

ARMS AND THE MAN

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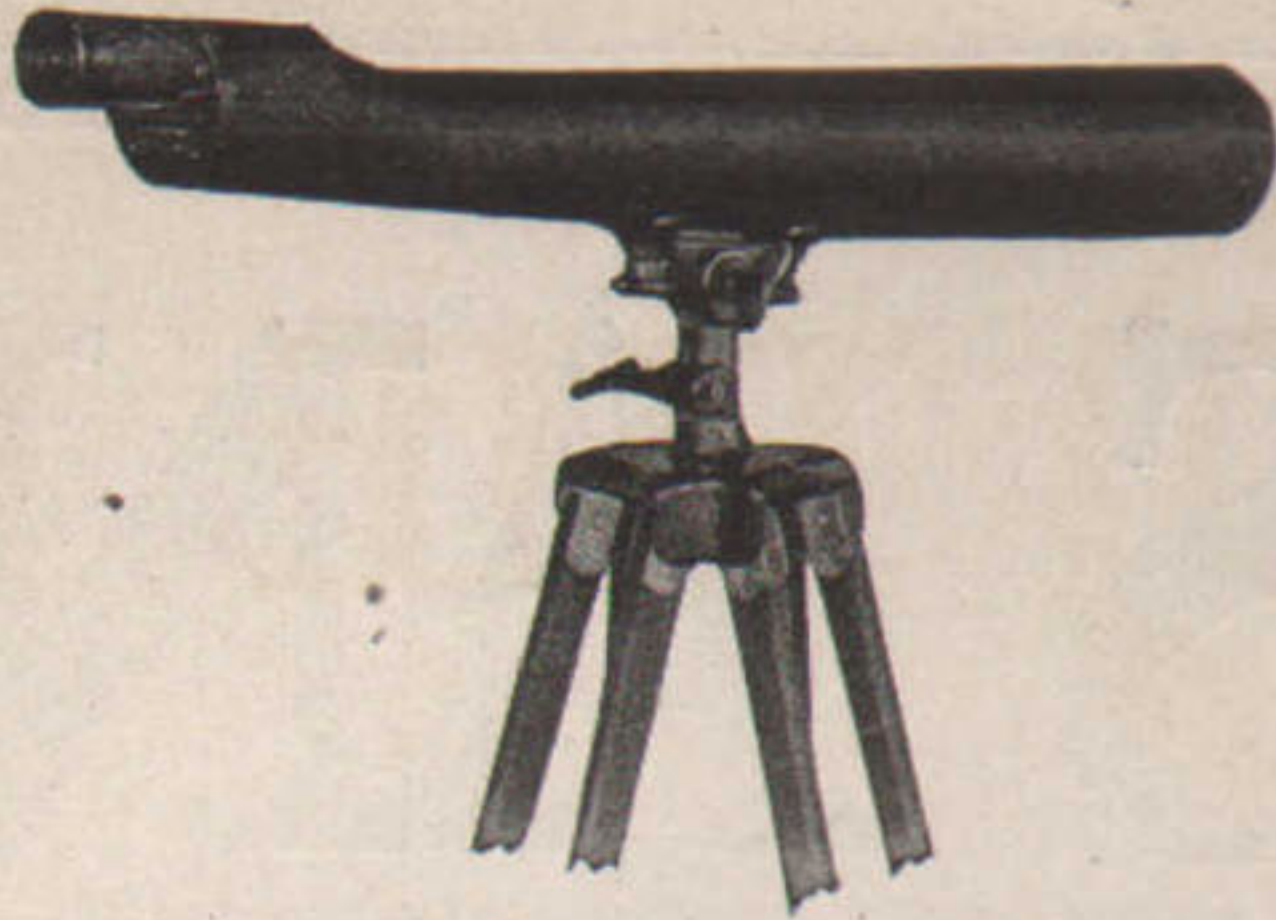
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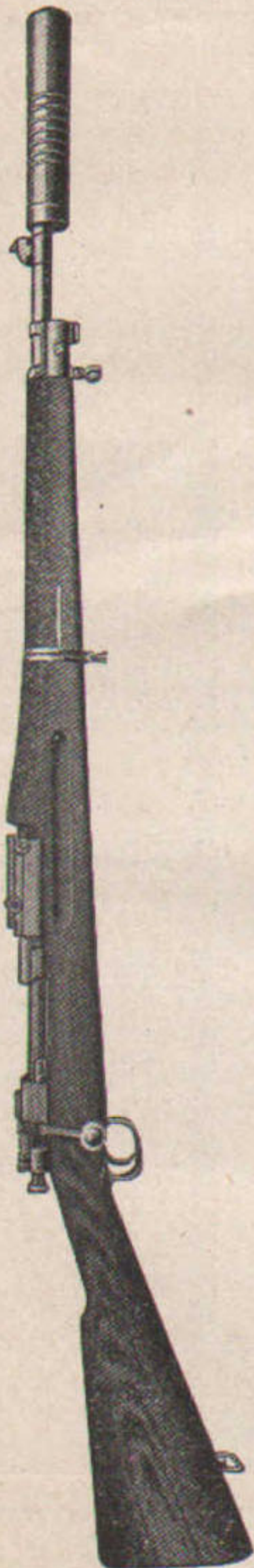
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LII. No. 9.

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Dry Rot and Rifle Clubs.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

FIRST, as a preamble, I desire to state that I have seen a civilian rifle club run about the entire gamut of rifle club troubles and finally come out a success. Therefore I speak with the slight authority that proceeds from experience, although when it comes to writing about rifles, I note that experience is about the last thing apparently to be desired.

With John York and Irish Kellogg and Phil Hansen and the fellow that wrote this article, we organized a civilian rifle club in 1908, the club to embrace all those interested either in rifle or revolver shooting and to discriminate against no weapon except the Schuetzen article. We had to put up the bars against this arm, for the same reason that we have to bar a man from shooting his 200 scores from a muzzle and elbow rest. Under certain circumstances both styles are useful, but it is not fair to ask the man using the sane and sensible military or sporting arm to buck either a combination of excessive avoirdupois and set triggers, or the use of a muzzle and elbow rest. Both the rifle of extraordinary weight, and the muzzle rest are useful in their particular line but neither are to be considered in the light of practical rifle shooting.

We, the charter members of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, have seen the organization grow under our efforts from the stage of a range rented for twenty-five cents a head from Sunday to Sunday and where a New Springfield was shot by half a dozen members until the first shipment came, to the stage where we own over a hundred of Uncle Sam's best magazine rifles; where we have an exclusive and long time lease on an entire range up to the 600 yard point, owning our own equipment from spotting disc to butts and where we lead the entire United States in the number of men qualified as Marksmen, Experts and Sharpshooters under the National Rifle Association course. We did this, not by running in ringers, not by allowing a man to shoot in the militia and belong to the club only by courtesy, but by shooting actual bona fide, paid-up members, all of the scores made on our own range save those at the two long ranges, where our club officers and men repaired to an outside range and shot under regular conditions.

We have had considerable correspondence with other organizations about the country, and while there are a few notable exceptions, yet the average rifle club seems to be struggling along, depending for existence mainly on the exertions of the main-springs of the club. Main-springs mean those people who are willing to devote a part of their time to seeing that the club always has something on the schedule to amuse its members; that matches are obtained as often as possible; and that the range is kept in shape and ready for occupancy on the days of the shoots.

There is just one underlying principle to be observed in keeping up a successful shooting organization; that is, your club has got to give its members a better time on its shoot days than they could have in any other way for the same expenditure of cash.

Men are a lot of grown-up kids, they want to play when they are not working. Some of them join lodges and play, regardless of how much mystery and awe-inspiring rites accompany their amusement. Others buy golf sticks and play, an overgrown and slightly dignified form of shinny. Still others play by burning powder.

Whenever a member of a rifle club gets to the point of deciding that he can have more fun for the same money in some other manner, then the club is short one man.

There's no use in talking patriotism as an inducement. This defending one's country by blowing one's own hard-earned money for ammunition that a sane government would be most glad to have its people shoot free, does not appeal particularly to the man with a sense of justice in his make-up. Whenever we can get a Congress that

is not made up for the most part of people as ignorant of military necessity as they are of navigation, and who know just enough of navigation to inquire if the water-tight compartments of a ship are not safe places for women and children, then we may find enough Government support to justify some talk of patriotism.

There's just one way to keep a club together, and to get new members into it. That is, to give its members a better time at the shoots than they could have any other way.

You can't do this by telling them that if they bore out the superlative score of 315 during the season, at a cost of around \$40, they can win a small silver button that nobody ever notices anyhow.

You can't do it by telling them that the day's program consists of ten shots at 200, 300 and 500, merely for practice. Sometimes they will shoot through and enjoy it, but you've got to spice the season's shooting food more strongly than this.

Get them in competition. That's a wonderful magnet for the fellow who's got any scrap in his make-up. We, who have tried to get matches with anybody in the country, find it most difficult to average a match shoot a month. This is a pretty good indication of how anxious other clubs are to display their prowess on the range. The question of who wins is a minor detail. For two years we took a choice and select lot of lickings from other clubs, but our attendance did not fall off a bit. Shooters are not built that way. Entering a match only when you are dead sure of licking the other chap may be good prize-fighting policy, but it looks yellow for a rifle club.

Outside of competition, the regular course of the average club is soul-wearying in its monotony. It resolves itself within a short time into a series of steps like a ladder, each step occupied by a club member according to his skill. This gets tiresome to the rank and file. A good way to break up this combination is to introduce a new style of fire that will upset the old-timers and put some of the would-be in the running. There is no man so tickled as the former Mr. Punk-shooter, who manages in some new style of fire to oust Mr. Topnotcher from his long occupied perch.

Back in April we made a new experiment. Our committee of bosses got together and we evolved as wild and weird a series of shoots as ever rifle club pulled off. And, before going further, I pause to say that while we are a club affiliated with the National Rifle Association and holding by its rules on our medal and button shoots, we absolutely refuse to allow any red tape and any cut and dried rules of any cut and dried board to hamper the pleasure of our members in their shoots. Sporting rifles are given a chance. If they cannot shoot at 500 yards, we frame up work for them at 200 yards. Ladies are admitted and are allowed to shoot with the club as much as they please. We are running a rifle club for the pleasure of our members, not a feeble adjunct to the National Rifle Association, which might possibly turn out a regiment of riflemen in case of war. We find the best way to make riflemen is to let them shoot any rifle they want and come at their own speed to the realization of the deficiencies of their arms as compared with the service rifle. This happens invariably, but you rouse the antagonism of any man by telling him that he *must* abandon the good old .303 Savage or the true and tried 30-30 before he can shoot with you.

The committee, as I started to say, framed up a lot of shoots that were mainly utterly different from the regular course of shooting with the service rifle. We advertised the shoot in the papers, while a generous-hearted printer-member sat up nights to print us some placards announcing the shoot.

We opened the shoot and invited everybody out that owned a rifle of any sort.

On the appointed day about sixty people appeared at the range, most

of them shooters, some of them strangers to us, and some of them making the long trip merely to watch the fun.

In many a shoot, some dark horse climbed away up to the top, while the former sharks fairly smoked from the friction of their downward slide. One match gave second place to an old veteran who strayed in with an automatic rifle and who had never shot on a range before. A more tickled man would be hard to find, even though the prize consists of nothing more than a pair of ear protectors. He is now a member of the club.

Of all the events in the long day's shoot, the two team matches produced the most hilarity and the most excitement. They were worth the trip out to the range.

For the first match, we bought thirteen toy balloons, the extra one to replace any that fell foul of some sharp instrument before the shoot.

These we staked out in groups of six, 200 yards from the firing point. Each balloon was three feet or more from its neighbor, while the two groups were thirty feet apart. The bobbing red spheres were tied with about 18 inches of halter rope, allowing free motion before the light California ocean breeze.

Two teams of six men each—men by courtesy as each one included a lady—were picked, ten rounds were allotted each man, they were allowed to take any position desired and then they opened up along the line. If a balloon in number one group was hit, the man corresponding to that number in team one was unceremoniously yanked out of the match, dead, a la the Evans Skirmish match of Perry fame.

That meant that each team was shooting at the balloons of its rivals and each balloon represented a man to be "killed." In about two minutes, all the balloons of the second team had disappeared into thin air before the bullets of the first team, and the two-bits per head of the losing team, went to enrich the winning ones. Four balloons still remaining to the losing team as their targets, a new match was framed up, and the four survivors went the way of the first eight spheres.

There was no time limit, but naturally the idea was to get the other fellow before he got you. No time limit was needed.

In the afternoon we repeated the match, on a still larger scale, using ten-inch dinner plates for targets and putting them nearly 300 yards away, all samee our friends down at Louisville, but getting the suggestion from Fremantle's book about six months before their report came out anent plate shoots.

There was more joy attached to these two matches than there is to a whole summer's plugging away at the old tiresome paper targets.

For the deer shoots, Jackson cut out figures of standing deer, nearly life-size, one tan and the other light gray in color. These were stuck up just outside the butts at 200 and 300 yards, and the shots were marked by the men in the pits. As a means of checking up on the man who can shoot game, but can't hit targets, these beasts are fine as permanent fixtures on the range.

The shoot developed the absolute undesirability of the telescope sight for quick offhand work and for rapid fire. For work on game, when you can sit down to it, or for rapid fire where they will let you sit down, the scope sight is a big help.

On the deer, a hit counted five and a score of 15 therefore represented three hits. At 200 yards, at a standing deer, time limit thirty seconds, three hits out of the five was high score for the twenty-five competitors! In practice before that four hits out of five was high score, and since then, a lady annexed the record with five straight hits. Therefore it would appear that hitting a standing deer five times from the offhand position in thirty seconds, is not so easy as it looks.

In the program were two prize shoots with 15 cent entry, re-entry allowed. One of them was at 300, five shots per string; the other at surprise fire on the A target. For these we hung up a few articles useful to shooters,—shell cases, etc.

One of the most deceiving and persuasive sorts of matches is the re-entry proposition where a small fee is charged. In the end the club takes in far more money than it would with a high entry fee. In the twenty-odd entrants, not one failed to re-enter, while some of them stayed with the game until the match had to be wound up due to lack of time. The inducement was the chance of winning a \$6.00 shell case or something of the sort.

The other shoots were of the pool variety, a piker pool to be sure, but enough to make it worth while to win. Each man paid an entry fee of 25 cents of which 40% went to the club, 40% to high man and 20% to the second man. Sounds like very little but the club drew for its share about \$23, enough for all expenses of markers, etc., and a little for the treasury.

The shoot brought us more members, cemented more firmly those in,

aroused their enthusiasm, brought out the possibilities of some of the rifles and sights used, and made a little money for the organization. It was a success merely because it was different, because it appealed both to the military rifle crank and to the hunter. They learned something and they had a good time. As "Good Time" was the name of the shoot and as that was all in the world that prompted it, the workers of the club felt satisfied with the results.

Just as a relief from the regular work, a standing deer target at 300 and another at 200, within easy reach of the markers, is well worth while, through the season. It is mighty good practice, it shows errors in elevation of hunting sights that seemed to be all right when shot on the military paper, and it is mighty good fun in itself. It takes one very much out of the rut to be able to rattle off a couple of quick strings at the figure of a deer and then to have a cold-blooded marker tell you what would have happened had the animal been good red venison.

A running deer has been donated by one of our benefactor members, Joseph Gore, and this will be added to the already scandalous program we have for the season. May not be strictly according to the cut-and-dried N. R. A. qualification program, but we get our people out and persuade many an unattached shooter to join us, and finally to fall victim to the charms of the service rifle and service military shooting.

You can't catch fish on unattractive bait and you can't persuade shooters into a military rifle club by the charms of the military rifle alone.

SHOOTING LEAGUES WILL STIMULATE INTEREST.

By "AL BLANCO"

THE oftener we think of it the more certain we feel that league shooting is the best, most practical and proper method of stimulating interest in rifle shooting. For three years we have seen the two governing bodies of shooting in this country experiment along these lines in a really small way and their efforts have met with much success.

It has been demonstrated that if we are to make real progress the proposition must be handled on a larger scale. We mean by this that serious consideration should be given to future development with an idea single to the establishment of shooting leagues in all sections of the country.

The fact alone that we have had an eastern indoor rifle league for three years and a western league for two years, is sufficient guarantee that it is entirely feasible and practicable to organize and maintain similar organizations as above outlined.

We suggest, therefore, for the consideration, particularly of the National Rifle Association, that plans be made to include in the 1912-13 indoor schedule a Southern, Western, Eastern and Pacific Coast League, each of not more than twelve clubs. This will give a season of practically three months which is plenty long enough. If there are more than twelve entries from each section, then sub-divide into South-western, North-western, South-eastern, etc.

We do not believe the present conditions governing the shooting are meeting with universal popularity. We refer particularly to the question of sights. We understand that a majority of the rifle clubs are in favor of a rule which will permit the use of any sights and any rifle, including the telescope. If we are wrong we will soon know, for ARMS AND THE MAN has addressed a letter to those clubs which composed the last Inter-Club Leagues asking for a vote on the question. The full returns will be published as soon as received. If it is manifest that "any sights" are desired or that the present conditions should remain in force we feel certain that the N. R. A. will abide by the majority. This would seem to take care of the sight question.

To get back to the subject of organizing additional leagues: Having a rather intimate knowledge of indoor rifle shooting conditions and requirements the suggestion is put forward for due consideration that the firearms and ammunition companies help in the organization plan. They will receive the benefit which will naturally accrue to them from much shooting. It would be an entirely practical plan for these companies to have their representatives visit various villages, towns and cities, where rifle clubs exist, and stir up interest by personally being on the ground.

These promoters we can call them, should be thoroughly conversant with the game, be possessed of a good line of talk and literature on the subject, and give a promise of assistance along practical lines. We mean by this advice on a shooting outfit for securing the best results. Once get it started and the proposition will carry itself.

We are brimful of suggestions. Here's another one! Have each club collect from the team members who will compose the teams, one

dollar apiece. We know this plan will work because we ourselves never part with a dollar unless it is pried away from us. But for a purpose such as we will shortly explain we would gladly jar loose from the required sum. After one dollar apiece has been collected from everybody who will shoot in the league matches, we would have a fund of about \$300. We would then ask the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company for a suggestion on a very fine trophy. Something impressive, something that will be dignified.

Oh pshaw! What's the use; something that will be appropriate for the "Inter-Club Indoor Rifle Club Championship of the United States." We would allow places for engraving the names of the winner each year, their score, etc., for mind you, this would be a perpetual trophy and be held by the winner for one year and then returned for presentation to the next winner.

We have more excellent ideas and suggestions on this subject, but will spring them later on.

A COURSE IN REVOLVER PRACTICE FOR THE POLICE.

ALL men in the Department are obliged to practice with the arm they carry, and will be rated accordingly.

The classes in which they will qualify are Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert.

The Marksman's course to be fired by each officer first, and when he has qualified in this class he can then shoot for the Sharpshooter's course. Having qualified in the Sharpshooter's class, he can then shoot in the Expert's class.

Under no circumstances will a man be allowed to qualify in any superior class without having first qualified in the next lower.

Suitable decorations will be awarded the men for the qualifications in the different classes. The decorations will be plainly marked as to the class in which the man qualifies.

A man having won a decoration in any one class will not be awarded a new decoration of the same type for the following year, but if he qualifies in the same class will be awarded a bar for that year.

Officers will be required to wear the decorations for marksmanship on the left breast of the uniform below the shield.

The different classes of fire to be divided into slow fire, timed fire, rapid fire, and surprise fire. The Marksman's class to consist of the following stages:

MARKSMAN'S CLASS.

Slow fire stage: 10 shots at 25 yards on Class "A" target, National Rifle Association, 20 seconds to each shot. Possible score, 50; required score, 35.

Timed fire stage: 10 shots at 25 yards on the same target as slow fire, in two strings of 5 shots each, each string of 5 shots to be fired in 20 seconds, time being taken at the firing point, the man firing being in the position of "Raise pistol." Possible score, 50 points; required score, 30.

Rapid fire stage: 10 shots at 15 yards, using du Pont Surprise target, divided into two strings of 5 shots, each five shots being fired in 10 seconds, time being taken at the firing point, the man being in the position of "Raise pistol."

Surprise fire stage: 10 shots at 15 yards, using du Pont Surprise target, time being taken at the firing point, 5 seconds to each shot. The man standing at attention, the gun being in the holster or a pocket underneath his coat, the coat being fully buttoned. When the surprise target has fully appeared he can unbutton his coat, draw the revolver, and fire one shot. At the expiration of 5 seconds the target will disappear. A miss shall be scored for any shot when the man firing begins to make a movement for the drawing of the weapon before the target is in view. Possible score, 50; required score, 20.

The Sharpshooter's class to consist of the following stages:

SHARPSHOOTER'S CLASS.

Slow fire stage: 10 shots at 50 yards, on the Standard American target. Possible score, 100; required score, 60.

Timed fire stage: 10 shots, 25 yards. Possible score, 50; required score, 40. Fired the same as timed fire in the Marksman's course.

Rapid fire stage: 10 shots at 25 yards on the same target used for timed fire. Possible score, 50; required score, 30. Time, 8 seconds.

Surprise target to be the same as the Marksman's course, with the exception that the required score will be 30 instead of 20.

The Expert's class to consist of the following stages:

EXPERT'S CLASS.

Slow fire stage: 50 yards. Conditions the same as in the Sharpshooter's course, with the exception that the required score will be 80 instead of 60.

Timed fire stage: Same as in the Sharpshooter's course, with the exception that the required score will be 45 instead of 40.

Rapid fire stage: Same as the Sharpshooter's course, with the exception that the required score will be 40 instead of 30.

Surprise fire, the same as in the Sharpshooter's class, with the exception that the time interval will be cut to 3 seconds for each shot, and the required score will be 40.

All shooting shall be done in strings of 5 shots.

Before a man can go from one stage of a qualification in a certain class to the next, he must have qualified with the required score in that stage.

The men will be allowed unlimited trials for qualifications in these different classes, but once the required score has been made in any one stage no further attempts to improve the score will be allowed.

The ordinary rules for firing of the United States Revolver Association and the National Rifle Association will govern.

HOW THE TREES "FIRED" A SALUTE.

BY WILL C. PARSONS.

AT sunrise July Fourth, 1804, a national salute, unique in the history of the world, shook the trees and jarred the giant forest trees in the settlement of Worthington, the village that afterward came within one vote of being chosen the capital of Ohio.

The "Scioto Company," formed in Ganby, Conn., in the winter of 1801-2, had sent Colonel James Kilbourne (who afterward made the first map of Ohio) to the west to look for a suitable site for the location of a township, and the founding of a town.

He had explored the high tableland, above the ancient glacial bed of the Olentangy river, and its wonderful possibilities had appealed strongly to him. The state constitution was then being formed; and fearing that it would tolerate slavery, the colonel returned to the east without buying any ground. It was not until the spring of 1803 when the new constitution was formed to be *against* slavery, that he returned and made the purchase.

By December of that year, one hundred settlers, nearly all from Hampshire County, Mass., or Hartford County, Conn., had arrived in the wilderness after a thrilling journey in wagons over the Alleghenies.

Obedying the articles of the company, the first cabin erected in the midst of the virgin forest was used as a schoolhouse, and for an Episcopal church.

Fourth of July, 1804, drew near. There was a scarcity of powder in the little settlement, as articles of that kind were obtained from a distance and then only after great hardship and personal danger. The settlers wished to commemorate the day, and the firing of a few rounds of blank cartridges did not seem to fill their idea of what a National celebration should be.

There were but seventeen states in the young Union. The colonists gathered to talk over the situation. Cleared land was scarce; and all about the rough and tiny cabins of the company, giant black walnut, elm, oak and hickory trees showed in almost unbroken phalanx.

As the sturdy men discussed the problem, came a thunderous crash, as one of the mighty trees fell before the well-directed strokes of a pioneer's ax.

The earth trembled; wild creatures fled from the appalling sound; and from the circumstance was born the idea of the most unique salute in history!

Expert ax-men—the pick of the company—were sent out to the edge of the clearing; and seventeen monarchs of the forest—one for each of the states—were selected as "guns" for a mammoth arboreal battery.

The trees were so cut, that, with a few final blows from an ax, they would go thundering earthward, one after another.

Just as the sun was peeping over the eastern horizon, the man at tree number one swung aloft his ax. With a strength born of clean living in the open, his muscles swelled, his breath came in mighty gasps, and before the true strokes of the steel, the veteran of four hundred years of storm and sunshine went to earth with a crash that could be heard for miles.

The other sixteen trees followed with the precision of a modern naval salute.

So the Nation's natal day, one hundred and eight years ago, was ushered in.

THE TRY-OUT FOR THE FRENCH TEAM.

A SMALL but high-class group of riflemen assembled at Camp Perry last Thursday morning to fight out a little argument for the honor of representing the United States at the international matches to be held at Biarritz-Bayonne, France, in July.

Just an even dozen men competed, of whom ten were from Ohio and two from the State of New York.

The firing was all at 300 metres (328 yards) and each competitor fired 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling and 40 shots prone—20 shots at each position in the forenoon and 20 during the afternoon. The regulation service rifle with a three-pound trigger pull and Frankford ammunition of the vintage of 1911 were used. The target was the continental decimal target having a 1 to 10 count with a sighting bull twenty-three inches in diameter within which was the 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ring two inches apart. The sighting bull counting 10 being four inches in diameter. A shot that would count a 3 on the American target would on this target be a miss.

The Ohio entrants were, with one exception, all expert riflemen who had been through many a hard-fought battle at the big rifle shoots and were well known to the riflemen of the country.

There was Captain Emerson, winner of the Wimbledon Cup Match in 1910 and 1911, and of the Leech Cup Match in 1910. He has been a known further than that they had shot on the regimental team which was eliminated.

There was also Captain Richard, who won the Wimbledon Cup Match as far back as 1903, the Leech Cup in 1905, the President's Match in 1906, and who has been on the Ohio team since 1905, except, of course, the years when eliminated.

There was also Lieutenant Simon and Lieutenant Chisholm, both men who have had experience on international teams; the latter known as the "oldest living alternate" of such teams. Major Roll and Captain Semon are old reliable shots well known to all riflemen. Lieutenant Miller, although a late comer in the game, has done some fine work and was the star performer at the try-out.

Of Sergeants Alvord and Morey, of the 74th Infantry, little was known further than that they had shot on the regimental team which won the Evans Skirmish Match in 1910.

The Executive Officer of the shoot was Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio National Guard, assisted by Lieut. Colonel A. B. Critchfield. The statistical officer was Captain William Knoll, Adjutant, Third Ohio Infantry.

On Thursday morning the competition began at 7.30 o'clock. Conditions were poor for offhand shooting, as the wind was quite puffy from the 7 o'clock quarter and ranged in velocity from fourteen to eighteen miles an hour. Four targets were used and three men shot on a target. A sigh of relief went up when the twenty shots at the offhand position were completed. In the kneeling stage the men appeared to readily adjust themselves to this new and unaccustomed position and far excelled their standing scores.

After lunch the shooting was resumed under somewhat better conditions and by four o'clock the entire match course had been fired over.

The result of the day's shooting was as follows:

Name.	Forty Shots Each Position.			
	Standing.	Kneeling.	Prone.	Total.
Capt. E. W. Eddy.....	203	313	324	840
Capt. W. H. Richard.....	202	259	332	793
Ernest Miller.....	188	276	327	791
Lieut. H. E. Simon.....	200	262	324	786
Lieut. C. B. Chisholm.....	198	264	321	783
W. C. Andrews.....	170	278	333	781
Capt. Guy H. Emerson.....	155	234	325	714
Maj. W. Z. Roll.....	150	239	304	693
Sergeant Alvord.....	155	208	325	688
Sergeant Morey.....	141	225	318	684
Capt. J. C. Semon.....	186	178	318	682
Capt. Ben South.....	146	210	323	679

Friday morning dawned clear but with a small-sized gale that blew all day in intermittent chunks from the seven o'clock quarter. At times the puffs reached a velocity of more than twenty miles an hour. It was practically impossible to hold offhand and all tried snap shooting with poor results.

The highest ten-shot string made in the forenoon was a 42 by Captain Eddy and the lowest a 9 by Sergeant Alvord. Such conditions brought the grand average down considerably.

The scores for the day were as follows:

Name.	Forty Shots Each Position.				Total For 2 Days.
	Standing.	Kneeling.	Prone.	Total.	
Capt. E. W. Eddy.....	191	284	336	811	1,651
Capt. W. H. Richards.....	161	279	335	775	1,568
Lieut. H. E. Simon.....	199	256	318	773	1,559
W. C. Andrews.....	162	260	336	758	1,539
Lieut. Ernest Miller.....	124	260	356	740	1,531

Maj. W. Z. Roll.....	205	246	331	782	1,475
Capt. G. H. Emerson.....	180	238	337	755	1,469
Lieut. C. B. Chisholm.....	135	200	344	679	1,462
Capt. J. C. Semon.....	160	203	335	698	1,380
Sergeant Morey.....	126	255	305	686	1,370
Capt. Ben South.....	127	209	339	675	1,354
Sergeant Alvord.....	101	223	322	646	1,334

Saturday, the third and last day of the shoot, brought almost perfect weather conditions. The wind had shifted around to the west and blew light and steady directly up the range. As was to be expected some fine shooting resulted, but the most optimistic member did not anticipate the phenomenal work done by Lieutenant Miller. In the offhand position he made an 81 (10 shots), kneeling, a 94, and prone, a 94. His total score was 279 and was the best individual score for the course for the competition. Of the 120 shots he fired on Saturday only one was out of the black.

The scores for the day and total score for the three days were as follows:

Name.	Standing.	Kneeling.	Prone.	Total.	Total For the 3 Days
					360 Shots.
Capt. E. W. Eddy.....	285	292	319	896	2,547
Lieut. Ernest Miller.....	312	341	348	1,001	2,532
Lieut. H. E. Simon.....	276	301	349	926	2,485
Capt. W. H. Richards.....	227	299	345	871	2,439
Pvt. W. C. Andrews.....	235	283	339	857	2,396
Maj. W. Z. Roll.....	253	311	348	912	2,387
Lieut. C. B. Chisholm.....	192	305	353	850	2,312
Capt. G. H. Emerson.....	214	276	338	828	2,297
Capt. Ben South.....	264	266	352	882	2,236
Sergeant Morey.....	231	265	337	833	2,203
Capt. J. C. Semon.....	209	236	336	781	2,161
Sergeant Alvord.....	195	257	329	781	2,115

The eight high men will remain at Camp Perry for one week and from the results of the week's work five principals and two alternates will be selected to compose the team. The members selected will be allowed to return home to arrange their affairs and will later be re-assembled at Camp Perry for a final training before sailing on July 2. Colonel Catrow will be the Captain of the team.

Owing to the fact that the conditions governing the above try-out were similar to the one held for the selection of the Argentine team, a comparison of the scores made is interesting.

At the Argentine shoot only 240 shots were fired so that the comparison can only be a percentage one. One must take into consideration, however, that at Camp Perry the conditions on one day were bad and the men were using Frankford ammunition as against hand-loaded ammunition at Winthrop. It is thus a rather difficult matter to say which aggregation shot the best, although the scores made at Winthrop were greatly superior to those made at Camp Perry. The record made by the highest man at the latter range was equaled by the thirteenth man at Winthrop.

Wise, the top man at Winthrop, made a per cent of 74.8 for all his shooting, whereas Eddy's percentage was 70. The lowest man on the Argentine team had a percentage of 71.8, the lowest on the French team 63.

Taking everything into consideration the team selected at Camp Perry is composed of seasoned material and should after a few weeks' practice, give a good account of itself while abroad.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

AS indicated in ARMS AND THE MAN last week, the Army Appropriation Bill was reported back from conference on Monday. In addition to the changes announced last week, a number of others were made, chief among them being one by which Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is legislated out of the office of chief of staff on March 4 next.

A disposition is apparent in the Senate not to give immediate consideration to the conference report, as the changes made are so significant and so far-reaching. Several Senators want to study the amended bill with care. It is probable that the bill will come up on the Senate floor next week. There are indications of a bitter fight in both House and Senate. In fact there is no certainty that the bill will emerge from the houses in anything like its present shape.

Changes affecting the National Guard in the bill may be summarized as follows:

(1) Wherever the words "National Guard or Organized Militia" occur in the bill the words "National Guard or" are stricken out. It will be recalled that when the bill was up in the Senate, Senator Bacon secured the recognition of the words "National Guard" as properly descriptive of the service, and had them inserted. The conferees went back to the old form.

(2) The item appropriating \$275,000 for continuing the work of equipping with dummy armament the armories of the Coast Artillery

Reserves is stricken out, although it was reported and generally understood last week that it remained in. All of the Senate amendment that remains is the portion reappropriating any unexpended balance of this year's appropriation of \$338,170. That entire sum, however, has been allotted, but the remnant of the amendment will help some as it will give the War Department an extended time in which to prepare its contracts for work contemplated under the current appropriation.

(3) The item for equipping National Guard Field Artillery with Field Artillery material carries \$1,000,000. The original bill carried \$770,000, which the Senate increased to \$1,250,000. The conference compromised on the \$1,000,000. The money is made immediately available and is to remain available until the end of the fiscal year 1914.

(4) The item for procuring ammunition for the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia carries \$100,000. This item was original with the Senate and was for \$500,000, but was cut by the conferees to \$100,000.

Items directly affecting the National Guard and remaining unchanged in the bill are as follows:

"For subsistence, mileage, and commutation of quarters to officers of the Organized Militia attending service and garrison schools, \$21,500."

"That the sum of \$12,000 is authorized to be expended for supplying meals or furnishing commutation of rations to enlisted men of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia who may be competitors in the National Rifle Matches."

The customary item providing for a national trophy and medals for annual rifle matches, and for the promotion of rifle practice, including the expenses of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, carries \$10,000.

Among the changes made by the conferees are the following:

The stamp of official approval is put on the word "airship," as against the "airplane" affected by the House and "aeroplane" affected by the Senate.

The original item of \$375,000 for the Signal Corps stands and the Senate amendment reducing it to \$350,000 is rejected. The Senate amendment making \$100,000 of this amount available for "purchase, maintenance, operation and repair" of airships and other aerial machines stands.

The amendment authorizing a reduction of Alaska telegraph and cable tolls is rejected.

The total for pay of officers of the line is reduced from the \$7,700,700 proposed by the Senate to \$6,893,908, which were the figures of the original bill.

Fogey pay for officers gets back to a total of \$1,524,120, as originally proposed by the House, as against the Senate amendment making it \$1,767,120.

Enlisted men's pay is agreed on to a total of \$15,832,954, as proposed originally by the House. The Senate attempted to increase this by \$400,954.

The House accepts the language of the Senate amendment providing for withholding pay from officers and enlisted men who are absent as a result of their intemperate use of liquor or drugs, or other misconduct.

The House accepts the Senate provision for an unpaid reserve. This provides that in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the President has made his call, an honorary discharged soldier, who is physically qualified and not over 45 years of age, who re-enlists shall receive a bounty computed at the rate of \$8 a month for the first year he has been out of the service, \$6 a month for the second year, \$4 a month for the third year and \$2 a month for any subsequent year. The total bounty is limited to \$300 to one person.

Fogey pay for enlisted men reaches a total of \$1,535,000 as proposed originally by the House. The Senate tried to increase it by \$100,000, but recedes.

As predicted last week, the House recedes from its attempt to eliminate five regiments of Cavalry from the Army.

The Senate amendment fixing the age limit for the retirement of Army paymasters' clerks as the same as the age limit for the retirement of officers is accepted.

The House accepts the Senate amendment providing that an enlisted man on discharge shall be entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment; or in lieu of such transportation and subsistence, he shall receive, if he elect, 2 cents a mile, except for sea travel. The conferees provide that this goes into effect at once. The conferees say that it is computed by the pay department that this provision will save \$500,000 annually.

The subsistence department appropriation is agreed on at \$8,797,080.42. The original figures were \$8,605,273. The Senate amendment raised it to \$8,988,867.42.

The quartermaster's department appropriation is agreed on at \$7,557,-

673. The original figures were \$7,456,773. The Senate amendment raised it to \$7,865,673.

The conferees accepted the change raising the item for equipment for officers' schools from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

Incidental expenses for quartermaster's department are agreed on at \$1,886,000. The House figures at first were \$1,736,337, which the Senate raised to \$2,000,000.

The Senate amendment providing \$500 for five cups to be awarded to horse breeders to encourage the breeding of military horses, goes out.

The item for transportation of the Army is agreed on at \$10,850,000, as against the \$10,723,528 of the original bill and the \$11,250,000 of the Senate amendment.

Three hundred thousand dollars is provided for the purchase of Army horses, being \$25,000 more than the original bill carried.

For roads, walks, wharves and drainage, \$845,600 is provided. The original bill carried \$598,557, which the Senate raised to \$889,600. Of this \$70,000 goes to the purchase of 310 acres adjoining Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for target and drill ground; \$22,000 for macadamizing the road between the agricultural experiment station and Arlington Cemetery, and \$3,600 for macadamizing a road between Vancouver and Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The item giving \$44,000 for a road from the highway bridge across the Potomac to the southern boundary of Arlington, together with the purchase of four acres, goes out.

The Senate amendment granting \$125,000 for road construction in Alaska stands.

For barracks and quarters in the Philippines, \$500,000 is agreed to, a compromise between the \$450,000 of the House bill and the \$600,000 of the Senate amendment.

For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, the conferees agree on \$5,000,000, a compromise between the \$4,813,271 of the House bill and the \$5,431,700 of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendments, granting \$32,616 to citizens in the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines, for damages to property; \$2,384 for payment to Indians and other claimants for the value of improvements on lands subsequently included in the Fort W. H. Seward military reservation in Alaska, and \$15,862.08 for reimbursement to one officer and certain enlisted men for clothing worn out by fighting forest fires in the Northwest in 1910, are all agreed to.

For current expenses of the ordnance department, \$300,118.30 is agreed to, which is \$37,000 less than the Senate amendment and \$118.30 more than the original House bill.

For ordnance stores—ammunition, the agreed bill carries \$200,000, the original figures, which the Senate sought to increase to \$300,000.

For small arms target practice, which includes ammunition, targets and accessories, the bill grants \$800,000, which is \$75,000 less than the Senate thought right, and \$60,000 more than the bill originally carried.

For manufacturing, repairing, procuring and issuing arms at the national armories, \$700,000 is granted, which is the sum provided by the Senate amendment, and which is \$100,000 more than the House bill originally carried.

For ordnance stores and supplies, the bill grants \$700,000, the figures in the original bill. The Senate recedes from its amendment, increasing this by \$50,000.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is provided for purchase, manufacture and test of automatic machine rifles, this being a compromise between the \$100,000 of the House, and the \$200,000 of the Senate.

A compromise was reached on the period of enlistment, the bill providing four years. The House originally increased the term from three to five and the Senate struck that out, standing instead for the existing three-year law.

It will be recalled that the House bill struck out provision for foreign service pay. The Senate amended by granting 10 per cent addition for officers on foreign service, a total of \$266,000; and 20 per cent addition for enlisted men on foreign service, a total of \$750,000, with a proviso that hereafter the laws allowing foreign service pay to officers and men shall not apply to service in the Canal Zone. The House recedes from its disagreement to these amendments, but adds Hawaii and Porto Rico to the Canal Zone as being exempt from the provisions of the law. It is provided that thereafter double time for foreign service shall not be computed for retirement. Existing retirements are not affected.

The House, in making the original bill, provided that no part of the money appropriated under provisions applicable to army posts should be expended at certain twenty-five existing posts. The Senate cut out all these restrictions. Now the conferees agree to let them remain out, but they provide an amendment creating a commission to consider and report to Congress before Jan. 1, 1913, on the "location and distribution of military posts." The commission is named in the

(Continued on page 182)

MEMORIAL DAY—1912.

They salute at the zenith, the blue and the gray—
 The blue of the ether, the gray of the clouds
 That slowly drift on toward the waning day
 With wavering lines, but stately and proud.
 Into the glory of red and gold,
 They onward march 'til the colors blend:—
 The blue and the gray at eve are one.

And so today, the blue and the gray,
 Their march now nearing its end,
 Clasp hands as *their* Colors blend,
 O'er graves of comrades whose work is done.

WILL C. PARSONS.

ARGENTINA TEAM SUCCESSFUL.

IT will be good news to every rifleman and American with red blood in his veins to learn that our rifle team has competed on foreign shores and, as usual, the eagle screamed. Colonel Gaither's little band of Americans has covered itself with glory and honor. The long trip to the South meant much to us and to know that we came off victorious after having met worthy antagonists who made a game fight is more than pleasing.

The following cablegram was received by the National Rifle Association last Saturday:

"Won Match. Our Score, 4729. Argentina, 4587."

It will be seen that where nearly 5,000 points are to be reckoned with, a difference of only 142 points meant that it was a close match and that the best team won, although all honor to Argentina for her splendid fight.

As no mention was made of the score of Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay these must have been relegated to the "also-ran" class.

A detailed and illustrated account of the match is now on its way to us and we hope to give our readers a graphic account of the team's experience.

A press dispatch from Argentina states that the organization of the Pan-American Shooting Federation had been perfected and that the delegates have voted to hold the matches of the Federation in the United States in 1913. So both objects for which the rifle team was sent to South America have been accomplished. May the Olympic and French teams be as successful.

A NEW ARMORY FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FOR a number of years the District of Columbia National Guard has been urging upon Congress the necessity of a new armory to properly house its troops. The plans of what will be the finest and largest armory in the country have been prepared by a Committee of National Guard officers fully qualified for this important task.

The present home of the two regiments of infantry is over the Center Market, a vile-smelling and thoroughly inadequate location for an armory.

It is a disgrace to the National Capital for this condition to exist and it is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts of Colonel Harvey, of the 2nd Infantry, and Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and others, before the present Congress, will be fruitful.

It is understood that an appropriation of \$1,750,000 has been asked. The location of the site has already been secured and nothing is needed but the legislation which will give to the beautiful city of Washington, capital of the wealthiest country in the world, a home for its troops which will be fitting and representative in every way.

THE PAY BILL.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association was held in Washington on Saturday, May 25, at the request of the Secretary of War, to confer on the pay bill.

The bill in its previous form as agreed to by the National Guard and the War Department, and as recently printed in *ARMS AND THE MAN*, was submitted to the Attorney General, who made certain changes in its phraseology.

It was for the purpose of agreeing upon the final draft of the bill that the meeting was called. It is understood that a strong effort is being made to have the House Military Committee report the bill at

this session, even if it cannot be passed. This action would place the bill on the calendar early next session and facilitate its passage.

It is the opinion of those who have followed the fortunes of this measure that the bill will have a stormy passage through the House and Senate, but that it will finally be placed upon the Statute books cannot be doubted.

It is the one thing needed to place the State troops upon a firm basis and now that the question of the use of the National Guard by the Federal Government seems to have been satisfactorily settled there is nothing to hinder prompt action by Congress.

MANNERS IN SPORT.

A CORRESPONDENT in Baltimore writes, in regard to the editorial in *ARMS AND THE MAN* last week, under the above title:

"It appears that you have not taken full account of the facts in the case to which you refer. Whereas the offense was doubtless great enough to warrant an assault, nevertheless the fact that the player chose from out a crowd, doubtless numbering thousands, a helpless cripple, minus one hand and most of the fingers of the other, as the one who had been reviling him, and proceeded to strike and kick him to his heart's content, seems hardly in accord with the actions that might be expected from one of a 'clean, wholesome, sportsmanlike class of athletes.'"

In reply, *ARMS AND THE MAN* desires to point out that the facts, as gathered from the daily press, were at hand when the editorial was written. These included the defense introduced by the player to precisely the allegations cited above regarding the crippled condition of the man who was punished.

It appeared from this evidence that the man was not the hopeless cripple represented. In stature he was larger than the player. Cobb asserts, and his testimony seems to be supported, that the man's crippled hand was concealed when Cobb approached, and that Cobb had no knowledge of his maimed condition until after it was all over. Had Cobb deliberately sought out a victim who was physically much inferior to him, the remarks of the Baltimore correspondent would be entirely justified. However, such does not seem to have been the case.

Parenthetically, *ARMS AND THE MAN* might add that it knows at least one one-handed man—now temporarily absent from Washington and in South America—who can put up what is technically known as a peach of a scrap. The absence of one hand doesn't necessarily mean that a man cannot defend himself.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE Secretary of the N. R. A. will accompany the Olympic Rifle Team to Stockholm, sailing on June 14. Affiliated organizations and State Secretaries are urged to take up at once with him any business that is contemplated so that as much of the summer work of the office as possible may be gotten out of the way before his departure.

From Stockholm Lieutenant Jones will proceed to Bairritz-Bayonne, France, where the International Matches for 1912 are to be held, and will represent the United States at the Annual Meeting of the International Union of National Shooting Societies, which will be held in connection with the shoot.

At this convention the nations present will decide on where the 1913 matches of the Union are to be held. Each nation will be represented by three delegates at the convention. The other two delegates from the United States will be Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio, and Capt. Reginald H. Sayre, of New York.

The United States will extend a cordial invitation to the Union to hold its matches in this country in 1913.

OLYMPIC TEAM.

The selection by the Executive Committee of two extra men to strengthen the miniature and running deer events will make it necessary to raise more funds to pay the extra expense. The N. R. A. has several large payments to make on account of the "Olympic" team this coming week, and all those organizations and individuals who have pledged contributions are urged to send in the same at once. Amounts received since last week are as follows:

Second Infantry, New Jersey N. G.	\$100.00
Texas State Rifle Association	50.00
Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club	5.00
Fifth Co., C. A. C., N. G. Maine	5.00
Italian Rifle Shooting Society of the United States	10.00
Grand Rapids Rifle Club	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$185.00

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.

STRENUOUS TIMES.

These be strenuous times for the Army and Navy. While certain peacefully inclined persons are preaching disarmament as a means of causing the speedy arrival of the millenium, while politicians are seeking to cripple the services by denying needed appropriations and insisting upon adverse legislation, the demands for the use of both Army and Navy multiply. Their being becomes more and more justified with the arrival of each day's news. Consider the events of the month just closing and try to imagine the plight in which this government would have been had the dream of the pacifist been a reality.

Disregarding the obligation of the maintenance of both arms in the islands of the Pacific and in the Philippines, we have had abundant opportunity of observing at home the vital necessity of possessing strong, efficient and prepared military and naval forces.

No thinking man can question the wisdom of the massing of certain troops on the Mexican border and of keeping the entire Army, Navy and Marine Corps in a state of readiness for any eventuality. The possibility of intervention there is to be deprecated, but our own Monroe Doctrine imposes heavy responsibilities upon us and it must be apparent to all that those responsibilities entail intervention under conditions. Happily, the Mexican situation is improving, due, in a large measure, to the demonstrated military ability and the victories of Gen. Huerta, of the Mexican federal forces, but it is still a situation of extreme delicacy. It requires that the services be unusually alert.

As another result of our importance as a nation and of our declared Monroe Doctrine, the Panama election has demanded the use there of our military forces. At the request of the Panama government and to insure a fair poll in the selection of a president, this government is to supervise the vote casting and the registration therefore. The duty has been delegated to officers of the 10th United States Infantry and of the Marine Corps on duty in the Canal Zone.

On top of these international complications another and even a more serious one was thrust upon us last week when the Cuban revolution developed unexpected and grave phases. Not alone the Monroe Doctrine but our position as a sort of a foster parent of the Cuban Republic, and our responsibility for safeguarding the lives and prop-

erty of our citizens in the island as well, demanded instant action. With commendable energy and efficiency, the Navy promptly dispatched a transport-load of marines over night to the scene of the disturbances, and concentrated two divisions of the Atlantic Fleet immediately thereafter. The whole movement was carried out with a speed and lack of friction that testifies the preparedness of the service.

Not at all behind the Navy, the Army stands ready to throw an adequate land force into the island should that be necessary.

Another "job" which the services have had to handle recently was the flood situation in the Mississippi Valley. The newspapers of the country are still talking of the splendid manner in which both Army and Navy handled the rescue and relief work.

Thus the history of the month shows the necessary and valuable activities of the services in the Mississippi Valley, the Cuban, the Panaman and the Mexican situations. Is there reason to believe that the future will so adjust itself that there will be no need for such activities, no necessity for the use of Army or Navy?

POWDER FOR THE NAVY.

Last Saturday witnessed the annual assault in the House, during the discussion of the Navy Appropriation Bill, on the government policy of purchasing some of its smokeless powder from commercial factories. There was this difference, however: the opponents of the policy scored and amended the bill to prevent purchase during the coming year. Whether this amendment will remain attached to the bill is to be demonstrated later.

Representative Good, of Iowa, led the assault on the government policy, just as he led the assault on the same item in the Army Appropriation Bill. Representatives Foss, Slayden, Padgett, Heald and others opposed him out of their actual knowledge and reason, but to no effect, the House accepting the Good amendment on a division, 91 to 54.

The debate was illuminated by the remarks, in opposition to the Good amendment, by the four gentlemen named, for they have been dealing with the question for several years. Mr. Good maintained that, inasmuch as there was but one powder company in the United States making military powder, and this company being, he asserted, a trust, the government should not encourage it by buying powder from it at 60 cents a pound, when it could make its own powder in its own factory at a much lower price. The bill carried the item giving \$1,150,000 for "purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder." His amendment provides \$900,000 for "manufacture" and nothing for "purchase." It is this amendment which prevailed.

The usual charges were made that in time of war the "trust" would raise its price to the government, that it was making too great a profit, that the government could make all the powder it needed, and that a great saving thereby would result.

Representative Foss stated the prevailing policy very accurately when he said:

"I believe it is wise to encourage private powder manufacture because in times of war it is infinitely easier for private concerns to extend their capacity than it is for the government of the United States; and in time of war and great emergency it will take all the capacity of the government plants and all the capacity of these private powder-manufacturing plants to supply the powder we need."

Other representatives brought out the facts that at the time of the Spanish-American War the Du Pont Company—the only one which makes the powder which the government now purchases—not only did not raise its price but reduced it, and when it was found that not so much powder was needed as had been contracted for, absolved the government from its contract; that the Du Pont company, when in the experimental stage of making smokeless powder, had had to charge \$1.60 a pound, which price has been gradually reduced to 60 cents, a reduction of 7 cents having taken place in the last two years; that when the government decided to make powder itself the Du Pont Company gave freely to the government all its secret formulae, sent

its men to advise in the erection of the plant, furnished plans and blueprints and otherwise aided without any recompense; that the Du Pont company makes military smokeless powder at three of its factories, though having but a single customer, the United States, and that there is a strategic advantage in having the making of military powder thus diffused, inasmuch as this lessens the possibility of the entire powder-making facilities being destroyed in one accident or by an enemy. They argued vigorously against a policy which would limit the making of the powder to one factory, and that one a government factory, and which would destroy the powder-making resources by doing away with the private plants now engaged in the business.

On the first division on the Good amendment the vote was 42 ayes, 37 noes. A quorum was demanded, but only 181 members could be mustered, thirty-six of them escaped before the final vote was taken.

Military and naval authorities regret the adoption of the Good amendment, as, if it prevails, it lessens the country's resources for war. At best our powder reserves are insufficient to furnish a supply for a prolonged engagement, much less a campaign. Inasmuch as there is no question of the desirability of keeping alive the facilities for frequently renewing the supply and expending the plants to meet a sudden increased demand, the final enactment of the Good amendment would be little short of a calamity.

PERSONAL LEGISLATION.

Those gentlemen in Congress who have been occupying themselves with making an Army appropriation bill have long been the center of a raging storm. Especially on the House side, where so much radical Army legislation originated, the members responsible have been obliged to fight and fight hard for their contentions. While ARMS AND THE MAN, and, we think, a very considerable section of the public, could not agree with many of the ideas advanced by the House Committee, we at least gave the membership of that committee and its supporters credit for pure motives in advancing their plans for reforming the military establishment.

But the most recent outbreak of so-called reform tends to destroy the good opinion we had formed of the militant reformers. The proviso inserted in the Army appropriation by the conferees, which proposes to legislate Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood out of the office of chief of staff, appears to be nothing less than a piece of spite and pique.

ARMS AND THE MAN has read and heard various attempts to justify the proviso, but curiously not one of those attempts offers anything but a personal reason for the proposal. It is not argued that it is best for the Army, best for the nation, best for the people, that such restrictions be placed on the President in his choice of chief of staff as this bill would place. The current explanation, offered in excuse for the proposed enactment, is that General Wood has been entirely too busy in promoting his ideas of how the Army should be managed, and that those on whose toes he has trod are justified in seeking revenge.

It is a petty explanation. It is one that does no credit to the men who brought forward the obnoxious section. Personal legislation is always to be deplored, but malicious personal legislation is unpatriotic and scandalous.

ARMS AND THE MAN trusts that those who brought forward this section will, on saner second thought, drop the project and get back to a more statesmanlike attitude toward legislation.

Secretary James E. Sullivan, of the American Olympic Committee, announces that he had sent to Kristian Hellstrom, secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, the entries of those who will represent America in the different shooting events at the Olympic games at Stockholm in July. The rifle entries mailed were as follows:

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Allan F. Briggs, H. T. Bartlett, C. Osburn, W. A. Sprout, Harry Adams, Fred S. Hird, John E. Jackson, C. L. Burdette, E. K. Lang, W. Neil McDonald, E. L. Anderson, W. F. Leushner, A. S. Jones, John J. Dooley, R. B. Dennis, Harris Laning.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

(Continued from page 179)

bill to consist of Lieut. Gens. S. B. M. Young and Arthur MacArthur, retired, and Maj. Gens. G. M. Randall, J. M. Lee, and C. F. Humphrey, retired, and two members of the Senate military affairs committee, to be designated by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House military affairs committee, to be designated by the Speaker.

As indicated last week, the conferees agreed to the House provision, consolidating the supply corps—quartermaster, commissary and pay—into a single bureau to be known as the quartermaster corps, which provision the Senate struck out. The agreement carries several amendments. These provide for one major general (only the first incumbent to carry that rank; his successors to be brigadier generals), one brigadier general, 12 colonels, 18 lieutenant colonels, 48 majors, 102 captains, and also provide that regimental, battalion and squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall not be required to account for property when they are ordered away with their commands at post. It is also provided that the major general shall be appointed at once and shall be given 60 days to effect the consolidation.

With very slight variation in language, the House provision creating a service corps of enlisted men, not to exceed 4,000, is restored.

The House accepts the Senate amendment, which struck out the House plan of consolidating the offices of Adjutant General, Inspector General and Chief of Staff, but the conference inserted in lieu thereof the anti-Wood legislation.

This section provides that hereafter, except in time of war or when war is imminent, no officer who shall have served four years as chief of staff shall be eligible for further service in that position until after he has served at least two years with the line; that no officer shall be permitted, after March 5, 1913, to serve as chief of staff unless he has served at least ten years in the line below the grade of brigadier general. The section also provides that all officers of the line detailed for service in any staff corps shall only remain four years and shall not be eligible for further service in the corps until they have served two years in their own branch of the Army. The chiefs of staff corps may return to the position they would have held in their respective corps after they have served four years unless they shall be reappointed. It is provided that the general staff corps hereafter shall consist of two general officers, three colonels, eight majors, and ten captains or first lieutenants.

The bill as it passed the Senate appropriated.....\$95,314,710.98
The Senate receded from items amounting to..... 4,660,148.00

And the bill now carries..... 90,654,562.98
Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1912..... 92,587,785.97

Reduction over amount appropriated for fiscal year of 1912.. 1,933,222.99

RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF NORTH CHINA.

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

This is an annual event held under the auspices of the Tientsin Rifle Club. It is intended apparently, to be a contest in rifle shooting, open to all foreigners, soldiers included, living in North China. In ordinary years this is principally the foreign residents of the Treaty Ports north of Shanghai. This year, due to the large number of soldiers now in North China, by far the larger number of contestants were in the military service.

Conditions of Match—Each contestant to pay an entrance fee of two dollars (\$2.00) local currency.

The Match to consist of one sighting shot and seven shots for record at 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges. The sighting shot can not be counted for record. The possible score was therefore 105.

Entries—These numbered 215, composed of the following Nationalities:

Americans—15th U. S. Infantry	26	
Marine Legation Guard	14	40
British—Somerset Light Infantry	67	
Royal Inniskilling Fusileers	80	
Civilians	8	155
Germans—3rd See Battalion.....	9	
Civilians	11	20
Total		215

Contestants to use service rifle with regulation slings, etc.

It will be noticed that the number of entries is very small, when there is considered the fact that there are over 10,000 troops (foreign) stationed in North China.

The Austrian, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian contingents made no entries.

Prizes—There were three handsome silver cups, first, second and third prizes.

Also, cash prizes of \$10.00 for the best score in each unit or organization, outside of the cup-winning scores.

Rules—The Bisley Rules.

Targets—For the American competitors more interest attached to the targets than to any other feature of the meet.

The 200 yards and the 500 yards targets were alike, except in size.

They were colored, the upper half gray, to represent the sky; the lower half a light green to represent the surface of the ground. The aiming bull's eye consisted of a khaki colored silhouette of a man lying prone, pasted on the middle of the target. There were concentric rings for indicating the value of the hits. The 600 yards target was an ordinary white target with black bull's eye and rings. The 200 yards target was a 4 by 6 foot rectangle. The 5 ring, or hitting bull's eye, was five inches in diameter, placed in the center of the target so that the lower edge of this ring came within one-half inch of the lower edge of the silhouette.

The 600 yards target was 6 feet square. The bull's eye was black and 18 inches in diameter, in the center of the target. The corners of the target were painted out, leaving the portion upon which hits were counted circular.

All targets were worked upon vertical sliding frames.

Each shot hole was indicated by a spotter, stuck on the target and left in position until after the first shot had been fired. As two men were firing on each target, it left the spotter up long enough for the shooter to have a good look at it and make such corrections in his sight as he might desire.

Hits were indicated by markers held up, on a certain portion of the target. As there might be some doubt as to the color of the marker, it was advantageous to have all doubts removed by the position it occupied with reference to the target. Thus a 5 hit was signaled or marked on the lower right corner of the target; a 4 on the lower left; a 3 on the upper right and a 2 on the upper left.

Winners—The contest for places in the championship was practically between Americans only, no other nationality being sufficiently close to be a dangerous competitor. The match was entirely individual and not by a team. Had it been by teams the disparity between the Americans and other nationalities would have been greater.

Scores were very low, due to bad weather. On April 6th, first day of the match, the weather was good, but only the 200 yards range was fired at that day. The Match was finished on April 8th. The morning of that day was cloudy with a considerable haze in the atmosphere, making the light for shooting very poor; the silhouette on the 500 yards target was not visible through the sights sufficiently to aim at, so contestants had to aim at center of target. About noon a heavy dust storm came up, followed by a light rain and strong wind all afternoon.

Members of the Marine team won first and third places, with scores of 95 and 90. A representative of the 15th Infantry won second place with a score of 91. A member of the Marine Team also won the cash prize of \$10 with a score of 90.

The team from the Marine Guard had two officers shooting on it and was in charge of another officer who was on the range all the time, looking after his men, controlling them and inspiring them to do their best.

No officer of the 15th Infantry was present on the range at any time during the shoot. Had the representatives of the 15th Infantry been as well handled as the Marine Team, it is thought they would have won the shoot.

Range—This is located on the east side of Tientsin, a little to the north of the railway track, about half-way out to the East Arsenal at Hsi-ku. It is on a level piece of farming land, at this season entirely free from trees or vegetation of any kind. It has the peculiar yellowish gray color characteristic of the "Loess" region of North China. The range was too small to handle with facility the number of the contestants. The butts were only long enough to use four targets at a time. The range faces nearly due east and west. There are firing points from 200 to 1,000 yards. There are no buildings nor storehouses of any kind on the range. Two or three tents were pitched for the use of the contestants.

Remarks—As mentioned above, only the Germans (among Continental Nations) made entries. They did not finish the match, most of them falling out before the 500 yards range was reached. A large per cent of the British stuck it out to the end, though it was early demonstrated that they had little or no chance of winning.

The British, Germans and others excuse themselves by saying that the American rifle is more of a sporting and fancy shooting gun, while theirs is built solely for war purposes. One of the local Tientsin papers says: "Thus once again the superiority of a rifle with a high muzzle velocity and scientific sighting is demonstrated for match purposes, although it may not be the ideal for warfare."

ONE VIEW OF SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

By A. D. HANKS.

"WHY didn't some one say it?"

"Say what?"

"Say that figures never lie, but that those who make them sometimes do, and further that when not intentionally deceiving great mistakes are often made both in making calculations and in criticising them."

Let this apply first to myself and then to all others; the specific application I wish to make is to the discussion of Springfield elevations. There is no very great profit left in such a discussion after long-drawn-out handling, but there is one little grain of truth left, and before closing the subject, let it come forth.

In the accompanying paragraph the truth becomes very apparent.

There has been a confusion of the actual path a bullet takes and the minute angle of elevation required to land it at any given range.

I should think that while pointing out the truth of the elevation question some one would have mentioned this.

Mr. E. Newitt furnished us with a lecture on elementary ballistics and Lieutenant Whelen (*I am not taking it in vain*) backed up the Ordnance figures with score-book tabulations from several thousand rounds fired.

The whole thing hinges on to a simple application of the laws of gravitation.

No matter what range we fire at, no matter the angle of elevation; the bullet departs from the muzzle of the rifle, traveling on the upper angle line, but it begins to fall away from it immediately and throughout its flight deviates further and further away until it comes to the other end of the trajectory curve. It will be noted that with 48.30 minutes' angle of elevation shown in the 'graph the angle widens its lines until at 1,000 yards the projected line is 42.14 feet above the horizontal level.

At 500 yards range the bullet is 6,985 feet below this line, and although at 600 yards the trajectory is 4.5 inches higher it has dropped away 10.83 feet from the line of angular elevation.

The *rigidity of trajectory* being held in mind it becomes clear that the angle of elevation always indicates a greater height of trajectory than is actually attained.

Although the accompanying diagram needs an apology for the valuable space it occupies, I feel that this method of elucidation so far out-classes any other that at this time its use is imperative. If any man's mind has been confused by the many statements in this discussion, may it be cleared of every misimpression.

THE NEGATIVE ANGLE.

When a boy in 'teens I owned a .22 caliber rifle which had a fixed rear sight that was a trifle higher than it should have been to correspond to the height of the front sight. Whenever I fired at less than 25 yards range and held the top of the front sight a hair line below a spot the size of a nickel, the bullet invariably overshot the mark.

To correct this I always held considerably below the object aimed at. I found that my rifle seemed to possess the rare quality of hitting objects at unequal distances with equal facility whenever I held that front sight well below.

Since I wore that rifle out I have often used this method of aiming, but I am frank to admit that I never thought of especially applying this as a system of aiming although I understood the reasons that produced the results I got when using exactly what we know as *the negative angle*. The little .22 I spoke of using was not a target rifle—was small and light, but the results I got with it make me feel sure that the same principles applied in aiming a Ross or Springfield would be eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Newitt has been very earnest in his arguments for the negative angle system. The mathematical proofs of his arguments are convincing. There can be no doubt but that a rifle becomes far more effective and less complicated in handling when this negative angle is used in aiming.

There really is no difficulty or serious complication in using the comparison of the sizes of certain given objects as a basis for obtaining accurate aim at unknown distances within the limits of the principle we are discussing.

It is true that soldiery are prone to shoot high, that the natural inclination is to shoot high. Angle of fire controlling devices have been introduced to remedy this fault, which is a natural one and will therefore probably exist always. The introduction of this argument against the negative angle system is scarcely legitimate, since the fault of high aiming effects one system of aiming quite as much as it does another. Instruction in negative angle fire would probably have a greater tendency to correct high aiming than it would to endanger troops to a temptation to make greater errors in battle firing.

The proposed negative angle two-range sight has another advantage—that of being near the eye of the shooter.

I wish here and now to place myself on record as being a supporter of the new idea.

Any rifleman can test the thing for himself. All he has to do is to select the range he wants to experiment at, calculate the height of the required trajectory and set his regular sight accordingly. A micrometer adjuster is necessary to obtain the exactness needed in order that the system have a fair test. Those who own Springfields equipped with the No. 48 Lyman Micrometer Receiver Sight will find the correct adjustments without difficulty. I might add that by simply remembering one or two numbers any one using one of these sights can at will convert it into a negative angle sight or change it back to our old system with equal facility. I notice that Mr. Newitt speaks of the need of some latitude in adjusting the Lyman Micrometer sight to lateral zero when the sight is placed on the rifle. Mr. Newitt must have overlooked the fact that the greatest possible latitude for such adjustment is already provided.

The base holding the windgauge scale is bored with double sets of screw holes and the windgauge scale-plate is provided with elongated holes through which the binding screws pass. It is possible to obtain at least three and a half full points correction in either direction.

THE CYPRESS SYSTEM.

Consists of arousing Schuetzen ire. This system has its faults since it antagonizes two very old relations.

The original use of firearms was as a weapon in warfare. To obtain better results in the field, men practised shooting at targets.

The extreme limit of this habit has been reached by using covered ranges, set triggers, telescopes, rocking chairs, muzzle rests, finger holds, cork supports, palm rests, atrocious heel plates, and an agonizingly tedious process of loading that is so slow that its name reminds us of 1700 B. C.

That is the way the military man sees it. Such an arm and such a marksman would be dreadfully out of place on a battlefield.

Were it necessary to use a Schuetzen marksman in a battle he would first have to be converted into a military marksman.

There is no doubt that the training of hand and eye on the Schuetzen range is not to be despised by any military marksman.

Military training schools use an automatic device for indicating imaginary bullet holes on tiny miniature targets, and it is whispered that a certain band of military riflemen gone to defend the honor and traditions of their nation, while enroute draw comfort and practice from automatic indicating devices.

Of course that is with the service gun, but if silent pecking away like that helps a marksman where is the argument that Schuetzen practise does not in a degree likewise pave the way to military shooting?

All this is from the standpoint that shooters should labor toward long range excellence as an end.

While I lean yearningly toward the rifle of tremendous power and range and while I hate to send a little weak bullet at a mark and while I wish I never could see another clumsy, low velocity slow fire caricature on ballistic efficiency, I am not going to say one word against it if a crowd of hale and hearty citizens want to hob nob around an indoor range fitted up for social pleasures—where a Springfield would be as much out of place as a 24 inch gun in Andrew Carnegie's peace parlor.

Now where is the difference in a Schuetzen crank with all the hideous paraphernalia of his kind and the military man who has target markers, wind cocks, telescopes, spotters, et al., who knows just exactly where every shot went and who if we stripped him clean of everything but gun and cartridges could probably not tell whether a distant enemy's head was 200 or 350 or 400 yards away in the bushes?

All the target shooting he has done just helped him learn to "hold" and "pull" and estimate a few things that theoretically are beautiful and interesting but which would be almost impossible to utilize during the heat and hurry of a battle.

While the scientific side of shooting is a beautiful and entrancing subject it is one that would in time of war prove useful only in the deeds of a few expert and individual marksmen.

I predict that in the future, military shooting will trend more toward a class of shooting that will do justice to the splendid rifles used and that will utilize more of the soldiers' ability to study and master extempore situations.

There ought to be more man colored targets, more unknown distance matches.

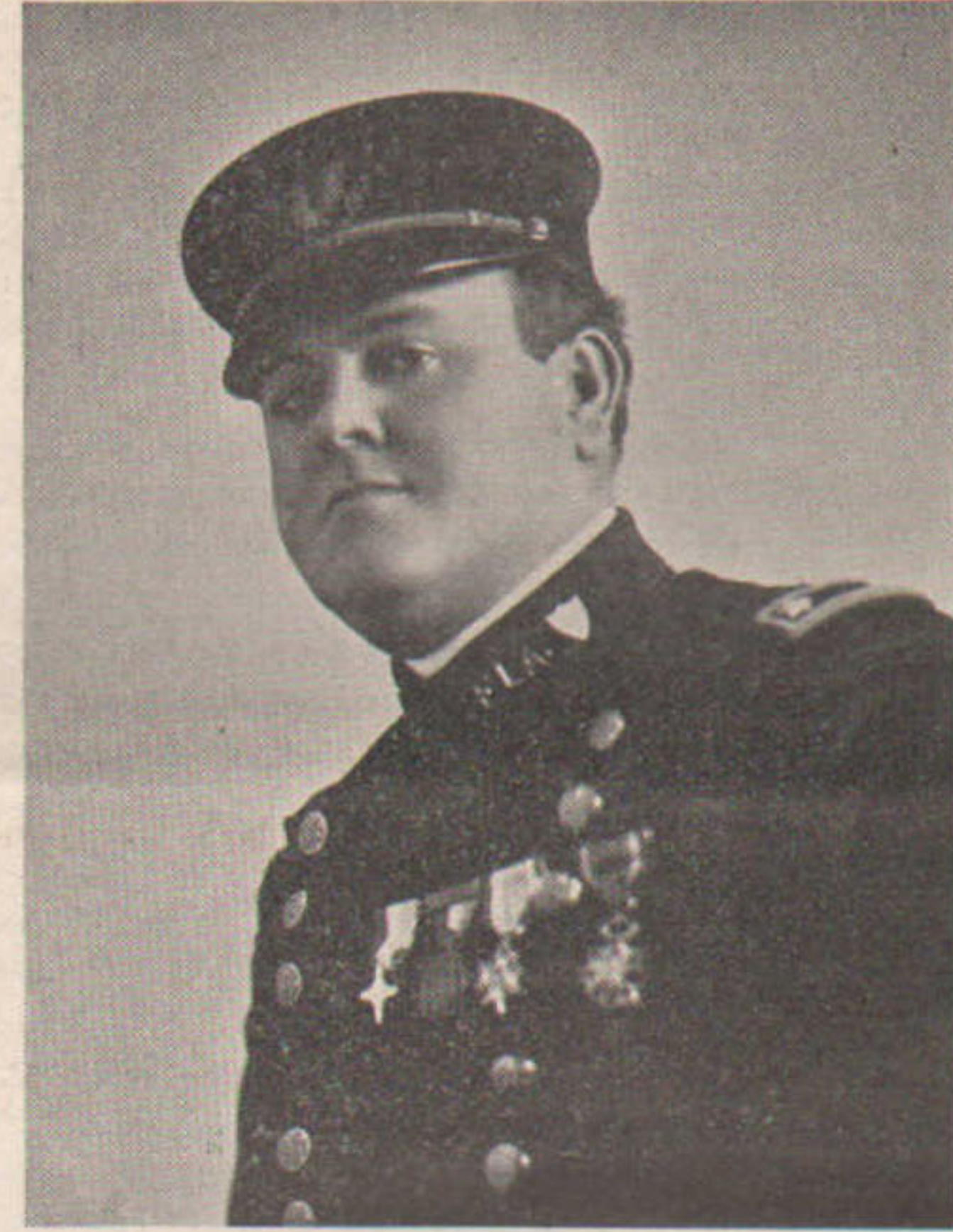
And I cannot refrain from forecasting the adoption of some sort of a sight that will put to use the theoretical flatness of trajectory. Our military ballistic experts have been laboring on the rifle until they are very near their goal, but the sights and the methods of using them are strikingly like the *old fashioned*.

RE-ELECTED ADJUTANT GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

TO the many friends of Gen. J. C. R. Foster, that capable and popular officer of the Florida National Guard, the news that he has been chosen by the people of his State to continue his good work as Adjutant General of the State of Florida, will be hailed with much pleasure.

General Foster has been instrumental in placing the State troops on a higher plane than ever before in their history and has worked indefatigably to accomplish needed reforms. It is regrettable, however, that politics are allowed to enter into the affairs of the National Guard. In this particular instance the people of the State have chosen wisely and well, but too often a good man is deposed by well-meaning but misguided voters.

General Foster has been further honored by being chosen to head the New Florida National Guard Association, which has been organ-



Brig.-Gen. J. C. R. Foster.

ized by officers of the State troops to further the interests of the Guard.

An organization of this kind is a necessity to the upbuilding of the National Guard and the men behind the present movement are determined to make the Association count for something in the State.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Good Work Being Done in Texas.

The Texas National Guard has just closed the most successful School for officers ever held in its history. It was perhaps the most unique as well, the entire period, May 6 to 15, being devoted exclusively to "Instruction in Rifle Practice." The first school of its kind to be held outside of the Regular Service. Only line officers and officers of the Ordnance Department were permitted to attend as student officers and one hundred and six of these took advantage of the entire course of instruction.

Capt. James Justice, U. S. Infantry, Inspector-Instructor, assigned to duty with the Texas Infantry regiments, was senior instructor and camp commander. He was ably assisted by Capt. Bruce Palmer, 10th U. S. Cavalry, Inspector-Instructor Texas and Louisiana Cavalry; Lieut. C. A. Thuis, U. S. Infantry, Inspector-Instructor, Oklahoma; Lieut. C. R. Lewis, U. S. Infantry, Inspector-Instructor, Arkansas; Lieut. George E. Nelson and Lieut. John A. Worden, 3rd U. S. Cavalry; A. G. Hixson and E. P. Pierson, 14th U. S. Cavalry. The student officers were divided into seven classes or sections, each under a special instructor for practical work. The following program of instruction was observed:

MAY 6TH.

- A. M. Assignment to quarters and making camp.
- P. M. Organization into sections, assignment of instructors, issue of necessary equipment, etc.
- Evening conference,—Outline of course by senior instructor.

MAY 7TH.

- A. M. Conference,—Care and preservation of arms and equipment. Proper handling of cleaning material. Taking apart and assembling the rifle. Practical work in cleaning and oiling the rifle.
- P. M. Sighting, position and aiming drills. Company inspection.
- Evening,—Conference,—"The Trajectory. Effects of wind, light, moisture, temperature, etc.," conducted by Lieutenant Lewis.

MAY 8TH.

- A. M. Sighting, position and aiming drill. Estimating distance exercise.
- P. M. Locating lines of trenches, with respect to fire effect.
- Evening Conference,—"Instruction of recruit at firing point while at target practice," conducted by Captain Bruce Palmer.

MAY 9TH.

- A. M. Practical instruction in range firing, short range.
- P. M. Instruction in close and extended order drill in preparation for problem in collective fire. Company inspection.
- Evening conference,—"Fire direction and control," Lieutenant Thuis.

MAY 10TH

- A. M. Practical instruction on target range continued.
- P. M. Estimating distance exercise. Company inspection.
- Evening Conference,—"Infantry Fire in Attack and Defense" conducted by Lieutenant Nelson.

MAY 11TH.

A. M. Practical instruction on target range in use of pistol.
 P. M. (Same as morning).
 Evening conference,—“School of Musketry” conducted by Lieut. Pierson.

MAY 12TH. SUNDAY.

No exercises prescribed, but time voluntarily used by student officers in practice on target range.

MAY 13TH.

A. M. Practical instruction on target range. Skirmishing.
 P. M. Problem in field firing.
 Evening conference,—“Preliminary Training for Range Work,” conducted by Lieut. Hixson.

MAY 14TH.

A. M. Practice instruction on target range. Long Ranges.
 P. M. Company Inspection.
 Evening conference,—Discussion on the school by all present.

MAY 15TH.

A. M. Breaking camp and departure of officers not remaining for the State rifle competition.

Following on the heels of the officers' school the State Rifle Competition was held to select a state team for 1912. The competition lasted three days, included all ranges and kinds of fire, and was opened with seventy-two competitors for the fifteen places open on the State's team. On the first day only the short ranges could be finished; the second day found the mid-ranges and skirmish runs completed, and after come elimination of competitors who had no chance whatever, the third day's firing included the 1,000 yard stage, and a repetition of the short,—mid—and skirmish firing. The close of the competition found the following fifteen men in the lead, and they were accordingly designated by the Adjutant General as the Texas State Rifle Team for 1912, and will attend such interstate rifle matches as may be decided upon later by the Adjutant General, most likely the matches at Wakefield, Mass, or Sea Girt, New Jersey.

STANDING AT THE CLOSE OF COMPETITION.

Captain C. L. Test, 2nd Infantry	Score 698	Possible 800
1st Sergt. C. M. Easley, 2nd Infantry	687	
Lieut. Col. O. C. Guessaz, Ordnance Dept.	682	
Lieutenant S. D. Ridings, Cav. Sqn.	671	
Lieutenant E. E. Bruck, 2nd Infantry	665	
Lieutenant J. K. Edmundson, Cav. Sqn.	663	
Captain L. H. Younger, Cav. Sqn.	656	
Captain C. G. Duff, 2nd Infantry	656	
Lieutenant Roy Blount, 2nd Infantry	656	
Lieutenant W. J. Moore, Cav. Sqn.	652	
Lieutenant S. B. Blount, 2nd Infantry	650	
Major A. W. Bloor, 2nd Infantry	649	
Captain K. W. Read, 3rd Infantry	643	
Lieutenant F. A. Roberts, 2nd Infantry	639	
Lieutenant L. C. Smoot, 2nd Infantry	605	

The Team Captain will be Adjutant General Henry Hutchings, and the other officers of the team will be appointed and announced later. The company team match, for teams of four men, firing ten shots each at 200, 300 and 500 yards, resulted as follows:

Company F, 2nd Inf. (1st team)	516	Possible 600
Troop C, Cav. Sqn.	475	
Troop A, Cav. Sqn.	436	
Company F, 2nd Inf. (2nd team)	401	
Company B, 4th Inf.	354	
Company B, 3rd Inf.	272	
Company L, 3rd Inf.	232	

The Regimental Team Match for teams of six men from each Regiment, or Squadron of Cavalry, firing 10 shots slow fire each at 600 yards, 800 yards and 1,000 yards, and one skirmish run, resulted as follows:

Second Infantry, (1st team)	Score 1153	Possible 1500
Cavalry Squadron	1090	
Second Infantry, (2nd team)	1009	
Third Infantry	936	
Fourth Infantry	798	
Second Infantry, (3rd team)	736	

This is the first year that the State of Texas has held other matches in connection with the State try-out for the team, and considering the short time for preparation after the announcement of the matches the results were very satisfactory indeed. Bronze medals were awarded to the members of the winning company and regimental teams, and a gold medal to the winner of the “State Championship” individual match, which included all ranges and kinds of fire for the three days firing in the team try-out, and was won by Captain C. L. Test, with a score of 698 out of a possible 800 points.

The members of the State team have been ordered to their respective home stations and will be brought together again on the Camp Mabry rifle range for further training and coaching right after the summer maneuvers in July.

The Rifle Practice School and State competition have been the means of stirring up more interest in the subject of rifle practice in the Texas National Guard than has been apparent for many years, and nearly every company commander went home from the school of instruction determined that his organization should have the benefits to be derived from a rifle range at his home station before 1912 comes to a close.

Pennsylvania Camp of Instruction.

In accordance with General Orders No. 9, the Adjutant General's Office, N. G. P., dated Harrisburg, Pa., March 29th, 1912, Maj. Gen. C. B. Dougherty will command the “Camp of Instruction” for officers of Infantry to be established at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., from Sunday, June 2, to Friday, June 7, inclusive. The Camp will be officially opened Sunday, June 2.

The following officers are detailed as the Staff of the Commanding General during this tour of duty:

Lieut. Col. Wm. Sharpe, Adjutant General's Department, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Frank M. Vandling, Quartermaster's Department, Quartermaster; Maj. David J. Davis, Quartermaster's Department, Aide; Maj. Joseph W. Adams, Quartermaster's Department, Commissary; Capt. Cameron Shultz, Medical Department, assigned to 12th Infantry, Acting Surgeon.

New York Coast Artillery Exercises.

The Coast Artillery troops of New York State will participate in coast defense exercises. The following organizations are designated to perform a tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y., for the periods specified as follows: Headquarters Coast Artillery, July 6 to August 17. The troops of the several artillery districts; 8th Artillery District, July 6 to July 20; 9th Artillery District, July 20 to August 3; 13th Artillery District, August 3 to August 17.

Tour of Duty for Florida Coast Artillery.

The First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Florida, will participate in Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises that are to be held in the Artillery District of Tampa June 4 to 15, inclusive, 1912.

Colonel Winders Up in the Air.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Winder, of the Ohio National Guard, who has been taking instruction in flying at the Army Aviation School at College Park, has qualified for a pilot's license, and shortly will return to his home in Ohio. Upon reaching the Buckeye State, Colonel Winder will endeavor to get the Legislature there to establish an aviation school at Camp Perry, where other National Guard men can be taught to fly.

In qualifying for a pilot's license Colonel Winder cut several sharp figure glides, made a number of clever volplanes and spiral glides, and landed his machine in space of 150 feet. Since he began his lessons in flying Colonel Winder learned rapidly, and on his first night alone remained in the air twenty-eight minutes, surprising the army officers who were watching him. It appears, therefore, that Colonel Winder has abandoned shooting for flying. If he is as successful in flying as on the rifle range a valuable acquisition to the ranks of the aviators has been made. We wish him well in his new field.

A Progressive Policy for D. C.

The rifle range of the District of Columbia National Guard at Congress Heights is a mighty busy place these days. A great many needed improvements have been made at this fine range under the capable direction of Maj. Thomas S. King, Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice, whose good work since he assumed the office is beginning to show in the attendance on the regular qualification days.

All week through the season with the exception of Saturday and Monday, the companies of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry have had their regular ordered practice. On Saturday and Monday those who could not accompany their organization are allowed to practice under the direction of the ordnance officers detailed for the purpose.

Very few men indeed leave the range without having first qualified as marksman, sharpshooter or expert.

The system inaugurated by Major King is to give the men, that is those who know nothing whatever about a rifle, a course during the winter in the indoor gallery. He is first introduced to the sighting bar, an arrangement which tends to show him what the sights look like and how they should be used. His introduction to the sighting bar is but preliminary to more extended acquaintance with the .22 caliber Springfield and when he comes out of the indoor gallery he knows something about his rifle and is prepared to make the acquaintance of the outdoor range.

Here he is taken to the 200-yard range and shoots the .30 caliber Springfield and its full charge cartridge. If he makes a score of 120 at 200, 300 and 500 he is allowed to proceed to 600, and so on through the course, including skirmish and rapid fire.

Having become an expert rifleman he is encouraged to continue his practice and make either the Company, Regimental, or Brigade teams. The annual matches in July give him an opportunity to win prizes in every form.

The War Department has offered to install at the range at Congress Heights one of the new Electric Self Registering Targets which has been favorably reported and recommended by the School of Musketry at Monterey. The offer has been accepted and Major King expects that the innovation will be put in use some time this summer.

The District authorities wish the range to be representative in every way, as quite frequently Adjutants General and other National Guard officers from the various States visit the War Department, bent on securing information along the line of rifle range construction, system of handling, etc.

In this connection the local range ranks with the best in the land. A card index system of keeping records tells instantly a man's rifle shooting experience in every particular from the time of his enlistment to date. Major King is to be complimented on his efficient administration.

THE BULL'S-EYE SCORE BOOK

FOR THE U. S. RIFLE, MODEL OF 1903

By Capt. E. N. JOHNSTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

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RIFLE, REVOLVER and PISTOL

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 8, at Union Hill, N. J., the American Record Match at 200 yards with any rifle and sights. H. M. Pope, 18 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J., will receive entries.

June 8.—Annual tournament of the Missouri State Rifle and Revolver Association at St. Charles.

June 7, 8 and 9—Third annual combination tournament, Missouri State Rifle Association, St. Louis, Mo. C. C. Crossman, Secretary, 312 North Broadway.

June 29 to July 5.—Olympic Rifle and Revolver Matches during the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden.

July 29-Aug. 3.—Annual Tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass.

Aug. 11-14—State rifle shoot at Galveston, Texas, on the range of the Galveston Coast Artillery Com.

Aug. 29-Sept. 7—Twenty-second annual tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J. For programs address the Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N. J.

The American Record Match.

The American Record Match will be shot on Saturday, June 8, at Union Hill, N. J. Entries may be sent to H. M. Pope, 18 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.. The match is shot at 200 yards on the Standard American target, any rifle and any sights, 100 shots.

Warblings From the Orioles.

When eight members of the Baltimore Revolver Association arrived at Fort McHenry Saturday afternoon they found the same small gale of wind blowing hard enough to make good scores impossible and the majority of them left early. Major Fort again failed to put in his appearance and it was rumored that he was home on his farm planting corn. Dr. Smith says the wind always blows when Fort plants corn.

The following scores were made:

MILITARY REVOLVERS AT 50 YARDS, STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.					
Smith	76	76	73	78	77 80
Harker	76	86	77	73	73 70
Naylor	63	85	65	81	
Neeson	73	75	70	67	62
Heble	72	80	71		
Mullikin	82	80			

Providence Revolver Club, Providence, Rhode Island.

Scores made May 19, pistol match and practice scores, good light, uffy wind.

50 YARD PISTOL MATCH FOR ALMY CUP.

H. A. Gray	89	86	88	91	85—439
F. Spooner	79	86	86	89	84—424
T. J. Biesel	82	82	82	82	80—408

25 YARD GERMAN RING PRACTICE OFFHAND.

A. R. Anthony	233	235	232	236	231
A. C. Anthony	232	236	229	234	233
F. B. Spooner	240	243	242	233	238
	244	242	235	235	238

N. R. A. 25 YARDS PRONE.

A. A. Albro	92	94	93	90
T. J. Biesel	95			

N. R. A. OFFHAND.

P. E. Brooks*	91	88	89	96	98
---------------	----	----	----	----	----

Scores made May 15, at 25 yards. Weekly rifle match (German Ring), light—fair—no wind.

F. B. Spooner	236	235	471
T. J. Biesel	238	230	468
Wm. Thurston	230	237	467
Wm. Almy	228	237	465
P. E. Brooks*	243	241	20—464
J. J. Peckham	226	229	455
J. Easton	222	224	446

Brooks won Bullseye Match with 3 1/2° Bull.

*Scope.

Scores made May 26, at 25 yards in practice matches. German ring target, good light, bad wind.

Brooks	243	243	242	245	246—1221
	243	245	243	245	245—1219
Spooner	238	240	233	229	240—1180
	238	239	240	236	234—1187
Albro	241	237	240	239	236—1193
Biesel	236	231	233	241	231—1172

50 YARD PISTOL MATCH.

Biesel	87	80	94	90	84—435
	80	90	84	88	91—433

Scores made May 3, at 25 yards. Weekly rifle match, good light, no wind.

Thurston	238	235	473
Spooner	240	231	471
Almy	238	232	470
Coggeshall	231	238	469
Biesel	235	238	463
Brooks*	242	228	480
Easton	224	231	455

*Handicapped 20 points.

T. J. B.

Federal Rifle Academy Indoor Shooting Season.

The indoor shooting season ended Saturday night at the Federal Rifle and Revolver Range, after a week of competitive shooting in the Second Annual Indoor Tournament of the National Rifle Academy.

The shooting has been on the increase this year all over the country, especially pistol and revolver shooting. The schoolboys of Massachusetts are waking up an interest in the sport of rifle practice. This has already been done abroad and in other states here, and the activity now being shown promises well for the coming season of next fall.

The winning schoolboy team in the du Pont Trophy Match, No. 12, and in the Shuman Trophy Match, No. 14, was from the Deering High School of Portland, Maine, with scores of 949 in Match 12, and 930 in Match 14. The Technical High School team of Springfield won second place in both of these matches. The Portland High School team of Portland, Maine, also made an excellent showing.

Your Company

can win the

National Defense Trophy

this year

WORK WILL DO IT

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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Next fall the range will open under a new plan of operation, which is most attractive.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

- No. 1. Inter-Club Match—Won by Taunton Indoor Rifle Team, with a score of 898.
- No. 2. Fifty-Shot Championship—Won by P. E. Brooks, with a score of 461.
- No. 3. Military Rifle Championship—Won by Lieut. G. B. Sawyer, with a score of 475.
- No. 4. Re-entry—Won by P. E. Brooks, with a score of 142.
- No. 5. Press Match—Won by C. L. Witham, with a score of 337. C. L. Davis won second place, with a score of 332.
- No. 6. Single Entry Match—Won by P. C. Brooks, with a score of 86.
- No. 7. Single Entry (Prone)—Won by Lieut. G. B. Sawyer, with a score of 97.
- No. 9. Single Entry (Offhand)—Won by Miles Standish, with a score of 96.
- No. 10. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. Match, Single Entry—Won by Walter Knight, with a score of 43. Capt. J. W. H. Myrick won second place, with a score of 41.
- No. 11. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. Team Match—Won by the "Dandy Fifth," with a score of 194.
- No. 12. Schoolboy Team Match—Won by the Deering High School of Portland, Me., with a score of 949. The Technical High School of Springfield, Mass., won second prize, with a score of 896.
- No. 13. Schoolboy Re-entry—Won by Dwight Sayward, with a score of 148. Walter Fowle won the second prize, with a score of 145.
- No. 14. National Rifle Association Match—Won by the Deering High School of Portland, Me., with a score of 930. The Technical High School of Springfield, Mass., won second prize, with a score of 897.
- No. 15. Junior Marksman's Match—Won by J. M. Hughley, W. B. Cobb, C. Y. Kennedy, G. S. Cushman, V. B. Hamlin, W. R. Read, all of the Deering High School, and Clarence Seeley of the Springfield Technical High School.
- No. 22. Single Entry Pistol Match—Won by G. F. Hoffman, with a score of 88.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

Los Angeles 1,333, Missouri State Rifle Ass'n 1,241.

When a bunch of riflemen have to go out to their range in a motor boat and shoot an over-grown river off the premises with the aid of a steam dredge, far be it from us to crow over them if we beat them the first match they shoot thereafter.

We hate to tell about it under the conditions, but some of our crowd really did some good shooting and the secretary would undoubtedly get licked if compunction stayed his hand and his typewriter from telling of their glories.



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“steel where steel belongs”



An Unprecedented Record

Southern Handicap Honors and the Famous “E. C.” Cup

[Won in the Same Week with

Peters SHELLS

At the Southern Handicap, Columbus, Ga., May 14-16, nearly a clean sweep of averages and trophies was made by users of “steel where steel belongs” shells:

- High General Average, Including runs of 131 and 109 unfinished. By H. D. Freeman - - - - - **394 ex 400**
- \$500.00 Columbus Cup, For High Score on all targets, including doubles and handicap event, By H. W. Kahler - - - - - **557 ex 600**
- The Carpenter Cup, For High Amateur Score on Doubles, By H. W. Kahler - - - - - **89 ex 50 pairs**
- High Average for Doubles, By Lester S. German - - - - - **93 ex 50 pairs**
- 2nd in Handicap—from **23 yds.** By H. W. Kahler- - - - - **89 ex 100**

So complete a victory has never before been won at an Interstate Association Handicap Tournament by any make of ammunition.

At the same time the guns were cracking at the Southern Handicap there were some “big doings” at the West Virginia State Shoot, Fairmont.

THE “E. C.” CUP

REPRESENTING THE WORLD’S INANIMATE TARGET CHAMPIONSHIP

First shot for in 1896, and the coveted prize in eighteen contests since then, was placed in open competition by the Fairmont Gun Club, and 20 amateurs and professionals entered. C. A. Young of Springfield, O., not only won the trophy, but did so by **A RECORD SCORE**

184 out of 200

Unknown Angles, -	98 ex 100
Expert Rules, -	44 ex 50
Doubles, - - - -	42 ex 25 pairs
Total - - - -	184 ex 200

Mr. Young won High Professional Average, **288 ex 300** and High Average for all Events, **409 ex 425**

All of which goes to prove that **Peters Shells**, with “steel where steel belongs,” *are actually the best ever*, and remember, the

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THE SOLD-OUTRIGHT PLAN FOR ECONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE

Interesting Literature Free For The Asking—Write Today

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., Alton, Ill. :- :- Jobbers Everywhere

They've got a party down there by the name of C. C. Crossman, same name as the fellow in our layout who is the only and original Ananias man. Principal difference is that the Missouri State man is a fine shot with a revolver and usually a fine one with a rifle.

He wrote us somewhat bruskiy, stating that being a duly accredited inhabitant of Missouri, and having seen a statement of ours that we had the goldarnedest ten-man team in the country, he proposed to exercise his prerogative in the matter. The time for the showing was set for May 12 and 19, we taking the 19 end due to late news of their shooting.

Far be it from us to spring anything under the circumstances, but in view of the fact that the big river just slid off their land, could we not just whisper faintly that their shooting was fishy. We lost out on an elegant chance to spring this one, because their scores were not high enough for us even to insinuate such low puns.

Returning to our statement about that ten-man team we ran 1,333 over 200, 300 and 500 yards, an average of 133 per man, while our high nineteen averaged 128 points, including good, bad and indifferent. Under the old Pacific Coast conditions our six high men totalled 811, beaten by but one club during the two years' existence of the League.

St. Louis reports a seventeen-mile wind and the mercury down to 48, evidently trying to impose on our innocence and make us think that these were bad conditions. They would be, for Southern California, but we learn that in St. Louis these would be considered an ideal combination of midsummer weather. Therefore our sympathy goes not out to them on that score.

For our own layout, a big police sergeant, well known as a fine revolver shot to the extent that the crooks come along without argument if he merely mentions his name, brought out a brand new rifle and shot the cosmoline out to the tune of 137. This is his second experience with the soldier gun, and the first with a rifle of his own. The erst-while top notchers are wondering what is going to happen when he gets accustomed to the game, and half hoping some crook will beat the sergeant to it with a club.

St. Louis thirsts for revenge and desires a return match. They'll get the return match but—we said something a while ago about our ten-man team.

We've installed a blue rock trap and the unbitten ones of the crowd assemble on the 26th to laugh themselves sick at the spectacle of several military cranks and one Schuetzen artist trying to get a bead on a blue rock going a mile a minute.

LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

	200	300	500	Total
E. C. Crossman.....	44	45	50	139
R. J. Fraser	45	45	48	138
W. E. Smith.....	45	43	49	137
G. L. Wotkyns.....	44	43	46	133
G. T. Kellogg.....	40	42	50	132
A. F. Goldsborough.....	45	41	46	132
Dr. Felsenthal.....	42	39	50	131
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	40	45	46	131
H. C. March.....	39	43	48	130
C. B. Hubbs.....	41	42	47	130
Total				1333
Average per man.....				133

ALTERNATES.

C. O. Wingren.....	38	42	49	129
Sam. Crawford	40	42	47	129
J. F. Kline.....	40	43	46	129
W. F. Bresler.....	42	42	44	128
W. R. Jackson.....	39	43	40	122
W. G. Hansen.....	44	36	40	120
John York.....	32	37	49	118
R. P. Umsted.....	32	43	41	116
H. C. Miles.....	35	36	41	112
Jordan.....	38	35		
Graves.....		35		
Sterry.....	17			
Wiley.....	31			

Missouri score appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN last week; total 1241.

Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club opened its Match schedule on Saturday, May 18, with a double-header, the 200-yard match scheduled for that date and the 500-yard match which was postponed from the previous Saturday due to rain. The bunch showed up in a happy frame of mind, and with the recollection of good scores hung up in past seasons proceeded to get busy. They figured not, however, on the stiffness that gets into the trigger finger during the off season, and the good stiff breeze that was sweeping across the range during most of the afternoon. Those shooting late in the afternoon when the wind had gone down had a considerable advantage, which emphasizes the fact that it is impossible to conduct a match on one target with conditions fair to all.

The 200-yard match was won by our Norseman, H. G. Olson, who attributes his skill with the rifle to the practice indulged in by his Viking ancestors in their little rambles after the bacon. Second place was taken by a comparatively new man at the game, G. B. Winsor, while Haslett got the peep.

Some people never seem to be satisfied with shooting honors. Dr. Atkinson, who landed in fifth place in the U. S. R. A. revolver championship several weeks ago, just to show

his versatility, put on a 48 at 500 and landed that match. We wouldn't be surprised to hear of the Doctor landing a golf match one of these days.

Hazlett butted into second place, with Brown about a fourth of a lap back, in third. The rest of the bunch have nothing to say but promise to do better in the future.

200-YD. MATCH.

H. G. Olson.....	46
G. B. Winsor.....	44
M. C. Hazlett.....	44
O. W. Hammer.....	42
R. E. Brown.....	42
Dr. C. H. Wilson.....	41
R. H. Boyd.....	41
F. B. Fisher.....	40
P. Paulson.....	40
Dr. D. A. Atkinson.....	39
G. A. Snyder.....	39
Dr. E. A. Waugaman.....	39
C. C. Borchers.....	39
Dr. R. V. Swanton.....	38
Granville Teters.....	38
J. F. McGlashan.....	35

500-YD. MATCH.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson.....	48
M. C. Hazlett.....	47
R. E. Brown.....	44
H. G. Olson.....	44
P. Paulson.....	43
S. A. Snyder.....	43
C. C. Borchers.....	43
F. B. Fisher.....	43
Dr. E. A. Waugaman.....	42
Dr. A. E. Roose.....	42
Granville Teters.....	41
G. B. Winsor.....	41
R. F. Boyd.....	40
J. F. McGlashan.....	39
Dr. R. V. Swanton.....	37

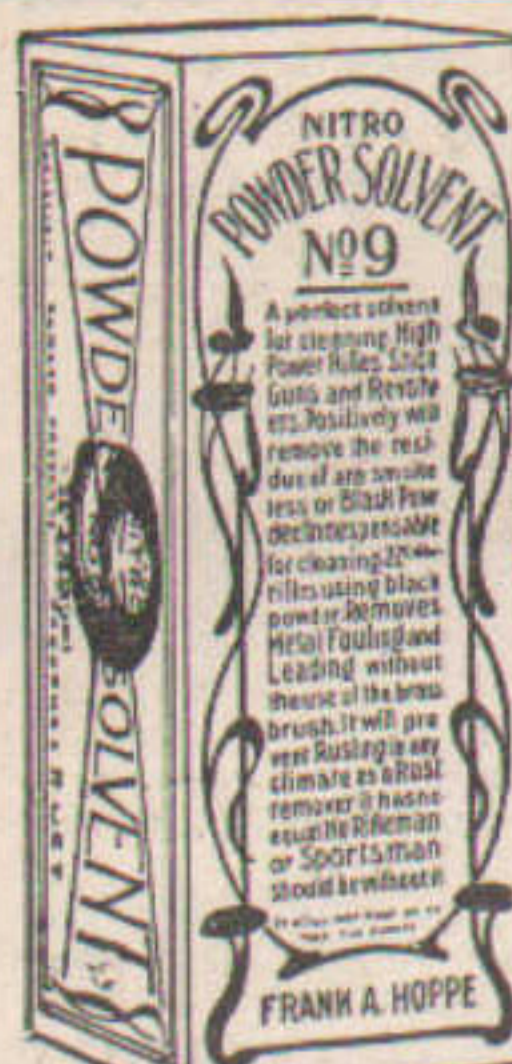
State Rifle Shoot at Galveston.

The championship rifle shoot to be held during the fourth annual cotton carnival, at Galveston, Texas, on Aug. 11, 12, 13 and 14, promises to be an event of Statewide interest. The program for the shoot, arranged by Captain August Baushell and Sergeant Harry Fraser of First Company, Galveston Artillery, has been approved by the adjutant general. The program is broad in its scope, and the events, twelve in number, with revolver competition in addition, are open to State militiamen, enlisted men in the United States Army, Navy and Revenue Cutter Service, and to civilians.

The rifle contest will be held on the range of the Galveston Coast Artillery Company, east of the seawall. The range is equipped with two of the most approved targets, and is pronounced the best rifle range in the State.

Revolver shooting is to be held throughout the match, whenever the competitors elect. This shoot will be held to the east of the rifle range. It is open to peace officers of the State and all comers. The program is: Five shots at 15 yards, 5 shots at 25 yards, 5 shots at 50 yards, 5 shots at 75 yards.

We understand that the Olympic Revolver Team try-outs will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 3 at the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Club Range. According to this we should know by the time the next issue of ARMS AND THE MAN is printed just who will compose the team.



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FIREARM DOPE**

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This Dope will positively remove metal fouling and all smokeless and black powder residue without the use of a brush. It is not an oil, it is a cleaner. Will not injure the finest barrel. Reduces the work of cleaning 75%.

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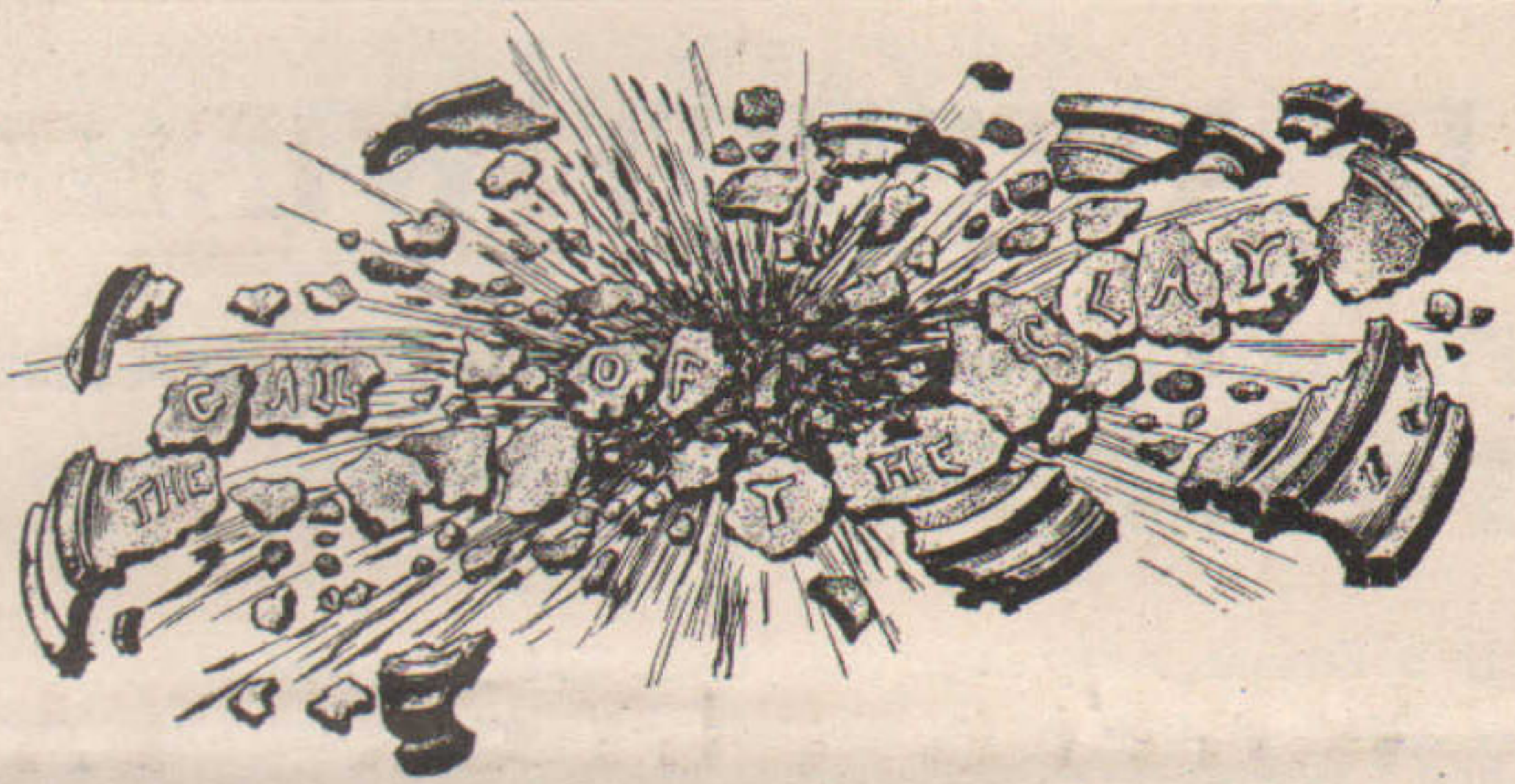
Draw your line, silk or linen, through rag moistened with 3-in-One. Makes it stronger and last longer. Will not rot, twist or tangle, preserves, lines, nets and traps in either fresh or salt water.

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P. J. O'Hare - 33 Bruce St., Newark, N. J



FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 16-18. Bradford, Pa. The Interstate Association's Seventh Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Bradford Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 14-16.—Kansas City, Mo. The Interstate Association's Seventh Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Kansas City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Western Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 27-29 —Portland, Oreg. The Interstate Association's Seventh Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. The winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap is guaranteed \$250 in cash and a trophy. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

October 15-18.—Cincinnati, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Post-Season Tournament, on the grounds of the Cincinnati Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Passing of Fred Quimby.

To "die with one's boots on" has from time immemorial been the wish of the virile man,—the man who did things.

When W. Fred Quimby passed away at 5:15 a. m. on the 21st instant at the Magee Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., he may be said to have passed away "in harness" or "with his boots on." Only a day or so before, as late as Thursday, May 16, he called upon customers and friends in Minneapolis, although at that time he was suffering from a severe cold that had been troubling him for some time. He kept his troubles to himself and the first his employers, the Du Pont Company, knew about his illness was a telephone message on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, from Mr. J. R.



W. Fred Quimby.

Rainey, of Hackett-Walther-Gates Co., of St. Paul, to Mr. Dale Bumstead, the Company's Chicago Office Manager, telling that Mr. Quimby was seriously ill at his hotel in St. Paul. Mr. Bumstead at once got in touch with Mr. W. S. Magill, a representative of his office, whose home is in Minneapolis, told him the circumstances of the case and urged him to see that all was done that could be done.

Specialists and trained nurses were unable to do anything, and Fred Quimby passed away quietly and apparently without pain early on the 21st.

It has been written of many men that they leave a gap that will be hard to fill, but of none could it be said with greater truth than of Mr. Quimby. He has for years been an intimate friend and business associate of the sporting goods trade, wholesale and retail. He possessed to a remarkable degree that tact which goes so far to eliminate the border line between business acquaintanceship and personal friendship. He had a peculiar knack of making and keeping friends and to them the sad news of his demise will come as a shock.

For many years he was engaged in the canvas and leather sporting goods business for himself, but later abandoned that pursuit and became the traveling representative of the American "E. C." & "Schultze" Gunpowder Co., Ltd., in 1894, associating himself with Captain A. W. Money, the general manager of that company, and Noel E. Money, its secretary. In 1900 he went with the Western Cartridge Company for two years, but returned later to the E. C. Company, finally going with the Du Pont Company in 1904, when that company took over the sale of the products of the E. C. Company. He was thus in direct touch with the ammunition trade of this continent for the last eighteen years of a busy life.

In his earlier days he was a first-class pigeon shot, and held his own with the best of them, scoring 24 out of 25 in the last Grand American Handicap at pigeons, shot at Blue River Shooting Park, Kansas City, Mo., in 1902. The records of trapshooting in New Jersey, his native State, show the name of W. Fred Quimby as one of its crack marksmen in the late eighties and early nineties.

At the time of his death he had just entered upon his 62d year, having been born May 12, 1851, in Morris County, N. J. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter, and by six grandchildren.

His body was brought to Newark, N. J., his late home, on Thursday, the 23rd, by his son, J. Whitney Quimby, and the funeral service was held at his late home, 566 Warren street, Newark, N. J., Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock.

A large number of friends and relatives were in attendance, among them being Mr. Quimby's aged mother. The funeral service was read by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newark, with which he had been affiliated for some years. An address was also made by Reverend Lusk, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city, Mr. Quimby some years ago having been connected with that church, and having served as superintendent of the Sunday School.

Among those from a distance were Alexis I. du Pont, secretary of the Du Pont Company; J. T. Skelly, A. J. Branch, A. W. Higgins, T. E. Doremus and Edward Banks, all of the Du Pont Company, and A. H. Meyerhoff, of the U. M. C. Co., all of whom acted as honorary pallbearers. The interment took place in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, only a very short distance from his late home.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

The high north wind, direct in the faces of the shooters, an extremely dark afternoon and a very swift target, all conspired to make low scores at the regular weekly shoot of the

DEAD SHOT WINS

The First 1912 Interstate Tournament High Average 7th Southern Handicap, Columbus, Ga. May 14-16, 1912

Mr. H. D. Freman, using *Dead Shot*, broke 394 out of 400.

Dead Shot was used by the winner—Columbus, Georgia, Cup score 577 out of 600.

Dead Shot was used by the winner—Carpenter Double Target Trophy, score 89 out of 100.

San Bernardino, Cal., May 14, 15, 1912, *Dead Shot* was used by the winner. High General Average Score 343 out of 360.

The Stability of Dead Shot we Guarantee

American Powder Mills, CHICAGO BOSTON ST. LOUIS

Analostan Gun Club on May 26. E. W. Ford was the particular star of afternoon, scoring 47 out of his first 50 and going out with 89 out of his hundred. U. M. C. Anderson, Monroe and Peck were next in line. We had as visitors, E. H. Storr, of the Peters Cartridge Co., and J. A. Anderson of the U. M. C.—Remington and T. A. Davis, of the Winchester Co. The scores were as follows:

Shot at	Broke	Shot at	Broke
Green	135 80	Emmons	100 36
Huseman	115 92	Storr	95 82
Ford	100 89	Dr. Taylor	80 67
Anderson	100 84	Bradford	65 17
Monroe	100 83	Brown	50 43
Peck	100 82	Taylor, M.	50 40
Luttrell	100 79	Barnes	50 39
Wagner	100 76	Leight	50 40
Maddox	100 65	Bray	50 24
Kirk	100 51	Murray	35 20

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 20, 1912.
Arms and the Man Pub. Company,
Washington, D. C.

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN:

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Interstate Association at its annual meeting in 1910, I beg to advise you that Mr. Vassar Cate, Brunswick, Ga., was the winner of the Seventh Southern Handicap, shot at Columbus, Ga., May 16, 1912. Mr. Cate used a Winchester gun, Remington Arms—U. M. C. shells and Schultze powder.

Yours very truly,
ELMER E. SHANER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Alden B. Richardson, of Dover, son of Senator Richardson, won a remarkable match for the Class A challenge cup on the grounds of the DuPont Gun Club last Saturday. He successfully defended the trophy. His opponent was J. H. Minnick, of Wilmington, who has lately been shooting in great form. Although the conditions governing the prize called for two events of twenty-five targets each, it was necessary for each man to shoot at one hundred targets before the event was decided. The final score was: Richardson, 98; Minnick, 94.

The contest was a great display of marksmanship throughout. At the end of the first twenty-five Richardson had a straight score and his opponent made 24. At the end of the second twenty-five, conditions were reversed. This made the score: Richardson, 49; Minnick, 49.

In the shoot-off at twenty-five targets the men again tied, each missing one. On the fourth round of twenty-five, Richardson made a straight score and Minnick broke 21. This decided the match.

The class B spoon event was also a close contest. W. G. Wood, L. C. Lyon and H. P. Carlon each broke 24 out of 25. In the shoot-off at twenty-five targets Wood and Carlon each broke 21, while Carlon scored 20. In the second shoot-off between Wood and Carlon, Wood broke 22 to his opponent's 18.

Forty-five marksmen were before the traps and there was a large number of spectators. Mr. Minnick won the Coleman duPont Class A spoon event with a straight score of 25. L. L. Jarrell won Class C event with a score of 23. J. B. Grier and Charles R. Kenworthy tied in Class D with scores of 18.

The scores in detail follow:
H. W. Bush, 17; A. B. Richardson, 21; L. W. Crawford, 13; J. W. Highfield, 10; W. A. Joslyn, 23; W. P. Northcott, 23; Eugene duPont, 23; Thorpe Martin, 18; L. L. Jarrell, 23; W. L. Smith, 19; L. C. Lyon, 24; Clyde Leedom, 17; W. A. Casey, 16; L. H. Hoopes, Jr., 11; E. A. W. Everitt, 24; L. L. Jarrell, 24; W. M. Hammond, 23; F. P. Ewing, 21; H. P. Carlon, 24; J. B. Grier, 18; Dr. E. Q. Bullock, 13; S. G. Davis, 16; R. L. Connor, 20; W. M. Foord, 20; J. B. McHugh, 24; J. J. Magahern, 18; J. T. Roberson, 23; W. G. Wood, 24; J. H. Minnick, 25; G. V. Leach, 3; H. Cannon, 14; A. Ellinger, 7; N. K. Smith, 23; Victor duPont, 18; W. B. Smith, Jr., 17; D. A. Grier, 18; Dr. H. Betts, 19; C. D. Prickett, 20; C. H. Simon, 15; C. R. Kenworthy, 18; D. Lindsay, 23; S. Tughton, 18; W. Tomlinson, 18; Dr. Patterson, 20; E. E. duPont, 24.

Peters Paragraphs.

The famous E. C. Cup, which has been contested for from time to time since the year 1896 and which is emblematic of the Inanimate Target Championship of the World, was placed in open competition by the Fairmont (W. Va.) Gun Club at the West Virginia State tournament May 14, and was won by Mr. C. A. Young with a score of 184 out of 200, the highest that has ever been made in these matches. Mr. Young thus wins the Inanimate Target Championship of the World and by a score which will probably stand as a record for some little time. He used Peters factory loaded shells with "steel where steel belongs," the famous red P ammunition that is creating a sensation among trap and field shooters. In addition to the winning of the cup, Mr. Young won high professional average, 288 out of 300; high general average on

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad. in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—1 No. 45 Stevens rifle, 25-21 cal., full octagon No. 4 nickel steel barrel, with extra No. 3 .3855 barrel threaded for Hudson bullet. Mogg 12 power and Sabin 5 power telescopes with Stevens detachable mounts. Complete outfit, tools, moulds, lubricator, dies, etc. In new condition.

E. A. COX,
276 Rollstone St.,
Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—One Sharps Berchardt Hammerless. Set triggers made by A. O. Zischang. 32-40 Muzzle loader, finely engraved and checked. 30 inch nickel steel barrel, 2 fore ends, one with Pope palm rest, the other cork on bottom. Pope rear wind gauge and Globe front sights. Also Goertz telescope, 4½ or 2¾ power, your choice. All necessary equipment. Has not been fired over 500 times and is virtually new. Rifle cost over \$150.00, the Scopes \$50.00 and \$46.00 respectively. Price with choice of Scopes, \$75.00. H. L. Seckel, 56 Pine St., Room 303, N. Y. City.

all the program events, 409 out of 425, and had long runs of 111 and 90.

Mr. Neaf Apgar, the genial and popular expert shot representing the Peters Cartridge Company in its Eastern territory, also widely known as the President of the famous Westy Hogans, is doing some of the best shooting of his career this year, of course shooting the now widely known "steel where steel belongs" shells. As an example of his work, on May 15 at Mt. Holly, N. J., he won high general average, 145 out of 150; May 16, at Scranton, Pa., he won high general average, 144 out of 150; May 17, at Pottsville, Pa., he won high professional, 136 out of 150; May 18, at Phillipsburg, N. J., he won second professional, 142 out of 150. This is shooting of a very high order and can be attested by others in attendance at the tournaments referred to, as the conditions were anything but conducive of high scores.

Another Good Performance with the Black Shells.

C. A. Merrill, of Stockton, Cal., won the San Joaquin County Cup in a one hundred bird race, breaking 98 out of the 100, with the Black Shells.

As Mr. Merrill will be sixty in December, he is to be congratulated upon his excellent trap shooting.

US AMMUNITION

Wins Another World's Record

On Saturday, May 12, at Annapolis, Md., teams of 12 men from the Naval Academy and the District of Columbia National Guard held their annual rifle match. The new international ammunition, which will be used by the American International teams on foreign shores this summer, gave an idea of what might be expected should our men point straight, for it tied the world's record at 600 yards. Both teams used this remarkable ammunition.

Arms And The Man, May 16, 1912

By scoring 89 bulls out of 120 shots over the 600 yards range, the midshipmen equaled the world's record at that range for a twelve-man team.

Military and civilian rifle shooters are being reminded very frequently nowadays of the uniform excellence and reliability of **US** AMMUNITION.

Winning the recent test at Winthrop, Maryland, offered convincing proof of our claims regarding the accuracy and uniformity of **US** AMMUNITION.

Their absolute confidence in the excellence of the **US** AMMUNITION unquestionably helped the members of the Naval Academy team to make their world's record score at 600 yards.

Upon request, we can furnish our .30 caliber Special Match Ammunition, such as will be used by the International Teams, at \$35.00 per thousand, f. o. b. Lowell, Mass.

United States Cartridge Company
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STEEL LINED SHOT SHELLS

CLEAN UP THE ILLINOIS STATE AND LOS ANGELES SHOOTS

ILLINOIS

J. R. Graham wins the ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, scoring 50 straight, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

2nd. B. Jackson, score 49 ex 50, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

L. C. SMITH CUP. Alex. Vance ties with F. B. Sullivan, scoring 25 straight. Mr. Vance won the shoot-off with 19 ex 20. Both men shot Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

JEFFERSON HOTEL TROPHY. Geo. Roll and E. K. Crothers, shooting Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells, tie with 48 ex 50. Mr. Crothers wins the shoot-off with 19 ex 20.

BOARD OF TRADE BADGE. Won by J. D. Martin shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells.

LOS ANGELES

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE. R. H. Bungay, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Steel Lined Shells, ties N. Keen, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun, for first place with a score of 561 ex 600.

**Further proof of the close shooting, hard hitting qualities of
Remington-UMC Steel Lined Shells**

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