

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## CONTENTS:

West Virginia's Civil War.

A Moose Hunt.

An Interview With Hiram Percy Maxim.

Biography of a Pistol Shot.

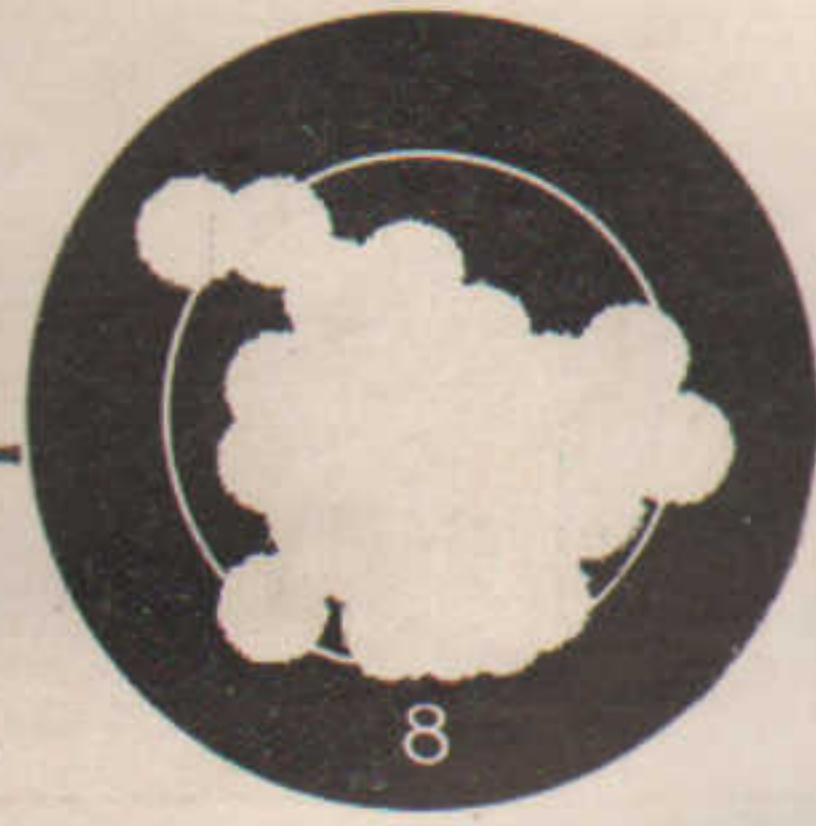
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## A WORLD'S RECORD TARGET

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we give below a table showing the shooting done with them by the ten members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club in the Inter-Club Matches of 1911-12.

WINCHESTER ROD AND GUN CLUB RIFLE TEAM 1911-1912 INTER-CLUB MATCHES	Dec. 26-11	Jan. 2-12	Jan. 8-12	Jan. 15-12	Jan. 22-12	Jan. 29-12	Feb. 5-12	Feb. 13-12	Feb. 19-12	Mar. 7-12	Average
Capt. A. F. Landensack†.....	196	197*	196*	198*	196*	197*	197	198*	196	198	196-9/10
W. H. Richard†.....	200*	0	200*	199*	197*	196	198*	199*	200*	200*	198-7/9
G. W. Chesley†.....	199*	199*	200*	200*	197*	198*	200*	200*	198*	199*	199
H. S. Williams.....	197*	197*	197*	198*	199*	199*	199*	199*	199*	0	198-2/9
M. O. Buttstead†.....	199*	197*	197*	199*	196	198*	196	199*	199*	200*	198 /
J. W. Landon.....	0	195	195	195	194	195	195	196	198*	198*	195-6/9
H. M. Thomas.....	198*	193	195	195	195	0	200*	196	196	195	195-8/9
T. J. Haas.....	0	196*	195	195	195	200*	197	198	197	198*	196-7/9
J. Alden.....	191	186	195	192	0	0	194	197	193	189	191-7/8
H. J. Gussman.....	0	191	193	195	197*	196	197*	0	197	0	195-1/7
Team Totals.....	993	986	990	994	986	992	994	995	994	995	991 9/10

\*Made the Team.

†Made team most times.

0 Not Shooting.

This team average of  $991\frac{9}{10}$  has never been equalled.

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# ARMS AND THE MAN



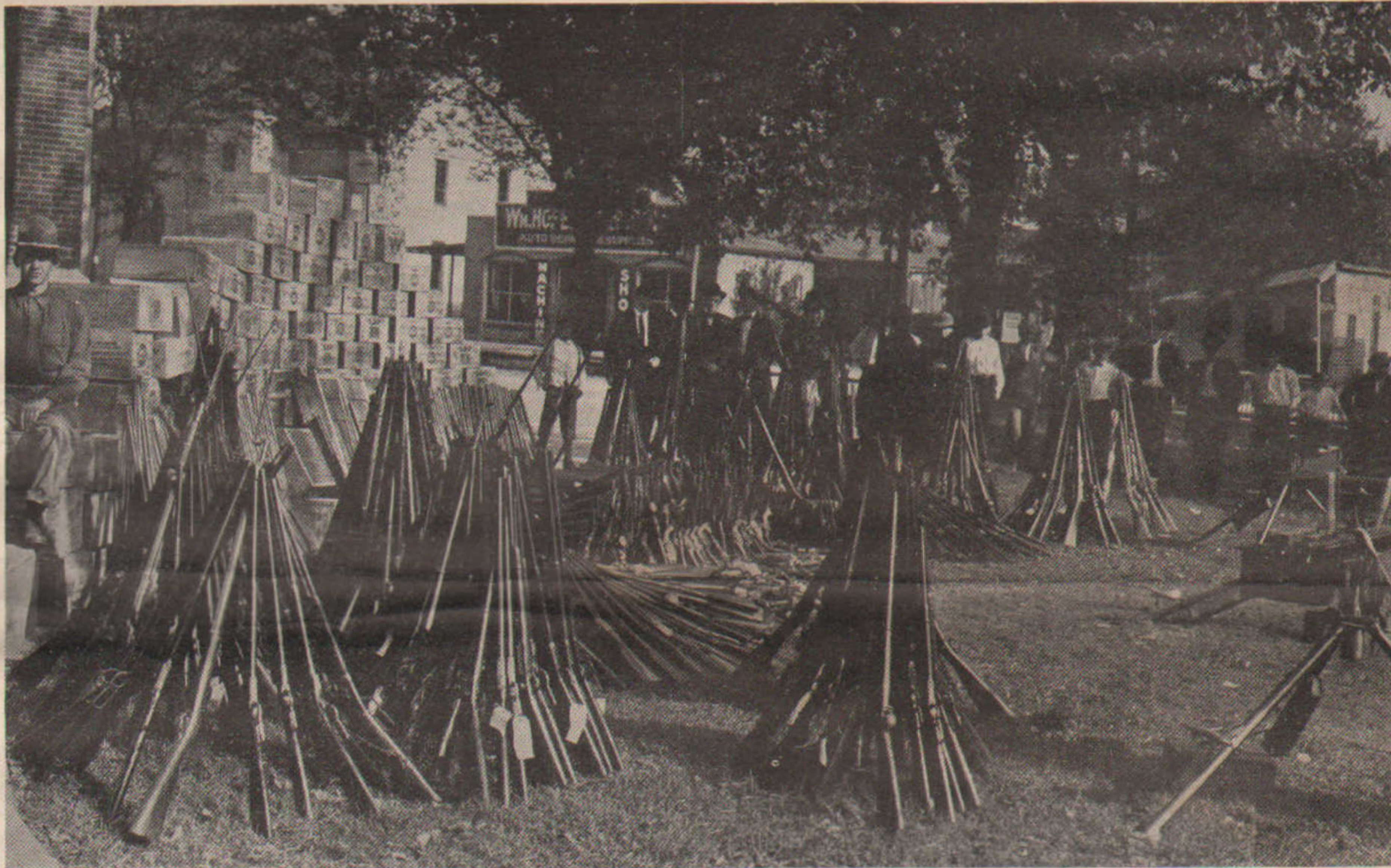
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## West Virginia's Civil War.



ARMS AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED BY WEST VIRGINIA TROOPS.

**A**LTHOUGH martial law in the Kanawha coal fields of West Virginia was lifted December 16 last, active hostilities between the mine owners and the miners have been renewed. Trains are being shot at in an endeavor to discourage non-union miners going into the district to work, mines have been set on fire, and the peace which was established by months of labor on the part of the National Guard seems to have been destroyed. An early return of the troops to the mining region is predicted.

It is a costly and a severe little war which has been carried on since last spring along the creeks of the Great Kanawha Valley. West Virginia, a State born out of the stress of the Civil War, has struggled splendidly to reduce the combatants—labor on one side and capital on the other—to a condition of respect for the law, but it would appear that it has not yet been entirely successful.

During the months that the war has waged it is estimated that more than 20,000 shots have been fired with deadly intent. Twelve men are known to have been killed, but it is thought that the actual number is nearer thirty, since, after each engagement, the strikers would retire to the mountains with their dead and wounded. Six members of the National Guard were wounded and two died of fever while in the field. Four mine guards, hired from the Baldwin-Feltz detective agency, were killed outright.

For months the State maintained its full National Guard—a force that has reached a total of 1,470 enlisted men and eighty-two officers—in the field.

Under the military commission, which has ruled the martial law zone, many persons—men and women, strikers and mine guards—have been tried for various crimes. A large number have been sent to the penitentiary for terms of from one to seven and one-half years.

These facts tell their own story. Mute evidence of the desperate situation with which the National Guard has had to deal appears in the accompanying engraving. It shows a part of the arms and ammunition seized by the National Guard in the martial law zone and taken from the combatants—mine owners and strikers.

All told, 1,872 shoulder arms were seized, together with six Colt's automatic machine guns (cal. 7 mm.), 482 pistols, 162,300 rounds of ammunition, seven pair of metal knuckles, six blackjacks, one bolo, three daggers and one kris.

On September 23, 1912, the National Guard seized two other Colt's automatic machine guns and 15,000 rounds of ammunition, which was in the hands of an express company consigned to a coal mine corporation. The shipment was returned to the shippers.

Such an array of war munitions would equip a first-class Central American revolution.

Through all the period of stress the conduct of the National Guardsmen stands out as admirable. Col. Clarence F. Jolliffe and Maj. James I. Pratt, commanding the Second and First districts of the zone respectively, brought their commands to a high state of efficiency. The exercise of courage, sound discretion, firmness and good sense was



apparent throughout on the part of officers and men in this most trying of all duties to which troops can be assigned.

The history of the war is much the same as that of the clashes between capital and labor engaged in coal mining elsewhere. The mine owners are united on one side and the hostile miners are affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America, which has headquarters at Indianapolis. To this organization belong most of the miners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and a considerable district of Western Pennsylvania. For twenty years or more the U. M. W. has been trying to organize West Virginia. Operators in that State assert that behind the movement are the owners and operators of the organized districts who are laboring "for the purpose of increasing the wages in this State (West Virginia) and decreasing our competitive ability in the highly competitive markets where our coal meets the coals of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania."

In 1902 the Kanawha district was unionized under the U. M. W. Two years later, claiming that there had been violations of agreements, the Cabin Creek operators declared their mines non-union and have operated them as such. On Paint Creek the mines remained union. Last April the agreement between the miners and the operators on the latter creek expired. The proposed new agreement, which must have the approval of the national officers of the U. M. W., was not satisfactory to the operators. They refused to sign it. A strike resulted, and presently the whole region was involved, the so-called non-union mines joining in.

Both sides began at once to arm themselves for conflict, the miners to prevent the operators from bringing in non-union labor and the operators to prevent their property from being destroyed. The operators drew upon the Baldwin-Feltz detective agency, of Roanoke and Bluefield, for a heavy force of armed guards. They purchased and installed machine guns and searchlights and prepared to defend their property as in time of siege. Concrete fortifications were erected in places.

As always, these guards were bitterly hated by the miners and their sympathizers. Sensational stories of their brutality were sent out in abundance to create sympathy. An unprejudiced investigator has written of them: "Some of these are unquestionably exaggerated, but some of them are undoubtedly true. As a representative of the operators said, they are not ladylike nor gentle-mannered." Before the troops came six of them were under indictment, charged with the murder of an Italian miner.

Governor Glasscock tried vainly to mediate and to have the differences between the miners and operators arbitrated. The operators declined to meet the U. M. W. national officials, and no progress was made.

Presently physical violence began. Miners occasionally would waylay and beat on operator. From the mountain-tops they would fire upon the mining property. Pitched battles became frequent.

Right here it is interesting to observe that the majority of the strikers are native Americans, although there is an admixture of Italians, Hungarians and Poles.

In July the situation became one of extreme gravity. The sheriffs of the four counties in the disturbed area, at practically the same time, failing in their own efforts to restore peace, called upon the Governor for troops. The entire National Guard had gone to Mt. Gretna, Pa., to participate in the maneuver camp there, July 25 to August 4. The Second Battalion, Second Infantry, had just reached Mt. Gretna, under command of Maj. James I. Pratt, when it was recalled and sent to Paint Creek. On its arrival, conditions were found so bad that the entire State force was ordered to the scene of the trouble, and was on duty in the region by August 5.

Here the soldiers found their hands tied, as is so often the case. They could arrest, but invariably the persons they arrested would be liberated by the civil authorities. A peace proclamation was issued by the Governor, commanding both factions to cease hostile activities. It was disregarded.

This resulted in the proclamation of martial law by the Governor on September 2. A state of war was declared to exist. Civil authority was suspended and the National Guard placed in entire charge.

At once the work of disarming the opposing factions was begun. Within the first twelve hours 1,500 rifles were seized. The method of operation was to divide the companies into squads under experienced non-commissioned officers and assign a certain territory to each squad, officers supervising the work. A house-to-house search was made. In some cases resistance was offered, but was quickly suppressed. Brig. Gen. Charles D. Elliott, in command, issued the necessary orders, and they were promptly obeyed. Numerous arrests were made, many of them being for carrying firearms without a license. Among the first

arrested were a number of the Baldwin-Feltz guards. Other of the guards left the region soon thereafter.

Governor Glasscock, contemporaneously with his declaration of martial law, created a military commission of seven to try all cases arising in the martial law zone. This commission consisted of Col. Clarence F. Jolliffe, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. Robert L. Osborne, First Infantry; Maj. John H. Charnock, First Infantry; Maj. John B. Payne, Second Infantry; Maj. Jackson Arnold, First Infantry; Maj. Buckner F. Scott, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. George S. Wallace, Second Infantry, judge advocate.

The commission sat in the martial law zone and tried the many cases brought before it.

The strikers—their old enemies, the hired guards, having been eliminated as a large factor in the situation—presently turned their attention to the National Guardsmen. From the mountains they fired into the military camps. Several brisk engagements were fought with them, both at long and short range. Finally peace seemed to have been restored, and early in October the return of the troops to their homes began. On October 14 the civil law was restored and the last of the troops sent away from the mines.

Peace was shortlived, however. Renewed attacks from ambush and frequent attempts to destroy property by fire—some of them successful—made a second proclamation of martial law necessary. This was issued November 15, a new military commission was appointed, and the troops were sent back on the job. The new commission consisted of Maj. James I. Pratt, Second Infantry; Capt. S. L. Walker, Second Infantry; Capt. R. E. Sherwood, Ordnance Department; Capt. Charles R. Morgan, First Infantry; Lieut. A. D. Roberts, Second Infantry; Lieut. Col. George S. Wallace, judge advocate. This commission tried twenty offenders, and sent all but two of them to the penitentiary.

December 16, quiet seeming to be restored, the troops again were sent home and martial law lifted. Now the war clouds are forming once more.

All told the martial law zone in which for so long a period the National Guard of West Virginia was the law and the executive as well included 146 square miles. It is a rough and mountainous region, thick with underbrush, crags and rocks that form ideal ambuscades. Ever the soldiers were in danger of masked fire, and often the danger was fully realized. The work of the troops was arduous and severe. That they did it so well is much to their credit. Sticking around in a region like that, well knowing that any one of several hundred strong-shooting mountaineers with grouches would be tickled to death to get a shot at a khaki-clad form at any time, is no hilarious and joyous occupation.

Following is a schedule of the munitions of war seized by the National Guard during its occupancy of the region:

RIFLES.—453 repeating rifles, cal. 30-30, 38 and 44; 84 old-style mountain rifles; 22 model 1898 Krag-Jorgenson, cal. 30; 155 model 1892 Springfield rifles, cal. 45-70; 11 model 1892 Springfield carbines, cal. 45-70; 10 Swiss rifles, cal. 81; 5 Mauser rifles, cal. 7mm.; 2 Spencer rifles, model 1862, cal. about 50; 2 Eufort rifles; 3 repeating rifles, cal. about 30; 2 automatic rifles, cal. 30; 6 small repeating rifles; 301 single-shot cal. 22 and 32 rifles; 162 double-barrel shotguns, 581 single-barrel shotguns; 73 pump and automatic shotguns. Total, 1,872.

Six Colt's automatic machine guns, cal. 7mm.

PISTOLS.—482 pistols and revolvers of various caliber and makes.

Seven pair knucks, 6 blackjacks, 1 bolo, 3 daggers, 1 kris.

AMMUNITION.—44,600 rounds of caliber 30, of which 10,000 rounds is soft-nose bullets; 61,000 rounds Krag, cal. 30-40; 16,500 7mm; 20,200 shotgun shells; 20,200 assorted pistol ammunition. Total, 162,300.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH HIRAM PERCY MAXIM.

HARTFORD theaters will shortly offer an attraction of especial interest. It is Bayard Veiller's successful play, "Within the Law," now running in a theater in New York City. In this play the vital action hinges upon the use of a Maxim silencer on a pistol, by means of which a burglar shoots and kills a police "stool pigeon" who betrays him.

Part of the action of the play is calling up Hartford on the long-distance telephone by New York police headquarters and the telephone conversation with Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim Silencer. The object is to obtain from Mr. Maxim the name of the person for whom he built a special noiseless shooting pistol. This information is supposed to be given by Mr. Maxim, and this, in connection with other evidence, enables the police to locate and arrest the murderer. Hartford people who have seen the play in New York feel especially interested to hear their home city discussed on the stage. When the play comes to Hartford itself, the situation will be unique. The play has proved one of the hits of the present season in New York, and will probably run the entire year.



"I have had some very queer experiences with writers of stories and plays on this subject of noiseless murder," said Mr. Maxim recently. "The ordinary man in the street thinks that because a Silencer can be successfully applied to a rifle it will also silence revolvers and pistols. Nothing is farther from the truth, and this is why the only murders we see committed with Maxim Silencers as an accessory are done over the footlights or in the pages of a detective story.

"To anyone having even a passing acquaintance with a revolver it is apparent that it has a revolving cylinder, and that there must necessarily be a space between this revolving cylinder and the barrel. If this space is not generous, the revolving cylinder sticks and works hard on account of the residue from the burned powder.

"Now, when we put a Silencer on the muzzle of a revolver, and imprison the powder gases, what is to prevent their escape through the space between the revolving cylinder and the barrel? Nothing at all. A revolver fitted with a Silencer makes about as much noise as without the Silencer. Why so many people overlook this simple thing is astonishing.

"I am often asked what about the automatic pistol, the favorite arm of the crook throughout the world. It hardly seems necessary to explain the action of a Silencer on this device. Its breech opens almost instantly after the discharge of a cartridge. The Silencer imprisons the gases at the muzzle and these gases blow back through the open breech and either burn out the shooter's eyes or else make a loud noise. From the very nature of the pistol a silencer is impossible.

"The only way we can account for authors and playwrights going so far wrong in the case of the Maxim Silencer is that we Americans are growing less and less familiar with firearms. Our great-grandfathers, in 1812, were known throughout Europe as the most wonderful marksmen the world had ever seen. We won many of the battles fought in the War of 1812 because of the fact that everyone was a good shot. Today I wonder if seventy-five out of one hundred men in the street have ever pulled the trigger of a high-power firearm. I am convinced that this percentage is low in the case of writers of detective stories and some plays I have been told about.

"The producers of 'Within the Law' I am glad to except from this. They, while making the common error in the beginning, that anyone could buy a Silencer and a revolver and put the two together and get a quiet shooting pistol, had the common sense to look into the subject before they actually put the play before the public. They wrote to me, explaining that they wanted to use a Maxim Silencer and were anxious to have it used correctly. In this way we managed to modify the lines of the play to the effect that it is well known the ordinary revolver or automatic pistol could not be silenced and that therefore this particular noiseless pistol used in this murder must have been something especially constructed and that it could be easily traced. In other words, the play presupposes that a special tight breech repeating pistol was constructed and fitted with a Silencer and that this particular burglar got hold of it.

"This is quite different from other plays in which I have heard of the Maxim Silencer being used. I have in mind one in which the person responsible for securing all the necessary properties in the play put off buying his revolver and Maxim Silencer until three days before the opening night. He supposed that any sporting goods store could sell him what he wanted and was thrown into quite a spasm when he found that the ordinary revolver could not be silenced. I was called in in hot haste and a solution was arrived at in consideration of the programs making a special mention of the fact that revolvers and ordinary pistols could not be silenced.

"The most 'awful' use of the Maxim Silencer I have yet encountered on the stage is that in the new play, 'Alibi Bill,' which had its opening at Weber's Theater, in New York, on New Year's Eve. In this play a thorough-going gunman of the Rosenthal murder type acquires a revolver with a Maxim Silencer and uses it on two occasions. The first one, while quite thrilling, is nothing compared with the second. In the first case he pulls his gun on a reformed pal, but is covered by the pal and made to drop the revolver. Instantly a glass window in a bookcase is shattered. It is apparent that the revolver went off when it was dropped and the bullet broke the glass. There was no other sound. Of course the revolver did not go off, but instead somebody pushed a stick through the window glass. Just the same, the effect was profoundly impressive.

"The next use of the Silencer pretty nearly unstrung my nerves. The crook has it in for the district attorney, who is dishonest, and decides to 'get him.' The crook appears in his office, and, stating that he had something extremely confidential to discuss, has everyone else sent out of the room and instructions issued that the district attorney must not be interrupted for five minutes. When the room is cleared the crook

announces in a hissing voice that he is come to kill the district attorney, and suits his action to words by pulling the noiseless revolver. The district attorney smiles haughtily and says it would do no good to shoot him because the noise of the report of the pistol would bring everyone in and the crook would be arrested immediately.

"To this the crook replies that 'there ain't going to be no report.' He has a Maxim Silencer. He is going to give the district attorney just three minutes to live, and if he has anything to say he must say it in two minutes, because the last minute the crook wishes to utilize in telling the district attorney how low he stands in his estimation. One valuable minute of the two is given up to haughty threats on the part of the district attorney. The last minute is devoted to impassioned pleading. At the end, when he has one more minute to live and the glittering weapon is pointed directly at his breast by the man on the opposite side of the table, he is interrupted and is told in most forceful language what the crook thinks of him. A large clock with an exaggerated tick, located conspicuously on the wall, notes the fleeting and precious seconds. As the minute expires, the crook, with a fearful hiss, announces, 'And now die, you cur,' whereupon he pulls the trigger, there is a little puff and a click and just a suggestion of smoke, and the district attorney collapses in his chair. The death struggles follow, reminding one of a dog or a cat which most of us have been called upon to shoot at some time in our lives. The district attorney trembles and shakes in a most startling manner, and after plenty of time has elapsed for the audience to appreciate the trembling, the crook gives him another shot, exactly as we do the old dog, whereupon, with one last convulsive shudder, he lays quiet.

"The crook thereupon, with superb self-possession, pockets his noiseless revolver, rises, steps to a water cooler and refreshes himself with a drink, and then, adjusting his hat and coat, calmly strolls out of the door, upon which the curtain falls.

"Some people take these terrible scenes as gospel truth. One Vermont legislator on one occasion happened to get as far away from his native State as New York, and went to see 'Within the Law.' He had heard about the dreadful Maxim Silencer, and after seeing its awful possibilities on a revolver on the stage he took the next train back to Montpelier. I was notified in a few days that a bill was pending in the Vermont Legislature which, when passed, would make it a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment for having in one's possession any device for silencing the noise of a firearm.

"This has occurred in other States before now, and I immediately notified the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, at Washington, that a bill was pending in Vermont which would undo most of the good work which they had done and which had cost Congress a lot of effort and money. They immediately wrote to the proper committee in the Vermont Legislature, explaining that the Maxim Silencer was a device for rifle shooting and one of the most valuable accessories for improving marksmanship that had been brought out in many years; that it was of no use on a pistol or revolver, and that it would be a serious hardship to the rifle shooters of the State to pass the bill.

"I wrote letters also, and in a few days received a reply that the bill had passed and been signed by the Governor and was a law. The result is that all the gentlemen in Vermont interested in marksmanship and rifle shooting and who have bought Silencers and now own them are felons. Moreover, no Vermont citizen may have the advantage of reduction of concussion and recoil when shooting, such as his neighbor in Massachusetts or New Hampshire enjoys. And all because of a terrible scene witnessed across the footlights in New York."

#### NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

**I**N a report to Governor Sulzer, Major General O'Ryan, the Adjutant General, submits statistics showing that on September 30 last the National Guard of New York contained 16,519 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 819 over the preceding year.

In the place of maneuvers this year, the New York military authorities have decided to establish an 'officers' camp of instruction at Peekskill for the First and Second Brigades, and other arms of the service, including Field Artillery, Cavalry, Signal Corps and Medical Corps. Camps of instruction for the Third and Fourth Brigades also will be established at points yet to be determined.

New York military authorities are considering the abandonment of the Blauvelt rifle range, which cost \$450,000, and turning the property over to the Palisades Park Commission. Residents of South Nyack made complaint that stray bullets from the range invaded the village at times. A site with a mountain for a backstop is desired, but has not yet been found.



### A MOOSE HUNT.

BY FRANK SHERIDAN.

THESE are five methods of hunting the moose—"creeping," "calling," and "running," bringing to bay with dogs and "snaring." The first-mentioned systems are orthodox, but the two latter are despised by the true sportsman, who regards both operations as simple poaching, and consequently prohibited by law. "Creeping" moose is only another name for stalking, and is a sport best pursued when the snow lies thickly on the ground. Healthful and exciting though it be, so much of the "roughing" process is attached to it that this branch of moose-hunting is not so much patronized as either of the other methods.

It always seems cruel to kill a game animal without giving it an even chance of escape. A sportsman ought to—a true one does—obtain enjoyment from the escape of his game, if he can only see why and how the senses and alertness of the creature have triumphed over his own skill. Still, the excitement of moose-hunting, the difficulty of tracking and bringing down the gigantic game, and the value of the big beast when destroyed give the pursuit of the moose a place among field sports which its admirers declare is second to none. The hunter sets his wits and cunning against the natural instinct of the moose, and, if the former wins, so much the worse for the latter, as venison is the consequence.

The appointed day broke clear and frosty. We were off by sunrise on snow-shoes, moving with difficulty over the crisp snow, and as the early sun-rays fell in through the bare tree tops the whole air resounded with the sharp snapping of the frozen wood, relaxed by the warmth. Crossing the river on the ice, we began to ascend the ridgy slopes which led up among the highlands. We had gained the summit of a high ridge, and were now descending into the valley beyond. The shrubs along the trail had nearly all been cropped—all save the spruce. Moose never touch spruce boughs. I scrambled up, but was covered with snow, and felt cold, soft touches in my face. It was beginning to snow. Off in the east the dim pallor of the stormy morning had begun to show faintly. With numb fingers we tugged at the frozen straps of our snow-shoes, then, shouldering our guns, started northward.

The light snow cracked and creaked under our feet—dull and monotonous sounds—as we plodded on, skirting the lake and keeping well back from the shore. Going down a hill, a track crossed ours. It looked about three or four days old, and was almost filled with snow, but they were still plainly to be seen—those little hollows, so far apart, leading along the hillside. Jim stopped, looked at it a minute, then, turning to me with a grin, pronounced that singular, soul-stirring word, "Moose." Moose tracks they were, sure enough; the beasts had been there, but the falling snow had covered their track. Further on we saw where a cluster of hazel bushes had been bitten off, and soon a shrubby pine with all its lower branches stripped of their tassels. These were indications of a "yard" not far off. Of this there was not much doubt, for the snow is trampled down and in places scraped away.

"Now," said Jim, stooping to tighten the strings of his snow-shoes, "the less you say and the fewer twigs you snap the better, for, unless I'm much mistaken, we shall come upon a yard within an hour."

Let me explain what is meant by a "yard." As soon as the winter snow begins to fall, the moose, discontinuing their wandering habits, herd together—a dozen, say, though generally not more than three or four—and browse on the brink of a river or along the shore of a pond or lake, fruitful in brushwood of a deciduous nature.

A snowstorm comes on. Naturally enough, the moose do not go over as much ground next day, after their browse, as if the ground were bare; and very likely, too, since it is natural for all creatures to follow beaten paths, nightfall will find them retracing their steps to the place whence they started in the morning. Thus they will remain for several days, not going over more than a mile or two of ground, unless disturbed by wolves or men. Then comes another storm, with another foot of snow. This makes walking more laborious, and the moose, consulting their ease, go about still less.

So they keep on narrowing their feeding ground after every storm, till, when the snow has become five or six feet deep, it is nothing unusual to find a herd of from three to a dozen snowed into a "yard" of from five to thirty acres, with deep-beaten paths running through it radiating usually from a common centre. But, alas! the cunningly formed barricade is bane as well as antidote to the poor moose. It is all right within its snow walls until somebody discovers it, and that somebody is the hunter.

Now, if one can steal up unobserved, or rather unheard, within rifle shot of one of these yards, he stands a good chance of securing one of the herd at least. But the difficulty is to approach unperceived;

for there is no keener-eared animal under the sun than a moose. They will often hear or smell a man half a mile, and that, too, where there is no perceptible breeze. It does not take alarm at ordinary noises or odors, but the slightest unusual sound or smell is a warning of impending danger. A mighty tree may fall with a thundering crash, a skunk may emit a noisome stench, neither of which will affect the equanimity of the moose; but the snapping of a twig, the grinding of the snow under a man's foot, the delicately perfumed presence of a fastidious human being, will cause him to seek safety in flight.

It does not at the approach of danger break into a run as does the deer, but sneaks away, even over the most encumbered ground, with a stillness little short of the miraculous. Not a rustle of a branch or the cracking of the smallest twig attends its departure, and, were it not that the departing track betrays the truth, it might well be thought it had vanished into thin air and that the hunter had really pursued a fiction of his own imagination.

But if the sense of smell gives warning, particularly if the taint is that of man, all precaution is thrown to the winds. Those long, ungainly legs are then instantly galvanized into an awkward shambling trot, and, crashing through the forest with a noise like a railroad train off the track, the startled animal fairly devours space with the speed of its flight; and the exhausted hunter, who has followed the track hour after hour, with every sense on the alert, shrinking from no personal effort or discomfort that every possible precaution may be taken, recognizes at once the signs that proclaim defeat to his practiced eye, and in such terms as he deems appropriate to the occasion bewails that when hope had almost become fruition he stepped on that fatal twig or allowed the stock of his rifle to rasp against that bush, or anathematizes the fickle wind, which eddied at so inopportune a moment, and in a direction so fatal to his hopes.

"Creeping," and not "calling," was the order of the day on this occasion. My partner and old Peter went round the lake to head off the moose, whilst Jim, my Indian friend, accompanied me through the woods and out into the broad white expanse stretching away to the northward. Walking with as little noise as possible, on my guide's advice we commenced to "creep." Presently Jim, stooping down and examining a track with unusual earnestness, beckoned to me.

"Quite fresh track—two bull and cow—they gone by just ten minutes," pronounced Jim. "See here," said he, bending down a maple branch bitten off at about ten feet from the ground; "see where he make his first bite."

Now begins the "creeping" in earnest, Jim taking the lead and I following noiseless as snakes. Suddenly a distant sound strikes our ears, and we stand listening in our tracks. It is repeated—a wild roar—and appears to come over the hill to our right.

"The moose," said Jim; and, exercising the utmost caution, we scramble up the hill.

Arriving at the summit, Jim, looking through his hands, locates the brutes in the valley beneath, and the forest echoes with the deep, guttural bellowings of the antlered monster and the plaintive answers of his consort. Yet we in no way relaxed our former caution. Our course must be shaped with due observation of the wind. We descend the hill obliquely to the edge of the stream, across which the moose had swum. Jim, discarding his snow-shoes, followed. Crossing the water on a dead trunk that had fallen from bank to bank, and tightly grasping his gun, he crouched down and endeavored to penetrate the thicket ahead for a sight of the game. Suddenly and unexpectedly Jim emerged from the thick underwood, his arm extended and pointing to three dark objects moving over the snow and coming straight towards me. Quickly they approached, growing larger every moment, until the great, unwieldy forms were close upon me. Now for it. Jim signaled to me to lie down; so, assuming a position à la Bisley, in a second the sight of the rifle bore upon the foremost, and, uttering an appalling roar, the huge brute plunged headlong into the snow. There was a great snorting, smashing and crashing until the sound died away on the distant mountain-side. It was a clear miss or at least a graze.

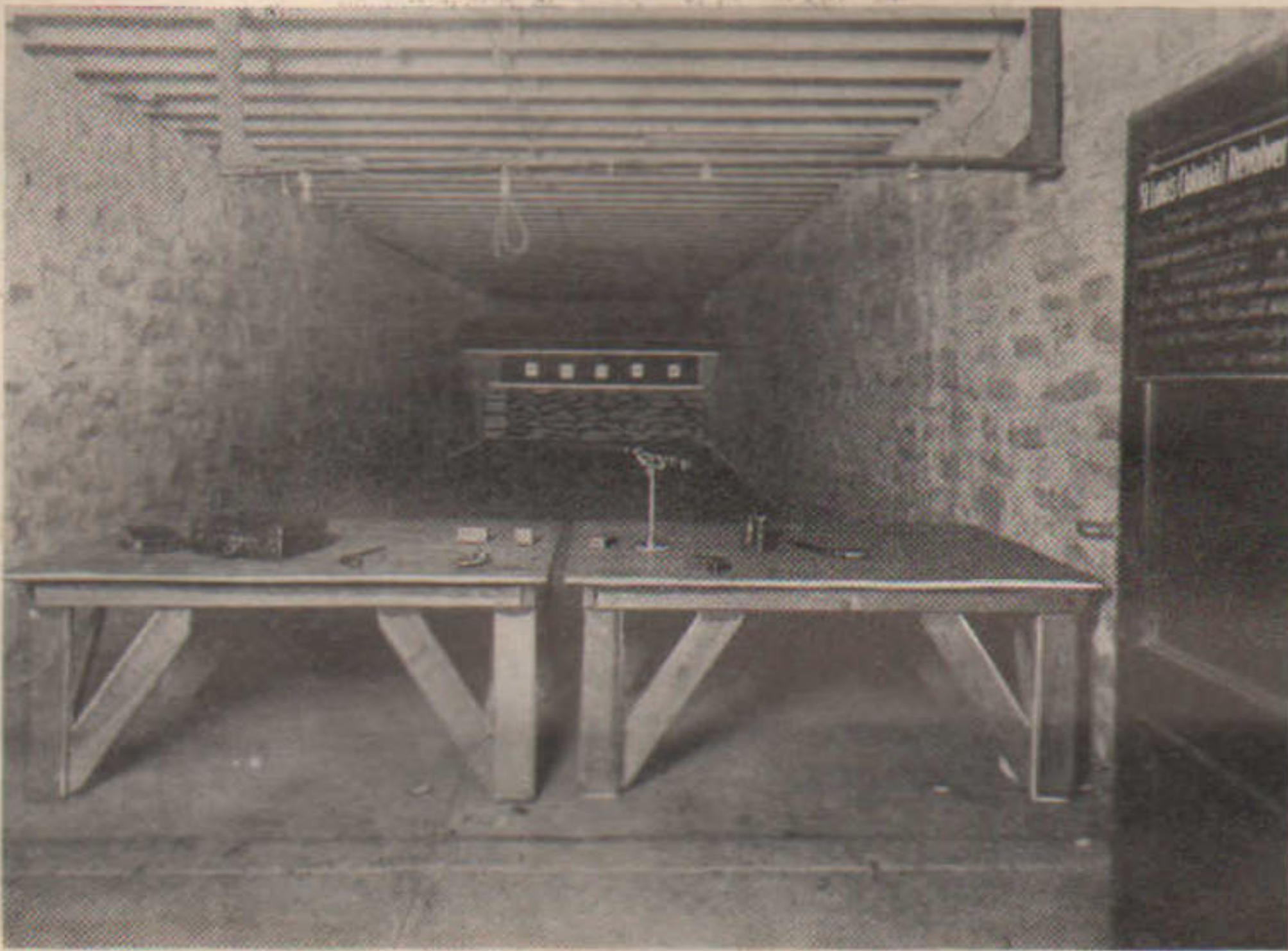
"There he is," said Jim; "you can hear him breathe and wheeze—cough very bad."

It was well. The shot was a little too far back, but it was pretty well placed, all the same.

"Well, I guess," said Jim, "that's our meat, for sure. What do you think?"

A wounded moose is a formidable enemy, and should never be disturbed unless in an open country and in broad daylight. He will then go but a short distance before he lies down never to rise again. But, if once started, he will either attack or travel till overtaken by the very pangs of death itself. Nor is his attack to be despised. Though he may not look it, he is really as quick as a cat. The hunter must choose at once whether he will rely on the rifle or on his legs; no middle





**REVOLVER RANGE OF THE ST. LOUIS-COLONIALS**

Note there are no speak-easys or other shelter to hide the shooter from the range officer's view. A ten here counts 10 points and is hard to get.

course will serve. If on the latter, he must stick to the friendly protection of the tree trunks. Should he decide to trust to his rifle, he can always depend on the loyal support of the native hunter, for there's a fellow-feeling among all true sportsmen—God bless them! There are no other people like them in the wide world. They know, love and understand each other; they suck away at their pipes with a jovial look in the corners of their eyes. And Jim is one of them and a good fellow, too, though his bow is a little long and the arrow flies a little too straight—a good hunter and a thoroughbred Indian. Many a mile have we tramped together through the great, silent Northern woods—an honest, obstinate, laughter-loving fellow, with his sturdy form; a shy, reticent man till he is quite sure of you, when he is talkative enough, with a sailor's love of a yarn, though at times, I fear, prone to exaggeration.

Is it any wonder that we sportsmen love those old times when our limbs were strong; love the sound, which, perchance, only comes to us now in dreams, of the "creak, creak," of the snow-shoes to the long, swinging, tireless stride in the crisp morning air? But here we awake and find ourselves not on a wholesome bed of brush, with the bright stars shining down upon us, but in one with white sheets. We groan and turn upon the snowy pillow, to fall asleep again, thinking of the moose browsing far away over the hills on the bedewed mounds of moss and clumps of ground-laurel.

But I am wandering, too, and must return to camp, for the night is cold. 'Till about 9 o'clock we sit by the campfire, "swapping" yarns and smoking; then we throw a few more logs on, and, rolling ourselves in our blankets, are soon again in the land of dreams.—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman.*

#### Old Schoolmates.

It is told us that two old schoolmates from Central High met in front of the Superior Arcade recently. It had been fifteen years since their last meeting, but the recognition was mutual. One was sleek, well fed, well shaven, well dressed. The other was rather thin, rather seedy.

"Well! Well!" exclaimed the prosperous one. "What are you doing now?"

"I am an actor."

"Indeed? Well, I'm a banker. And you are on the stage? Dear me! It's been ten years since I was in a theater!"

"You've got nothing on me. It's been longer than that since I was in a bank."

Then they parted, each thinking a bit less of the other than he had thought before the meeting.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

#### THE OLD GUARD QUALIFIES.

THE Old Guard Organization of New York is taking an active interest in indoor rifle practice this winter, and under the leadership of Ordnance Sergt. Fred Alder, Col. Thos. S. Keller, Assistant Ordnance Officer, and Capt. Geo. E. Conley, Ordnance Officer, a most active campaign has been inaugurated.

The qualification season began at the 71st Regiment Armory, which had been very kindly placed at the disposal of the organization by Colonel Bates, on Dec. 21, and will end some time in March.

The team competition for company teams which will consist of three or five men for the Lieut. W. Preston Cup, will be placed in the program planned for the balance of the year. The following course is used for qualification:

#### QUALIFICATIONS.

The U. S. Springfield rifle will be used as a single loader with reduced 30 Cal. ammunition. Thirty-eight caliber military revolver, military sights. Regulations for small-arms practice will be governed under N. R. A. rules.

Marksman Class Firing for Rifle: To qualify with the rifle as marksman, a score of not less than 50 per cent of the possible in 10 shots at 200 yards standing, and 10 shots prone at 500 yards, in two strings of five shots.

Sharpshooter Class Firing: Sixty per cent of the possible score at both ranges.

Expert Class Firing: Eighty per cent.

Two sighting shots allowed in all matches. Scores may consist of the best five-shot strings at all stages.

Marksman Class Firing for the Revolver: To qualify with the revolver as marksman, a score of not less than 35 per cent of the possible score in 10 shots at 25 yards and 10 shots at 50 yards.

Sharpshooter Class Firing: Fifty per cent of the possible score at both ranges.

Expert Class Firing: Seventy-five per cent.

GEORGE E. CONLEY,  
Captain and Ordnance Officer.

So far the experts are F. L. Preston, T. H. Keller, P. J. Rochetti, Geo. F. Pelham, and H. N. Kurtz. Sharpshooters, P. Leikens, A. A. Gerdes, George Gilman, and F. P. Court. Marksmen, W. Grant Cook and W. Preston.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF A PISTOL SHOT (NO. 2.)

BY DR. H. E. WILLIAM, *Red Bank, N. J.*

SOME marksmen acquire proficiency through unlimited practice, some shoot well with but little preparation, while others appear to take naturally to the sport, like a duck to the water, and from the very outset are able to put up excellent scores. To the last variety the subject of the sketch should be classified, for First Lieut. H. Norman Hoyt, of the Second Troop Cavalry, N. G. N. J., is a born shot, a natural marksman with all sorts and descriptions of firearms from a single barrel muzzle-loading scatter weapon to the latest product of the Springfield armory. A clay bird at any angle, a bevy of quail jumping from under his feet or the quickly vanishing form of a cottontail are only mild tests for his shotgun marksmanship; shooting on the winning team in the Tyro-Cavalry Team and company team matches against a big field at Sea Girt is practical proof of his ability with the Springfield arm, and his finishing in second place in the U. S. R. A.



outdoor championship in 1910 in Match C (Military Championship) and being placed in indoor championships the same year with the pistol in Match B demonstrates conclusively that his work with the one-arm gun was not accidental.

His shooting career began long before he was old enough to attend Sunday school, when he used to delight in peppering his neighbor's pet cat from the kitchen range with a bean shooter, which he soon discarded for an airgun, then from an airgun the real ignition of powder began with the coming of the .22-caliber rifle.

Norman Hoyt began to save all his loose change as soon as the summer season began and prepare himself financially to shoot up all of the clay pipes in the shooting gallery at the county fair, and the owner of the gallery never enjoyed life thoroughly until Norman's finances were exhausted. In other words, it was no "pipe" for the shooting gallery man. In the cartoon I have endeavored to represent Mr. Hoyt's idea of gripping the gun. Of course it is understood that the handles do not actually become dislodged and lost every time he scores a 10, but that is not the fault of the gentleman, whose right ear will burn when he reads this, for he is a man of exceptional strength, and when he steps up to the firing line and begins to shoot the handles of his gun squeak like an old Boston rocker.



There appears to exist a great diversity of opinion among expert one-arm marksmen regarding the amount of pressure or squeeze that should be exerted on the handle to shoot consistently, and being desirous myself of a little enlightenment in that respect, I inquired of Mr. Tom Anderton, some years ago, who was shooting on the Sea Girt range, and he replied in his characteristic way, "Squeeze her like —."

I likewise made inquiry of Dr. R. H. Sayre concerning the same matter, and after purchasing \$20 worth of re-entry tickets the Doctor explained to me his theory of gripping the handle. He stated that he held the gun just naturally and only put enough pressure on the handle to make the piece feel comfortable in the hand. Lieutenant Hoyt favors the squeeze of Mr. Anderton, which grip he calls La Grippe a la Anderton.

Personally I have tried both varieties of grip, and must confess that I never did a great deal of damage to the bull with either, or with any other kind, but the writer will feel fully recompensed for his effort in patching up this story if a discussion is started in the various clubs as to what really is *the* grip, and after the ideal squeeze is determined the natural sequence will follow—namely, better scores.

#### "THE PEACE ADVOCATE."

HERE is a rattling good story, by Edwin Balmer, entitled "The Peace Advocate," in the first February number of *Popular Magazine*. It concerns a Congressman who had acquired political fame by successfully opposing battleship appropriations for the Navy. By accident he happened to be aboard a warship when the nation suddenly became embroiled with a European power, and he was compelled to go through a resulting naval battle in which the ship he was on had to engage a far more powerful foe. The story illustrates what might well happen in the event of war did the Congressional enemies of battleship appropriations succeed.

#### AVIATION IN NATIONAL GUARD.

ASSEMBLYMAN CUVILLIER, chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs of the New York Assembly, is preparing to introduce a bill in the legislature to create an aviation corps in the National Guard of the State. It calls for a battalion of three flying squadrons, the first to consist of six aeroplanes, three biplanes and three monoplanes; the second to include two hydroaeroplanes, and the third one aeroplane. It is proposed to have a major in command, with the usual battalion staff; and a captain-pilot in command of each squadron, with a complement of lieutenant-pilots. Attached will be the necessary non-commissioned officers, privates and repair equipment.

#### REWARDS FOR SUGGESTIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE TILSON, of Connecticut, has introduced in the House a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to pay cash rewards for inventions and suggestions submitted by employes of the Postoffice Department for improvements or economies in the postal service.

It is apparent that this bill is the direct result of the success of the Ordnance Department of the Army in making payments of this sort. Last July the department secured the passage of a law to reward employes, submitting as argument statistics of great savings which had resulted from the unrewarded suggestions of employes. Under the new law many more valuable suggestions have been received. Now it is probable that the benefits of the plan will be extended to the Postoffice Department.

#### CAUSE OF MORTALITY AMONG WILD DUCKS.

INVESTIGATIONS of the causes for the enormous mortality among wild ducks in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City, Utah, which were instigated by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, have revealed the fact that sulphuric acid poisoning, and not a contagious disease, as was believed, was responsible for the death of two million water fowl in 1910 and nearly as many during the past season.

The Association solicited the aid of the Biological Survey at Washington, and through its offices, Dr. Buckley, of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was sent to the scene of the supposed epidemic. All those who have given the matter attention now concur in Dr. Buckley's conclusion that sulphuric acid discharged into the marshes by industrial plants has destroyed the birds. This discovery paves the way for legislation which should be immediately enacted to prevent this great waste of valuable animal life.

#### CAMP PERRY APPROPRIATION.

Against the pleadings of Chairman Hay, of the Committee on Military Affairs; of Representative Willis, of Representative Slayden and others, Representative Cox, of Jasper, Indiana, knocked out of the Army appropriation bill in the House last week the item of \$25,000 for the Camp Perry tournament. The item in the bill clearly was susceptible to a point of order under the rules, being new legislation, but it was thought that no member would protest against so meritorious a provision.

"Can the gentleman point out," asked Mr. Cox, "any benefit at all that this government would now or in the future receive if this item remains in the bill, except the mere matter of courtesy?"

Abundant reply was given to him, but to no effect.

There is small doubt that the Senate will restore the item and that it will be left in by the conferees when the bill goes to conference.

#### GENERAL YOUNG'S ANSWER.

IN answer to the minority report of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the National Guard pay bill, Maj. Gen. Edward C. Young, chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard Association, has issued a pamphlet setting forth the facts. The pamphlet is being widely circulated. In part it says:

National Guardsmen do not desire to be professional soldiers nor to give up their civil employment. They are willing and desirous of training themselves in time of peace so that they may effectively defend their government in time of war.

They have reached the limit of what they can afford to do voluntarily and still find themselves short of the required efficiency.

They had no other object or motive in view than to improve their efficiency when they proposed this legislation.

Their political influence will be measured by their good sense and discretion.

The success of their legislation will depend upon its merit.

Pension bills have been passed because the heart of the patriotic people of this country is with the old soldier who risked his life and ruined his health, and with the widows and orphans of those who died in battle or from the ravages of disease, in the defense of their country. That country is indeed to be pitied which in its prosperity can forget those who made its very existence possible.

The National Guard have promoted this bill because they believe it is wise legislation. They understand from practical experience the difficulties of developing an efficient military organization. They understand from a study of our military problems our deplorable condition. As patriotic citizens, interested in the welfare and safety of their country, realizing its military weakness, they consider it not only their right but their duty to place before members of Congress our defects and to urge upon them the remedies which they believe necessary to cure these defects.

To assume that a body of honorable citizens who have heretofore proven their patriotism and loyalty would engage in a scheme to force from the government unearned monies is a reflection upon their integrity. Such influence as they have had heretofore has been uniformly exerted for good purposes.

They have for many years given freely of their time and energy, not only without compensation, but at an actual expense to themselves, and now, when they ask for a small compensation in order that they may be of still greater service, to charge them with dishonorable motives is certainly an extreme injustice.

#### THE NEW YORK SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

AN added attraction to the innumerable phases and features of New York's Nineteenth Annual Sportsmen's Show, which will occupy Madison Square Garden, February 27 to March 5, is developing—it is a show of hunting dogs, pointers and setters. Other picturesque canine breeds aid hunters, but the various deer, fox, coon and rabbit hound breeds and retrievers may not put their noses into this exclusive show of bird dogs for crack wing shots to shoot over. It is proposed to bench the dogs in the Music Hall of the Garden. Some famous dogs may be entered for exhibition only. An interesting exhibit will be Zip, the star pointer of the kennels of Miss Annie Oakley, the world's most famous woman wing shot, who in the 1911 and 1912 Sportsmen's Show was as much of a public favorite as she has been for years with Buffalo Bill's and Young Buffalo's wild west shows.

Annie Oakley, with her husband, Frank E. Butler, is hunting quail around Leesburg, Fla. While Zip was pointing in a reedy spot near a stream he was bitten on the leg by a big specimen of the *Aegistron piscivorous* or "Cotton Mouth" water moccasin. A runaway drive of nine miles to a physician in a buckboard by Annie Oakley, carrying her wounded pet in her arms, saved Zip's life. Zip is stiff and very sad, but always ready to scent quail again, and will probably set the role of a brown-eyed beauty in the Sportsmen's Show exhibition's own bench show.



# 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 VOICE OF WISDOM.

When the Army appropriation bill was under discussion in the House a few days ago, Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, took occasion to rail at the maintenance of our Army. He said:

"But for the ownership of the Philippine Islands there is practically no excuse at this hour why this government should maintain a large standing Army. \* \* \* In this republic, separated by high seas, separated by those natural and impassable barriers that make us immune against encroachment of foreign lands, there is absolutely no excuse for 100,000 soldiers in this Republic to be supported by the taxes of the people."

He professed to see the republic in grave danger because the Army had grown from 25,000 forty years ago to nearly 100,000 today. His speech was much the same as uttered by his predecessors and prototypes in Congress for generations—speeches that have cost the nation infinitely in lives and treasure in all our wars, for they have been responsible for our lack of military preparedness whenever war has come upon us.

It remained for "Uncle Joe" Cannon, former Speaker, who retires permanently from Congress on March 4, to make reply. Mr. Cannon is a veteran of the public service. He knows the weaknesses and the strength of this government as few men know them. Out of his experience and knowledge he made some remarks that are worth careful attention. Said he:

"Mr. Chairman, if we had had at the time of the War with Spain 100,000 well-trained men in the Regular Army, it would not have been necessary for us to have called upon the citizen soldiery, which volunteered in great numbers, for that contest. It takes a volunteer citizen soldier on the average at least six months to become well trained for efficient service. In the meantime disease and death incapacitate and destroy greater numbers than six months of active service in actual warfare after they are trained. If there had been 100,000 young men in the United States ready for active service, already organized, subject to call, the loss of life and expense would have been very small in comparison with the actual expense and loss, saying nothing of the expense to result in the coming fifty years.

"Mr. Chairman, we have our responsibility down on the borderland on the south, with Mexico and the South American Republics. God knows we do not want them to enlarge our boundary in that direction. My friend from Texas (Mr. Dies) does not want Mexico. Nay, nay, but, gentlemen, we have got to abandon the Monroe doctrine; we have got to play a happy-go-lucky game and take all things for granted or we have got to realize the obligation that the present and future brings to us."

## TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

Because a member of the Canadian Dominion Parliament said some remarkably silly things the other day about the American Navy a great many newspapers are waxing wroth. They are explaining elaborately that the American Navy is not composed in the greater part of aliens; that its enlisted personnel is not a set of blackguards, and that it is not rotten to the core as intimated by the Canadian statesman.

Such explanations constitute what the late Mr. Cleveland described as a work of supererogation. It is gratifying, however, to find the newspapers patriotically hurrying to the defense of the Navy against such foreign attack, absurd as that attack may be.

It is doubtful that any intelligent Canadian seriously believes that our Navy is at such a low standard as the mouthy member indicated. The cruise of the Atlantic fleet around the world several years ago made our sea-fighting force known to the nations and disabused the minds of our foreign neighbors of the odd notions that had been held abroad regarding the service since the days of the Civil War.

The personnel of no Navy in the world stands higher than that of the American Navy. The fact is recognized among informed persons and students of naval affairs everywhere. No foreign critics are quicker to acknowledge this than the British service journals and the officers of the British Navy.

The Canadian member who reiterated old tales of the American Navy that were widely circulated some thirty years ago, but have never had the slightest foundation in fact since Secretary Whitney started the construction of the new Navy, merely demonstrated his own ignorance. He is not to be taken seriously. No more seriously than some of our own backwoods legislators when they attempt in Congress to "talk for Buncombe" on foreign affairs.

## NAVAL MILITIA GROWING.

A new era of growth, development and increase in efficiency seems at hand for the Naval Militia. This was made evident at the recent annual meeting of the National Naval Militia Association in Washington.

Distinct impetus was given to the new movement in the service when, last year, at the grand review of the fleet in New York harbor, the Navy Department enlisted for a short period the Naval Militias of many States and gave them practical experience aboard ship with the officers and men of the regular Navy in that mobilization. The innovation did much to popularize the service.

Now comes the information, communicated at the annual meeting, that plans are being considered to absorb practically the entire Naval Militia into the Navy on the fleet which will make the first trip through the Panama Canal. Naturally the announcement is joyfully received by the Naval Militiamen, although the proposed duty will take them away from their homes and business for several months.

Plans such as these indicate a desire on the part of the Department to build up the Militia and to aid it in every way possible. In the last year many evidences accumulated demonstrating the Department's purpose, and, what is more, demonstrating that the Department was moving on practical and wise lines. The activities of Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., no doubt have had much to do with this. Captain Marsh has devoted many months of hard work to the Naval Militia. The results are now showing in the improvement and new enthusiasm that is manifest wherever there is an organization of the service.

## CHINA'S NEW ARMY.

Having been entrusted with the task of directing the career of a freshly born government, that astute old warrior, Yuan-Shi-Kai, is laying plans for the creation of a first-class modern Army in China. Yuan-Shi-Kai knows what an Army should be; he knows what the old Army of China was not. Now that China has put tradition and superstition in the discard, he sees a chance to give the country the sort of a military defense it needs.



As a beginning he is having the guard division of the Army trained as a model organization and tactical school. About this nucleus he will build the completed structure. Inasmuch as the wise gentlemen who framed the new republic made provision for compulsory military service, on conscription, between the ages of 25 and 45, he should have no difficulty in getting the needful material.

There is to be an active and a reserve Army in the organization, behind which will stand the provincial militia. Enlistment is to be for ten years—five with the colors and five in the reserve. In time of war the reserve will be mobilized to fill gaps in the regular Army. In time of peace its officers and non-commissioned officers will train the provincial militia.

The general scheme also provides for the establishment of aviation and medical schools. Maj. Brissaud-Besmaillot, of the French Army, has been appointed by Yuan-Shi-Kai as his military adviser, which is an indication that French ideas will predominate in the creation of the new Army.

Those who know the Chinese best say that in the back of every intelligent Chinaman's head is the hope that some day his country will come to grips with Japan and have a chance to avenge the crushing defeat of 1895. Possibly Yuan-Shi-Kai has such a notion in his well-equipped brain. Anyhow, it will be interesting to observe how his plan of creating a modern Army works out. He, at least, has as good a chance as Japan had when she began some thirty years ago to modernize her fighting force.

**THE OVERLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

Here is the latest addition to the ranks of the National Rifle Association, the Overland Rifle Association of Toledo, Ohio, whose very inauguration is a most hopeful sign which should put new heart into those who believe that the country will go to the demnition bow-wows for lack of interest in rifle shooting.

The new club was organized last November with forty-one charter members, and its present membership roll numbers fifty-four. Within the first four weeks of its existence the club held three well-attended shoots, two over the 600-yard Toledo rifle range and one at Camp Perry.

The Overland Rifle Association is composed wholly of employes of the large automobile plants of the Willys-Overland Company, at Toledo. The president of the company, Mr. John North Willys, of whom it is said that he is closer to the hearts of his seven thousand employes than any other employer of labor in the United States, has built a splendid indoor rifle range for the use of the O. R. A. The range has just been finished. It has concrete floor and ceiling, side walls of stone, electric lights, trolleys, telescopes, platforms for prone shooting, a spacious meeting room, telephone, lavatory, etc.

The action of Mr. John N. Willys in putting the stamp of his company's official approval on a movement of this character sets a precedent that deserves to be given the widest publicity. In every large corporation in this country there are men who would shoot if given an opportunity. While it is true that Toledo is somewhat more fortunate than most cities in having a range of its own, it also is a fact that the sport of rifle shooting would be advanced in a wonderful degree by the building of indoor rifle ranges, which go far toward furthering a

wholesome diversion and a practice for its members of which the country stands in dire need.

Mr. Willys deserves the thanks of the National Rifle Association for being the first big employer to put his approval on so worthy a cause.

The vice-president of the great automobile concern, Mr. G. W. Bennett, is not alone a member of the club, but takes active part in its indoor and outdoor shoots, setting a good example to the novice by his skill in handling the rifle. The equipment of the indoor range consists of .22-caliber rifles, while for outdoor shooting the new Springfield .30 caliber is used exclusively.

**TROOP E, FIRST CAVALRY, N. G., N. Y. WINS.**

The intertroop revolver match between those troops of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry quartered in New York City, took place on January 11th, and resulted in a victory for Troop E. The distance was thirty yards, 15 shots deliberate fire, 3 strings rapid fire, 10 seconds per string, teams of five men each. The following scores were made:

TROOP E.			
Name.	Deliberate fire.	Rapid fire.	Total.
Lieut. Putnam-----	114	101	215
Private Brown-----	105	53	158
First Sergt. Powers-----	116	63	179
Corp. Mitchell-----	105	71	176
Sergt. Bartholomew-----	121	88	209
	561	376	937
TROOP F.			
Corp. Bolling-----	101	53	154
Private Carpenter-----	93	61	159
Private Rainsford-----	113	61	174
Corp. Mills-----	107	60	167
Private Dick-----	110	94	204
	529	329	858
TROOP A.-----	499	292	791
TROOP G.-----	432	251	674
TROOP C.-----	432	227	659

**THE FIREARMS SCHEDULE.**

Among the tariff changes was a reduction of the tariff on firearms from 45 per cent. to 25 per cent. and 15 per cent., according to grade. Had this reduction been enacted, it would have been a hard blow to one of our important industries.

In response to inquiry, the Savage Arms Company of Utica makes the following statement as to the tariff proposition:

"We observe with much regret a proposed reduction in the tariff on firearms from its present standing to a 35 per cent. ad valorem basis.

"Take, for instance, the automatic pistol, a reduction of this sort by Congress would place an arm of this sort on exactly the same basis as existed before the enactment of the present tariff law. Under date of December 3, 1908, we respectfully requested a tariff on automatic pistols be amended to provide revolvers, pistol magazines and automatic pistols and parts thereof be subject to a duty of 75 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

"In the manufacture of firearms fully 80 per cent. of the cost of construction is labor, the amount of material consumed in each individual arm representing but a minimum of its finished cost. The cheap labor in European countries enables foreign manufacturers to produce goods at a much lower price than can be done in America, as the work of the American manufacturer is done in the factory, while the European manufacturer has this work done by families, and the factory is largely



MEMBERS OF THE OVERLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION



an assembling plant. The work on our arms is done by skilled mechanics, who are paid from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day, while the foreign manufacturer pays from 40 to 80 cents per day for the same class of work.

"If the American manufacturer is to be permitted to remain in business and American labor given employment in this art, the tariff should remain as exists at present and not be reduced.

"In further argument covering the situation, viz: The manufacture of firearms should be given every possible help and encouragement by the Federal Government, for the reason that in times of serious warfare it would prove of inestimable service to the country at large.

"Consequently, it would seem to be the duty of Congress to preserve and protect the interest of the firearm manufacturers to the fullest extent."—*Sporting Goods Gazette*.

### A VALUABLE WORK.

Capt. C. F. Martin, Third U. S. Cavalry, instructor at the Army Service Schools, has recently translated from the French "A Critical Study of German Tactics and of the New German Regulations" which it is expected will be of large value to students of tactics. Major Pardeu, of the French Army, is the author. An indication of the estimate put upon the publication is that not long after its original appearance it was translated into German and Russian.

Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 14th U. S. Infantry, has well described the work in saying:

"This book applies a concentrated criticism of the regulations of the two leading armies (German and French) and in so doing gives to our officers a chance to profitably study and criticize our own regulations, advancing to a high plane of criticism at a bound. To infantry officers the remarks concerning the 'invulnerability of fronts' and the discussion of artillery should be especially interesting. The book should assist officers who wish to take active part in the discussions now arising from the infantry regulations and the Provisional Regiment."

Published by the United States Cavalry Association, 1912. Price, \$1.25, and for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN.

### THAT SCORE OF 1161

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

Your favor of the 7th inst. was forwarded to me by Capt. George H. Smith, and in reply I would state that the 50-shot match shot by Rangemaster Harry A. Dill, December 14, with a score of 1,161, was shot *offhand*, with no artificial rest, even the sling was not used. Mr. Dill shoots left-handed, resting the fore end of the gun on the fingers of his right hand. It has been called to my attention that some of the scores published did not add up correctly to give the totals as shown.

This is probably my error, as I copied them hurriedly, but the totals are correct, and any apparent discrepancy is due to my having put down the individual shots wrongly. I would state that Mr. Dill's Krag is an exceedingly accurate shooting gun and in the three preceding years has won a number of first prizes in military matches, with scores ranging from 47 to 49 out of 50. He never uses service ammunition, only the cast bullet, weighs every powder charge and takes the best possible care of his gun.

The weather conditions were very good when this match was shot, with a mild sunlight and a 3 o'clock wind of from six to eight miles an hour and very steady. Trusting that these details may be of interest, and thanking you for your courtesy, I am, very truly yours,

E. H. WILLIAMSON, JR., Treasurer.

### Dentistry for Naval Men.

"In some things the United States Navy is ahead of our own, certainly in caring for the health and comfort of the lower deck. It has just been enacted by Congress that a duly qualified dental surgeon, with the necessary assistance, shall be appointed to provide dental service to every 1,000 seamen and marines. He will begin as a lieutenant in rank and have the same rights and privileges as officers in the Naval Medical Corps. Is it not time that the question was settled as satisfactorily in our own fleet?"—*The Broad Arrow, England*.

### A Fine Competition.

A competition will be held in the St. Paul Armory on Wednesday, April 23, 1913, at 8 p. m., to determine, in order of merit, the four privates of infantry, Minnesota National Guard, best trained in the School of the Soldier. The commanding officer of each company of infantry, including machine gun company, will select from the privates of his company the most suitable man and report the name of the private thus chosen to the Adjutant General.

### Dedication of Wakefield's New Armory.

One of the most notable events in the military history of Wakefield was the dedication, on January 16, of the new State armory, recently completed at a cost of \$55,000. It will be the new home of the Richardson Light Guard (Company A, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.).

Governor Foss, Adjutant General Gardner W. Pearson, the members of Governor Foss' staff, Col. Joshua D. Upton, chief of ordnance, M. V. M.; Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, Gen. William B. Emery and Gen. James G. White, of the State Armory Commission, with the secretary of the commission, George H. Cox; Col. George H. Priest, of the Sixth Regiment; Col. Frank F. Cutting, of the Fifth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Ropes, of the Second Corps Cadets; Maj. Charles F. Sargent, commanding battalion of Field Artillery; Maj. Charles S. Schmidt, commanding squadron of cavalry; all the officers of the Sixth Regiment and the captains and lieutenants of the military companies of Woburn, Salem, Medford, Malden, Stoneham, Lynn and other cities and towns were guests of the town and company.

The reception to Governor Foss and staff at 6:30 was followed by a banquet at which over 500 invited guests, company and line members and ladies were seated. Col. Edward J. Gihon, who commanded the company in the Spanish-American war and a past national commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, was toastmaster.

After Governor Foss had turned over the keys to Capt. John H. McMahon he replied to the toast "The Commonwealth." The other responses were: "The Volunteer Militia," by Adjutant General Pearson; "Our Town," by Chairman George E. Walker, of the Selectmen; "Our Civil War Veterans," by Col. J. Payson Bradley, past department commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R.; "The Richardson Family," by Dr. Solon O. Richardson, son of the founder of the company and president of the Fine Members' Association; "Our Spanish War Veterans," by the Rev. William T. Dusseault, chaplain-in-chief of the U. S. W. V., and "Our Fine Members," by William P. Shepard. The prizes won by the company members in the annual rifle competition last fall were then awarded.

Capt. John H. McMahon, First Lieut. Edward J. Connelly and Second Lieut. Fred H. Rogers are the leading officers of the company, and they headed the reception committee.

The new armory replaces the old wooden building which served from the early 90s until July 6, 1911, when it was partly destroyed in the great fire in Wakefield square.

### British N. R. A. News.

The council have decided that part of the \$1,000 contributed by the Dominion of Canada towards the prize fund of the Bisley meeting shall be devoted partly to the purchase of a challenge trophy and partly as additional money prizes to be given in connection with the Queen Mary Prize. The Bisley meeting in 1913 will be held from July 14 to 26. The council desire to record their thanks to the captains of the Olympic shooting teams (Maj. P. W. Richardson, service rifle teams; Mr. W. Milne, small-bore rifle teams; Col. J. Heap, pistol teams) for the arrangements they so kindly made for the various teams taking part in the competitions at Stockholm. Monthly competitions for rifle clubs during the winter months will be held under similar conditions to those of last year.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY.

The following special report is of new work undertaken, or modifications in supplies for the service, and of experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of November and December, 1912:

#### Ordnance Board.

Test of type 14-inch gun and carriage, model of 1907.—The test of the type 14-inch gun and carriage, model of 1907, has been completed. The tests included firing at 5 degrees depression, excessive pressure rounds at 15 degrees elevation and a rapidity test. In the rapidity test the entire six rounds were fired in 3 minutes and 44 seconds under service conditions; the third, fourth and fifth rounds being fired in 1 minute and 34 seconds.

The Board considers both gun and carriage satisfactory.

Test of 3-inch telescope, model of 1912.—The optical qualities of this instrument were found to be superior to those of the 3-inch telescopic sight, and the 3-inch telescope, model of 1904, and it is much better protected against injury by moisture and dust than any of the service models. The rubber-hooded eyepiece constitutes a decided improvement.

#### Frankford Arsenal.

Luting.—Tests of a thin brass closing diaphragm soldered to the inside of cartridge cases have shown that it is more satisfactory than the usual luting for sealing purposes to protect the powder charge. It has therefore been adopted for all fixed ammunition.

Sights.—The manufacture of one hundred sights, model of 1912, for 2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun carriage, has been undertaken.

Battery commanders' telescopes.—The modification of all battery commanders' telescopes, model of 1905, in store and in service to make these instruments more nearly dust and moisture proof has been undertaken.

#### Rock Island Arsenal.

German sled target.—Four sled targets similar to the German design have been manufactured and will be issued for experimental purposes.

Portable forge.—The soft rawhide bellows of the forge have been replaced by bag leather which is more durable, as the rawhide dries out and cracks.

New riding saddle.—The work of designing a suitable mule riding saddle has been undertaken.

Aluminum canteens.—Ten welded aluminum canteens have been manufactured for test in the field.

Carrying case for battery commanders' telescope.—In order to reduce the weight an experimental case made of one thickness of leather and with a metal reinforce perforated has been manufactured. This change reduces the weight of the case from eleven and one-half pounds to seven and one-half pounds.

Dispatch case.—A case has been manufactured with a flap on the top made of one piece of leather in order to keep out water. The pencil pockets are on the inside, with a slit through the case so that the pencils can be inserted from the outside.

#### Watertown Arsenal.

Forty sets of parts for modification of 15-pounder barbette carriages, model of 1898 to model of 1898 M.L., manufactured.

One set of parts for automatic clutch arrangement 10-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1894 M.L., in order to obviate possibility of an accident occurring from retracting crank striking man operating retracting controller, manufactured.



# 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.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

February 6-9.—Indoor Rifle Championship Tournament of the Pacific Coast at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif., under the auspices of the Shell Mound Rifle and Pistol Club.

March 15-22.—The Seventeenth Annual 100 Shot Championship Match under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City.

## GOSSIP

By "AL BLANCO."

The surprise of the present series is the consistently spectacular work of the Denver outfit. With painful regularity we receive the weekly postal card from Poindexter which tells the story. One of the last read as follows:

"Looks like our scores will win Nos. 13 and 14—1,147 and 1,136, respectively. Poindexter's total for both matches will probably be 470. Believe 470 the high individual for the matches. We have just equipped our range with a new lighting scheme. Recovered from the exigencies commonly accompanying the holiday season and really feel fit for a fling at anything."

Now, what do you know about that? He believes 1,147 and 1,136 would win both matches! He's either an optimist or a pessimist, we can't tell which, but, at any rate, we feel justified in believing that they win both matches.

The other club which is doing such consistent work is Spokane.

From where we sit it looks as if Manhattan will finish the season without a single defeat. In Match 14 Spokane lost to Manhattan by 4 points. Manhattan has a clean string of victories, and has only three matches which it need fear. These are Springfield, Boston and Golden Gate. Spokane has still to meet Golden Gate, Boston and Providence.

We mention only those clubs which we consider have a chance to beat Spokane. There seems to be a slight possibility of the Manhattans, Spokane and Golden Gate tying for first place. These three clubs have the best chance to finish at the head of the league.

In summing up, it looks like a pretty even proposition; anyone of these may romp home a winner.

It will be a big surprise to a great many clubs to read that Baltimore reached the high total of 1,082 in Match 15. It was just simply a proposition of everybody shooting well the same night. The club should, however, shoot around 1,050, taking into consideration its experience. Next year we believe Baltimore will come close to 1,100. They deserve it, anyway.

The first annual banquet of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club to its members took place recently in New Haven, and from point of numbers, eatables and general enjoyment it would be hard to find any other gathering that was more of a success. There were 187 members present to enjoy the excellent menu. An orchestra furnished music of a high order, and a young lady with a good voice sang several solos, which were much enjoyed by those present.

The committee which arranged the banquet was as follows: D. McCue, chairman; H. Brown, B. McHugh, D. Lorenzen, J. Johnson, M. Doolittle, C. Sheppard.

The officers of the club are: President, William Hausman; first vice-president, Fred Marvin; second vice-president, William Banning; treasurer, Thomas Maguire; secretary, James V. Flynn.

Captain Laudensack, Jim Langdon and Kettler were among those seen at the festive board.

An indoor rifle championship tournament along the lines of the annual Zettler shoots in New York City is scheduled to be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal., on February 6, 7, 8 and 9, under the auspices of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club. The program is as follows:

100-Shot Championship Contest.—Entrance fee, \$2.50. Each contestant to fire 100 shots on 20 targets of 5 shots each, regular 25 one-quarter-inch ring target to be used. Re-entry allowed only in case the competitor wishes to scratch his score before completed. No re-entry will be allowed after the competitor has completed his score of 100 shots. To be completed the same day the score is begun. Ties will be decided by the value of the next best score or scores of 10 shots. A prize of the value of the entrance fee will be assured to all who complete their 100 shots in this match. In addition to the regular prize, the winner of the 100-shot Championship Contest will receive a handsome gold medal valued at \$25.

Continuous Match; Open to All.—Targets of 3 shots, 25c. Re-entry unlimited. The best 3 targets to count for the first five prizes, the best 2 targets for the next five prizes, and the 1 target for the rest. The 25 one-eighth-inch ring target to be used. Ties divide. Prizes: \$20, \$15, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$8, \$7, \$7, \$6, \$6, 5.

Bull's-eye Target Match.—Re-entry unlimited. Bull's-eye of 3 shots, 25c. Best shot by measurement to count. Ties divide. Seventy-five per cent of all entrance fee will be divided between 25 per cent of the competitors. Premiums: Most bull's-eyes, \$5; second most bull's-eyes, \$2.50.

The committee consists of C. W. Seely, G. Armstrong, Frank P. Poulter, L. S. Hawxhurst and William A. Siebe.

## MYLES STANDISH MITES.

DEAR EDITOR:

We haint sent yer no news this year, becuz we haint had eny good news yet. But we're goin ter soon. Most of our old stand bys hev hed indisposishun but now are beginning to krawl out of their shells and plaster a leetle lead. Our enthusiastec younguns hev been wurking hard to uphold the reputation of the club, and altho the skores hev not ben very high, we wurked gosh durned hard tur em. I seen by yer paper that one of them Boston klubs hed a chicken shoot. Weel, they gut nothin on us. We hed two of the blamed things and they was hummers. Im goin ter write yer about it soon, and send sum good news. Maybe we haint gut the high skores but we hev gut the speerit. Just yer watch our skores grow. Fore the end of the season weel make sum of the tailenders in the U. S. R. A. League look sick. Gud luck en a Happy New Yeer to yer.

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB.

Per Shooting Master who does not dare to sign his name to this.

## MYLES STANDISH MITES.

DEAR EDITOR:

I told you we were due for something. We have at last hit the 1000 pace in the U. S. R. A. League. Last night we dumped in a 1027 and 1056. Do not know what Dallas and Shell Mound did, but trust they had an off night. Not wishing them any bad luck, but we need to win a match or two to escape oblivion. We now have Lieut. Frazer, of Fort Williams, back with us, and Capt. Jack Stevens is beating himself every night now. Take their good work together with the constant improvement of our kindergarden, viz: Winslow, Stoughton Thompson, and one or two whose names have not yet appeared in print, and

we hope yet to put in a few good scores. Nesmith is due for a good night before long, but has been playing in hard luck. Foster and Hayden have been unable to shoot lately, but trust they will drop in some night with a crash, as they do once in a while. We are at it in real earnest now, and hope to send you a few jottings for your paper as we used to do in the olden days. We have not been dead, only sleeping, and are now just waking up.

Sincerely yours,

ELTON H. THOMPSON,  
Shooting Master Myles Standish Rifle Club.

The Spokanes will be somewhat crippled from now on, having lost one of our best shots, Mr. Fred V. Berger. Mr. Berger has been transferred from Spokane to Seattle by the company he represents and will make his headquarters there. Sorry to see you go, Fred, but business before pleasure.

L. B. Rush shot the .38 special 8-inch Pope barrel, hand-loaded ammunition, in both matches. Wilburn, Fromm, Coats, Corey and Stansbury all shot the .22 pistol, 10-inch Wilburn barrel, 22 long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges. In Matches 13 and 14 the Spokanes will take a Manhattan, with the Portland "Webfooters" for a chaser, if they don't turn out to be our "Jonah," a Tom and Jerry, for instance.

## SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

Well, what is going to happen? Shell Mound made 1,107 in Match No. 14 against Louisville. Then we made 1,093 against Citizens. This is the finest ever, because everybody had a cold. We had some real snow surrounding us on the tops of the Berkeley Hills, which is usually the right kind of climate to make 1,100.

Capt. C. W. Seely was the first man to make his appearance, and from his talk (which was only above a whisper) he had this to say: "Bill, I am on the bum tonight; too much parcel post. Uncle Sam just kept me on the walk all day until I was all walked out." I told him that parcel post had nothing to do with making big scores, and I insisted on him making a good score; that we must try to forget all our troubles when we get into the shooting booth. He took my advice, however, I am sorry to say, for maybe he might of done better; but in his first match he made 215 and in his second he made his best score ever shot indoors, 220.

Henry Harris saved the day, as he rolled up good scores when he made 229 in Match No. 13 and 227 in Match No. 14. He is certainly a very good lift to our team. If R. J. Hough and David Bulmore come to our rescue, then look out, somebody will probably be beaten.

R. S. Wixson and W. A. Siebe divided honors, both having won second place on a team. Wixson was second on No. 13 and Siebe was second on No. 14. A rather loud noise was heard on the outside of the range. It was not those Southern Pacific trains that help us make those bad scores, but it was Mr. W. H. Christie kicking himself all over like a Government mule. We asked him to stop, but he insisted that he take the blame for not having helped the team make 1,100 in Match No. 13. We accepted his apology in the old custom of goodfellowship. He promises to do better, however, and we believe he will.

## SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

Fer the luv o' Phebe Snow, will someone kindly get low down on their knees and pray (like most of us do) that something will convince Spokane that they are about due to lose



two or three matches in order to make things look interested? Now, I suppose you think that I'm a hog. Well, not exactly. I may sound like one from a distance, but gather around (Spokane) and see what difference can be done to induce them to lose just to see the difference.

We Springfield shooters do not want to see a good team get pulled down, and wish Spokane all the success in the world. The above "hot air"—well, that's all it is. The writer has failed to see a knock from the Spokane artist, and will endeavor to show something in this issue for his benefit, also his team's benefit. The writer has been so busy of late reading up a mystery that there hasn't been much said in "Springfield" column. That mystery is something unusual, as you may see by sketch.

Along with next week's scores will be a cartoon of the so-much-spoken-of Ralph Gaylord. For you must remember in last week's issue of the ARMS AND THE MAN how "Ralph" was misjudged by a visitor. Well, through a little careful persuasion on the part of a few interested ones, this gentleman was induced to pose for a sketch.

Now that you have generously read this little item, kindly note with care the scores that our boys made last evening—1,121 isn't so much to shout about, but are there many "flies" on that 1,136?

TERRAPIN TINKLINGS.

There were doings over here last week, believe me. The week previous Dr. Mullikin established a record total of 222 (purely local, brothers), but, nevertheless, he stuck out his chest and put it on the blackboard in large white figures, daring anybody to beat it. It did look rather sizeable among this outfit of amateurs, but when the clans met again Major Fort grabbed off his pet corner target and quietly but firmly punched out 223. That pushed R. J. off the high rung and looked as though it would stand for a while, but about the time it was duly recorded and congratulations had been handed out, Dr. E. A. Smith blew in and began to tell how many babies he had ushered into the world in the last twenty-four hours without the recuperating effects of sleep and eats. This is such a well-known story for him that he was politely requested to get busy delivering bull's-eyes instead of babies. He did as requested to the tune of 226. So much for being a professional obstetrician.

Renehan and R. J. seesawed back and forth and wound up with 214 and 213, respectively, while "Jeff" Harker cleaned up a 206, his last string just squeezing out 39 following a 45. Too bad, but with a grand total of 1,082, Shell Mound will have to travel a good gait to catch us. As for the total put up for—or, rather, against Pittsburgh—the least said the better.

OSBORN OFFERINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Osborn is still plugging along, but we do not seem to get very far up the ladder, due to the fact that we cannot shoot well enough—or, possibly, it is because the other fellows shoot too well. One of our standbys has dropped out, and we have a recruit, Dr. Borgmier, to take his place, and we hope the Doctor's scores will soon equal Van's. Several others have been in and tried out the pistol, with promise of good results, but an inquiry into the price of a gun wherewith to do business has sent them out into the cold world with a shiver. And so the same old bunch are hard at it, and enjoying the sport thoroughly.

At the annual meeting recently Dr. Borgmier was elected secretary, much to the satisfaction of the writer, as the latter now has a young High School Rifle Club on his hands—and, believe me, they are some bunch to shoot. If the grown-ups went at it as hard as these boys, the scores would be vastly different. At the same time I think this is the place to look for new blood in the pistol and rifle club, and the results more than repay one for the labor expended on them.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NIBS.

We used up six perfectly good fuses Saturday night in trying to get the juice to run through the wires which make up our lighting system in the same old dark and dingy basement. We finally discovered the short

circuit and turned on the switch, with the system working at last. It took fully two hours to get the thing straightened out, and then our nerves were in such a state that we did not care whether we shot or not.

It was a sort of infectious feeling, because it ran riot among the other members, to the extent that finally everybody had a grouch. We had dark forebodings of dropping below our standard, and, while our expectations were not fully realized, we did not, however, make a miserable failure of it. We scored 1,083 against Citizens and 1,077 against the Blue Grass outfit.

Ferree was the headliner, as usual, getting 225 in Match 15, but in 16, where the slump came, Atkinson crawled in for first place with 219.

There does not seem to be that combination of co-ordination which is so essential in the making of good scores, and which was present so much during the 1911-1912 season. However, everybody promised to do better next week, and we hope we will realize it fully.

U. S. R. A. PISTOL LEAGUE

STANDING FOURTEENTH MATCH.

	Won.	Lost.
Manhattan	13	0
Golden Gate	13	0
Spokane	12	1
Boston	11	2
Springfield	11	2
Denver	10	2
Portland	10	3
Pittsburgh	9	4
National Capital	8	5
Philadelphia	8	5
St. Louis-Colonials	8	6
Youngstown	8	6
Louisville	8	6
Columbus	6	7
Providence	5	9
Warren	5	9
Baltimore	4	9
Shell Mound	3	10
Tacoma	3	11
Cincinnati	3	11
Dallas	2	11
Myles Standish	2	11
Osborn	2	12
Belleville	2	12
Citizens'	0	14

UNOFFICIAL—THIRTEENTH MATCH.

Louisville	1026	vs.	Dallas	1020
Warren	837		Baltimore	1020
Citizens	837		Shell Mound	1093
Belleville	938		Myles Standish	996
Youngstown	1096		Pittsburgh	1104
Cincinnati	997		Columbus	1078
Osborn	953		National Capital	1060
Tacoma	998		Olympic (S. F.)	1112
Providence	1053		Denver	1145
St. Louis-Colonial	1065		Boston	1084
Spokane	1110		Portland	1092
Philadelphia	1106		Springfield	1125

UNOFFICIAL—FOURTEENTH MATCH.

Dallas	1022	vs.	Baltimore	1032
Louisville	1022		Shell Mound	1107
Warren	897		Myles Standish	986
Citizens	897		Pittsburgh	1110
Belleville	972		Columbus	1039
Youngstown	1057		National Capital	1085
Cincinnati	997		Olympic (S. F.)	1117
Osborn	1010		Denver	1136
Tacoma	1043		Boston	1116
Providence	1084		Portland	1100
St. Louis-Colonial	1105		Springfield	1113
Spokane	1121		Manhattan	1125

BOSTON.

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Taylor	225	Jewett	229
Marshall	222	Taylor	229
Jewett	221	Fennell	224
Fennell	219	Marshall	214
Gerrish	204	Gerrish	212
Total	1,091	Total	1,108

YOUNGSTOWN.

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Clarke	224	Clarke	220
J. J. Kane	216	Brown	210
M. F. Kane	204	Seaborn	208
Brown	203	Rose	201
Seaborn	197	M. F. Kane	192
Total	1,044	Total	1,031

MYLES STANDISH.

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Stevens	227	Stevens	227
Frazer	210	Winslow	213
Nesmith	199	Frazer	212
Stoughton	196	Nesmith	207
Winslow	195	Stoughton	197
Total	1,027	Total	1,056

DENVER.

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Burgeson	228	Burgeson	235
McCutchen	227	Poindexter	234
Dreher	227	Dreher	226
Poindexter	225	McCutchen	222
Tuttle	215	Macbeth	219
Total	1,122	Total	1,136

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Ferree	225	Atkinson	219
Macdonall	220	Ferree	217
Upham	214	Kahrs	215
Atkinson	214	Macdonall	213
Bunn	209	Bunn	212
Total	1,082	Total	1,076

SPRINGFIELD.

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Calkins	228	Dolfen	234
Dolfen	226	Calkins	231
Wakefield	225	Castaldini	228
Castaldini	224	Axtell	222
Axtell	218	Wakefield	221
Total	1,121	Total	1,136

SPOKANE.

Ray Stansbury	47	48	46	47	49	237
J. E. Wilburn	48	46	42	47	50	233
Frank Fromm	46	44	45	45	46	226
R. L. Corey	45	44	45	46	41	221
L. B. Rush	44	46	37	46	45	220
Total						1,137

LOUISVILLE.

Chambers	226	Chambers	216
Mattmiller	208	Godecker	208
Keller	204	Mattmiller	207
Lindenberger	201	Smith	207
Smith	200	Keller	206
Total	1,039	Total	1,044

OLYMPIC (S. F.)

Match 15.		Match 16.	
Mills	226	Prentys	230
Linder	225	Armstrong	223
Prentys	224	Mills	220
Armstrong	223	Randall	215
Gorman	213	Linder	215
Total	1,111	Total	1,103

TACOMA.

Match 13.		Match 14.	
Scotfield	206	Perrow	218
Scott	205	Scotfield	213
Leidy	202	Leidy	206
Perrow	199	Vanderkinter	203
Vanderkinter	186	Scott	203
Total	998	Total	1,043

SHELL MOUND.

Match 13.		Match 14.	
Harris	229	Harris	227
Wixson	226	Siebe	225



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PRISM BINOCULARS**

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

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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 and Uruguay.

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

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

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.**

Siebe .....	221	Seely .....	220
Seely .....	215	Wixson .....	218
Christie .....	202	Kraul .....	217
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,107</b>

**PORTLAND.**

<i>Match 15.</i>		<i>Match 16.</i>	
Abraham .....	223	Craddock .....	231
Hubbard .....	222	Hubbard .....	226
Craddock .....	220	Abraham .....	219
Moore .....	216	Clifford .....	215
Clifford .....	214	Moore .....	210
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,101</b>

**PROVIDENCE.**

<i>Match 15.</i>		<i>Match 16.</i>	
Miller .....	224	Manchester .....	222
Colwell .....	217	Miller .....	219
Manchester .....	216	Colwell .....	216
Brow .....	209	Day .....	212
Joslin .....	206	Joslin .....	207
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,076</b>

**BALTIMORE.**

<i>Match 15.</i>		<i>Match 16.</i>	
Smith .....	226	Harker .....	203
Fort .....	223	Smith .....	?
Renehan .....	214	Naylor .....	207
Mullikin .....	213	Renehan .....	201
Harker .....	206	Mullikin .....	201
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,025</b>

**OSBORN.**

<i>Match 15.</i>		<i>Match 16.</i>	
Patterson .....	221	Patterson .....	227
Kirvan .....	196	Kirvan .....	180
Hewitt .....	184	Hewitt .....	170
Christofferson .....	197	Christofferson .....	198
Borgmeier .....	174	Borgmeier .....	187
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>962</b>

**MANHATTAN.**

<i>Match 15.</i>		<i>Match 16.</i>	
Dietz .....	231	Dietz .....	227
Lane .....	226	Lane .....	224
Douglass .....	225	Baker .....	223
Sayre .....	223	Silliman .....	220
Philips .....	221	Sayre .....	222
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,116</b>

**PITTSBURGH.**

<i>Match 15.</i>		<i>Match 16.</i>	
Wilson .....	225	Atkinson .....	225
Olson .....	221	Everitt .....	222
Rolshouse .....	221	Meagher .....	222
Freed .....	221	Royal .....	219
Meagher .....	221	Freed .....	217
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,105</b>

**ST. LOUIS-COLONIAL.**

Ayer .....	218
Moore .....	215
Frese .....	215
Schrader .....	214
Kronld .....	214
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,076</b>

**N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE**

Conditions of Match. Team of ten best five scores to count for record, 20 shots each man at 75 feet on target with ten rings counting from 1 to 10. Bull's-eye 1/2 inch in diameter, 22 caliber rifles. Possible for team 1,000.

Twenty-four clubs entered, divided into two leagues of 12 clubs each. Eastern and Western.

Prize: Trophy given by the War Department.

**RESULTS OF SECOND MATCH, JANUARY 11TH.**

**EASTERN LEAGUE.**

**WARREN, PA., VS. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

Wheelock, H. O. 199	Smith, M. D. 184
Sweeting, E. W. 198	Brown, L. C. 181
Robertson, M. W. 198	Thomson, R. L. 177
Hainer, F. G. 198	Evans, J. T. 173
Munson, E. S. 197	Mabry, R. V. 160
	<b>990</b>
	<b>875</b>

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN., VS. PORTLAND, ME.**

Vanstone, C. W. 200	Stevens, H. W. 197
Hessian, J. W. 199	Stevens, J. H. 191
Naramore, C. B. 199	Stoughton, L. A. 188
Dietrich, H. J. 199	Thompson, E. H. 173
August, R. D. 198	Frasee, W. D. 187
	<b>995</b>
	<b>936</b>

**ERIE, PA., VS. NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Bacon, J. 183	Heitkamp, R. L. 144
Mount, A. 181	Heitkamp, C. 169
Froess, J. 178	Heitkamp, S. A. 177
Wiemmer, J. R. 184	Vitter, A. 127
Pevear, J. S. 185	Blythe, A. 187
	<b>911</b>
	<b>804</b>

**BROOKLYN, N. Y., VS. BANGOR, ME.**

Rockfellow, C. W. 181	Chilcott 192
McMinn, G. 180	Thompson 191
Kingsland, J. O. 182	Gould 187
Corsa, L. J. 184	Doane 187
Vickers, C. W. 187	Sylvester 186
	<b>914</b>
	<b>Forfeited.</b>

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Alderman, Lt. R. 196	Forfeited.
Kahrs, F. J. 195	
Holt, Capt. F. W. 197	
Schmidt, A. G. 195	
Atkinson, M. B. 195	
	<b>978</b>

**MANCHESTER, N. H., VS. NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

Twaddle, Wm. F. 193	Forfeited.
Valentine, C. N. 192	
Robie, R. L. 193	
Hayes, E. H. 191	
Hartin, F. I. 187	
	<b>956</b>

**WESTERN LEAGUE.**

**ST. PAUL, MINN., VS. 1ST WISCONSIN.**

Keys, G. 198	Gaartz, A. E. 197
Sampson, O. H. 196	Ahmert, P. 190
Meacham, C. R. 193	Shields, W. 191
Mooney, O. J. 193	Shields, A. E. 193
Arnold, Dr. S. O. 191	Walter, J. 193
	<b>971</b>
	<b>964</b>

**ADRIAN, MICH., VS. BUTTE, MONT.**

Baldwin, E. O. 191	Westphal, G. 190
Matterson, W. H. 196	Crawford, J. R. 188
Bonner, J. G. 193	Holmes, H. 189
Harris, C. 192	Wheeler, G. 186
Kortie, E. J. 195	Lorenz, J. 199
	<b>967</b>
	<b>952</b>

**MILWAUKEE, WIS., VS. MADISON, MINN.**

Best, F. C. 193	Smaagaard, A. G. 191
Tiech, E. 187	Olson, O. 188
Mansfield, H. 190	Ronninger, O. 189
Katz, H. N. 185	Hauge, O. E. 184
Fortier, C. A. 189	Berg, G. 183
	<b>943</b>
	<b>935</b>

**CLEVELAND, O., VS. ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Hale, G. L. 200	Kronld, E. A. 184
Andrews, W. C. 198	Olcott, G. C. 191
Humphrey, J. 198	Shrader, W. J. 190
Chisholm, C. B. 195	Eherts, F. H. 178
Cole, E. P. 195	Crossman, C. C. 178
	<b>986</b>
	<b>921</b>

**BUCYRUS, O., VS. TACOMA, WASH.**

Shaner, J. B. 191	Scofield, H. O. 189
Kranich, Wm. 190	Du Bois, C. W. 186
Mader, C. P. 188	Kline, M. F. 182
Beal, M. S. 192	Sheard, W. F. Jr. 181
Sharrock, J. W. 192	Neiman, R. L. 182
	<b>953</b>
	<b>920</b>

**YOUNGSTOWN, O., VS. DICKINSON, N. D.**

Clarke, T. H. 191	No targets or mail report received.
Seaborn L. 180	
Peterson, L. T. 180	
Seaborn, J. 162	
Shafer, H. 168	
	<b>881</b>

**EASTERN LEAGUE.**

Bridgeport 989	vs. Bangor 964
Birmingham 940	Brooklyn 919
D. C. 982	Portland 967
Erie 933	Philadelphia
Manchester 974	New Orleans 914
Warren 992	New Haven



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## HIGH IN 1912 AMATEUR AVERAGES

Of the Amateur shooting at 2,000 or more targets at Registered Tournaments during the year 1912, first honors went to Mr. Barton Lewis of Auburn, Ills., who broke

### 4440 ex 4645=95.59%

Mr. Lewis used P shells in all this shooting:

#### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE AT POST SEASON TOURNAMENT

Won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson } **771 ex 800 singles**  
**172 ex 200 doubles**  
**943 ex 1000**

#### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE FOR DOUBLES AT POST SEASON TOURNAMENT

Won by J. S. Day, 179 ex 100 pairs

THE BEST SHOOTING OF THE YEAR WAS UNQUESTIONABLY DONE WITH THE **(P)** BRAND

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NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Mgr.  
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 NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.

ERIE.			
Bacon	194	Viet	184
Daugherty	187	Satterman	183
Roth	185		
Total		933	
MANCHESTER VS. NEW ORLEANS.			
Hayes	198	Blythe	195
Culity	196	Fush	185
Robie	196	S. Heitkamp	181
Valentine	194	Morgan	178
Twaddle	190	R. Heitkamp	175
Total		974	
Total		911	
BIRMINGHAM VS. BROOKLYN.			
Evans	194	Corsa	187
Brown	189	Kingsland	186
Anderson	189	De Vigne	183
Starnes	185	McMinn	183
Flinn	183	Holmberg	180
Total		940	
Total		919	
WARREN.			
Sweeting	199	Keller	197
Robertson	199	Haines	198
Wheelock	199		
Total		992	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VS. PORTLAND, ME.			
Atkinson	199	Stevens	197
Alderman	197	Stiles	197
Holt	197	Stoughton	194
Schmidt	196	Stiles	190
O. M. Schriver	194	Hersey	189
Total		982	
Total		967	
BRIDGEPORT VS. BANGOR, ME.			
W. W. Narramore	199	Chilcott	196
C. B. Narramore	198	Doane	195
Vanstone	198	Gould	193
Dishow	197	McDonald	190
August	197	Sylvester	190

Total	989	Total	964	
WESTERN LEAGUE.				
Tacoma	891 vs.	Cleveland	994	
Dickinson	939	Butte	963	
St. Louis	903	1st Wisconsin	959	
St. Paul	969	Madison	935	
Milwaukee	950	Youngstown	905	
Adrian	980	Bucyrus	964	
TACOMA VS. CLEVELAND.				
Brown	186	Andrews	200	
Scofield	189	Humphrev	199	
Collins	174	Hale	199	
Morris	171	Tindall	198	
Knoble	171	Eason	198	
Total		891	Total	994
ADRIAN VS. BUCYRUS.				
Meyer	197	Mades	197	
Matterson	196	Beal	195	
Bonner	196	Shaner	194	
Baldwin	196	Croneis	190	
Rollman	195	Sharrock	188	
Total		980	Total	9
BUTTE VS. DICKINSON.				
Lorenz	194	Tisdale	191	
Anderson	194	Klein	191	
Holmes	193			
Total		963	Total	963
MILWAUKEE VS. YOUNGSTOWN.				
Fortier	197	Clarke	193	
Zimmerman	192	Seaborn	182	
Best	188	W. O. Brown	181	
Mansfield	187	Mallery	175	
Dewey	186	N. E. Brown	174	
Total		950	Total	905

MADISON VS. ST. PAUL.				
Smaagaard	190	Arbold	195	
Berg	189	Meacham	195	
Ronningen	188	Sampson	194	
Olson	186	Keys	193	
Hauge	182	Narum	192	
Total		935	Total	969
1ST WISCONSIN VS. ST. LOUIS.				
Gaartz	197	Schrader	192	
Cook	192	Ehrets	184	
W. J. Shiells	192	Ingalls	185	
Ahnert	190	Olcott	179	
A. E. Shiells	188	Trober	167	
Total		959	Total	907

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DOPE.

The third week of the Interclub series found us not quite prepared for any startling scores, although we did have a speaking suspicion that we would put one across.



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## USE THE GALLERY

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

A basket-ball team in the adjoining gymnasium and the constant rumble of street cars made sufficient vibration to cause us to get 9s where 10s should have been, besides the light was not just right. We have found that unless the light is absolutely even the tendency is to follow the light portion of the target. In other words, if the left side of the target is extremely bright we found 9s at 10, 9 and 8 o'clock sticking out like the proverbial sore thumb.

After a bit we got on to this proposition and held for those shots and improved our scores somewhat. We will experiment this week with a new scheme, and if it pans out satisfactorily will have a diagram and a little talk about it in the next issue.

As we were saying, in the third match our heavy man, Atkinson, the biggest private in the regiment, after much puffing and grunting, finally crawled down from the prone stand with as pretty 199 as one would wish to make. Alderman and Holt both handed in 197s, while Schmidt had a little bad luck and got but 196. Ollie Schriver, U. S. M. C., who is on a three months' furlough, got a bad start and finished with a total of 194, which gives our high score to date—983. We are perfectly willing for Portland, Me., to beat this score.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

Our bunch is having an awful time in getting started. Our most dependable men "blow up" without any warning, and the personnel of our team is about as doubtful as anything imaginable.

Last week Foster, Andrews and Hale were shot off the team, while this week Foster didn't show up and Andrews and Hale were top-notchers.

In our match with St. Louis, Hale made the first possible of the season, while E. P. Cole, a brand-new recruit, made the team with 196. By the way, when we strike our clip we hope to shoot all 196's off the team.

"Commodore" says he would rather shoot

than "judge," and has made a good start by handing out one 198 and one 197.

Tindall and Eason have been bumping the hardest kind of luck, but when they get properly lined up we expect them to smoke up some. Our score last night was as follows:

G. L. Hale.....	200	E. E. Tindall....	193
W. C. Andrews...	198	W. Brouse.....	192
J. Humphrey....	198	B. S. Burwell....	189
C. B. Chisholm...	197	F. McKeown....	186
E. P. Cole.....	196	G. W. Eason....	184

Team total.... 989      Team total.... 954  
G. L. HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND CULLINGS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

The Cleveland bunch struck their old time clip in our Monday night seance with Tacoma. Even 197 couldn't put a man on the team.

Humphrey warmed up first and shot 20 of them over the plate for a possible.

Andrews rolled out 3 or 4 grounders in the form of tens and then pounded in 20 pretty ones for another possible.

Hale wiggled out for one 9 and Burwell and "Commodore" were out on wild pitches.

The artillery consisted of the same conglomeration of Ballard and Stevens actions fitted with hand made stocks of various designs and barrels of the Andrews species, and ammunition of the semi-smokeless denomination.

Our little 995 looks pretty good for our third match and if it weren't for the b'ngles and bobbles that shooters are always tumbling into we might tear off a score some night that would be a regular hum-dinger.

<i>Score</i>		<i>Remainder of Team</i>	
W. C. Andrews...	200	B. S. Burwell...	197
J. Humphrey....	200	C. B. Chisholm...	195
G. L. Hale.....	199	T. L. McKeown...	195
G. W. Eason....	198	E. P. Cole.....	194
E. E. Tindall....	198	W. Bronse.....	193

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**NEW YORK CITY**

Total ..... 995      G. L. HALE, Sec.

ADRIAN ARTICULATIONS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:

"Range officer, quick! Give me something to bite on!"

Thus a tense voice from the mat, and by this token we understood that Bollman had gone out for an 8. Old Reliable Matterson spoke soothingly to the sufferer, and he steadied down and put on a total of 195. And this was the low score for the team.

Before the match was over we received a message from Bucyrus advising us that their score was 964, and we knew we had their goat. But those Buserious parties are some shooters, at that. What do you know about a team that can break into fast company like that the first month in the league? Somebody has been coaching that squad right.

Snedeker deserves honorable mention for his performance in this match also. With an old-fashioned boil as big as a hen's egg on his right jaw he put on 98 on his second target, and had to be helped from the mat. Some nerve, what?

Meyers and Bollman are also comparatively new men, having joined last winter. The old-timers are now getting back to form and promise still better scores in future. The unofficial score:

Meyers.....	197	Nessel.....	192
Baldwin.....	196	Kortie.....	190
Bonner.....	196	C. Harris....	189
Matterson....	196	Snedeker....	187
Bollman.....	195	G. Harris....	187

Total..... 980      Total..... 945

At the annual meeting of the Adrian Rifle Club the following officers were elected:

President, J. S. Bonner; vice-president, E. J. Kortie; secretary, E. O. Baldwin; treasurer, Clyde Harris; range officer, W. H. Matterson.

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Have a Drawing Power Equal to Added Money

Multiplied by Two the Number of Other "Automatics" in  
Use Does Not Equal the Popularity of the "Western"

### THE CALL OF THE CLAY

April 15, 16 and 17.—Montgomery, Alabama. The Interstate Association's Eighth Southern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Designate as Registered Tournament.)

June 17-20.—Dayton, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Fourteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the G. A. H. guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400, respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Designate as Registered Tournament.)

August 5, 6 and 7.—Omaha, Nebraska. The Interstate Association's Eighth Western Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed, \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Designate as Registered Tournament.)

### DuPont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

The management of the DuPont Gun Club never carried out to a successful finish a better or more complicated program than that scheduled for Saturday, January 18. There were three main items on the bill of fare—(1) The T. Coleman duPont spoon contests; (2) the sixth contest for the Eugene E. duPont team trophies, and (3) no less than four individual challenge matches for as many class trophies, viz.: Classes A, B, C and D. For the short afternoons of early in January this was a program that kept everybody busy until sundown.

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In the duPont spoon contests there was keen competition, 41 shooters taking part in the contests. Added to these were ten others who were not eligible to win spoons, either through business affiliations or by reason of not being members of the club. Thus a total of 51 shooters in all took part in the afternoon's sport.

The winners of spoons in the various classes were as follows: Class B, W. B. Smith, Jr., 21 out of 25. Class C, W. J. Highfield, 21 out of 25; Class D, W. F. Jensen, 20 out of 25, and Class E, D. S. Wood, who won out in the shootoff of a tie with Samuel Wesley Long on 14 out of 25. In Class A there were three ties which were carried over, to be decided later. These were J. H. Minnick, E. E. duPont and W. M. Foord, each of whom broke 23.

In the Eugene E. duPont team trophy contests Z. H. Lofland and Dr. E. Q. Bullock scored the maximum of 50, and added 4 points to their totals. J. B. Grier and W. B. Smith, Jr., recorded a total of 49 and got credit for 3 points each. In third place, and with a credit of 2 points each, were three teams: C. E. Springer and J. W. Anderson, Jr., B. F. Stevens and W. F. Jensen, Dr. Arthur Patterson and S. G. David. In fourth place, with a total of 47, was the team made up of J. H. Minnick and Victor duPont. Fourteen teams in all took part in the contest.

The various challenge matches for the class cups came out as follows: Class A, H. P. Carlson, 20 and 22, total, 42, beat L. C. Lyon, 17 and 15, total 34. Class B, N. K. Smith, 19 and 20, total 39, defeated C. Thorpe Martin, 18 and 17, total 35. Class C, Albert Bird, 14 and 20, total 34, defeated J. H. Squires, 13 and 7, total 20. Class D, W. F. Jensen, 20 and 18, total 38, defeated M. E. Ross, 16 and 17, total 33. Owing to Mr. Jensen winning the spoon in Class D, this moves him up into Class C, and consequently the Class D cup will be up for open competition at next Saturday afternoon's shoot.

### Paleface Gun Club, Wellington, Mass.

A field of 47 trap shooters representing 13 States of the Union competed in the first United States invitation tournament of the Paleface Gun Club, held over the Wellington traps January 16.

All the regulars and several others who have participated on divers occasions in the regular matches were on hand.

The program called for 150 targets, the first few rounds of which were fired at in the early noon hours. A deep haze and a fluffy wind gave the shooters some little trouble in the morning, but when the sky cleared towards

the close of the program the targets were negotiated accurately and some good scores resulted.

One of the most pleasant incidents was the cordial reception given Horace Kirkwood, an old Paleface member, formerly of Wollaston, but now a resident of Chicago. Kirkwood signaled his reappearance by winning high gun honors for the day with an aggregate score of 139 targets out of 150. It was the first appearance here as a pro of the one-time New England amateur champion.

Kirkwood was in rare form in three of his rounds, returning his second, fourth and sixth without a miss. His score was three better than that registered by the next highest gun, Ballou, who scored 136. Wilder of Fitchburg, Griffith of Pascoag, R. I., and J. L. Snow of Boston were tied with 135 each for high amateur gun. In a shootoff at 25 targets Snow broke 24 out of 25 targets and won.

Mrs. Parks, a late arrival, managed to get into the last two rounds and broke 38 out of a possible 40.

The Fourteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament will be held at Dayton, Ohio, June 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1913, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club. There will be \$1,500 added money. In addition, the winners of first, second and third places in the Grand American Handicap proper will be guaranteed \$600, \$500 and \$400, respectively. The winner of first place will also receive a handsome trophy.

The Interstate Association's Eighth Eastern Handicap Tournament will be held at Wilmington, Del., July 15, 16 and 17, 1913, under the auspices of the DuPont Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.



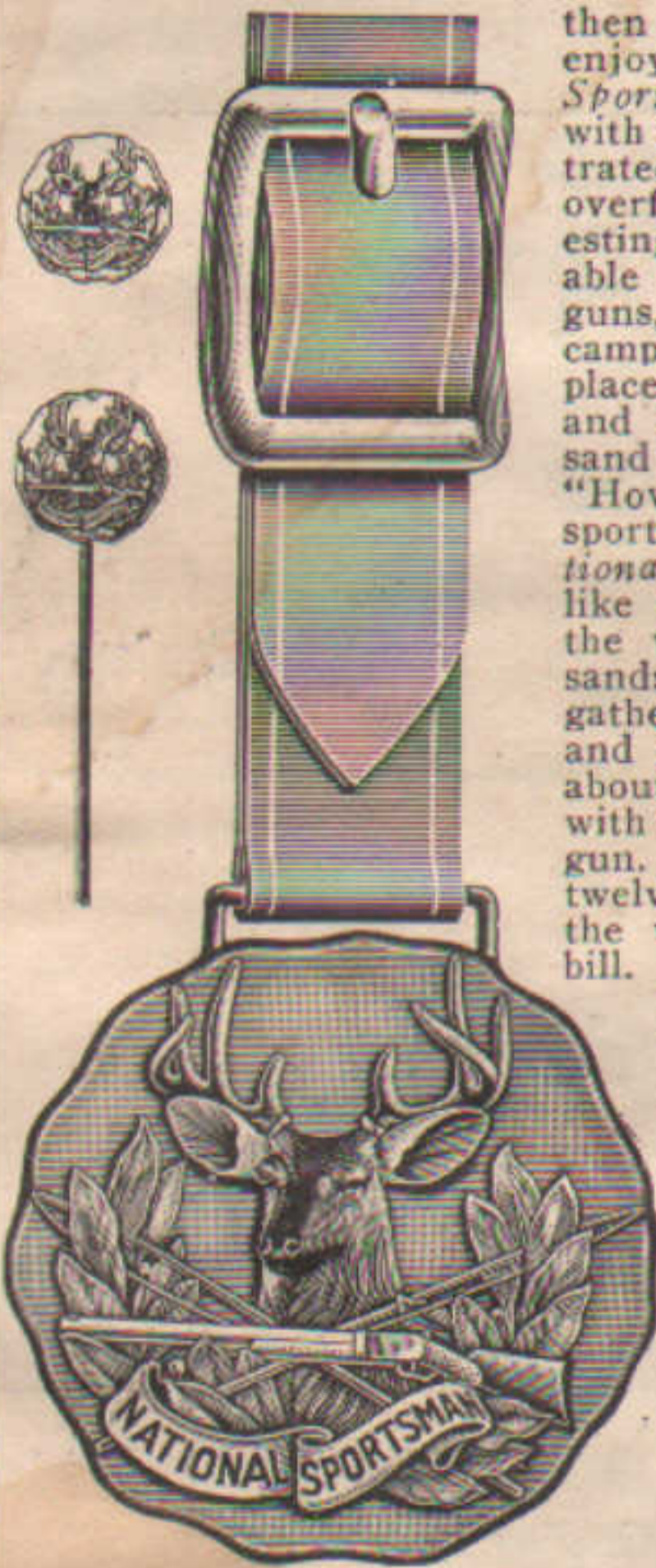
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**NEWS OF THE TRADE**

Carl Schilling, who, with his wife, has been appearing in theaters throughout the country in a trick shooting act for several years, and who is an authority in matters connected with arms and ammunition, completed his last theatrical engagement in Keith's million-dollar Boston Theater two weeks ago, and has been appointed to the Remington-UMC road force. Mr. Schilling will take several counties in California, his home State, for his territory.

To celebrate the opening of the 1913 Indoor Rifle League season, the Park Rifle Club of Bridgeport, Conn., has made two splendid scores—991 and 995 out of 1,000. The latter score is within one point of the world's record held by the Park Club. Both of these scores were made with the new "Specification 73," a special Remington-UMC load for Indoor League shooters.

H. H. Stevens, who, among his other activities, has been shooting steadily at the Riverside Gun Club, Red Bank, N. J., won high professional average at the January 15 shoot with 146 out of 150, shooting Remington-UMC pump gun and Arrow Speed shells. In the last five shoots at Red Bank, shooting at 500 targets, Mr. Stevens has broken 490, or 98 per cent. At this same January 15 shoot, Mr. A. L. Ivins, shooting a Remington-UMC pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, was high amateur with 144 out of 150.

The three highest scores at the shoot were made with the same handicap-winning shells.

P. Von Boeckman won the Long Island Sound trap-shooting championship at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, at the January 11 shoot, with 90 out of 100, using a Remington-UMC pump gun and the speed shells.

H. H. Stevens was high professional with the same "Perfect Combination," scoring 95 out of 100.

We have just heard from the well-known sportsman, Mr. Leo H. Shaab, Elk Ridge, Md., who writes us as follows:

"I bought one of your 20-gauge repeating shotguns and had great success with it in the field this fall. Also shot it at live birds and did great work, and then shot it against an eight-bore for penetration at 100 yards and beat it, driving two No. 4 shot through eighteen pages of a telephone book. Everybody is talking of this gun, and you should sell quite a few of them here."

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The following interesting letter and photograph was recently received by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.:

PERRINTON, MICH., Jan. 7, 1913.

STEVENS ARMS MFG. CO.,  
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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As I am somewhat of a gun crank, I will present you with a photo of group of targets made with one of your rifles, No. 45. I consider this rifle one of the best target rifles in use anywhere. I know several in our neighborhood and all are perfection for their shooting qualities. You are at liberty to use this photo in advertising your arms, if you so desire.

Please let me hear from you regarding same. I am very truly,

J. L. RICHARD,

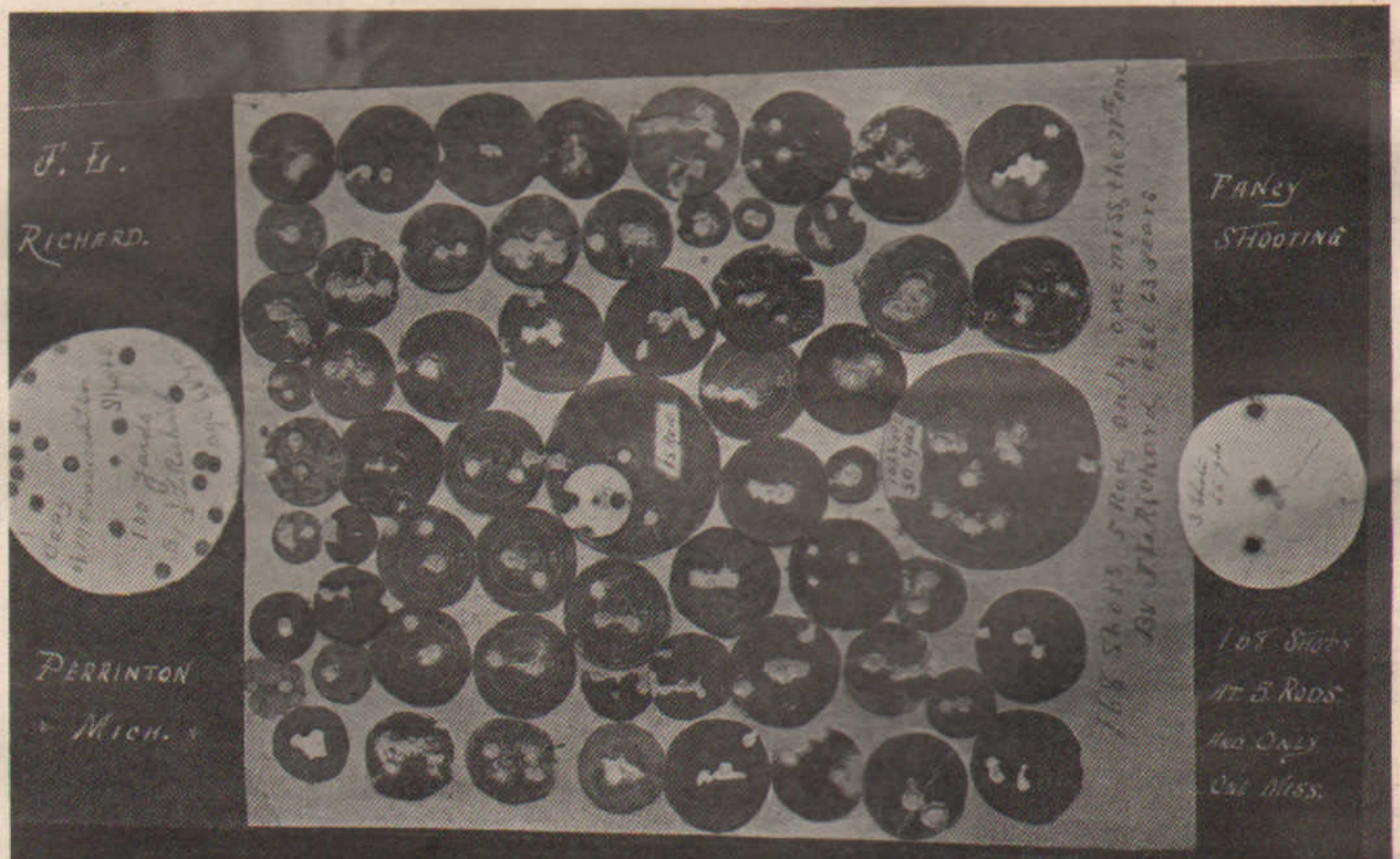
An old soldier of Co. B, 111th Ohio Infantry,

aged 68 years; Cousin of Capt. W. H.

Richard, who has a national reputation as

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P. S.—The targets range from 3 inches in diameter to the size of a silver ten-cent piece. Each target has from 3 to 20 shots in it, except one, which has only one in it. The one at the upper right-hand corner, second one to the left. The one the shape of a letter "J" has 20. The one on the upper left-hand corner, second from top.



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