quite equal to the regulation rifle. Its endurance and accuracy seem to be beyond reproach or criticism, but what the American expert will do with it remains to be seen. As before stated match shooting will be more likely to develop its capabilities and also demonstrate the weak spots of those who will use it. Therefore all of us who are interested in the game should help out by propositions like that of Lieutenant Upham's or get behind those that bear scrutiny and are found worthy of adoption and push for all we are worth.

The first National Pistol Match that is shot with the automatic will go far to demonstrate what two or three hundred good shots can do with the arm and the more such matches we have the better for all concerned.

Very respectfully,

S. J. FORT,

Major and Ordnance Officer First Brigade, M. N. G.

### ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS SHOTS.

IN a discussion recently, the point was raised as to who are the best all-round marksmen of the last fifty years in England. No agreement was arrived at, but the originator of the discussion agreed to state a case in the *N. R. A. Journal*, and ask for readers to give their opinions as to who are the best dozen marksmen since 1860.

# AGAIN THE WINNER

AT

Union Hill, N. J., November 7, 1911

Dr. HUDSON

USED

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## ARMS AND THE MAN

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Rifle and cartridge tested thoroughly and approved by Mr. E. C. Crossman, greatest American firearms authority and expert rifle shot, who calls it (*Arms and the Man*, Nov. 2, 1911, page 89) "A jewel for deer and such game, amply powerful enough, . . . with a trajectory flatter than the New Springfield, . . . light recoil, accuracy, . . . and a smashing power equal to any 30-30, it's the biggest little gun in the world."

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**The New .22 SAVAGE High Power**

The officer who raised the question commences this month with his list of the first dozen, as follows:—

I consider the following to be the best twelve marksmen of our time: Lieut.-Col. Lamb, Col. Hopton, Col. Cowan, Lieut. Wallingford, Sergt. Ommundsen (G.M.), Sergt. Lawrance (G.M.), Pte. McVittie, Pte. Cameron (G.M.), Pte. Ross (G.M.), Col. Gibbs, Sergt. Wattleworth, Lieut. Morris (Canada).

Lieut.-Col. Lamb's consistent Army record with the old rifles has never been beaten, and Cameron and Ross with ancient guns must always rank high in comparative merit.

### Should Continue to Use Old Equipment.

The Organized Militia is authorized to continue in use until un-serviceable, articles of uniform for officers and men which were authorized for the Regular Army prior to December 26, 1911.

Under this authority, it is not compulsory for the officers of the Organized Militia to conform to the new pattern of the uniform by July 1, 1912, as prescribed by paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 89, War Department, 1911. It is advisable, however, that when officers purchase or are supplied with new uniforms, they conform to the new pattern.

### Mississippi Troops Tour of Duty Ended.\*

The following circular has just been issued by Adjutant General Fridge of Mississippi:

"The executive orders removing troops from Water Valley on February 14 and from McComb on February 24, it is earnestly hoped, closes the tour of duty of the Mississippi National Guard in connection with the preservation of law and order in the communities affected by the railroad strike. The initial call for the military came on October 3rd, 1911, when an absolute paralysis of the local civil authority seemed to prevail and it appeared that nothing save the presence of the military could maintain the peace and dignity of the state and it is much to the credit of the Mississippi National Guard that both officers and men responded to the various calls for their service in this most unpleasant and distasteful duty without murmur or protest. It is well known and appreciated by the patriotic citizens of the state that most national guardsmen were giving up civil pursuits and thereby endangering their employment and it is greatly to be lamented that many have suffered by

the actual notice given by their employers that if they were more devoted to the service of their state in such emergency their places would be otherwise filled. The only defense the national guardsman could offer in such cases has been that he was under oath to obey orders from superior authority and to respond to executive call as the ultimate resource for the preservation of law when the duly elected local law officers were without this ability.

"No one of you, officer or man, would seek such service as this recently entailed, where it has been necessary to stand ready for duty regardless of personal friendships or opinions, and it is most earnestly hoped that a similar occasion for such service may never arise in our good state.

"It is a pleasure to express to all national guardsmen, the full and thoughtful appreciation of both the recent Commander-in-Chief, under whose orders this service began, and that of the present Governor, for the creditable manner in which the guard has acquitted itself and for the comforting knowledge that the state has an unhesitating agent as a last resort for law enforcement regardless of prevailing opinions or conditions.

"The immediate matter, however, is this; the continued maintenance of an efficient military organization. Many officers and men have lost their positions and have had to look for employment in other localities, while others have been urged to quit the guard in order to retain their employment. This naturally means the loss of just such officers and men with training who should be of the best service to the organization. While it is probable that Mississippi will show more calls for military service than other states during the last nine years, it must be remembered that these calls are usually for a few days service and that it may be many years before another protracted period of duty is necessary.

"Now that the strain of the above service is over, there is no good reason why every officer and man of the guard should not bestir themselves to get their organizations back to a proper normal state. Every effort should be made to bring the companies up to the required strength, to properly care for clothing and equipment, and to benefit from the recent training and instruction. Also, it is well to recall:

"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."

# Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 24-30. Annual Indoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association. J. B. Crabtree, Secretary-Treasurer, Springfield, Mass.

April 14.—Fourth Annual Match for the Offhand Military Rifle Championship of New York, at Cypress Hills Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

#### DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

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

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

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

The Baltimore Revolver Association meets at the Fourth Regiment Armory every Friday night at 7.30 p. m. Visitors always welcome. S. J. Fort, M. D., Secretary, P. O. Station D, Baltimore, Md.

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

### BRIDGEPORT THE CHAMPIONS.

The Bridgeport Team, as we stated in last week's paper, won the Indoor Rifle Club Championship of the Eastern League, the championship of the United States, broke the five-man team record and the ten-man team record. The targets tell the tale and comparisons between the five and ten man composite reproductions show practically no difference. The equipment of the team consisted of Stevens rifles and Remington—U. M. C. .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

A more detailed account of the equipment we expect later from the Team Captain Jarvis Williams, Jr., who has promised to tell us all there is to know about that end of it.

The New Haven Team will shoot a friendly match on Saturday March 23, on the Bridgeport range. There is the best of friendship between these two clubs, a spirit of rivalry which is one of the pleasing things connected with the sport. The illustration of the Bridgeport men which appears with this article shows all of the shooting men with the exception of Vanstone and Naramore. Even the "Purp," which was made famous by Captain Richard, of the New Haven Team, is in the picture. The team captain says that they owe their victory to the "Purp" which was one of the most active rooters for the team. It was this same dog, you will remember, which strayed over to New Haven, bit Cap. Laudensack, but like the cat it came back and took up permanent residence with the Bridgeport Team. It is by no means certain that it will remain, for New Haven says it must have the Purp.

In closing, it is only fair to state that the New Haven Team has made a magnificent fight for honors which they should have had in 1910 and 1911. Their team and individual average has always been highest in the league.

We congratulate Bridgeport on winning the championship and New Haven, St. Paul and also Cleveland for putting up such a game fight.

H. H. Dietrich	50	50	50	50—200
C. B. Naramore	50	50	50	50—200
A. B. Gully	50	49	50	50—199
Jarvis Williams, Jr.	50	49	50	50—199
J. W. Hessian	48	50	50	50—198

Total -----996

#### THE SCORE OF THE SECOND FIVE WAS:

Dr. C. Scripture	49	49	50	50—198
A. L. Birks	49	49	50	50—198
W. Naramore	49	50	49	50—198
G. Wolfram	50	49	50	49—198
C. Vanstone	49	49	50	50—198

Total -----990  
Grand total of 1986.

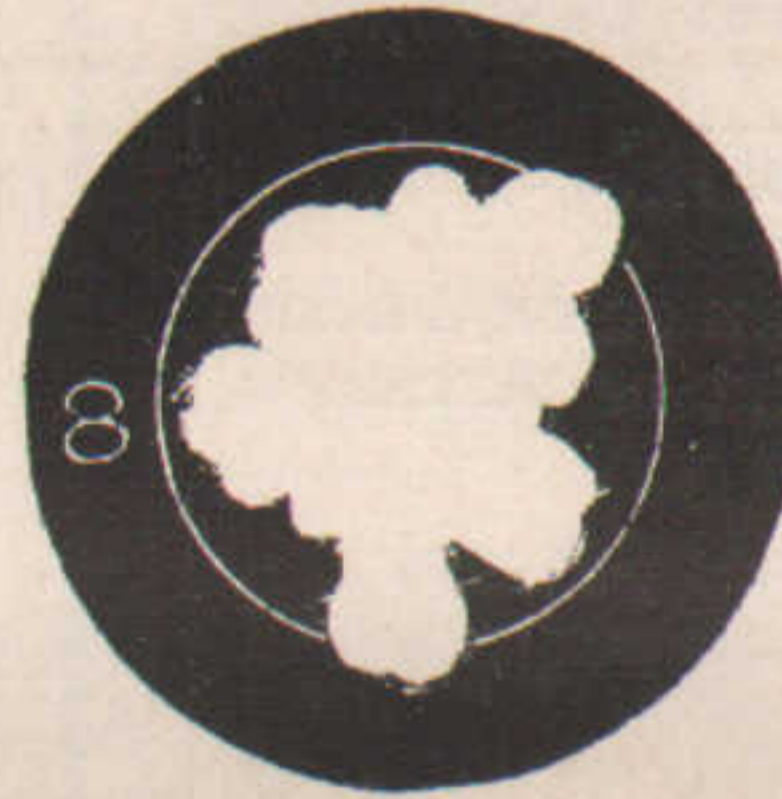
#### BRIDGEPORT BUMPS.

Honestly, we didn't mean to do it, but that darn "purp" from New Haven broke loose from Chesley's "Cottage-by-the-Sea" in

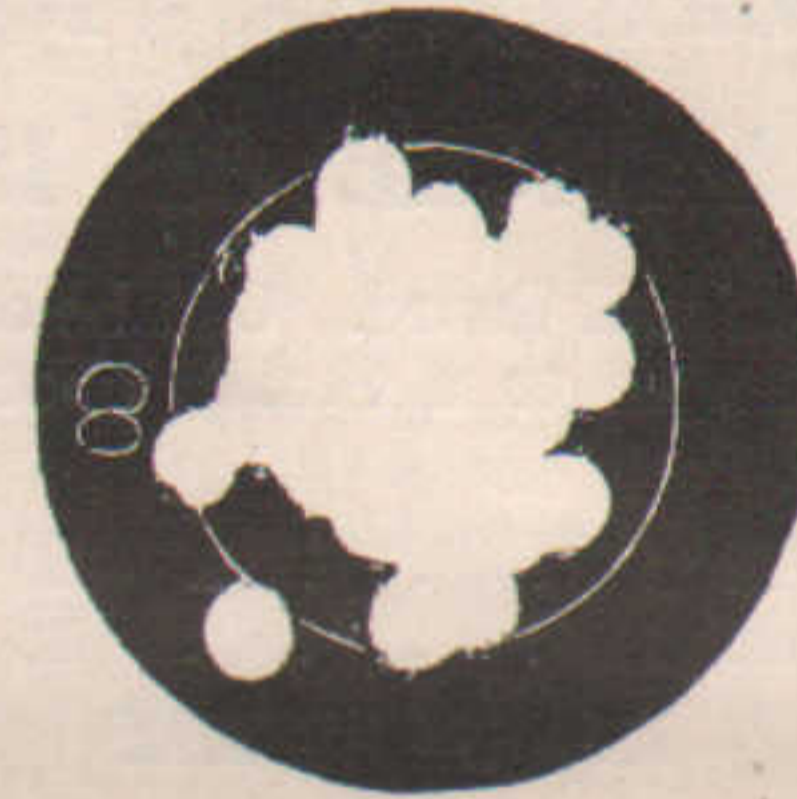
a sight for sore eyes. Cap Laudensack's record breaking machine wasn't in it for a minute.

And maybe we haven't got a ten man bunch of high steppers! Our "hat is in the ring" for a ten man match with any other ten in the country, one to one hundred shots each, N. R. A. rules to count. Who will take us on? We may not be able to do it again, but for once we have hung up a ten man score that is simply out of sight.

Well, that'll be about all for bragging for between you and me it was only the "purp" that saved us from a 993 and third place instead of first. In recognition of his valuable services we have made him a permanent



Composite of Five Man Team



Composite of Ten Man Team

Madison and with his tail up in the air and his nose close to the ground beat it for Bridgeport and early Thursday evening was found on a dead point outside our club house. What could we do but take him in and give him a good feed, the poor cuss looked as though he had been starved for a month. Of course, an omen from the gods like that couldn't help but put some spirit into the whole blame crowd and say, the way they knocked the stuffing out of that ten ring was

member of the team and let him have his photo taken with the rest of us. We are just as proud of him as he is of us. You see, it happened this way: The first five men who laid down cracked out one 200, one 199 and three 198's. That was some start and we hoped for great things, but one by one W. Naramore, Wolfram and Vanstone let two shots each out of the groove and as the sulphurous remarks seeped downstairs from the shooting room the hollow feeling in the



**THE BRIDGEPORT TEAM.**  
Winner of the Inter-Club League Championship of the United States.

# Peters

## .22 Cal. Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

### WIN A BIG SHARE OF THE HONORS AT THE ZETTLER RIFLE TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 9-16, 1912

- CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH:** L. C. Buss, second, score 2475 out of a possible 2500.  
 FIVE of the TEN HIGH MEN and THIRTY-EIGHT of the SIXTY CONTESTANTS used PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS Cartridges.
- CONTINUOUS MATCH:** L. P. Ittel, H. M. Pope, L. C. Buss and Wm. Keim tied with three other contestants for first place, with three perfect scores each.  
 L. P. Ittel tied for Premiums, with five perfect scores of 75.
- ZIMMERMAN TROPHY:** M. Dorrlor won with total for 3 shots 19½ degrees.  
 L. P. Ittel second, total for 3 shots 22 degrees.  
 L. C. Buss third, total for 3 shots 25 degrees.
- BULL'S EYE MATCH:** H. M. Pope second, 6½ degrees.  
 M. Dorrlor third (tie), 7 degrees.
- MOST BULL'S EYES:** T. H. Keller first, 80 bulls.  
 F. M. Bund second, 62 bulls.  
 Gus. Zimmerman third, 28 bulls.

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pit of our stomachs, something akin to love, they say, grew bigger and bigger and the smiles grew smaller and smaller.

Just then an ach of a noise started up in the pool room on the third floor and amid cheers and yells the "purp" streaked it downstairs with half our kitchen tinware attached to his tail. Dietrich and Gully were just ascending to the shooting room to bring in their usual useless scores of 195, when they got all tangled up in the mess and down came the whole conglomeration head over heels. After getting unwound they took the "purp" along with them to prevent further disturbance and tied him to one leg of the bench. Three times he jerked on the rope and threw a sure nine of Dietrich's square into the ten ring. Another 200 certainly helped some and Gully, too, got the fever and pulled out with 199. Say, the noise lifted the roof a full two inches. We held a midnight parade around Washington Park, stopped at the first ice cream store and broke training in grand style. The dog and Disbrow lapped up so much "bubble water" that both had to be carried home.

Sometime back our line of dope was published in full in this column and it hasn't changed much. All our light weight short barrel toy guns have been replaced with a man's size weighing about nine pounds.

It's a fine thing to win a shoot of this kind, it's finer yet to win it squarely, openly and honestly from equally square and honest opponents, but it's the finest thing of all to be able to lose such a match, with such a close score and yet to wear the smile that won't come off and to extend to the victors the congratulations and glad hand of fellowship which we have received from the Winchester Rod and Gun Club. Men from New Haven you have made a most wonderfully

consistent record this season and one that will not readily be beaten unless you do it yourselves. Without any exception, you are the best club in the leagues, we merely outlucked you in this one shoot.

We shall be in the race again next year and we hope New Haven, St. Paul, Cleveland, Warren and all the others will be too. They are like old friends to us now, and if they do "hand us ours," it won't cause any hard feeling or cold feet, for we know it all is for the "good of the game."

Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Assn.

Even "Tartar" McPherson joined in the desecration of the saintly seventeenth, and the Saint must have been with him on this day, because he certainly beat the others to it; the others were Dutchmen, mind ye. The scores were as follows:

Hoffman	44	45	44	44	44	44	42			
Christianson	45	45	44	42	41	44	42	45		
Gebhardt	44	42	43	43	45	40	46	45		
Coler	42	44	43	44	40	41	46	42	44	38
Otto	46	43	47	45	44	43				
Giovanoli	38	40	41	36	38	41	40	43	40	



WOODWORTH SHOOTING THINGS UP.

He is a Member of the Smith & Wesson Club.

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#### ADRIAN ARTICULATES ANTICIPATINGLY.

The Adrian Rifle Club is already looking forward to next year's indoor contest with pleasurable anticipation. Regarding the rules and conditions of the matches we have nothing worth while to suggest. We are almost satisfied with the showing we made this year under present conditions and believe we can show further improvement next year without change in the rules. We realize, however, that the prime object of these contests will fail of achievement unless every possible inducement is offered to secure the greatest number of shooters and for this reason we would wish to see the rules made as flexible as possible and every inducement offered to bring in all the good riflemen and all the good fellows who are interested in this fascinating sport. Perhaps the greatest inducement that could be offered toward this end would be a wider latitude in the choice of sights.

Last year we voted against the "tang" sight for the reason that this question was brought up only a few days before the matches began and we had already equipped our rifles with the Buffington Rear Sight and shot them in, and any change in the dope at that time might have upset us seriously. Had the question been brought up a month earlier we should have voted in favor of the "tang" sight or in fact any other proposal of that nature which might have been favored by other shooters. So far as we are concerned, we have no objection whatever to any sight that any man may wish to use. We know from experience that a man cannot shoot any better than he can hold and in this respect it is immaterial whether he uses a 'scope or an old fashioned Rocky Mountain sight. If any of our opponents would prefer to use the 'scope we should offer no objection, though we would probably not care to use it ourselves, although we have the equipment. It is merely a matter, after all, of suiting each man's idiosyncrasy.

We believe this question of sights should be agitated now and settled far enough in advance of the matches so that every club would have ample time to secure whatever equipment it might desire and get in condition for next seasons' contests. We earnestly hope to see at least three leagues next year and we also highly approve Captain Richard's suggestion that the various clubs be classified according to their standing in order to afford encouragement to the beginners and better sport for everybody. No good sportsman wants a sure thing and the closer the competition the more interest and effort is involved. There ought to be a rifle club in every town and village in the country and it is only by doing away with the technicalities and making

the rules as broad and the contests as enticing as possible that such a condition can be brought about.

We hope to see further discussion in your columns on this subject during the coming months and whatever may be the decision, the Adrian Rifle Club will be found in the game next year ready to take its beatings with good nature and shoot its head off for the good of the sport.

Mr. John S. Bonner, president of the Adrian, Mich., Rifle Club, contributes in another column an interesting letter covering his club's experience and attitude on indoor rifle league shooting. It is an expression such as we would be glad to see come from every rifle club in existence. It is the organization with a definite, purpose in mind which usually succeeds in this game; the club with a happy-go-lucky care-free method of conducting its affairs does not encourage its membership to concerted action or team work. We recommend the spirit of the Adrian Club to those organizations that would make for efficiency with the rifle.

For the American boy to learn the use of arms is far more beneficial than never to touch a rifle or revolver, said Col. John J. Dooley, of Maine, in an address at the annual meeting of the Missouri State Rifle Association at the Armory recently.

The causes of accidental deaths with a toy rifle or even a revolver are rather frequent and this Colonel Dooley attributes to the ignorance of the knowledge of arms. "In my State," said Colonel Dooley, "I started a crusade to teach the school boys in Portland the maneuvers in using a rifle. There were many who opposed me when I opened the campaign, believing that the boys should not be permitted to handle anything with a trigger.



COL SPENCER  
WAS TOASTMASTER  
AND SCORED MANY HITS.

"However, this is where the parents are wrong. If the boy was acquainted with and knew firearms you would see that accidental deaths because 'I did not know it was loaded' would decrease immediately. Teach the American boy the use of a rifle, gun or revolver and he will know when it is loaded. Also, he will not point it at his mother's or father's face and say, 'Look out, I'm going to shoot!'"

"In the school in Portland I soon built a large class, and after the studies I arranged tournaments for them. They took an interest



MAJ DOOLEY  
SHOOTING  
SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

in shooting. When I started I had but a few pupils, within a few years every school in the city held regular drills.

"I believe St. Louis should do the same. Naturally I believe there would be the same opposition from the parents if this subject were brought up before the school board, but personally I would like to open the campaign. The instinct of the boys of today is for outdoor sports. When the youth gets out of his swaddling clothes he wants a rifle. He is not shown its dangers nor its good points but has to pick up the knowledge of the rifle alone."

Several other officials prominent in the field for marksmen also spoke, including Col. E. J. Spencer, Judge E. W. Mills, and Major Lang of the Army.

A clubhouse and range for the Missouri State Rifle Association will be built during the summer, Colonel Spencer pledging \$1,000, provided fifty additional life members were secured.

Among those present were: Colonel Spencer, Colonel Dooley, Major Lang, Major O'Meara, Louis F. Alt, Edwin Mills, C. C. Crossman, Captain Haxton, Lieutenant Rogers, Maj. H. C. Dyer, C. T. Brantzell, R. B. Leonard, Major Donnelly, Peter Baggeerman, Dr. Moore, Lieutenant Matz, Captain Gruner, W. A. Alexander, T. M. Watkins, W. G. Paddock, Theodore Bunning, J. J. Koch, J. R. Anderson, W. H. Spencer, R. E. Warren, Vladimir Gerasoff, Henry Krehel, W. L. Schrader, Chester Rubey, Louis Ebert, George C. Olcott, Jack McClenahan, Charles B. Gibson, F. G. Ingalls, H. T. Meuse, C. A. Wilson, L. M.



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PATERSON, N. J.

Rumsey, Lieutenant Westerman, L. C. Niedner, Jack Lindsay, J. W. Bells, Captain Bruggeman, Samuel Schwartz and E. Stosberg.

The Fourth Annual Match for the Off-hand Military Championship of New York, which will be held on April 14th under the auspices of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., is not to be shot on the Standard American Target, as reported in a recent issue. Instead, the official N. R. A. target will be used.

ST. PAUL, SPUTTERINGS.

We have shot our wad, thought for a few days we might be real champions, but the A. P. report Wednesday morning as published in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, notified the public that the St. Paul Rifle team landed in third place. Third place, sure enough, did grate on the nerves of a team that was supposed to be shooting against the winner of the Eastern League, a three-cornered shoot may look very well at first glance, and the team members thought very little of it until the followers of the game here pronounced it manifestly unfair to pit the St. Paul team score against the two best shooting teams in the Eastern League in one shoot off, and it seems only reasonable to have expected our score to be kept quiet until the winner in the Eastern League had shot against it. Anyway, we gave them a run for their money, and now that it is over, we don't mind saying that we would have made higher scores through the matches if we had been in the faster company of the Eastern League.

Too bad Butte didn't stay in and get licked for keeps, after trimming them last year, we felt confident of doing it again, going back a few feet seemed to pull up the scores. Some of the boys were going back to 100 feet, but the younger element felt that would be taking an unfair advantage. By steady prodding they were forced to within 80 feet. Mooney and Lundt were induced to bring the muzzle to within 77 feet.

Lieut. S. L. James took charge of the target butts and counted the shots as they entered the targets. Lieut. Geo. T. Everet witnessed the measuring of the range, weighing of trigger pulls and rifles, and timed the shooters during the firing. All technicalities were carefully looked after. At the close of the shooting, Lieut. James announced the score as a safe 995, but all we know at this time is the news report giving us 994 and third place.

Note that some of the teams are trying to get along with one rifle for the bunch. It's a wonder they do as well as they do, better results and more satisfaction if each individual had his own rifle, sighted for himself.

Our team all use the Winchester Musket and Winchester Lesmok .22 long rifle ammunition. We use an aperture front sight and a peep rear, attached at junction of barrel and receiver.

While writing this, received ARMS AND THE MAN with three sets of targets shown and I would like to call attention to Mooney's six o'clock so called 9, which from cut is safer 10 than some allowed in the cuts above, the published targets look like 995. What's the matter with the winning team shooting against those targets?

E. J. NARUM.

**NEW ENGLAND INDOOR RIFLE LEAGUE.**

The ninth and last week of the shooting in the New England Indoor Rifle League has broken the tie which has existed throughout the season between the Bridgeport team and Portland, the latter winning with the record score of 950 against 947. This gives Portland first place with nine wins and no defeats, and Bridgeport second place with eight wins and one defeat. The Deering High School and Manchester were tied for third place until their match with each other which resulted in placing Manchester in third place and Deering in fourth.

PORTLAND.

	O. H.	P.	Total.
E. H. Besse	95	98	193
A. B. Durgin	94	99	193
F. H. Winslow	93	97	190
V. W. Hall	92	98	190

**WANTED—**

The United States to be represented in the rifle shooting matches of the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden.

**OUR AIM** is to have this accomplished by raising the funds by public subscription and we take this unusual means to acquaint the patriotic American that he can assist by sending his subscription to

**The National Rifle Association of America**  
Woodward Building; Washington, D. C.

R. H. Crosby	88	96	184
Totals	462	488	950

BRIDGEPORT.

	O. H.	P.	Total.
J. W. Hessian	96	98	194
W. W. Naramore	91	99	190
J. Williams Jr.	91	99	190
A. L. Birks	91	97	188
H. J. Dietrich	88	97	185

Totals	457	490	947
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TAUNTON.

H. G. Howes	94	98	192
J. Broadhurst	92	96	188
H. A. Woodward	86	97	183
G. H. Robinson	85	96	181
S. P. Totten	84	95	179

Total			923
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BOSTON REVOLVER.

C. E. Heath	86	90	176
G. L. Hosmer	85	96	181
G. E. Goodspeed	79	81	160
E. A. Taylor	75	98	173
R. J. Tainsch	80	91	171

Total			861
-------	--	--	-----

MANCHESTER.

J. H. Perkins	90	98	188
F. R. Vose	91	95	186
W. F. Twaddle	88	94	182
R. L. Robie	81	99	180
C. N. Valentine	83	93	176

Total			912
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DEERING.

G. R. St. John	88	98	186
P. M. Johnson	88	97	185
H. S. Fassett	93	87	180
L. C. Harris	87	92	179
D. H. Sayward	84	87	171

Total			901
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THE LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Portland	9	0	1.000
Bridgeport	8	1	.888
Manchester	6	3	.667
Deering High	5	4	.555
Taunton	5	4	.555
Bangor	4	5	.444
Boston Revolver	3	6	.333
Federal Range	3	6	.333
Brookline	1	8	.111
Middlesex	0	9	.000

Providence Revolver Club, Newport, R. I.

The winter series of the Providence Revolver (Newport Branch) was brought to a close this week and with it the Weekly Handicap Cup. The series just ended was interesting and productive of some good scores, although perhaps not so good as could be made on an enclosed range, yet considering the weather conditions we have to buck up against (and we had some weather this winter) will average up to a fair total. Brooks, our star man, has been using the telescope exclusively this winter and finished with about 485 average. While the other (without scope) have averaged between 428-36, with Spooner the most consistent. In the handicap matches Spooner won out with this week's score, making his third straight win.

The Bullseye match (for most wins) was taken by Biesel. This match being mostly a luck match, naturally had to go to him, as he is accused of being the luckiest one of the



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WINCHESTER Take Down Single Shot rifle, 26" octagon No. 3 barrel, 25-20 S. S., fancy stock with cheek-piece, rifle butt, double set trigger, spur lever, windguage front with level and Mid-range Vernier rear sights, used very little. Price on application. Send for complete second hand list.  
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An instructor in rifle shooting in one of the schools in New York City writes the Stevens Company as follows:  
"Let me congratulate you upon your Stevens 'Armory Model' rifle, No. 414. The one you sent to us was unpacked yesterday and the boy made 98 prone. Our captain changed to my Stevens and made the record score of the season with a 92 standing and with a 98 prone. In fact, your gun is hitting the nail on the head. I made two 100's out of six targets at 75 feet prone, one with pin head and the other with your aperture sight. The gun functioned beautifully."

bunch. The High Single (without glass) was won by Almy, with a 242 and made with that cussed little English miniature at that. High total by Spooner, 492.

Score for this week:

		Net Hdcp. Bilsey.			
Spooner	234	236	470	492	16°
Biesel	236	230	466	488	11°
Thurston	226	234	460	486	23°
Brooks	246	242	488	478	12°
Almy	222				25°

Winning scores on handicap Cup in order of wins:  
Coggeshall, 493; Easton, 494; Spooner, 489; Thurston, 493; Easton, 495; Biesel, 483-488; Brooks, 486; Easton, 496; Brooks, 480; Spooner, 497; Almy, 496; Spooner, 495, 501, 492.

Bullseye scores:  
Biesel, 5; Spooner, 3; Brooks and Thurston, 2 each; the rest, one each.

Practice scores for the week:  
.22 RIFLE, GERMAN RING TARGET, 25 FEET OFFHAND.

Thurston—	238	231	241	238	235	237	236	233	239	229	232
	238	234	235	237							
Spooner			244	244	234	239	238				
			239	236	246	238	243				
Brooks			242	239	244	245	243				
			244	241	248	244	242				
Biesel			236	237	241	238	236				

N. R. A. TARGET, PRONE.

Albro	83	89	86	88	91
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PISTOL, 20 YDS.

Spooner	81	85	79	84	90
Biesel	83	86	92	88	78

**St. Louis Revolver Club.**

Practice scores made by members of the club at its armory range March 15. Standard American target, 60 feet:

W. C. Ayer	93	89	88	90	98—448
C. C. Crossman	92	89	91	86	84—442
Dr. M. R. Moore	88	89	86	90	83—436
Paul Fresc	90	84	85	89	84—432
G. C. Olcott	87	85	86	84	81—423
Wm. Schrader	84	87	82	86	83—422
L. M. Rumsey	80	86	86	80	82—414
T. E. Bunding	88	83	84	80	79—413
R. J. Russell	84	83	86	78	82—413
Ed Krondl	86	81	84	81	81—413
F. C. Niedixer	84	80	83	82	80—409
Ed Stosburg	83	80	81	78	76—397
F. H. Ehnts	78	77	83	78	80—393
J. McClenaham	80	77	79	78	75—389
S. M. Jones	66	62	67	72	68—335

Austin Peck	69	60	58	61	60—308
F. G. Ingalls	80	85	78	70	—

**High Trophy Match, 1st Inf., Ill. N. G.**

Open to teams of five men from each Company. All who have ever made marksmen outdoor barred.

Won by Company "G."

		S.	K.	S.	P.	T'
1. Private H. C. Couter	19	21	22	24	86	
2. Private A. L. Cox	22	21	18	23	84	
3. Private M. H. Lyons	19	20	22	21	84	
4. Private R. Brink	16	23	21	23	83	
5. Sergt. A. Griswold	17	19	19	21	76	

Team total	413
2. Company "A"	411
3. " " "B"	408
4. " " "K"	408
5. " " "C"	407
6. " " "F"	407
7. " " "D"	397
8. " " "M"	390
9. " " "I"	382
10. " " "L"	382
11. " " "H"	377
12. " " "E"	373
13. " " M. G. P.	306

**HIGH INDIVIDUALS.**

1. Private F. S. Cowels, Company "F"	89
2. Lieut. Chas. Stocker, Company "F"	89
3. Private G. F. Mundt, Company "D"	88
4. Private O. A. DeMan, Company "B"	88

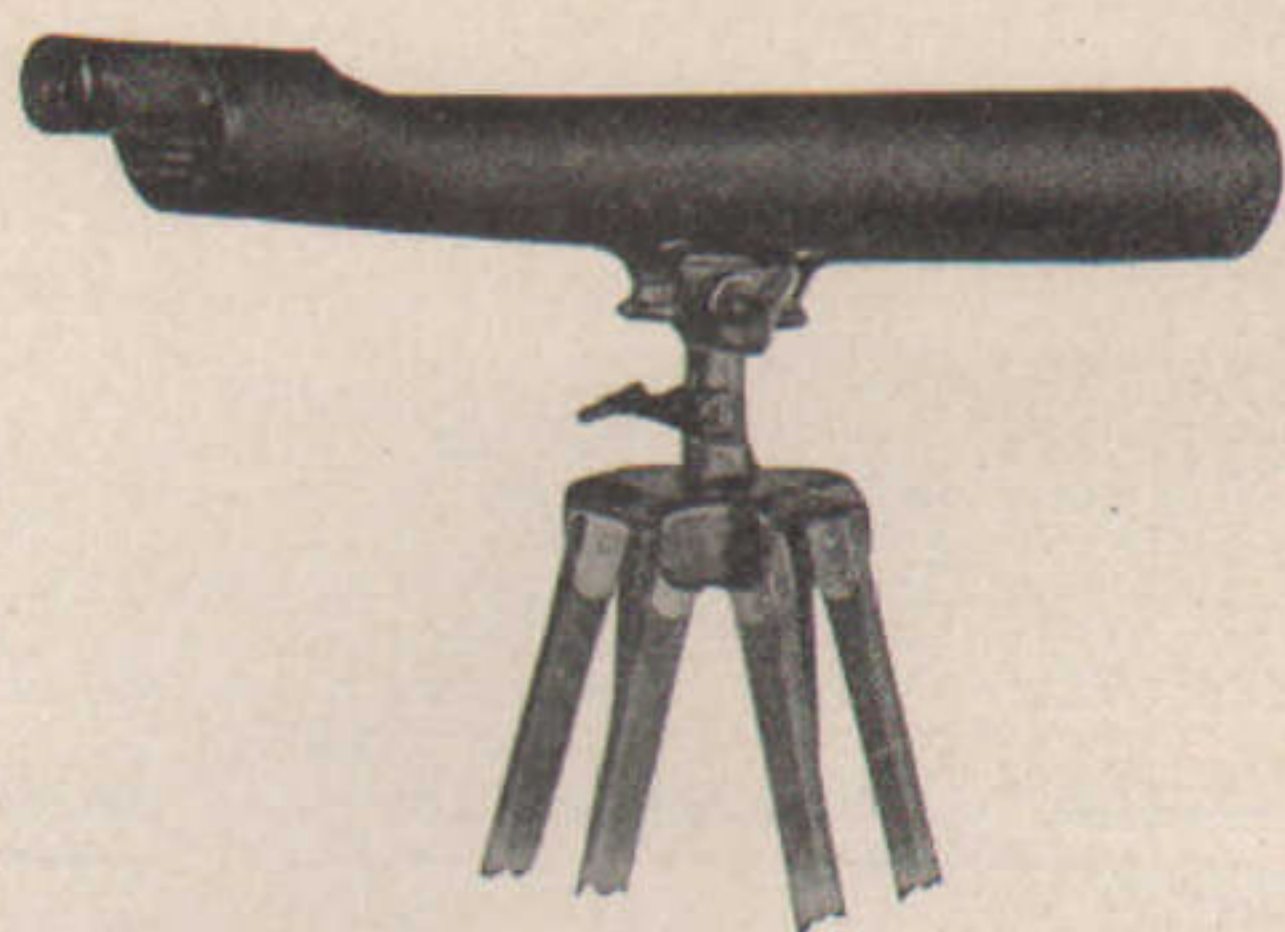
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Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Monogram. (This arm cannot be furnished with any other specifications.)

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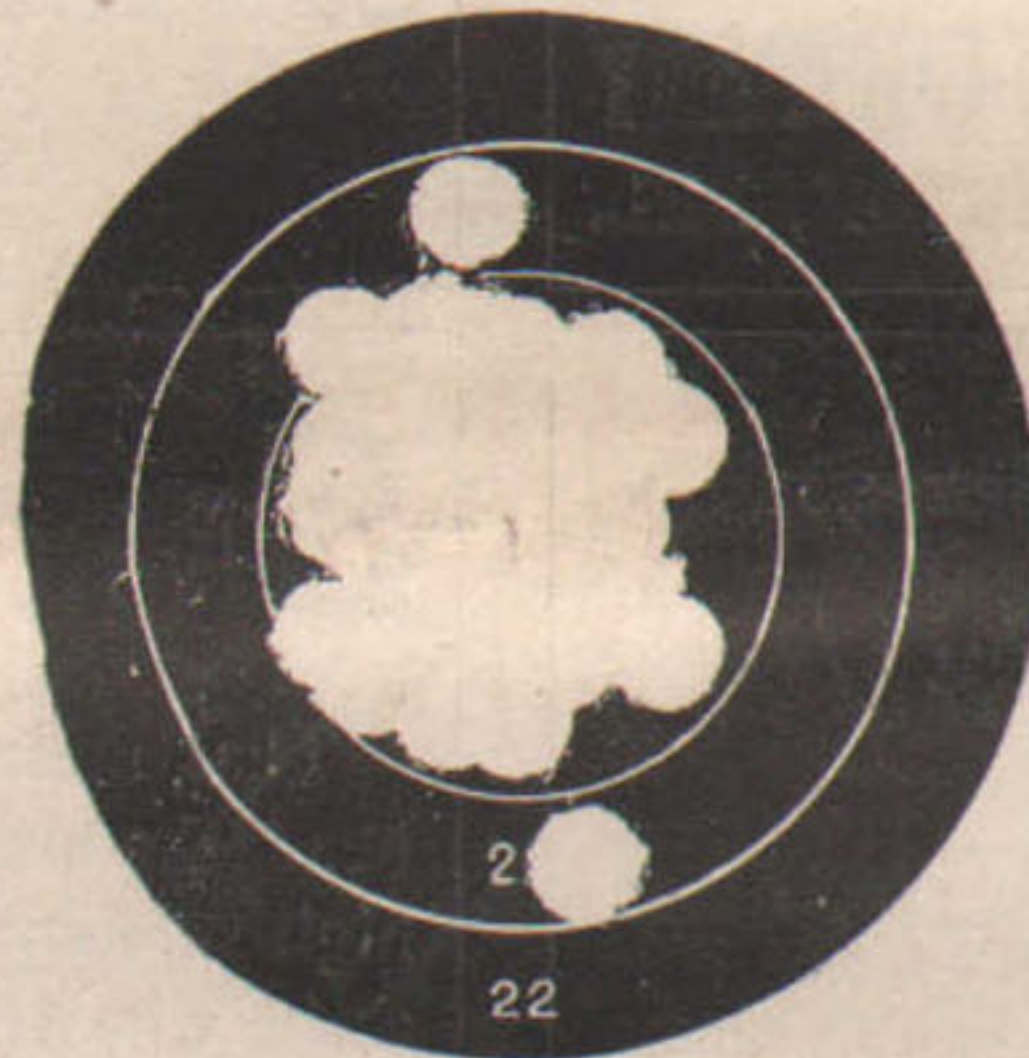


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Dr. Hudson, 2478



1911 CHAMPIONSHIP  
A. Hubalek, 2484

1912 CHAMPIONSHIP, Dr. Hudson, 2478

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