

# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIII, No. 11

December 12, 1912



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

## CONTENTS.

**National Guard Convention at Norfolk.**

**Suckers at Three Thousand Miles.**

**Preparations for the Internationals of 1913.**

**On Being a True Sportsman.**

**Southern Interstate Rifle Association.**

**Annual Meeting of the Interstate Association.**

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

**\$3 A YEAR**

**10 CENTS A COPY**



# 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.

## Ask Some Friend

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.

Also write for Mr. Maxim's book on "Experience with the Maxim Silencer." It is free for the asking.

**The Maxim Silent Firearms Co.**  
Hartford, Conn.

# Food for Thought

## INDOOR SHOOTING

### RIFLE

#### Zettler 100 Shot Championship

1910	2474
1911	2484
1912	2478

#### 100 Shot U. S. Championship

1911	2482
1912	2479

#### Inter-club Team Match

1912	996
------	-----

### PISTOL

50 shot record	479
----------------	-----

All made with "LESMOK"

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

**E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.**  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

## Write Ideas For Moving Picture Plays!

**YOU CAN WRITE PHOTO PLAYS AND EARN \$25 OR MORE WEEKLY**

**We Will Show You How!**

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."*

Perhaps we can do the same for you. If you can think of only one good idea every week, and will write it out as directed by us, and it sells for only \$25, a low figure,

**YOU WILL EARN \$100 MONTHLY FOR SPARE TIME WORK**

**FREE** Send your name and address at once for free copy of our illustrated book "Moving Picture Playwriting"

Don't hesitate. Don't argue. Write *now* and learn just what this new profession may mean for you and your future.

**NATIONAL AUTHORS' INSTITUTE** R645-1543 Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY

## THE WARNER & SWASEY PRISM BINOCULAR



Will read a target at 300 yards; and if the target is of iron, painted white, against which the bullet flattens, it can be read at 1,000 yards.

*Descriptive booklet will be sent to any address upon application.*

**THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## DU PONT 1909 MILITARY

The Best Rifle Powder in the World

### THE PROOF

Pan-American International Team Match, at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, May 23, 1912, between *United States*, Argentine, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay.

International Legation Guards Match, at Peking, China, June 5, 1912, between *United States*, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Russia, Italy.

The International (Team Match) at the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, June 29, 1912, between *United States*, England, Sweden, South Africa, Norway, France.

The Palma Trophy Match, at Ottawa, Canada, September 14, 1912, between *United States* and Canada.

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION  
**E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company**  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIII. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 12, 1912.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## National Guard Convention at Norfolk.

ONCE what is now the City of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, consisted of a strip of fifty acres of land, which was bought for 10,000 pounds of tobacco. Rather startling, is it not? But then that was 230 years ago.

In the year of our Lord 1912 we find the City of Norfolk ranking with the prosperous cities of the country and covering nearly 6,000 acres.

Whether one reaches Norfolk by water or rail does not matter much, so far as first impressions are concerned. The city may be there, but you don't see it—at least not until you try to find your way around, then you become impressed with the bustle and movement and the many signs of progress.

Approximately three hundred of the country's most prominent National Guard officers, consisting principally of Adjutants General, Division and Brigade Commanders, Commanding Officers of Infantry and Cavalry Regiments, gathered on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 2, 3 and 4, for the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States.

It was a record convention in many ways, though principally for attendance and wide representation, there being delegates present from thirty-six States. But, aside from these facts, it was the importance of the meeting from a legislative standpoint which made it of intense interest. The principal matter under discussion was the Pay Bill, or the suggested law authorizing federal pay for the National Guard.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning in the assembly hall of the Ghent Club, where ample accommodations were afforded for the comfort of the delegates.

When the delegates had been seated, General Stewart, president of the association and presiding officer, announced the presence of the Governor of Virginia, William Hodges Mann. It was a happy and hearty welcome which Governor Mann accorded the visiting Guardsmen and ladies who were present, and his admirable address of welcome will long linger in the memory of those who were fortunate to be present. Many pages of ARMS AND THE MAN could be filled with clean, crisp words of this gifted gentleman, but space will not permit.

His Honor, the Mayor of Norfolk, Wyndham R. Mayo, followed the Governor, and his words of welcome were no less warm. The Adjutant General of Virginia, Gen. William W. Sale, on behalf of the National Guard of Virginia, extended a cordial welcome and a wish for a successful meeting.

To these hearty words of welcome, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania and President of the National Guard Association of the United States, delivered himself of an address on behalf of the convention which was a gem. General Stewart fully maintained his reputation as a silver-tongued orator capable always of saying the right thing in the proper way at the correct time.

At the conclusion of General Stewart's remarks the gavel fell and the convention plunged into a business session. At this point the presence of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, was made known, and upon invitation of the presiding officer he was called to occupy a position on the stage.

The first order of business was the report of the secretary of the association, Gen. Charles I. Martin, of Kansas, at the conclusion of which the treasurer, Gen. Joseph H. Storch, of Nebraska, made his report, which showed the financial affairs of the association to be in excellent shape.

Maj. Gen. Edward C. Young, chairman of the Executive Committee, next made his report, which was a voluminous document and for the most part a résumé of the work of the committee during the year on

the Pay Bill, showing the status of the bill at the present time. Inasmuch as ARMS AND THE MAN has kept pace with the progress of the bill, it will not be necessary to reprint the report of the committee.

The only general discussion of the proposed law, which took place immediately subsequent to its presentation to the convention by General Young, related to the elimination of general officers from the list of those to receive pay. As a vital principal of the suggested law in its present form is the acceptance into the federal service in time of war of all those who have qualified for pay, it was immediately apparent that by inadvertence or otherwise the exclusion of general officers from participation in pay would operate also to bar them out of taking part in war service. There was naturally vigorous opposition to this.

The chairman of the Executive Committee stated his confident belief that the modifications the bill had undergone had permitted this error to creep in. A resolution to amend the measure and to correct the error was unanimously approved and referred with the bill to a

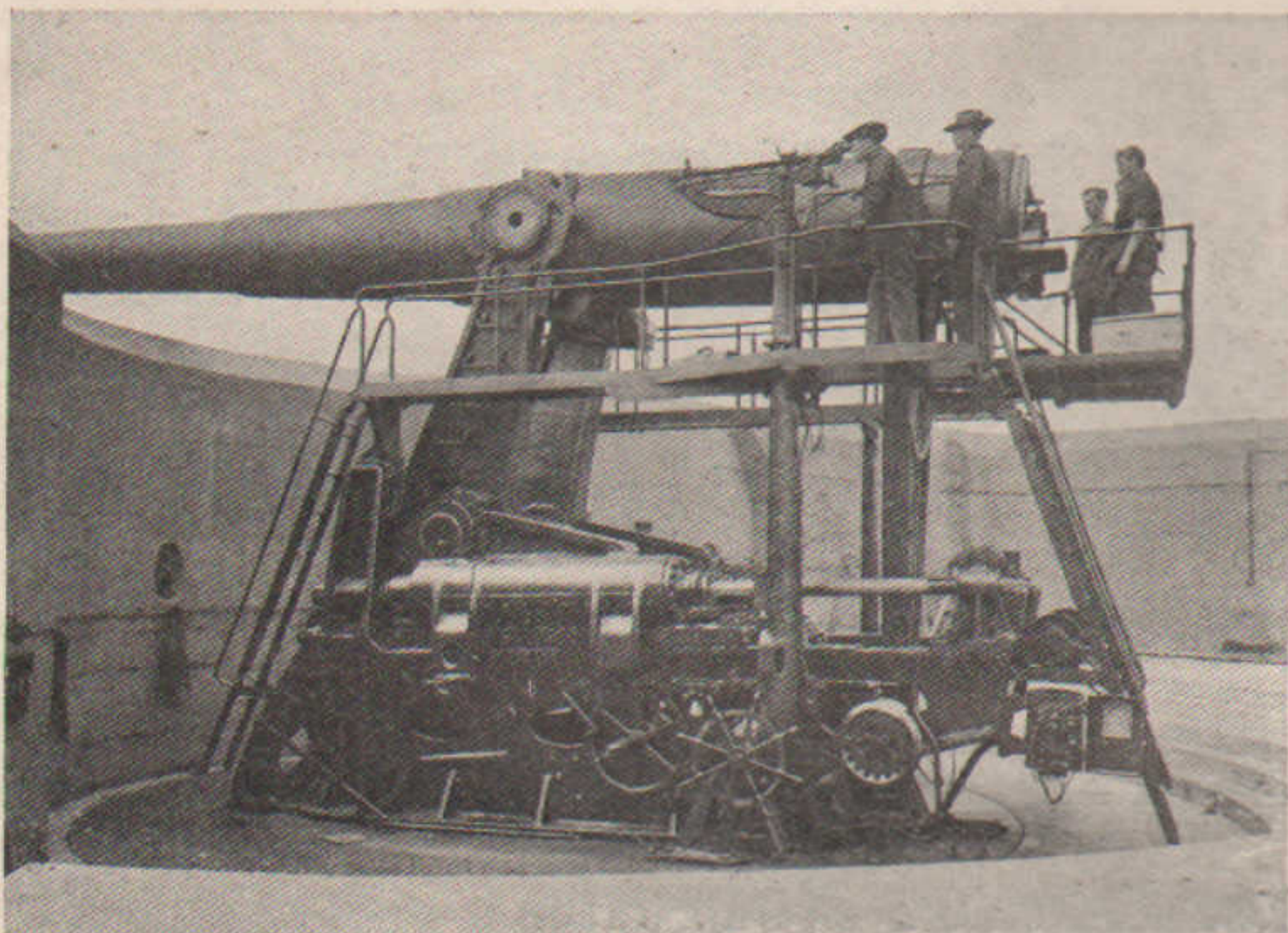


**Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart**  
The Adjutant General of Pa. Re-elected President of the National Guard Association of the U. S.

general legislative committee consisting of one officer from each State represented in the convention.

It had been a busy session thus far and at 1:30 adjournment was made to the club rooms for luncheon. It required about one hour's time to satisfy the inner man and at 2:30 the afternoon session convened.

The first of the papers which had been planned for the information and instruction of the assembled officers was read by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, on "The United States Army and Its Relation to the Organized Militia." It was a masterful paper and showed wide comprehension of the need of a proper military policy. It also urged upon the States the necessity of co-operation wherever possible with the Division of Militia Affairs in an endeavor to promote efficiency among the National Guard troops. It is planned to reproduce the remarks of General Mills in attractive form in a subsequent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.



Monster 12-inch Disappearing Coast Defense Gun fired during the visit of the Delegates to Fort Monroe.

Col. W. E. Harvey, commanding Second Infantry, N. G. D. C., brought to the attention of the Convention a recent recommendation of a Regular Army officer who advocated the discouragement of Government employes entering the service of the National Guard. Colonel Harvey presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted and referred to the Legislative Committee:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of this Association that the United States should set an example to individuals and corporations by providing that their employes while engaged in military training shall be entitled to leave of absence without loss of time, pay, or efficiency rating."

The paper by Capt. Geo. V. H. Moseley, U. S. A., on "The Proposed Plan for the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States" which followed, was of particular interest, inasmuch as it was well written and well delivered and as it dealt with the proposed scheme of organization of the divisional districts as outlined in the November 21 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN. Captain Moseley's paper will appear at an early date.

When the announcement was made that Col. Milton J. Foreman, commanding First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, would make an address there was an appreciable stir among the delegates. Colonel Foreman is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to the cavalry and its needs, administration, and personnel. He had prepared no regular paper, but was down on the program to discuss "Cavalry in the National Guard Service." It is hoped we shall be able later to give to our readers the views of Colonel Foreman on this important subject.

He said in part, however, that "about 25 per cent of the so-called National Guard Cavalry in the country has had horse experience. The question arises, and it is a serious one: Where is your cavalry coming from when you need it? In case of hostilities where would you go? If you ever need more than fifteen regiments of cavalry you must go to the Militia to get them, and when you go what you find will surprise you."

Colonel Foreman also advocated the organization of cavalry in cities, and his proposition was that it is possible to give six troops horse instruction in the armory with a supply of horses for one troop. In other words, the horses used by Troop A on Monday could be used by Troop B on Tuesday, and so on through the week.

Regarding the inspector-instructor, Colonel Foreman said: "No sooner do you have an instructor than—biff, he's gone! And like piano teachers cavalry instructors always say the last man did not know what he was about."

Colonel Foreman's paper was the last of the day and it was quite late in the afternoon when the convention adjourned until the following morning at ten o'clock.

On Tuesday morning the report of the Legislative Committee was received, read, and the papers of Gen. Charles D. Gaither and Capt. James Ronayne, U. S. A., on "Target Practice" were heard. These were both excellent productions which we shall hope to offer to our readers later on. Adjournment was had at an early hour to permit the delegates to go to the wharf.

The program of entertainment provided for Tuesday called for a trip by boat to Fortress Monroe and Old Point Comfort. A visit to the Navy Yard was included in this part of the program, and an excellent view was had of the various types of vessels which compose the United States Navy; destroyers, submarines, auxiliary coalers, supply ships, dreadnoughts and the floating targets used for big gun practice at sea, were plainly visible from the boat.

The twelve-mile run to Old Point Comfort was accomplished without incident during which buffet luncheon served by the Committee was greatly enjoyed. Immediately upon arriving in the confines of the fort a review of the Coast Artillery troops stationed at the post, in command of Colonel F. S. Strong, was taken by General Stewart and his staff. It was a most impressive and excellent parade and spoke well for the efficiency of the troops.

No sooner had the parade been dismissed than the call to arms was given and the trim soldiers of a moment before appeared in overalls and jumper. They had been called out to man the Parrott Battery, named after Colonel Parrott, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War. These two big twelve-inch disappearing guns command the entrance to the harbor. The entire number of visiting delegates took up positions surrounding the guns, and those officers who in their own States command coast artillery troops took up position adjacent to the big guns. There was considerable delay while the harbor was being cleared of passing boats, but finally this was accomplished and the target, approximately sixty feet by thirty which was being towed at a distance of practically five and a half miles out at sea could, by the aid of glasses, be seen to be moving slowly past to the left front of the guns. The battery was in command of Captain Barnes and when the preliminaries of range finding, etc., had been accomplished, the simultaneous loading of both took place. First the projectile, weighing 1,046 pounds, was conveyed by a cart to the breech where it was sent home, and several bags containing 270 pounds of powder quickly followed. A moment later the great monster reared its head above the parapet, hesitated for a moment and then a great volume of fire and smoke, accompanied by a deafening report, told that the shell was on its way.

For a full fifteen seconds, which seemed like so many minutes, there was a sound of thunder as the great projectile tore through the air on its five-mile flight. Then far out a great column of white water shot high into the air. The target had been hit. Five seconds later off to the right another splash showed where the shot had ricocheted. No sooner had the first column of water disappeared when the second battery discharged its metal messenger. Each gun fired two shots and of the total of four shots fired three hit the target. A great many in the party had for the first time seen one of our monster coast protectors in action, and greatly enjoyed the treat.



BRIG. GEN. ELLIOTT C. DILL

The Adjutant General of Maine. Newly elected Secretary of the National Guard Association of the U. S.



**GEN. WILLIAM WILSON SALE**

The Adjutant General of Virginia. Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

At the conclusion of the firing, according to the pretty little printed program which had been furnished each visitor, the men of the party made their way to the delightful and unique Officers' Club while the ladies of the party repaired to the residence of the commandant to partake of tea and refreshments with Mrs. Strong. The ladies all said they had a delightful time, and the men of the party were charmed with the cordial and hearty hospitality shown them in the club and more than pleased with the opportunities given to become better acquainted with the many accomplished officers making up the garrison of Fortress Monroe.

Too much appreciation cannot be expressed for the kindness of the officers on duty at Fort Monroe and their ladies in carrying out their hospitable intentions to thus assist in the entertainment of the National Guard visitors to Norfolk.

The boat left for Norfolk at six o'clock and arrived in the convention city without undue incident.

There were papers during the convention by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., and by Col. Edward Schulze, Inspector General, Connecticut National Guard, on "Joint Maneuvers in Connecticut;" both productions above the average and both enthusiastically received by the convention. There was a contribution as well on "Joint Maneuvers—Sparta," by Maj. Carl Reichmann, General Staff, U. S. A., and one by Maj. Waldo E. Ayer, U. S. A., detailed to Kansas National Guard as Inspector-Instructor, entitled "What May the General Government Reasonably Expect of the Organized Militia After the Militia Pay Bill Becomes a Law?" These papers were especially enlightening and instructing.

The Nominating Committee, through its chairman, General Garrard, of Indiana, brought in a report renominating practically all of the old officers, the only changes being those required by the wishes of old officers or on account of changes in the personnel of some National Guard organizations.

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart was reelected President. Gen. Elliott C. Dill was named as Secretary in place of General Martin, who wished to be relieved but could not be altogether spared, so he was placed among the Vice-Presidents, and by unanimous vote of the Association the following officers were named to preside over the destinies of the Association for the ensuing year:

**OFFICERS FOR 1912-1913.**

- President, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
- Secretary, Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine.
- Treasurer, Gen. Joseph A. Storch, Nebraska.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Gen. F. B. Wood, Minnesota.    | Gen. F. M. Rumbold, Missouri.     |
| Col. W. G. Bates, New York.    | Gen. C. C. Vaughn, Jr., Virginia. |
| Gen. J. C. R. Foster, Florida. | Gen. F. S. Dixon, Illinois.       |
| Gen. Chas. I. Martin, Kansas.  | Col. Harry B. Smith, Indiana.     |
| Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine.   | Gen. P. L. Abbey, Michigan.       |
| Gen. W. E. Finzer, Oregon.     | Col. Austin Colgate, New Jersey.  |

The President then announced the Executive Committee which was made up as follows:

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Gen. Edward C. Young, Illinois,<br>Chairman. | Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, N. Jersey.  |
| Gen. John Chase, Colorado.                   | Gen. Wm. G. Obear, Georgia.        |
| Gen. Charles R. Boardman, Wisconsin.         | Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland. |
|  | Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio.           |

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to an oyster roast at Virginia Beach Casino to which a number of Governors of States were invited from their assembly in Richmond. The number and the quantity of good things to satisfy the inner man provided upon this occasion made a feast to tempt and satisfy the most epicurean appetite.

The Committee on Entertainment, headed by Mr. Harvey M. Dickson as General Chairman with General Sale and Major Wright and other distinguished gentlemen as vice-chairmen and members, and with Mrs. Sale and Mrs. Yeatman looking after the entertainment of the ladies, performed their appointed tasks in an admirable manner. All of the visitors to Norfolk were impressed with the courtesy and hospitality of their hosts and left the ancient Virginia city with a warm remembrance of its attractive qualities.

The convention offered many opportunities for oldtime friends to renew acquaintance. One of those visitors not a member of the convention, but very gladly welcomed, was Mr. C. W. Dimick, of the United States Cartridge Company. His has been a familiar face at many conventions of the Association, in whose affairs he takes great and helpful interest.

The next convention of the Association will be held in Chicago at a time to be fixed by the Executive Committee. There were a number of candidates for the honor of entertaining the convention in 1913,



**BRIG. GEN. ALBERT L. MILLS**

Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department.

among them being Seattle, whose invitation was ably presented by General Fred Llewellyn, the Adjutant General of Washington. His excellent nominating speech was seconded by Colonel White, of Oregon, who paid an eloquent tribute to the wealth and beauty and charm of the Pacific Northwest.

Chicago was placed in nomination by Colonel Foreman and seconded by General Dougherty. Indianapolis was suggested, and the advantages of Nashville put forward. On a vote Chicago had a majority and upon a motion of General Llewellyn the choice of the city by the big Lake was made unanimous. Another visitor and one who was kept busy shaking hands with old and new friends was Mr. Tom Keller, of the Peters Cartridge Company.

During the convention a meeting of Adjutant Generals was had with Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. Subsequently an Association of Adjutants General was formed of which General Martin was elected President and General Obeare, Secretary. The purposes of the Association are in no sense antagonistic to those of the National Guard Association, but rather supplementary to the activities of the parent organization. The Adjutants General Association will meet one day prior to the national convention.

Most of the delegates to the convention came from Norfolk directly to Washington to visit their members of Congress and consult with them upon the pending Pay Bill. There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association called for Thursday in Washington and the intention was expressed to put forth every effort to secure the passage of this much-to-be-desired measure during the present short session of Congress.

### SUCKERS AT THREE THOUSAND MILES.

BY HARRY W. T. ROSS.

OUR advance in firearms as well as other branches of experimental work, such as the development of sportsmen's photographic materials, have, fortunately, always in America been carried on in very conservative lines. When the great companies evolve new ideas they have kept these ideas in their laboratories until all possible practical defects have been thoroughly eliminated by the most rigid experiments at the hands of experts. The arms have then been tried out privately in the field by specially selected men. Then, and not until then, have the products been placed upon the market for sportsmen's purchase. This conservative principle has afforded us such efficient modern arms as the new Springfield, the Savage .22 H. P. and the .280 Ross, the wonderfully compact and efficient kodak goods and dozens of other things that any sportsman can remember.

It is to be greatly regretted that valuable private experimenters have not been able to exercise the same self-restraint or have not had influence enough with misguided friends to induce them to do the same. If such self-restraint had been exercised, a great many weapons and loans would nearer approach perfection before being placed in the hands of those who take at their face value the rather fervid prattlings of enthusiasm over the discovery of a new idea. When a man evolves, let us say, a new air gun that will really shoot twenty-five yards, and with it succeeds in killing the neighboring cat, he does not wait to ascertain if it will repeat the performance, nor does he pause long enough to discover if any defects are likely to show themselves in the new arm. He immediately rushes into print with extravagant praise, half-baked theoretic and rather overconfident predictions on what the weapon should do according to the laws of ballistics. He does not need to raise his sights a fraction of an inch, but almost immediately succeeds in hitting suckers in the pocketbook at all ranges up to three thousand miles. The air gun may be a real good gun with a little further development and a little sound self-restraint in waiting until defects are proved by use. It is in deprecation of this immediate rushing into print in praise of a new and, perhaps, eventually worthy thing that I wish to discourage in this article.

In the early part of this year, one of our number being possessed of a .22 H. P. Savage and yearning for yet more velocity, bethought him of a Niedner .22 H. P., and lured by the current accounts then running in the sporting magazines, opened correspondence with Mr. A. O. Neidner, the maker of this arm. Did it have plenty of velocity? Yes, it had velocity and to spare; also great accuracy—marvelous accuracy, in fact—and tremendous smashing power on all animals from woodchucks up. For the "up" part we were referred to a certain government hunter living in Colorado. This gentleman informed us that he had killed deer and such game very readily, and this we believe to be quite right. He also informed us that he killed a coyote at over six hundred yards, and stated that he believed this to be a scratch. We hasten to concur.

Early last spring the rifle was ordered for our joint benefit, and the maker was given full swing and told to do his best, regardless of cost. Along in the middle of July it arrived, together with 3,000 bullets at eleven dollars per, and somewhat later a letter arrived plainly telling us that the maker had arrived at the conclusion that these bullets were no account, but offered neither to take back the bullets, refund the thirty-three dollars or send a substitute for the alleged worthless bullets. We certainly do not dispute his claims to their worthlessness.

This rifle has a 30-inch number three nickel steel barrel originally chambered for the .22 W. R. F. It was rechambered by Mr. Niedner, and at this work he is certainly a master. Nothing in this line, I think, could be better done.

In twenty-two pages of description and praise of what he evidently then thought was a completed product the manufacturer of this rifle discoursed in part as follows: "For accuracy I don't know of any rifle that will outshoot it up to five hundred yards." On the basis of this and other statements in similar vein he sold us this rifle, three thousand bullets (admitted after shipment to be worthless), a set of reloading tools, a "pipe of peace" to inject graphite into the bore of the weapon before using, certain dope that answers to the hail of oil dag, two hundred and fifty shells at \$12.50 and a few other incidentals, and in a couple months concluded that his experiments had not been carried far enough.

In regard to this statement of extreme accuracy we submit the following facts:

The owner of this rifle has shot personally over a thousand shots from it at all ranges from fifty to three hundred yards, under the most careful test conditions of telescope sight, muzzle and elbow rests, using due regard for light, temperature and wind conditions, and the bore duly graphited as per instructions. He was very much puzzled to account for the very high percentage of unaccountable shots. The ammunition was hand loaded, charges being weighed, and the directions were carefully followed as outlined in the twenty-two pages of letters above mentioned.

He got the following groups, which are average samples:

1. Two hundred yards; 25 grains Lightning; 25 shots in 19-inch circle, this being from a barrel which was supposed to be the peer of any schuetzen barrel yet produced.
2. Three hundred yards; new shells, 25 grains Lightning, 10 shots in 17¼ inches.
3. Three hundred yards; new shells; 25 grains Lightning, 10 shots in 10½ inches, there being a slight breeze.
4. Same, 10½ inches.
5. No wind, 18½ inches.
6. No wind, 16½ inches.

And many others about the same. Although the owner was by now quite "satisfied" as to the performance of this weapon, he, nevertheless, wishing to eliminate all personal equation from the experiments, called in one of his fellow-shooters, who proceeded to make the following scores on the 8-inch military target at 200 yards offhand, using telescope and 3½ trigger pull: 45, 47, 47, using 19 grains of Lightning, and then 44 using 25 grains, and then another 47 using 19 grains. This looked pretty good to us, except that the 4s were usually very wild, which the shooter swore were not all his fault. The barrel was then rigged upon a schuetzen action, set triggers, etc., and for nearly two months this shooter did his best to make a series of good scores, using the 19-grain load of Lightning, which was recommended as being the best for 200 yards offhand shooting. One day he did succeed in making a score of 226 on the German ring target in 10 shots, but the average would be about 208 or less. This same shooter averages about 225 on a string of 50 or 100 shoots using an ordinary Schuetzen rifle. He has been shooting whenever he got an opportunity since he was nine years old; he has made 98 in 10 shots on the Standard American and 466 in 20 shots on the German ring, both of which are records for this coast. This is merely to vouch for his ability to make a reasonably fair test of the weapon.

In every score there were always one or two (or more) very wild shots, not due to the fault of the shooter. On one occasion a hard, gusty wind started up from the 8 o'clock quarter which boosted the bullets all over the target, some of the scores being under 190, showing it was no account in a wind. This would seem in general to repeat the owner's experience of a number of close shots with a disproportionate percentage of unaccountables, but by now being thoroughly interested and having still before our eyes the continual stream of assertions of various woodchuck hunters, we resolved to try it out at longer range.

At this point we enlisted the services of another of our members who has made some very fine groups with the Springfield at all ranges from 200 to 500 yards, inclusive, from the sitting position, having made with the Springfield from this position a group of 11½ inches at 500 yards for five shots. For his last 250 shots sitting his groups run from

1½ inch to 8¼ inches at 200 yards. He believes the 1½-inch group to be a "scratch," the next smallest being 3¼ inches. Hence we thought him competent to supplement our own findings in the matter.

On November 24 we tried it out at 500 yards for the first time, and got the following result, using 25 grains weight Lightning and a telescope sight with a very fine pinhead in it, made by Mr. W. G. Hoffman, of San Francisco, which is the best form of sight the undersigned has yet seen for this class of work: Shooting prone, one group of five shots was secured which measured 21 inches in diameter. The others were scattered all over the surface of the target (and beyond), the tape line not being long enough (five feet) to measure some of them.

Somewhat dissatisfied with these results, on Thanksgiving we took up two rifles at random to shoot alongside of the Niedner. One was a Springfield with coarse Sheard gold bead front and Lyman aperture rear; the other was a Savage .22 H. P. with the coarse front sight on it as when issued and a Lyman rear with a very large aperture. We call attention to the fact that the sighting equipment of these two rifles put them at great disadvantage as compared with the scope and extremely fine pinhead of the Niedner. Our object, however, was not to compare the actual accuracy of the three weapons, but merely to check up results. After all three rifles were sighted in, there being no wind and an even, bright light on the target, we secured the following results:

Savage .22 H. P., 5 shots, 500 yards, muzzle and elbow rest:

Shot by W.—First group, 18 inches.

Shot by R.—First group, 16½ inches.

Niedner .22 H. P., 5 shots, same conditions:

Shot by W.—One shot missed target; remaining shots in group of 16¾ inches.

Shot by R.—Five shots in 21¾ inches. This is a creditable group.

Shot by W.—One miss, remaining shots in 11½ inches. This is a very good example of what we found to be the chief fault, viz: An excellent group with the exception of an utterly wild unaccountable.

Shot by R.—Three shots in 27½ inches; four shots in 15 feet; five shots, "The good Lord only knows, we do not."

Springfield, same conditions, 172 U. M. C. cartridges:

Shot by W.—Five shots in 13 inches.

Shot by R.—Five shots in 23 inches.

At this point the owner of the Niedner was forcibly restrained from throwing it into the neighboring barranca.

Whether or not the Niedner .22 H. P. is the "most accurate rifle in the world" we will leave for the reader to determine from the foregoing facts. However, whatever the effect on Colorado deer and coyotes whose bodily displacement, especially when moving, allows some latitude for a wide dispersion of shots, at any rate our anxiety as to the future of the woodchuck crop in the Far East is somewhat assuaged.

We refrain from offering any theories whatever or any comment. The facts can speak for whatever interpretation anybody cares to put on them. We are not in the slightest degree interested in this rifle further. The writer of this article has no grouch, does not own one of the guns in question, and, unless some misguided individual gives him one for Christmas, never will. The facts are offered in no carping spirit of criticism, but are merely set forth to deprecate as far as possible:

First—The too hastily marketing of a product still in the experimental stage; and,

Second—The too enthusiastic "puffing" by friends on an altogether too short an acquaintance with the articles in question.

### PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONALS OF 1913.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was held December 5 in Washington, all members being present except General Boardman. The program for the great meeting of 1913 was considered in detail. In it will appear the official matches of the International Union and of the Pan-American Union.

The International Union embraces the whole world; the Pan-American Union only the twenty-one republics of North, Central and South America. As a part of the program will also be found the Palma, the National Guard International and the Garrett. The Palma is too well known to need description. The National Guard International will be a long-range individual military championship match under Palma conditions for a trophy voted by the National Guard Association of the United States at its Norfolk convention. The Garrett Match will be for a two-man team from Pan-American nations in competition for a trophy presented by the Hon. John Work Garrett, United States Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.

As a part of the general program the National Matches and the Matches of the National Rifle Association of America will be included.

For all of the International Matches, for the National Matches and for the matches of the National Rifle Association an executive officer, to be designated by the Secretary of War from the officers of the Army, will officiate. As Commissioner General for the International Union Matches only, a position required by the rules of that Union and which carries with it the responsibilities of sitting as a member of a directing committee for interpreting rules and for similar purposes, Col. H. G. Catrow, of Ohio, has been appointed.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association adjourned to call upon the Chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees to discuss an appropriation to assist in defraying the expenses of the International Meeting of 1913. The committee met with a favorable reception by Senator Du Pont and Congressman Hay, and there seems good reason to believe Congress will look with favor upon the appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose.

The State and War Departments are co-operating with the National Rifle Association of America in making this tournament a success. Invitations are being sent to all the nations through the world through the State Department, and the War Department will manage the tournament, detailing the executive officer and range officers and soldiers to man the targets.

Assurances have already been received from France, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Argentine Republic, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Canada and Belgium that they were sending delegations to the United States for the shoot. It is expected that about twenty-two nations will be represented.

### THE BOY, THE MAN, AND THE RIFLE.

BY JAMES A. DRAIN.

Part III.

WHY, I didn't move the rifle, Dad, did I? I didn't mean to." "No, of course not, my son. But you jerked on the trigger and that pulled the muzzle of your gun low and to the right. Listen carefully and remember faithfully what I say: *Never* jerk upon the trigger of a gun. Press, press, *press* with that part of the finger which is forward of the first joint, more like squeezing the trigger by tightening the whole hand, including the finger which is upon the trigger. Keep in mind what I have said and try again, Dan, and keep on trying until you can make the trigger do its work without a movement of the rifle barrel.

"One way you can prove to yourself you're not moving the barrel is to continue looking along through the sights while you pull and after you've pulled, whether your gun is loaded or not. You ought always to do this; it helps you to know where the gun was pointed when the bullet started toward the target, and that permits you to correct any error the next shot."

"There seem to be a good many things to remember, Dad," said the boy.

"Yes, of course, son; but that's the way it is with every new thing we have to learn. At first it seems impossible to remember every little detail, but pretty soon, as you know, doing the necessary things becomes instinctive; that is, you do them without thinking.

"Of course, if you don't care to become a good shot, but just one of those fellows who poke a gun to the front and give a jerk at the trigger and then wonder why nothing is hit, and why the other fellow has all the luck, you needn't take any trouble about learning the small points—"

"Oh, no, no! I didn't mean that, Dad. I want to learn to shoot right, and I'm going to be a good shot if I can."

"Don't be afraid, Dan, boy. You can and you will. Now try that aiming and snapping on the empty shell some more."

After a few minutes of this practice Dan's father was satisfied the boy had caught the idea, so he interrupted the aiming process by saying: "Now throw out the empty cartridge shell and take this loaded cartridge. Put it in the gun and fire your first shot at the target."

With the air of a veteran, though with a flush of repressed excitement upon his boyish cheeks, Dan did as his father directed. The bullet made its little, round impression about two inches below the bull's-eye and in direct line with it.

In delighted tones the father praised Dan for the shot.

"Perfect line, Dan. Neither to the right nor to the left, you see, but directly under the bull's-eye, only a short distance below. The reason it was low is that you took just a little too fine sight. That is, you drew the foresight down too low in the notch, so that the top of it was not level with the top of your backsight. Try it again."

The second shot was about the same distance above the bull's-eye and a little to the left of a center line.

"That time," Dan," explained his father, "you took a little too much of the foresight; that is, you had the top of the foresight above the line of the top of your backsight, and you had it just a tiny bit too close to the left edge of your back sight instead of exactly in the center of it. Let's have another."

The third shot hit the bull. It was in the black spot for a little more than its own diameter.

"That, Dan," remarked his father, "is a good shot. A wee mite high, but nevertheless a bull's-eye. Among men who shoot at the target it would be called a 'twelve o'clock bull'; that is, the shot entered the bull's-eye in the direction of where the figure XII would be on the face of a watch or clock held with the XII up, facing you. That is the way," Dan's father told him, "all shooting men describe the shots on a target. Just as if the center of the target was the center of a watch set up facing you. Using that system, it is easy to explain with very few words where any shot has struck."

Dan continued shooting, and, while he did not get all his shots in the bull's-eye, he came close enough many times, made some fine shots and rapidly gained more confidence in himself.

He did so well and got such an amount of pleasure out of his first shooting that his father deferred teaching him how to fire from the kneeling, sitting and lying down positions until another day. Dan had proven an apt pupil. Not many boys would have learned as quickly as he. Often it would have been necessary to repeat the sighting and pulling instructions many times.

When the last cartridge there was in the box had been fired, about the time the sun sank low on the horizon, Dan stopped shooting perforce.

"Dad, shall I clean the rifle now or the first thing when I get home?"

"I'll leave that to you, my son," replied his father. "Take your choice."

The boy shrugged his shoulders as he said: "Well, if you're not in too big a hurry to get home, I'd rather clean it here. That will come closer to living up to the rules, I think, than to wait. How do you do it, Dad?"

Reaching into the canvas case in which the rifle had been carried, Mr. Frazier drew forth a metal cleaning rod, which he had bought with the rifle, and a little roll of flannel cloth and a bottle of oil secured at the same time.

"In the beginning, Dan, observe that we always clean a rifle from the breech if that is possible. With this little gun we must clean from the muzzle, but we will be careful not to mar the inside of the rifle with the rod.

"The first thing you want to do is to reach every part of the inside of this barrel with the rag, a piece of which I shall cut now for use on the rod. Scrub it thoroughly back and forth in every part of the barrel, using other rags as each becomes soiled, until one comes out clean. Then pour oil on a clean rag and rub the inside of the barrel thoroughly with that. Afterward it is well to touch all the metal parts on the outside with an oiled rag. This application of oil is to prevent rust."

It was a happy and proud boy, rifle swung across his shoulders, who accompanied his father home. His happiness was increased when the man said: "Have you anything important to do next Saturday afternoon?"

"No; nothing at all, Dad."

"In that case, would you like to go to the range with me for a little practice in the kneeling, sitting and lying down positions?"

"Best in the world! I want to know all there is to learn about it."

"Very good, then. We'll consider it an engagement for Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock unless there is rain. In that case we must postpone it."

Dan's fear that rain would interfere with Saturday's program proved false, and the appointed day saw the father and son once more engaged in those first steps which should one day make of Dan a finished rifleman.

"Everything, Dan, about loading and aiming and pointing the rifle holds good in every position from which you may shoot. Let's see what you can do from kneeling. Watch me and then see if you can take the same position."

The father knelt upon his right knee with his left foot squarely planted upon the ground, the toes of that foot facing the target and the right foot swung to the left so that he actually sat partially down upon it as it rested with the toe upon the ground. His left elbow went upon the left knee, while the left hand supported the rifle just forward of the trigger guard, the right arm held up on a level with the shoulder, extending forward, permitted the right hand to grasp the small of the stock while the forefinger touched the trigger.

From this position the father fired, and then, handing the rifle to

Dan, said: "Now you take the kneeling position I've just been in and try snapping at the target while the empty shell is in the chamber of your rifle."

After a few trials and some slight corrections by his father Dan was permitted to fire his first shot from kneeling. He did not make a good hit because his elbow slipped from his knee at the moment of firing and the bullet just touched the edge of the target.

"That was dreadful!" regretted the boy when the location of the shot was found.

"Not at all, my son," returned the father. "You must expect some accidents to happen. Every shot cannot be a perfect one. But remember there is always a cause for every bad shot you make. In this case I can tell you what it was. Your elbow slipped on your knee. There was nothing wrong with your aiming or the way you pulled the trigger. There was just a slip at the moment of firing. Don't let that discourage you.

"If you make a mistake or an accident happens to you in rifle shooting, your course must be the same as that which would be best for you if you were engaged in any other pursuit—namely, to make the unfortunate occurrence the basis and reason for a new and better trial. Try a little harder and be just a trifle more careful next time and in that way make up for it."

The second shot from the new position was close enough to where Dan had held to make it sure that his father's words had been the truth and that the boy had taken them to heart.

When the third shot went, before the target had been examined, the father said: "Where ought that shot to be, Dan?"

"Well, sir, I thought I was aiming a little bit low."

"Were you opposite the 6 o'clock? That is, with correct pointing so far as getting to the right or left was concerned?"

"Yes, sir; I think so."

The shot was found to be about where Dan thought it ought to be—just outside the bull's-eye at VI o'clock.

"From now on, Dan, I want you to tell me as soon as each shot is fired where you think it will be found on the target. This is what riflemen describe as 'calling the shots.' That is, you call out immediately after firing, giving the place on the target where you think your bullet struck, and you always use the clock-face sign. That is, 'Close in at 6 o'clock,' as was your last shot, or 'A bull's-eye at 12,' or 'A four at 3 o'clock.' Do you understand what I mean?"

"Yes, I do, Dad; but that seems to me a pretty hard thing to do."

"No, it isn't very hard. You'll make a few mistakes at first, I presume, but if you will remember what I told you at first, that you must keep your eye on the target and continue looking over the sights until after the bullet has left the barrel, you aren't going to have very much difficulty in calling your shots. The reason you must call them is that doing so makes you careful.

"The sitting position, Dan, is very simple. You just sit down facing the target, draw your feet toward you, elevating your knees by the process, until your elbows can rest comfortably on your knees, the rifle in your hands in a natural position pointed toward the target. That's all there is to it."

Dan tried, and found, as his father had said, that he had no difficulty in assuming this position or firing from it.

Dan's success in calling his shots and in grasping the details of this new game in which he was engaged pleased his father very much, and the latter decided to give the boy his instruction in the lying position forthwith.

Taking the rifle once more, Mr. Frazier stretched himself at full length upon the ground facing the target, lying flat, his feet pointed slightly toward the left, legs well spread apart and toes turned out. His elbows rested upon the ground, the left in front of the right, and the rifle held so that it could be kept steadily aimed at the point desired.

"You see, Dan, you have here the best position from which to make a sure hit when you have plenty of time. Later on you will learn to use the military rifle with its sling or strap attachment."

Lying in the exact position which his father had assumed, his lithe young body pressed flat to the ground, his bright eye glancing over the sights, Dan observed: "There's nothing hard about this, Dad. You could just fall down naturally and take this position, I believe."

"Yes, it's the easiest of all from which to fire with precision. You'll not have very much use for it with this rifle, my boy, but when you come, as I hope you soon will, to long-range work with the heavy rifle you will find the prone position of very great importance."

On the way back from the range that night, as father and son sat close together in the street car, each proud of the other and each pleased with the success of the younger, Mr. Frazier remarked:

"So far as I can see, Dan, there's no reason for me to give you more instructions. You know your rules, you've been taught how to load



and how to fire. I've no objection now to your going out with the rifle alone whenever you have time and wish to go. Of course, I'll be glad to help you in anything."

"But, Dad," answered the boy, "I've enjoyed every minute of the time I have been learning how to use the rifle. You have been very kind, when you are such a busy man, to take so much trouble getting me started."

"No trouble, old man. Don't make any mistake about that. It was a pleasure. As much of a pleasure to me as to you. Go on, now, and do as well as you can with this rifle and later on you'll be pretty sure to find yourself with other needs and desires. When that time comes tell me about it."

Dan went frequently to the range thereafter and once into the woods after squirrels. His father was not able to accompany him, but once or twice took occasion, after Dan had gone to bed, to slip the rifle out of the case for examination of its condition. It was always spotless, shining as a new pin and in perfect order.

Not many weeks after Dan had become a rifle owner he came into his father's library one night, saying:

"Dad, they're talking about organizing a rifle club in school. What do you think about me joining it? They say we can shoot in the National Guard armory and that one of the National Guard officers who is a fine shot will instruct us."

The father glanced up from his book when Dan commenced to speak and kept his eyes fixed on those of his son. If he let a little pride creep into them as he sensed the wholesomeness of the lad who bore his name, who can blame him?

Speaking seriously, as to a man of his own age, he answered: "On the face of it, Dan, I can see no reason why you should not join a rifle club if they form one in your school, but at the same time we have to remember that you are pretty well loaded up with studies. Your home work now is considerable and you know how anxious we both are to see you graduate with more than average standing. Yet I think it can be done. Do you have to give an answer at once?"

"No; not for several days."

"In that case I think I will write to a friend of mine in New York, Gen. George W. Wingate, who is President of the Public Schools Athletic League and familiar with the work of the high schools of that city, and ask him to tell me what the effect of rifle shooting has been upon their boys. I ought to hear from him in two or three days, and when I do we can talk over and decide the question. It is, of course, as much for you to say as for me; in fact you could have decided it for yourself, but I am glad you consulted me about it."

Two days later, Mr. Frazier, speaking at the table at the close of dinner to Dan, said: "Come on up to the library with me and I'll show you the letter I have from the man in New York about rifle shooting."

The father and son went upstairs together, and it was not until the younger was comfortably seated at the invitation of the elder that the father raised a letter from his desk, saying: "I believe this letter answers everything we wanted to know, Dan. I'll just read it to you."

And while Dan sat, happily conscious of the friendly equality upon which his father had placed him, Mr. Frazier read:

"I received your letter and I take the greatest pleasure in replying to it at the earliest possible moment.

You asked me whether the boys in our schools belonging to the rifle clubs and carrying on regular practice are ahead of or behind the boys who do not shoot. If, in other words, indulgence in rifle practice militates against a boy's success in his regular studies in the schools.

I have observed many hundreds of cases with close attention and I am glad to say the rule seems to be that the boys who shoot the rifle are also the best students. A boy is not permitted to represent a school in any athletic event given by this Public Schools Athletic League unless he has proven himself a good student according to the high requirements which have been set.

Our boys who shoot are not only among the best students in the schools but after they leave us and go to college they continue to stand high in their classes and in deportment. Unquestionably the influence of rifle shooting upon a boy's character is very beneficial. Through it he is taught self-control, patience and carefulness, and his powers of observation are greatly quickened and increased.

The amount of satisfaction I have extracted from an observation of the good which has been done the boys through their rifle practice and the consideration of how such instruction may add to the usefulness of those boys grown men, in the case of an unavoidable war in the future, are beyond computation."

"That appears to settle it, don't you think, Dan?"

"Why, yes, sir; that seems to be the best kind of proof that membership in a rifle club will not hold me back in my studies, at any rate.

"They're proposing now, Dad," went on the boy, "to make the club a schoolboy rifle club under the rules of the National Rifle Association of America. I think you're a life member of that."

The father nodded his head.

"Yes, I am; and I think it would be a good idea for your club to be a schoolboy rifle club affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

You can tell whoever is managing the organization of the club if he make a request for an application blank to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., the blank will come to him, and if the club is accepted its members will have the privilege of shooting for the regular trophies given by the War Department of the United States, through the National Rifle Association, at the close of each year's shooting.

"I presume the armory your school is thinking of using is the one which belongs to my regiment. In that case, your club will have to be a National Rifle Association club to be able to use the range.

"We have a rule in the regiment that any schoolboy rifle club which is affiliated with the National Rifle Association can use the fine range in the armory and that an officer of the regiment will be detailed to assist in the instruction of the club members both as to shooting and in the use of the rifle, so that it will not be dangerous to permit them to have rifles in their hands."

"I was thinking, Dad, that it might be a good idea to have the club adopt my rules—those you made for me, our 'Prevent and Preserve Promises,' you know—as a part of the test to find out whether boys ought to be admitted. What would you think of that?"

"An excellent idea. It couldn't be better. Why not make membership in the club conditional upon each boy learning these rules by heart as an initiation? If you did that, a large part of the preliminary instruction would be done before a boy could become a member of the club or be permitted to use a rifle."

The Purvis High School Rifle Club was a success from the beginning. Dan, very much to his own surprise, was made secretary of it. His suggestion of the ten rules as an admission test was enthusiastically approved and immediately acted upon.

The first time the club had permission to use the National Guard armory range Dan was more surprised than he could have told to find that his father, who was a major in the regiment, had taken note of the day and left what Dan knew to be some very engrossing and important affairs that he might be on hand to see the first shoot of the club.

And then Dan was introduced to that good friend of so many American riflemen, the United States rifle, model 1903, popularly known as "The New Springfield."

He found on this beautiful weapon a peep sight; that is, a sight where in place of the rear sight with its notch was a hole or aperture through which he looked and in which he centered the top of the front sight just as he had been taught to center it between the bars of the notch and level it with the sides of the top of the bar. Dan's father had explained the use of the peep sight to Dan, so it was no new thing to him.

The boys of the high school club, which was now in good standing as an affiliated member of the great National Rifle Association of America, devoted their first period of practice to shooting with military rifles, which were exactly the type the soldiers use except that they were adapted to shoot .22-caliber cartridges instead of the larger and more powerful .30 caliber of our regular military use. This shooting consisted of ten shots fired by each boy in each of the three positions, standing, kneeling and lying.

You might have attributed the winning of the special prize offered for the highest score to the careful instruction which Dan had received, or to the inheritance from his father of the high qualities of a natural rifleman, or to the businesslike way in which Dan did his shooting, trying a little harder and keeping his wits about him. One or all of these factors may have contributed to the result, but, at any rate, at the end of the shooting the name of Dan Frazier, Jr., stood at the top of the list with a score which was higher than any other by several points' margin.

Dan and his father were pleased. They had a right to be, because there were some good shots, who had also been taught by their fathers, among those who were beaten.

But the winning of the first place was of itself a small matter compared to the mutual feeling possessed by father and son of having made good; of renewed and increased confidence and trust in each other. Through many a difficult situation held in store for them by the future the comradeship and close bonds of sympathy established by Dan's rifle were to serve father and son well.

How Dan learned the fascinating and intricate game of long-range rifle shooting, under what circumstances he went upon his first expedition for big game with his best friend, his father, and the success and healthy pleasure which attended his efforts in other directions are circumstances which require more space than is available at this moment.

Suffice it to say that Dan never broke one of the ten promises made to his father, nor had he ever cause to be anything but thankful for having made them and thus qualified himself to be one of the triumvirate, THE BOY, THE MAN, AND THE RIFLE.

## ON BEING A TRUE SPORTSMAN.

BY EDWIN COLE.

I HAD never been hunting before. Of course, I had shot woodchucks and once clay pigeons—or, rather, at them. But to get out into the October woods with a couple of keen hunting dogs and two men quite as much given over to the instinct as the dogs, it seemed to me, was a new experience.

Tom and Dick (the dogs) and Bill and Jim (the men) were all fast hunters, the brush was thick and the day warm. At irregular intervals the dull rumbling of a blast in a distant quarry came to my ears as I ploughed my way through bramble and swamp, alert for a sight of the "King of Game Birds," as my friends called him. I had never seen him in flight. To right and left I could hear the other hunters crashing along parallel with me, making enough noise to scare birds and beasts within the mile, it seemed to me. Occasionally Tom's or Dick's ghostly form would steal across my path, eye me suspiciously and disappear.

We came out in the open at last.

"Why didn't you shoot?" demanded Bill.

"What are you trying to do—catch 'em with your hands?" queried Jim, sarcastically.

"What do you mean?" I asked, wonderingly.

"Why, the birds were getting up in front of you every three minutes," said Bill in disgust.

"How do you know?" I demanded, indignantly.

"Know? I heard 'em."

"You've got better ears than I then," I said with irony. "The only noise I heard, except that you fellows made, was the blasting."

They both considered me as though I had been an exhibit in a side-show. "Blasting!" cried Bill, running the gamut of scorn. "You want to be careful next time, you'll get blown up."

How was I to know what noise a partridge made when he got up?

"You can't expect me to shoot at a noise!" I protested.

"Believe me, that's about all you'll have to shoot at," said Jim, with the wisdom of long experience, and before the day was over I was inclined to agree with him.

The foliage was too thick; that is, for us. It suited the birds perfectly. I began to wonder if there really was ever such a bird as a partridge. Bill's and Jim's faces grew long. A reproachful light crept into the eyes of Tom and Dick. My expression must have been a bit bored, besides I was tired. It seemed to me that Bill and Jim always picked out the stiffest bit of brush for me to work through.

We came to an ugly-looking swamp. Bill was marshal of our forces.

"You go in there, Jim," he directed, "and you in there," to me, pointing out the densest tangle in the center.

"Thank you," I said ironically, "but I think I'll sit down a while; it doesn't seem to make much difference."

Bill looked me over sorrowfully. "You'll never get a bird that way," he said finally.

"What you need is an airship," commented Jack, bluntly.

They plunged into the thicket and left me wondering if I ever would be a hunter and if I cared much if I weren't. I stood my gun against a convenient tree and leaned back in tired comfort. Yes, the woods were beautiful to sit in. Then a dark, low-flying object sailed gracefully out of the swamp and lighted a dozen yards away. It looked a particularly handsome Plymouth Rock pullet, but I knew they didn't fly. With my hair rising I caught up my gun and blazed away. There was a whirl of leaves, a feeble flopping and all was over. Tom came sneaking out of the woods, picked the bird up and after a well-satisfied growl or two brought him to me.

Bill was fast on his dog's heels.

"What the —!" he exclaimed as he saw the bird.

Jack came crashing through the brush, shouting, "Did you get him?"

They gathered about me in silence.

"I don't see anything very difficult about shooting partridges," I said, contemptuously; "I could have done it with a rifle."

"You shot him sitting!" cried Jack.

"I thought as much," chimed in Bill, "a fowl bird."

It was very evident that I had disgraced myself. The dogs seemed the only beings who were glad that I had shot the bird; of course, they could not see the fine line of honor.

We set out again, I between the two. It was easy to gather from the averted eye and raised brow that I had lost caste. Even the warmth of the fat partridge in my spacious pocket hardly consoled me. We pushed through brush so dense that the dogs could hardly pierce it. I lost sight and sound of my companions. Then the second growth thinned away. Before me stretched a dim aisle of hemlocks, and sitting on a limb in plain view, his neck craned away so that it seemed

as long as an ostrich's, was a big cock partridge!

All the primal instincts struggled against my painfully acquired knowledge of what was expected of a sportsman. I leveled my gun, but could not shoot. No, Bill and Jim were right. It was murder. The foolish bird still waited as though to test me. I stepped on a twig to scare him off, and still he sat. And then, to right and left of me, Boom! boom! Down flopped the partridge before my startled eyes.

Out of the woods rushed Tom and Dick to seize the bird. Close on their heels followed Bill and Jim.

"You almost beat me to it, Jim," called Bill.

"Almost," shouted Jim. "Why the bird was dropping before you shot."

Bill glared at Jim while Tom and Dick fought for possession of the bird. And at the dramatically logical moment I stepped forth. Both hunters started at the sight of me.

"Got one," called Bill, cheerfully.

"Shot him together," said Jim, glibly.

"Yes," I answered; "I saw you."

That was enough. Jim was busy examining the breech of his gun. Bill took the remains of the unfortunate partridge away from the dogs. "Here's your bird, Jim," he offered generously.

"No, Bill, you keep him," responded the equally unselfish Jim.

"Perhaps you had better give him to me," I suggested with gentle irony. "I haven't any reputation to lose." Bill silently passed him over.

## THE NAVY WON.

THE annual Army-Navy game, which occurred November 30 at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, resulted in a victory for the Navy, score six to nothing, two goals from field producing the required result.

The Army team was counted upon as being stronger than that of the sailors and it showed itself so in the first few minutes of play, but the "generals" were outgeneraled. It was a sportsmanlike contest, conducted with the utmost fairness on both sides and the object of much enthusiasm from the rooters of the respective factions.

It is pleasing to note that the Navy was not unduly puffed up by its victory and that the West Pointers went back home with no other excuse than that they had been beaten by a better team.

Whether one's favorite lost or won does not much affect the satisfaction to be derived from the good sportsmanship of these teams, genuinely fine and representative young Americans.

## GENERAL WOOD ILL.

GEN. FRED B. WOOD, the Adjutant General of Minnesota, was seized with a serious attack of sciatic rheumatism on his way from St. Paul to the Norfolk convention. He lay ill and in much pain, which he bravely bore, at Norfolk and subsequently at Washington. It is believed he is now on the way to a complete recovery.

No amount of illness or pain could damp his interest in the affairs of the association, and the number of his visitors provided him with information of all that went on, so that, while absent from the sessions, he was in no sense of the word ignorant of or out of touch with the proceedings.

All of his friends, and these are a great number, will hope for an early and complete recovery.

## N. R. A. NOTES.

THE following new clubs have been elected to membership in the National Rifle Association: The Overland Rifle Association of Toledo, Ohio; New Orleans (La.) Rifle and Revolver Club, Pottsville (Pa.) Rifle Club, St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club, Monongahela Rifle and Revolver Club of Braddock, Pa.; Watertown (N. Y.) Rifle Club, University of Maine Rifle Club, University of Vermont Rifle Club, Newton (N. J.) Academy Rifle Club, Charles City (Iowa) High School Rifle Club, Randolph Military Academy Rifle Club of Morristown, N. J., and the Manual Training High School Rifle Club of St. Louis, Mo.

## Aged Civil War General is Dead.

Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel of the Civil War Volunteers died in New York, Dec. 4, after an illness of about a year. He was second oldest surviving general of the Civil War. He resigned from the army in 1865 and later was consul at Yokohama and consul-general at Shanghai. General Stahel was born in Hungary in 1825.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

**JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor**

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

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

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

## THE COUNTRY AND THE GUARD.

President Taft in his last message to Congress declares unequivocally and in emphatic terms in favor of pay for the National Guard. A recommendation along the same lines and in almost the exact words is to be found in the report of the Secretary of War and the report of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, for 1912. These are encouraging signs and when taken with other recent occurrences offer promise of the ultimate adoption of laws which shall give pay to the National Guard.

No one, we suppose, is entirely satisfied with the draft of the law as it now stands. It probably would be impossible to meet the views of everyone. Questions are involved which have never before arisen to plague those who are desirous of making the country more reasonably prepared for war's emergencies. The opinion of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, as offered in his report during the recent meeting at Norfolk, was that all efforts of the Association should be directed toward passing the Bill as approved by the War Department and the Military Committee of the House regardless of the fact that the measure was recognized to be lacking in some features which would make it more satisfactory to the National Guard.

His view was apparently accepted as the convention offered suggestions for but two material changes. Pay for the National Guard, especially in view of the agitation which has surrounded the subject, has now grown to be an imperative necessity. The sooner Congress passes a law putting such a system into effect the better it will be for all concerned. At the same time we are disposed to believe that as between accepting a law which is inherently weak because it does not accomplish the intent of its sponsors, and the passage of no law immediately, those in charge of the measure might well find themselves in doubt as to which would be the better program.

If, as seems probable, there is enough support in Congress to secure the passage of a Pay Bill for the National Guard, then there ought to be enough of that support bent upon securing the result in the right way to guarantee the passage of a bill embodying all the good features and none of the bad ones of the various suggestions put forward.

It has been said that a bill once passed into law can be modified and amended in the future as circumstances may require. There may be amendments, it is true, and without doubt there will have to be amendments of any law which is passed; however, the greater the number of these amendments and the more sweeping their character may be, the more difficulty will be encountered in securing their adoption. Therefore the bill should be smoothed out and from it should be eliminated any feature which is plainly out of harmony so that

the number of changes to come may be less and their accomplishment more certain.

We see no reason why, between the War Department, the Military Committees of the Congress and the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States there should not be a complete understanding and a meeting of minds on this subject so that the legislation when once presented and passed by Congress might in all substantial features serve the purposes of the country for many years to come.

We shall follow the progress of this measure before the Congress with the greatest of interest and attention, and what we observe shall be faithfully reported to readers of ARMS AND THE MAN.

## PREACHING LAWLESSNESS.

Perhaps the most remarkably unwise declaration ever made by an American in a position of authority was that of one Blease (to the misfortune of the country and his State Governor of South Carolina) at the recent conference of Governors.

Regardless of his oath of office to support the Constitution and the laws; heedless of his responsibilities as Chief Magistrate of a great State; careless of the opinion of the world; neglectfully unconscious of the harm, deep and lasting, which he might do, he openly advocated lynching criminals of a certain class and promised immunity to those who participated in such outrages.

One could easily forgive a man suffering such a wrong as Blease discussed, for taking the law into his own hands; one might even find it easy to exculpate a Governor who was slightly dilatory in ordering out troops to protect a malefactor of the kind mentioned, but by the utmost stretch it is not possible to find it in one's heart to absolve from blame one who has said publicly and before such an audience and under such conditions what Blease has said.

A respect for the law which is the safeguard of every well-meaning civilized person can only be engendered and maintained by respect for that law on the part of those charged with its administration. If laws do not suit; if they are not sufficiently strong to afford an adequate punishment for crimes, then the laws should be changed, but so long as we live under them we should live up to them, be we stationed high or low.

It is to be greatly regretted that a man who must have good qualities, or else he had never been chosen as Governor, should be possessed of such erroneous and vicious and anarchistic ideas.

## OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

As an exposition of the nation's foreign policy, the recent message of President Taft to Congress is complete and informing. One phrase he used was particularly apt. It was:

"In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves."

Not all of our South and Central American neighbors are convinced of our altruistic intentions toward them, but the President's declaration should carry conviction to the most jingoistic of their politicians. The sober restraint and consideration that has marked our attitude toward Mexico in her period of stress furnishes corroborating evidence of our good faith with regard to the republics to the South.

It is true that we have in this country an element that more secretly than openly advocates a policy of territorial expansion that would destroy the national life of more than one of our republican neighbors, but this element has no large influence and no public opinion behind it. The temper of the country, in fact, is quite in harmony with the foreign policy of the present administration. There is no reason to believe that the incoming administration, having at its head so sane and clear-headed a man as Woodrow Wilson, will do aught to change this policy. The United States will continue to help the Southern republics to help themselves.

Wisdom, good morals and even enlightened selfishness dictates such

a course. Selfishly speaking, we have nothing to gain and much to lose by either coveting or taking foreign territory. To attempt to acquire Mexico or any other country or part thereof immediately would add enormously to the financial burdens of this nation, and would arouse the bitter hostility of every Latin-American country. We would have another and a more burdensome Philippine problem on our hands, and linked with it a loss of the Southern trade which is now showing such a healthful increase. Were a question of national honor involved, these considerations might be waived, but no such question is involved.

The part of the United States in the Western Hemisphere truly is to help sister nations to help themselves. The promotion of friendlier relations with Latin-America is today's patriotic task. The Pan-American Union, with the militant and energetic Hon. John Barrett at its head, is helping splendidly in the task. No mistake will be made by the new administration if it follows closely the path marked out by the Taft administration for our relations with Latin-America.

---

### FIR-LINED TRAILS.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

#### Part V.

##### A BEAR IS DISCOVERED.

I WANTED a telephoto view of that great peak out to the westward, and therefore unlimbered the camera, unscrewed the front lens and proceeded to jockey with the affair in the endeavor to get it trained on the big mountain.

I learned later that I could usually produce game by getting the camera out and distributing as many of its parts around in as many spots as possible.

Charley leaned over and borrowed my little field glasses. Then he trained them on a spot far below us, across the canyon, on the side of the opposite ridge, where small patches of scrub oak alternated with great yellow pines and firs.

"Want to see a bear?" he asked pleasantly.

We did want to see a bear; that was what we came up 900 odd miles to do. Therefore the lady and I leaped for him, with the landscape studies with a telephoto lens forgotten.

He pointed to a spot near a great yellow pine, with its smooth, brownish bark showing plainly through the glasses, but apparently a half mile away in an air line.

"Watch that patch of brush just above the yellow pine," he instructed me.

The glasses dropped around the pine, transforming it from a small pole with a bushy top to a big tree with the great, mast-like trunk of that sort of timber bearer. Then I sat waiting, my elbows on my knees, the breeze puffing up to us and bringing the soft murmur of the wind in the pines below.

Then came the bear, from a patch of the oak on the sun-baked mountain-side, where the leaves flaunted in their dress of green and yellow and orange. He walked out into the clear space by the big tree, a little tiny bear, a dwarf bear, a snail bear, unimpressive in size, only half the height, apparently, of the little clump of bushes from which he had walked. I did not know that the little bushes were higher than my shoulders.

He sauntered down the little open space as leisurely as you please, rubbed against the pine, possibly to turn over some flea, then—a hand reached over my shoulder, "pig" was hissed into my ear, and I studied the place where I knew the bear to be without the aid of the little King glasses.

Then the lady sat and searched and focussed and refocussed the glasses and Charley writhed and roared and pointed and described, and tried to express his feelings in expurgated language, and still the bear would not appear to the lady.

With the naked eye, knowing where he was, I could see him when he came out into the little clearings, and with the glasses, pried loose from the lady after she had discovered him and gloated over him, I could see him feeding in the patches, see the brush shake as he yanked off the acorns and see occasional patches of his black hide.

He was on the other side of the canyon, nearly to its bottom, and working his way down—to go to sleep under some thick bush in the bottom, so Charley said. We sat fully a thousand feet higher than his feeding spot, a thousand feet up a steep, rocky ridge, nearly a stairway, with ledges and brush alternating down its narrow slope. Possibly half

way down the slope a great rock rose out of the brush and overhung the canyon below. Still further down another upheaved itself out of the green and yellow tan oak, with its outer face dropping nearly straight down into the canyon below.

Hurried work was necessary to get within shot before the bear got into the thick mass of brush in the canyon bottom, and but one could go, through the danger of noise—swishing brush or rolling rocks. It was no trip for the lady, therefore I took the Ross and climbed hurriedly down off our nest of ledges, down into the brush below.

The going was bad, a slope nearly too steep for footing, with brush through which one had to fairly crush his way or ledges of broken rock over which it was necessary to clamber gingerly.

From the start the bear disappeared from sight. I kept down behind the shoulder of the ridge to keep out of his sight, and therefore hurried down, sliding and falling and generally making bad weather of it, and unconscious of whether the bear was still there or not. A cursed rock started, a danger against which Charley had warned me, and it went bounding down the mountain-side, but luckily into a little gulch on the opposite side of my ridge from the bear.

I gained a point opposite the first big rock that gave a view over the brush into the canyon directly below, then crept out to its water-worn surface. Peering straight below, as you would gaze off the edge of a building, I finally made out Bruin, still feeding about in the brush, but nearer, much nearer, the bottom of the canyon, where the golden and green brush rose in a veritable jungle, thick and high enough to give concealment to a rhinoceros.

It was too far, five hundred feet below at the least, a couple of hundred yards away from a line drawn vertically down from my rock.

Once more I made my way down the ridge for the second rock, and finally crept out upon it to where it pitched away in a dizzy drop to the brush, still far below. From the rock across to the yellow pine was possibly three hundred yards, and with but little drop, a fair shot, but the bear was no longer over by the yellow pine.

I put the little glasses on the spot where I had last seen him, a patch a hundred yards up the slope from the canyon bottom, but the brush stood motionless.

Disappointment crept over me; the old game hoodoo was still with me as it had been on a dozen hunts. I dropped the glasses and gazed into the bottom of the canyon, nearly straight below. A dozen bears might have been lying there without giving a sign of their presence.

But suddenly a tall cluster of the reddish oak leaves leaped into a frenzy of motion, shook violently for a second, then were still. No breeze had done that—the bear was still afoot and feeding.

I slipped the telescope out of the rucksack, snapped it on the rifle, slipped the sling over my arm, with the keeper to hold it in place, laid the brilliant field of the scope on the patch—finding it with difficulty, so differently do things appear through a glass—and then sat waiting for what Dame Fortune might bring me.

It looked discouraging. It was still 250 yards in an air line to the bottom, the position was much like shooting over the edge of a skyscraper, the brush was very thick with few open patches, and the chances were all in favor of the stuffed bear, feeding later than usual, lying down for a snooze.

I gazed back, above me to the ledge where Charley and the lady sat, but it was too high above my head, and too far to distinguish them. More than ever did I marvel at the eyes of the man who could pick up a bear at that distance, a small black snail moving among tiny shrubs so the eye said.

Another bush grew madly excited for a second, then stopped its waving. Bruin had gathered another mouthful of acorns. He was working lower into the canyon, where there was no hope of seeing him.

Then he walked out across a ten foot open space, walked swiftly across it, too, bad luck to his black hide, and shuffled into another patch before the cross hair could find him. I saw for the first time the thick black hair, the fat sides, and the queer shuffling motion of the paws. I had chased them to the kill with dogs, but this was the first time I had sat and watched one feed about unconscious of enemies.

I made up my mind to shoot the first chance I got, however slim. Even a slim one beats nothing.

Presently another bush betrayed the bear below, the scope circled it, then waited. A black paw came reaching up into the bush, into sight, that was all. The bear was hidden below the leaves.

The picket point of the scope dropped below the paw, into the cluster of leaves where the bear should have been, the drag came out of the pull, it stopped for a moment, then the view through the scope ran into a blur of moving objects as the rifle reared upward.

A shell tinkled down the rock, and I peered eagerly down into the thicket where the bear should have been. Up the canyon the peaks played with the roar of a rifle, handing it back and forth like some

toy until it merged into a faint mutter of sound. It seemed almost like a shout in a quiet church service.

Then the bush a hundred feet away broke into violent waving. A bullet crashed into the disturbance, but too late. In another second, across a little ridge that ran down into the canyon, there bounded a black rubber ball, not a bear, running in a way that would make the fastest deer look like a carthorse. He crossed the hundred yards of ridge in three bounds, while two more bullets went to hurry his progress. Then he disappeared again, while the crash of his progress came up to me.

Wounded—not even scratched. Anyhow, any racing man will tell you a thing that's scratched can't run.

I had missed him, an excusable miss, perhaps, but no sort of a miss on bear can be excused to you by your most cunning explanations.

I sat, blue and disgusted, taking a vote of the community as to whether I should throw the rifle over the edge first, or take it with me when I jumped.

(Continued next week.)

*Great Soldier.*

"Yes, I was at the maneuvers," said the talkative stranger. "I was with the Blues."

"Tell us something about it."

"Well, the first day I took two of the Reds' officers."

"Gee!"

"Yes, and the next day I took eight men."

"Well! Well! Well! Anything else?"

"Sure. The day before we quit I took a lot of transport wagons and followed that up by taking a big gun."

"Say, my friend," said one of his auditors, "what are you, anyhow?"

"O, I am a photographer."—Newark News.

**SOUTHERN INTERSTATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The annual matches of the Southern Interstate Rifle Association were held at Birmingham, Ala., on November 27 and 28. The attendance, while not large, was made up of some of the cream of the military shooting fraternity in the South.

The competitors included a team from Georgia, under the leadership of Adjutant General Obear, of that State; Adjutant General Fridge and his team of Mississippians, and their hosts, the splendid Alabama team, headed by Adjutant General Joseph B. Scully.

The officials of the match were: Executive officer, General Scully, of Alabama; chief range officer, Col. J. J. Dooley; assistant range officers, Captain Seale (Alabama), Capt. W. H. Richard (Ohio), Capt. C. L. Test (Texas), and Lieutenant Goodwin, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

The weather conditions on both days were very trying. On the first day most of the firing was done during a steady downfall of snow, making the targets almost invisible, while on the second day, although bright and clear, the ground was covered with a light snow and the temperature was at the freezing point. It was necessary to keep fires going all the time near the firing points, otherwise competitors would have lost all feeling in their "trigger fingers" and scorers found themselves unable to keep accurate records.

Wednesday was given over to individual matches, the winner of each match receiving a medal and the high skirmisher receiving the Graves Cup, to be held during the ensuing year.

On Thursday—Thanksgiving Day—the team match was shot over

the national match course. The winners of this match received the beautiful Southern Association Trophy and bronze medals for each member.

The program was most appropriate and comprehensive enough to satisfy the most fastidious military rifleman. No freak matches were attempted, as the object of the association is to foster the straight military rifle shooting game in its more serious aspect, looking toward the education of increasing numbers of our National Guardsmen each year.

Lunch was provided for all each day, and at the conclusion of the matches the visiting teams and officers were most royally entertained with a dinner at the Birmingham Country Club on Thanksgiving night. Good cheer prevailed and the evening was given over to toasts, speeches, songs, stories of other shoots and general fraternizing, as only those following the best and cleanest form of sport know how.

It is a certainty that the machinery of this annual match functioned well and without a single hitch or delay.

Col. R. C. Bricken presided as toastmaster, and his happy remarks in introducing the various speakers kept everyone in a good humor. Excellent talks were made, all for the good of the rifle game, and in addition to this several songs were sung, led by Captain O'Connor, of the Alabama rifle team. The songs were greatly enjoyed by the visiting members.

Adjutant Generals Scully, of Alabama; Obear, of Georgia, and Fridge, of Mississippi, sat at the head of the table with Colonel Bricken, and all pledged their efforts towards the encouragement of the rifle game in their States.

The question of admitting Texas to the association came up and it was unanimously decided to let the "Lone Star" boys try their hands at the interstate meet at Vicksburg next year.

With fitting remarks Colonel Bricken presented the Alabama team with the trophy for the team shoot, and he also presented all of the individual trophies. The individual trophy won by Sergeant Pope is a thing of beauty. Other winners will receive medals.

The evening at the Country Club will long be remembered by the riflemen who took part, not only for the excellent menu served, but for the hilarity and general intermingling of men with but a single thought, the advancement of rifle shooting in the South. Captain Test, of Texas, and Captain Richard, of Ohio, made appropriate remarks. Captain Richard was introduced by Colonel Bricken as the best rifle shot in the world. Captain Test told how Texas was anxious to fraternize with the other Southern States and how interested the Guardsmen there were in rifle shooting.

Immediately after the banquet the Mississippi team, headed by General Fridge, left on the A. G. S., while the Georgia team, headed by General Obear, left at midnight for Atlanta.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Gen. J. B. Scully, of Alabama, as president; General Obear, of Georgia, vice president; Major Hogaboam, of Mississippi, secretary; Col. William P. Weiss, of Alabama, treasurer, and General Fridge, of Mississippi, as executive officer for the next year. Capts. C. L. Test, of Texas, and W. H. Richard, of Ohio, were selected as assistant range officers for 1913.

It was decided to hold the next annual shoot at Vicksburg on Thanksgiving Day of 1913.

**SURPRISE FIRE MATCH (200 YARDS).**

Sgt. E. H. Pope, Ala. ....	49	Capt. R. H. Mason, Ga. ....	38
Capt. H. A. Quinelly, Miss. ....	46	Lt. W. C. Dozier, Ala. ....	36
Sgt. H. Evans, Ala. ....	46	Capt. J. C. O'Connell, Ala. ....	36
Sgt. W. C. Dossett, Ga. ....	45	Lt. C. E. Teate, Ala. ....	35
Maj. Hogaboam, Miss. ....	45	Capt. J. E. Gorman, Miss. ....	35
Maj. Wright, Ga. ....	42	Capt. W. P. Wheeler, Ga. ....	35
Capt. M. D. Smith, Ala. ....	42	Sgt. J. Ussery, Miss. ....	33



**WELL-KNOWN SOUTHERN MILITARY MARKSMEN**

Who took part in the Annual Thanksgiving Day Competition of the Southern Interstate Rifle Association at the State Rifle Range, Birmingham, Alabama.

Lt. W. C. Green, Ala. ....	41	Maj. Seaman, Ga. ....	32
Maj. R. J. Burnett, Miss. ....	41	Sgt. P. C. Pank, Miss. ....	31
Sgt. W. S. Hale, Ga. ....	41	Sgt. J. T. Blair, Miss. ....	29
Capt. Spratt, Ga. ....	40	Sgt. Wagner, Miss. ....	29
Sgt. A. J. Dunn, Miss. ....	40	Sgt. Grason, Ga. ....	29
Capt. C. J. Morris, Ala. ....	40	Sgt. Caffey, Miss. ....	17
Capt. T. C. Locke, Ala. ....	40		

600-YARD MATCH.

Maj. Hogaboam, Miss. ....	48	Capt. Wheeler, Ga. ....	43
Sgt. W. C. Dossett, Ga. ....	48	Capt. Smith, Ala. ....	43
Lt. Teate, Ala. ....	47	Lt. Dozier, Ala. ....	42
Sgt. Pope, Ala. ....	47	Sgt. Evans, Ala. ....	42
Capt. H. A. Quinelly, Miss. ....	47	Sgt. Hale, Ga. ....	41
Sgt. J. T. Blair, Miss. ....	46	Capt. Mason, Ga. ....	41
Sgt. Grason, Ga. ....	45	Capt. O'Connell, Ala. ....	40
Capt. Spratt, Ga. ....	45	Sgt. Caffey, Miss. ....	39
Capt. Morris, Ala. ....	45	Maj. Seaman, Ga. ....	39
Capt. J. C. Locke, Ala. ....	44	Sgt. Dunn, Miss. ....	38
Lt. W. C. Green, Ala. ....	44	Capt. Gorman, Miss. ....	36
Sgt. Ussery, Miss. ....	44	Maj. Wright, Ga. ....	36
Maj. Burnett, Miss. ....	44	Sgt. Pank, Miss. ....	32
Sgt. Wagner, Miss. ....	44		

900-YARD MATCH.

Capt. Wheeler, Ga. ....	48	Capt. Mason, Ga. ....	42
Sgt. Dunn, Miss. ....	47	Capt. Gorman, Miss. ....	42
Maj. Hogaboam, Miss. ....	47	Sgt. Evans, Ala. ....	41
Sgt. Pope, Ala. ....	46	Capt. O'Connell, Ala. ....	40
Capt. Smith, Ala. ....	46	Lt. Dozier, Ala. ....	40
Capt. Locke, Ala. ....	45	Lt. W. C. Green, Ala. ....	39
Capt. Morris, Ala. ....	45	Maj. Wright, Ga. ....	38
Lt. Teate, Ala. ....	45	Sgt. Grason, Ga. ....	37
Maj. Burnett, Miss. ....	45	Sgt. Hale, Ga. ....	35
Sgt. Dossett, Ga. ....	44	Sgt. Pank, Miss. ....	34
Sgt. Ussery, Miss. ....	43	Capt. Quinelly, Miss. ....	31
Maj. Seaman, Ga. ....	43	Sgt. Blair, Miss. ....	25
Capt. Spratt, Ga. ....	42		

SKIRMISH MATCH.

The skirmish match had to be postponed from Wednesday on account of bad weather, and the scores made in the Team Match on Thursday were considered individually for the Skirmish Cup, which was won by Sergt. E. H. Pope, of Alabama, with a score of 94.

Sergeant Pope also won the medal given for the high aggregate score at all ranges in the Individual Match, score 236.

ALABAMA TEAM.

	Surprise.	600	900	Skir.	Total.
Capt. T. C. Locke.....	40	45	36	69	190
Capt. J. J. O'Connell.....	44	42	37	70	193
Lieut. C. E. Teat.....	43	47	37	89	216
Capt. M. O. Smith.....	42	46	21	79	188
Capt. C. J. Morris.....	44	41	40	59	184
Lieut. W. M. Green.....	40	44	43	51	178
Sergt. E. H. Pope.....	46	47	47	94	234
Sergt. H. Evans.....	49	44	43	70	206
Totals.....	348	356	302	581	1,589

GEORGIA TEAM.

	Surprise.	600	900	Skir.	Total.
Capt. N. T. Spratt.....	45	45	37	73	200
Maj. A. Wright.....	42	44	38	73	197
Capt. H. Mason.....	47	50	39	60	196
Sergt. N. C. Dossett.....	45	49	41	64	199
Maj. I. O. Seamans.....	35	44	41	59	179
Sergt. F. I. Grayson.....	41	46	41	63	191
Capt. N. P. Wheeler.....	28	46	37	76	187
Maj. C. C. Smith.....	38	45	32	71	186
Totals.....	321	369	306	539	1,535

MISSISSIPPI TEAM.

	Surprise.	600	900	Skir.	Total.
Capt. H. A. Quinelly.....	47	42	34	64	187
Sergt. J. T. Blair.....	43	45	44	80	212
Maj. George Hogaboam.....	47	47	39	83	216
Lieutenant Wagner.....	38	42	38	70	188
Maj. R. G. Burnett.....	40	37	36	72	185
Lieut. A. J. Dunn.....	37	48	38	29	152
Sergt. Jeff Ussery.....	39	45	41	60	185
Capt. J. C. Gorman.....	39	44	32	77	192
Totals.....	330	350	302	535	1,517

CONCERNING THAT MICHIGAN CASE.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

Having read in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 28 the article in regard to the Eisy case at Jackson, Mich., and wishing a square deal for all concerned, pardon me for saying a few words.

When the riot broke out a provision battalion of five companies was ordered there—Companies I, L and M, First Infantry; Companies C and M, Second Infantry—under command of Maj. A. C. Pack. After being on duty about a week this force was reduced to a company composed of details from all five companies and designated the First Provisional Company. Capt. Frank L. Blackman was in command and the writer was first lieutenant.

The Syrian, John Eisy, was shot while this Provisional Company was on duty. Captain Blackman ordered Private McArdle, I Company, and Private Jackson, I Company, to arrest the man, and when resistance

was made, to save the lives of Jackson and McArdle, the captain simply did his duty.

Judge Parkinson and a few "sub-caliber" county and city officials at once fell in line with a local yellow sheet, and it was common talk that they called it cold-blooded murder before a word of evidence had been heard by the coroner's jury.

The Judge granted the motion to NOLLE PROSEQUI the charges only after the findings of the Court of Inquiry, presided over by Lieut. Col. J. B. Westnedge, Second Infantry, and having among its members three of the best-informed lawyers on military law in the State of Michigan, had been approved by Governor Osborn, and then *reluctantly* the motion was granted, making the excuse that if they *did* get a conviction the Governor would pardon the accused, and to save the county expense by so doing.

The whole affair was more a persecution of the Michigan National Guard than the prosecution of Captain Blackman and Private Jackson.

The yellow sheets tried to make a second Sergeant Manley case of it, and by their false statements, cowardly, unprincipled attacks on the National Guard lowered themselves in the estimation of all fair-minded, intelligent citizens.

Let credit go where it belongs, but not to small peanut politicians, who would presume to dictate to the supreme authority of the State and commander-in-chief of the State troops how he shall put down a riot, just what streets the troops—all free-born American citizens—shall stay on, and just when he shall recall the troops.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. FORBES,  
First Lieutenant, Second Infantry,  
Commanding Company C, M. N. G.

Changes in Marine Corps Stations.

The following officers of the second provisional marine regiment on board the *Prairie* ordered to resume duty at their former stations, as indicated: Col. F. J. Moses, marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.; Lieut. Col. T. P. Kanes, marine barracks, Boston; Maj. J. T. Myers, marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C.; Maj. R. H. Dunlap, naval war college, Newport, R. I.; Capt. Logan Feland, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. H. L. Matthews, assistant quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia; Capt. J. T. Buttrick, naval prison, Portsmouth, N. H.; Capt. J. Meade, marine barracks, Philadelphia; Capt. H. I. Bearss, marine barracks, Philadelphia; Capt. T. E. Backstrom, recruiting duty at St. Louis; Capt. H. R. Lay, target range, Winthrop, Md.; Capt. P. M. Rixey, jr., naval station, Port Royal, S. C.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Lutz, recruiting duty at New York City; 1st Lieut. A. B. Drum, marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Smith, recruiting duty at Philadelphia; 1st Lieut. Wilbur Thing, marine barracks, Boston; 1st Lieut. B. S. Berry, marine barracks, New York; 1st Lieut. E. W. Sturtevant, marine barracks, Philadelphia; 1st Lieut. F. A. Barker, naval prison, Boston; 1st Lieut. A. A. Racicot, receiving ship, navy yard, New York; 1st Lieut. V. I. Morrison, receiving ship, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Smith, marine barracks, Philadelphia; 2d Lieut. L. A. Clapp, naval station, Port Royal, S. C.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Riner, marine barracks, Philadelphia; 2d Lieut. Archibald Young, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; 2d Lieut. Richmond Byrant, marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.; marine barracks, Boston; 1st Lieut. Ward Ellis is detached from the marine barracks, Mare Island, and ordered to the marine barracks, Norfolk.

Another Instance of Ignorance.

The Boston Central Labor Union, at a recent meeting, went on record as opposed to militarism in the public schools. Any attempt to instill the spirit of militarism into the minds of the youth was declared un-American and dangerous to democracy. Resolutions adopted on this matter read:

"Whereas, it has come to our attention that Lieut.-Gen. Leonard Wood, in an address at the Harvard Union, advised the youth of the country to adopt a military training in the public schools, be it

"Resolved, that the C. L. U. of Boston views with alarm any attempt to instill into the minds of our youth the spirit of militarism, which is un-American and dangerous to democracy, and be it further

"Resolved, that the C. L. U. go on record as protesting against any new form of militarism and also against the form of militia as at present constituted, and the uses to which it is put."

We say "What Fools these Mortals Be."

Colorado News.

At a meeting of Colorado National Guard officers in Denver on November 21, Lieutenant Hayes of the Marine Corps, made the interesting statement that the corps now has 10,500 men, only 500 of whom are on duty on United States soil, the others being in many foreign countries. He also told the officers that the Marine Corps has a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry, which would hardly seem appropriate in the Marine service. The cavalry is on duty in China, and the artillery in Nicaragua.

There are 4,809 other officers in the U. S. Army, and just one Captain Hunter B. Nelson, and it is very necessary to slam down the muffler on this perfectly good typewriter to quiet the sobs that arise when we announce that we are to lose this splendid officer about December 10. Captain Nelson came to us in August, 1911, as instructor-inspector for the infantry, and the dope we received on him at that time from the D. M. A. was that he was the best fitted officer for this duty who had been assigned as instructor, and he has fully lived up to the reputation given him. He has done splendid work with our infantry, and every officer in the guard who met him at once became very fond of him. We deeply regret that Congress saw fit to pass a law which makes us lose him. He will join his regiment, the 26th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, when he leaves Denver.

# Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

## U. S. R. A. PISTOL LEAGUE

### FIRST MATCH.

Manhattan -----1,108	vs. Philadelphia -----1,005
Springfield -----1,106	Spokane -----1,112
Portland -----1,063	St. L.-Colonial -----1,075
Boston -----1,076	Providence -----1,057
Denver -----1,098	Tacoma -----998
Golden Gate -----1,076	Osborn -----1,022
Nat'l. Cap. -----1,041	Cincinnati -----972
Columbus -----1,043	Youngstown -----1,065
Pittsburgh -----1,051	Belleville -----
Myles Standish -----1,029	Citizens -----
Shell Mound -----1,023	Warren -----1,023
Baltimore -----1,011	Louisville -----1,029

### SECOND MATCH.

Philadelphia -----1,039	vs. Spokane -----1,124
Manhattan -----1,104	St. L.-Colonial -----1,089
Springfield -----1,115	Providence -----1,068
Portland -----1,100	Tacoma -----1,033
Boston -----1,065	Osborn -----958
Denver -----1,089	Cincinnati -----953
Golden Gate -----1,114	Youngstown -----1,067
Nat'l. Cap. -----1,077	Belleville -----
Columbus -----1,072	Citizens -----
Pittsburgh -----1,054	Warren -----1,003
Myles Standish -----1,003	Louisville -----1,053
Shell Mound -----1,077	Dallas -----1,042

### THIRD MATCH.

Spokane -----1,095	vs. St. L.-Colonial -----
Philadelphia -----1,067	Providence -----1,048
Manhattan -----1,102	Tacoma -----993
Springfield -----1,043	Osborn -----993
Portland -----1,109	Cincinnati -----967
Boston -----1,084	Youngstown -----1,046
Denver -----1,103	Belleville -----
Golden Gate -----1,109	Citizens -----
Nat'l. Cap. -----1,080	Warren -----1,022
Columbus -----1,052	Louisville -----1,061
Pittsburgh -----1,084	Dallas -----1,047
Myles Standish -----1,022	Baltimore -----1,034

### FOURTH MATCH.

St. L.-Colonial -----	vs. Providence -----1,076
Spokane -----1,121	Tacoma -----1,013
Philadelphia -----1,074	Osborn -----1,033
Manhattan -----1,131	Cincinnati -----
Springfield -----1,128	Youngstown -----1,062
Portland -----1,087	Belleville -----
Boston -----1,092	Citizens -----
Denver -----1,126	Warren -----
Golden Gate -----1,087	Louisville -----1,065
Nat'l. Cap. -----1,040	Dallas -----1,044
Columbus -----1,045	Baltimore -----1,015
Pittsburgh -----1,096	Shell Mound -----1,072

### HONORABLE MENTION.

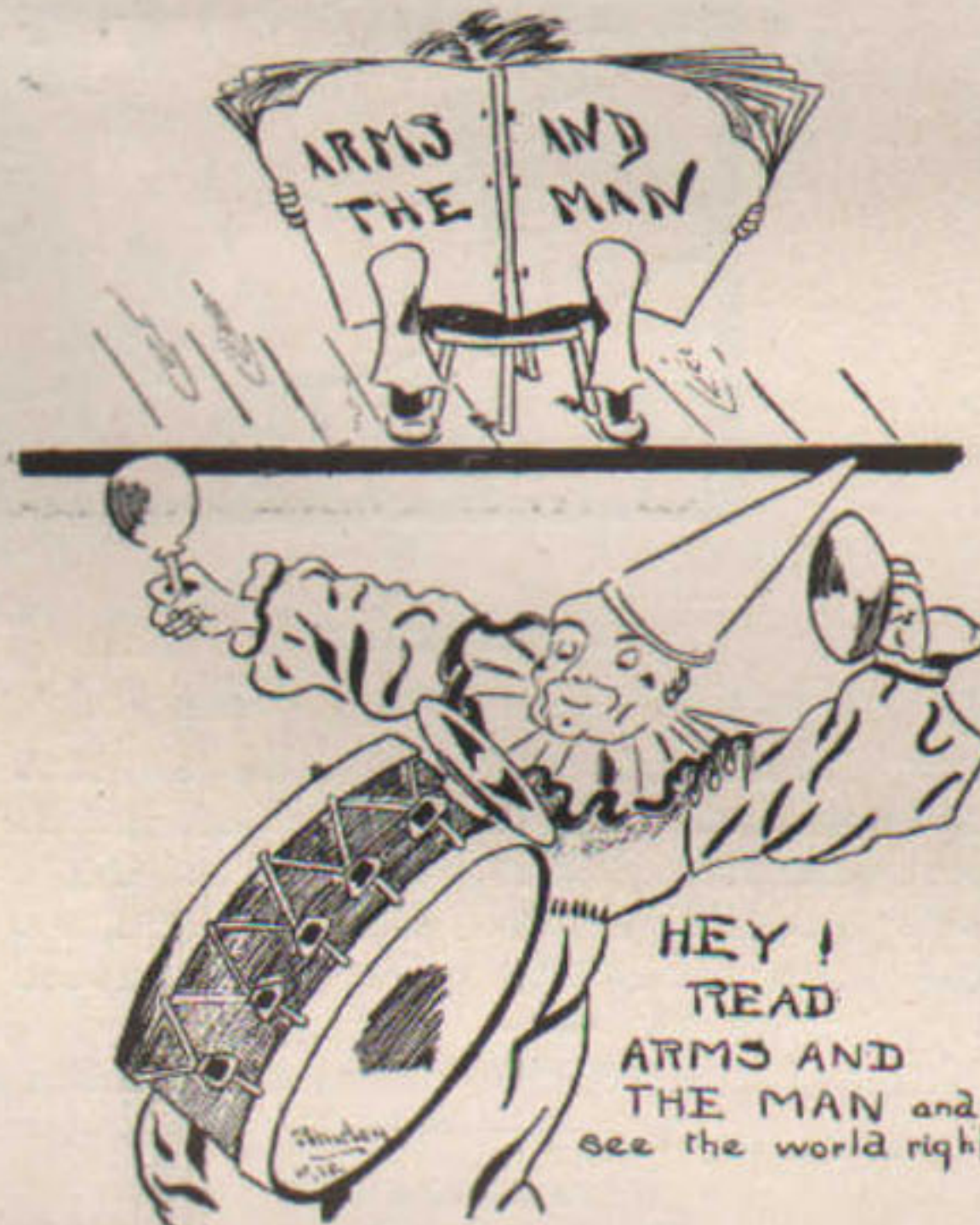
	Possibles.
Frank J. Dreher, Denver	-----2
J. E. Wilburn, Portland, Ore.	-----1
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis	-----1
P. J. Dolfin, Springfield	-----1
L. P. Castaldini, Springfield	-----1
G. Armstrong, San Francisco	-----1

That Pittsburgh team is getting the habit. It isn't a rare performance nowadays when a team gets into the 1,100 class.

Spokane starts off the season with 1,112 and 1,124, winning both matches, incidentally trimming the Springfield outfit. That's what we call real class. Any aggregation that can come through and clean up in champeen style is entitled to all the noisy stuff.

Some cartoons this week, eh!

Never saw so many 49's since Hector was a pup. 48's and 47's are so common that they are really despised.



We know of one man who groans everytime he spots an 8, a 9 will bring a smile, nothing but a 10, however, brings a laugh. And yet the darned chump never made more than 215 in his life. Ho, Ho, that's me.

You've got to hand it to Fort and his Terrapins, boys. We remember when the turtles thought they were class when they reached the 1,000 mark. Now there is hopes of getting up to the coveted 1,100. That's the spirit which wins and we have still a few Lincoln pennies to bet that the Terrapins land a class higher this year. Yes? No?

Wonder what Poindexter is feeding his Denver outfit? In the first match they handed in 1,089, then 1,103, 1,126, 1,114, 1,124, with one of their men, F. J. Dreher, claiming two possibles. We have tried every brand we know of for sale in this part of the country but we haven't found the right one, we are sure. When we do, look out, Poin', for we sure are on your trail.

If you don't find your scores in ARMS AND THE MAN, get busy. It's not our fault. See your secretary.

The Osborn boys are coming along. In match 6 they reached 1,049, the highest for them since they joined the league. The consistent shooting of Capt. Percy Patterson, our old Camp Perry friend, is beginning to tell at last and we hope to see Osborn in a higher class this year. Baltimore and Osborn are about evenly matched.

### YOUNGSTOWN YODELINGS.

At 7:30 p. m. on the 27th of November the Youngstown Rifle and Revolver Club shot its first match in the Indoor League—just one week late. Why we were not notified in time is still a mystery. Our secretary waxing somewhat impatient after the arrival of the first sets of targets, without word of the first date, wired headquarters for information on the 25th, and was advised to shoot a double-header at the first match to catch up. We feel that we did so with some success, as we scored 1,068 against Columbus, who has our best wishes, and 1,067 against Golden Gate.

We are shooting the same team exactly as last year, and attribute our higher scores to the fact that we now have as nice a range as any in the State. Even the big fellows

may have to hustle before the season is over. Look out for us.

The score against Golden Gate should have been much better, but the two Kanes experienced buck fever or some similar complaint and fell down fearfully. J. J. has not shot under 220 for some months, and 220 is a pleasant pastime for M. F. Clarke was handicapped with a hard trigger pull, he having got a new .38 barrel on his pistol only two days before the match. The rest of the boys were just suffering from the usual complaint due to the first match of the season. We expect to pass the 1,100 mark before the New Year.

### OSBORN OBSERVATIONS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Osborn finally got enough members coaxed out of the hunting camps to shoot a pistol score, but it looked dubious at first. We do not pretend to do a thing but hunt up here until December 1. After that we may be able to command a little interest in the bull's-eye.

Considering that the most of the men have scarcely fired a shot, some not any, out of the pistol since the close of the season last spring, the scores were very good—for us. Some of the pistol cranks carried one instead of a shotgun for partridge, and the writer found twenty of them with it this season. One tells a story of killing a nice buck with a long rifle cartridge in a 10-inch. Not having seen it, we are not prepared to verify the account, but it is possible. Another tried in vain to break a bottle with his rifle on a stump some ninety yards from the door of the logging camp he was staying at, but after emptying the magazine he brought out his trusty .22 and smashed it the first shot. The lumberjacks no longer sneer behind his back, and he will never want for a hunting camp in that country.

### SPOKANE SPARKS.

The Spokanes shot in pretty good form in the third and fourth matches and ran up a score of 1,095 against the St. Louis Colonials and 1,121 against Tacoma, Wash., considering that we had to rush the matches through by 8 o'clock to give way to the Northwest Mining Congress, that held their meeting in the armory hall at 8 o'clock. The mining men are just a little shy and thought that somebody was in the basement blasting out some pay rock.

J. E. Wilburn made the first five-shot possible for the Spokanes in the second match, making a clean 50 score. L. B. Rush shot his old standby, the .38 special revolver, 8-inch Pope barrel, hand-loaded arm, in both matches. J. E. Wilburn, Frank Fromm, Ray Stansbury, F. L. Butter and Fred Berger all shot the .22 10-inch barrel Wilburn pistols. We have only had nine shooters show up at the armory in any of the matches so far this season. All the men shooting the .22 pistols used the .22 Peters long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges. W. H. WHITNEY.

### LOUISVILLE LOLLYPOPS.

Well, we jumped from 1,029 to 1,053. If we keep this up we will soon be in the 1,100 class—maybe.

After trimming Baltimore we gathered ourselves together to do likewise to Myles Standish, and we hope we did. Everybody went over 200 this week.

We have agreed that the first fellow who falls below 200 knows what he is.

We had hoped to read ARMS AND THE MAN this evening, but it failed to come. Probably the league dope delayed it.

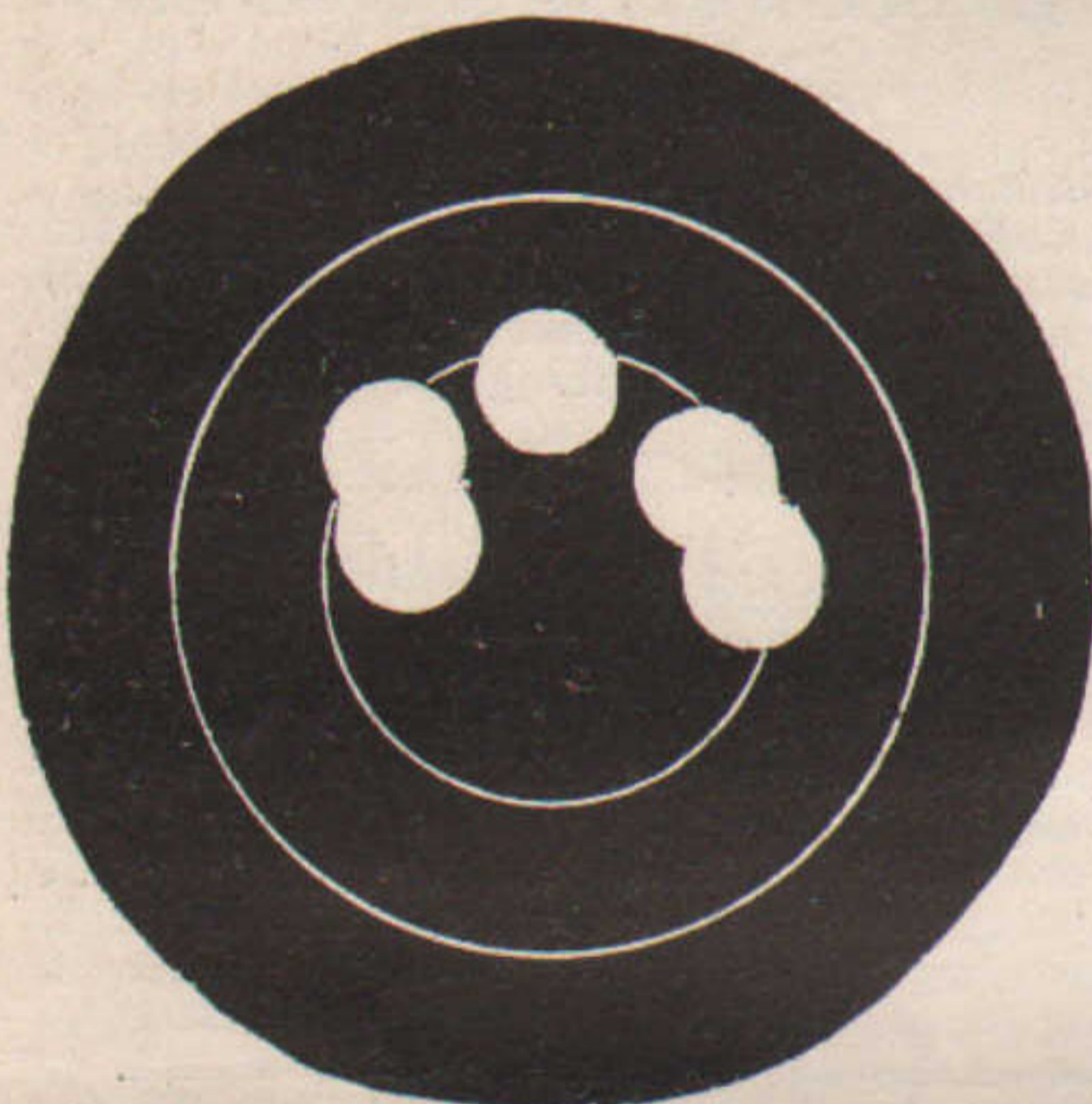
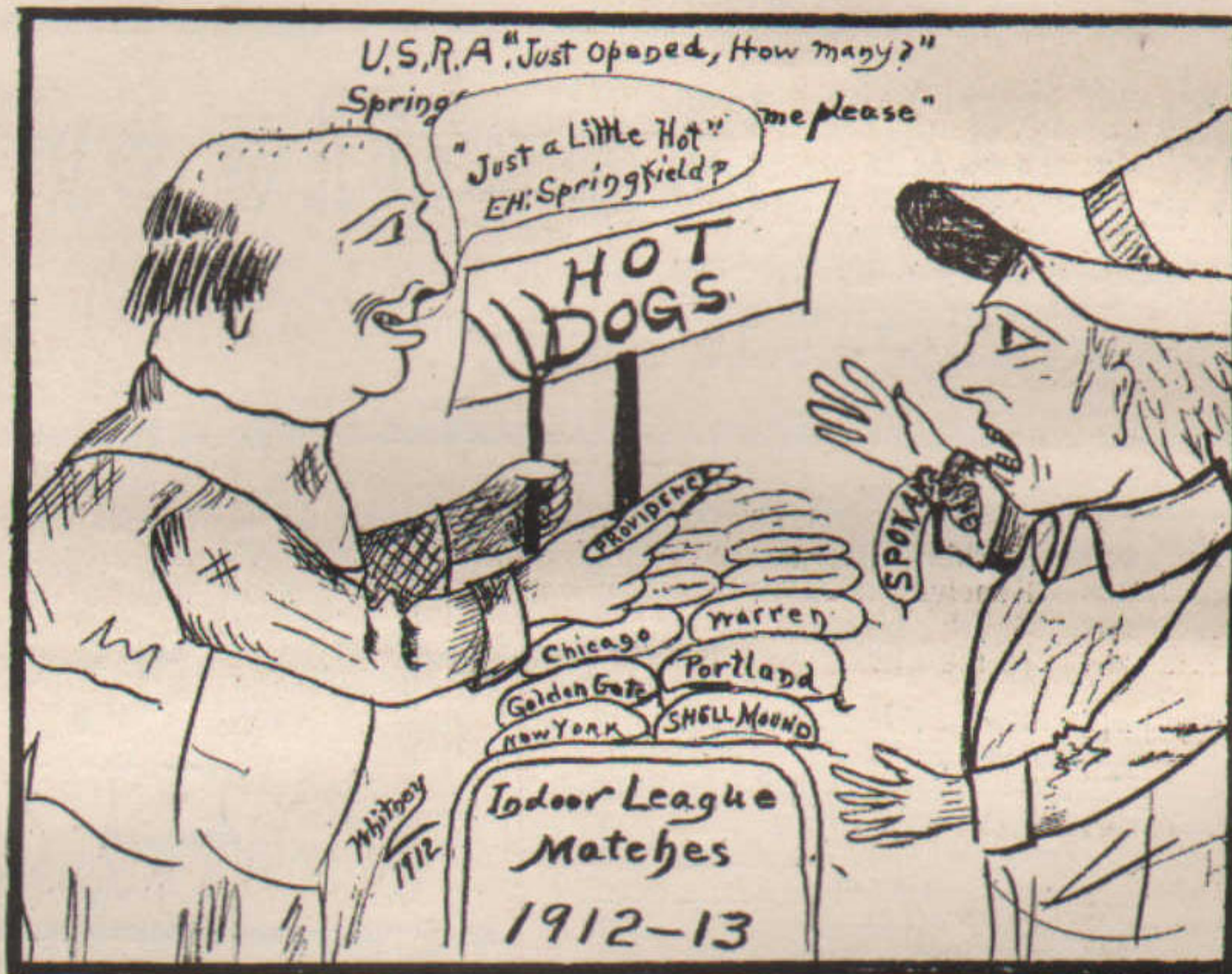
OLYMPIC OFFERINGS.

MY DEAR AL BLANCO:

The Olympic Club of San Francisco (the Golden Gate) shot the third and fourth matches without much excitement, and we did not get any big scores. I think it was due to having our minds on the turk, because we, as members of the Golden Gate Club, had a turkey given us; that is, we made believe we were good enough shots to win it that way.

The only kicks we, as a club, have is against the poor old executives, and that is that they are slow in not adopting a new target. This one is no good in that the six-ring is too blame big and too easy to hit. Now if the six-ring was smaller we could not hit it so easy and our scores would thus be larger. Is that not Dutch logic for you?

Prentys was the big cheese this week. Wilson came out and fired a shot, the first one in nine months, making a dead center pin wheel. I think this must have upset him, because I can't find his name anywhere in the bunch. Randall and Mills are in love, but not with big scores. Armstrong and Linder are married, but not to the big scores. Gor-



Possible score of 50 by C. C. Crossman, of the St. Louis Colonials in match 1, of the U. S. R. A. league series, shooting a .38 revolver and U. S. Cartridge Co's mid-range sharp shoulder ammunition.

man was trying several brands of new barrels, but we all feel that no man can screw the bullets into the bull's-eye with a screw-driver. He spent most of his time with a screw-driver in his hand, and he thus got no big score. Blasse had a big score in his system, but could not get it out. That big six-ring stood in his way. Prichard tried to slip one over on the committee and started shooting fives instead of sixes. I will promise that my vote on the executive committee will be to adopt the old Columbia target, the count on which is the reverse from the Standard American, our ten-ring being counted as a one.

Who sent me that postal card with the scores on it, anyhow?  
C. W. LINDER.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Am sending you the scores of matches 5 and 6 under separate cover. We are proud to say that we made the good score of 1,082 in Match No. 6. Of course, this is not as good as some do but it will do for us any way until we do better.

That man Wixson making 229 in Match No. 5 got Siebe so bad that he made only 213. Had he shot up in form why then the team total would be better. Seely is coming to the front very fast having second place in Match 5 and third in Match 6. He was only a beginner last year, too.

That old Veteran Poulter says he can't shoot. We think that he is only fooling half the time, but when settles down to real business you will see some fine scores alongside of his name.

Christie got first place on team 6 with 219. He is shooting in good shape and we expect some fine work from this gentleman before long.

WM. A. SIEBE.

MANHATTAN.

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Dietz	225	Roedder	226
Roedder	223	Dietz	225
Sayre	222	Hicks	218
Hicks	220	Philips	218
Lane	218	Douglass	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,105</b>

MYLES STANDISH.

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Foster	227	Foster	219
Hayden	210	Hayden	204
Nesmith	207	Crosby	195
Stevens	195	Nesmith	196
Crosby	190	Stevens	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,003</b>

Match 3.

Foster	223
Hayden	210
Stevens	198
Crosby	197
Nesmith	194
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022</b>

ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL.

Match 1.		Match 2.	
Crossman	219	Frese	222
Kronrdl	216	Kronrdl	222
Schrader	216	Schrader	219
Ayer	215	Crossman	217
Moore	209	Moore	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,089</b>

CINCINNATI.

Match 3.	
Muenzenmair	210
Cox	200
Stevenson	187
Hake, C. F.	187
Hake, Elmer	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>

GOLDEN GATE.

Match 3.		Match 4.	
Prentys	229	Prentys	223
Armstrong	223	Gorman	221
Gorman	222	Armstrong	216
Prichard	221	Linder	218
Linder	214	Prichard	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087</b>

DALLAS.

Match 3.		Match 4.	
Hilburn	226	Hilburn	214
Scothorn	205	Scothorn	197
McBean	209	McBean	220

Gunning	208	Gunning	209
Moseley	199	Moseley	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,044</b>

TACOMA.

Match 2.	
Schofield	211
Foreman	206
Scott	200
Vanderkinter	207
Perrow	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033</b>

COLUMBUS.

Match 3.		Match 4.	
Snook	223	Snook	218
Morrall	216	Morrall	216
Ream	214	Ream	210
Smith	204	Smith	206
Parker	195	Parker	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045</b>

YOUNGSTOWN.

Match 3.		Match 4.	
Brown	214	Kane, J. J.	226
Clarke	211	Brown	222
Seaborn	210	Seaborn	213
Kane, J. J.	209	Clarke	203
Kane, M. F.	202	Rose	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>

DENVER.

Match 3.		Match 4.	
Dreher	227	Poindexter	231
Poindexter	220	Dreher	234
Burgeson	220	Burgeson	224
McCutchen	219	Macbeth	220
Macbeth	217	Hardy	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,126</b>

Match 5.		Match 6.	
McCutchen	227	McCutchen	228
Dreher	225	Burgeson	226
Poindexter	223	Dreher	226
Burgeson	220	Poindexter	224
Macbeth	219	Macbeth	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,124</b>

SPRINGFIELD.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Dolfin	228	Dolfin	232
Castaldini	227	Castaldini	222
Rice	218	Wakefield	222
Wakefield	217	Rice	219
Lawrence	215	Warner	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,108</b>



YOUNGSTOWN.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Kane, J. J.	228	Kane, J. J.	230
Brown	220	Brown	221
Seaborn	217	Kane, M. F.	216
Rose	209	Seaborn	211
Kane, M. F.	207	Clarke	209
Total	1,031	Total	1,087

BALTIMORE.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Mullikin	215	Fort	218
Fort	213	Harker	205
Renehan	208	Renehan	204
Smith	208	Smith	204
Harker	204	Heble	197
Total	1,048	Total	1,028

OLYMPIC CLUB.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
R. P. Prentys	229	Armstrong	230
Gorman	227	Gorman	223
Armstrong	225	Prentys	223
Prichard	218	Mills	213
Mills	213	Linder	208
Total	1112	Total	1097

SPOKANE.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Coats	226	Rapp	229
Wilburn	224	Wilburn	226
Butters	223	Stansbury	225
Berger	221	Rush	218
Stansbury	217	Berger	217
Total	1111	Total	1115

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Ferree	227	Ferree	230
Kahrs	215	Kahrs	226
Bunn	213	Macdonnall	219
Peek	210	Atkinson	215
Atkinson	209	Bunn	214
Total	1,074	Total	1,104

OSBORN.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Patterson	220	Patterson	231
Kirvan	204	Kirvan	223
Finlayson	208	Van Schaick	208
Van Schaick	193	Finlayson	195
Lemon	190	Lemon	192
Total	1,020	Total	1,049

PHILADELPHIA.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Quicksall	226	Quicksall	225
Thomas	225	Reeves	223
Smith	223	Thomas	223
Newbold	223	Smith, W. T.	221
Reeves	219	Smith, G. H.	218
Total	1,116	Total	1,110

PROVIDENCE.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Manchester	223	Miller	223
Miller	219	Manchester	223
Colwell	218	Day	214
Hibbard	216	Hibbard	213
Day	205	Colwell	211
Total	1,081	Total	1,089

MANHATTAN.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Lane	231	Dietz	235
Dietz	223	Sayre	226
Roedder	221	Philips	225
Silliman	220	Roedder	222
Sayre	219	Lane	216
Total	1,114	Total	1,124

BOSTON.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Sears	225	Sears	232
Marshall	222	Jewett	224
Gerrish	214	Gerrish	223
Whipple	211	Marshall	222
Sippelle	209	Thanisch	210
Total	1,081	Total	1,111

PORTLAND.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Hubbard	229	Hubbard	231
Hansen	218	Moore	226
Clifford	215	Clifford	218
Craddock	214	Hansen	211
Moore	211	Craddock	208
Total	1,087	Total	1,094

SHELL MOUND.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Wixson	229	Christie	219
Seeley	215	Wixson	219
Siebe	213	Seeley	217
Doehring	203	F. P. Poulter	216
Kraul	200	Siebe	211
Total	1,060	Total	1,082

BELLEVILLE.

Match 5.		Match 6.	
Zerban	208	Zerban	204
Mertens	192	Cobb	198
Cobb	185	McCullough	187
Procasky	177	Procasky	181
Schneiderwind	174	Mertens	178
Total	936	Total	948

COLUMBUS.

Match 1.	
Smith	217
Snook	213
Morrall	213
Ream	211
Parker	198
Total	1,052

DENVER DUSTINGS.

AL BLANCO:  
This target is not only a possible in score but certainly is a possible in perfection with a pistol—off-hand or rest—at 20 yards. This target was made in our No. 5 Tournament Match. Mr. F. J. Dreher, like all the Denver debutantes, is improving some, yes, when Dreher makes a better possible he will be some shooter. Why censure a man because he fails to hit the umbilicus every shot he fires? Why we have some admiration for even a poor possible.



Possible score of 50 by Frank J. Dreher, of the Denver Team in the U. S. R. A. pistol league made in match 5, with a .22 caliber 10-inch pistol and Peters long rifle cartridges.

PITTSBURG PYRATINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:  
We don't know who we were shooting against tonight, as we have not yet received Brother Crabtree's schedule, but we put up

the best total we have ever made and, as promised, passed the 1,100 mark. What's more, we are going to do that several times this winter. Dr. Wilson led in both matches with a total of 457 for 50 shots, which is going some for a beginner at the indoor game. Beal, Waugaman and Meagher also shot above 220 in one of the matches.

The rest of the bunch shot ordinary scores, all of the ten keeping above 200. Twelve men showed up at the range, necessitating an elimination shoot.

DUQUESNE.

TERRAPIN TINKLINGS.

As no one else wanted the Armory range last Friday night more than we did the Terrapins not only had a full turn out but a rattling good shoot engaging with the gentlemen composing the Golden Gate Club for the first match and the Boston outfit for the second. Two swell clubs, believe me, for us fellows, but we put over 1,048 and 1,028, respectively and respectfully and live in hopes. We note casually, not to say painfully, that our score to date looks like the newspaper reports of the Balkan War, we being the Turks, but we notice a few battles yet to come that look promising for us, and if we can get Hebel and Reese out of the hospital, and Dr. Mullikin to stop eating liver for supper Friday nights, instead of defeats look for wins.

By the way this same Mullikin has become the owner of a late model of pistol with a Lyman front sight as big as a balloon. Please notice the large juicy 215 he put over in the first match with it. What he said about his second score modesty forbids writing for these chaste columns.

Major Fort distinguished himself by punching out the first five shot possible recorded to the credit of the Terrapins in the league matches. The old veteran was tickled pink when the glasses showed the last shot well in the 10-ring and the boys crowded around him with congratulations.

MY DEAR AL BLANCO:

The Olympic Club of San Francisco (the Golden Gate R. & P. C.) team reported for duty Tuesday night, or I should say part of them did. We had not received the schedule and of course did not know what teams we were shooting against. We did the best we could due to the uncertainty. There were not enough men present so we could shoot against each other, therefore we shot against the range record. The record for the team still stands. Some one gave the city of Alameda to Randall and he thinks he has got to stay there to hold it, we never expect to see him on the range again. There are four men on our team who have in the past won the national honors and it is amusing to see them get hold of the targets, to score the other man down. Some times when they have scored a set of targets there will be 25 complete misses. It is lucky they have got a governor to take care of the scoring or we would all be in the Dub class. Prentys, Armstrong, and Gorman were nearly on a level for the "Big Cheese" honor this week Armstrong was high with 230. After the "Big show" old Jim Gorman started after the individual Orange record of 471 held by himself, and tied the score with a 471. Armstrong did not dare call down the team captain; but he said a few things about a man shooting 221, etc., in matches and shooting 471 where it does no good. I think the remarks will take effect. Gorman explained it this way. We as a team have always taken Peruna for our nerves; but George used all our supply in making his 230, so Gorman had to use something else. The only dope at hand being Lydia Pinkham he had to use that. It worked so well the team will adopt that brand in the future. Thank you, Team Captains, for the post cards and scores. What!!

C. W. LINDER.

SPOKANE SPARKS.

Another spasm has passed and the "Spokanes" are still above the eleven hundred mark, we fell down to 1095 in the St. Louis match, but do not know yet whether we got "one put over on us" or not as we have not

**Smith & Wesson HEAVY FRAME TARGET REVOLVER . Model 1911**



**We are pleased to announce**

that we have arranged with Smith & Wesson, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., to manufacture for us EXCLUSIVELY, another One Thousand 22 Target Revolvers (Heavy Frame).

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Caliber . . . . .22  
 Barrel . . . . .6 inches  
 Chambers, 6  
 Weight . . . . .23 ounces  
 Pull . . . . .Under 4 lbs.  
 Sights . . . . .S. & W. Target  
 Grip . . . . .Checked Wood  
 Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Monogram. [This arm cannot be furnished with any other specifications.]

Shoots .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle .22 extra long Rim Fire Cartridges.

Orders filled as received. Subject to stock.

**Restricted Retail Price \$20.00**

Address all Communications to

**PHIL. B. BEKEART COMPANY**

Pacific Coast Branch, 717 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

HIGH VELOCITY

MODERATE RECOIL

There Are No Powders "Just As Good" As

**DUPONT, BALLISTITE SCHULTZE OR EMPIRE**

"THE proof of the pudding is in the eating"—more shooters are using Du Pont Sporting Powders today than all other sporting powders combined. The confidence in the load you are using is a strong factor in making a good score or in bringing home a full game bag. Enjoy that confidence by selecting Du Pont Powders—the powders which embrace 111 years' experience in powder making—use the powders "father used to shoot."

REMEMBER it's the powder that makes the shot go and SHOOT Dupont, Ballistite, Schultze or Empire THE DEPENDABLE POWDERS

PERFECT PATTERNS

REGULAR AND RELIABLE

got their scores yet. But here's hoping that we have the first six straight.

L. B. Rush shot his old faithful, the .38 special 8-inch Pope barrel, hand loaded arm; Wilburn, Rapp, Coats, Berger, Stangburg and Coats shot the 10-inch pistols, Wilburn barrels and long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges.

I have sent a postal card, with the Spokane scores, to all clubs we have shot against, as soon as the match was over, but I have not got the scores from any of them but Tacoma.

I will continue sending them to all clubs we shoot against.

Next week we hook up with Warren, Ohio, in the 7th match and Dallas, Texas, in the eighth.

W. H. WHITNEY.

**Zettler Rifle Club, New York.**

Scores of the regular Zettler Rifle Club meeting, November 26, follow:

A. Begerow	242	233	234	233	238	1,180
W. A. Tewes	248	247	247	244	249	1,235
B. Zettler	242	237	237	241	237	1,196
L. C. Buss	247	248	245	246	249	1,235
Dr. Leavitt	235	237	238	239	243	1,192
C. A. Schrag	240	240	240	239	236	1,195
J. Kaufmann	242	243	242	243	244	1,214
P. Lahm	240	236	237	241	244	1,198
T. H. Keller	236	242	239	241	238	1,196
F. Hecking	238	233	234	233	240	1,178

**Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.**

The following scores were made Sunday, November 24. Weather fair; wind mild.

**RIFLE RE-ENTRY MATCH; 200 YARDS; GERMAN RING TARGET.**

M. W. Housner	231	224	
F. H. Bremer	228	225	
O. A. Bremer	228	221	211
L. S. Hawxhurst	224	223	
E. Schierbaum	223	218	
J. F. Bridges	220	210	208
B. Jonas	218	217	
W. F. Blasse	223		
K. O. Kindgren	217		
C. W. Linder	214		
J. Williams	214		
H. Enge	210	197	
E. N. Moor	209	204	
E. Helm	208	190	
F. A. Garrabrant	212		

**PISTOL AND REVOLVER RE-ENTRY MATCH; 50 YARDS; STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.**

J. E. Gorman	99	97	95	94	94		
C. W. Randall	97	97	96	96	95	95	
George Armstrong	97	96	95	94	93		
W. C. Prichard	96	94	91	90	89	87	
C. W. Linder	95	94	93	93			
R. Mills	94	93	93	93	93	92	
W. F. Blasse	93	91	90				
Dr. R. A. Summers	88	88	86				
F. N. Kohler	86	79	76	75			
C. T. Sisson	85	84	84	83	82	82	82

B. P. JONAS, Secretary.

**Taunton Indoor Club.**

The Spanish War Veterans provided the feature in the ninth week's matches of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club series by shooting a total of 424 points, within seven points of the season's record of 431, held by the Wampechos. James Broadhurst, of the "Vets," equaled the season's record for a single string, held by himself, by shooting 94. The results were as follows: Spanish War Veterans, 424; Washingtons, 323; Wampechos, 404; Ninth Co., 381; Wampechos, 403; Whittentons, 379; Union A. C., 395; Spring Brooks, 320; Y. M. C. A., 378; Echos, 345; Ninth Co., 372; St. John's, 329; Highlands, 357; Mason Machine Works, 357 (Highlands won by ranking scores).

**TEAM STANDING.**

	W.	L.	P. C.	Points.
Spanish War Veterans	9	0	1.000	3,700
Wampechos	8	0	1.000	3,249
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	.875	3,109
Highlands	6	3	.666	3,478
Ninth Co., C. A. C.	5	4	.555	3,495
Whittentons	5	4	.555	3,397
Union A. C.	5	4	.555	3,186
Mason Machine Works	3	6	.333	3,164
Echos	3	6	.333	3,049
Spring Brooks	1	8	.111	2,950
St. John's	1	8	.111	2,947
Washingtons	0	9	.000	2,780

There was some excellent shooting in the 10th week's matches in the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club series. The Spanish War Veterans had the high team total with 419 and the Highlands were a good second with 410. In the individual work Broadhurst increased his average in first place with a 90, but Howes gained on the leader with a 93, the high string of the week and within one point of the club record. The results of the matches were as follows: Spanish War Veterans 419, Spring Brooks 276; Highlands 410, Echos 353; Wampecho; 400, Y. M. C. A. 389; Whittentons 390, Union A. C. 379; Ninth Co. 387, Mason Machine Works 344; Y. M. C. A. 370, St. John's 350.

**TEAM STANDING.**

	W.	L.	P. C.	Points.
Spanish War Veterans	10	0	1.000	4,119
Wampechos	9	0	1.000	3,649
Y. M. C. A.	8	2	.800	3,868
Highlands	7	3	.700	3,888
Ninth Co., C. A. C.	6	4	.600	3,882
Whittentons	6	4	.600	3,787
Union A. C.	5	5	.500	3,565
Mason Machine Works	3	7	.300	3,508
Echos	3	7	.300	3,402
St. John's	1	9	.100	3,297
Spring Brooks	1	9	.100	3,226
Washingtons	0	9	.000	2,780

We are now within one week of the end of the first half and the second half will start Dec. 31st. Our present shooting is all off-

**Ellis Self Scoring Target**

**REVOLUTIONIZES TARGET PRACTICE**

Stood the tests of U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps Boards. Type "A," "B" and "C" obtainable under 1661

Self Scoring Target Co., 68 Post St., San Francisco



**HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9**

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder.

Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

**FRANK A. HOPPE**  
 1741 N. Darien St., Phila., Pa.

**Books Every Officer and Non-Com. Should Have**

—adopted by War Department and Marine Corps as text book and basis of examinations. Issued by War College to Militia.

**MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY**

(including Map Reading, Surveying and Sketching), by Captain C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. 371 pages, cloth, price \$2.50, for sale by U. S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth.

**MILITARY MAP READING**

(bound separately) price 90 cents. Simple and complete explanation of the use of maps.

**RAPID RECONNAISSANCE SKETCHING**

(Bound Separately)

A book that every engineer should have. Rapid and exact methods of making contoured sketches are found in no other book. Invaluable for locating engineers.

"Remarkably well treated and should serve as an aid to a civilian engineer who wishes to study the methods of fast and easy, but complete reconnaissance map-work."—(Engineering News.)

125 PAGES, CLOTH, PRICE \$1.25.

hand, but we are preparing a prone league within the club to start with the second half. This will have no bearing on the present series.

**Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.**

The regular weekly shoots are calling out new recruits right along, and more of the regular members were out on the 24th than usual.

There is plenty of good material in the city out of which a very strong club can be made, but the members are a very modest lot and have not seen the necessity of more publicity for what the club represents and what they are doing. The writer worked out the scores

# 5 out of 6 Revolver Championships

PRACTICALLY A CLEAN SWEEP, WON BY

# Peters

The Famous  Brand

# 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. Poindexter .....	467
3rd, J. E. Gorman .....	455
5th, C. M. McCutcheon .....	448

### Match D—Military Record

1st, Dr. J. H. Snook .....	212
2nd, C. M. McCutcheon .....	207

### Match B—Pistol Championship

3rd, A. M. Poindexter .....	457
-----------------------------	-----

### Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship

1st, Dr. O. A. Burgeson .....	208
-------------------------------	-----

### Match C—Military Revolver Championship

1st, Dr. J. H. Snook .....	621
3rd, A. M. Poindexter .....	574
5th, C. M. McCutcheon .....	570


**TWO NEW RECORDS**

### Match E—Revolver Team Championship

1st, Denver Revolver Club .....	774
---------------------------------	-----

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: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.

for the two afternoon papers last week, and it resulted in having one man 'phone in for membership to the club. It is always best to be on the map with this shooting business. Publish all your scores and see that they are in the papers regularly. Some members, if they are a little low, hesitate to save their scores. Make as good a showing as you can for the good of the club and for the good of the cause generally.

Ten members of the club took the 7 o'clock boat to Tacoma last Sunday to attend a turkey shoot. After a two hours' ride on the boat we were obliged to make a three-quarters of an hour ride into the country by trolley. However, we were well repaid for the trouble, the bunch bringing home ten turkeys and clearly outshooting the Tacoma boys.

They started in pretty brash, inasmuch that they threw a scare into the officials for fear that they were going to swamp them and put them in a hole, so after 12 o'clock they announced that they would have to change to a pool shoot. The original proposition was to shoot at a dinner saucer five inches in diameter hung on a string at 200 yards.

Each individual shooter was limited to three turkeys. However, after the better shots had withdrawn, the poorer ones contributed enough to bring the club's exchequer to evens, and a little more. It was a fine outing, and the boys were all given a good time.

Those who won: J. A. Gribble, 4; E. M. Hatton, 2; R. D. Morgan, 1; Cochran, 1; H. L. Reed, 1, and McMasters, 1, all of Seattle.

Those of the Tacoma Club who won were: Dubois, O'Neil, Manning, Collins, Brown, Campbell, Hambach, Vanderkinter and Johnson, 1 each. Two hundred and thirty-four shots were fired at 25 cents a shot. The Seattle Club is talking of making a return shoot for the holidays with similar conditions.

The results of the last indoor shoot of the club on the 24th are as follows:

Capt. F. T. Liggett.....	86	83	90	84	83—426
--------------------------	----	----	----	----	--------

Dr. G. I. Royce.....	82	85	81	93	85—426
George H. Tay.....	74	78	80	79	87—398
C. D. Meyer.....	78	84	83	76	75—396
R. D. Morgan.....	73	81	75	83	82—394
W. S. Belding.....	85				

G. IRWIN ROYCE.

#### SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

Nothing to it? Oh no, there is a lot to it. We are still in doubt about who is standing to take the lead for the championship of this league. There are so many 1,100 totals on the list of shoots already shot that it looks like a hard road to travel to hold the lead. Last night the boys shot two close matches with the Citizens' Rifle & Revolver Club and the Louisville Rifle & Revolver Club, scoring 1,105 and 1,108, respectively. The members were at the shoot by the score, making an exceptionally large attendance. As for excitement there was nothing.

#### THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting was held at the association's office with The Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, December 5th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The roll-call showed the following members represented in person:

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., by A. F. Hebard, F. B. Clark and T. A. Marshall; E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., by J. T. Skelly, T. E. Doremus and L. J. Squier; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., by F. O. Drew; Parker Brothers by W. F. Parker; The Peters Cartridge Co., by W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller; The Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Co., by Paul North; the Western Cartridge Co., by F. W. Olin; The

United Lead Co., by P. D. Beresford, and the American Powder Mills by Murray Ballou.

W. B. Stadtfeld, of the Selby Smelting & Lead Co., C. A. Haight, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., T. H. Keller, Jr., of the Hunter Arms Co., and H. E. Winans, of the Western Cartridge Company, were present by invitation. T. S. Dando and E. C. Stark of *Sporting Life*, H. S. Rosenthal, of *Sportsmen's Review*, and W. G. Beecroft, of *Forest and Stream*, honorary members of the association, were also present, as was John R. Turner, Resident Director, and Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer of the association.

The Secretary presented and read a copy of the notice of the meeting, together with proof of the due mailing thereof to each stockholder of the association at least two weeks before the meeting, as required by the by-laws.

The transfer book and stock book of the association were produced and remained open to inspection during the meeting.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Messrs. Henry S. Rosenthal and Edward C. Stark (neither of them being a candidate for the office of director) were appointed inspectors of election and duly sworn.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the directors by ballot in accordance with the by-laws.

The report of the President for the past year was presented, read and ordered to be filed. (The President's report to be published with this report.)

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past year was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer covering the Registered Tournament Fund was then presented. Summarized, this report showed that 250 tournaments were registered during the year, of which number 201 were conducted under the Squier Money-

Back System; that \$20,000 was contributed by the association to gun clubs, State associations and leagues of gun clubs; that \$23,003.62 was paid back to amateurs to cover their losses and that \$25,680.63 in average money was divided among amateurs after all of said losses were paid back.

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer, giving a résumé of the year's work, was also presented and ordered filed.

The polls having remained open the period prescribed by statute, were ordered closed and the inspectors presented their report in writing, showing the following persons, stockholders of the association, had received the greatest number of votes:

J. R. Wettstein and P. D. Beresford, of the United Lead Co.; A. F. Hebard, F. B. Clark and T. A. Marshall, of Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; J. T. Skelly, T. E. Doremus and L. J. Squier, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours' Powder Co.; John Hunter, of the Hunter Arms Co.; F. G. Drew, W. R. Clark and H. S. Leonard, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; W. F. Parker of Parker Brothers; W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller of the Peters Cartridge Co.; Paul North and J. H. Webster of the Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Co.; A. H. Durston of The Lefever Arms Co.; Murray Ballou and E. B. Drake, of American Powder Mills; G. S. Lewis, of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company; F. W. Olin and A. J. Norcom, of the Western Cartridge Company; C. H. Dimick and O. R. Dickey, of the United States Cartridge Co.; John R. Turner and Elmer E. Shaner.

The chairman thereupon declared that the above-named persons were duly elected directors of the association.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Secretary was directed to file with the records of the association for the purpose of reference, the following papers:

- (1) List of stockholders entitled to vote at this meeting.
- (2) Proxies presented at the meeting.
- (3) Notice of meeting and proof of mailing thereof.
- (4) Inspectors' oath and report.
- (5) President's report.
- (6) Secretary-Treasurer's financial report of Assessment Fund.
- (7) Secretary-Treasurer's financial report of Registered Tournament Fund.
- (8) Secretary-Treasurer's annual report.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, a meeting of the new Board of Directors for the election of officers, etc., was directed to be held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting.

No further business coming before the meeting, upon motion, duly made and seconded, the same adjourned.

#### THE DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting. The meeting was called to order with J. T. Skelly acting as chairman and T. E. Doremus acting as secretary. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, J. T. Skelly; vice president, F. G. Drew; treasurer, Elmer E. Shaner; secretary E. Reed Shaner.

The officers elected thanked the directors for the honor conferred upon them.

The minutes of the directors' meeting held December 7-8, 1911, and the several mail votes taken during the year, were duly approved.

By resolution, the Selby Smelting & Lead Company, of San Francisco, and the Hercules Powder Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, were elected members of the association.

The resignation of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company was presented and, on motion, accepted.

By resolution, *Breeder and Sportsman*, of San Francisco, was elected an honorary press member.

By resolution, it was decided to present trophies to the winners of the High Amateur and High Professional Averages of 1912.

The next matter taken up was in respect to the future policy of the association. This was discussed at great length, but no action thereon was taken at this time.



## NEW Marlin

12 GAUGE

### Hammerless Repeating Shotgun

This Model 28, 12 gauge *Marlin* shotgun is the finest repeating gun in the world. It has every up-to-date feature, perfected far beyond all previous standards, and it has exclusive advantages not obtainable in other guns.

Note these features: **Hammerless—Solid Steel Breech** (inside as well as out)—**Solid Top—Side Ejection—Matted Barrel** (as on our highest grade hammer guns)—**Press-Button Cartridge Release** (to remove loaded cartridges quickly from magazine without working through action)—**Double Extractors—Take-Down Feature—Trigger and Hammer Safety**. Price, \$22.60.

The Model 28 is a fine appearing, beautifully balanced gun, without any objectionable humps or bumps; its **Solid Steel Breech** (not a shell of wood) permits a thoroughly symmetrical gun without sacrificing strength or safety; **it is the safest breech-loading shotgun ever built.**

Our free circular gives large illustration of gun and full description. Our complete 122-page catalog of all other *Marlin* repeating rifles and shotguns mailed for three stamps postage.

Our 160-page **Ideal Hand Book** tells about reloading all cartridges; mailed for 6c. stamps.

**The Marlin Firearms Co.**  
41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.



(Patented, Feb. 20, 1912)

**CLEAR VISION** means a sure shot. The bright rays of the sun or the haze of a dark day can't affect your vision if you wear **KING'S SHOOTING GLASSES**. Made of **AKOPOS CRYSTAL**, our exclusive product, infinitely superior to amber. Non-magnifying. Postpaid \$1.50 to \$7.00. Prescriptions ground to order.

The **KING** and the **KING-BUSCH-STELLUX** Binoculars have wonderful magnifying power, are handsomely finished, durable and scientifically correct. Endorsed by the leading sportsmen of America. You save \$10 to \$25 buying direct from us. Write today for booklet and prices.

**THE F. W. KING OPTICAL COMPANY** - - 325 Ellastone Building, Cleveland, Ohio

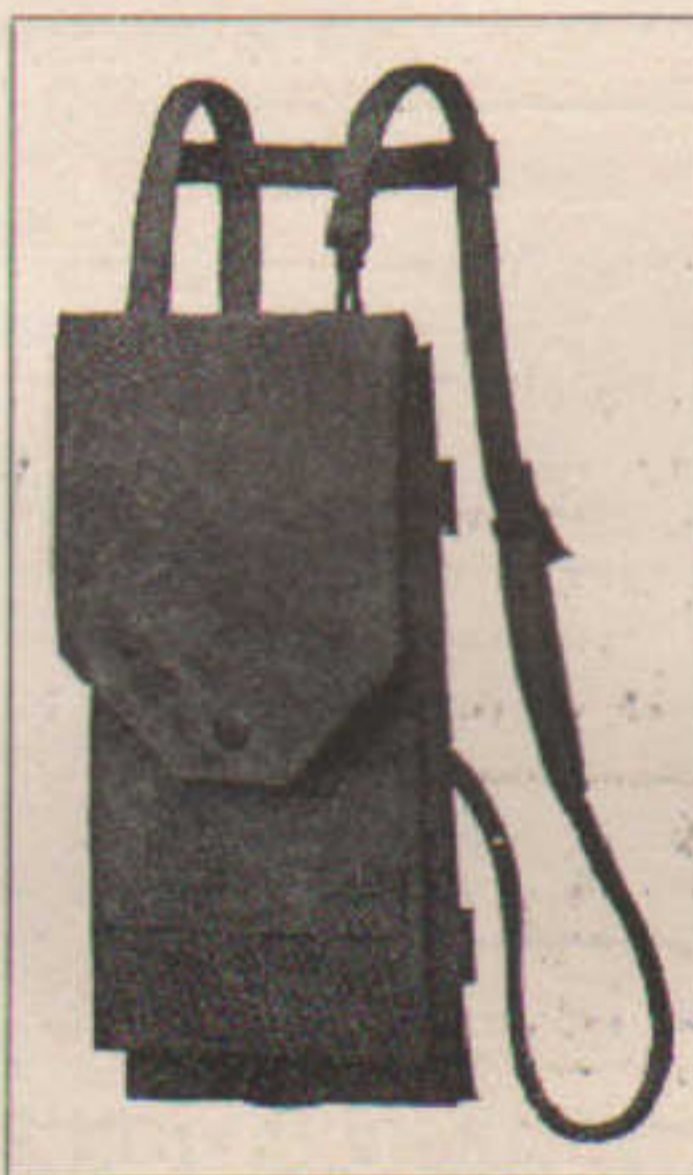
### Holding is the Foundation of Expert Marksmanship



This simple device has no equal as an economical, practical, and efficient means for preliminary training and practice with small arms. Always ready. Gives the use of the gun under actual holding conditions. *Adopted in the U. S. A. and U. S. N. Procureable on requisition.*

Descriptive Catalogue of Rifle and Revolver Dotters, Magazine-fire Attachment, Pin Spotters, etc., etc., sent on request.

**Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co., 85 Hanford St., Middletown, N.Y.**



## Officer's Dispatch Case

IN **MILLS** WEB

We have ready for delivery a handsome and serviceable **Officer's Dispatch Case**, made in Olive Drab web, which compares in size, shape, etc., with the U. S. Army regulation leather case, model of 1910. It has the celluloid windows, divided into one inch squares, pencil carrier, web shoulder strap, etc., bronze metal trimmings.

Price, postpaid, \$3.50

**MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

## Range Equipment

National, Standard or Pony target carriers for outdoor use

Mechanical amusement galleries and Steel indoor ranges for Armories, Colleges, etc., etc.

All Manufactured by

**Finigan-Zabriskie Company**

PATERSON, N. J.



## HANDY OIL CAN CAN'T LEAK

Today it's 3 in One gun oil in 3 1/2 oz. *Handy Oil Can*, for 25c. The can is flat with patented self-sealing spout and slips neatly into your hip pocket. The "nifty" thing for hunting, camping, motoring, shaving. You get more oil for 25c and the can for nothing.

For almost 20 years hunters have oiled their guns and revolvers, cleaned and polished them, and prevented rust with famous 3 in One.

**FREE.** Test 3 in One free. Write today for generous sample and dictionary.

Sold also in 3 size bottles: 1 oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c; 1/2 pint (8 ozs.), 50c.

**3 IN ONE OIL CO. - - 104 NEW STREET, NEW YORK**

# "WESTERN" STEEL LOCKED SHELLS ARE WINNERS

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 143 x 150 BY CHAS. WAGNER**

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF DELAWARE

In a Challenge Match for Title to the above Honor, Mr. J. B. McHugh, challenger, under most trying conditions of the elements, proved the victor and

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

# FROM COAST TO COAST

"WESTERN" QUALITY HAS BEEN CONCLUSIVELY DEMONSTRATED

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

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Directors' meeting adjourned at 5 p. m., to meet the following day at 9:30 a. m.

The adjourned meeting of the Directors was called to order at 9:55 a. m., December 6th, with President Skelly in the chair. New business was at once taken up where left off.

By resolution, it was decided to discontinue the Post Season Tournament.

By resolution, it was decided to establish a new event to be known as "The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap Tournament."

By resolution, it was decided to guarantee the winners of first, second, and third places in the 1913 G. A. H. six hundred, five hundred and four hundred dollars, respectively.

The matter of employing a paid force of gun club organizers was next taken up, discussed and, by resolution, rejected.

By resolution, it was decided to invite the President, or some duly accredited representative, of the several State associations to deliberate with the association at its annual meeting of 1913, and give it the benefit of their views on trap shooting.

A plan covering a change in policy of the association was next presented, discussed at great length and, by resolution, rejected.

By resolution, it was decided to continue in 1913 the policy that governed in 1911 and 1912, but granting gun clubs the privilege of using any system of money division they wish.

By resolution, it was decided to recommend to gun clubs holding Registered Tournaments that their programs shall consist of not less than 150 targets nor more than 200 targets per day.

By resolution, it was decided that the yearly averages of 1913, for both amateurs and professionals, shall be computed on two thousand (2,000) or more single targets shot from the standard distance fixed by The Interstate Association (the distance at this time being 16 yards), and this only at Registered Tournaments and the tournaments directly given by The Interstate Association.

The next matter taken up was the report of the committee appointed, at the annual meeting of 1911, to confer with Elmer E. Shaner with an object in view of having him continue with the association. Said committee reported that it would be agreeable to Mr. Shaner to continue with the association in the nature of a minor official, but not as the active, responsible head of the organization. Mr. Shaner was thereupon made treasurer of the association, and manager of those tournaments directly given by it.

By resolution, a vote of thanks was tendered to C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, for the active interest taken by him in the promo-

tion of trap shooting, as well as in the welfare of The Interstate Association.

By resolution, it was decided to make a contribution to the Indian Tournament of 1913, now that said tournament will be given for the benefit of amateurs only.

The next matter taken up was a petition from the San Jose Blue Rock Club, of San Jose, California, requesting that O. N. Ford be made eligible to compete at The Interstate Association tournaments. By resolution, unanimously carried, the President being recorded as not voting, the Secretary was directed to write the San Jose Blue Rock Club stating that it is not agreeable to The Interstate Association to permit Mr. Ford to compete at the tournaments directly given by it, the right to refuse any entry, without giving reason therefor, being reserved in all programs issued by it.

By resolution, it was decided to permit manufacturers' representatives to shoot for "targets only" in the Professional Championship at the Grand American Handicap Tournament.

The next matter taken up was the recommendation offered by President Skelly in his annual report.

By resolution, it was decided to restore the Preliminary Handicap to the programs of all Subsidiary Handicap Tournaments given by the association.

By resolution, it was decided to continue the standard distance for trap shooting at 16 yards.

The other suggestions offered by President Skelly were previously covered by resolution, or otherwise.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

"Any club that has held a two-day Registered Tournament in 1911 or 1912 at which the attendance did not reach 25 or more entries the second day, shall not be granted registration for more than a one-day tournament, unless said club shows increased strength and is able to assure the association of prospective success."

By resolution, it was decided that in 1913 the Grand American Handicap Tournament shall be given at Dayton, Ohio; the Southwestern Handicap Tournament at San Antonio, Texas; the Southern Handicap Tournament at Montgomery, Alabama; the Eastern Handicap Tournament at Wilmington, Delaware, and the Western Handicap Tournament at Omaha, Nebraska. The place for holding the Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament will be decided later.

By resolution, it was decided to refer the appointment of a committee to allot handicaps at the Grand American Handicap Tournament,

to the association's tournament committee.

The following committees were appointed to serve during the year 1913: Tournament Committee: Paul North, Chairman; F. G. Drew, F. B. Clark, T. H. Keller, W. B. Stadtfeld, T. E. Doremus and H. McMurchy.

Trophy Committee: Elmer E. Shaner.

Gun Club Organization Committee: F. G. Drew, Chairman; T. H. Keller and F. B. Clark.

After reading several letters and discussing matters of no particular interest to the general public, the Directors' meeting adjourned at 4:20 p. m., to meet at Dayton, Ohio, during the week of the Grand American Handicap Tournament.

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION,

E. Reed Shaner, Secretary.

The Secretary's report will appear next week.

Pinehurst, N. C., Dec. 14th.—Evidence of interest in the fifth annual midwinter handicap trap shooting tournament began early in September and since that date the inquiries, numbering several hundred, have come from all sections.

Texas, Colorado and California are the more distant points which evince special interest with many queries from South, middle south and West, Pennsylvania, New York State and New England.

The lavish added money of \$2,500 is, of course, the drawing card, but the special class events, sweepstakes and the delights of a week here are also playing an important part in making this event one of America's most classic shoots.

HERBERT L. JILLSON, Secretary.

### A RIFLEMAN'S INSTRUCTOR U. S. MARINE CORPS SCORE BOOK

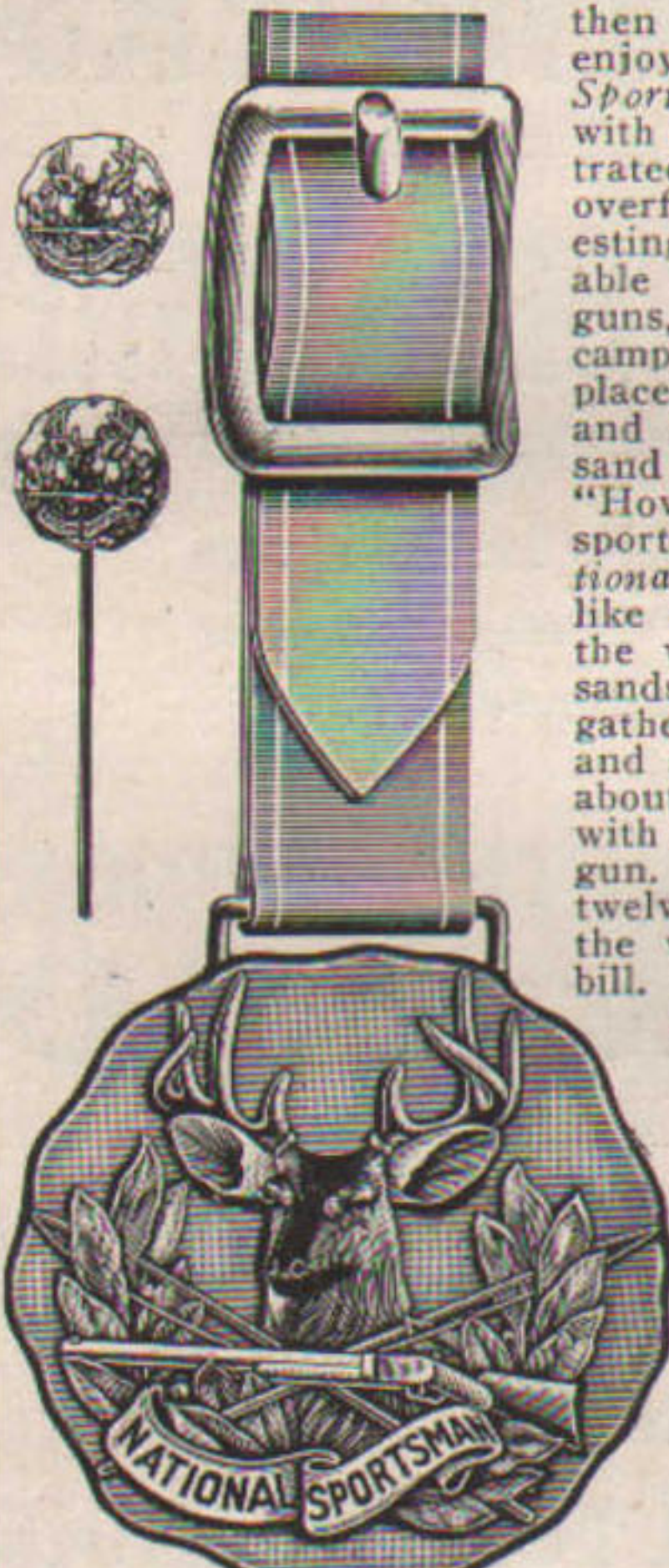
Second Edition—Brief, Clear and Simple. Adapted to Beginners and Advanced Riflemen. Revised edition includes hitherto unpublished information, and furnishes a definite outline for a course of practical instruction. Adopted by the Navy Department as a text for the examination of Marine Officers for promotion. Single copies 15c., postpaid. Discounts for large quantities.

International Printing Co., 236 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

Send a postal for your copy of our  
New Illustrated Novelties and Gifts  
Catalogue

**MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP**  
1231 Penna. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

**You like to HUNT and FISH.  
You like to go CAMPING—**



then surely you will enjoy the *National Sportsman Magazine*, with its 160 richly illustrated pages full of overflowing with interesting stories and valuable information about guns, fishing tackle, camp outfits—the best places to go for fish and game, and a thousand and one valuable “How to” hints for sportsmen. The *National Sportsman* is just like a big camp-fire in the woods where thousands of good fellows gather once a month and spin stirring yarns about their experiences with rod, dog, rifle and gun. Think of it—twelve round-trips to the woods for a \$1.00 bill.

**SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER**

Just to show you what it's like, we will send you the *National Sportsman Magazine* for three months and your choice of a handsome *National Sportsman Brotherhood* emblem in the form of a Lapel Button, a Scarf Pin, or a Watch Fob, as here shown. Don't delay—join our great big Hunting, Fishing, Camping, Nature-loving *National Sportsman Brotherhood* to-day.

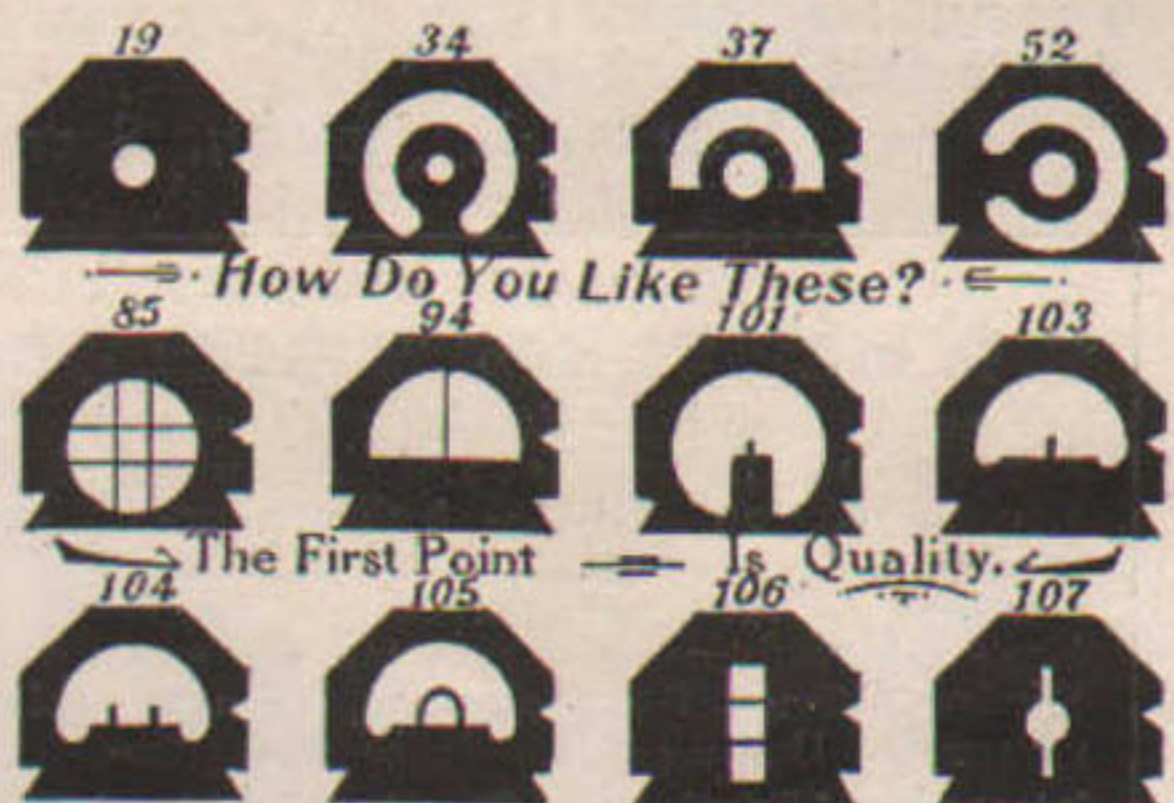
**NATIONAL SPORTSMAN MAGAZINE**  
48 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

**? Have You Read ?  
Tactical Principles  
and Problems**

By **CAPT. M. E. HANNA**  
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.**



Those who know; **THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND;**  
BUY “THE UP-TO-DATE” NEW STYLE,  
Special Improved Sight Discs AND PEEP-CUPS.  
Unlike Any Other You Have Ever Used.

ADDRESS **THOMAS MARTIN,**  
WITH STAMPS, 8 DRUMMOND STREET, C. H. STATION,  
DORCHESTER, MASS. U. S. A.

**WANTS AND FOR SALE**

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS**

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.**—One 32-calibre Colt's New Police Target revolver, 6-inch barrel; A1 condition; a bargain at C. R. NEIGEBAUER.  
193 W. Grand Ave., Highland Park, Mich.

**FOR SALE.**—Nicely finished Ballard action, double set triggers, checked walnut stock, cheekpiece, Swiss buttplate, \$16.50. Also genuine Ballard 38-55 barrel, perfect, with fancy checked forearm, horn-dipped, \$8. New Stevens No. 45 action, double set triggers, special stock, Swiss buttplate, \$11. R. S. SMYLLIE, Chama, N. Mex.

**NEWS OF THE TRADE.**

**3 in One's New “Handy Oil Can” a Big Success.**

The simple announcement to the jobbers of the United States and Canada that the 3 in One Oil Company had put a “Handy” oil can on the market literally swamped that company with orders.

This is undoubtedly true of 3 in One's “handy” oil can, because it is the first flat oil can made in the world. One of the largest can manufacturers experimented for one year making this can. It is 3½ inches high, 2½ inches wide, 1 inch thick, flat, and slips easily into any hunter's, mechanic's, autoist's hip pocket. Fits any woman's sewing machine or typewriter drawer, too. It's detachable, self-sealing spout makes it truly “the can that can't leak.” Contains 3½ ounces of 3 in One.

Now that indoor rifle shooters are beginning their activities, they are harking back to March 14, 1911, when Arthur Hubalek hung up the still unbeaten world's record—2,484 out of 2,500—at Zettler's Indoor Championship Shoot, using Remington-UMC Lesmok 22's. The field this year presents a host of candidates for high honors, many of whom are apt to shoot in the 2,484 neighborhood. However, Hubalek has already shown his normal form, and his friends say that he is fully able to maintain his supremacy.

That new Honey Bee Gun Club of New Castle, Ind., made another successful swarm November 24, when W. H. Strong was the winning amateur, 187 out of 200, and J. I. Hymer high professional, 191 out of 200. Both of these king bees shot Remington-UMC pump guns and Nitro Club speed shells, and every other winner used the same handicap-winning ammunition.

“Hank” Stevens took a day off November 22, went down to the Riverside Gun Club at Red Bank, N. J., and, just as a compliment to the new President's State, broke 100 out of 100. A. L. Ivins carried off amateur honors.

**Finest “Group” Ever Made by Any Shooter.**

European papers are aglow with the achievement of J. Pepé, an amateur marksman who, on October 19th, shooting Remington-UMC .22 Lesmok metallic cartridges, made the best group ever recorded. The feat was accomplished in a competition at the Southfields (England) Rifle Club.

Shooting at 100 yards, Mr. Pepé so placed his ten shots in the bulls eye that all of them may be touched by an American quarter laid over the group.

All good groups look, to the naked eye, very much alike and mathematical measurement is the only means by which the true relative size of groups can be determined. Mr. Pepé's ten shots average within 25-100th of an inch of the exact center of the target and constitute what is acknowledged to be not only the best but most centrally placed 10-shot group at 100 yards ever made with any ammunition.

The prime factor in a winning score is the use of ammunition which has demonstrated its capability of making a smaller group than the smallest counting ring on the target. The wise target shooter selects the ammunition

**ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.**

1602 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.  
E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY.  
FRANK J. KAHR, TREASURER.

\$3.00 a Year. 10 Cents a Copy

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

United States and Mexico—One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75 cents. Canada—50 cents a year additional. Foreign countries—\$1.00 a year additional. A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance. The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Washington News Co., local distributors. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

**ADVERTISING.**

Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

**REMITTANCES.**

Remittances may be made by Express Money Order, Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY. Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to **ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1602 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.**

**Books for Everybody**

**FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.**

Bull's-Eye Score Book, fixed leaf.....	\$0.25
loose leaf.....	.50
The Book of the Rifle. T. F. Fremantle.....	5.20
Hints on Revolver Shooting. Walter Winans.....	1.15
The Pistol and Revolver. A. L. A. Himmelwright. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....	.60
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 1909 Edition.....	1.10
Keough's Score Register.....	.75
The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 190" Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use.....	.10
Our Military Rifle and How to Use It.....	.10
The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D.....	4.00
Rifle Range Construction.....	1.00
The Sporting Rifle—the Shooting of Big and Little Game. By Walter Winans.....	5.40
The Art of Revolver Shooting. By Walter Winans.....	5.40
Stories of Some Shoots, Drain.....	1.25

**MILITARY SUBJECTS**

Tactical Principles and Problems. By Capt. M. E. Hanna, 2nd U. S. Cavalry.....	2.50
Military Topography. Sherrill.....	2.50
Instruction for the Infantry Private of the National Guard. John W. Norwood.....	.25
The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar.....	3.00
Officers' Manual. Revised and Enlarged. Moss. A Military Primer. Capt. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Geo. S. Simonds.....	1.50
Noncommissioned Officers' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss.....	1.50
The Privates' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss.....	.50
Military Map Reading. Sherrill.....	.90
Notes on Military Explosives. By Col. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A.....	3.15
The Valor of Ignorance. By Homer Lea.....	1.80
Ordnance and Gunnery. Lissak.....	6.00
Modern Artillery in the Field. Col. H. A. Bethel.....	2.60
Riot Duty. By Moss.....	.50
Rapid Reconnaissance Sketching.....	1.25
Field Service. Revised and Enlarged. By Capt. James A. Moss.....	1.25
The Development of Infantry Tactics. Colonel Beca.....	.75
Applied Minor Tactics. By Capt. Jas. A. Moss.....	1.50
The New Navy of the United States. By N. L. Stebbins.....	1.00

For Sale by  
**ARMS AND THE MAN**  
Washington, D. C.

capable of the smallest group because it affords the best medium for exploiting his skill. It is interesting to note that Mr. Pepé had previously fired nearly 9,000 Remington-UMC cartridges from the B. S. A. rifle with which he made his record-breaking group. British authorities refer to this fact as “eloquent testimony not only to the excellence of the rifle but to the non-destructive and non-leading qualities of the ammunition.”

# Well, Well, Here They Are!

We have received those targets we asked for a few weeks ago. They are sure some targets.

One Mr. Goodshooter allowed that we would have to show him about our *new* .22 Long Rifle Cartridges. As he quaintly puts it, "you certainly did show me and I knew it when I saw it."

This doubting shooter became converted and sends us the following targets made with our *new* **US** .22 Long Rifle, shooting a ten inch target pistol at twenty yards, with muzzle rest.

**NO UNACCOUNTABLES**

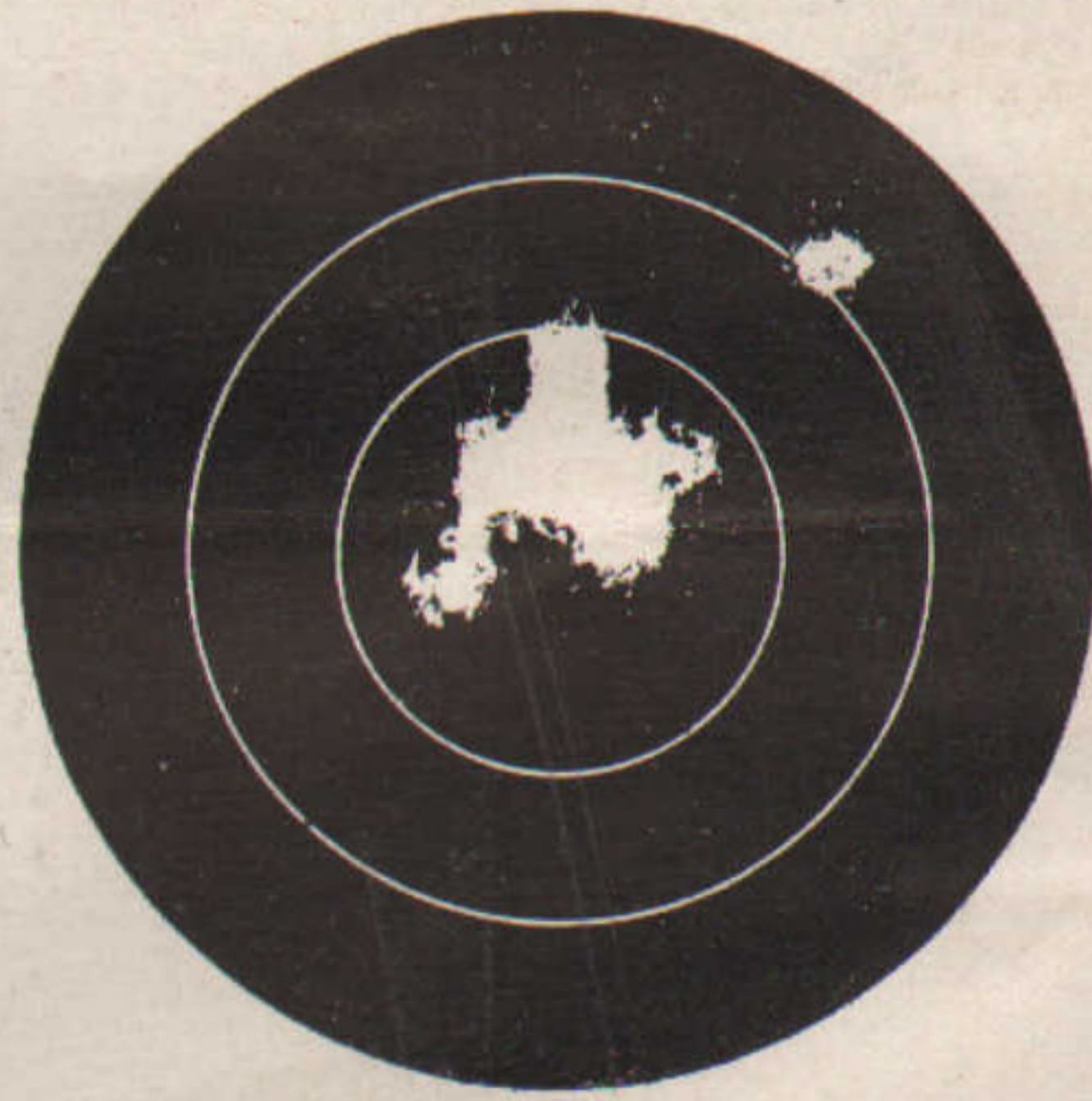
**NO KEY HOLES**



SCORE 98



SCORE 97



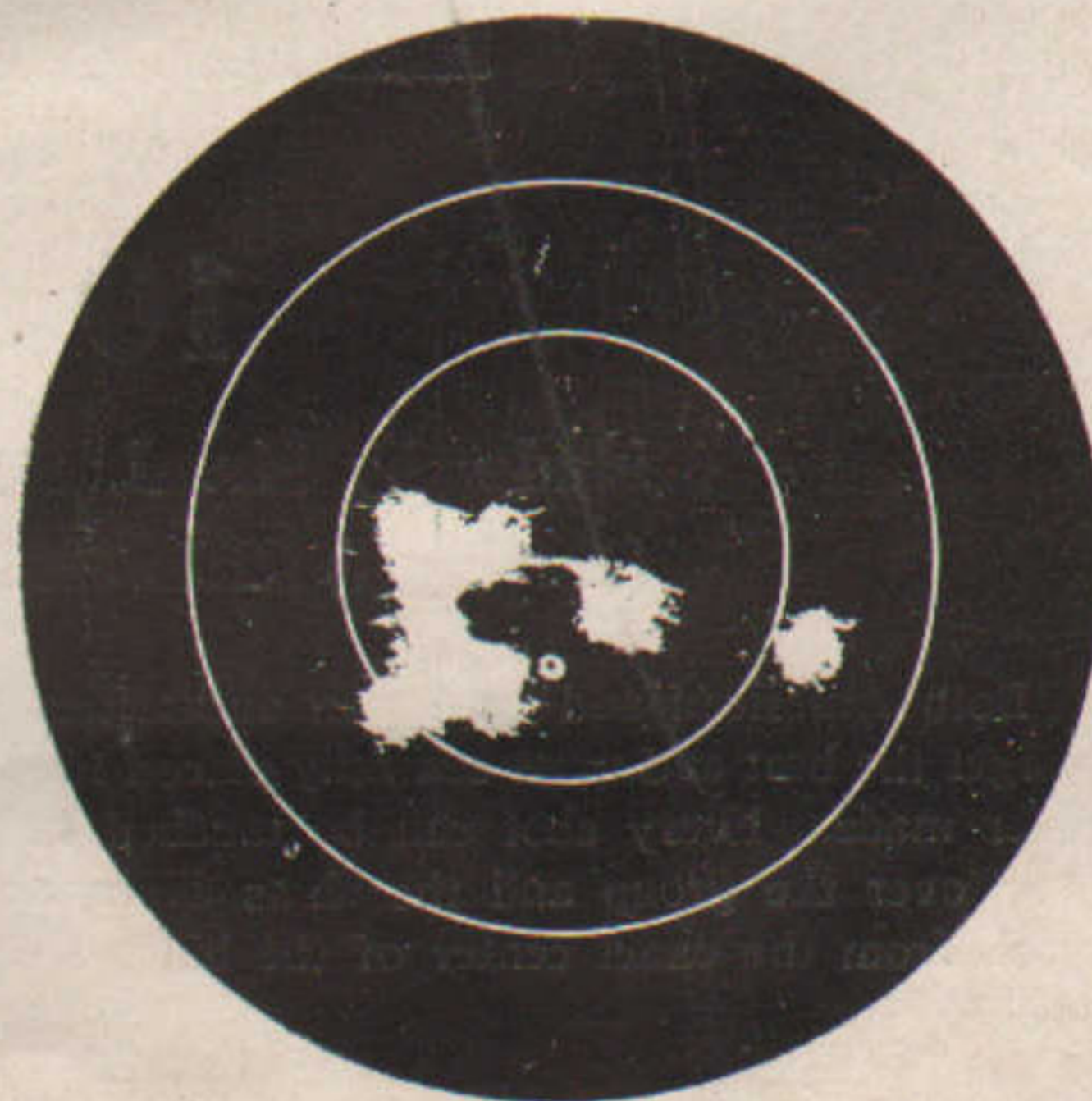
SCORE 98



SCORE 99



SCORE 98



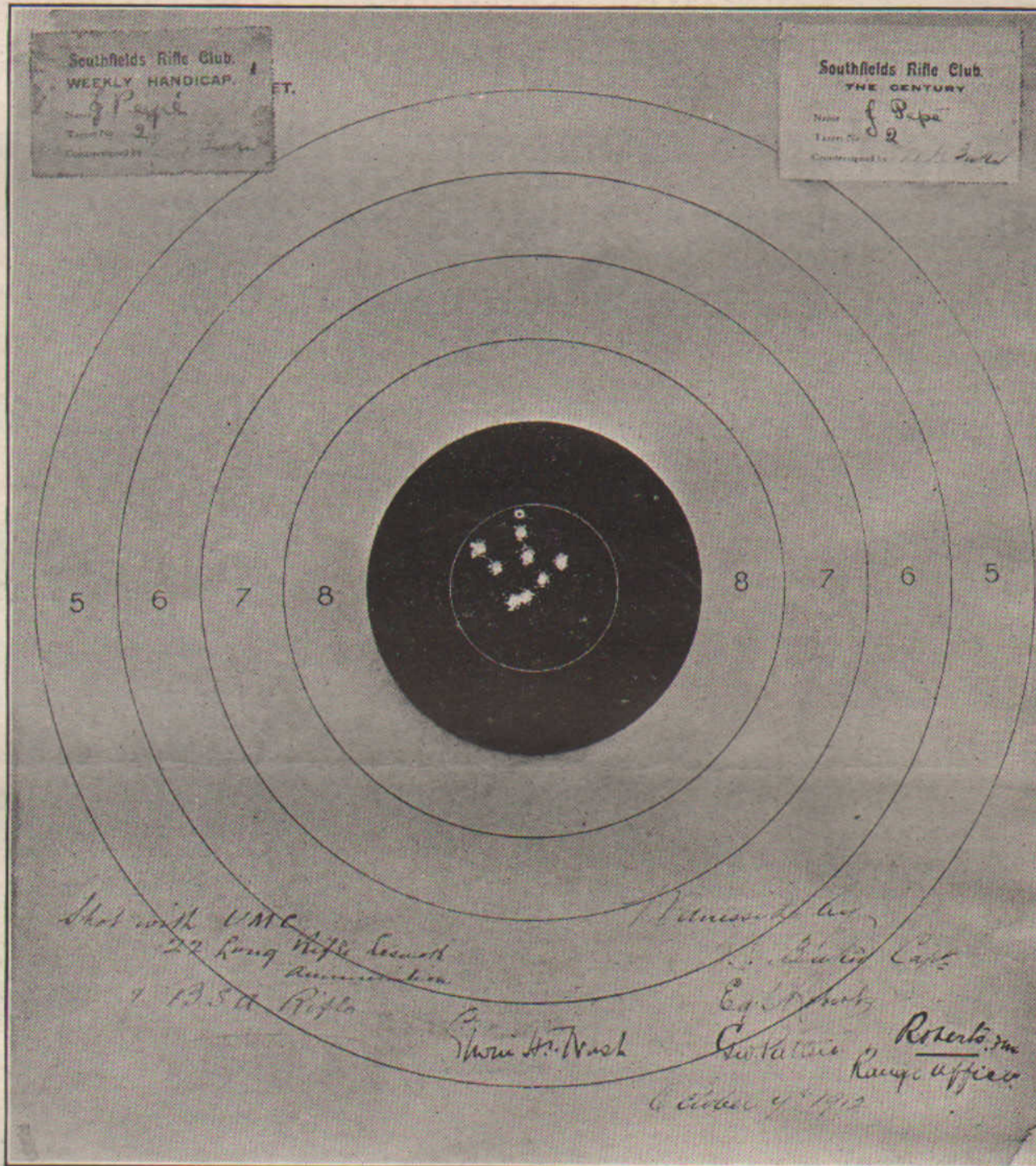
SCORE 100

**UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY**  
**LOWELL, MASS.**



# Lesmok .22's Again World Beaters

## Make Best Group Ever Achieved With Any Ammunition



(Original Target Signed by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts as Range Officer)

### 10 Shots at 100 Yards

Made by Mr. J. Pepé in competition on Oct. 19, 1912, at Southfields (England) Rifle Club, with *Remington-UMC* .22 Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges

Both American and European authorities pronounce Mr. Pepé's target the best and most centrally placed 10-shot group at 100 yards ever made. Every shot can be touched by an American quarter laid over the group and the shots averaged but a quarter of an inch from the exact center of the bull's-eye.

Mr. Pepé had already fired 9,000 Remington-UMC cartridges from the B. S. A. rifle with which he made this target,—an eloquent testimony, not only to the excellence of the rifle, but to the non-destructive and non-leading qualities of Remington-UMC ammunition.

Shoot the Champion-Making  
*Remington-UMC*—A Century's Experience to Back up Your Aim

**REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**  
299-301 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY