

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIII, No. 8

November 21, 1912



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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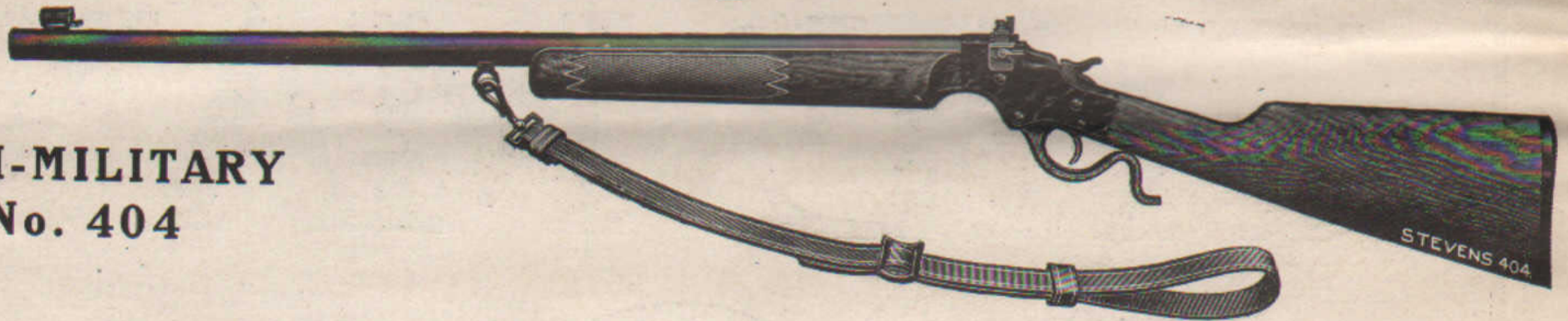
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIII. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

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Grouping the National Guard.

THERE was completed this week in the War Department the plan of organizing the National Guard of the States into brigades and divisions grouped territorially. The grouping marks the first great movement in the plan of the General Staff for treating the National Guard as a united fighting force. *ARMS AND THE MAN*, immediately following the publication last spring of the General Staff report on the organization of the land forces of the United States, pointed out that this grouping was being worked out.

The new plan differs widely from the plan of organizing field armies by combining Regular and National Guard units territorially, which plan was put forward three years ago and the First Field Army organized on paper. That plan proposed uniting National Guard with Regular regiments in the formation of brigades. The new plan contemplates combining no National Guard unit less than a division with a Regular command. In other words, there is to be no intermixing of the forces in lesser units than the division. Two National Guard divisions may be combined with an Army division, in time of war or for instruction in time of peace, or other combinations may be worked out. The old plan was rejected because it became very apparent that it would not stand the test of war. The paper grouping was certain to go to pieces under the exigencies of service. The withdrawal of a Regular regiment, for example, from the territory of its division in anticipation of war, would leave the division incomplete when actual war came.

Under the new plan the mobile forces—Regulars and National Guard—are to be organized into sixteen tactical divisions. The first four of these are to be made up of the Regular forces. At present the territorial distribution of these forces makes their organization impracticable, but it is expected that a better balanced distribution will be worked out in the near future.

The twelve remaining divisions of the mobile forces will consist of National Guard, grouped as shown in the subjoined table.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, this week mailed to the Governor of every State a circular letter setting forth the proposed arrangement, with a request for comment thereon.

Necessarily the new plan is much dependent on and, in fact, is a part of the scheme of getting the maximum military efficiency out of the National Guard, the keystone of which scheme is the National Guard pay bill, now pending, known as the Pepper bill. It is in view of the expected passage of this bill at the coming session of Congress that the details of the grouping plan are being sent to the State authorities.

Under the Pepper bill and this organization plan, no officer of the National Guard, whether he be general officer or of lesser rank, will be deprived of his command; provided, of course, that he qualifies for pay under the bill. Where the National Guard of a State has a division or a brigade organization, the officers remain as they are. Many States are without brigade organizations and, under the new plan, are grouped together to form brigades and divisions. It is the idea of the Department that in such cases the brigade and division commanders shall be chosen either from the Regular Army or from the National Guard as the needs of the case may determine.

The grouping plan takes account of no infantry National Guard organization of lesser size than the regiment, save in two special instances—the Massachusetts Cadets and the Richmond Blues. Separate companies are discouraged and State authorities are urged to consolidate or eliminate them.

It is contemplated that at each field army headquarters—a field army being made up of grouped divisions—there shall be an auxiliary brigade for use as emergency troops. In addition, the National Guard of the District of Columbia is not attached to any proposed brigade, but is

left for use as Army troops in completing an auxiliary brigade or for emergency purposes.

Following is General Oliver's letter, giving the details of the plan:

"I have the honor to enclose herewith a table showing a proposed arrangement of the organized Militia into twelve tactical divisions. Whenever it becomes necessary to employ the mobile troops of the Organized Militia as a field force, it will first be necessary to organize the units called forth into tactical divisions, and it is essential to efficiency and in the interest of the Organized Militia and the Federal Government that all the details of such an organization should be worked out and published in time of peace; leaving as little as possible to be attended to in the hour when the emergency is upon us.

"By dividing the territory of the United States proper into division districts as shown on the accompanying table and map, and by organizing the units included within each district into tactical divisions, the whole force of the Organized Militia can be put on a much better basis as a field force for employment under the Federal Government, and the military authorities of the Federal and State governments will also be enabled to gradually balance the force in all arms and further develop all questions involved in its training and prompt and orderly mobilization for war. With such an organization in effect, the General Staff and the Army War College will be able to put all war plans on a more permanent and satisfactory basis. Deficiencies exist in these tactical divisions, it is true, just as they now exist in the tactical divisions proposed for the Regular Army, but these deficiencies will be definitely known and their full supply will form a goal for future legislation.

"In settling upon the twelve divisions shown in the table a number of general principles have been kept in mind, some of which may be summarized as follows:

"Separate companies of infantry have no place in a tactical division, and they have therefore not been considered in the table of organization. These separate companies, as well as all separate battalions of infantry, should be absorbed into regiments. Where this course is impracticable, these separate organizations may be converted into organizations of special or auxiliary troops to make good existing deficiencies.

"Field armies would be formed by the grouping of two or more divisions of the Organized Militia, or by grouping one or more divisions of the Organized Militia with a division of Regular troops. Where such field armies were formed, the organizations forming the fourth brigade of any division so assigned to a field army, together with any excesses it might possess in any arm, would be employed as army troops or as the circumstances might require. The adoption of this principle does not mean that regular troops and organizations of the Organized Militia will not continue to train, maneuver and fight side by side, but it being the desire to make the tactical organization of both forces permanent, troops of the two classes are not mixed in the same division. The Organized Militia is localized and will remain so, while the Regular Army must go here and there to perform duties falling short of actual war service. If placed in divisions with the Organized Militia the withdrawal of these regular troops would constantly be disrupting the divisions to which they were assigned and the troops of the Regular Army employed on these special missions would never have any permanent organization higher than the regiment. The actual grouping of the divisions into field armies would depend upon the nature of the particular campaign.

"In developing the policy herein outlined, the unallotted portion of the funds appropriated under the Act of May 27, 1908, will be made available to assist the State authorities in making good their deficiencies in auxiliary arms and special troops.

"There is appended hereto a table which is submitted as a guide as

Table Showing the Arrangement of the Organized Militia into Twelve Tactical Divisions

DIVISION DISTRICT	1ST BRIGADE	2D BRIGADE	3D BRIGADE	4TH BRIGADE	TROOPS CAVALRY	BATTERIES F. A. 3 ^d	COMPANIES ENGINEERS	COMPANIES SIG. TROOPS	FIELD HOSPITALS	AMBULANCE COMPANIES	EXCESS AVAIL- ABLE FOR SERV- ICE AS ARMY TROOPS IN FORMATION OF FIELD ARMIES
<i>5th Division*</i> Hq.—Boston Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	3 regts. Mass.	2 regts. Conn. 1 regt. Mass.	1 regt. Maine 1 regt. N. H. 1 regt. Vt.	1 regt. Mass. 2 separate bat- talions, Mass.	Mass. 4 N. H. 1 Vt. 2 R. I. 3 Conn. 2	Mass. 3 N. H. 1 R. I. 1 Conn. 1		Mass. 1 Vt. 1 N. H. 1 Conn. 1	Mass. 1 R. I. 1 Conn. 1	Mass. 1 Conn. 1	1 regt. & 2 bns. Inf. 2 Cos. Sig. tr'ps
<i>6th Division</i> Hq.—Albany New York	3 regts. N. Y.	3 regts. N. Y.	3 regts. N. Y.	4 regts. N. Y.	N. Y. 16	N. Y. 7	N. Y. 12	N. Y. 2	N. Y. 2	N. Y. 3	4 regts. Inf. 4 trps. Cav. 9 Cos. Engrs.
<i>7th Division</i> Hq.—Harrisburg Pennsylvania	3 regts. Pa.	3 regts. Pa.	3 regts. Pa.	4 regts. Pa.	Pa. 8	Pa. 2	Pa. 2	Pa. 1	Pa. 1		4 regts. Inf.
<i>8th Division</i> Hq.—Washington New Jersey Maryland Delaware Virginia West Virginia	3 regts. N. J.	2 regts. N. J. 1 regt. Del.	3 regts. Md.	3 regts. Va. 2 regts. W. Va.	N. J. 2 Md. 1	N. J. 2 Va. 3		N. J. 1	N. J. 1		5 regts. Inf.
<i>9th Division</i> Hq.—Atlanta North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	3 regts. N. C.	3 regts. S. C.	3 regts. Ga.	2 regts. Fla.	Ga. 5 N. C. 1	Ga. 2			N. C. 1	N. C. 1	2 regts. Inf.
<i>10th Division</i> Hq.—Nashville Tennessee Kentucky Alabama Mississippi	3 regts. Ky.	3 regts. Ala.	2 regts. Tenn. 2 regts. Miss.		Tenn. 1 Miss. 1	Ala. 2		Tenn. 1	Tenn. 1 Ky. 1 Miss. 1	Tenn. 1	1 regt. Inf.
<i>11th Division</i> Hq.—Columbus Ohio Michigan	3 regts. Ohio	3 regts. Ohio	3 regts. Ohio	3 regts. Mich.	Ohio 4 Mich. 2	Mich. 2 Ohio 3	Ohio 4 Mich. 1	Ohio 2 Mich. 1	Ohio 2 Mich. 1	Ohio 2 Mich. 2	3 regts. Inf. 1 Co. Engrs. 1 Co. Sig. 1 Amb. Co.
<i>12th Division</i> Hq.—Chicago Illinois Indiana	3 regts. Ill.	3 regts. Ill.	3 regts. Ind.	2 regts. Ill.	Ill. 9	Ill. 3 Ind. 3		Ill. 1 Ind. 1	Ill. 1 Ind. 1	Ind. 1	2 regts. Inf.
<i>13th Division</i> Hq.—St. Paul Iowa Wisconsin Minnesota North Dakota South Dakota	3 regts. Iowa	3 regts. Wis.	3 regts. Minn.	1 regt. N. D. 1 regt. S. D. 1 regt. Iowa.	Wis. 1	Wis. 1 Minn. 3			Iowa 1		3 regts. Inf.
<i>14th Division</i> Hq.—Kansas City Missouri Kansas Nebraska Wyoming Colorado	3 regts. Mo.	2 regts. Mo. 1 regt. Neb.	2 regts. Kans. 1 regt. Neb.	2 regts. Colo. 1 regt. Wyo.	Mo. 1 Colo. 3	Mo. 2 Colo. 2 Kan. 1	Neb. 1 Colo. 1	Neb. 1 Mo. 1 Kan. 1 Colo. 1	Mo. 1 Neb. 1	Mo. 2	3 regts. Inf. 2 Sig. Cos.
<i>15th Division</i> Hq.—San Antonio New Mexico Oklahoma Texas Arkansas Louisiana	3 regts. Tex.	3 regts. Ark. 1 regt. Okla.	2 regts. La. 1 regt. N. M.		Tex. 4 La. 2	La. 3 Tex. 1 N. Mex. 1	Okla. 1	Okla. 1 La. 1	Okla. 1		
<i>16th Division</i> Hq.—San Francisco California Oregon Washington Idaho Montana Utah Nevada Arizona	3 regts. Cal.	1 regt. Mont. 1 regt. Idaho 1 regt. Wash.	1 regt. Oreg. 1 regt. Ariz.		Ariz. 1 Cal. 4 Wash. 1	Cal. 2 Oreg. 1 Utah 1		Utah 1 Cal. 1 Wash. 1	Wash. 1	Oreg. 1	

The Organized Militia of the District of Columbia will be employed as army troops.

*Under this plan the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions would be Regulars.

to what the proper proportion of units of the mobile army should be in the Organized Militia of each State and the District of Columbia. As the Organized Militia becomes more properly proportioned in all arms, there can be a gradual readjustment of division district lines.

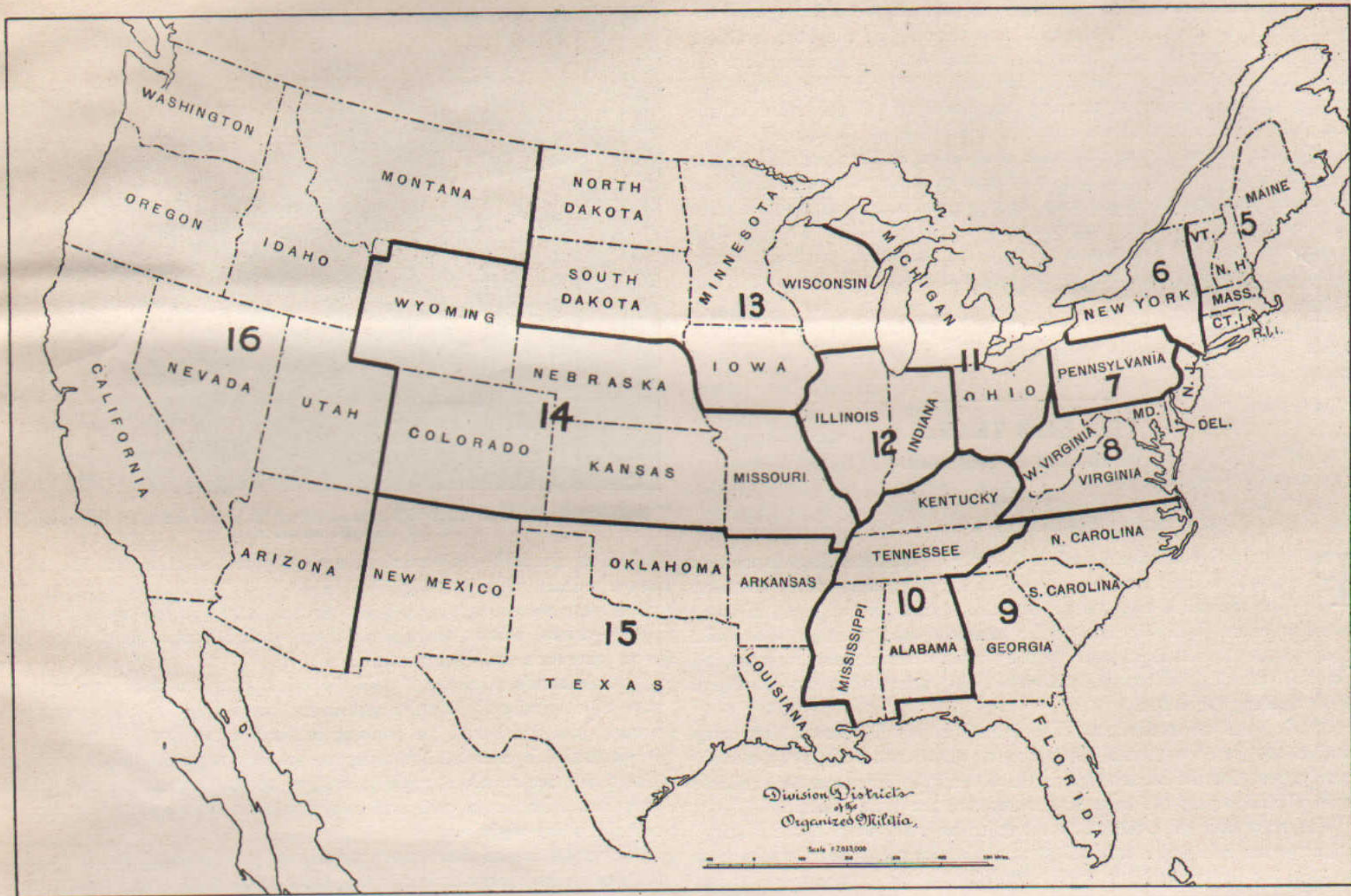
"In developing the questions involved in the mobilization of these twelve divisions of the Organized Militia it is planned to detail an inspector-instructor for those divisions made up of organizations from more than one State. The duties of these inspector-instructors will be limited chiefly to those matters connected with the mobilization of the divisions for active field duty under the Federal Government, and will include the drawing up of plans for the organization of any volunteer units which might be needed to complete the divisions.

"War materials for the Organized Militia will be distributed and stored in suitable depots so as to be at hand locally when mobilization is ordered, the principle being to gradually decentralize as far as practicable in all matters connected with the war employment of this force.

"This letter and its inclosures are submitted to you at this time in order that any questions that are not fully understood may be taken up with your Adjutant General by the representative of the Army War College, who will be present at the meeting of the National Guard Association on December 2-4, 1912. A number of questions involved in this subject have already been submitted to your Adjutant General. The Department especially desires your aid and co-operation in developing the plan of organization, and before publishing the table submits it for your examination, with the request that you inform the Department if the arrangements proposed for the Militia of your State are in accord with your views, or if not, in what particular you would suggest improvement.

"If you can notify the War Department at once of your approval, it will greatly assist the Government in proceeding promptly with the work.

"The following table is submitted as a guide as to what the proper



Outline Map of the United States, Showing Division Districts of the National Guard.

proportion of units of the mobile army should be in the Organized Militia of each State and the District of Columbia. Each column represents the proportions corresponding to the given infantry strength.

ARM	A	B	C	D	E
Infantry	9 regts.	6 regts.	3 regts.	2 regts.	1 regt.
Cavalry	12 troops	8 troops.	4 troops.	2 or 3 troops.	1 or 2 troops.
Field Artillery	12 btrys.	8 btrys.	4 btrys.	3 btrys.	1 or 2 btrys.
Engineers	3 cos.	2 cos.	1 co.	1 co. or	1 co. or
Signal Corps	2 cos.	1 or 2 cos.	1 co.	1 co.	1 co.
Field Hospitals	3 F. H.	2 F. H.	1 F. H.	1 F. H. or	or
Ambulance Companies	3 am. cos.	2 am. cos.	1 am. co.	1 am. co.	1 am. co.

"In determining upon optional organizations in column (D) or (E), it is suggested that correspondence be had with the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, with a view of keeping up the proportion of auxiliary troops in contiguous States."

INSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS.

THE Inspector-Instructor of South Dakota, First Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, U. S. Infantry, in a report dated October 26, 1912, has made some interesting and excellent recommendations on the best manner of employing the service of sergeant-instructors on duty in the State.

In studying over the problem "In what manner can the sergeant-instructor, in his ten-day visit at each company, be used to the best advantage?" the following conclusions are arrived at:

Having had the pleasure of serving with the South Dakota Guard at Sparta this past summer, and having assisted in its inspection and in numerous drills, I came to the conclusion that what it lacked most was definite and careful *squad* training.

The squad is the unit about which most of the rest of a fighting army must revolve. This for the reasons that: In the squad the individual is taught how to obey orders; how to march, how to put up his camp; how to handle his arms; how to fire them; how to clean them; how to take care of them so that when the time of necessity comes they will be ready for use; how to act as a patrol, as a guard of any

kind; how to advance on an enemy; how to take cover and how not to take it, and how to take care of his physical body while in the field. What is platoon, company or battalion drill but the movement of a small or large number of squads together? If the non-commissioned officers and men of a company do not understand squad drill thoroughly, how can you expect them to execute most of the movements in company drill? The most of company drill is taken up in having a number of squads execute their drill at the same time, having certain distance and interval relations with each other.

If these things are true and if in the ten days that the sergeant-instructor has with each company he can in any way bring these conditions into being, he will have fulfilled his duty.

Now, the amount of time that a guard company can spend in drill in ten days is not sufficient to enable one man to train all of the squads in these many things. This being the case, the following plan is proposed in order that the greatest good can be accomplished in the given time:

The sergeants and corporals (except the first sergeant and quartermaster sergeant) will be formed into a squad and placed under the direct control of the sergeant-instructor. If it is expected that some of these non-commissioned officers will soon be leaving the company, it would be well to replace them in the squad by the privates who will most likely take their places. The company officers and the first sergeant and quartermaster sergeant will be on hand and closely follow all of the drill, so that they may get hold of the methods and know exactly what to require of their squad leaders.

Sixty per cent of the time at each drill will be devoted to training the squad in the school of the soldier, manual of arms, squad drill in close and extended order, guard duty, bayonet exercise and setting-up exercise.

Twenty-five per cent of the drill time will be devoted to training the squad in sight reading, the use of the half sight, all of the sighting exercises (special attention being given to the position in rapid-fire kneeling, from a standing start, rifle at the ready rapid fire prone from a standing start with rifle at the position order arms, loaded and locked. In these rapid-fire movements the sling must be used (loop over left arm), use of the battle sight and where to aim with it at the 200, 300 and 500 yard ranges when firing on the rapid-fire target. The new course that is to be adopted is all rapid or timed fire for record. Kneeling at 200 yards, prone at 300 and 500, prone with sand-bag rest at 600. Everyone shoots the same course and are graded according to the per cent made.

Fifteen per cent of the drill time will be devoted to the manipula-

tion, care and cleaning of the different part of the rifle; special attention will be devoted to the care and cleaning of the bore, training in the use of the cleaning materials furnished by the government. If the rifles of the company need it, one entire drill period may be given to the practical work of cleaning the bores of all the rifles in the company (the holders of the rifles, of course, doing the work).

It is the desire of the inspector that when he inspects this winter he will find every rifle in the very best possible shooting condition. In order that this condition may be brought about, and that all rifles may be kept in the best condition, it is requested that at each drill during the year the first ten minutes, or as much time as is necessary, *after the assembly*, be given to cleaning the rifles, and that at the end of each drill, before recall, time be given to oil the rifles *thoroughly*. If this method is followed, and the squad leaders oversee their squads while it is being done, I believe that the rifles will all be kept in excellent condition.

FIR-LINED TRAILS.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

Part II.

THE IDIOSYNCRASIES OF HUNTERS.

PERHAPS you have noted, if you are of an observing disposition and have had some experience with guides, that while you thirst for the wilds and loathe civilization and its outskirts, no such aversion exists in the breasts of the men who take you out. They will cling to the last ranch in your journey, always select them for camping places if they can be reached, and make for them as harbors of refuge when leaving the wilds.

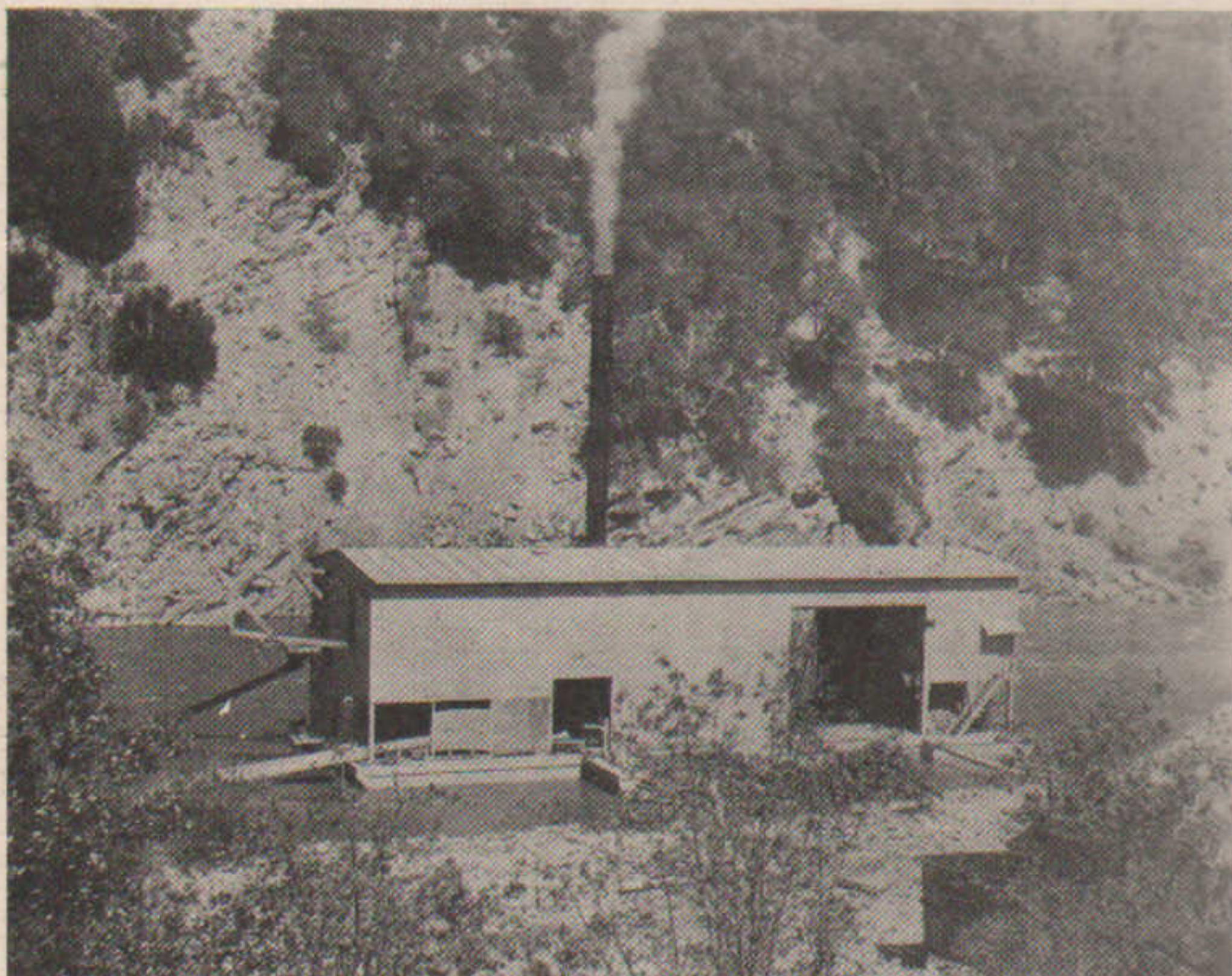
Charley was no exception. Happiness was his if he could but camp within 100 yards of some ranch house, where watering troughs were handy, feed for the horses right at hand, and the ranch people available with whom to pass the time of the day and the valley gossip.

The trammels of civilization clung to us still, despite the "beary" country we had been traversing and the frequent deer tracks that crossed the dusty road before us. We slept on beds once more, minus the deserved appreciation of the soft couches. We hungered to sleep on a bed made of springy balsam, and to sniff its sweet odors, as per all good books on outdoor living.

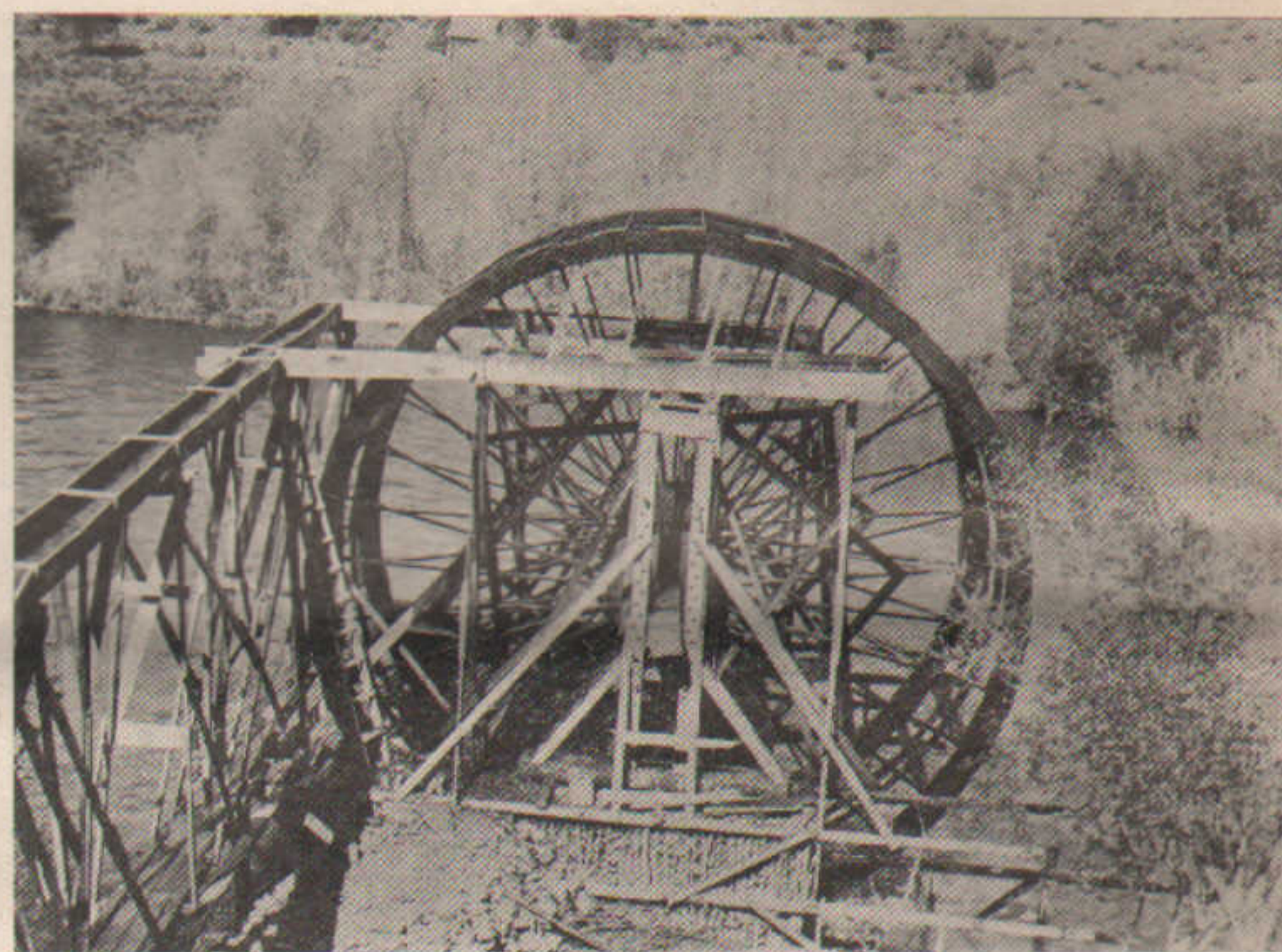
The next evening we rumbled into the outskirts of Hamburg Bar, sixty miles from the railroad and in the very den of bear hunters. Two years before I had been in the country with pal Joe Gore on a spring bear hunt with the dogs, and our Hamburg friends came over to the camp to renew acquaintance.

Then I yearned to have call upon me the man who makes comfortable beds and sleeps peacefully all night, with the materials we had at hand. The hotel was doubtful, therefore we decided to sleep out of doors in spite of the nearness of the "town." Charley robbed the horses of all the pack saddle blankets and canvas that were in the wagon and that, I presume, in common fairness belonged to the horses for their beds, spread them down under the wagon, crawled into a relic of a quilt, and slept.

We spread down our own couch upon a place that looked—at that time—smooth, put all the blankets we thought were not absolutely necessary to prevent death from freezing between us and the ground,



"A Modern Steel Dredge, unfairly sticking an inquisitive snout into the river."



Making the river rob itself—the current turns the wheel and the buckets carry up the water.

pulled up the light tent over us, and prepared to sleep like the babes in the wood.

As we were dropping off into dreams more or less sweet a sharp elbow—wives' elbows are always sharp—pried loose a number of ribs from our vertebrae. We awoke.

"For heaven's sake, you!" said the lady. "Do you think you're some sort of a windlass? You've got every blamed bit of cover wrapped around you, and here I am sticking out in the cold."

We denied it crossly, displaying no anxiety as to the lady's comfort. Thereupon we revolved rapidly, making about four turns—and found ourselves with but a cold and unsympathetic canvas tent between us and the biting night air.

We rolled, in the sharp morning air, through the pretty little hamlet, nestling in its cherry orchards that were turning to rows of bare trees under the nipping October frost.

THE GOLD HUNTERS AGAIN.

Out in front of the town a modern steel dredge was unfairly sticking an inquisitive sand-sucking snout into the deep, cold waters of the river, with modern diving suits and steel caissons to supplement it when boulders were encountered. Even the deep water of the narrowed river at this point was being robbed of the grains, safe from the eager placer miners of the early days.

AN IRRIGATION PLANT.

Below the little town we came upon a big forty-foot wooden wheel turning steadily in the swift current and another imposition upon the stupid water. Below the rushing current beat upon the paddles of the wheel, forcing it to revolve, but between the paddles were wooden boxes that picked up their share of the water and, rising with the wheel, delivered it into long flumes set on either side of the wheel's rim. Then the water went to irrigate green alfalfa patches and rows of apple trees on the little ranch nearby.

FIRST SIGNS OF GAME.

Also, below the town, we came upon the scene of the seeing of the eight deer, a memory of our bear hunt of two years before. Then, riding along the road in the spring, with California's laws against the shooting of deer, we gazed across the river from our position high above it, and beheld eight deer assembled on a little sandbar that bordered the river and that sheltered a salty lick the deer fancied. They gazed up at us without particular interest, save on the part of a big buck that walked quietly off behind a patch of brush, evidently feeling that our rifles were much nearer to him than were the county game wardens.

The river has many such licks. When they are on the inhabited side, accessible from some ranch, they have as supplementary equipment blinds built in the limbs of a convenient tree. Then, snugly ensconced in the blind, with his trusty old shotgun stuffed with a score of buckshot, the venison-fancying rancher lies patiently through the evening, finally putting the buckshot into some hapless deer that creeps down to the lick under cover of the darkness.

Our road forked, one branch running down to the river and stopping, except when a cable ferry flat-boat creaked across the river and made connections with the way. On the bear hunt it had been the sole means of transit for those on their way to the lower river, but progress and the county supervisors had stepped in, and a new steel bridge below was putting the nose of the old ferry out of joint.



The Way We Crossed Before They Put in the Bridge. The River Kindly Pushes the Boat Across For the Ferryman.

ANOTHER HYDRAULIC OUTFIT.

Over the water once more and following the right bank, we came upon another hydraulic mine, this time a monstrous pit dug out of the mountain, with 100-foot bank and bottom a block across, tens of thousands of tons of the red dirt moved to get a few pounds of the yellow grains mixed in with it. A great, curving, white plume arched across the pit, falling with hollow roar and driving down the sluice boxes the dirt that it had torn from the bank above. The stream of a metropolitan fireboat is a puny garden sprinkle compared with the result of a thousand-foot head in a twelve-inch steel pipe, finally contracted down into a six-inch nozzle. At close range it is surer death than a rifle bullet. A sabre slashed down through the stream will break the holder's arm and be swept out of his grasp like a chip before the stream of a garden hose.

THE TRAIL GROWS WILDER.

The mountains had crept up and up until their rocky summits seemed to tower above our very heads, although the rocky crest of the main chain was fifteen miles away as the crow might fly. Giant pines and firs lined the river's steep walls. The road grew rougher and it took more and more to clinging to the mountainside, unable to find room beside the river. Occasional deep canyons opened out little flat spaces across the road, each with its crystal mountain streams tumbling down to meet the darker waters of the Klamath. Deer tracks were too common to call for special notice, although, merely by chance, the usual glimpse of the deer themselves had not been given to us.

We crossed the garden spot of the lower valley, Lowden's Ranch, set in a wide, shallow canyon mouth, rising to the dignity of a valley, the mouth of Seiad Creek that in turn headed up in the Siskiyou twenty miles above the ranch. Its meadows, set in the midst of the rugged mountain scenery, gained peacefulness by the contrast. Its cattle, grazing about where bears came down from the mountains to fish for salmon, seemed out of place. What a hunting lodge the place would make for some nature-loving millionaire, the comforts of the best equipped farm, with all around it the wild, savage Siskiyou country with its sparkling trout streams and its bear-ridden mountains within rifle shot.

After the first day we became indifferent to the terrors of the mountain road and the idiosyncrasies of the four horses as they crowded around some sharp point with a foot leeway between the wagon and a hundred-foot drop down to the river, but the road below Lowden's ranch furnished a few extra hair-raisers. A down-grade is all very well, but when it terminates in a sharp curve around a shoulder of the mountain, with the leaders twisting out of sight for an instant and the wheels grazing the bare edge of nothing, the inexperienced can be forgiven for tensing up the muscles and "pulling" the wagon in tight against the bank, as the fellow who has thrown a rock tries to pull it into its mark after it has left his hand.

Then we swept around a curve, across the fir-shaded flat of an extra large, deep and dark canyon, turned from the road into the clearing of a neat little frame house that had forest-ranger written all over its official-looking surroundings, then stopped, at the end of the wagon journey and the start of the pack trip back into the range.

THE PACK TRAIN JOURNEY BEGINS.

The ranger came out to greet us, a queer, quiet, good-looking fellow, a half-breed Klamath Indian, but showing little sign of his aborigine side. He, his horse equipment and his place were as neat as pins, with

a demure little half-breed wife to thank for part of it. No Regular Army inspecting officer could have found fault with that ranger station; its contrast with the squalid places that abounded along the river was startling, yet Phillips is part Indian. We found ourselves wishing that there had been a greater mixture of the bloods along the river after some of the slovenly, tobacco-slaving, dirty white men we had seen.

The trail the next day led us up the canyon, with Charley, carefully mounted, leading the procession of packhorses and we, carefully on foot, playing horse-whacker in the rear. It turned and twisted with the deep canyon for miles, then, tiring of being led by the whims of the gorge, it crept away up a convenient side gulch, gained the mountain side, and then the roar of the stream dropped to a murmur and died away entirely.

After a couple of hours of steady plodding we could see above the dark timber to where the sun lighted great patches of green brush toward the summit. Presently a turn brought us in sight of the rocky summit itself, the backbone of the Siskiyou, but still many weary miles above us.

Late in the afternoon, tired and hungry, we turned off of the trail where it slid over a divide out of our canyon, followed a manzanita-crowned ridge for half a mile, then thankfully dropped down the ridge to a little green basin that snuggled under the frowning summit a few hundred feet above. The river and the road lay fifteen miles behind us, six or seven thousand feet below.

It was a tired lady that dropped down for a few moments' rest. The last few miles she made on her nerve alone. The six-hour steady climb was rather a strenuous breaking in from a city life.

A log cabin nestled cozily under the shadows of the great firs at the upper edge of the little basin. A few yards above that a spring rose from the needle-bestrewn ground and the clear, cold water gurgled down across the little open spot to the big trees below. Then, augmented by recruits with every few hundred yards, the little spring from the head of the canyon grew into the roaring, boisterous creek that emptied into the Klamath where we had started, fifteen miles away.

WE MEET SOME MIGHTY HUNTERS.

Over at the cabin were other hunters, and we were not overjoyed until we found who they were—and that they were going home the next day or so. They were Hamburg men—giant George Bailey, who had hunted bear with us in the spring two years before; Sam White, the jovial storekeeper from the little town, and another of the half-breeds of the Phillips family.

That night, with camp made at the lower side of the basin a hundred yards from the cabin, with our little tent up and with things snugly arranged for the night, we sat about the campfire of the mountain men and listened to bear lore that came from bear hunting, not from perusal of "everything that has been written on the subject."

A man named W. H. Wright, of Spokane, Wash., wrote a couple of very charming and very convincing books on bears, one devoted to black bears, the other to grizzlies. One of the most interesting tales ever written of a bear hunt is his little account of how he sat on a mountain-side and with a single-shot, black-powder rifle killed five grizzlies without moving out of his tracks. His bear experience has been wide and his observation keen, but his findings don't agree with other bear hunters by seven miles.

His book was gone into most thoroughly after the bear terrors had learned what his findings were about varieties.

Bailey, Charley and Phillips have probably officiated at the obsequies of seven to eight hundred bears during their life. Charley had slain over 400, the figure checked by the tales of those who had known him for years, and known of what his profession had been. Bailey had been born and raised on the river and hunted bears as an English squire hunts foxes.

Wright denies the existence of the cinnamon as a species distinct from the brown bear, which, in turn, is merely the black bear with a brown suit of clothes. The Klamath men rise up and roar like one of their own bears at the idea.

(Continued next week.)

CAPTAIN SHAW WILL SOON WALK.

CAPT. GEORGE C. SHAW, Twenty-fourth Infantry, formerly captain of the Army Infantry Teams, who, as previously stated in ARMS AND THE MAN, had his right leg broken above the knee while demolishing Camp Jossman, P. I., in June last, has been in the Division Hospital, Manila, P. I., since that time, but is now able to walk with a crutch.

Present indications are that he will regain full use of the limb in a few months.

NEW MEMBER OF THE MILITIA BOARD.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. FINZER, the Adjutant General of Oregon, well known and respected of all military men in the United States, has resigned, for personal reasons, his position as a member of the National Militia Board. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, the Adjutant General of Washington, an able and intelligent officer with much practical experience as a subaltern and in field grades.

General Llewellyn is by profession a lawyer, and, while a compara-



Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, The Adjutant General of Washington.

tively young man, has made an enviable name for himself in the practice of his profession in the City of Seattle.

The National Militia Board, as is known, is an advisory board to the Secretary of War, appointed by that officer and authorized under the Militia Act of 1908. The present membership consists of General Stewart, General Boardman, General Metcalf, General Llewellyn and Major Berry.

PLANNING PICTURE PLAYS.

WHILE at Annapolis, Md., last spring, watching the middies and representatives of the District National Guard shoot their annual rifle match, we perceived what appeared to us then to be a photographer taking pictures of the teams while engaged in firing the "surprise fire" stage.

To the uninitiated the words "surprise fire" do not suggest anything, but those of you who have seen this form of shooting will admit that from a spectacular standpoint it can't be beaten. The extreme seems to be that of flopping on one's stomach from the standing position facing the target, and delivering one shot at the target, first throwing off the safety, all in three seconds. Going some, isn't it? To really appreciate how easy it is try it some time.

As we were saying, the photographer was taking pictures of the stunt. He wasn't the ordinary kind of photographer. Oh, no; he was really a moving picture man, and with his simple-appearing apparatus takes a thousand pictures where the other picture man takes one.

Sooner or later millions of people all over the world would see reproduced on a screen, true to life, the original incident which was first viewed by but a chosen few.

This paper a year or so ago suggested that the big Grand American Handicap, the premier shotgun shooting event of the United States, be reproduced in moving picture as an educational feature. This was done, and thousands upon thousands of people have witnessed a shotgun contest where one in a hundred would have done so in a lifetime.

To the minds of most of us the words "moving pictures" suggest nothing but a cheap form of entertainment, designed particularly for those who can neither afford nor appreciate the "better" things in the show line. We smile at the crowds going and coming from the nickel-dromes, although we must confess we are often compelled to sit up and take notice at the "motion plays" that are presented after the acts at high-class vaudeville theatres.

That anything higher than mechanical art enters into the production of the films that make these "plays" possible we little dream, although it is a fact that a considerable portion of the literary folk of the country are taxing their imagination in efforts to make good films and, incidentally, to enlarge their bank accounts.

Notwithstanding the cry against motion picture houses, the business of film production is progressing, and the rivalry among the dozen or more concerns in this country engaged in such work is so great that no expense is spared in endeavors to put out superior films. "New ideas!" is always the cry, and, naturally, the manufacturers turn to the literary folk for assistance. At least ten firms are buying ideas to be worked out on the screen, and the dearth of good ideas is such that concerns are advertising they will pay high prices for the kind of suggestions wanted. Ideas put into workable form are called "scenarios," and for acceptable "scenarios" the advertising manufacturers pay as much as ten to one hundred dollars.

All of the big companies maintain literary departments, the business of which is to pass upon "scenarios" and work up ideas submitted. Persons of recognized literary ability are at the heads of most of these departments, and this fact, it is generally agreed, is tending more to raise the standard of the moving picture than all the legislation and censorship that the public reformers are bringing about. Regarding writing of "picture plays," one of the large firms has issued a booklet, which contains the following:

"That the motion picture, in recent years, has taken its place in the amusement world is clearly established. Briefly, it bears to the stage production the same relation the short story bears to the full volume novel. It differs chiefly from the stage play in that no lines are introduced. Despite this limitation and despite the brevity and low price at which this entertainment is offered to the public, film manufacturers require that their product must qualify with the ever-ascending standards, dramatically, artistically and morally. To this end the manufacturers are spending thousands of dollars each year to obtain the most skillful producers, the best dramatic talent and the most effective stage devices in the production of the pictures. The same is true of the story which the picture portrays.

"The writing of stories or plays for modern picture production is practically a new profession. Writers of successful motion picture plays find their work constantly in demand and at good prices. The field is not crowded with successful authors, and many who are able to produce available plays have not yet grasped the first principles of the moving picture drama, nor do they seem to have any inkling of what the manufacturers require. Many of these have the qualities, imagination, talent and ingenuity which make for success in this line, some of them having won success in the magazine field.

"In the writing of motion picture plays anyone who is capable of evolving an interesting plot adapted to motion picture presentation may win success. The proposition is the germ of the plot. It consists of a condition or situation from which the details of the story are developed. The success of a comedy composition lies in the novelty of the plot, or some new and interesting phase of an old proposition, in its interest-holding qualities, logic and probability and the humor of the individual scenes and situations. There is a wide difference between the 'comedy' and 'comic' pictures, and this difference lies chiefly in that the comedy depends largely for its humor in the cleverness and wit of the plot, where the comic is usually merely a series of situations arising from one incident or situation. In the comic film there is little plot and the scenes are loosely connected, while the success of the picture usually depends upon the fun obtained from each scene. Good comedy stories are hard to obtain, are difficult to conceive and are necessarily, on account of their rarity, much in demand. It seems hard for most writers to differentiate the wit and clever ingenuity of the good comedy scenario with the trivial and frivolous one which is not."

To show the desire of the manufacturer to get wholesome pictures, the following extract is given:

"Beware of any scenes which may violate good taste, manners or morals, and avoid all crimes, such as burglary, kidnapping, highway robbery, murder and suicide, showing the methods employed in the accomplishment of such crimes."

Pro Patria Moire.

For three solid hours the captain had been lecturing his men on "the duties of a soldier," and he thought it was time to see how much they had understood of his discourse. Casting his eyes round the room, he fixed on Private Murphy as his first victim.

"Private Murphy," he asked, "why should a soldier be ready to die for his country?"

Private Murphy scratched his head for a moment, and then a smile of enlightenment crossed his face.

"Sure, captain," he said pleasantly, "you're quite right. Why should he?"

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.

THANKSGIVING.

A considerable portion of the American people labors diligently most of the year to convince itself that it is discontented. Then on an appointed day in November, with one accord we cast off our mask of discontent and acknowledge the benefits that are ours, in spirit if not in words rendering thanks to the Giver of All Good Things.

It is a wholesome and a sane custom. The autumn naturally is the season for giving serious thought to our spiritual and material progress in the seasons that have passed, for reckoning up the toil of our harvest, whether it be the traditional harvest of the earth's products or athletic victories won, whether it be an advance in commercial or professional success or a larger and more dominant mastery of one's soul; whether it be in an added zest in the joys of living or in the amount of good we have done with the talents that we own.

These gorgeous, russet days of autumn, when the blood tingles in one's veins, and even the puny feel strong; when all the world of nature is preparing for the stress of winter and the trees are donning their brilliant death robes preparatory to the long sleep that presages a splendid resurrection a few months hence; these days bring their touch of melancholy and introspection into the human heart. They lead inevitably to our taking stock, as it were; of measuring where we stand in the sight of God and of our fellow-men.

And poor indeed is that soul which finds no cause for thanksgiving in this spiritual and material stocktaking, for even to be living in this great, beautiful world is sufficient upon which to base a pæan to the Maker of it all.

CANADA'S NAVAL PROBLEM.

History furnishes what might or might not be considered an interesting parallel for the peculiar situation in which our excellent neighboring nation to the North finds herself with regard to naval defences. For it one must go back to those colorful days of the Athenian rise in the fifth century before Christ.

Then it was, to resist Persian aggression, that the League of Delos was formed among the Aegean Islands and Athens. These independent states joined in a compact to contribute proportionately of men and ships to a combined navy. Athens took the lead in the movement, by reason of her recognized naval superiority, which was acknowledged by reason of her victory at Salamis. An effective sea force was created, but in the course of years the states grew restless. They objected to having to resort to compulsory naval service, which robbed them of many of their young men.

Finally, they decided that the part of wisdom was to commute their contributions into cash, to pay proportionately so much a year into the league treasury, which was held by Athens, and let Athens run the navy. Athens smiled amiably and agreed. She took the cash, and presently the navy was all Athenian, the crews all Athenians.

Again the states grew restless. They whispered that Persia wasn't such a menace after all. The pacifists of the day rose up and protested against the cash contributions. One by one the states served notice on Athens that no further funds were forthcoming.

"You are mistaken," suavely remarked Athens, and sent the new Athenian navy against them. They fell before the superior force and became the vassals of the maritime power. The contributions were continued by force, but they were no longer contributions: they took the form of tribute. Athens was a world power.

Today the far-flung British empire, consisting for the most part of a virtual league of colonies with growing individual nationalistic ideas, finds the burden of maintaining her prestige as mistress of the seas far too heavy for the shoulders of the United Kingdom taxpayers. She asks why the colonies cannot assist in the upkeep and necessary building of the imperial navy? Australia's reply was to create a navy of her own, auxiliary, of course, to the British navy, her ships to be used in time of need for the empire, but primarily for Australian defense.

Under the late Liberal government of Canada, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada started upon the same policy. She sought to establish a Canadian navy, Canada buying or building the ships to be manned by Canadians. In the election of some months ago the Liberal government was unseated and a Conservative government, led by Robert L. Borden, was installed. A new naval policy was inaugurated. Mr. Borden would contribute to the imperial navy cash instead of a Canadian navy. He proposes a donation of \$100,000,000 by Canada to imperial naval purposes, with \$30,000,000—the price of three battle-ships—the first year's offering. Presumably the ships would be built in Canada, but even that is not quite clear.

The issue between the two naval policies is sharply drawn. And on this hinges the present turmoil in the Dominion. Hence the interest in the chronicles of the League of Delos. The unanswered question is: Would Britain, should colonial contributions cease, pattern after Athens and compel tribute, or would she, in this modern day, be obliged to bow to the inevitable and surrender her superiority on the seas? It is a nice question.

WEIGHT OF THE POWERS.

Strange things are happening in European politics. The swift movement of the Balkan war brought many surprises to the students of international affairs. More surprises evidently are in store. A spirit of unrest plainly exists not only in many European chancelleries, but among the body of the people as well. It is a time of anxiety and foreboding. Out of it all no man can tell what will come, but whatever comes very likely will have a reflected effect in this country. No danger now looms on our horizon, but the course of prudence is to be insured against any sudden-growing menace.

Europe's boasted concert of powers of late has been playing sadly out of tune. Its conduct has been such as to raise suspicion as to its stability, weight and strength. Does it amount to very much after all, and is it furnishing any protection for the peace of Europe?

London *Punch* recently printed a most significant cartoon. It showed the powers in conference. The legend was as follows: "United They Fail. The Powers—'We discouraged the Chinese loan; we forbade war in the Balkans. Now how shall we assert ourselves next?'"

Biting sarcasm, that. And yet it seems justified. When tiny Montenegro fingered her nose at the powers and opened the Balkan war in defiance of the virtual writ of injunction that was on the way, she showed that the solemn pronouncements of the great European nations, in concert assembled, have nothing effective behind them. For all their significance they might be American political platform planks.

Wisely aloof from "foreign entanglements" against which Washington warned us, this republic has yet grown so great in the world's affairs that it cannot maintain an attitude of splendid isolation. What affects sister nations necessarily must affect us. Our part in whatever eventuates may be that of intermediary, pacifier or mutual friend, but it frequently happens that one who plays that role does not emerge unscathed.

The period is one for taking stock of our resources, of preparing for whatever part we may have to play, of tightening up our gear against any untoward situation which may arise. We have no quarrel with any nation now; but we must not invite the fastening of a quarrel upon us, in this era of growing international belligerence. The simple way to avoid such a thing is to demonstrate to all the unwisdom of taking liberties with this nation.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Recent events in the Balkan war service again call attention to the luck of that efficient, but small, auxiliary navy, the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States. In all its long history it has an unbroken record of always being "on the job" when something is happening. We never started a war in which revenue cutters did not show up in the earlier naval engagements. Even when Dewey went into Manila Bay the cutter McCulloch, thousands of miles away from any authorized station, was in his squadron, she happening to be on the way around the world to the Pacific coast.

Now it is the new cutter Unalga that is getting her name in the papers. She, too, is on the way around the world, and was at Suez when the Balkan war took a turn that made precarious the lives and property of Americans in Turkey. The only armed vessel of the United States in that part of the world, she promptly was put under the orders of the American Ambassador at Constantinople to render such service as he might deem necessary pending the arrival of the cruisers Montana and Tennessee, which are hurrying from Philadelphia to the scene.

Three years ago, when the Turkish revolution broke out, the cutter Takoma, on the way via Suez to her Pacific coast station, was our only armed vessel in the Mediterranean. She rushed to the Turkish coast and sent out landing parties to protect American missions, one party going 150 miles into the interior.

Can it be just pure luck that permits the Revenue Cutter Service to maintain its record for always being where needed?

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS INFORMATION.

A board of officers, convened to consider the question of a proper machine gun organization and equipment, has recommended that certain alterations be made in the automatic machine rifle, caliber .30 (Benet-Mercier), with which the Regular Army and Organized Militia are to be supplied. For that reason the equipment of these units will now be delayed for approximately six months, while such guns as have been issued will be recalled for the necessary alterations.

The State of Maryland has adopted the same system of administration, correspondence, reports, returns and regimental and company records as is used in the Regular Army.

The conditions for the award of the National Defense Trophies, set forth in paragraph 33, Bulletin of Militia Notes, November 1, 1911, requiring a report from the Adjutants General of the several States to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, who selects the organization to be given the trophies, are *revoked*. Due to a great increase in work and to an inadequate clerical force, the Division of Militia Affairs will be unable to handle any correspondence relating to these trophies, which should hereafter be addressed to the Manager, Rifle Smokeless Division, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Query has been made concerning the status of the proposed Guard Manual, and upon investigation it was found that, while the subject of adopting a new Guard Manual has not been dropped, the War Department is unable to say at this time just when it will be issued.

Shooting from Aeroplanes.

A new sport has made its appearance in France—namely, partridge and pheasant shooting from aeroplanes. Many of the airmen are becoming quite expert with the gun under these novel conditions. The aviator Moreau was recently taking part in a big shoot at Varennes, when he was unfortunate enough to receive part of a charge of shot fired by a sportsman below. Though suffering considerable discomfort, he effected a safe landing. It is understood that he intends in future to use an armor-plated seat.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY.

For the months of September and October the following ordnance work is reported:

THE ORDNANCE BOARD.

Test to determine the increase in range to be expected from the use of 700-pound projectiles in 12-inch mortars, model of 1886-90 MI.—

With a muzzle velocity of about 1,200 feet per second the 700-pound long-pointed projectile gives an increase in range of about 1,700 yards at 65 degrees and about 2,300 yards at 45 degrees elevation over the 824-pound capped projectile with 1,050 feet per second muzzle velocity.

Test to determine if long-pointed projectiles have a gyratory motion at long ranges and corresponding inaccuracy of flight.—Nothing in the firings with long-pointed projectiles to indicate a greater unsteadiness of flight than with those having blunt points.

Test of the Deport mountain gun and carriage.—The unique feature is the utilization of the energy of counter-recoil to check the recoil of the gun. Released by the firing lever while in the recoiled position, the guns moves forward under the action of the recoil springs and before its forward motion is checked is fired by a lug on the carriage operating the firing sear.

The resulting advantages of this feature are considered as more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

Three-inch high explosive shrapnel, F. A. design (A-1862).—Preliminary tests of this shrapnel have been completed and it is now being manufactured in quantity.

Night tracer, delay pellet, F. A. design.—The last experimental lot of forty of these tracers tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground gave excellent results, there being only one partial failure for delayed ignition from the whole lot tested. These were tested and found satisfactory in both the 3-inch field gun and the 3-inch 15-pounder sea-coast guns. An additional experimental lot of fifteen is being sent to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground to be fired in connection with a metallic diaphragm over the propelling powder in order to ascertain whether the tracer will ignite in the presence of such a diaphragm.

Hand and rifle grenades for demolition purposes.—Experiments have been inaugurated and completed at this arsenal in which hand and rifle grenades were provided with slow match ignition for use in demolition work. The results of the test indicate that the grenade has some value in this connection.

Drill cartridges.—An order has been received to manufacture sufficient drill cartridges for 3-inch 15-pounder guns to provide one additional drill cartridge per gun for all guns in service.

Dust and moisture proofing of instruments.—Revised drawings of the 2-inch telescopic sight, observation telescope, sea-coast and field, and B. C. telescope to make the instruments more nearly dust and moisture proof have been submitted to the Chief of Ordnance for approval. These changes have been approved for 2-inch telescopic sight and observation telescope, field. A B. C. telescope modified in accordance with these drawings has been forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance for examination.

Fuze setters.—An order has been received and work has been commenced on the modification of all bracket fuze setters in service to render them more nearly dust proof.

The experimental fuze setter for 31-second fuzes, recently tested at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, has been adopted. An order has been received for the manufacture of 138 fuze setters of this type for use with the 6-inch howitzer, 4.7-inch howitzer and 4.7-inch gun material.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Three-inch gun caisson.—Work of designing a new caisson has been undertaken.

Seventy-five-mm. mountain gun.—This pack outfit is undergoing changes, due to recent report from the field.

Sixty-inch steel wheels.—A road test has been made, using two of these wheels on the 6-inch howitzer carriage. The results were not satisfactory.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND.

Test of Hadfield 14-inch A. P. shot, model of 1912.—One projectile, sand loaded, was fired against a 12-inch Midvale Class A armor plate mounted and backed at 403 feet from muzzle of service 14-inch gun. Striking velocity, 1,591 feet per second. Shot perforated plate and was recovered in condition for effective bursting.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

Safety appliances to machines in machine shop for protection of employes. Procured and installed.

Thirty-two sets of parts for modification of 5-inch barbette carriage, model of 1896 traversing mechanism. Manufactured.

Four 12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1896 MIII. Manufactured.

Two 14-inch disappearing carriages, model of 1907 MI. Manufactured.

Necessary drawings for mounting 4.7-inch howitzer on pedestal mount. Designed and prepared.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

Manufacture of thirty sets of adapters, chests and contents for 1-pounder sub-caliber guns for 6-inch guns, models of 1897 and 1908, 1900 and 1903.

The alteration and repair of the field and siege gun shop. This work includes repairs and alterations of the present building, rearrangement of present machinery and the purchase and installation of new machines in order to increase the possible output of field and siege artillery.

Manufacture of sixteen 12-inch mortars, model of 1912.

Manufacture of fifty-seven hand-loading trays for 4.72-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch guns.

Manufacture of two 14-inch guns, model of 1910.

Convention of Ohio National Guard.

The annual convention of the Ohio National Guard Association will be held at Cincinnati, November 25 and 26. The meeting will be exceptionally interesting and a good attendance of officers is expected.

Outdoor Revolver and Pistol Champions for 1912.

By "AL BLANCO."



A. M. POINDEXTER, COLORADO

Winner of Match A. Indoor Revolver Championship

L. P. CASTALDINI, MASSACHUSETTS

Winner of Match B. Outdoor Pistol Championship

O. A. BURGESON, COLORADO

Winner of Match F. Pocket Revolver Championship

Two records broken, one tied and the dope all upset are the chief results of the Thirteenth Annual Outdoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association, which were held contemporaneously in September throughout the United States. These contests are open to everybody, are truly national in character and represent in every sense the championship with the hand arm.

These annual contests are held outdoors at 50 yards, and all of the shooting is done on the combination standard American-European 8-inch bull's-eye target, using the standard or American count. Coming as they do at the close of the outdoor season, when the pistol pointers are in prime condition after much outdoor shooting, it is of little wonder that the scoring should be high.

Each year new records are chronicled under practically the same mechanical conditions, the scores are boosted just a few points each time, and thus the competition goes merrily on.

All contestants are given an opportunity to show their skill with various kinds of weapons. The finely finished target pistol, a marvel for accuracy and function; the sinister-appearing target revolver, the business-like service gun, and the pocket revolver for practical purposes are all given equal chance to win honors.

The U. S. R. A. has intrusted in the hands of responsible representatives the conducting of these contests in their territory and safeguards are thrown about the whole works which insure systematic handling and certain results. There is little or no chance for anything being "put over," even if one were so inclined. The men who play this game are men in every sense of the word. Therefore it is a fight for points and honor from the command "Commence firing."

THE RECORDS FOR THE OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Score.
Match A—1911—George Armstrong.....	467
1912—A. M. Poindexter.....	467
Match B—1908—James E. Gorman.....	468
Match C—1912—Dr. J. H. Snook.....	621
Match D—1910—Samuel Peterson.....	215
Match E—1912—Denver Revolver Club.....	774
Match F—1911—A. P. Lane.....	211

THE WINNERS AT A GLANCE.

Match A—Revolver Championship.

	Score.
A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col.	467
Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y.	461
J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.	453
John J. Dietz, New York, N. Y.	450
C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col.	448

Match B—Pistol Championship.

L. P. Castaldini, Springfield, Mass.	461
Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y.	459
A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col.	457
C. W. Randall, Jr., Alameda, Cal.	456
John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.	455

Match C—Military Revolver Championship.

J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio.....	621
E. G. Reising, Hartford, Conn.	591
A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col.	574
A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y.	572
C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col.	570

Match D—Military Record Match.

J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio.....	212
C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col.	207
John Turner, Chicago, Ill.	201

Match E—Military Revolver Team Match.

Denver Revolver Club, Denver, Col.	774
Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, Boston, Mass.	728
Chicago Revolver Club, Chicago, Ill.	716

Match F—Pocket Revolver Match.

Dr. O. A. Burgeson, Denver, Col.	208
Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y.	206
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo.	204
Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York, N. Y.	203
John Turner, Chicago, Ill.	198

The six distinct contests are arranged alphabetically and will therefore be spoken of in that order.

First comes Match A. This is known as the "Any Revolver Championship." Seventy-seven of the most expert marksmen with the target revolver competed for high honors in this match. It remained, however, for a former Jerseyman, A. Morgan Poindexter, who now hails from Denver, to show his heels to the field and romp home a winner. With a score of 467 out of a possible 500, he leads the runner-up, Parmly Hanford, of New York State, by six points, and incidentally ties the record for this match.

It is not surprising to find those two veterans of many championships, Gorman and Dietz, in third and fourth places, respectively, but a new man shows for national honors in fifth place, C. M. McCutcheon, also hailing from Denver. It appears to be his first year in the big show, and making good from the jump presages possibilities for the future. Incidentally it might be mentioned that it is the first time Poindexter lands a U. S. R. A. championship, although he has a strangle hold on a few indoor pistol records.

No records were broken in the Pistol Championship Match, known as Match B, and open to any pistol. Eighty-four of the country's best lined up for the honor of being proclaimed the outdoor pistol champion for 1912. As the scores will show, it was nip and tuck between the five who finished high, all bunched together, with the fifth man six points shy behind the winner. The lucky man was L. P. Castaldini, one of the regular shooting members of the star aggregation of Springfield cracks, who ran out 461. Hanford again took second place with 459, while our hero Poindexter rumbled in with a good 457. One point shy of Poindexter's total came C. W. Randall, Jr., of Alameda, Cal., while John Dietz, battle-scarred champion, breezed into fifth place with a clean 455.

A record went by the boards in the Military Revolver Championship, or Match C, when cool, deliberate Dr. Snook, of Columbus, banged 621 out of 750, sixteen points above the record score by Lane last year. Seventy-five shots, fired in strings of five, fifteen seconds to each string, is just a little tonic for those inclined to burn up the stuff sort of quick-like.

Those of you who have seen Snook, Reising and Lane shoot at Camp Perry and Sea Girt will therefore not be awfully surprised to find these speed artists perched well up. Reising landed second on 591, while the big fellow "Poin," from Denver, lumbered in a third-place winner with 574. Lane, two points less, took fourth, while McCutcheon got fifth on 570.

Match D, Military Record Match, is a re-entry affair, and except for calling for but twenty-five shots, has the same conditions as Match C. For a time the record was in danger of being badly damaged, but was safe for another year when Dr. Snook took first honors with a 212 out of the possible 250. Samuel Peterson, of Chicago, holds the record of 215, made in 1910. C. M. McCutcheon, of Denver, again won national honors, putting up the good score of 207, John Turner, of Chicago, taking third with 201.

For real classy shooting the Military Revolver Championship Team Match takes the premier honors. Shot under the same conditions as Match C, except that there are twenty-five shots for each man, and with four men from any regularly organized club competing, it is a contest calculated to bring out the best—the real cream, as it were—of the shooting world. A team contest is always interesting, because there are many "ifs" to be reckoned with. Then, too, team work has a chance to assert itself, and that is what the winning team needs.

Here again Poindexter's pistol pointers from Pike's Peak showed a clean pair of heels and made a runaway race of it, incidentally hanging up a score that looks as though it might stand for some time. The best previous score, 725, was made last year by a team from the First Squadron, Illinois N. G. This team also won in 1910. The Federal Revolver Club of Boston for a time at least had visions of exhibiting the handsome Winans trophy in its clubrooms for a year when it broke the record by three points. The Denver Demons, however, put a crimp in their plans, and for another year at least the trophy will repose in the "Mile High City."

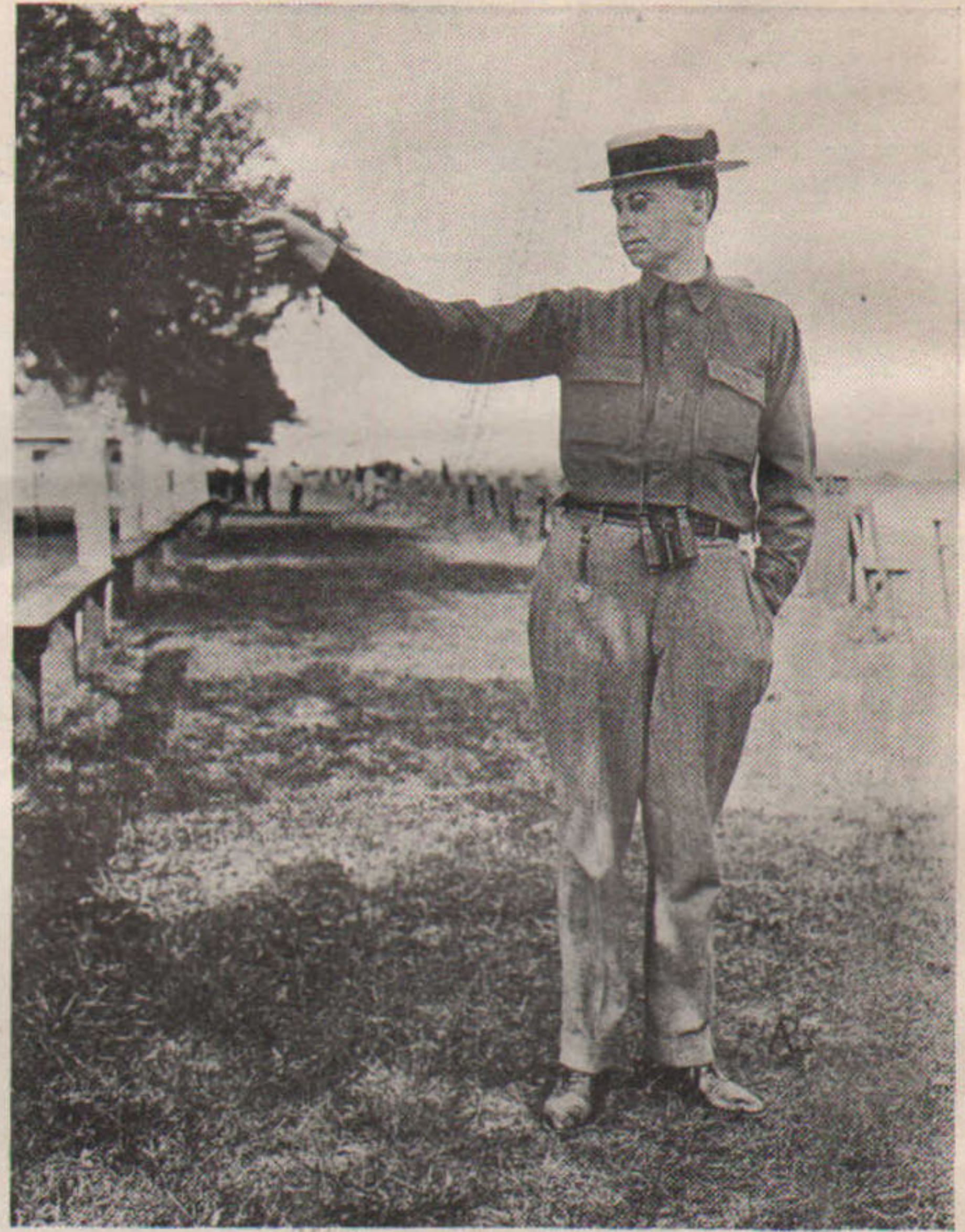
It certainly was a big year for the Colorado aggregation. Not content with two firsts, one second, two thirds and two fifths, the Westerners galloped off with the Pocket Revolver Championship, Match F, Dr. O. A. Burgeson bringing home the bacon with a total of 208, three points behind last year's record of 211 by A. P. Lane. Parmly Hanford put up a pretty fight and again lost a championship by two points, as he did in the pistol match. C. C. Crossman was rewarded with third place on 204; Dr. J. R. Hicks fourth, 203, and John Turner fifth, 198.

An important part of the championships is the aggregate, made up of the total scores in Matches A, B and F, and one-fifth of the total



DENVER REVOLVER CLUB TEAM.

Winner of Match E, Military Revolver Team Championship and Winans Trophy. Sitting, left to right: A. M. Poindexter, Capt. A. H. Hardy; Standing, left to right: Arthur Smith, C. McCutcheon.



DR. J. H. SNOOK, OHIO.

Winner of Matches C and D, Military Revolver and Military Record Championships, Respectively.

score in Match C. The consistent shooting of Parmly Hanford, gentleman farmer from "up York State," was rewarded by his taking the high honors on a total of 1,227 3-5, which appears to be the next highest yet. And now the Westerners show again. One would think by this time that they had had enough of winnings, but we find Poindexter snugly ensconced in second place with 1,217 4-5, and another Denverite, McCutcheon, third, with 1,209 flat.

Taken altogether it was a most successful contest, and, while the entry could have been larger, still what was lacking in this respect was more than made up in good shooting and enthusiasm.

In 1910 there were a total of 319 entries; 1911, 235, and this year 285. Matches E and F show gains in the number of entries.

Castaldini's pistol championship target is not unlike that of Poindexter's in the Revolver Match. His elevation and wind are good, but he, too, had to spill one out in the white for a seven.

The 1913 Outdoor Championship Revolver Matches of the United States Revolver Association will go down in history as furnishing many surprises, chief of which is the fact that the winners in each match shot had not previously figured in championships, nor were they "picked" to be contenders.

In Match C for the Military Revolver Championship, Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, boosted the record to 621, where it will probably stay for some little time. His best single target was 47 and the lowest a 33. The score was made up of 16 tens, 17 nines, 23 eights, 12 sevens, 5 sixes and 2 fives.

E. G. Reising, of Hartford, who finished in second place in Match C, 30 points behind the winner, shot a most consistent race. His high single strings were 42, and low 36.

When big, smiling, good-natured Poindexter reads these results surely he will bubble over with joy, and with good reason, too, for his proteges have been apt pupils, showing championship form in their debut into the pistol-shooting world. It is fitting and proper, then, that the "Big Chief" should be rewarded with the Revolver Championship.

As will be seen by a glance at Poindexter's Match A target, it is about as near perfect for wind, elevation and grouping as one could wish, but, like all good shots, he had to "spill" one and spoil everything. This one shot lopped off four points, and a chance for the record for open competition shooting.

Dr. O. A. Burgeson, winner of the Pocket Revolver Championship, had never fired a revolver before March of this year. It is understood that he is mild-mannered and genial of disposition. He wears his honors with becoming modesty.

As a glance at the illustration of Poindexter will show, he has fresh-color skin, moonlight-blue eyes and the hair a decided washout (or pulled out) light brown down. Taken altogether, he is a handsome old top, eh, what!

MATCH A—ANY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance fee covering both national and State championships, to members not in arrears for dues, \$3; all others, \$5.

Score—Fifty shots in five strings of ten shots each, fired within one hour from time of the first shot. Only ten shots may be fired at a target.

Weapon—Any revolver. Maximum length of barrel, including cylinder, ten inches; minimum trigger-pull, two and one-half pounds applied three-eighths of an inch from the end of trigger.

Sights—Open, in front of the hammer and not more than ten inches apart.

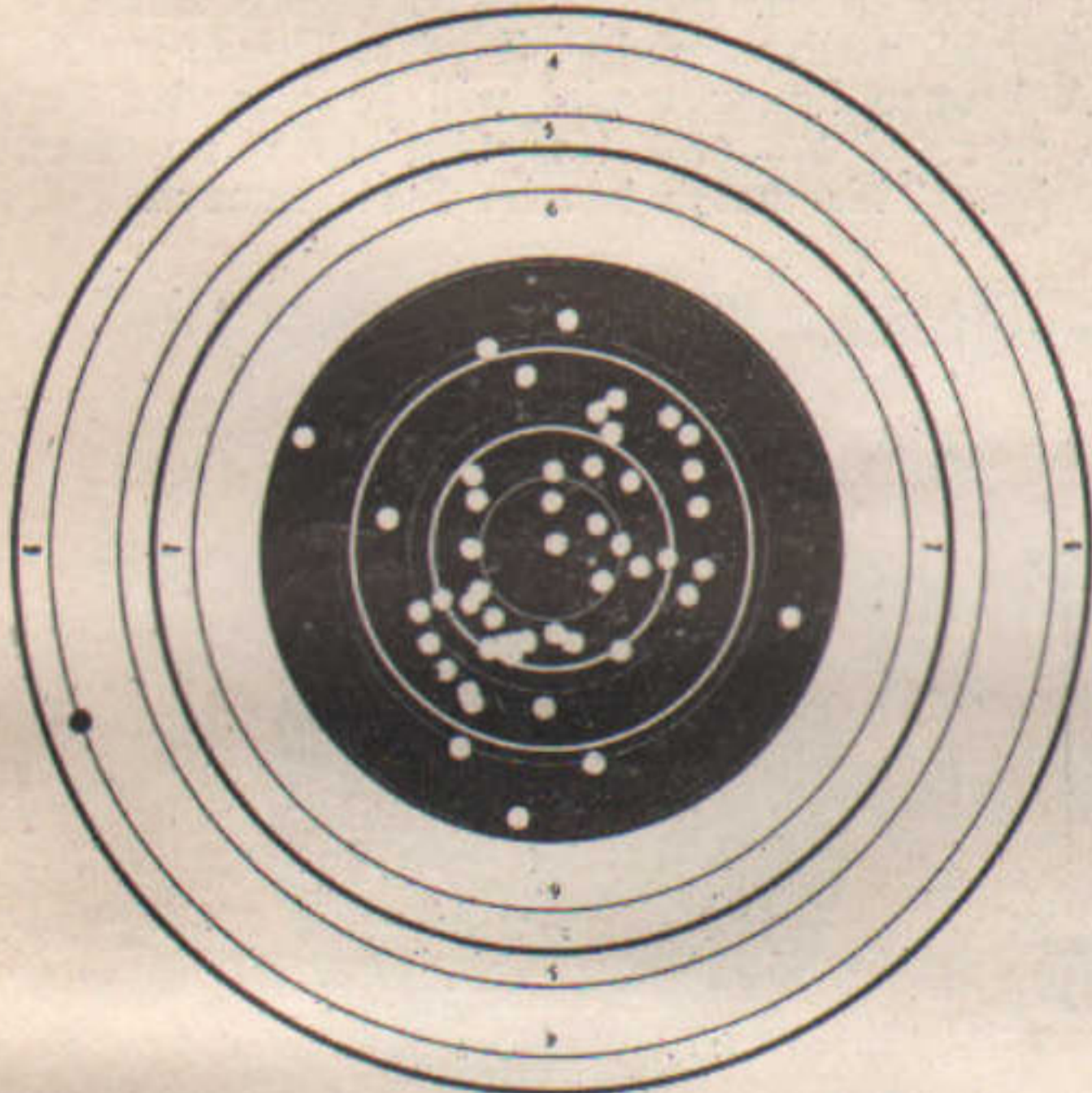
Ammunition—Any.

Loading—The weapon may not be used as a single-loader, but must be charged with six and then four rounds.

Cleaning—Weapons may be cleaned in this match, but no time allowance may be given for it.

Prizes—National: First, gold medal and custody of the cup for one year; second, gold and silver medal; third, silver medal; fourth, silver and bronze medal; fifth, bronze medal. A bronze medal will be awarded each score of 425 or better that wins no other prize.

State (for three entries)—First, a silver and gold medal; second, a silver medal. For more than three State entries a bronze medal will be awarded the third best score.



MATCH A.

Composite target of the winning score of 467 in Match A, Any Revolver Championship, 50 shots at 50 yards, on Standard American target, by A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Colo., using a .38 Colt's Officers' Model revolver and Peters cartridges.

A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col.:

10	10	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	8	88
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	95
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	95
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	93
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	96
Score.....										
467										

Parmly Hanford, New York, N. Y.:

10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	90
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	91
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	96
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	7	93
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	7	91
Score.....										
461										

J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.:

10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	87
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	7	93
10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	87
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	88
Score.....										
455										

John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.:

10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	90
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	95
10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	89
10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	89
10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	87
Score.....										
450										

C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col.:

10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	7	92
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	92
10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	87
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	7	92
10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	5	85
Score.....										
448										

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS BY STATES.

California:	
J. E. Gorman.....	455
C. W. Randall, Jr.	447
W. C. Prichard.....	443
C. W. Linder.....	422
Capt. George Larson.....	410
W. A. Siebe.....	403
Connecticut:	
E. G. Reising.....	441
J. W. Hessian.....	431
A. J. Palmer.....	422
Colorado:	
A. M. Poindexter.....	467
C. M. McCutcheon.....	448
Dr. O. A. Burgeson.....	444
F. J. Dreher.....	443
A. H. Hardy.....	431
Dean W. King.....	408
G. F. Macbeth.....	406
Illinois:	
C. E. Orr.....	442
J. L. Byrne.....	428
Col. W. H. Whigam.....	418
A. Sorenson.....	412
Lieut. S. Peterson.....	411
G. R. Porter.....	392
B. Allen.....	389
Capt. E. Bittel.....	389
Massachusetts:	
Dr. H. E. Sears.....	437
H. A. Hill.....	429
F. S. Beckford.....	399
Missouri:	
E. A. Krondl.....	437
C. C. Crossman.....	434
W. C. Aver.....	428
George C. Olcott.....	418
Dr. M. R. Moore.....	416
Paul Frese.....	404
New York:	
Parmly Hanford.....	461
John A. Dietz.....	450
A. P. Lane.....	447
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	445
Hans Roedder.....	439
H. I. Ekerold.....	434
G. P. Sanborn.....	431
Roland Douglas.....	426
Dr. H. A. Bayles.....	420
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	413
G. R. Decker.....	400
New Jersey:	
Col. W. A. Tewes.....	400
Ohio:	
T. H. Clarke.....	407
R. A. Clabaugh.....	405
C. A. Diller.....	404
W. Howard Cox.....	398
Tod J. Mell.....	395
Dr. A. A. Yungblut.....	378
L. T. Peterson.....	374
G. Elliot Pugh.....	371
W. O. Brown.....	348
H. Fred Schaefer.....	268
Panama:	
C. B. Larzelere.....	429
L. D. Cornish.....	425
M. W. Fox.....	416
J. Bernson.....	402
John M. G. Watt.....	362
Pennsylvania:	
Dr. D. A. Atkinson.....	438
William E. Quicksall.....	436
Dr. Charles H. Wilson.....	434
Herman Thomas.....	428
H. S. Freed.....	421
T. C. Beal.....	420
H. G. Olson.....	415
John P. Strobel.....	402
Howard G. Moore.....	396
R. O. Hodges.....	355
Rhode Island:	
Harry A. Gray.....	410
William Almy.....	404

Washington:

Walter Hinckley.....	409
Washington, D. C.:	
Lieut. J. S. Upham.....	417
J. C. Bunn.....	411
Frank J. Kahrs.....	396
W. J. Macdonnall.....	377

MATCH B—PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance fee as in Match A.

Score—Fifty shots in five strings of ten shots each, fired within one hour from the time of the first shot. Ten shots only to a target.

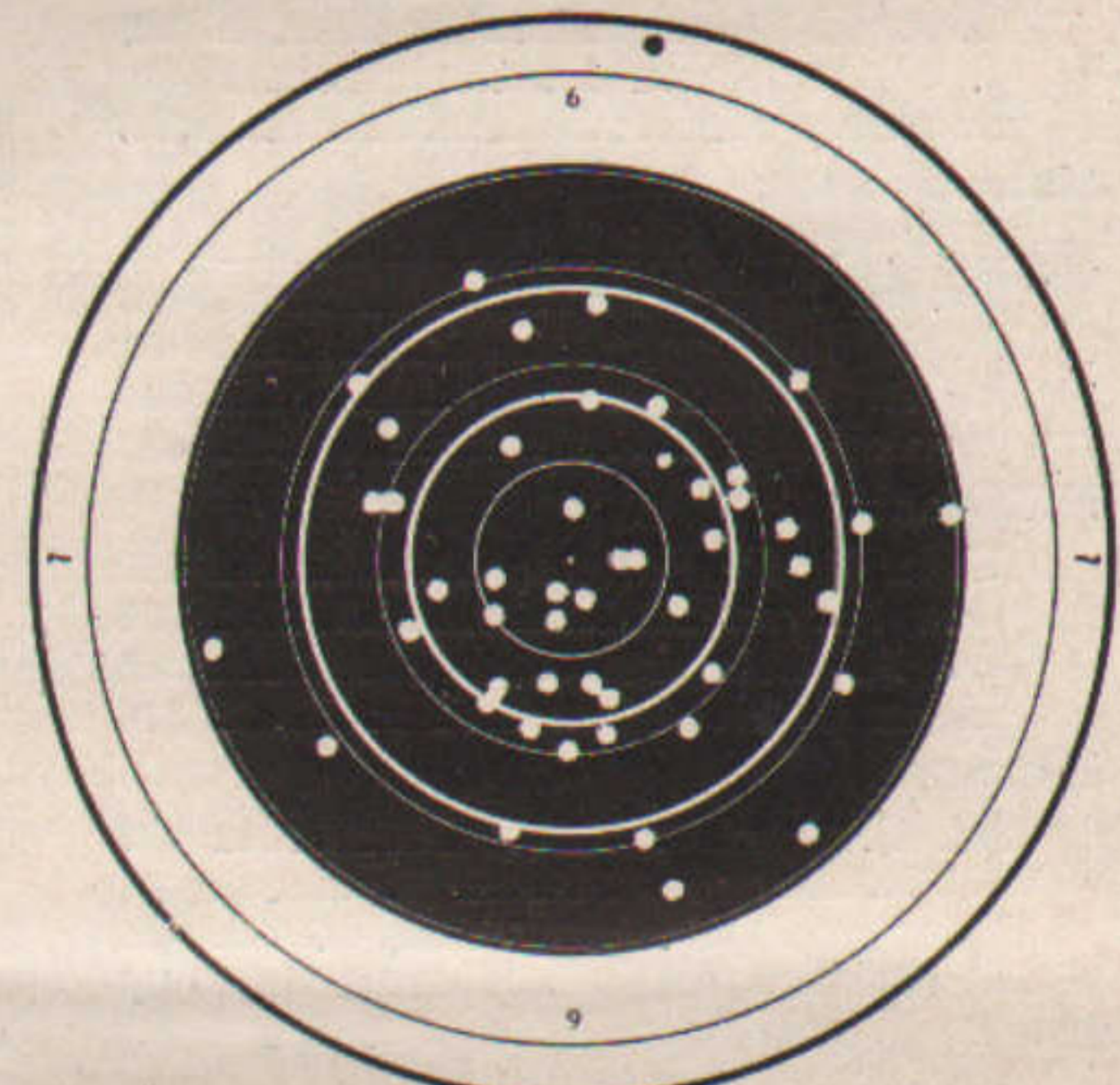
Weapon—Any pistol. Maximum length of barrel, ten inches; minimum trigger-pull, two pounds applied three-eighths of an inch from the end of the trigger.

Sights—Open, in front of the hammer, and not more than ten inches apart.

Ammunition—Any.

Cleaning—As in Match A.

Prizes—As in Match A. Honor medals for scores of 435 or better.



MATCH B.

Composite target of the winning score of 461 in Match B, Pistol Championship, 50 shots at 50 yards, on Standard American target, by L. P. Castaldini, Springfield, Mass., shooting a .22 caliber, 10-inch target pistol and Remington-UMC Lesmok long rifle cartridges.

L. P. Castaldini, Springfield, Mass.:

10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	88
10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	88
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	92	
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	95	
10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	93	
Score.....											
461											

Parmly Hanford, New York City, N. Y.:

10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	87
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	7	91	
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	92	
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	93	
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	96	
Score.....											
459											

A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col.:

10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	89
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	97
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	96
10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	89
10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	86
Score.....										
457										

C. W. Randall, Jr., Alameda, Cal.:

10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	92
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	90
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	7	6	89
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	92
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	93
Score.....										
456										

John A. Dietz, New York City, N. Y.:

10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	89
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	91
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	92
10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	89
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	94
Score.....										
455										

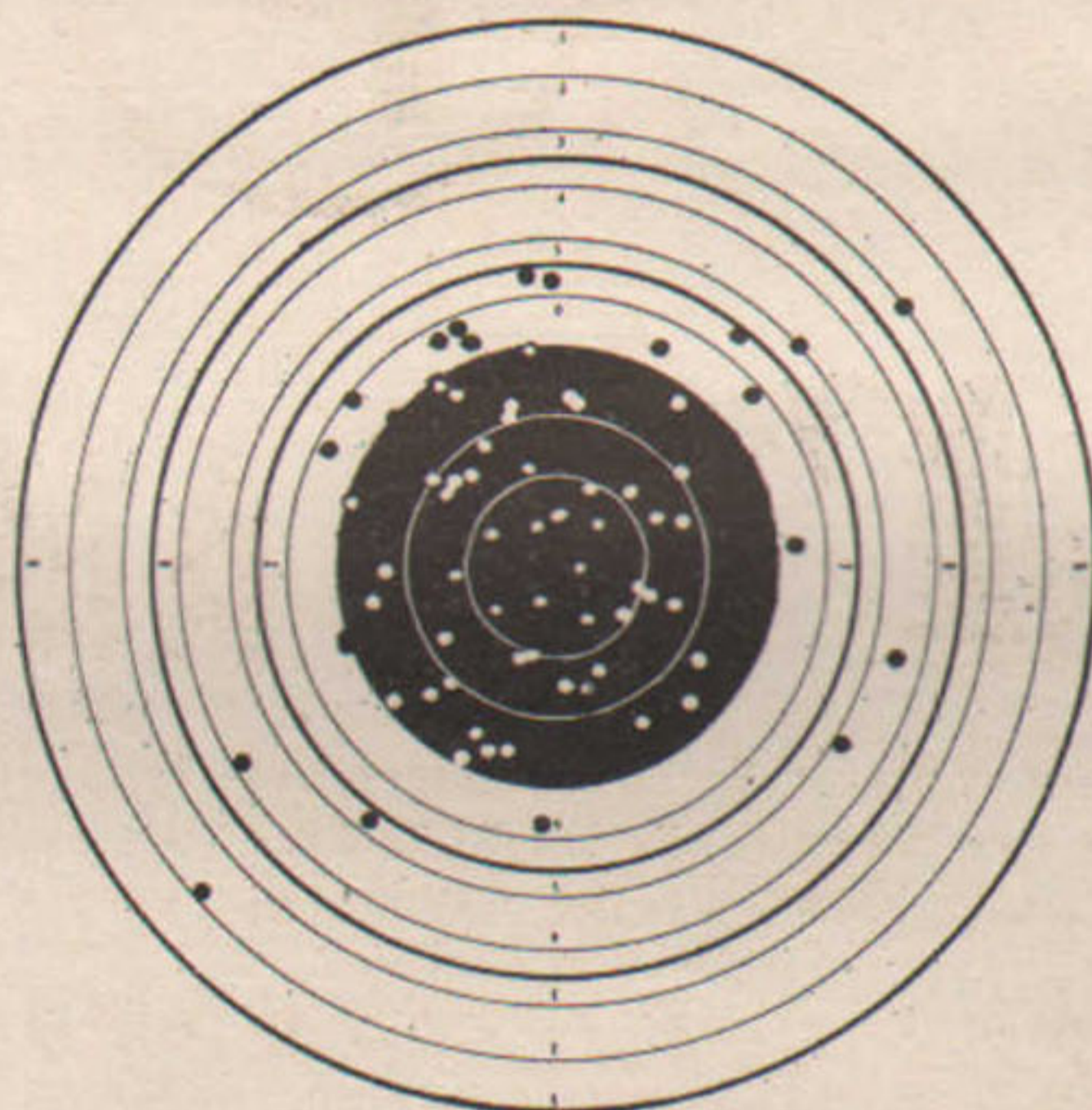
ANY PISTOL.

California:	
C. W. Randall, Jr.	456
J. E. Gorman	454
George Armstrong	451
R. J. Fraser	434
W. A. Siebe	432
R. S. Wixson	419
A. M. Poulson	380
Colorado:	
A. M. Poindexter	457
C. M. McCutcheon	452
F. J. Dreher	443
Dr. O. A. Burgeson	437
Dean W. King	427
A. H. Hardy	424
G. F. Macbeth	416
Connecticut:	
A. J. Palmer	453
J. W. Hessian	436
Illinois:	
Col. W. H. Whigam	440
C. E. Orr	427
Fred Zellweger	423
Capt. E. Bittel	422
J. W. Mattes	419
B. Allen	395
Massachusetts:	
L. P. Castaldini	461
Dr. H. E. Sears	453
A. E. Robinson	451
H. A. Hill	444
Johan Kock	403
Michigan:	
Capt. R. P. Patterson	440
Gus Kirvan	396
Dr. A. E. Lemon	365
Lieut. G. H. Adams	314
Missouri:	
W. C. Ayer	455
E. A. Krondl	443
George C. Olcott	428
C. C. Crossman	428
T. E. Bunding	387
New York:	
Parmly Hanford	459
John A. Dietz	455
A. P. Lane	455
H. I. Ekerold	453
Hans Roedder	452
Joseph E. Silliman	451
Dr. J. R. Hicks	450
Dr. R. H. Sayre	449
Roland Douglas	442
Dr. H. A. Bayles	441
George P. Sanborn	432
G. R. Decker	399
New Jersey:	
Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes	414
Elvin Ryder	385
Ohio:	
T. H. Clarke	434
Mrs. Edith Diller	404
Oregon:	
R. H. Craddock	452
W. H. Hubbard	451
F. L. Sanders	449
Panama:	
L. D. Cornish	447
J. Bernson	441
C. B. Larzelere	439
M. W. Fox	429
W. L. G. Perry	237
Pennsylvania:	
Dr. Charles H. Wilson	448
William E. Quicksall	438
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	434
John O. Rolshouse	430
E. A. Clark	428
F. E. Bell	422
H. S. Freed	421
H. G. Olson	419
C. C. Borchers	416
John H. Moorwood	415
John P. Ross	415
Dr. E. A. Waugaman	414
T. C. Beal	413
Dr. Charles Clark	379
Bert M. Brae	376
Rhode Island:	
Herbert C. Miller	421
Fred B. Spooner	406
Harry A. Gray	406
William Almy	405

Washington:	
Walter R. Hinckley	432
G. Irwin Royce	426
Washington, D. C.:	
Lieut. J. S. Upham	417
Frank J. Kahrs	399
W. J. Macdonnall	347

MATCH C—MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards, fifteen consecutive strings of five shots each. No cleaning allowed; arm, any military revolver or any military magazine pistol within the rules; ammunition, the full charge service cartridge or equivalent factory loaded ammunition approved by the executive committee. The score must be completed on the same day. Entrance fee as in Match A.



MATCH C.

Composite target of winning score of 621, by Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, Ohio, in Match C. Military Revolver Championship, 15 consecutive strings of five shots, each in 15 seconds, at 50 yards, Standard American target, shooting a Colt Army Special Revolver and Peters cartridges.

Timing—Each string of five shots shall be fired within fifteen seconds from the word of command, "Fire." Not until then may the contestant cock, raise and aim his weapon. At the expiration of fifteen seconds the time-keeper will call "Time." If a shot is fired after time is called, the shot of highest count will be deducted from the score. The time of each string must be entered on its corresponding target and signed by the timer. Misfires and shots lost on account of the arm becoming disabled or accidentally discharged will be scored zero.

Prizes as in Match A. A bronze honor medal will be awarded to every competitor, not a prize winner, making a score of 500 or better.

J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio:	
44 47 40 33 45 40 45 44 43 38 45 38 38 42 39—	621
E. G. Reising, Hartford, Conn.:	
41 38 41 40 42 42 39 39 39 36 39 41 38 40 36—	591
A. M. Poindexter, Denver, Col.:	
35 45 43 39 43 35 39 38 35 39 38 36 34 36 39—	574
A. P. Lane, New York City:	
45 43 34 42 39 44 42 32 45 37 21 35 38 40 35—	572
C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col.:	
46 42 38 33 39 35 41 44 33 39 29 38 43 40 30—	570

MILITARY REVOLVER.

Colorado:	
A. M. Poindexter	574
C. M. McCutcheon	570
A. H. Hardy	552
F. J. Dreher	447
B. H. Brooks	417
Connecticut:	
E. G. Reising	591
Illinois:	
C. E. Orr	545
J. L. Byrne	507
J. Turner	476
Lieut. S. Peterson	448
Massachusetts:	
G. F. Hoffman	517
Missouri:	
G. C. Olcott	547
C. C. Crossman	538
W. C. Ayer	473
R. J. Russell	421

New York:	
A. P. Lane	572
F. R. Dick	540
Dr. R. H. Sayre	536
L. B. Smith	523
J. A. Dietz	513
Parmly Hanford	508
Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith	498

Ohio:	
J. H. Snook	621

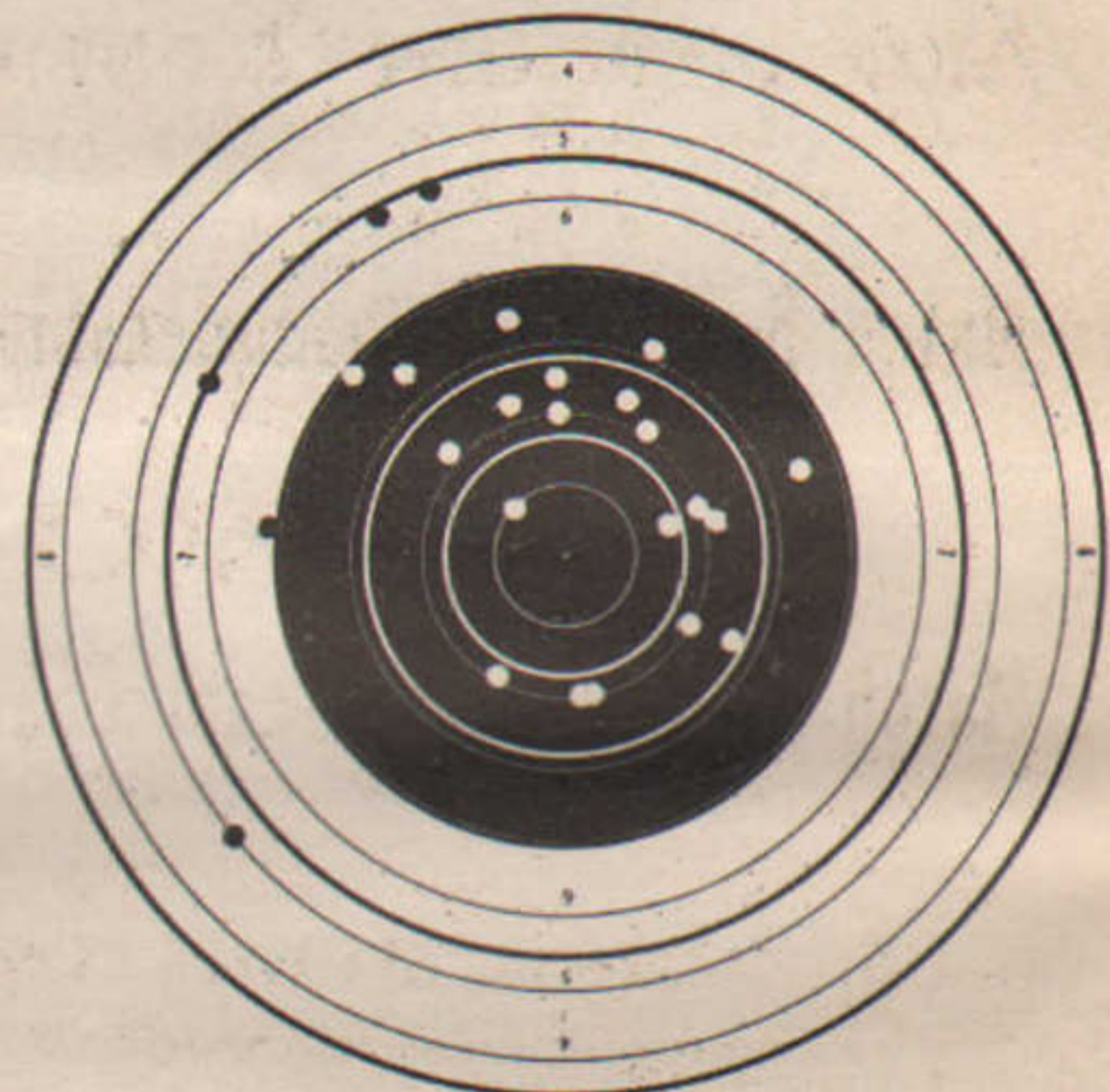
Panama:	
J. Bernson	494
C. B. Larzelere	488
M. W. Fox	463
B. Balduf	278
J. W. Maddera	264

Pennsylvania:	
Howard C. Moore	518
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	514
John P. Ross	338
Dr. C. L. McGovern	152

MATCH D—MILITARY RECORD MATCH.

A re-entry match open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of five shots each; entrance fee, paid members \$1, others \$2; entries unlimited. Arm, ammunition and timing as in Match C.

Prizes—First, the custody for one year of the gold trophy with the name of the winner suitably engraved thereon. This trophy becomes the property of the competitor winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively. Second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal. A bronze honor medal will be awarded for a score of 175 or better which wins no other prize. This match has no State honors.



MATCH D.

Composite target of winning score of 212, by Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, Ohio, in Match D. Military Record Match, 25 shots at 50 yards, Standard American target, in strings of five, 15 seconds for each string, shooting a Colt Army Special Revolver and Peters cartridges.

J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio:	
10 9 9 8 8—	44
9 9 9 9 8—	44
10 9 9 8 7—	43
9 8 8 7 7—	39
9 9 9 9 6—	42—212
C. M. McCutcheon, Denver, Col.:	
7 9 10 10 10—	46
6 8 8 9 9—	40
6 7 7 8 9—	37
6 9 9 9 10—	43
7 7 8 9 10—	41—207

John Turner, Chicago, Ill.:	
8 8 6 6 4—	32
10 10 10 10 9—	49
10 10 9 9 8—	46
9 8 7 5 5—	34
10 9 9 7 5—	40—201

E. G. Reising Connecticut	198
C. E. Orr, Illinois	197
S. Peterson, Illinois	196
A. P. Lane, New York	195
J. L. Byrne, Illinois	186
Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Pennsylvania	185
C. C. Crossman, Missouri	182
G. F. Hoffman, Massachusetts	179
L. D. Cornish, Panama	175
William Macnaughton, Massachusetts	174
J. Bernson, Panama	172

5 out of 6 Revolver Championships

PRACTICALLY A CLEAN SWEEP, WON BY

The Famous  Brand

Peters AMMUNITION

The results of the United States Revolver Association 1912 Outdoor Championships, just officially announced, show that users of Peters Cartridges won FIRST in every match but one; also, Second place in one match, Third in three matches, and Fifth in two.

Match A—Revolver Championship

1st, A. M. Poindexter467
3rd, J. E. Gorman455
5th, C. M. McCutcheon448

Match B—Pistol Championship

3rd, A. M. Poindexter457

Match D—Military Record

1st, Dr. J. H. Snook212
2nd, C. M. McCutcheon207

Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship

1st, Dr. O. A. Burgeson208

TWO NEW RECORDS!

Match E—Revolver Team Championship

1st, Denver Revolver Club774

Match C—Military Revolver Championship

1st, Dr. J. H. Snook621
3rd, A. M. Poindexter574
5th, C. M. McCutcheon570

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION
MILITARY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP. No. 167

75 SHOTS. MATCH C. STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET. 50 YARDS.

NAME Dr. J. H. Snook (Duplicate)

SERIES 1					SERIES 2					SERIES 3				
1	2	3	4	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
10	10	8	8	8+44	9	9	8	8	6+40	10	10	9	9	7+45
10	10	9	9	9+47	10	9	9	9	8+45	10	8	8	8	7+38
10	8	8	8	6+40	10	9	9	8	8+44	9	8	8	8	5+38
8	7	7	6	5+33	10	9	9	8	7+43	10	10	8	7	7+42
10	10	10	8	7+45	8	8	8	7	7+38	9	9	8	7	6+39
Total 209					Total 210					Total 202				
Grand Total 621														


UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION. No. 427

25 SHOTS. MATCH D. STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET. 50 YARDS.

NAME J. H. Snook (Duplicate)

1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	SCORE:
10	9	9	8	8	44	Began <u>3:56</u>
9	9	9	9	8	44	Ended <u>4:07</u>
10	9	9	8	7	43	Ammunition <u>P</u>
9	8	8	7	7	39	Arm <u>Colts Spl</u>
9	9	9	9	6	42	Passed by <u>Jesse Smith</u>
Grand Total 212						Score <u>Jesse Smith</u>

These victories, won against the hardest possible competition, show that our oft repeated claim for the ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY OF PETERS AMMUNITION is not mere idle talk, but a conservative and provable statement of facts. PETERS REVOLVER AND RIFLE CARTRIDGES of .32 and larger calibers are just as surely superior to other makes as Peters .22 caliber; PETERS SMOKELESS Cartridges are as far ahead of competing brands as are PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS.

Shoot the  brand, the only kind that will shoot perfectly in ANY good gun

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 808-812 Heward St., J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.

M. W. Fox, Panama.....	168
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	167
A. H. Hardy, Colorado.....	167
C. B. Larzelere, Panama.....	162
L. B. Smith, New York.....	161
Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith, New York.....	160
G. C. Olcott, Missouri.....	159
W. C. Ayer, Missouri.....	159
W. E. Fennell, Massachusetts.....	158
F. G. Ingalls, Missouri.....	157
Capt. E. Bittel, Illinois.....	155
P. Frese, Missouri.....	142
F. R. Dick, New York.....	137
R. J. Russell, Missouri.....	135
H. G. Olson, Pennsylvania.....	117

MATCH E—MILITARY REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.

Open to one team of four men from any regularly organized rifle or revolver club, the police force of any city, or any regiment battalion or separate organization from any of the organized military or naval forces of any civilized country.

Distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of five shots each; other conditions as in Match C; entrance fee, \$10 to affiliated clubs, \$15 to all others. No re-entries.

Prizes—First, the custody of the Winans' trophy for a year and a gold medal to the winning organization, with the names of the team, the date and the score inscribed thereon. Second, a silver medal to each team member. Third, a bronze medal to each team member.

Denver Revolver Club:

C. M. McCutcheon.....	213
Arthur Smith.....	186
A. H. Hardy.....	182
A. M. Poindexter.....	193
Total.....	774

Federal Rifle and Revolver Club:

E. G. Reising.....	201
W. R. Murphy.....	183
G. F. Hoffman.....	177
W. E. Fennell.....	167
Total.....	728

Chicago Revolver Club:

Col. W. H. Whigam.....	197
J. Turner.....	178
Lieut. S. Peterson.....	174
J. L. Byrne.....	167
Total.....	716

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association:

A. P. Lane.....	190
J. A. Dietz.....	183
Hans Roedder.....	177
Parmly Hanford.....	164
Total.....	714

Colonial Revolver Club:

C. E. Orr.....	180
G. C. Olcott.....	177
W. C. Ayer.....	160
C. C. Crossman.....	154
Total.....	671

First Regiment Cavalry, N. Y.:

Sergt. L. B. Smith.....	175
Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith.....	170
Capt. R. H. Sayre.....	169
Private F. R. Dick.....	142
Total.....	656

Pennsylvania State Police Force:

Howard G. Moore.....	166
John P. Strobel.....	163
Robert Watts.....	151
Robert Winters.....	118
Total.....	598

MATCH F—POCKET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

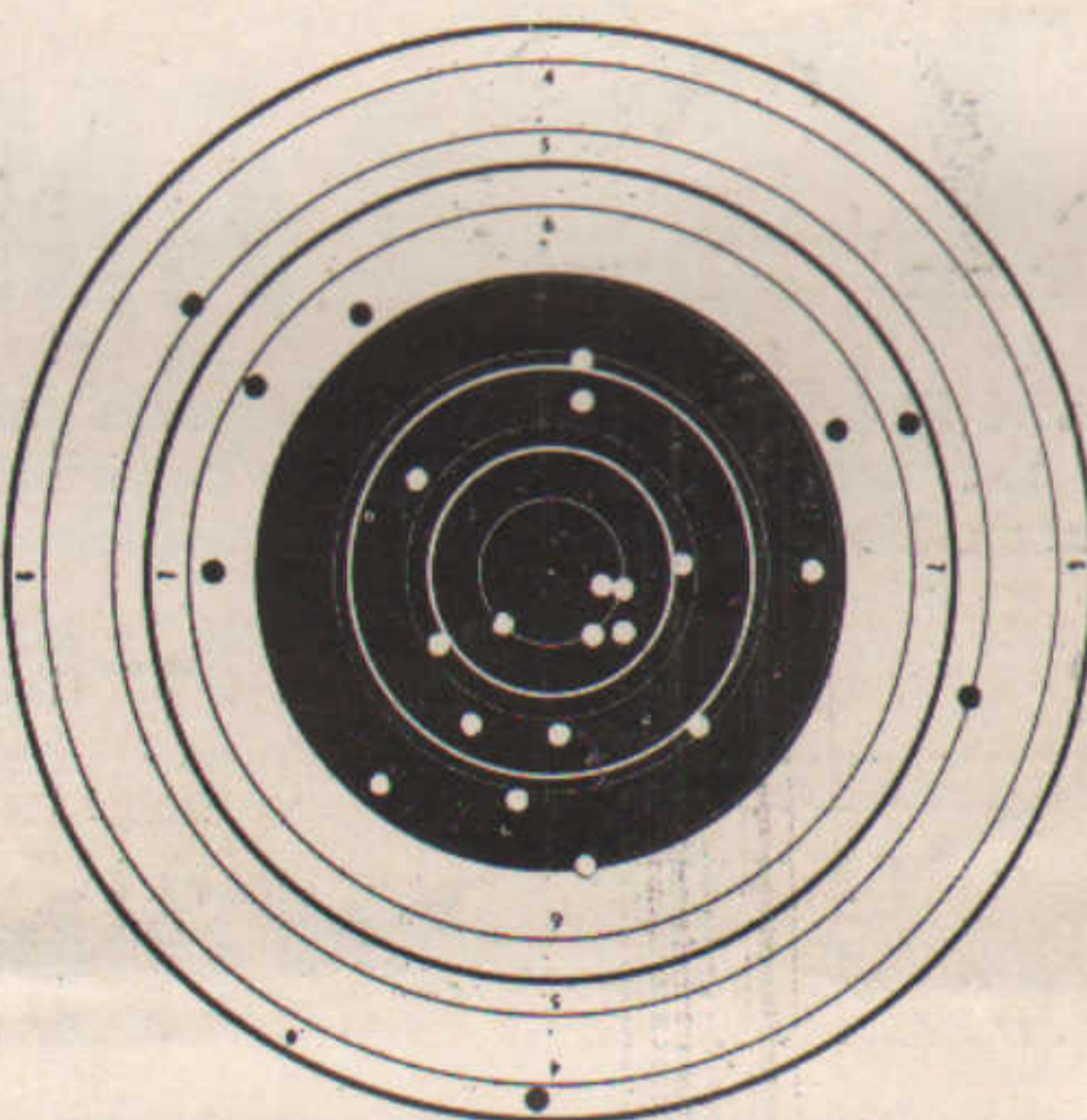
Entrance fee \$2, covering both National and State championships to members not in arrears for dues. To all other persons, \$4.
Score—Twenty-five shots fired in strings of five shots each. Five shots only to a target. Cleaning not allowed.

Weapon—Any pocket revolver of at least .32 caliber. Magazine pistols not allowed. Maximum weight, two pounds; maximum length of barrel, four inches. (Measure the barrel carefully; many are over length.) Minimum trigger pull, four pounds. (Test this carefully.) Sights must be such as will permit the weapon to be drawn quickly from pocket or holster.

Ammunition—Full factory charge. Ammunition must be brought to the firing line in unbroken boxes with the manufacturer's label intact. Reloaded ammunition not allowed.

Timing—Each string of five shots shall be fired within thirty seconds from the word of command, "Fire." Otherwise as in Match C. The time of each string must be entered on the target and signed by the timer.

Prizes—National, as in Match A.
State—For five or more State entries the following will be awarded: First, a gold and silver medal; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal. A bronze honor medal will be awarded any score of 175 or better which wins no other prize.



MATCH F.

Composite target of winning score in Match F, Pocket Revolver Championship, by Dr. O. A. Burgeson, Denver, Colo., 25 shots at 50 yards on Standard American target, in strings of five, 30 seconds to each string, shooting a pocket revolver and Peters cartridges.

Dr. O. A. Burgeson, Denver, Col.:

10 9 8 7 7—41
10 10 9 8 7—44
10 10 10 9 8—47
9 9 8 6 6—38
10 8 7 7 6—38—203

Parmly Hanford, New York City, N. Y.:

9 9 8 8 8—42
10 9 7 6 6—38
10 10 9 9 7—45
9 8 8 8 6—39
10 9 9 8 6—42—206

C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo.:

5 7 8 9 9—38
5 9 9 9 10—42
5 8 8 8 10—39
8 8 9 9 10—44
6 7 8 10 10—41—204

Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York City, N. Y.:

10 8 7 6 5—36
10 10 9 7 5—41
10 10 9 8 7—44
10 10 9 6 4—39
9 9 9 8 8—43—203

John Turner, Chicago, Ill.:

9 9 8 8 7—41
9 9 8 6 5—37
10 10 9 8 7—44
10 9 9 8 7—43
9 8 6 5 5—33—198

POCKET REVOLVER MATCH.

California:

George Armstrong.....	186
J. E. Gorman.....	182
Robert Wixson.....	160
Capt. G. Larson.....	124
F. P. Poulter.....	111

Colorado:

Dr. O. A. Burgeson.....	208
C. M. McCutcheon.....	195
A. H. Hardy.....	193
A. M. Poindexter.....	179
Frank J. Dreher.....	178
B. H. Brooks.....	143

Connecticut:

E. G. Reising.....	189
--------------------	-----

Illinois:

John Turner.....	198
Col. W. H. Whigam.....	197
C. E. Orr.....	196
Lieut. S. Peterson.....	184
J. W. Mattes.....	175
Capt. E. Bittel.....	175
J. L. Byrne.....	168
B. Allen.....	162

Massachusetts:

A. A. Tenney.....	190
G. F. Hoffman.....	177
H. A. Hill.....	172

Missouri:

C. C. Crossman.....	204
R. J. Russell.....	196
George C. Olcott.....	191
E. A. Kronl.....	187
W. C. Ayer.....	186
Paul Frese.....	184
T. E. Bunding.....	166

New York:

Parmly Hanford.....	206
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	203
Hans Roedder.....	194
John A. Dietz.....	194
A. P. Lane.....	190
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	156

Ohio:

T. H. Clarke.....	192
W. O. Brown.....	154
Tod J. Mell.....	139
Joseph Seaborn.....	103
Ludwig T. Peterson.....	82

Panama:

Jacob Bernson.....	185
C. B. Larzelere.....	177
M. W. Fox.....	167
L. D. Cornish.....	153
T. E. L. Lipsey.....	130
B. Balduf.....	114

Pennsylvania:

Dr. D. A. Atkinson.....	186
H. G. Olson.....	177
T. C. Beal.....	171
John O. Rolshouse.....	167
Dr. Charles H. Wilson.....	159
Dr. John R. Brown.....	134

GRAND AGGREGATE MEDALS.

A series of medals, emblematic of distinguished honor, will be awarded to contestants who average highest.

The aggregates are computed by adding to the total scores of Matches A, B and F, one-fifth of the total score of Match C.

First, a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal.

	A	B	C	F	Totals.
P. Hanford.....	461	459	101 3-5	206	1,227 3-5
A. M. Poindexter.....	467	457	114 4-5	179	1,217 4-5
C. M. McCutcheon.....	448	452	114	195	1,209
J. A. Dietz.....	450	455	102 3-5	194	1,201 3-5
A. P. Lane.....	447	455	104 2-5	190	1,196 2-5
C. E. Orr.....	442	427	109	196	1,174
C. C. Crossman.....	434	428	107 3-5	204	1,173 3-5
Dr. D. A. Atkinson.....	438	434	102 4-5	186	1,160 4-5
A. H. Hardy.....	431	424	110 2-5	193	1,158 2-5
F. J. Dreher.....	443	443	89 2-5	178	1,153 2-5
C. C. Olcott.....	418	428	109 2-5	191	1,146 2-5
R. H. Sayre.....	413	449	107 1-5	156	1,125 1-5
E. G. Reising.....	441	---	118 1-5	189	748 1-5
H. C. Moore.....	---	---	103 3-5	---	103 3-5

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The Perfect "Dense"
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THE POWDER
YOU WILL EVENTUALLY SHOOT

It's Waterproof	It's Quick
It's Clean	It's Uniform
It's Easy on the Shoulder	

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If you have ideas—if you can *think*—we will show you the secrets of this fascinating new profession. Positively no experience or literary excellence necessary. No "flowery language" is wanted.

The demand for photoplays is practically unlimited. The big film manufacturers are "moving heaven and earth" in their attempts to get enough good plots to supply the ever increasing demand. They are offering \$100 and more, for single scenarios, or written ideas.

We have received many letters from the film manufacturers, such as VITAGRAPH, EDISON, ESSANAY, LUBIN, SOLAX, IMP, REX, RELIANCE, CHAMPION, COMET, MELIES, ETC., urging us to send photoplays to them. We want more writers and we'll gladly teach you the secrets of success.

We are selling photoplays written by people who "never before wrote a line for publication."

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GENERAL STAFF, U. S. A.

If you have not then you have missed something. You cannot afford to be without it. It is the recognized authority on the subject. Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of

ARMS AND THE MAN **WASHINGTON, D. C.**



PALMER HANFORD, New York.
Winner of the Grand Aggregate.

Match A.

1912—A. M. Poindexter.....	467
1911—George Armstrong.....	467
1910—Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	458
1909—Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	455
1908—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	462
1907—John A. Dietz.....	445
1906—John A. Dietz.....	444
1905—John A. Dietz.....	455
1904—Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	451
1903—J. E. Gorman.....	454
1902—Thomas Anderton.....	438
1901—John A. Dietz.....	419
1900—A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	422

Match B.

1912—L. P. Castaldini.....	461
1911—Parmly Hanford.....	466
1910—John A. Dietz.....	462

1909—Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	464
1908—J. E. Gorman.....	468
1907—Parmly Hanford.....	455
1906—John A. Dietz.....	448
1905—John A. Dietz.....	465
1904—E. H. Kessler.....	464
1903—Thomas Anderton.....	457
1902—Thomas Anderton.....	463
1901—Thomas Anderton.....	453
1900—J. B. Crabtree.....	427

Match C.

1912—J. H. Snook.....	621
1911—A. P. Lane.....	605
1910—W. H. Whigam.....	591
1909—W. H. Whigam.....	580
1908—C. F. Armstrong.....	568
1907—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	536
1906—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	583
1905—Thomas Le Boutillier.....	504
1904—Thomas Anderton.....	585
1903—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	565
1902—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	579
1901—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	325
1900—Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	300

Match D.

1912—J. H. Snook.....	212
1911—A. P. Lane.....	208
1910—Samuel Peterson.....	215
1909—C. F. G. Armstrong.....	204
1908—C. F. G. Armstrong.....	194
1907—Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	191
1906—Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	192
1905—Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	178
1904—Thomas Anderton.....	206
1903—Thomas Anderton.....	202
1902—Thomas Anderton.....	206

Match E.

1912—Denver Revolver Club.....	774
1911—First Squadron, Illinois N. G.....	725
1910—First Squadron, Illinois N. G.....	708
1909—Squadron A, National Guard, N. Y.....	698

Match F.

1912—Dr. C. A. Burgess.....	208
1911—A. P. Lane.....	211
1910—C. E. Orr.....	202
1909—C. W. Klett.....	203

Insure The Life Of Your Pet Gun



Get from your favorite gun supply store this Marble Jointed Rifle Rod—the only one made that cannot bend and will not break. Three brass sections, with twosteel joint connections—smooth extension—ends perfectly fit the holes beyond the threads in the brass sections and thus prevent side strain on screw. See cut—

This Is The Safe Rod

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Get acquainted with famous Marble Game Getter Gun. You need Marble's Rifle Cleaner, made of sections of soft brass gauze washers closely strung on twisted steel spring wire. It follows the twist and cleans every angle of the rifling—no mere polishing of the bore's surface, but a thorough cleaning. No matter how big your battery of costly guns you can find good use for this compact little wonderful arm—the most useful and practical sporting companion sportsmen ever bought. 22 and 44 combination. Ask us all about it.

Free Sample of Nitro-Solvent Oil and Big Free Catalog of Unusual Outing Specialties sent you for your dealer's name. Write **MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO.** 502 Delta Avenue, Gladstone, Mich.





The Maxim Silencer

Is Not An Experiment

It has been tried out under practical conditions and demonstrated beyond doubt that it is an integral part of any rifle, particularly the Army Springfield.

It is an Article of Issue

To the National Guard, under 1661. Thousands are in use among the National Guard Organizations of the United States and the armies of foreign governments.

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Who has his .22 target or hunting rifle equipped with a Maxim Silencer how it works.

If you wish to become better acquainted with the Silencer, direct a postal to us and ask for some illustrated literature which will make mighty fine reading.

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Simple, compact, light. Large field, clear definition, freedom from strain on the eyes. These are some of the features that make our glasses favorites with all who use them.

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOOD FOR THOUGHT INDOOR SHOOTING

RIFLE

Zettler 100 Shot Championship		100 Shot U. S. Championship	
1910	2474	1911	2482
1911	2484	1912	2479
1912	2478		

PISTOL

Inter-Club Team Match		50 shot record	
1912	996		479

All made with "LESMOK"

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

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

The 50-shot composite shown was made by Frank Dreher, of the Denver Revolver Club, during the U. S. R. A. medal competition matches. The shooting was done with .22-caliber pistol and Peters .22 Stevens-Pope armory cartridges loaded with semi-smokeless powder. The score is 471 out of the possible 500. Of course this is not the record, but just the same these performances are of rare

occurrence and when made are worthy of reproduction.

The Denver Revolver Club.

Just by way of using up some of our surplus energy we find it advisable to take on the following game. This protracted proposition will keep us all guessing until the judg-

ment day, which, as I have calculated, will fall on about the second Thursday in March next. The handicapping committee of three so handicapped one another and the bunch on a sliding scale that no man knoweth where he is at.

CONDITIONS INDIVIDUAL HANDICAP PISTOL AND REVOLVER MATCH.

Trophy, silver cup.

This match is to be shot on the second and fourth Wednesday or Thursday nights of each month for four months, beginning the second week in November, 1912. The trophy will become the property of the contestant receiving the greatest aggregate of points in the match.

Each contestant will shoot twenty-five consecutive shots in twenty-five minutes from first shot, under sealed handicap, five shots to a target. Twenty practice shots will be allowed for warming up.

Targets furnished by the secretary. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

The secretary of the club will be the official scorer and range officer.

All U. S. R. A. rules for the indoor matches consistent with this match shall govern where specific provisions have not been made.

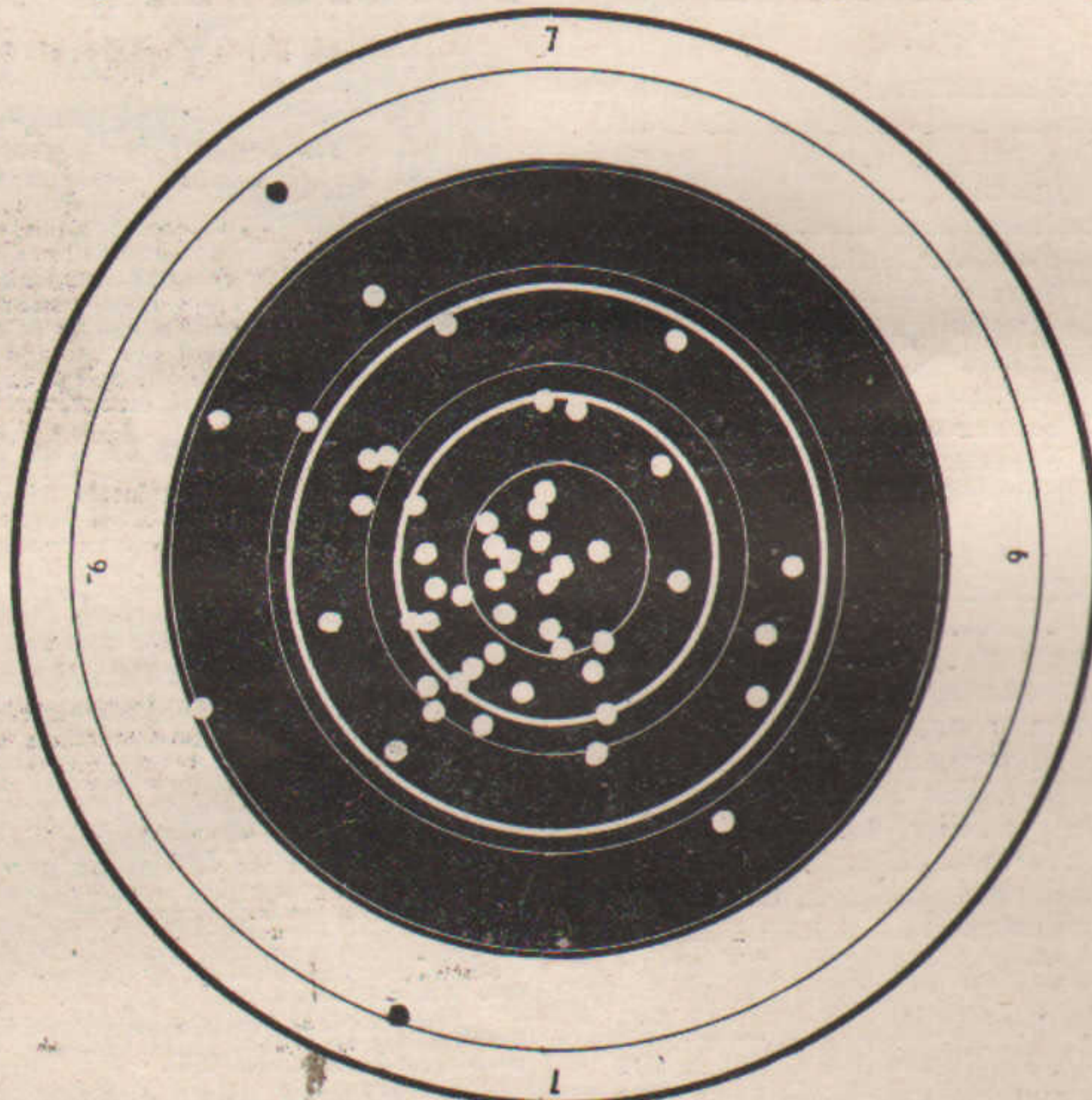
Scores made in first shoot November 13-14:

Macbeth	205	Yunkman	175
Burgeson	220	Marsh	175
Poindexter	221	Willard	217
Hardy	219	Plank	205
Ellis	168	Bitterly	218
Smith	174	Dolan	165
Dreher	219	McCutcheon	214

A. M. P.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NIBS.

The absentees and sometime present members are beginning to put in an appearance, and the weekly meetings are taking on an ani-



50-shot score of 471 out of a possible 500 at 50 yards, made by Mr. Frank Dreher, of the Denver Revolver Club, during U. S. R. A. medal competition, shooting .22 pistol and Peters-Stevens Pope Armory cartridges loaded with semi-smokeless powder.

mated appearance. Alderman, Ferree and Peck seem to be doing the best shooting. At the last practice Ferree hung up 221 and 224 as his offering of the first two 25-shot strings of the season. Alderman came through with 217 and 221; Peck, 211, 206 and 203; Kahrs, 207, 201, 193. Mr. C. R. Babson, of the U. S. Cartridge Company, was a visitor last week.

Attention is called to the fact that on December 2 entries for the National Rifle Gallery Championship Competition for 1912-13 will close and the schedule of matches will be made up for the clubs that have sent in entries previous to that date. Every year clubs ask to be let in after the schedule has been made up. Obviously it is impossible to do so.

Owing to the demand from certain clubs (seven in all to date) to be allowed to use telescopic sights in these matches, it has practically been decided to organize one league of clubs using telescopes, with the understanding that the winning club of that league, should it desire to compete for the national trophy, could do so by entering the shoot-off with the winning team or teams of the other league or leagues for the championship without telescopes. Clubs when making entry should designate telescopic league or not.

As there will be ten medals given to the winning clubs, it will be necessary to keep the record of all ten men shooting each week, as these ten medals will be given to the men competing in the greatest number of matches. Percentages will also have to be kept, as it is the intention to select the American small-bore team for 1913 from the records made by the men in the league matches.

Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle League.

Five matches were shot during the seventh week of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club series, the Spanish War Veterans having the high team total with 414, and Howes, of the Highlands, the high single with 89. The scores were: Spanish War Veterans, 414; Mason Machine Works, 356; Highlands, 395; Ninth Co., 391; Whittentons, 379; Spring Brooks, 314; Echos, 356; St. John's, 325; Union A. C., 356; Washingtons, 318. The Wampechos and Y. M. C. A. teams did not shoot.

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	L.	P.C.	Points.
Spanish War Veterans	7	0	1.000	2,856
Wampechos	5	0	1.000	2,031
Y. M. C. A.	5	1	.833	2,339
Ninth Co., C. A. C.	4	2	.666	2,348
Highlands	4	3	.571	2,731
Whittentons	4	3	.571	2,646
Mason Machine Works	3	4	.428	2,438
Union A. C.	3	4	.428	2,415
Echos	3	4	.428	2,327
Spring Brooks	1	6	.142	2,308
St. John's	1	6	.142	2,264
Washingtons	0	7	.000	2,128

DEAR AL BLANCO:

The Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club will hold a poultry shoot on the range at the New York State Armory Saturday evening, November 23. Entries will be open to everybody. Conditions are five shots offhand at 300-yard target reduced. The armory range is 151 feet long and there are eight targets.

Our revolver team is getting ready for the league shoot and promises to do better than last year.

We have some new members, who are doing well for beginners, and may furnish us some good scores.

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores of Weekly shoot November 12:

A. Begerow	227	228	232	229	228—1,144
J. Kauffmann	243	244	244	248	248—1,227
Dr. Leavitt	243	242	226	227	237—1,175
C. A. Schrag	239	239	242	238	235—1,193
O. Smith	240	244	245	243	242—1,214
W. A. Tewes	248	243	247	247	248—1,233
B. Zettler	230	236	239	241	240—1,186
C. Zettler	240	244	238	239	238—1,199
F. Hecking	240	241	239	236	230—1,186

A Veteran's Experience in Curing His Rupture

Used the Brooks Appliance and Accomplished His Cure. Proves Conclusively that This Appliance Will Do Even More than is Claimed for It.



A Photograph of Mr. McAdams Taken in 1864. Write to Him If You Wish.

Read This Evidence. It is Most Convincing. Then write to the Inventor of the Brooks Appliance and Ask for Illustrated Book and Full Information About How the Appliance is

SENT ON TRIAL

Mr. Wm. McAdams of Kansas, Illinois, is well known throughout that section of the state, and his career has been both interesting and honorable. He was born in Ohio in 1836, and is, therefore, 76 years old at this time. He entered the Union Army in 1861, and served in Company "H," 59th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, as Second Lieutenant. He has made his home in Illinois for 61 years.

The fact that he had become ruptured did not daunt Mr. McAdams, but he fought his way through all the suffering and misery of that condition, with the same spirit that he had fought the battles of war,—and NOW HE HAS WON THE VICTORY.

Here is his final and brief letter, telling of his triumph.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I laid your Appliance aside March 2nd and have not worn it for twenty-five days, for I think that I am cured. I hope I may never have to wear it again. Yours truly,

March 27, 1912

WILLIAM McADAMS, Sr., Kansas, Ill.

What a man 76 years of age can accomplish, you can surely undertake with confidence.

Send the coupon and let me explain my Appliance.

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

This is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured send him the coupon today.



Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Mr. C. E. Brooks, 1155 State St., Marshall, Mich. Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Independent N. Y. Schuetzen Corps.

The following scores were made at the regular practice shoot on November 15. Two ten-shot scores, possible 500.

Gus Zimmerman	491
A. Stahl	479
F. Liegebel	479
A. Begerow	478
W. Soll	468
George T. Zimmerman	461
J. Bittscher	446
H. J. Behrens	443
Joseph Singer	441
Frithrof Anderson	427
C. McGuire	423
W. Cosgrove	422
Harry Meyer	415
E. Fine	392

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco, Cal.

Scores shot on Sunday, November 10. Wind steady and weather fair.

RIFLE RE-ENTRY MATCH.

Two hundred yards; German ring target; telescope and globe sights.

B. Jonas	228
J. F. Bridge	224 208
W. F. Blasse	223 218 215
F. O. Bratton	222 216 204
Geo. Helm	211
K. O. Kindgren	210
A. Studer	209
J. G. Day	205, 203

ANNUAL TURKEY SHOOT.

One entry of three shots to determine weight of turkey. Possible 75.

O. A. Bremer	69	W. C. Prichard	57
B. Jonas	68	L. S. Hauxhurst	57
D. W. McLaughlin	67	K. O. Kindgren	57
Chas. Whaley	67	W. A. Siebe	57
E. Helm	66	Geo. Armstrong	56
C. W. Linder	66	F. J. Povey	56
E. N. Moor	66	J. E. Gorman	55
Geo. M. Barley	66	E. Schierbaum	55
H. Enge	65	A. Strecker	55
M. W. Housner	65	Dr. Summers	53
C. M. Henderson	65	M. Kolander	52
Geo. A. Pattberg	65	Dr. S. B. Lyon	52
A. Studer	64	H. Huber	51
W. G. Hoffman	63	J. D. Heise	50
H. A. Wobber	63	B. J. Baum	50
A. J. Brannagan	62	Geo. Tammeyer	46
F. O. Bratton	62	F. W. Kohler	46
F. P. Schuster	61	J. G. Day	46
F. Klatzl	61	R. M. Merrill	45
W. F. Blasse	61	Wm. Garms	44
C. W. Seely	60	Wm. Ehrenpfort	43
C. Meyer	59	C. W. Randall	42
J. Williams	59	F. A. Garrabrant	42
Geo. Helm	59	C. T. Sisson	41
R. W. Jones	58	R. Mills	40
A. L. Ott	58	Chas. Barber	39
J. R. Trego	58	J. W. Tompkins	38
J. F. Bridges	58	L. Siebe	27

PISTOL AND REVOLVER RE-ENTRY MATCH.

J. E. Gorman	97	97	97	95
W. C. Prichard	96	96	91	90 89 87
C. W. Randall	96	95		
R. Mills	94	93	93	92 90
C. W. Linder	94	91	90	
Geo. Armstrong	94			
O. Lilleme	91	90	88	87 83
C. T. Sisson	88	87	85	84 84 81 80 80
F. W. Kohler	86	70		
Dr. R. A. Summers	85			
B. J. Baum	82	79		
Dr. S. B. Lyon	80	75	70	

TERRAPIN TINKLINGS.

Well, the range has its new electric lights and a sample trolley, with the frames for the other three, greeted the few Diamond-backs who showed for place last Friday night. This trolley thing without handles to manipulate it is going to combine gymnastic exercises with shooting when you have to reach up and work the wires every time the target needs to be shifted. However, "never look a gift horse in the mouth" is a good, old saying.

New Model 27 Marlin Repeating Rifle

The only gun that fills the demand for a trombone ("pump") action repeater in .25-20 and .32-20 calibers.

Shoots high velocity smokeless cartridges, also black and low pressure smokeless. Powerful enough for deer, safe to use in settled districts, excellent for target work, for foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc.



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In a Challenge Match for Pacific Indians Diamond Badge, Mr. F. C. Riehl returned the winner and successfully defended his title as
CHAMPION OF THE PACIFIC COAST

WITH THE FINE SCORE OF **98 x 100** MAKING THIS HIS FOURTH CONSECUTIVE WIN

In shooting this race Mr. Riehl made a run of 91 straight from 18-yard mark

OTHER HONORS COMING FROM PACIFIC COAST AS FOLLOWS

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE 145x150

ALSO AN UNFINISHED RUN OF 107 STRAIGHT BY F. C. RIEHL

SECOND AMATEUR AVERAGE 143x150 BY CHAS. WAGNER

CHAMPIONSHIP OF DELAWARE

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WON THE MUCH COVETED HONOR WITH A SCORE OF 91 x 100

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THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., 149 SECOND STREET, ALTON, ILLINOIS

Fighting for a place on the B. R. A. team has been more fun than a whole barrel of snakes, and now that the war is over and the team made up, rivalry will be forgotten and everybody will be squeezing for high scores and a team total rather than individual honors.

Dr. Mullikin, who has been high man right along, made a strenuous effort to reach the altitude record, and succeeded in going so high in the air that when he reached terra firma he found himself in second place. "Wizard" Hebel was absent, and thereby dropped to third place, and Dr. Smith came back strong enough to reach fourth place.

We have a stronger team than that of last year and ought to finish in Class D, if not higher, but you never can tell until the last shot is fired.

We are hooked up with the Louisville team for the first league match, scheduled for this week, and very naturally hope to beat them out. Scores for last meeting night:

Fort	212	Renehan	192
Smith	207	Wilmer	180
Harker	206	Mullikin	174
Duce	195		

There seems to be an excellent chance for a team from the Maryland State Rifle Association being entered in the N. R. A. Indoor League matches. Capt. Charles K. Duce has been appointed a committee of one to obtain conditions and enter the team if ten men can be found who will stick through the season.

Rifle Contest Between National Guard Team of Colorado and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

For the purpose of comparing marksmanship between a selected team of officers of the Colorado National Guard and Regular officers stationed at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., a match over the National Match course was recently arranged and shot at Ft. D. A. Russell, Saturday, November 9, resulting in a victory for the Colorado team by 86 points.

The match was started at 8:30 a. m. in order to avoid the wind which is known to blow 365 days out the year in Wyoming. The teams had scarcely finished the 200-yard stage when the daily visitor arrived, and the 600-yard stage was shot in a three-point wind, while at 1,000 six and a half points was used. Colonel Kelly's score of 45 at 1,000 yards was the feature of the contest.

A return match will be shot on the Colorado range later, but as yet no date has been chosen. The Colorado boys are loud in their praise for the Ft. D. A. Russell officers. They proved themselves good losers and did everything possible to entertain the boys during

their stay. The Colorado team was under command of Maj. G. M. Lee, with Lieut. W. A. Spangler as adjutant.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD.

	200	200			
			slow.rap.	600	1,000 Sk. T'l.
Gen. C. A. Kelly	42	38	38	45	52-215
Maj. C. C. Townsend	41	48	39	40	47-215
Maj. P. J. Hamrock	41	40	41	30	70-222
Capt. B. H. Brooks	42	42	41	41	60-226
Capt. C. E. Williams	41	42	42	36	35-196
Capt. A. H. Dahlene	44	44	46	36	85-255
Lt. A. H. Hardy	42	48	44	40	81-255
Team total	1,797.				

FT. D. A. RUSSELL.

Capt. R. H. Westcott	41	43	40	28	45-197
Lt. B. Y. Reed	40	38	37	34	61-210
Lt. C. E. Delaplane	42	27	34	21	53-177
Lt. C. M. Dowell	43	44	44	40	64-235
Lt. F. D. Lackland	41	48	44	41	72-246
Lt. C. McCune	35	39	40	38	54-206
Lt. Mahin	34	31	25	30	75-195
Lt. E. Z. Steever	42	48	40	38	76-245
Team total	1,711.				

A. H. HARDY.

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.

The regular practice night of the club seems to come around quickly, but always finds the boys prepared for the fray. About all that could be accommodated were on deck working the .22 and .38 revolvers to the limit. The heavier gun seems to be quite in favor in the club for the present, but will no doubt soon be replaced by the small-calibre arm.

The item of expense makes quite a difference in the aggregate for the year's shooting, and the .22 pistol or revolver gives quite as good satisfaction.

The new sharp-shouldered bullet in the .38 revolver that cuts such a clean hole is used here almost exclusively.

The new members are getting guns and are making perceptible improvement right along. A few new members seem to have awakened a little fresh enthusiasm in the club, some of the older ones having to look to their laurels. Get them in, freshen up and help the cause. This club holds regular shoots Monday evening at the armory.

The scores:

W. R. Hinckley	89	89	87	86	86-437
G. I. Royce	91	86	86	85	85-433
C. D. Myer	86	84	84	83	82-419
George H. Tay	81	78	77		
B. R. Anderson	71	70	70		
H. L. Reed	78	76			
W. S. Belding	76	75			
J. C. Safer	52	47			

The Shotgun in St. Louis.

Shotgun shooting at the Colonial Club is becoming popular with the members and their friends. The hunting season is on now, and the boys find clay bird shooting good practice for field work with the scattergun.

Besides, the outdoor season for revolver shooting is over, and except for an occasional round at the traps there will be little doing on the Clayton range until next spring. From now on the revolverists will gather at the First Regiment Armory, where preparations are going on for the Indoor League of the United States Revolver Association. The club has again entered a team, and expects to line up a good squad in time for the opening round. The matches will begin next week.

A special match between George C. Olcott and G. C. Crossman was a feature of the shoot. Olcott was in splendid form and won handily.

High scores have been the rule in this contest, and the final winner will have to shoot at a good clip. Bunding and Crossman have both put on possible scores and are leading the procession.

This event is open to club members only and is at 100 targets, handicap allowance.

A good crowd was out Saturday and a lively contest was the result, as shown by the following scores in 25-shot strings:

			Total.
C. C. Crossman	21	21	20-62
T. A. Warren	22	18	19-59
F. G. Ingalls	20	17	18-55
J. McClenahan	19	18	16-53
T. E. Bunding	19	16	15-53
L. E. Hyatt	13	12	13-48
Dr. Chappell	8	12	11-31
Louis Ebert	20	20	--40
G. C. Olcott	19	17	--36
Paul Frese	15	16	--31
A. J. Leake	16	15	--31
E. Barnes	13	15	--28
V. Generosoff	19	--	--19

SECRETARY.

A New Pigeon Gun.

Pigeon-shooting, as was shown at the recent Olympic games and frequently demonstrated in the United States of America, is brought to such an art that the would-be winner must be prepared to go all out and to be in possession of the finest weapons and carefully prepared ammunition. It is the gunmaker's duty to provide the best in this respect, and certainly that veteran gunmaker, Charles Boswell, of the Strand, is living up to his laurels. He draws our attention to a pigeon gun which he has just placed upon the market, the outstanding features of which

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U. S. MARINE CORPS SCORE BOOK
 Second Edition—Brief, Clear and Simple. Adapted to Beginners and Advanced Riflemen. Revised edition includes hitherto unpublished information, and furnishes a definite outline for a course of practical instruction. Adopted by the Navy Department as a text for the examination of Marine Officers for promotion. Single copies 15c., postpaid. Discounts for large quantities.
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are the extra-heavy breech lumps, the object of which is to provide a better anvil for the discharge, to lessen the recoil and to increase the blow. The barrels are Whitworth fluid steel, with Brazier locks and powerful extension grip. Apart from the practical points of the gun, its artistic embellishments and its fine lines merit unrestricted admiration. The engraving is artistic, the stocking well done and the balance perfect. The illustration, which is direct from a photograph, will give an idea of the handsome nature of the weapon, whilst a trial of it will reveal exceptional shooting qualities—a close, even, deadly pattern. Although the price is a bit high, one might almost say that no money could produce a better weapon.—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman.*

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad. in this column.
 All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE.—Sauer-Mausser rifle, 8 mm set triggers; Lyman receiver sight and silver recoil pad; 18 soft-point cartridges, 100 empty shells, No. 10 Ideal loading tools; in fine condition, including leather case. \$40 takes all.
F. S. KEISTER,
 219 East 18th Street,
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FOR SALE.—Winchester model '95 musket; Cal. .30 U. S. Gov't model '01 Krag sight, pull through in butt; good condition outside, perfect inside; some shells.
V. R. OLMSTEAD,
 203 Broadway, Room 510,
 New York City.

The Peters 1913 Calendar.

The subject of the 1913 Peters Cartridge Company calendar is one that will appeal to every field shooter, although it may perhaps picture a scene more familiar to the city and town man than to those who live in the open country. The central figure is that of a sportsman in the midst of preparations for his annual or semi-annual hunt. He is packing his trunk, preparatory to leaving on the morrow; clothing, boots, hats, gun and Peters



shells are being carefully put in place. An English setter, leaning eagerly over the man's arm, is apparently even more interested than the sportsman himself. Is there a man who owns a dog who has not had this same experience? As an artistic picture and an example of fine lithography the new Peters calendar equals and even excels those heretofore issued by this company. As usual, the calendar will be mailed to any individual upon receipt of a dime to cover postage, etc. Address the Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

At the recent annual games of the Annapolis County Guides' Association, Annapolis Royal, N. S. Canada, the Stevens high-power repeating rifle No. 425 was the first prize in the offhand target shoot. It was won after a shoot-off by Walter Hubley, of South Milford, N. S., with a very excellent score, even with a trying wind blowing. Hubley has only one eye, and despite this great handicap he, ten days ago, killed a bull moose with a single shot from the Stevens .35-caliber high-power rifle.

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At the registered tournament of the Adams (Neb.) Gun Club, November 7, high general average was won by Mr. W. S. Hoon, 145 out of 150, using Peters factory loaded shells.

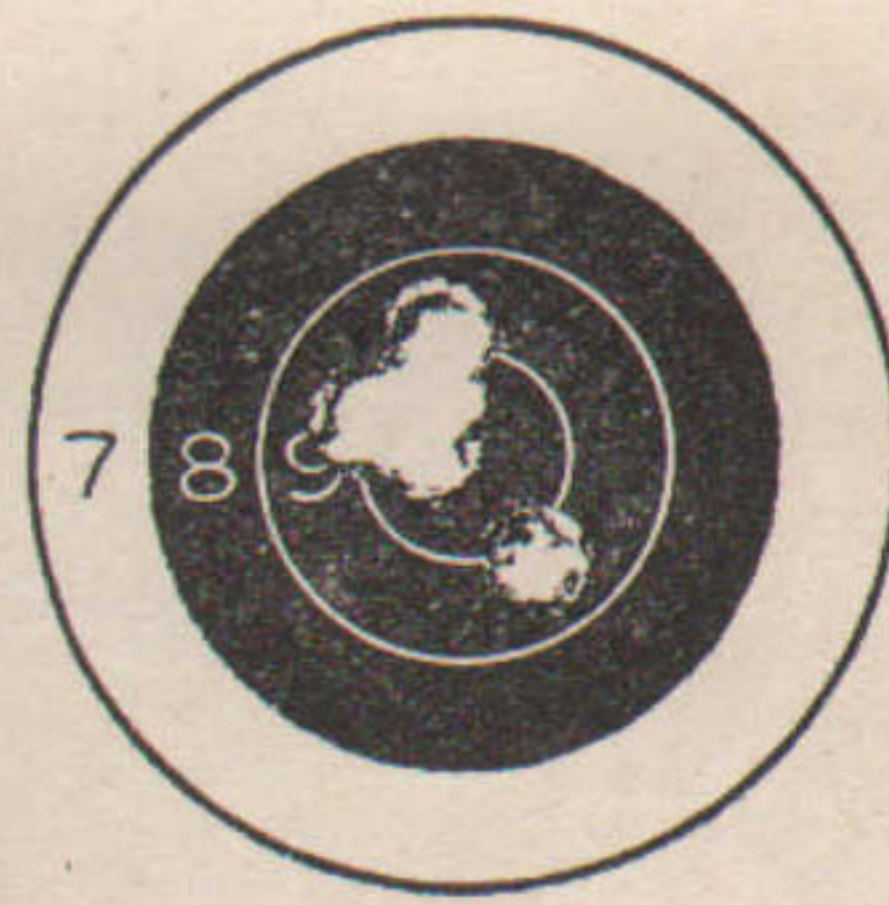
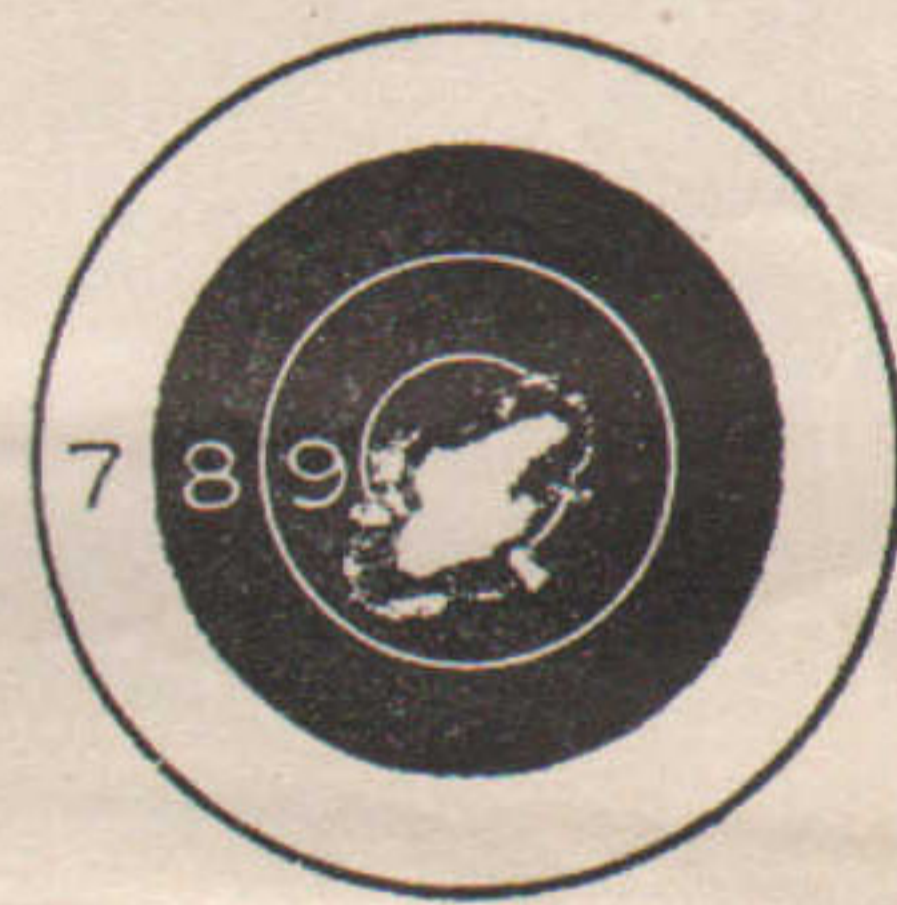
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