

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LII, No. 14

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LII. No. 14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 4, 1912.

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A Military Chautauqua.

BY MAJ. S. J. FORT, MD. N. G.

UNDER the authority of G. O. 20, all officers of the Maryland National Guard, assembled at Westminster, Md., Monday, June 10, for a camp of instruction, and for five and one-half days thereafter, became students in this military Chautauqua, the first of its nature ever held in Maryland.

The difficult task of defining the scope of studies for such a camp and programming them in the best manner to suit the necessarily limited time, was successfully worked out by Adjutant General, Macklin, and then came the equally difficult task of securing Army officers as Instructors.

There are none too many officers anyhow and owing to the demands made upon the War Department for details to the various maneuver camps, etc., Maryland may be considered fortunate in obtaining the five officers that reported for duty at the same time as did their prospective students.

Maj. Robert Alexander, U. S. A., already attached to the Adjutant General's office, quite naturally became Dean of the Faculty, and the field officers of the line reported to him each day for instruction. To Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, U. S. A., was assigned all the Departmental officers. The remaining line officers were divided into sections according to rank, under the supervision and instruction of Captains Morrow, Dougherty, McMaster, and Lieutenant Brabson, the other Army officers.

The schedule that follows, gives the general scope of the work:

The program of study, which was governed so to speak by the daily routine of a military camp:

Reveille—First call, 5:55 a. m.; assembly, 6:00 a. m.
Fatigue—6:10 a. m.
Saber drill—First call, 6:25 a. m.; assembly, 6:30 a. m.; to, 7:15 a. m.
Mess—7:15 a. m.
Instruction period—8:00 a. m. to 11:30 a. m.
Mess—12:00 noon.
Saber drill—First call, 1:25 p. m.; assembly, 1:30 to 2:15 p. m.
Instruction period—2:30 to 5:30 p. m.
Mess—6:00 p. m.
Retreat—10 minutes before sunset.
Tattoo—9:30 p. m.
Call to quarters—9:45 p. m.
Taps—10:00 p. m.

It will be noticed that saber drill is called for twice daily in the schedule, and in passing it may be stated that Swordmaster George Heintz, of the U. S. Naval Academy, was specially engaged to give class, as well as individual, instruction in the use of the saber.

The newly created Engineer Corps, represented by Maj. Chas. E. Phelps, laid out the camp site in a fine, old orchard about half a mile from Westminster. On the north side of the square were the tents of the Army and departmental officers, General Macklin occupying the central tent during the entire camp as supervising officer.

In front of this line of tents was a broad, clear space, utilized as a parade ground, and from the opposite side the quarters of the regimental officers stretched in parallel lines, with cook and mess tents at the foot of each regimental street. A detachment of the

Hospital Corps was quartered on the right flank. On the left flank was the guard tent, and row of tents for the servants, while the 1st Separate Co. (colored) pitched their tents in a meadow, separated from the orchard by a narrow lane leading into the camp ground from the main street of the city. Water, for drinking, cooking and the shower-baths, was supplied from the city, as was the electric light and telephone connections.

The white tents, shaded by the wide spreading branches of the apple trees in full leaf, made a pleasing picture that proved very attractive to scores of visitors, mostly of the fair sex. The number of trim young officers present may also have had an influence in this direction. Uniforms are always attractive, even the somber olive drab.

Faculty, course of study and creature comforts having been mentioned, let us consider what was accomplished. In matters pertaining to administration there are certain forms of orders, requisitions and other relatives of the Circumlocution office, subject to more or less invariable rules, in their formulation. You have the printed form to fill out with a long list of suggestions on the back, telling why this should be done and something else should not be done. When finally made out the paper proceeds through proper channels to its destination and there the Argus-eyed clerks spot all errors, and return for correction, probably with a red-hot reproof attached. All of which is proper discipline and hurts no one, but the unfortunate individual concerned.

On the other hand when the enemy appears, if you don't lick *him*, he is bound to trim *you*, which does not add to your efficiency record if a survivor. This war game stunt is a mighty fascinating thing to talk about, and a decided inducer of brain fatigue to think about and figure out in advance, and the kindergarten student of a real combat gets the crude idea that a real emergency oftentimes refuses to follow the rules.

Possibly this is because the foolish persons who are trying to knock the everlasting daylight out of their opponents, instead of remaining perfectly calm and working out every detail according to the book, under stress of excitement are liable to act like real human beings, instead of patent calculating machines. However the game is with us and the wise officer gets busy with his books and maps, thankful if he can get an Instructor capable of instructing, to help him across the Pons Asinorum.

First you have to learn how to "read" a map. This seems exceedingly simple until the surprising fact is discovered that geography is not nearly so important as topography and that a military map shows any quantity of things never taught in school.

You think you know a "contour," especially after it has been pointed out on the map, and when you put your finger on another with great confidence, are informed that it is a depression instead of an elevation. The Instructor asks you to point out a defensive position and you choose one that looks fine,—to you, only to be calmly informed that the best military authorities (emphasis on the best) consider it better to post troops on positions that are not surrounded by better

ones. By his you learn that contour numbers are something more than mere figures on a map.

The game itself can be played in two ways, one by way of the map, the other on the road. On the map the enemy is represented by cute red-headed pins, and your forces have blue heads, with other little dinguses of corresponding colors to represent companies, batteries, wagon trains, etc. For the Westminster school, the Faculty, technically called the "brain trust," was credited with sitting up all night to "dope" out so-called problems for their students. Judging from the samples set forth, this statement is probably true.

You are given one of these problems and the class is split into two opposing forces. After the problem has been worked out the map looks like mother's old pincushion, or a section of a porcupine's back and as commander-in-chief of the Blue forces, you throw out your chest, for as it looks to you, a victory has been gained.

Now comes the cold-blooded Instructor and training his eagle eye on the pins and things, he opines that the bone-headed commander of the Blues had scattered his patrols all over the map, the carefully (?) placed outpost was not placed carefully at all, the advance guard instead of being where it should have been, was too far in the rear, and finally that the Blue force being sent against the enemy in too many portions, the Reds, took them as they came and lammed them good and plenty.

Then you go out on the road and while admiring the beautiful scenery, are called back to the realization that scenery only exists in the war game for the purpose of affording offensive and defensive positions, by the Instructor asking, "Now, supposing you were in command, etc., etc.," until you wish the darned game had never been invented.

Miles away from an arithmetic, you may get something like this, "supposing you had 67 horses and 147 mules, how many pounds of oats and hay would be required for two days' rations, and how many wagons would be required to transport the same." How is a fellow to answer this sort of conundrum when the hired man always fed the horses and mules, and some other man hauled the feed? You forget all about the Field Service Regulations stuck into the rear breeches pocket, until the Instructor wakes you up with a rapid fire suggestion of page this and page that, where you read that a horse eats less of one thing than a mule and both gets the same amount of hay, while a wagon drawn by four horses will carry so many pounds. After awhile you hand in an estimate that is about 2,000 pounds wrong either way, and have asked for about ten times as many wagons as are needed.

Probably by now you have found out that addition, multiplication and division are by no means obsolete, especially in making out a requisition. No man has ever had the temerity to calculate the number of wrong ways to make out a requisition. There being but one right way, the odds are sadly against the amateur. Subtraction by rights should always be applied to the enemy, but let an officer make a mistake in his figures that takes ever so little from his Uncle Samuel, and the subtraction applies to the officer's pay. Rather expensive tuition, but being stung good and hard, a time or two, has a tendency to lessen such errors.

As you get deeper into the game, you come to the conclusion that you are not cut out for a rank higher than an army contractor or something like that, and you'll be everlastingly dingswizzled if you ever attend another such camp, but after you get home and spread out the map, read over your notebooks, and work out the problems again, you realize that it is a man's game, worthy of study, well worth the work required to learn it and all thoughts of quitting vanish.

The war game keeps the brain cells working overtime but when Swordmaster Heintz gets you, for the setting up and saber drills, you discover two facts, one, that a commission does not necessarily make you a graceful performer in either of the above exercises, and the other, that there are many muscles in your body never discovered before. The onlooker might suggest the ancient quotation, "many men of many minds" as he contemplated the different body attitudes and angles of elevations of sword blades.

Professor Heintz is never so well satisfied as when he can teach his specialties and the results of his work at the end of the camp were surprising. It required considerable courage for an individual to step out for a private bout, but after the ice was broken, quite a number of the officers reported daily for such instruction, affording much amusement to the spectators. No one became very expert but enough was learned to develop interest that will probably result in a continuation of the practice.

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, assigned as Instructor with the Departmental officers, proved one of the most popular members of the "brain trust," notwithstanding his habit of suggesting "just one more point, gentle-



Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, U. S. A. Instructor. Swordmaster George Heintz, U. S. N. A.

men," or asking "just one more question, please." After associating with him during the days of camp, both educationally and socially, his great ability and popularity resulted in a court martial, charges being preferred against him and sentence pronounced something as follows:

He was lured into the office tent to meet the class and surprised by having the results of the spurious court-martial read to him and sentence imposed without benefit of defence.

CAMP PHILLIP LEE GOLDSBOROUGH.

Headquarters, Class Departmental Officers,
Westminster, Md., June 15th, 1912.

G. O. No. 1001.

1. Before a general court-martial, which convened at the above named camp, pursuant to special order, No. 987, same headquarters, was arraigned and tried,

Captain Isaac C. Jenks, U. S. A.

CHARGES.

Charge 1. General ability, in violation of the 2000th Article of War. Specification 1, In that said Isaac C. Jenks did conduct his various classes and instructions in the most thorough and modern manner.

Specification 2. In that the said Isaac C. Jenks did maintain interest, impart knowledge-patiently and otherwise conducted his classes in the best manner to produce results.

Charge 2. Popularity, in violation of the 4000th Article of War. Specification 1. In that the said Isaac C. Jenks did violate all established precedents by being cheerful, patient and perseverant while performing his manifold and arduous duties.

Owing to the flagrant nature of the crimes charged against the said Isaac C. Jenks, and notwithstanding the pleas of able counsel, who volunteered the defence that he entirely disregarded his class whenever good-looking girls passed near the class room, and that he maliciously spelled the word cot with a "p" in the hearing of a female and otherwise conducted himself in a loose and disorderly manner, the Court turned a deaf ear to all pleas for mercy and found him guilty of the charges and specifications as stated.

SENTENCE.

That the said Isaac C. Jenks is sentenced to smoke this pipe (here a handsome silver-mounted calabash pipe was handed him) for the rest of his natural life as a reminder of the many pleasant hours spent together as teacher and students, and with it to accept the good wishes and regards of the entire class.

Captain Jenks was equal to the occasion as he probably would be to any emergency, and responded in a manner that brought three cheers and a tiger from the class, when he had finished his remarks. Later on all the other Army officers received souvenirs from their classes that were much appreciated.

Rain prevented the last day's exercises, which was the only disappointment experienced during the camp. Early in the morning the Quartermaster began taking down the tents and by three o'clock in the afternoon the orchard had resumed its normal appearance, while the officers, sun-burned and tired, were traveling home as fast as the train could carry them, and Camp Phillip Lee Goldsborough had passed into history.

Americans Again the Military Rifle Champions of the World.

SPECIAL REPORT.

THE 1912 Olympic Rifle Team, under command of Lieut. Commander Harris Laning, U. S. N., Lieut. Col. William Libbey, N. G. N. J., Team Adjutant, and composed of six principals and two alternates, has upheld the honor and traditions of American riflemen by winning at Stockholm last Saturday the International Team Match for the Military Rifle Team Championship of the World.

What a glorious feeling this must inspire in the breast of every American. It is not the thought that we are invincible; it is the feeling that we make a good fight, a hard fight for every point that will put us farther ahead of our competitors and nearer to victory.

The 1912 Olympic rifle team was carefully chosen; in fact it was only after the hardest kind of a tryout that the team was selected.

The team, as we all know, shot with our own military rifle, commonly known as the New Springfield, as issued to our troops. Six men constituted the team and the distances were 200, 400, 500 and 600 meters (218.72, 437.44, 546.8 and 656.16 yards), each man firing 15 shots at each range, a total of sixty shots per man, and a possible score of 300; a total of 360 shots for the team and a total possible of 1,800.

The total scores of the competing teams were: United States, 1,688, a loss of 112 points out of 1,800, or an average per man of 281 1-3. Great Britain was second with 1,600, an average per man of 266 2-3. Thus it will be seen that each man of our team had a margin of nearly 15 points over the Englishmen. The other scores were: Sweden, 1,575; Africa, 1,531; France, 1,517; Norway, 1,476; Greece, 1,439; Denmark, 1,412; Russia, 1,401; Hungary, 1,334.

A few of the conditions it must be remembered were that any position could be used. Of course we shot prone. The center of the bullet holes was taken as a basis for scoring. The rifles could not be cleaned between shots at any single distance of the competition.

The target measurements were: for 200 meters, bullseye, 11.81 inches; the center, 7.87 inches, counting 5, balance of black, 4; the target for the balance of the shooting was the same for all ranges. The bullseye measured 23.62. The center of this, counting five, measured 15.74; balance of black counted four.

The individual scores were:

UNITED STATES.		Total.
Capt. C. L. Burdette, W. Va. N. G. -----		288
Capt. A. L. Briggs, U. S. A. -----		284
Sergt. H. L. Adams, U. S. A. -----		283
Sergt. A. E. Jackson, Iowa N. G. -----		279
Lieut. C. T. Osborn, U. S. N. -----		278
Hosp. Stew. W. A. Sprout, U. S. N. -----		276
Grand Total -----		1,688

Our team led at all stages and in the second stage, 400 meters, Captain Briggs and Lieutenant Osborn scored the possible.

Englishmen ascribe the victory of our team to superiority of sights. It is said that the Russians amazed everyone by shooting with bayonets fixed.

The team representing the United States also heads the list in Saturday's stage of the clay-bird shooting competition. The best results were: United States, 108 hits; Germany, 107, and Great Britain, 104.

A. P. Lane, representing the United States, won the duel shooting individual competition, at the distance of 30 meters, with a score of 287.

Palen, of Sweden, was second, with 286, and Vouholst, another Swedish entry, finished third, with 284. John Dietz, of the United States, finished in fourth place, with a score of 282.

An exclusive story will be furnished ARMS AND THE MAN by Lieut. Commander Harris Laning, team captain, and you can rest assured it will be a mighty interesting one.

The revolver and pistol shooting will be looked after by Mr. A. P. Lane, who will also write exclusively for this paper. The readers of ARMS AND THE MAN will, therefore, be permitted to read authentic accounts of these important contests from the pen of experienced and practical men, who know what is fundamentally necessary to mention and what to eliminate. It is needless to add that numerous photographs taken during the shooting will embellish these stories.

On Monday the American representatives continued their good work and before the day closed had won several matches.

The American shotgun team demonstrated its superiority over the

other competitors by making the high score of 532 out of 600, and incidentally winning the gold medal. Great Britain won second place and a silver medal with a score of 511, while Germany was third with 510. The individual scores were:

AMERICAN OLYMPIC SHOTGUN TEAM.

J. R. Graham, Chicago Athletic Club -----	94
Charles W. Billings (Capt.) N. Y. Athletic Club -----	93
R. L. Spotts, Larchmont Yacht Club -----	90
J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach Gun Club -----	89
Frank Hall, New York Athletic Club -----	86
A. F. Gleason, Boston Athletic Ass'n. -----	80

	532

In the pistol competition at 50 meters, same conditions as the International Team event, that is, 60 shots per man in strings of ten, possible score 60, A. P. Lane, continued his good work and won the event with a score of 499. P. J. Dolfen, of Springfield, Mass., won second place with a score of 474. Stewart, of England, and Laval, of Sweden, tied for third place with 470, but Stewart was awarded the place.

The individual army rifle shooting competitions began Monday morning. At the first range, 300 meters, each competitor fired 10 shots at a bullseye target, 4 prone, 4 kneeling and 2 standing. At the second range, 600 meters, each competitor fired 10 shots at a figure target, 5 prone and 5 kneeling. The time limit for each series was three minutes.

The Hungarian, Procop, led at the 300 meter range, with a score of 97. Lieutenant Carl T. Osborn, of the United States Navy, tied for second place with Norwegian and Greek riflemen with a score of 95. Sergeant Fulton, of the British Army, came next, with a score of 87.

In the shoot off of the tie for second place in the individual army shooting competition Lieutenant Osborn, U. S. N., obtained second place with a score of 98. It is notable that this score actually exceeds the total made by the winner, Procop.

Skogen, the Norwegian, was placed third, with a score of 91, and the Greek representative fourth. Sergeant Fulton, in consequence of the better scores made in the shoot off, retired to fifth position, with his score of 87.

At the 600 meter range in the individual army rifle shooting Lieutenant Osborn, U. S. N.; Sergeant A. E. Jackson, Iowa, and Colas, representing France, tied with a score of 94 for first place. They will shoot off the tie to-morrow. Captain Briggs, U. S. A., was fourth, with 93.

Walter Winans, whom we counted upon to win the individual competition in the running deer shooting event, withdrew because he was far below his usual form. This competition was at 100 meters.

Major Richardson, the commander of the British army riflemen, referring to the fact that they were unable to approach the American scores, said that the result was further proof of the great inferiority of the British open sights and the necessity for a new rifle.

Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, sent a cablegram of congratulation to Lieutenant Commander Harris Laning, captain of the team.

INTERNATIONAL PISTOL TEAM MATCH WON BY U. S.

In the pistol shooting contest on Tuesday, July 2, firing at a distance of 50 meters, the United States Team won, and was awarded the gold medal, its aggregate score being 1,916. Sweden was second, with 1,849, and Great Britain third, with 1,804. In the 1908 competition at Bisley, our team scored at total of 1,914.

The individual competition in the clay-bird shooting was begun on Tuesday. This consists of three stages, the first stage of which was concluded. The conditions called for twenty targets per man in two rounds. J. R. Graham, Chicago A. A.; A. F. Gleason, Boston A. A.; and Goelden and Zeidlitz, of Germany, each had 19 "breaks." Thirty-six others are eligible for the second round tomorrow, having a score of 15 "breaks" or over. The second round is at 30 targets per man. The individual shoot with any rifle, at 300 meters, 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 prone), was won by Colas, of France, with a score of 984. Madsen, Denmark, was second, with 983; Johnassen, Sweden, third, with 959.

MANEUVERS ARE ASSURED.

CONGRESS has come to the rescue of the National Guard maneuvers. Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on Monday reported the bill recommended by President Taft appropriating \$1,350,000 for the exercises, carrying out the plans of the War Department authorities.

The bill was passed by both houses on Tuesday and was signed by the President. On the signing General Evans, chief of the division of Militia Affairs, telegraphed the news to the adjutant-generals of the states.

Reports from the division commanders of all three divisions are now at hand, setting forth the details of this year's operations of the mobile Army and Organized Militia. There have been several changes in the assignment of troops and in the plans since they were previously reviewed in ARMS AND THE MAN. More separate state camps are provided.

Following is the detail of the personnel of the troops to participate in the summer's work.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Maneuver campaign in defence of New York Aug. 10-19.

REGULARS.

Fifth Infantry, Tenth Cavalry, two battalions less one battery of the Third Field Artillery, one company of the First Battalion of Engineers.

ORGANIZED MILITIA.

New York—First Brigade headquarters, Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Infantry; Second Brigade headquarters, Forty-seventh, Twenty-third and Fourteenth Infantry; First and Second Cavalry, First Battalion and headquarters Field Artillery; Second Battalion and headquarters Field Artillery, First and Second companies Signal Corps; Twenty-second Engineers; First and Second Field hospitals, First and Second Ambulance companies, Division headquarters.

New Jersey, Headquarters First Brigade, First, Fourth and Fifth Infantry, First and Second Troops of Cavalry; Batteries A and B, Field Artillery, Signal Corps company, First Field Hospital.

Massachusetts, First and Second Brigade headquarters, Second, Sixth, Fifth and Ninth Infantry; First company, Signal Corps; First Field Hospital, First Ambulance company.

Connecticut, First and Second Infantry, Field Hospital and Ambulance Company, Signal Corps, First Separate Company Infantry.

Maine, Second Infantry, Sanitary troops.

Vermont, Second Infantry and Sanitary troops.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Men.	Total
Regulars	72	2,025	2,097
New York	523	6,529	6,962
New Jersey	204	2,125	2,329
Massachusetts	256	3,220	3,676
Connecticut	129	1,729	1,853
Maine	56	718	774
Vermont	?	?	*750
Total	1,240	16,346	18,441

*Vermont statistics not segregated; thus the totals for officers and men are not exact; only the grand total being correct.

Joint Camp of instruction at Camp Pettus, near Anniston, Ala., July 6 to Aug. 4.

Regulars—Seventeenth Infantry, Eleventh Cavalry, less one squadron.

Militia—First period, July 6-15.—Third South Carolina Infantry, Second Alabama Infantry, Third North Carolina Infantry, Hospital Corps detachment, North Carolina; Ambulance Co. No. 1, North Carolina; Brigade headquarters, Tennessee; First and Third Tennessee Infantry; Troop B, Tennessee Cavalry; Company A, Tennessee Signal Corps; Ambulance Co. No. 1, Tennessee; Field Hospital No. 1, Tennessee.

Second period, July 16-25—First South Carolina Infantry, Sanitary Troops, South Carolina; Fourth Alabama Infantry; First Florida Infantry; Brigade Headquarters, Georgia; First and Fourth Georgia Infantry; Third Georgia Separate Battalion; Fourth Georgia Separate Battalion; Second Squadron and Troop A, Georgia Cavalry; Batteries A and B, Georgia Field Artillery.

Third period, July 26-Aug. 4—Second South Carolina Infantry; Sanitary Troops South Carolina; First Alabama Infantry; First and Third Kentucky Infantry; Field Hospital No. 1, Kentucky; Brigade headquarters, Kentucky.

Joint camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 5 to Aug. 3.

Regulars—Twenty-ninth infantry, Battery E, Third Field Artillery, and First Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Militia—First period, July 5-14—Headquarters Second Brigade, Penn.; Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry; Headquarters and four troops, Second Squadron, Pennsylvania Cavalry; Battery C, Pennsylvania Field Artillery; Second and Third West Virginia Infantry.

Second period—First and Fourth Maryland Infantry; Headquarters Second Brigade, New Jersey; Second and Third New Jersey Infantry.

Third period—Brigade Headquarters Virginia, First, Second and Fourth Virginia Infantry.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Men.	Total
Regulars	63	1,218	1,281
First Period	269	3,645	3,914
Second Period	222	2,146	2,368
Third Period	129	1,425	1,554
Total	683	8,434	9,117

District of Columbia joint camp of instruction, Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Aug. 14-28.

Regulars—One battery, Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery; one troop, First Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Militia—Staff, First and Second District of Columbia Infantry; First Separate Battalion D. C. Infantry; First Battalion D. C. Field Artillery; D. C. Signal Corps, D. C. Ambulance company.

Joint camp of instruction at Columbus, Miss., Aug. 6-16.

Regulars—One battalion, Seventeenth Infantry.

Militia—Brigade headquarters and Second and Third Mississippi Infantry, Troop A, Mississippi Cavalry, and Mississippi Field Hospital.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Maneuver campaign near Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 19-28.

Regulars—Seventh Infantry; First Battalion, Sixth Field Artillery, Thirteenth Cavalry, less headquarters of one squadron and two troops; Second Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry; Second Battalion of Engineers, less one company; Co. D, Signal Corps, Ambulance Co. No. 3.

Militia—One brigade (two regiments and two companies) Kansas Infantry; one regiment Missouri Infantry; one regiment Oklahoma Infantry.

Joint camp of instruction near Alexandria, Louisiana, July 8 to Aug. 6, Col. Millard F. Waltz, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding.

Regulars—Third battalion, Fourth Infantry.

Militia—One brigade (two regiments) Texas Infantry, July 8-17; one regiment Louisiana Infantry, July 18-27; one regiment Arkansas Infantry, July 28-Aug. 6.

Joint camp of instruction near Sparta, Wis., July 15 to Aug. 15, including maneuver campaign. Commanding officer of maneuver campaign, the Division Commander; of the joint camp, Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U. S. A.

Regulars—Provisional regiment of Infantry; Battery D, Fifth Field Artillery; Third Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry; Sixth Cavalry, less one squadron; half of Field Hospital No. 1 and half of Ambulance Company.

Militia—First period, July 15-24—Sixth Illinois Infantry; First South Dakota Infantry; First North Dakota Infantry.

Second period, July 25-Aug. 1—Third Illinois Infantry; Provisional brigade Wisconsin Infantry (two regiments); one battery Wisconsin Field Artillery.

Third period, Aug. 6-15—First and Second Minnesota Infantry.

Joint camp of instruction at Pole Mountain, Wyoming, July 8 to 27, Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, U. S. A., commanding.

Regulars—Eleventh Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry, Ambulance Co. No. 1 and half of Field Hospital No. 1, both from Fort D. A. Russell.

Militia—First period, July 8-17—Two regiments Nebraska Infantry; one regiment Wyoming Infantry.

Second period, July 18-27—Two regiments Colorado Infantry.

Joint camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 15 to Aug. 1, commanding officer of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry commanding.

Regulars—Twenty-third Infantry, less one battalion.

Militia—First period, July 15-24—Three regiments Indiana Infantry.

Second period, July 25-Aug. 1—Two regiments Ohio Infantry.

Joint camp of instruction near Springfield, Ills., July 6 to Aug. 17; Maj. Chas. H. Muir, U. S. A., commanding.

Regulars—Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.

Militia—Six Illinois Infantry regiments, one week each.

Joint camp of instruction near Ludington, Mich., Aug. 14 to 23;

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U. S. A., commanding.

Regulars—Twenty-sixth Infantry, less one battalion.

Militia—First Brigade (First, Second and Third Infantry) Michigan; First Battalion Michigan Field Artillery; Troops A and B Michigan Cavalry; Co. A, Michigan Engineers; Co. A, Michigan Signal Corps; Field Hospital and two Ambulance companies, Michigan.

Joint camp of instruction near Nevada, Missouri, July 7 to 20; Major Michael J. Lenihan, Seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding.

Regulars—One battalion Seventh Infantry.

Militia—Four regiments Missouri Infantry (one week each) and two Ambulance companies, Missouri.

Joint camp of instruction for Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 11 to 18.

Regulars—Co. M, third Battalion of Engineers.

Militia—One Battalion Ohio Engineers.

Joint camp of instruction near Iowa Falls, Hardin County, Iowa, Aug. 12 to 21; Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, U. S. A., commanding.

Regulars—First Squadron, Sixth Cavalry.

Militia—Brigade headquarters and Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Field Hospital and Hospital Corps, Iowa.

Joint camp of instruction for Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, June 25 to July 4; commanding officer of the Sixth U. S. Field Artillery, commanding.

Regulars—Sixth Field Artillery.

Militia—Three batteries Illinois Field Artillery, and one battery each of Kansas, Colorado and Missouri Field Artillery.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Maneuver campaign in the vicinity of Monterey, California, Aug. 10-23.

Regulars—Sixteenth and Twelfth Infantrys, Troop A, First Cavalry; Co. E, Signal Corps; detachment Hospital Corps.

Militia—Five companies Utah Infantry; one battery Utah Field Artillery; one company Utah Signal Corps; Second, Fifth and Seventh regiments California Infantry; one squadron (four troops) California Cavalry; two batteries California Field Artillery; one company California Signal Corps; detachment California Hospital Corps.

Maneuver campaign in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor, Washington, July 21 to August 30.

Regulars—Twenty-first Infantry; Second Field Artillery, less one battalion; Co. F, Second Battalion of Engineers; two troops of the First Cavalry; regimental headquarters and two battalions, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Militia—One regiment Idaho Infantry, with Hospital Corps; one regiment Washington Infantry with machine gun platoon; Troop B, Washington Cavalry; Co. A, Washington Signal Corps; Washington Field Hospital; one regiment and two companies Oregon Infantry; Battery A, Oregon Field Artillery; Oregon Hospital Corps.

Joint camp of instruction at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Aug. 2 to 14.

Regulars—Troops G, H, K and M, Fourth Cavalry. ?

Militia—Two Battalions Arizona Infantry.

Joint camp of instruction at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., July 15 to 22.

Regulars—Second Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry.

Militia—One regiment of Montana Infantry.

RATES OF FIRE IN BATTLE FIRING.

BY LT.-COL. G. W. McIVER, 13TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

SUPERIORITY of fire, through which success in battle is achieved, is gained through inflicting on the enemy in a given space of time greater losses than he himself occasions. This may be illustrated by the following example: Suppose two opposing parties of infantry, A and B, numbering fifty men each, become engaged upon equal terms in a combat within effective rifle range. If for any reason the side A is able to inflict on B a loss of 10 per cent in one minute's time, while B inflicts a loss of only 5 per cent on A and if the fight be maintained on those terms, there can be no doubt as to the outcome. There is further a psychological consideration in that a certain percentage of loss is the more disheartening as the time in which it occurs is shortened. The psychological effect of the element in efficacy of fire is illustrated by the case of the British regiment which at Magersfontein in the South African war broke from receiving a loss of 10 per cent of its effective strength in three minutes' time. The foregoing consideration is the basis of the French practice of using sudden bursts or storms of fire of short duration, called by them "rafales," the riflemen making use of the pauses in the firing to recharge magazines, to rest and to make better use of cover than the position necessary in firing will permit.

To continue the illustration, suppose the two sides fire with equal accuracy; that is to say, the ratio of hits made to shots fired is the same and suppose this accuracy to be 10 per cent. But one side, A, through superior skill or more correct conception of the time element, fires seven shots per man per minute while B fires five shots per man per minute. A fires 350 shots per minute and the accuracy being 10 per cent the number of hits is 35. B fires 250 shots and the accuracy being the same the number of hits will be 25. There is here exhibited the value of the time element in that it is shown that merely through a better utilization of time, all other conditions being the same, including accuracy, the superiority of fire may be attained.

Another condition may be assumed which will illustrate that even some slight loss of accuracy is admissible for the sake of the advantage gained in shortening the time in which the loss occurs. Taking the example above, suppose the party A attains a rapidity of fire of ten shots a minute and loses somewhat in accuracy so that the latter is 8 per cent. Suppose B fires seven shots per minute and with this rate has an accuracy of 10 per cent. In one minute's time B will fire 350 shots and make 35 hits, while A will fire 500 shots and make 40 hits in the same time. A maintenance of the action upon these terms, other conditions being equal, must result in giving the superiority of fire to A, although the fire of this detachment is somewhat less accurate.

It is well to remember that the elements in efficacy of fire are:

- (a) The number of shots fired;
- (b) The number of hits made;
- (c) The distribution of the hits;
- (d) The time required.

On these principles are based the new requirements for rifle practice.—*Seventh Regiment Gazette.*

THE PAY BILL ANALYZED.

BY COL. WM. E. HARVEY, 2ND INF. N. G. D. C.

THE rates given in the proposed substitute Pay Bill recently submitted to Congress are entirely different from those recommended by the National Guard convention, and to my mind the change which has been made, while it may have the advantage of some slight economy, is not based upon sound principle and is not desirable. Under this bill, general officers receive nothing; colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, chaplains and officers of the general staff, five per cent; company commanders, adjutants and quartermasters, fifteen per cent, regimental officers of lower rank, ten per cent; all minor officers on duty with the regiment, ten per cent. This would give the following schedule of pay:

General Officers -----	\$000.00
Colonel -----	200.00
Lieut. Colonel -----	175.00
Major -----	150.00
Captain -----	360.00
Reg. Adjutant -----	360.00
Reg. Quartermaster -----	360.00
Major Surgeon -----	300.00
Captain Surgeon -----	240.00
1st Lieut. Surgeon -----	200.00
1st Lieutenant -----	200.00
2nd Lieutenant -----	170.00

That general officers should receive nothing is apparently on the theory that the honor of being a general officer is sufficient, or that as general officers usually have no administrative duties, they need not be compensated. I believe that it is the case in some states that brigadier generals are tactical officers solely as they are in the Army, but in some states general officers are charged with administrative duties as well. In the District of Columbia, the commanding general is charged with very great responsibility as will be seen from the reference to the acts under which the District Guard is organized, 25 Stat. L. 772 and 35 S. L. 629. He is responsible under these acts for the efficiency of his entire organization, the proper selection of commissioned officers, the maintenance and discipline in the organization, and for every bit of government property that is issued to the Guard in the District. He is charged with the preparation of estimates for appropriations, the selection of camp sites, the making of regulations. His duties are very large and his responsibilities very great.

It is true the District of Columbia is, in a way an isolated case for the entire organization is concentrated in one city. In this instance, the Brigadier General has both tactical and administrative duties to perform. It is well worthy of consideration whether an officer so placed should not have some remuneration, at least enough to cover the cost of personal equipment which he is required to purchase. In many of the states the administrative work which is performed here by the Commanding General is done by a salaried Adjutant General.

Why field officers should be reduced to five per cent is not apparent. Consider the colonel. While the position of company commander has more little vexatious problems of administration to be worked out, the work of the regimental commander is far more difficult and far more responsible. I have served in all grades from private to colonel and know this from personal experience. The idea of paying the colonel's adjutant and the colonel's quartermaster nearly twice what is paid the colonel seems to me wrong in principle. This goes either on the idea that a man should be paid more for carrying out instructions and doing clerical work than for exercising command, or it goes on the idea that the adjutant and the quartermaster really run the regiment. It is putting a premium on inefficiency on the part of the higher officers to go on this latter theory. The same comment can be made of the major surgeon. It is doubtless true that a surgeon is professionally worth \$300 a year. He unquestionably is, but it does not seem right that a surgeon should be paid more than the regimental commander.

A still more glaring anomaly exists in the case of the first lieutenant. The first lieutenant of the company has no administrative functions whatever. He has no responsibility. He is usually a man of short service. Yet he is given the same pay as a colonel of the regiment.

In the case of the lieutenant colonel. The lieutenant colonel has no administrative duties to perform, but under ordinary circumstances he does not reach that grade without having to perform long and faithful service. In the case of the lieutenant colonel of my regiment, he will have served twenty-five years next month, serving through all the grades. He is an extremely capable officer. Yet, under this pay table, he will be rated, so far as the pay is concerned, with a second lieutenant, a man who has perhaps just left school, and served no longer than twelve months in the National Guard.

Majors are given \$150, \$20 a year less than goes to a new second lieutenant.

In the National Guard of the District of Columbia, we have a system of promotion by seniority. A man starts as a second lieutenant and he has to serve through all the grades. It is not much of an incentive for from fifteen to twenty years' service, which my majors have, to say that at the end of that time, their pay will be reduced to \$20 less than what we pay a newly joined second lieutenant. For a man to accept a position as major under this plan, would be to reduce his pay \$210 on promotion from captain to major. This does not seem correct in principle to me. There are men in my regiment to whom this pay will be a considerable incentive. There are many National Guard captains who have demonstrated their capacity and efficiency, who would remain captains rather than to be promoted to majors on such a reduction in pay as this.

If the Guard is to be built up, the efficient officers should reach the top. We do not want an efficient captain to decline promotion, leaving the majority to be accepted by some man of no experience, as would be the case in many of the states where the appointment of officers rests upon election or selection.

The pay should be graduated according to rank, though I am free to say that in the case of officers charged with administrative duties in addition to more tactical duties, there might be some variations made. In my opinion the company commander is fairly entitled to a higher rate of pay than other officers, but it ought not to be at the rate of three times that of his superior officers.

The idea of pay graduated to correspond with rank and responsibility has been found in our regular service to be the correct one, and in my opinion no such radical departure from that well-trying-out plan as is proposed in this bill should be introduced in the case of the Organized Militia."

A NEW SPORT WITH THE SILENCER.

THOSE who care to do some trap shooting on their own lawn, in the back yard, on the roof or in fact anywhere, may do so without disturbing the family or annoying the neighbors by using the .22 caliber rifle silencer and .22 shot cartridges, with a regular trap set to throw clay targets vertically up into the air about forty feet. The firer stands back a distance of about ten feet from the trap.

This is great sport and we are advised that it is becoming very popular with those who have tried it.

It is understood that at the Sea Girt rifle meeting this summer a demonstrator from the Maxim Company will be on the grounds and give exhibition.

This method of shooting clay pigeons is very inexpensive compared to the regular form of shotgun shooting. It is called miniature trap shooting and we would not be surprised to see the sport assume respectable proportions.

GENERAL DRAIN'S ILLNESS.

GEN. JAMES A. DRAIN, editor and publisher of ARMS AND THE MAN, on Saturday, June 22, was stricken with appendicitis at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and was operated on immediately in a hospital there. His condition was serious for several days, but the latest cable advices are that he is now out of danger and is making favorable progress toward recovery. He is receiving, according to the cable, the best of medical and nursing attendance. General Drain has a number of friends in Buenos Aires.

REVISED ARMY BILL PASSED.

THE revised Army appropriation bill, substituted for the one which President Taft vetoed, passed the House Tuesday. It contains much legislation, but excludes all that placed on the original bill in conference, the chief excluded sections being that which legislated General Wood out of the office of chief of staff and that which named a commission to advise on the abandonment of Army posts.

In the bill as re-enacted the House again inserts its provision reducing the number of cavalry regiments from fifteen to ten. It cuts off appropriations for 25 existing Army posts and gives the Secretary of War authority to withhold appropriations from any posts. It also changes the term of enlistment from three to five years. It consolidates the three supply corps and also consolidates the offices of chief of staff, adjutant general and inspector general.

Thus it will be seen that much which the House originally enacted and to which the president and War Department objected, has been re-enacted. How much will be stricken out by the Senate and by the conference committee remains to be seen.

AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for a series of annual team rifle matches between the Canadian Militia of the Province of British Columbia, the Idaho National Guard, the Oregon National Guard and the National Guard of Washington. For this purpose the State of Washington has presented a trophy of suitable design, to be held each year by the winning team and to become the property of the team first winning two matches, not necessarily consecutive.

Appropriate individual medals will be presented to each member of each winning team. Each team will consist of a team captain, coach, two range officers, twelve members and two alternates. The matches will consist of slow fire at 200, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards.

The first match will occur at Portland, Oregon, September 27 and 28, 1912. The shooting members of the teams to represent the States will be selected each year from among those making the highest individual scores in the State company team matches.

A GOOD SOLDIER GONE.

THE death of Maj. Mack E. Laird, Ordnance officer of the State of Georgia, occurred in Atlanta on June 19.

Major Laird was born in Newman, Ga., and was 38 years old. He was connected with the ordnance department, National Guard of Georgia, and was chief inspector of small arms practice. As a boy, he was a cadet at Moreland Park Military Institute during the years 1888 and 1889, and later ranked as private, corporal and second lieutenant of the old Grady Cadets. Other military organizations with which he served were company C, Fifth Infantry; Atlanta Rifles, Third United States Volunteer Infantry (Ray's Immunes) during the Spanish-American war, serving with this command in Cuba until the date of mustering out. After the war he was connected with the department of the gulf, at St. Paul.

Following his return to Atlanta from St. Paul, he again became connected with the National Guard of Georgia, serving as private and corporal in the Governor's Horse Guard, troop L, First Cavalry. In 1907 he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the second squad of cavalry, in which rank he served until 1909, when he was promoted to major and inspector of arms practice of the National Guard. Later, he was transferred to the ordnance department, with the rank of major, which position he held at the time of his death.

Major Laird was a life member of the National Rifle Association, and captain of the Georgia State Rifle Teams of 1909, 1910 and 1911.

The passing of Mack Laird will cause widespread sorrow. Whole-souled and steadfast, he had hundreds of friends, comparatively few of whom, however, knew of his serious illness until his death was announced.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

THE REWARDS OF WAR.

If you wish to know what a thing looks like you must see it from all sides; from every point of view. If you desire to know what it really is you must examine the inside as well as the outside. If it is your purpose to become acquainted with the merits of any argument you should know the position of each of the two disputants.

Most questions have plain ground in their immediate vicinity upon which at least two contending forces may be drawn up in reasonable alignment, one against the other.

We have now, for some years, been almost overwhelmed by a flood of argument against war. He who has had the courage to raise his voice in defence of war has been literally overborne by the mass of argument hurled against him. Brutal, licentious, and cruel are among the mildest of the terms thought fit for the man who would make defence of war.

Some of the worst things which have been said (and there are a myriad of them and of frightful character) against war, are true. Nevertheless everything which could be told of the rewards of war should also be brought forward that the one who would judge the question with unbiased mind and full information should have something upon which to form a just judgment.

We read not long ago that brilliant book "Ground Arms," which won for the clever woman who wrote it a Nobel Peace Prize. No output of the human brain could more perfectly illustrate the fatuity of believing that all the argument in any case can be heaped up on one side, leaving the other helpless and hopeless.

Those who have read the book will recall the heroine married at seventeen a cavalry officer, who fell soon after in battle. The grief of the widow was great, but the effect of it and the opportunities furnished by her solitary life of mourning caused to burn within her a flame of high intellectuality, of noble and unselfish longing. She is good enough to remark on her own account that after three years of widowhood her husband passed and gone would have been an impossible companion for her. War emancipated her and endowed her with the qualities which made her of great use to a large part of the world.

War is blood-letting figuratively and literally to reduce the temperature of disagreeing factions. All will admit without argument that for any to fight, that to seek to do even a small physical injury to another human being seems wrong and that the attempt to destroy

the men of another nation because of your country's quarrel looms large as a crime close to murder.

Yet the law of growth is life from death. The seed goes into the ground; it loses itself, but it brings forth the sprout that shall hereafter grow fruit bearing other seeds and many of them.

A friend of mine when a boy had a quarrel with a negro lad. There was no need for them to quarrel. Five minutes before the difficulty arose each could have honestly avowed his purpose of being on distant though reasonably amicable terms with the other. But they quarreled, and as the hot blood of their passions rose they came to blows. They fought until neither could fight any longer, and as they lay upon the ground gasping they shook hands, each with a greater respect for the other because of the courage shown. And today, many years after, the two men of opposite color and widely different stations in life are close friends.

When the men of the North and the men of the South quarreled over the question of State rights, made pregnant by the black shadow of slavery, their passions rose high. They called each other names; abuse, and contemptuous and scornful revilings were common. There was no ground, no common meeting place, where these two radically opposed forces could come and join hands in fellowship and brotherhood except upon the blood-soaked field of Appamatox. The deadly hatred oozed with their life blood, and their respect grew with their added knowledge, war gained, of each others high qualities.

We challenge the world to find within the wide scope of human experiences one single degree of growth which does not have back of it a history of decay and death. Yes, those very horrid wars which gave the fertile pen of the author of "Ground Arms" a theme, resulted in a united Germany and that wonderful peaceful development of the greater German nation amidst a pervading peace in Europe impossible of fruition without those wars.

In the life of the individual a sacrifice of some character is always the price paid for growth. Just as the individual comes to physical manhood through growing older and coming closer to the grave.

We hear of the horrors of war and the frightful sufferings of the wounded, the unspeakable anguish of the sisters and mothers and wives left behind. We lament and feel it a pity that man's hand should be turned against man, and countless innocents be made to mourn. But if there is to be a world peopled by human beings worthy even in a small degree of the Divine Spark which is in each of them they must be allowed to work out their own destiny within the limits of the law of God and that working out inevitably involves some sorrows, of which war is one.

Against that cry so often raised by the peace advocates that it is insane and foolish, if not criminal, to say that armies and navies in being, well-prepared, assist to discourage war, one only need offer this thought: The man who knows most of war and its horrors is least eager to raise the horrid specter.

It is your untaught citizen or non-military politician who most strongly cries for the acquittal of his Nation's honor by drawing the blood of his fellows.

There is also another phase of military preparation through the service of men in armies and navies, especially where the service is universal and every man must bear his full share of the burden of preparation which should not be passed by without notice. It is this: Service in the armed forces of one's country, the subordination of personal and selfish interest to the common good and public welfare is of itself one of those acts of deprivation out of which does come growth and advancement. These be a few but by no means all of the rewards of war.

We hold no brief to defend war. Would to God that we could bring ourselves to feel the possibility of success of any plan to do away with war, because while growth has death and decay for its foundation yet useless or wasteful destruction always extracts a higher price than men would be called upon to pay if the ransom were less, but we feel compelled to ask for a fleeting glance at the other side of the shield.

If men were better, if they cared more for their fellows and less for themselves, the opportunities for war and all warrings against each other would decrease in the exact ratio of the increase in unselfishness. We are sure a genuinely unselfish manhood for all the nations of the world would make war impossible and that extravagant waste, the result of the fever of high passion and sordid desires, would not occur.

Yesterday, today and tomorrow we have wars because the spiritual temperature of the men of the world rises through the toxic effects of their own base desires and selfishness. We cannot reduce the temperature or abate the fever until we make individual men better and thus permit them to live unpoisoned lives.

AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM SAILS FOR FRANCE.

THE rifle team which will represent this country at the International Rifle Matches to be held at Biarritz-Bayonne, France, July 19 to 31, sailed from New York, Tuesday, July 2, on the steamship Rotterdam.

The team is composed entirely of expert riflemen from the Ohio National Guard, men whose names are a household word among riflemen in this country. Every man on the team has won important matches at Camp Perry and Sea Girt and the team as a whole is composed of the foremost long range shots in America.

We can only add that should this team lose the match that the opposing teams will at least know that they have been in a shooting competition. This team is going abroad to win, however, and when it has done so we will then have three scalps dangling from our belt, the Argentina, the Olympic and the French; then for the Palma in Canada in September.

The team will also take part in the competitions at Bisley, England, and leave Europe August 12, arriving at Sea Girt in time to compete in the big matches the last of August and first part of September. Verily, it is a great year for shooting in this country.

MORE ABOUT "DESTRUCTIVE EFFICIENCY OF BULLETS."

By W. M. PUGH.

THIS week in "the paper" we find some nice matter from Mr. Loud; and awhile back Mr. Roberts, of "The Green Mountain Boy District," entertained us on this destructive efficiency of projectiles, lead and metal jacket. I had the pleasure of writing Brother Roberts and receiving from him some instructive copy. With this brief explanation, a few more sentences are to be shown, not to argue or to controvert, but rather to get back as it were to the primal germ.

Will the brethren believe me, when I state that a renowned Senator and my own father started this "Something" about forty years ago? Yes, they were cranks, too, and two cranks if you will have it so; then they rustled for an secured a couple of Sharps carbines and did get quite busy one afternoon, in the long ago, on the farmlands of the Senator, to test out these weapons. Two other carbines of like caliber, though different make, entered into the test, and as the time passed by, as did some bullets, likewise, and not through the bull's eye, this same Senator did remark to his partner in the test: "Billy, this Sharps of mine makes *some* hole in that clay bank yonder," and father said: "Yes, so I see." Later on they agreed that only the Sharps carbine tore these ground cavities, not perhaps "deep as a well, nor wide as a church door," but at best rather larger than the guns of other make and like caliber. So for once, at least, we have a record of two old-time cranks agreeing on "dope" right hot out of the barrel.

This same Senator, being of brilliant intellect, said outright, loud in meetin' "Why?" and then the two intellects began by friction of natural verbal exchange, to thresh out the reason and gradually get down to the truth. This factor "Our Senator" defined exactly and briefly in two words: "Spinning Speed." And I am agreeing with the Senator and my father, especially father, who is still rugged and knows a wrinkle or two regarding the virtues of "Strap Oil."

Now just think of this, a bullet speedy in its forward flight, with a



THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM FOR FRANCE.

Standing—left to right:
 Capt. Ernest Miller, Ordnance Department, O. N. G., of Hillsboro, Ohio.
 Maj. Wm. Z. Roll, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, 1st Brigade, O. N. G.,
 Levanna, Ohio.
 Capt. Guy Emerson, Inspector Small Arms Practice, 6th Ohio Infantry, Fre-
 mont, Ohio.
 Capt. Harry Simon, Ordnance Department, O. N. G., Port Clinton, Ohio.
 Capt. W. H. Richard, Inspector Small Arms Practice, 2d Ohio Infantry, Bloom-
 dale, Ohio.

Seated—from left to right:
 Capt. Wm. C. Andrews, Ordnance Department, O. N. G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 First Lieut. Chas. B. Chisholm, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Battalion of
 Engineers, O. N. G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Col. H. G. Catrow, 3rd Ohio Infantry, Team Captain, Dayton, Ohio.
 Lieut.-Col. A. B. Critchfield, Adjutant General of Division, O. N. G., Team
 Adjutant, Shreve, Ohio.
 Capt. Emmett W. Eddy, Inspector Small Arms Practice, 8th Ohio Infantry,
 Shreve, Ohio.

high rate of speed on its axis; this bullet further grooved and with lands from its travel through the rifled bore, receiving therefrom the impressions of its spiral, lands and grooves; said bullet will upon striking tissue; push viciously forward and at the same time its rough surfaces, revolving, gather up much of this tissue and even the small particles of bone, which has disintegrated; and with the revealing of these facts to the imagery of the mind of any one at all versed in forces and flesh, the tremendous power for death in this missile stands out as clearly and reasonably apparent. For

"Be it steel, or be it lead,

Any how, the man is dead."

I hope I don't fall athwart the hause of any of the big ones, when I say boldly that it is my belief with proper choosing of the point of aim; correct pull and a high power .22 rifle of about "The Imp" class a grizzly may be sent down and out for the count and more than likely to stay down. Now, mind you, at grizzly distance only; say 40 yards; that is, if the shooter has his nervine handy, and keeps face to the front and don't "To the rear march."

Now, please don't all speak at once.

Here's something else to think about; something along the same line and brought up by a medical student friend of mine, rather good on anatomy and something of a hunter. It's something along this line of thought that he points to.

In an animal as in man, are found systems of "Nerve Ganglia" which terminate in bunches near the surface, each bunch being called a plexus, with some few larger defining syllables thereafter.

At these termini points with the big words, there do be situated arteries. And now think quick; first locate by study of anatomy where these plexuses are in the different dangerous species; then when after them point the trusty grooved barrel at "the spot" and pull right and there you are, at least theoretically. With an animal knocked out and at the same time bleeding well, for mark you the bullet does for the moment paralyze the nerve forces if it strikes the plexus and having so struck, does most certainly cut into the arterial circulation, causing likely fatal shock and bleeding together; events likely to upset anything up to, and perchance including, rogue elephants.

Sounds simple; however, lets have the reports of a few more doctors before making a final decision; in the meantime not neglecting to find and use some of those free libraries, so lavishly donated to us in recent years, by "The Laird, of Skibo Castle" in the getting and reading of Gray or other equally distinguished authors on anatomy.

It's hard to think of the forms being closed on this copy, without allowing a line or two concerning "Bolt and Lever Operation" and having maybe slipped in under the tent, how about this idea? A point demonstrated, if conceded, is that the lever works fast. Likewise, lots of us bolt people have discovered a great point of preference in the bolt, because it loads quick, by the clip, and so without objections of tubular magazine; which leaves one other point the bolt has; cleaning from breech, with ready access to the mechanism. Query. Why not have a lever action rifle made by one or more of the standard firms, slightly changed, to do away with tubular magazine; load with clip, and a simple mechanism, quickly gotten at and promptly cleanable? Having asked the hypothetical question, another line or two says, that it is likely the Winchester folks could slightly alter the famous '86 action, to conform to the specifications stated, giving us lever speed and strength, clip loading, and a little further change in mechanism to include simplicity in dismounting and cleaning. Such a rifle by them, bored for .22 Hi-Power, .30 Springfield-'06, and maybe .25 Niedner Hi-power, would, when once on the market, keep the boys quiet for at least a few days, don't you think?

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

BY A. D. HANKS, MORROW, LA.

THE gentleman from California is not without sympathizers when he mourns over the lack of mental avordupois among American sportsmen.

His comment upon the ignorance and total emptiness of the articles in our sporting periodicals was one of the seed that fell not by the wayside but in good soil where it shall spring forth and bear fruit most abundantly.

It is wonderful indeed to consider what a little seed of thought can do when fed upon the rich soil of American knowledge and fanned by the widely-known California atmosphere.

Of course we Americans as a class are gone down in the dry rot of antiquated fire-arms and ammunition of ante medieval types.

An American wouldn't know an up-to-date fire-arm if he met it in A. D. 2000.

According to our own Standard Encyclopedia of Human Knowledge America is a land inhabited by a generation of the lovers of darkness and old-fashioned shooting irons—the subject matter of their debates runs in grooves of black powder and one-sided ideas in models 1886 to 1893. Not so in England! Over there almost any one you meet

is a post graduate in such subjects as rector analysis and any small boy knows that you can sit in a morris chair and write an article showing conclusively that beyond two or three hundred yards a .22 Hi Power Savage is *impotent*. There ought to be some way to vent our pent-up feelings on such matters as this.

There is not time to answer anything from abroad because we are all engaged in a five-year discussion over whether a rifle ought to work like a well pump or a windmill fitted with lead, lap and valvular motion.

The Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN has inserted a little foot-note beneath the last agony of this disease which ought to reassure the reading public. There were a goodly number already beginning to breathe comfortably when a gentleman decided that if he remained silent it might be construed by the natural enemies of old scrap iron in the light of a concession to something or other and to strangle in its cradle any such foolish notion he has called for another gentleman in the distress to either disentangle himself or go hobbled for life amid the defamations of the entire remaining remnant of gooks.

We have all bothered ourselves too much over this deep and vital question—I (not over three months ago) wrote to one of the leading producers of ballistic monstrosities and requested them to tell me why in blanky blank didn't they overhaul their machinery and give us a sample of what an intelligent (?) manufacturer over here could do to open the eyes of the more (?) advanced junk shops over yonder. Can't quote the reply—might cause someone to shed tears; but the main reason they hadn't done so was because they had discovered a deep-seated prejudice against any rash acts among their patients.

We are in too much of a hurry—speed mad. Why should I, a member of America's society for the consumption of gun powder, wish to shoot a rifle faster than two people could aim it?

Mr. Edward C. Crossman thought that it was rather unfortunate that Mr. Newitt used the figure 10 for the figure 8 in his lecture on bullet behavior. Mr. Crossman was perfectly correct in fearing that some one might use that 10 and hit a few inches too high—very well.

In introducing Sir Charles Ross' time of flight formula for reckoning mid range trajectory heights, Mr. Crossman becomes a victim of the same travesty of fate, for he says that the time of flight of Springfield bullet going 500 yards is .709 MINUTE. He then figures some and shows how this would give a 2.0110 feet height of bullet at midrange.

.709 minute is exactly 42.54 seconds, which, according to my knowledge of the laws of gravitation, would indicate a height of about 7274.79 FEET!

I do not think Mr. Crossman could be serious in asking us to consider 7274.79 feet as a serious answer to the question. In fact, I suggest that the word *second* be substituted in place of "minute." By the formula $S=1-2 Gt^2$ in which S means distance we can accurately compute the height from which a body falls, knowing the duration of time elapsing during its fall. This formula shows that a body requiring 21.27 seconds to fall has traveled 7274.74 feet.

I use the sum of 21.27 seconds as the time because 42.54 seconds is the time of *rise* and *fall*. 1-2 of this is the correct basis.

Therefore to find the midrange height of a bullet by the formula I use ($S=1-2 Gt^2$) we must use only 1-2 the time of flight or the result will be too much by 100%.

I do not claim anything in regard to the formula used by Mr. Crossman in his illustration. I prefer the other; for my formula (not originated by me; but the one I use) shows that an object in flight 42.54 seconds has fallen 7274.74 feet, provided the object be a bullet. The method used by Mr. Crossman would work out $2 \times 42.54 = 85.08$; squared = 7238.6064 ft. the formula would appear to $S=2t^2$.

We hope that by this time Mr. Newitt has had it sufficiently pointed out that the No. 48 Lyman Micrometer Sight for U. S. Springfield has abundant provision for adjustment to lateral zero.

We are glad that the Editor of this paper has put a quietus on the Lever vs. Bolt Question so far as ARMS AND THE MAN is concerned.

This foolish controversy has raged for several years in a periodical or two and has been sufficient in all things to make the American sporting world the laughing stock of Europe and England and any other country where men know the value of time and seriousness.

All sorts of foreign matter has been injected into the discussion.

Bitter vituperation, charges and counter charges, allegations of falsehood, accusation against character, mentality, veracity and manners. Almost we stop to wonder why religion and ethics has not been dragged in.

Thank God ARMS AND THE MAN is not to give place to any further discussion of this detestable subject.

It is a thing *impossible*, to avoid thinking that several of America's supposed greatest fire-arm authorities have indulged in this monstrous debate to such an extent that several of them have for reasons been barred from the columns of the publications that have seen fit to lend themselves for the time being to the ridicule of the editorial world.

It appears that we are come to the conclusion that nothing is wholly bad; for in spite of Mr. Newitt's declarations regarding the antiquity of American fire arms and ammunition he has furnished us with valuable comments on the value of the negative angle system of aim.

It will not enable us to hit antelopes two out of three at 1,500 yards or centralize a half-acre space within the circumference of a 36" bull's-eye 1,760 yards distant; nevertheless when Mr. E. C. C. says "You'll agree that in open country shooting it would be considerably easier to hold 8 or 9 inches low at a half-way beast with 350-yard sighting, than to hold 16 inches high at the 350-yard animal with the rifle sighted for 200 yards," it is nothing less than a declaration that at least part of Mr. Newitt's pet angle theory is O. K.

Amen! We all wish we could all agree—if we don't it is a sure sign we are not all peace advocates.

The crystallized transfiguration of a modern interpretation of *Why the lion should lay down with a lamb* would be to see Mr. Crossman hunting elephants with a .38 caliber Model 1873 Winchester and Mr. Charles Newton shooting his first fast second shot at a disappearing woodchuck with a .280 caliber Ross.

ALVA DAVIS HANKS,
Lock Box No. 1, Morrow, La.

THE MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN KETTLE.

Interesting from beginning to end, full of life and the flavor of the salt seas, excellently written and containing characters that the reader thoroughly enjoys—such is *The Marriage of Captain Kettle*, the latest novel from that well-known romancer of the seas, Cutcliffe Hayne. Kettle himself is, of course, the central figure of the story, and the entire action revolves about him. He dominates every page, and one is sure to find him a delightful man, somehow all the nicer because he is small.

Given a ship in mid-ocean, the chief engineer discovered insane, the coal so underestimated that there is scarcely half a ton in the bunkers, and the vessel lying far off the beaten path where it may not be discovered for months, and you have the locale and situation of the first chapter. Owen Kettle, at that time only a first mate, is vigorously introduced, and in less than fifty words the author gives us a definite picture of him which never changes throughout the entire book.

Kettle gets into action at once. He puts to sea in an open boat, hoping somewhere to pick up a ship which will offer relief. He does find a ship—a German merchantman, and when the relief sought is not forthcoming, Kettle and his handful of men board her, and by the exercise of his dominant will and forceful personality, assumes command, takes the merchantman to where his own disabled ship rides at anchor, and supplies his coal deficiency from the bunkers of the unwilling German. Incidentally a girl of high rank is introduced into this chapter, and, attracted by the strength and courage of Kettle, falls in love with him.

The book is by Cutcliffe Hayne, author of *Adventures of Captain Kettle*, *McTodd*, etc. Illustrated by J. W. Robson, \$1.25 net. The Bobbs Merrill Company, Indianapolis, and is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN.

POOR TOMMY.

A garrison order has been issued in Dublin requiring sentries to salute, inter alia, all closed motor-cars, all open cars containing officers or gentlemen bearing the appearance of officers, and any one in plain clothes having the appearance of an officer. It is not surprising to hear that in the case of sentries posted at busy spots like the Bank of Ireland the effect of this ridiculous edict has been to keep the men preventing arms practically all the time they are on duty. *The Evening Herald* published a few days ago an humorous illustrated article, in which it was calculated that every sentry saluted not less than seventy-five times per hour. Needless to say, the most unlikely of Dublin's citizens have found themselves received with "military honors" while going about their daily business; and it must be peculiarly gratifying to the commissioned ranks of the Army to know that nearly all the clerks of the Bank of Ireland, the porter arriving in a taxi with two bags, and even the *Herald* reporter, have been credited by poor "Tommy" in his anxiety to do his duty with "having the appearance of officers."—*London Truth*.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Naval Militia Exercises.

The Navy Department has completed plans for the rendezvous of the Naval Militia of the various states during the summer.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut organizations at Provincetown, Mass., July 8 to 15, U. S. Ships *Chester*, *Chicago*, *Rhode Island*, *Aileen*, *Machias*.

New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, and North Carolina organizations at Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, July 15 to 22; Iowa, *Marietta*, *El Freda*, *Ozark*.

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota organizations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, August 12 to 19; U. S. Ships *Hawk*, *Wolverine*, *Dorothea*, *Essex*, *Don Juan D'Austria*, *Yantic*, *Dubuque*, *Gopher*.

The Maryland organization and the Philadelphia divisions of the Pennsylvania organization will make independent cruise on the U. S. S. *Iowa* June 30 to July 10.

The U. S. S. *Iowa* makes second cruise with the first and second battalions New York Naval Militia July 12 to 21, participating in rendezvous at Tangier Sound.

Correspondence School in Wisconsin.

The correspondence school conducted at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, on May 29 under the direction of Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Infantry, U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor, was most successful and productive of good results.

Col. Orlando Holway, 3rd Infantry, finished number one in the senior class. In the junior class 1st Lieut. D. L. Remington, 3rd Infantry, finished in the initial place.

The State rifle competitions for 1912 will be held at the Wisconsin State Military Reservation at Sparta from August 19 to 24. Colonel R. B. McCoy, I. S. A. P., is the commanding officer.

Encampment in Pennsylvania.

A division of the Pennsylvania National Guard under the command of Maj. Gen. C. B. Dougherty will encamp at Gettysburg, Adams County, from July 22 to 31, inclusive, and will be known as Camp Edwin S. Stuart.

The staff of the commanding general will be as follows: Chief of Staff—Maj. Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th U. S. Inf. Adjutant General—Lieut. Col. William Sharpe. Inspector—Lieut. Col. John P. Penney. Judge Advocate—Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Elliott. Chief Quartermaster—Lieut. Col. Frank M. Vandling. Chief Commissary—Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Anshutz. Chief Surgeon—Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Stayer. Ordnance Officer—Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Jeffries. Inspector Small Arms Practice—Major Blaine Aiken. Aides—Major David J. Davis and Major Edmund N. Carpenter.

SCORES OF ENGLISH TEAM SMALL BORE TEAM.

The official scores of the English Small Bore Team have just been received from the Secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, Col. H. S. Winter, and the cabled total of 24,548 is confirmed. The Dewar trophy goes back to England for a temporary sojourn in that country, for mind you we will bring it back next year. We simply have got to keep that trophy here.

Our British cousins beat us this year, beat us badly, and we congratulate them for doing it. They had to shoot like all possessed to win on our past performance, but we fell down miserably and the match was theirs by 310 points.

RECORDS OF THE ENGLISH TEAM.

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Name, and Score. Lists 50 team members and a total score of 24,548.



Climb the American Alps

☐Climb some of the *American Sky-scrapers*, such as Mount Rainier-Tacoma 14,363 feet high; Mount Adams 12,470 feet; Mount Hood 11,225 feet; Mount Baker 10,827 feet. These are glacial peaks to test your hardihood—sport for the true sportsman—an experience every red-blooded American owes himself.

☐See America *now*—get acquainted with your own country in all the fullness of its grandeur and sublimity. See

Yellowstone Park, Puget Sound and the Pacific Northwest

☐There are mountains in Yellowstone Park over 10,000 feet high. There is fine fishing, too, and some of the grandest scenery on the globe.

☐Low fares all summer to the Park and the Coast. Special reductions on account of Conventions and important events.

☐Several daily through electric-lighted transcontinental trains, including two from Chicago (one via Milwaukee). Route of the "Great Big Baked Potato."

☐Send 6 cents for "Through Wonderland"—the handsomest book on the Park ever published. Illustrated booklets "Summer Trips" and "Land of Geysers" free.



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The Most Talked of Gun in America

THE New .22 Savage Hi Power drives its little 70 grain bullet over half a mile (2,800 feet per second). The bullet will expand when penetrating a palm leaf, yet it will smash through one-half inch chilled steel boiler plate like paper.

Its marvelous velocity (100 feet per second higher than the new U. S. Springfield) cuts the trajectory in half, doubles accurate range, and on large game its shocking and killing power actually exceeds that of the 30/30 bullet.

Think of 23 consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards. Think of knocking down deader than herring "animals as large as bear and even more tenacious of life." Think of recoil scarcely greater than an ordinary .22 target rifle. E. C. Crossman, America's greatest firearms authority, calls the Savage .22 Hi Power rifle "The Imp," "the biggest little gun in the world." Weight, only 6 pounds.

And yet this gun is safe to use in settled districts.

The .22 Savage Hi Power cartridge was developed by Mr. Chas. Newton, pioneer developer of small bore high speed rifles and cartridges of high concentration.

Furnished in Model 1899 Featherweight Takedown style only, hammerless, six shot, six pounds, 20" high pressure smokeless steel barrel. Write for particulars. Savage Arms Co., 496 Savage Ave., Utica, N. Y.

The New .22 SAVAGE High Power

RIFLE, REVOLVER and PISTOL

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

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

Aug. 19-24, Annual Meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association, Meeting at Wakefield, Mass.

Aug. 24-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.

GOSSIP.

By "AL BLANCO."

Three cheers for the American rifle team, revolver team, shotgun team and every bloomin' American in Sweden. Let the eagle scream.

Tom Davis, of the Red W. Outfit, was in to see us the other day. Tom looks too young to be a 32nd degree Mason but he is that just the same.

Sufferin' snakes and jumping grasshoppers, but that boy Lane is sure some wizard with the pistol and revolver. In the duelling contest at the Olympic games last Saturday he cleaned up the whole aggregation of shots from everywhere and won the honors with a score of 287. Palen, of Sweden, was second with 286; Vouholst, Sweden, third, 284, and John Dietz, the famous, original and only "Meester" Dietz, fourth, 282. Boys, the Lane-Dietz combination is a hard one to beat and if any one tops them they will know they have been in a shooting match.

We recently found the following rifle club rules in the *Rifleman*, an English shooting publication. Read them, they are funny:

1. When you arrive on the range, insist on being placed in the next squad. Other members can wait.
2. Do not look at the club notice board; the Secretary and members of Committee enjoy being annoyed with unnecessary questions.
3. Do not buy a telescope, cleaning rod, patches, oil, etc.; it is cheaper to borrow these.
4. If you do not succeed in borrowing a telescope, ask some other member who has one, to spot your shots. It is no trouble to him, he enjoys laying down his rifle and changing his position to oblige others.
5. Be sure to keep up a running comment on your own shooting, everyone is interested in you, and it helps to steady their nerves.
6. If you use a club rifle leave it for the next member using it to clean. It not only improves the rifle, but does not soil your own hands.
7. On a wet day be sure to walk all over the mats, it will save others having to lie on the ground to dirty their clothes.
8. When you have finished shooting, leave your discharged cartridges on the mound, they are so comfortable, other members enjoy lying on them.
9. If you have finished firing before others in your squad, get up immediately and walk about, it won't annoy your neighbor, even if you touch him, and it will show your friends how quick you can shoot.
10. Always challenge your score. The statistical officer is not infallible, you are.
11. If competitions, etc., arranged do not suit you, raise an objection, others support the club solely for your welfare.
12. Never congratulate a member on winning a prize, it encourages him.
13. If you do not win a prize, there is something wrong; resign, or kick up a row.
14. If your ideas are not carried out, grumble, it makes you so popular.
15. The fact of your not being selected on the team means they will lose the match.
16. If your score is not a good one, there must be something wrong with either your rifle, your sights, or ammunition, you are all right yourself.
17. If you get a wide shot, swear someone has fired a shot on your target but if someone fires a shot on your bull, say nothing, this is the essence of sport.
18. If you can cut out the carton with your first few shots, put the rest in the stop-butt, it will count a possible, if no one else is looking.
19. As soon as you have finished shooting, go home, as you may have to assist in gathering in the mats, flags, etc.



The accompanying 9 shot target was made by T. Wm. Hewitt, of Weyanoke, Va., on May 17, with a .22 automatic rifle at 25 yards, in 8 seconds from the prone position, muzzle rest; Maxim Silencer and 5 power special in head Stevens telescope.

THERE SHOULD BE



at least five 30 caliber Maxim Silencers in every National Guard Company and on every rifle range. Remember there are a **great many rookie privates** who never saw a Springfield until they joined the National Guard, and the report for the first time sounds like the discharge of a sixteen inch coast defense gun, the recoil like **the kick from a mule**. No wonder Company Commanders can't get their men out. Naturally the figure of merit will suffer. Placing a silencer on the Springfield does away with all these petty annoyances.

Company Commanders

should ask their Adjutant General to supply them with at least five silencers of the model 15. These can be obtained on requisition under 1661. Address,

The Maxim Silent Firearms Co.
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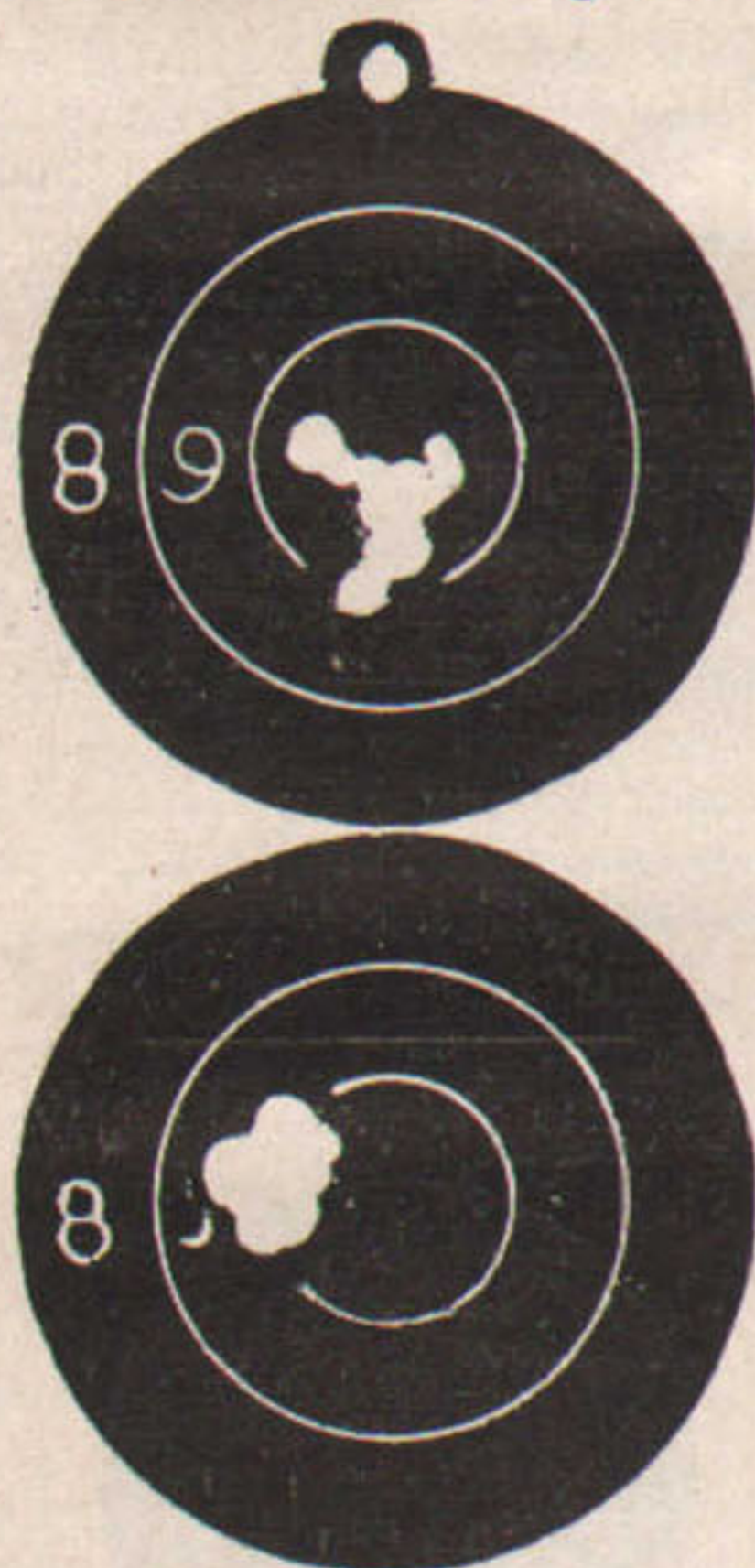
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WORK WILL DO IT

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WILMINGTON, DEL.

The two targets reproduced herewith were made by Messrs. Johnson and C. K. Seely, of the Technical Rifle Club, Springfield, Mass., using the Stevens No. 414 Armory Model rifle, which has grown so popular with miniature rifle clubs. The shooting was done at 50

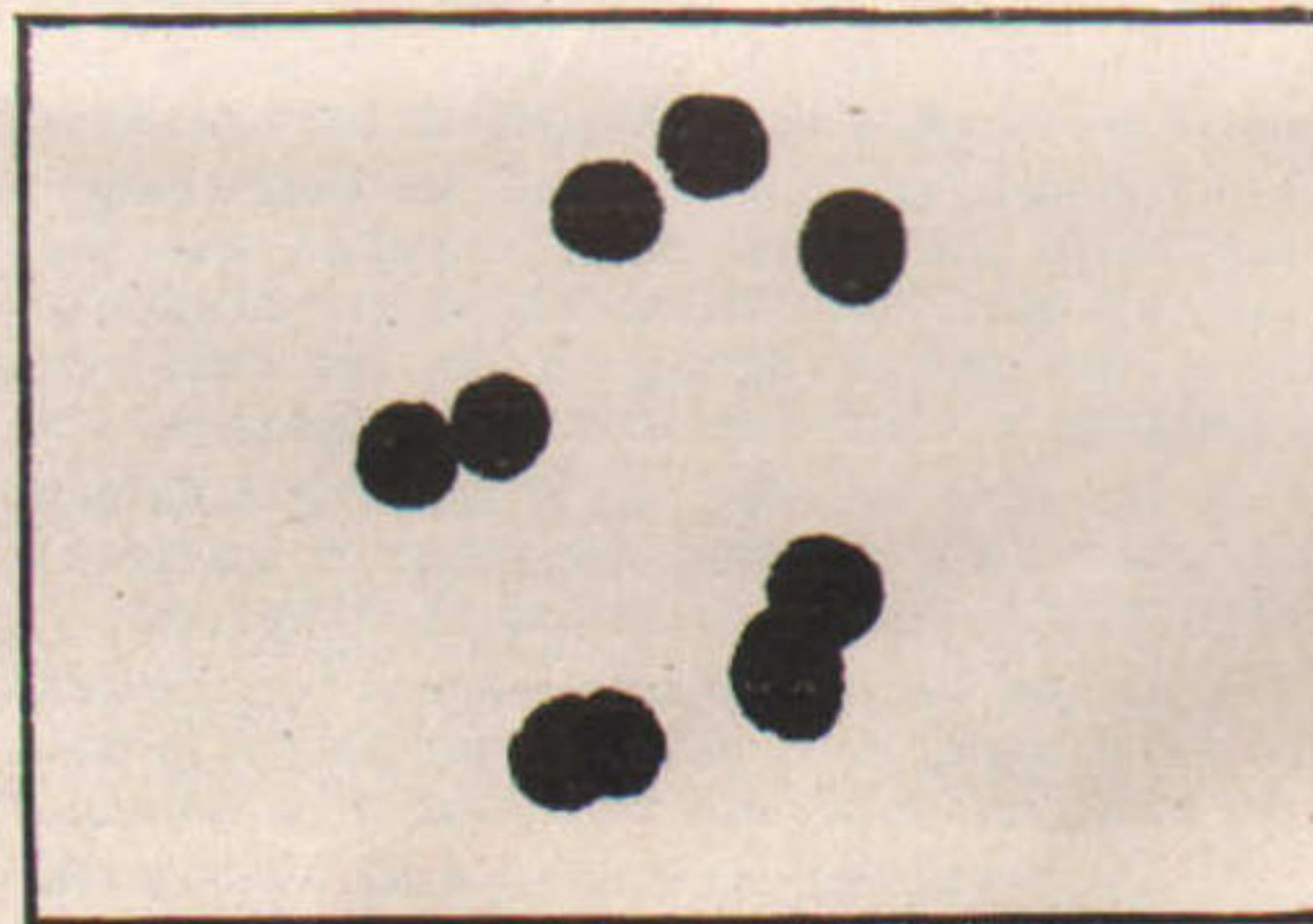


feet and outside of the one "wild" shot we have not seen better for the standing position.

A Very Fine Pistol Group at 50 Yards.

The illustration of the group which accompanies this was made by H. M. Pope at 50 yards with a .22 pistol barrel made by himself, for Mr. James E. Gorman.

It is an especially fine group with the pistol and is considered excellent, even if shot with the rifle at that distance. The ammunition used was Peters long rifle cartridges. The fine grouping speaks well for the ammunition and the barrel.



DEAR AL BLANCO:

At our regular Monday night shoot many new faces were present and we certainly welcome the new material. It speaks well for the interest taken in the shooting game, for few clubs even pretend to keep up indoor shooting during the hot weather.

The shooting was confined to offhand 25-yard rifle practice and a few revolver scores at 20 yards.

We are indeed gratified at the showing made by our aggregation in the International Small Bore Match, and it is further gratifying inasmuch as the barrels used were also made in Cleveland by our teammate, W. C. Andrews, who was tied for first place in this match two years ago. Fry, Semon and Foster also

shot in that match and all agree that their scores were made easier without the scopes than with, which adds another argument to the "any sight" interclub proposition.

It is also interesting to note that every man on our Cleveland team is, or has been, a military shooter.

We anticipate a good attendance at our Annual N. R. A. Shoot on July 4 and sincerely hope every man will turn out equipped for business.

Indoor scores were as follows:

M. M. Foster... 85	G. W. Eason... 72 74
G. L. Hale... 84	F. R. Sallot... 58 74
E. E. Tindall... 81 83	T. L. McKeown 65 76
B. Burwell... 80 72	Otto Schmidt... 61 67
J. Humphrey... 66 80	J. W. Chapman 56
W. Woodworth 78 76	J. Wilson... 48
H. P. Van Artsdalen ... 77	

REVOLVER.

M. M. Foster... 77 84	G. L. Hale... 65 77
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Geo. L. Hale, Secretary.

It might have been the Democratic convention or the two games of baseball for one admission but only four members of the Baltimore Revolver Association showed up at the Fort McHenry Range Saturday afternoon. The sixteen-mile breeze that kicked up a few white caps in the Patapsco River seemed to be appreciated more by the Army mules that were grazing on the slope near the range than by the shooters, as it kept the flies off the former and made the latter decidedly wobbly. President Wilmer set a good example by coming down early and staying until it was too dark to shoot any longer. Major Fort also came early but positively refused to shoot. The members are very much concerned about the Major, which is not a bit like him.

Peters SHELLS

WIN A GREAT VICTORY AT THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE 18 to 21

Preliminary Handicap

Won by Wm. S. Hoon, 94x100 and 18x20 in shoot off.

Prof. Doubles Championship

J. S. Day and Walter Huff tied for 1st, 84x50 pairs

Grand American Handicap

C. A. Young made High Professional Score, 95x100 from 22 yds.

Amateur Championship

Wm. S. Hoon tied for first place, 192x200

Amateur Doubles Championship

Harry W. Kahler 2nd, 88x50 pairs

High Amateur Average

ALL SINGLE TARGETS—W. S. Hoon, 380 ex 400

A fitting climax to a wonderful succession of winnings. The superior quality of "Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells absolutely proven

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The following scores were made:
 Mullikin ----- 80 84 82 84 89—419
 Wilmer ----- 76 79 77 86 80—398
 Harker ----- 73 79 81 80 82—395

The Big New England Shoot.

The New England Military Rifle Association has in press the official announcement of its 8th annual tournament to be held at its finely equipped range at Wakefield during the week beginning August 26. With its unrivalled range facilities and its membership covering the six New England states, its annual tournaments have come to be acknowledged an important factor in the encouragement and practical development of marksmanship interest.

And the association aims to make this year's meet the largest and most interesting that it has ever held.

With this end in view sundry vital changes have been determined upon that will, it is believed, overcome objections developed by experience, and several distinct additions to the program of events have been decided upon that will make the meet a memorable one in military annals by creating a wider-horizoned interest in marksmanship competition.

The stellar feature in the added attractions of the 8th annual tournament will be a competition for an All-America trophy, valued at \$1,000, that has been made possible through the generosity of Col. Charles Hayden, Paymaster General, M. V. M. Col. Hayden's loyal co-operation has been evidenced annually since the association was organized by the donation of a trophy for a 200-yard competition, and this magnificent addition to his other gifts proves him to be a lover of the sport and a believer in the American marksman.

The fact that the government will not hold a National tournament this year gives to this All-America competition an added interest. The match will be open to teams of 8 men from the government service, the National Guard of any state, and any country in the Western hemisphere. It will comprise shooting from a prone position at 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. Already there are assurances of entries from Canada, all of the N. E. states, Texas, and New Jersey. Military authorities at Washington, and those of Pennsylvania and New York, and of Argentina are at present considering the proposition.

Another innovation of the coming meet will be a small bore .22 caliber competition for teams of five men shooting from a standing position at 25 yards, and prone at 50 yards.

For this match, which is absolutely new in tournament history, a \$500 trophy will be offered. It will be open to teams from any military company, rifle club, college or high school in the United States.

The management has not been satisfied with the past policy of re-entry matches, and the dissatisfaction has been shared by marksmen quite generally. At the competition Committee meeting May 9, it was voted to abolish all re-entry matches and make each of the individual matches a squadded match. It was also decided to adopt for the Interstate trophy match the rule of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, viz.: "Slow fire at 600 and 1,000 yds. surprise fire at 200 yds. and one skirmish run." Charles W. Abbot, Jr., president of the N. F. Military Rifle Association, and Adjutant General of Rhode Island, has offered a trophy for the surprise match.

Adjutant General Pearson, M. V. M., has intimated to the management his intention to authorize a service competition, similar to that of last year, to include a hike and target work, during tournament week. The interest already manifested throughout New England and more remote points has greatly encouraged the management, and is foundation for the belief that the Annual Tournament of 1912 bids fair to excel any of its predecessors.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

Our first indoor shoot at our new range at Central Armory was well attended, and plans laid for the organization of a pistol team as well as an indoor and outdoor rifle team.

Our annual N. R. A. Medal Match will be shot on our outdoor range July 4.

M. M. Foster, after laying aside revolver for two years, fired two strings with his 6 1-2-inch military reproductions of which it

NEW BOOKS

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24th U. S. Infantry

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Which treats of the important subject of field service in a practical, exhaustive and concrete way. Price \$1.25 postpaid.

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Which handles the subjects named in a simple, common-sense, business-like and interesting manner. Price \$1.50 postpaid.

SALES AGENTS

The U. S. Infantry Association, Washington, D. C.; The U. S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Arms and The Man, Washington, D. C.; The Post Exchange, Fort Wm. McKinley, P. I.

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is very rare indeed that such scores are shot with no preliminary practice and before the season of 1912-13 is over Martin ought to be stepping some.

OFFHAND SCORES—RIFLE.

Foster	92
Halte	85
Tindall	81
Van Artsdalen	71
McKeown	68
Walker	66
Woodworth	63
Humphrey	60
Chapman	54

20-YD.—REVOLVER.

Foster	84	88
Hale	63	65
Brouse	52	

GEO. L. HALE, Secy.

Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.

In the words of the renowned Perry, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Four schooners and one buttermilk, as later events proved. On Saturday afternoon, July 29, the 5-man team representing the Butler Rifle and Pistol Club, journeyed to the Fort Pitt range with a can hidden in the recesses of the war bag, the intention being to hang the said can on the local aggregation.

Last season we took a little jaunt up to Butler and they put it on to us to the tune of 20 points, incidentally shattering divers state records, etc. Today, after the last shot had echoed down the range, found Butler 19 points down, so the can was not produced. In fact, we have no evidence that it was on hand, but believe it could have been produced if required.

We were glad to balance up for last year, as we have a very wholesome respect for the Butler crowd, composed, as it is, of veteran shots, mostly members or ex-members of regimental or state teams. We can also certify to the good fellowship of the members, and that they can accept defeat as gracefully as is their modesty when victorious.

The match also had a touch of the international when the "Northern Lights" Capt. S. A. S. Hammar, representing Butler, and Sweden, was paired with H. G. Olson, of Fort Pitt and Norway. "Big Six" Olson this year proved a little the better, topping the genial captain one point.

The shooting conditions during the match were very poor, the heavy atmosphere causing the smoke and haze to hang low over the range. When the match was called about 3:30 the bull on the 600-yard target could hardly be distinguished, so the match was started at 200,

which accounts for both teams shooting below their average at this range. Later in the afternoon the light improved somewhat but the 600-yard scores under the adverse conditions were very high.

At the conclusion of the match the teams were entertained at dinner at the Seventh Ave. Hotel, where Mr. Beal was induced to act as temporary chairman. He thereupon uncorked on us such a flow of oratory that we suspect that it had been accumulating in his system for quite some time. Mr. Olson also made a neat little address that was conspicuous for its brevity.

Capt. Hammar made a little break in his address by suggesting that we add a pistol course to our future matches, but later withdrew the same when we had explained how good we were with the shot gun.

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB.

	200.	600.
H. G. Olson	42	49-91
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	44	46-90
P. Paulson	45	45-90
T. C. Beal	42	46-88
G. H. Stewart	39	45-84
	212	231 443

BUTLER RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB.

	200.	600.
Capt. S. A. S. Hammar	41	49-90
Capt. J. L. Barton	41	48-89
Sergt. R. M. Williams	39	44-83
Theo. Gubler	39	43-82
Lieut. O. B. Holt	39	41-80
	199	225 424

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.

Bad weather conditions consisting of light showers part of the day, eight organizations from the San Francisco bay cities held their regular monthly medal and bullseye shoots at Shell Mound Park on June 23. The Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen annual Eagle shoot had a very large attendance. Geo. Hetzel shot the last piece from the eagle and was proclaimed King of the year 1912.

Ed. M. Stehn made the best center in the bullseye shoot of the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club.

Otto A. Bremer made 225 in 10 shots at 200 yards, German Ring Target in the re-entry matches of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. R. Mills was the star performer on the Pistol range, having made 95 out of 100 in 10 shots, 50 yards Standard American target. Eugene Hoffmann won first place in

the bullseye shoot of the Germania Schuetzen Club.

The Swiss Rifle Club had a large turnout and good scores were the result. John Frei made the best 10-shot scores, 223 and 222. A. Hueguenin captured the first prize in the bullseye shoot.

Capt. Oscar Rosberg won first place in the competition of the Red Men Schuetzen Co., a 10-shot total of 215. He was also the winner of a 50-shot private match between D. Schwormstede and S. Schierbaum.


Otto Bremer with a score of 222 in 10 shots had the best total in the S. F. Schuetzen verein.

C. Meyer made a score of 46 out of a possible 50 in 10 shots on the Military A target and won first place in the monthly medal shoot of the veterans N. G. C. F. Poulter secured the first place in the revolver competition at 50 yards Military A target. He made 49 in 10 shots out of a possible 50.

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Bardou & Son Spy Glass	18.00
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Motty Rifle Paste, for removing nickle fouling; price per jar50
Rear Sight Covers75
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Vernier Micrometer, for adjusting sight	2.75
Ideal Micrometer, for adjusting sight	1.50
Shooting Case, "The Olympic"	13.50
Shooting Case, "Camp Perry"	9.00
Ball Bearing Brass Cleaning Rod	1.00 and 1.25
Brass Wire Brush for same10
Rifle Rest, to hold gun off ground when firing25
Suggestions to Military Riflemen, by Lieut. Whelen	1.00
Little Wonder Telescope	3.00
Tripods, to hold telescope off ground, per pair	1.75, 2.00, 2.25
J. A. R. Elliott Ear Protectors	1.00
Riflemen's Favorite Sight Black25
Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer, in Russet Leather Case	7.50
Micrometer Calipers, for Calibrating a Rifle	4.50
Canvas Case, to fit New Springfield Rifle	1.00 and 1.75
Locking Front Sight Cover	1.50
Military Special Wrist Watch	3.50
30 Cal. Wood Cleaning Rods (British)	1.25
38 Cal. Wood Cleaning Revolver Rods (British)50
The P. J. Cleaning Rods75
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Barrel Gauge	2.00
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Bull's-Eye Score Book50
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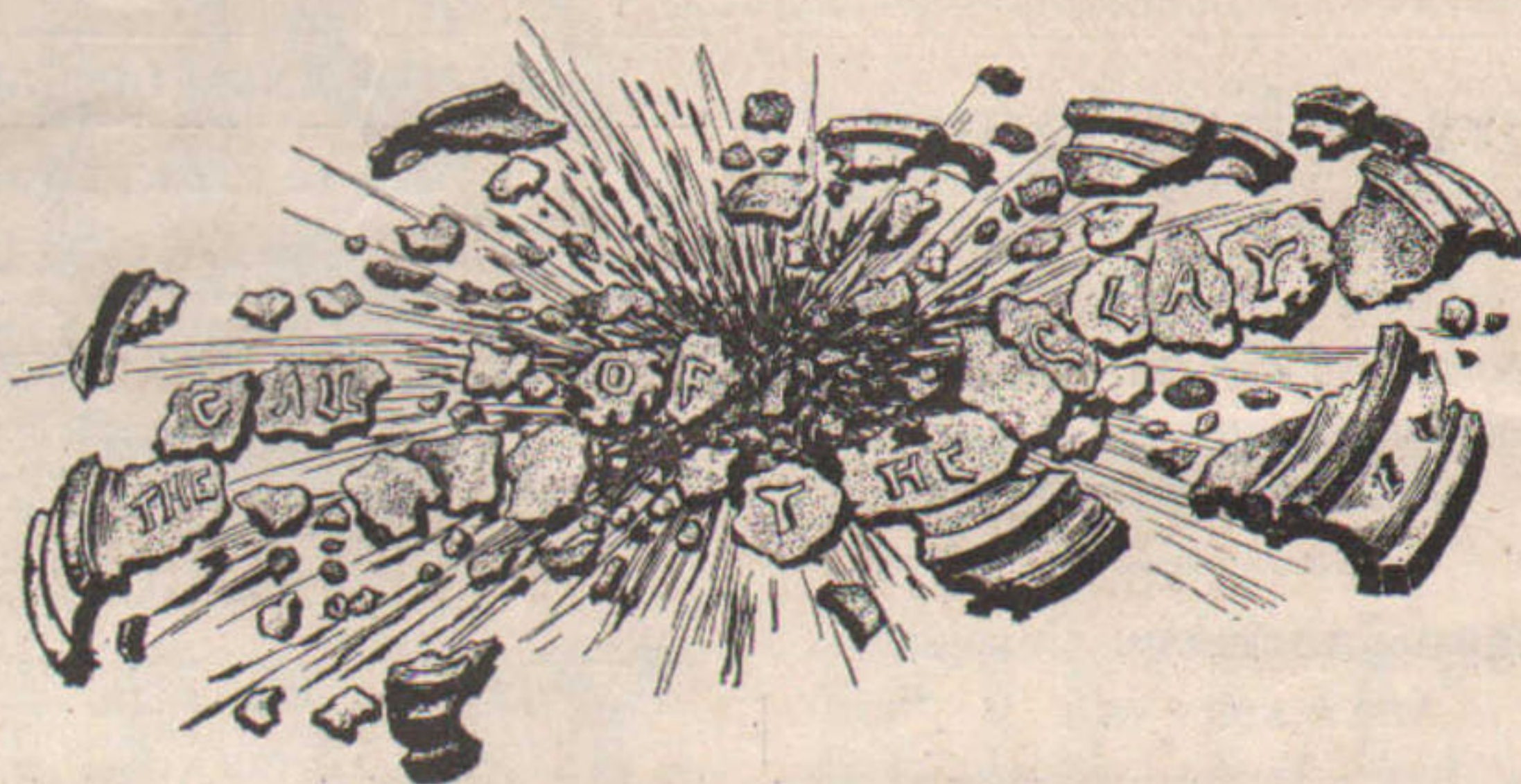
A Clean Up In The "Show Me" State.

At the recent tournament of the Missouri State Rifle Association, U. S. ammunition won first place in rifle events No. 2, 3, 6 and 7.

In the rapid skirmish and slow firing contest, C. C. Crossman won first place, using U. S. Ammunition.

In the revolver contest, W. C. Ayer, shooting U. S. ammunition, won first place in events A, B, C, and F, while C. C. Crossman won event D.

The aggregate revolver matches were won by W. C. Ayer shooting U. S. ammunition.



FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

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.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

Following are the scores made by the Analostan Gun Club members on June 29. Dr. A. B. Stine and Phil Steubener tied for high in the singles, each scoring 92 out of 100, and W. E. Ford and Walter Ferguson tied in the doubles, on 20 out of 24. Steubener only missed two out of his first fifty, while Stine scored 49 out of his last 50, running 45 straight.

	Shot at.	Broke.	Doubles. 12 Pair.
Stine	100	92	--
Steubener	100	92	--
Ford	100	89	20
Peck, Geo. W. Jr.	100	88	--
Parsons	100	87	14
Ferguson	100	84	20
Huseman	100	80	16
Peck, Gerald	100	41	--
Sharpe	100	26	--
Emmons	80	44	--
Green	65	53	--
Barnes	50	42	--
Bohnke	50	39	--
Kirk	50	39	--
Luttrell	50	35	--
Monroe	50	33	--
Taylor, M.	30	25	14
Wagner	30	19	--
Wilson, C. S.	30	21	--
Orrison	25	22	--

MILES TAYLOR, Secy.

On June 24, on the second day of the Blue Wing Gun Club Tournament, St. Louis, Mo., Mr. W. E. Grubb, of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., was second high professional with a score of 146 out of 150.

We are advised by the Interstate Association that 150,500 targets were trapped at the big Grand American Handicap, held at Springfield last week.

The Amateur Championship of the State of Vermont was won at Barre, Vt., June 18-19 by Mr. W. B. Springer, of Northfield, Vt., score 92 out of 100. In this tournament W. B. Darton won second professional average 297 out of 300 and high general average on the second day with 143 out of 150. Messrs. Springer and Darton both shot Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. Neaf Apgar, using Peters "Steel where steel belongs" shells, won second professional average at Newmanstown, Pa., June 22, 146 out of 150.

At the Pine Bluff tournament June 12-13, first, second and third professional averages were won by Messrs. J. S. Day, R. L. Bennett and A. D. Mermod, who broke 285, 281 and 272, respectively, out of 300, all shooting Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. Woolfolk Henderson won third professional average at the Chicago Handicap June 15-16, score 283 out of 300, using Peters "Steel where steel belongs" shells.

Mr. Jas. A. Groves, of Jacksonville, Ill., won high general average at Elkhart, Ill., June 14, score 139 out of 150. Mr. A. Lawrence, of Elkhart, second amateur average, 133 out of 150, both shooting Peters factory loaded shells.

At Raymond, Wash., June 9, Mr. Harry Gilchrist won high amateur average, 192 out of 200. Mr. L. H. Reid tied for high professional average, 193 out of 200, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. Harry W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, had a few days to spare after the Grand American Handicap and ran down to St. Louis for the Blue Wing tournament. Shooting Peters shells he won high amateur average, 295 out of 300.

Peters shells, as usual, were at the front in practically all the events at the 1912 Grand American Handicap, Springfield, Ill., June 18-21. It can safely be said that no other product made as consistent a showing, or used by so many winners, as the famous "Steel where steel belongs" shells. And no wonder, for the exceptional shooting qualities of these loads have become apparent to trap shooters everywhere, resulting in unprecedented increase in demand for the (P) brand. The list of victories and high scores made with Peters shells at the Grand American Handicap includes the following:

Preliminary Handicap won by W. S. Hoon, 94 out of 100, and 18 out of 20 in the shoot-off.

Amateur Championship—W. S. Hoon tied for first place, 192 out of 200.

Grand American Handicap—High professional score made by C. A. Young, 95 out of 100, from 22-yard mark. W. S. Hoon third high amateur, 94 out of 100 from 19 yards.

Professional Double Target Championship—J. S. Day and Walter Huff tied two others for high score, 84 out of 50 pairs.

Amateur Double Target Championship—H. W. Kahler won second place, 88 out of 50 pairs.

High amateur average on all single targets on the program, won by Wm. S. Hoon, 380 out of 400.

This, of course, does not include the Consolation Handicap, as Mr. Hoon and other money winners on the first three days were not eligible to contest in that event. The only targets on which the average should properly be computed were those covered by the first three days' events, and in those, as stated, Mr. Hoon led all amateur contestants with 95 per cent. If this record of winnings does not point conclusively to the superior shooting qualities of "Steel where steel belongs" shotgun shells, it is impossible to conceive of any that would.

At the Annual Schuetzen Fest of the New York Schuetzen Corps, held at Union Hill, N. J., in June, Stevens Rifles were first, second and third in the Ring Target Match and also scored the most bullseyes.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

At the Grand American Handicap, Springfield, Ill., Mark Arie, using The Black Shells, won the high general average on all targets shot during the four days, scoring 746 out of 800.

Mr. Arie also won the amateur championship at double targets, scoring 89 out of 100 with The Black Shells.

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We all know that metallic ammunition is expensive. This is perhaps necessarily so, as the cartridge makers spare no pains to make the metallic shells the best they can produce. The material is high grade; and greater excellence in the design and construction could not be expected. They are as carefully made as a watch case—as if intended to last a life time.

Considering the high price of ammunition and the evident high quality of material and excellent workmanship, it would be foolish to expect the intelligent sportsmen of the country to believe that these shells are worthless

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FOR SALE—S. & W. pistol, .22 cal., 10-inch barrel, model 1891 action, nickel plated, in perfect condition; price, \$11.00.

J. J. LUTGE,
Room 510, 203 Broadway,
New York City.

FOR SALE—Colt Army Special .38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, blued. Colt Police Positive, Special target model, caliber .22, with holster. .22 Winchester Automatic rifle Lyman peep and globe sights and sling strap. All guns are in practically new condition. Write for full description and price. S. A. McKone, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—New 1903 Springfield, 250 cartridges and outfit, \$35. Topperwein-Winchester .22 caliber pistol, Patridge sights, \$7. Miles Standish, 20 Auckland St., Dorchester, Mass.

FOR SALE—One finely engraved Ballard, set triggers, regular Ballard breech block, 2 hammers; also Barning hammerless breech block with interchangeable firing pins, rim and center fire. Pope lever, 3 barrels, 22 long rifle, 22 short, made by A. O. Zischang and 38-55. Original Ballard, all interchangeable. Ballard graduated rear and Globe front sights; also Goertz telescope 4½ or 2¾ power, choice of either. Slots cut in all barrels for Stevens Scope Mountings. Rifle cost nearly \$150.00. Very little used and absolutely perfect inside and out. Price with choice of Scopes, \$75.00. H. L. Seckel, 56 Pine St., Room 303, N. Y. City.

after one shot. In reality, these beautifully made and highly polished shells are just as good for all practical purposes after the first shot as they were before; and by utilizing these empty shells the shooters can avoid the biggest part of the expense of factory ammunition.

The practical solution of the problem "what to do with your empty shells" is offered by The Marlin Firearms Co. who succeeded the Ideal Mfg. Co. as manufacturers of the famous Ideal line of reloading tools. They have developed a line of bullet moulds, reloading tools, etc., covering every caliber of rifle in general use from .22 caliber to .50 caliber—the infinite variety of bullets embracing styles with round point, flat point, square point and sharp point, hollow base, square base and metal gas check base, also tools for casting the bullets, lubricating, measuring powder, etc.

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The empty shells can be reloaded time and time again, and as you can be absolutely sure of the uniformity of the bullets, powder charge, etc., your ammunition is fully as accurate if not more so than the factory loads.

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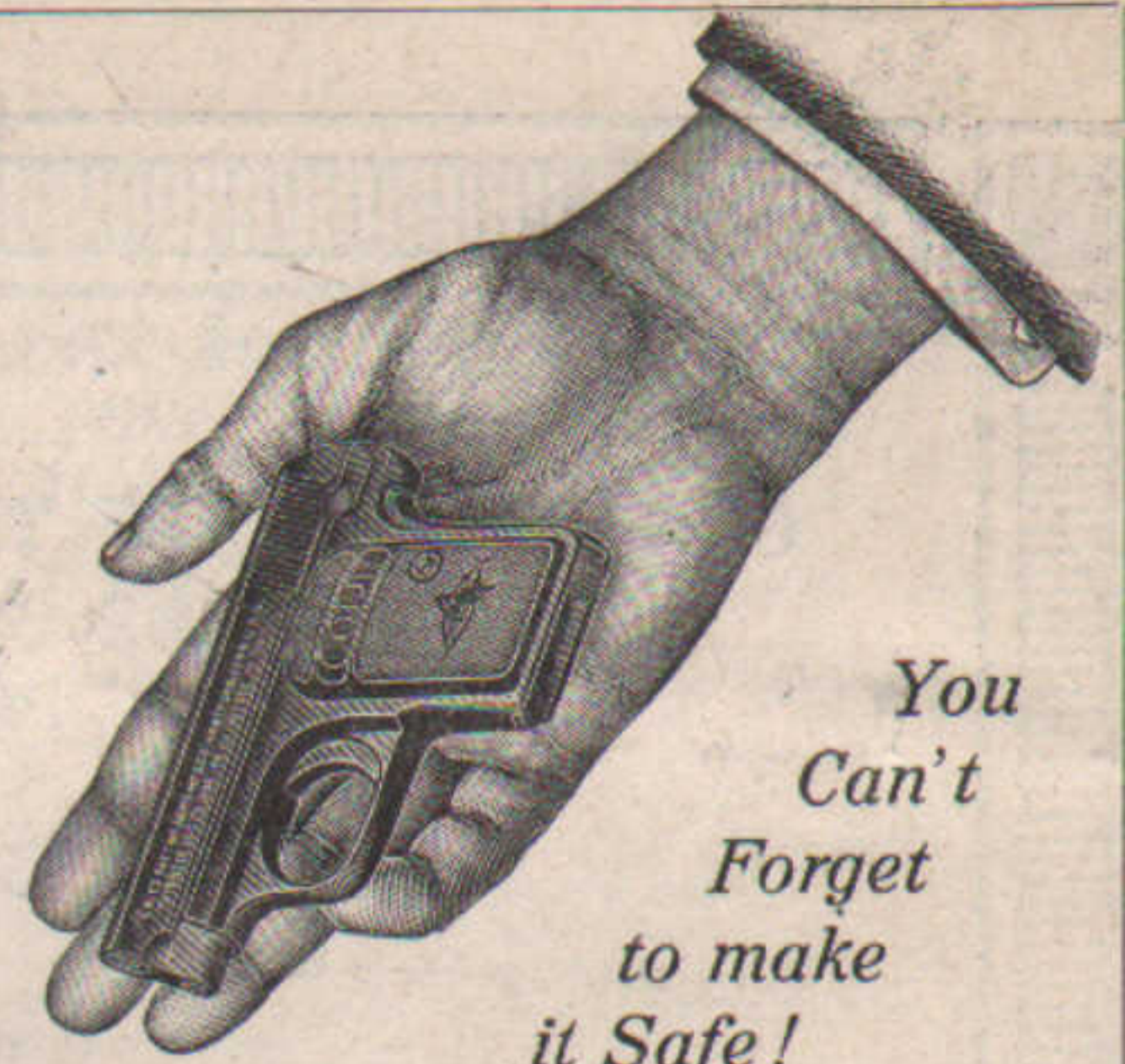
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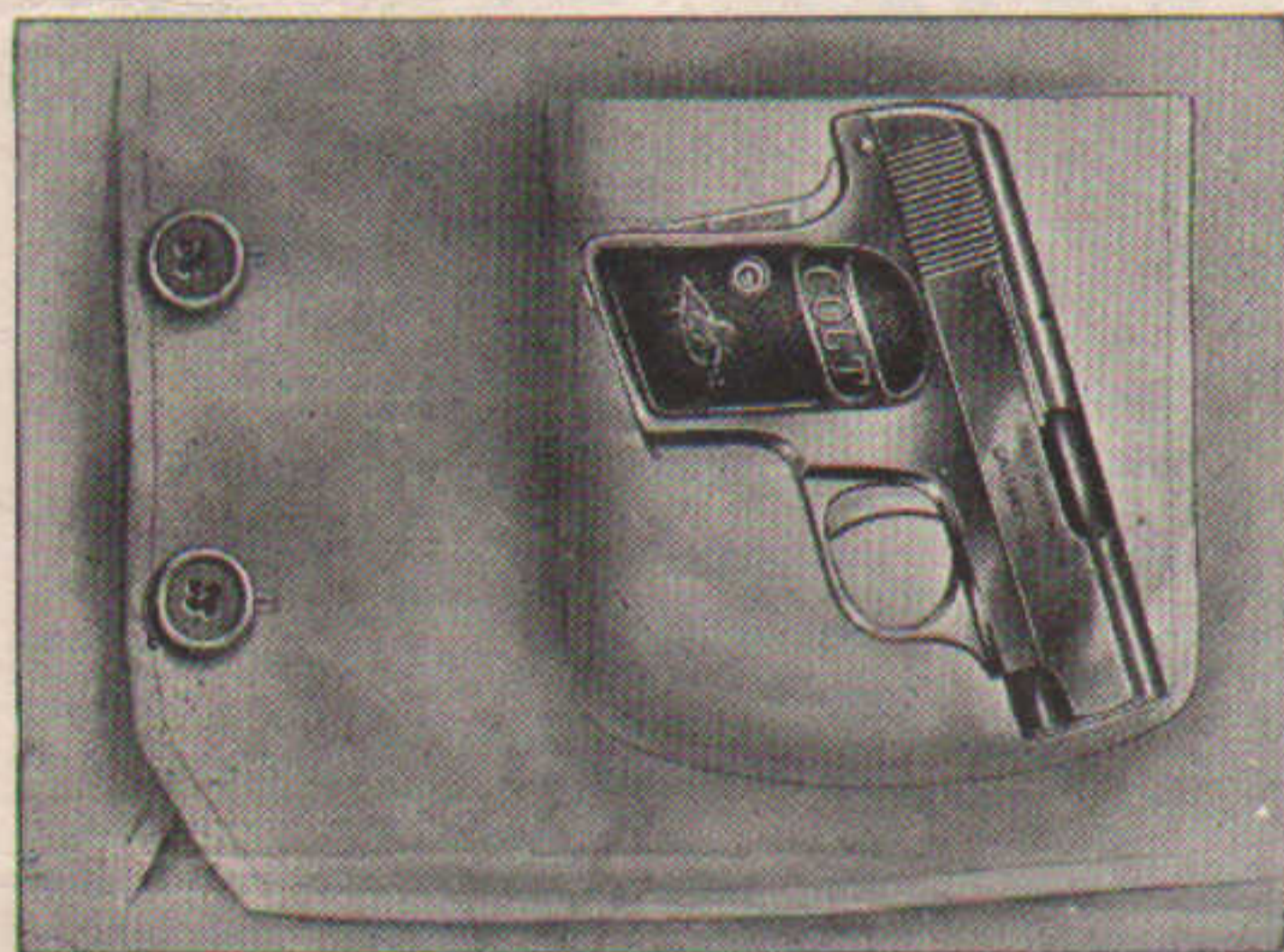
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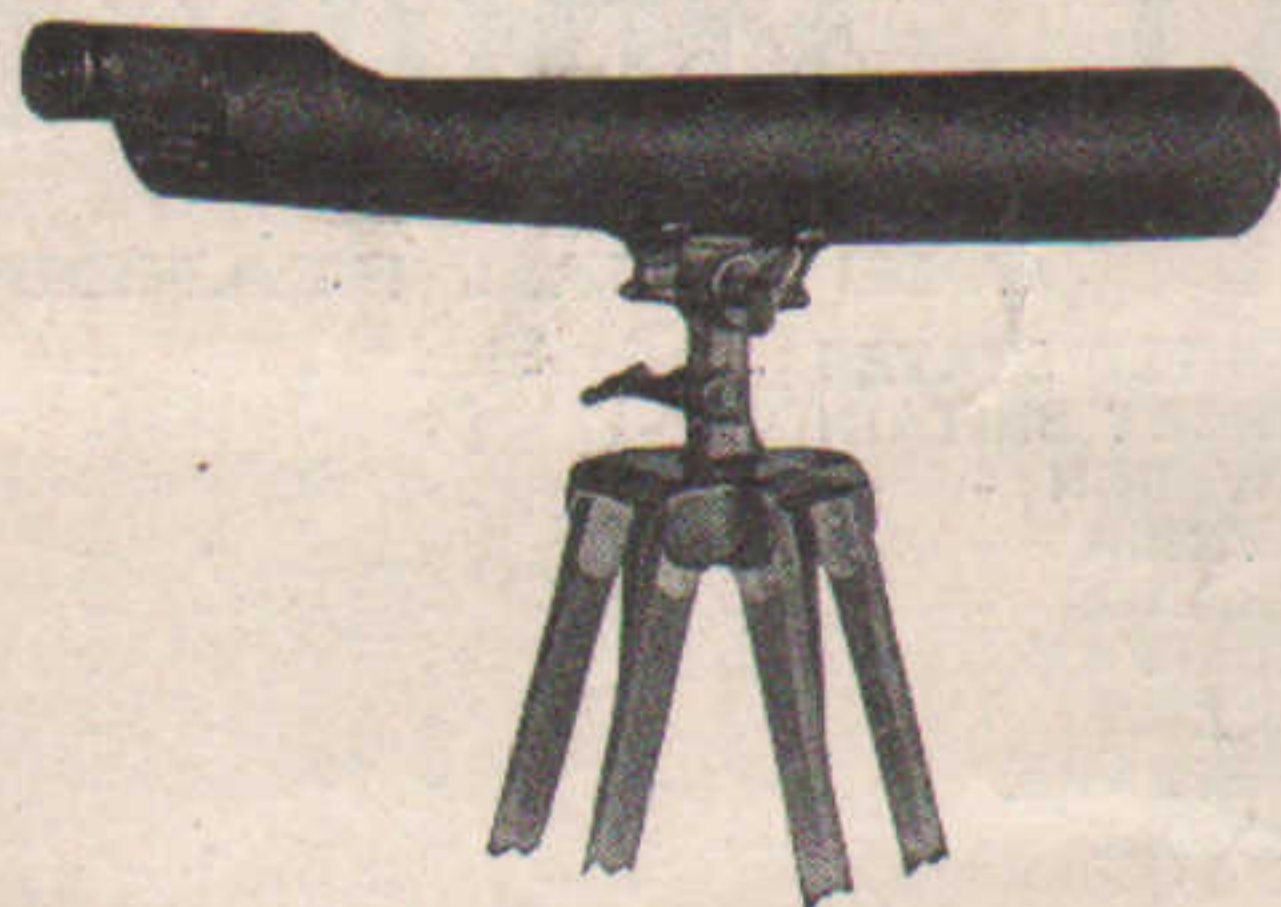
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