

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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**ARMS AND THE MAN**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## Footwear and Footcare.

BY MAJ. EDWARD L. MUNSON, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. A.

A MARCHING man is no stronger than his feet," says Private Mulvaney, in Kipling's story "My Lord the Elephant"—a truism not only for soldiers, but for all who do their work or seek their play in the great out-of-doors.

Without good foot covering, sound foot condition is not possible. But unfortunately the whims of fashion rather than the dictates of common sense control shoe forms, shoe manufacturers are profoundly indifferent to the requirements of foot anatomy, and shoe wearers as a class accept as proper the radically irrational and crippling foot gear with which all but a very small percentage of shoe stores are practically exclusively supplied. With a few exceptions, properly shaped footwear for adults may be said to be absent from the market. There are many quite good shaped shoes for young children; but

feet with those of a child which has run barefoot or worn sandals only. It can safely be doubted if the fond mamma who goes into ecstasy over "baby's pretty little tootsy-wootsies" would indulge in many rhapsodies over the warped, knobbed and twisted pedal extremities of "father."

Since bad footwear is the root of all foot evil, it is important to know how this may be avoided. And it is believed that much of the bad footwear now on the market is due to failure of the public to demand something better and more practical; for the average male human is not a mere parlor ornament. Such failure depends upon popular ignorance of what a proper shoe should look like, and how it should be selected and fitted. These matters are not, however, of any great difficulty, and will here be briefly explained. And the



FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.  
Fig. 1.—Foot of officer bearing his weight on his naked foot. Fig. 2.—Same foot shown in previous figure and under same body pressure, but in the improper civilian shoe which the officer wore on dress occasions. The foot is compressed over three-quarters of an inch across the ball. Fig. 3.—A good shaped shoe and a perfect fit.

after eight or nine years of age such rational shapes can no longer be obtained and compression of the tender, undeformed juvenile foot necessarily begins and continues through the remainder of life, resulting in the distorted and weakened mature foot which is so universal as—in the popular mind—to be accepted as physiological for adults. If to this constant and often progressively increased compression we add perverted ideas of style, which tend to crowd the feet into shoes which are not only mis-shapen, but much too small for them, in addition to anatomical deformity, painful superficial blemishes and muscular weakness are developed. For all the ills to which feet are common heirs—blisters, abrasions, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, clubbed and hammer toes, painful arches and flat feet in adults—are due to the persistent use of bad shoes. They cannot be removed while bad shoes are worn, and they tend toward cure even without treatment as soon as proper footwear is substituted. So universal is the use of bad shoes that the writer has never seen a perfect foot in many thousands of soldiers, and such a foot may be regarded as practically non-existent among shoe-wearing adults. If any reader chooses to take exception to this statement, let him compare his own

explanation will relate not particularly to the footwear of soldiers, but to that of any man of red blood and athletic tendencies who holds foot comfort in higher estimate than the aping of the monstrosities shown in the tailor's fashion plates and shoe advertisements.

To begin with, the proper cut, style and weight of footwear depends upon individual preference, which latter in turn depends upon the character of the use they are to receive. Taking conditions as a whole, shoes are much more satisfactory for all-around work than boots. Such shoes should extend about two inches above the ankle joint, be laced and have a half bellows tongue. With leggings, such shoes answer most of the purposes of boots. They are also much lighter, and thus far less fatiguing in marching long distances. Material, like cut, is also a matter for individual preference—but the use of the best quality not only adds to comfort but is an ultimate economy, and durability is of much importance in the field where questions of transportation and resupply are not simple. The soles should be as thick as can be cut from a single thickness of hide. Double soles are too stiff, unyielding and tiring. Hob nails, if used, should be used sparingly. The heels should be broad, flat and low to give a good grip on the ground and protect the foot arch against



undue strain. Except for very special conditions, water-proofed material will not be wanted. Shoes so treated are very hot in summer and cold in winter, and are damp at all times from unevaporated perspiration. An occasional foot wetting is better than a constant steeping. Chrome-tanned leather is not water-proof and cannot be made so, though its pores are largely filled up with a mineral precipitate which interferes with the evaporation of sweat. The best material is oak-tanned leather, kept supple by an occasional rubbing with a suspicion of neat's-foot oil. If it is desired at any time to make such shoes completely water-proof, it is only necessary to warm the leather and rub it full of neat's-foot oil.

Having a general idea as above of what you want in the shoe line, carefully select the shoe store which you expect to honor with your patronage. Avoid stores where they sell articles which are "just as good." Enter with the firm conviction that you know what you want; and that you do not propose to be bluffed out by any supercilious clerk who will, if he can, stick you for footgear of the latest Lizzie-boy abomination. As he will think you are crazy anyway, holding out for what you want won't make you fall any lower in his estimation. You might as well go the whole scandal.

In considering the requirements of a good shoe, the first necessity is that the line of the inner margin of the sole shall be straight enough to allow the long axis of the great toe to lie in about a straight line extending from the middle of the heel to the tip of this toe. This is the so-called "Meyer's line." It was your line before mother bought you that first pair of nice shoes with the pointed toes. Now your great toe deviates outward beyond this line in the condition known as hallux valgus, which is just around the corner from a bunion. Dance half the night in a pair of spike point patent leathers, about big enough for your young brother, and you can have the bunion without trying. But if you are not too old, a "straight last" shoe will go a long way toward helping you get rid of the hallux valgus deformity, and avoid the bunion terror. Also since a "straight last" removes all pressure from the side of the nail of the great toe, the pains of ingrowing nails will not be yours. Before you finally accept the shoe which the clerk with obvious reluctance sets before you, turn up the sole and lay a ruler on it in the position of "Meyer's line" to determine how straight the inner margin of the last really is.

Having secured a shoe with a straight last, your next care will be to get a shoe in general shape like that of the foot it is to cover. This to you seems like a perfectly plausible requirement; not so to the clerk, for he has never before seen anyone pay the slightest attention to the inter-relation between the foot and its footwear. All his customers heretofore have wanted the nifty little thing at \$4.98, like what they saw in Ikenstein's "Klassy-Klose" advertisement. You tell him that if the shoe is shaped like the foot, pressure on the latter will be equalized and there will be no special areas where pressure will first produce blisters and later bull the corn market. As he reluctantly goes back to shelf 23 to look for what you want, he tells the blonde cashier to stand ready to call for the hurry wagon in case you seem to be becoming violent.

In determining the proper shape for the sole of the shoe, you compare it with your own foot outlines. The shoe is stood on the floor, you place your naked foot alongside, and throw your weight on this foot. If the general outlines of the two do not correspond reasonably well, tell the gentlemanly clerk to guess again.

Having found a straight last shoe of proper sole outline, the next thing to do is to fit it to the foot. This is totally opposed to the general convictions of the Chinese foot crusher who is waiting on you—the approved method of his kind is to bring the smallest brain-storm of a shoe that he thinks human agony and vanity can stand for, and fit your foot to it. However, you insist on having your naked foot measured in its greatest length while supporting the body weight, and you demand a shoe not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sizes larger than that shown by the measurement of the foot itself. With a sock on, this will allow about half an inch of free space between the tip of your toe and the toe of the shoe, which half inch ensures the absence of toe blisters, bad nails, and hammer toes. You know—if he don't—that a pack of 40 pounds on the back will flatten and increase the length of many feet by half an inch, and you are taking no chances on that next trip of yours. Your shoe won't be any less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sizes larger than the foot—and if you plan to use very heavy woolen socks it must be more.

The next thing to consider is the width. This is best found out by actual fitting. Tell Alphonse that you have no sinful pride, and to bring you the wider widths for your shoe length in the store. Put the shoe on the foot over the sock to be worn, lace snugly, and bear all your weight on this foot so as to make it expand in width to the degree that it will in walking. Tell your friend that while his method is planned to fit people with their feet at rest, yours is intended to fit

feet in action. While standing on one foot, grasp the leather of the upper across the ball between the thumb and fingers—if the leather wrinkles under the hand, the shoe is too broad; if it feels tense and bulging it is too narrow; if it lies smoothly under the hand over the foot outline it is a good fit so far as width is concerned.

You now determine the question of height, which is best decided by actual fitting. There must be no sense of compression over the toes; if there is, corns will result. There must be no sense of compression across the ball or anterior portion of the foot arch; if there is, abrasions will follow and painful inflammation of the foot tendons is more than probable. Be sure that the toes and forefoot can wriggle about freely within the shoe. This will give the sensation of the shoe being too large, for your foot has been compressed so long that when the harmful constriction is removed the foot feels the lack of an accustomed, but none the less undesirable, support. Right here is where you have to convince not only your gentleman friend but yourself that you are not making a mistake. You feel as if you had got into the navigating fleet of Big Foot Sam, Pride of the Cottonfield. If you had not yourself actually compared the foot and shoe outlines, measured your foot and shoe, and verified their fit with your own hands, you would swear on a stack of Bibles that the shoes are too big. But one day's actual wear will undeceive you—and when you come back from that fortnight's "hike" your former pink tea shoes are found to have so strangely shrunk that they will have to go into the discard. For your feet, given a chance, are asserting themselves and reverting toward normal. So far you have fitted the shoe loosely, but this has had special relation to the anterior two-fifths of the foot. You will now see that the shoe fits snugly but smoothly over the posterior three-fifths. There must be no slippage of this part of the foot, or serious and crippling blisters will very promptly develop. The lacing over the instep must be snug and firm, or this area will chafe and the heel will slide up and down. A proper concavity of the shoe to receive the heel, and lacing which does not bring the edges of the quarters nearer than half an inch, are necessary to good results.

After selecting the shoe and securing an approximate fit, the next thing to do is to adapt it to the contours of the foot. While the shoe is on, you will mark on the outside of the shoe the location of any corns, bunions or other points of painful pressure; these areas being at once stretched with a shoe stretcher until such pressure is removed. Next in order is the so-called "breaking-in" process—and as carried out by ordinary wear in the usual way, it frequently happens that the foot is "broken-in" first. It is far better to put your feet, with the new shoes on, in water until the leather is sufficiently saturated to stretch readily. You then take a walk on a smooth surface until the shoes have dried on the feet. The leather is then found to have stretched over all prominences and contracted over the depressions, thus perfectly following all individual peculiarities of foot contour. Rubbing with a little neat's-foot oil keeps the leather supple, and thereafter the shoe feels like an old friend and can be immediately worn on hard marching without danger of injury. Alphonse may tell you that wetting the shoe will hurt it, but don't believe him. The leather was wet when the shoemaker molded it over the shoe last, and you do the same thing when you moisten it to mold it over the foot. Beside, it is only what will happen to the shoe on the first rainy day, anyway.

For anything but ordinary walking, you will use socks either of wool or a large admixture of wool. They are softer and less liable to roll and chafe. In size, they must be large enough not to constrict the foot—not so large as to wrinkle. Darned socks, or those with holes, will not be worn. Dirty or wet socks are changed at the first opportunity as they favor chafing.

If the feet have been properly shod, they will need little care. Foot hygiene is secondary to foot covering. It can be chiefly summed up in cleanliness and dryness. A daily foot bath and clean dry socks go far to prevent blisters. It should be taken as soon as the march is over. Soaking the feet in brine daily does much to toughen the skin and cause corns to disappear. Dusting talcum or German foot powder into the socks, or greasing the feet, greatly reduces friction and liability to blisters. If the latter develop, they should be pricked with a clean needle, their contents expressed, and the raised epithelium pressed down into position and held there by a protective covering of zinc oxide plaster, applied hot to secure proper adhesion. Places that are being chafed should be protected in the same way. Corns, if very large and painful, may be cautiously pared down. But they are best removed whole, which can be accomplished by repeated applications of 40% salicylic acid ointment, kept in place by zinc oxide plaster. Nightly foot baths, followed by new applications of this ointment, will cause the corn to become white, soft, and to separate and come away *en masse* by lifting rather than cutting. Callosities on the sole have the same treatment as corns. Toe nails are cut straight across. Ingrown nails are kept clean and the pain relieved by putting pledgets of cotton under the



offending margin of the nail. Under such a shoe as we have selected, they will soon cease to wrinkle. A straight last shoe will also cause bunions to improve steadily—it may need to be aided by pulling the toe into position by adhesive plaster or wedging it there by bits of cotton or gauze between the toes. Flatfeet and painful arches demand the adoption of such shoes as have already been described—also the persistent employment of exercises intended to strengthen the sole muscles. Artificial arch supports are weakening to these muscles and temporarily relieve symptoms at the expense of greatly increasing the cause. Alphonse gets a quarter for every pair of arch supports he sells—but what the broken-down arch needs is not splinting but strengthening by use.

Many of the above suggestions are new. That does not mean they are wrong. On the contrary, it is contended that the whole business of making shoes and selling them to the consumer is based on profound ignorance and crystallized error. Why not put the matter on a basis simple, safe and scientific? Proof or disproof is easy—next time you buy some new shoes, select them the new way.

### HELPFUL THOUGHTS OF AN EXPERIENCED EXPERT.

MR. WILLIAM N. BEARDSLEY, of Bridgeport, long interested in everything which affects shooting, especially the use of the rifle, was lately in Washington, on his way from the South, where, with his wife, he had been taking a trip for pleasure and recreation. He naturally called at the office of ARMS AND THE MAN, having for many years been a subscriber and faithful reader of the paper.

Some of his observations in the course of a chat which bristled with rifles and sights and ammunition, seemed to us so calculated to be of general use that we asked him to let us publish a part of what he said. He was good enough to grant this permission.

One idea was to save the muzzle of a pet rifle when it could not be cleaned from the breech. The illustration of a rough drawing of this muzzle guard is shown. The diameter of the bore should be practically that of the rifle upon which it is to be used. The easiest way to get one of these made would be to procure a piece of seamless brass tubing from a hardware store in which the slot should be cut, then have someone drill and fit a piece of brass turned down to size to fit the tubing. The rod with a hole through the center can then be pushed into the collar. This last should fit the barrel snugly and the cut in it should accommodate the front sight.

Speaking of cleaning from the muzzle, Mr. Beardsley said he found it desirable to insert a fired shell in the chamber, which shell he closed at the mouth with a tight-fitting cork, then removed shell to finish and oil, otherwise the dirt from the first cleaning will get into the action and swabs come off the end of the rod. The chamber can best be cleaned with a revolver bristle brush which you can bend.

Another of his ideas affects a way of adjusting rifle sights. Mr. Beardsley said:

"While the following rule is well known to expert riflemen there are others who could save dollars in ammunition by remembering this way



Device to Save Muzzle of Rifle in Cleaning.

of adjusting rifle sights, for instance, say the front and rear sights on your rifle are one yard apart, the raising the rear sight on your rifle 1-100 of an inch will affect the flight of the bullet 1-100 of an inch for each and every yard between the rifle and the target. In other words this elevation will at 100 yards cause bullet to hit one inch higher on target; at 200 yards two inches higher and so on. To illustrate: you fire a shot at the 4-inch regulation bull's-eye 100 yards and you find ball strikes two inches below center, how much must you raise rear sight to get up to the center of the bull's-eye? Answer is 2-100 of an inch, for by raising rear sight 2-100 of an inch makes the line of aim and line of flight from bullet to bore spread 2-100 of an inch for each and every yard from muzzle of rifle to bull's-eye.

"At 200 yards this same 2-100 of an inch elevation will equal a four-inch raise of target, therefore all that is necessary for anyone to do is to measure the distance between the sights on your rifle, then ascertain by dividing how many times this distance will go into 100 yards or any number of yards you desired to shoot. To illustrate: If you find that your sights are two feet apart, two feet will go into 300 feet or 100 yards 150 times, therefore raising the rear sight 1-100 of an inch is

raising aim at target one and one-half inches at 100 yards, three inches at 200 yards and so on. The same is true of windage, and moving sight to one side for wind affects aim in same proportion."

### A NEW BULLET FOR THE .45 COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

By LINCOLN RILEY, CAPT. NEB. N. G.

THE advent and adoption of the model 1911 caliber .45 Colt automatic pistol gave the shooting crank something new to solve. The idea of cartridges at two and one-half cents each does not look good to the fellow who likes to burn a lot of thm. And reloading the .45 automatic cartridge offers some peculiar problems.



Having secured one of the "advance copies" of this arm allotted to our State, I began to look about for proper tools for reloading. There did not appear to be much choice of bullets. The Ideal No. 45467 seemed to be the only thing recommended, and I find that this was offered a few years ago as suitable for the .45 revolver. However, I ordered a mold and set of tools. It was then that my troubles began. For all-around general perversity those tools beat anything I ever saw. The sizer was too large and the expander too small. Several trips back to the factory fixed up the tools in shape, but still I found that I had an unsuitable bullet to deal with. In the first place bullet and lubricator die were too large for the pistol. I had a die made .452 which seems to be about the right size. Then the general design of the bullet was found to be faulty for use in a pistol. It has wide square bands and a short, squatty, round point. If seated deeply so as to crimp in the top groove it left the completed cartridge too short to work well through the magazine. If crimped in the second groove the wide-shouldered bullet projected so far forward that it jammed in the rifling and prevented quick loading. Unlike the revolver, the pistol has a very short "lead" to the chamber, so a bullet should not be too wide where it projects in front of the cartridge case.

These difficulties convinced me that a bullet of entirely different design would be necessary to give satisfaction. Therefore, I submitted a design for a new bullet to the Ideal people and asked them to make me a mold. They obligingly undertook the job, and I soon had a mold to produce a bullet such as I wished for.

The new bullet is No. 452374. With a mixture of one part tin to 15 lead it weighs about 220 grains, which is, to my notion, about right for a .45 caliber military gun. It has a good grease groove and is long enough in the point to make the cartridge the exact length of the factory product. It is easy to cast and handy to load. It should be seated with a minimum crimp. It works through the magazine freely and functions the pistol perfectly in slow or rapid fire.

In regard to the shooting qualities of the new bullet, I am not going to brag about any of the stunts I have done with it. Suffice it to say that the accuracy is entirely satisfactory. In fact the accuracy of this stubby-looking gun is a surprise to most everybody who tries it. I find that 3 grains Bull's-Eye is a fine charge behind the new bullet. R. S. Q. in a five-grain load is also good. A little more can be used if more power is wanted. I have never seen any clear reason given for adopting a jacketed bullet for the Government pistol. It is not a high velocity concern, as many seem to think. I fully believe that the cast bullet will stand more than the standard 800 feet velocity and the cartridge will stand all the banging around that any ammunition should be subjected to.

I predict that the new pistol with cheap, reliable ammunition available will soon be very popular.

### SPRINGFIELD ARMORY PRAISED.

A RECENT number of a leading journal, devoted to metallic trades and metal manufactures, has very high praise for the system employed in the Ordnance Department Armory at Springfield. This big plant, which has been described in detail in ARMS AND THE MAN, is under the command of Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, an officer of high-class efficiency and great devotion to duty. Under his direction the work of this great manufacturing plant of the Government, well begun by Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, Ret., and other able officers, has been brought still further toward perfection by the efforts of Colonel Peirce.

The publication in question cannot find words strong enough to praise the excellence of Springfield Armory as a great manufactory.



**SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.**

By E. NEWITT.

LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN'S remarks in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 10th, concerning the capabilities of the .22 long rifle cartridge beyond 75 feet, and other things, inspire comment.

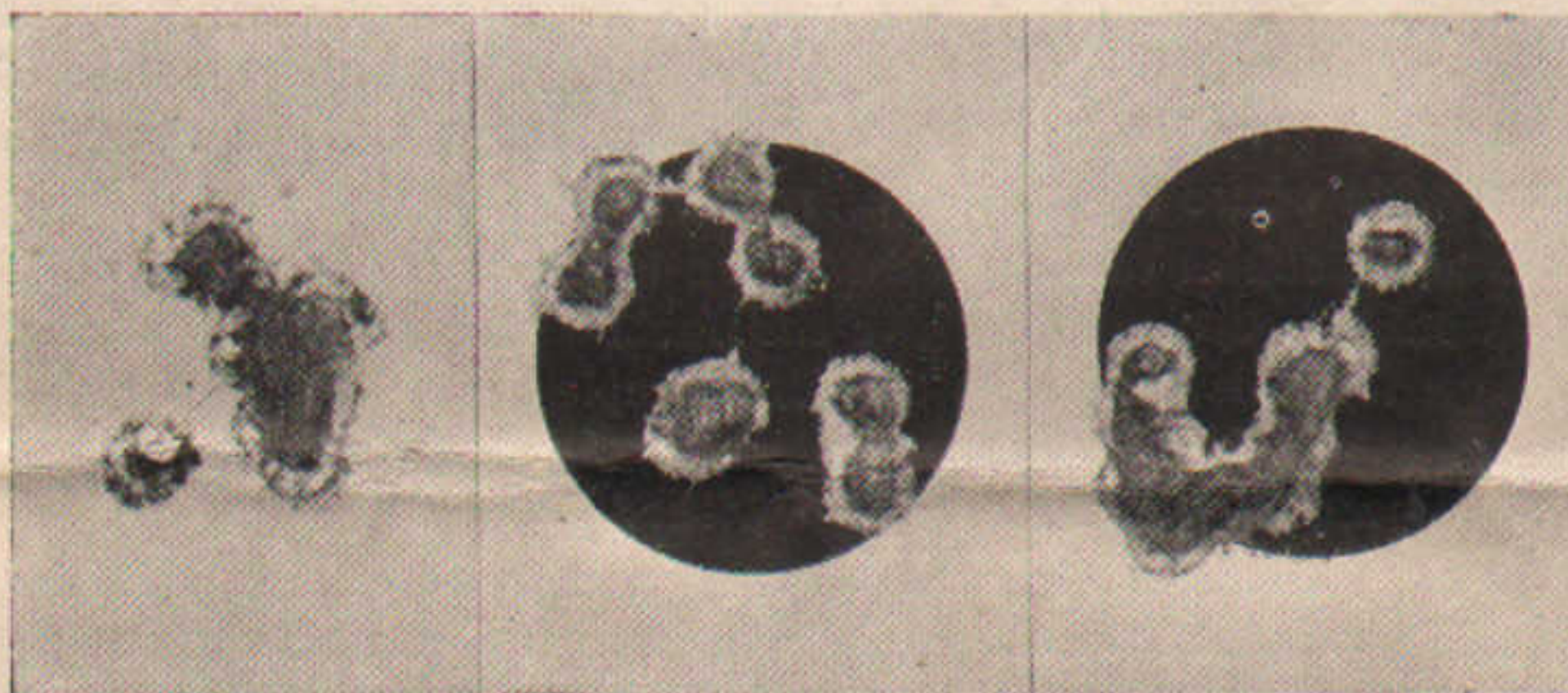
Though of American origin, it is quite certain that Americans have hitherto shown the least appreciation of the virtues of this cartridge despite the fact that they are consumed here at the rate of over a million a day the year round.

The progenitor of all the .22s is the Flobert bulleted breech cap, which was practically a large percussion cap with a buck shot in it—nevertheless this was the first of all the metallic cartridges as it was also the first rim-fire cartridge; and its descendants, the present .22s, are used in greater quantity to this day than all other rifle cartridges combined.

The Flobert cap contained only fulminate as a propellant and a round bullet. By lengthening the case, adding 3 grains of black powder and substituting a 30 grain conical for the round bullet, the .22 short was evolved. Farther lengthening the case to hold 5 grams of powder produced the .22 long, and adding 10 grains to the bullet of the .22 long produced the .22 long rifle cartridge.

While this cartridge outranges accepted ballistic theory in many particulars and ought not to shoot nearly as well as it does, the fact remains that up to 100 yards it is as accurate as any factory loaded cartridge of any cost and caliber, and is a great deal more accurate than most.

The three 10-shot groups following were made from the machine rest at 50 yards, and the 5 10-shot groups at 100 yards, using a B. S. A. rifle and R.-UMC Lesmok ammunition on a covered range.



Three 10-shot groups at 50 yards, from machine rest, with Remington-UMC Lesmok long rifle cartridges.

Shot outdoors in the prone position at a 4-inch bullseye having a 2-inch central or carton at 100 yards, with the same rifle and ordinary aperture sights in a 30 mile an hour cross wind 26 cartons, 23 bullseyes and 1 inner were made in 50 consecutive shots with the same ammunition, the only shot out of the bullseye being the first.

That such accuracy is obtainable from a sample of ammunition taken promiscuously from stock and a rifle which cost \$15 is ample justification for the selection of the .22 long rifle cartridge for short range purposes; moreover, its limited energy which renders it less suitable than larger calibres for hunting becomes a prime virtue in a cartridge required mainly for target shooting when associated with such accuracy.

The following technical data relates to the .22 L. R. Lesmok cartridge, made by the Remington-UMC Co., and will also apply approximately to .22 L. R. cartridges of other makes: Weight of bullet, 40 gr.; velocity of bullet, 1000 f.s; muzzle energy, 89 ft. lbs.



Five 10-shot groups at 100 yards, from machine rest, with Remington-UMC Lesmok .22 long rifle cartridges.

Angle of elevation-----	25 yards	4'	minutes
"	50 "	9'	"
"	75 "	13.5'	"
"	100 "	18.0'	"
"	125 "	23.0'	"
"	150 "	28.0'	"
"	175 "	33.5'	"
"	200 "	39.0'	"

Extreme ranging power about 1350 yards.

To find out the length of one minute of angle on any rifle, multiply the distance between the front and back sight by 2, then by 3.14 and divide by 2.600. To find the ordinate of the trajectory at any distance, that is to say the height of the bullet above the line of sight at any point in a range, subtract the angle of elevation for the distance at which the ordinate is required from the total angle for the range, and transform the remainder, which is in minutes, into inches, by multiplying by 1.047 for every 100 yards.

Similarly, to obtain the drop of the bullet at any distance, multiply the angle of elevation for the distance by 1.047 for every 100 yards of the distance; and to obtain the time of flight, find the square root of the drop divided by 16.1. The ballistic co-efficient of the bullet is .155, and with the foregoing data and formula every necessary ballistic calculation can be made.

Lieutenant Whelen gives precisely the reason for not introducing rapid fire that the writer would give for introducing it. If a demand for a rifle which can be fired both rapidly and accurately is created by the introduction of rapid fire into league contests, then rifle makers will be inspired to produce them. In England rapid, or rather time limit, fire constitutes at least half the shooting in every championship and event of any importance. Ninety seconds is allowed for 10 shots, and as repeating rifles are prohibited in these events it is quite evident that single loading rifles may, with practice, be manipulated quite fast enough to allow of a rate of fire which is rapid enough for all practical purposes. In these events dull-green targets having a khaki-colored head and shoulder figure as the objective with the same size scoring rings as on the bullseye targets for the same distance are used and the scores made are substantially the same as in deliberate shooting at bullseye targets.

The principle underlying these targets is that the ordinary black and white bullseye target and deliberate shooting represents the preliminary or instruction stage of shooting in which the human faculties are developed to the purpose of aiming correctly and discharging the rifle without disturbing the aim. As no such artificial objects and conditions are ever available in hunting or war, the next stage in instruction is to apply the developed faculties to shooting at natural objects under natural conditions and reasonably rapid fire at inconspicuous objects such as the green targets described offer the nearest approach to natural conditions it is possible to simulate on a rifle range. The third stage which is also largely practiced in England is collective fire at similar natural targets, each member of the team firing as many shots as possible in a minute, each hit on a figure counting 1 point. The figures are unevenly distributed over an oblong green target to represent men in the prone position intended for attack, and in all the targets in which these figures are used as objectives the figures are drawn to scale so as to be equivalent to shooting at 500 yards.

It is eminently desirable that the practical military side of short range shooting should not be lost sight of in endless endeavors to achieve the maximum of accuracy under artificial bullseye conditions. If the result of this movement is to produce nothing but expert bullseye shots, from the practical and military standpoint it will be as complete a failure as if it had never been initiated.

For this and other potent reasons one would deprecate telescope sights. The best of telescope sights is simply unthinkable for war



and there is no immediate hope of the development of a telescope sight which would stand the wear and tear of a campaign, and in other respects, would be applicable to the conditions of field shooting. Moreover, the expense of telescope sights would be such an unwelcome addition to the cost of the clubman's outfit as to be prohibitive to the majority, consequently whilst the idea prevails that a telescope sight confers an advantage those who cannot afford them will consider themselves at a disadvantage and will be deterred either from joining the club or taking part in the club competitions.

I think Lieutenant Whelen is inclined to overestimate the importance of sights in realizing the possibilities of rifles and ammunition. My own experience is that with aperture front and back sights a good shot firing muzzle rest can realize 100 per cent of these possibilities at a conspicuous target, and the potent factor is steadiness in hold and let off rather than aiming. At naturally inconspicuous objectives the difficulty of hitting seems to be evenly shared between hold and sights.

I also think the American idea of the size of bull's-eyes too large. Considered from the war standpoint our objective is of one constant size and therefore diminishes in apparent size with distance. When one is trained only to aim at large and conspicuous objectives the subsequent difficulties of aiming at small inconspicuous objects is unnaturally magnified—for this reason, in England bullseyes were made as small as the average man could see at the distance, and this, ascertained from scientific sources, proved to be an object subtending 4 minutes of angle, *i. e.* 4 inches at 100 yards.

I would suggest as essential restrictive regulations:

Rifle, any, not exceeding the weight of the service rifle.

Trigger pull, not less than 4 pounds.

Ammunition, any, of which the energy does not exceed 150 ft. lbs.

Energy is the dominant factor in cheap and safe shooting, on the other hand scope should be given to rifle and cartridge makers to develop rifles and ammunition capable of greater range and accuracy within permissible energy limits. I would not therefore prescribe either caliber, weight of bullet or velocity. For competition purposes it is easy to reconcile differences in caliber by counting from the center of the shot hole, and an energy limit of 150 ft. lbs. imposes all necessary restriction upon the weight and velocity of the bullet.

#### WAR TRAINING FOR COLLEGE BOYS.

**F**OLLOWING the decision of the Navy Department to give training on war ships to college students during the coming summer, the War Department has announced that it will conduct two summer camps of military instruction for collegians in July and August. If the experiment proves a success these camps will be an annual fixture.

The plan originated in the General Staff and the details are being worked out by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and his subordinates.

As the department is entirely without funds for the camps, service therein must be entirely voluntary. Each student who volunteers must pay his own transportation, cost of subsistence in camp—which cost is estimated at \$1.75 a week—and purchase two pairs of khaki breeches, olive drab shirt, hat and leggins, at an estimated cost of \$7.66 per man. The Government will furnish arms and equipment. It cannot furnish ammunition, and this, it is expected, will be secured by the students buying it.

The camp for the States embraced in the Eastern Department will be held at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 7 to August 29, following the reunion of veterans there. The camp for the States of the Western Department will be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 1 to August 29. Owing to the absence of so many officers with troops from the Central and Southern Departments on the Mexican border, no camps will be held in those departments.

Invitations have been sent to the presidents of nineteen of the larger colleges of the country for their students to participate, and similar invitations have been sent to the presidents of the 49 educational institutions in the States of the Eastern and Western Departments to which are detailed Regular Army military instructors. While no responses have yet been received, it is expected that about 2,000 students will attend the Gettysburg camp, and between 400 and 500 the Monterey camp. The Gettysburg camp will conclude with a march from Gettysburg to Mt. Gretna, where the students will spend about a week in target practice.

It is required that the students volunteering be over (each) 17 years of age and physically qualified. They must be recommended by the Army officer detailed as instructor at the college, or the president of the same where no such officer is detailed.

Instruction will be chiefly in advanced work, elemental instruction

being reduced to the minimum. There will be about four hours a day of military exercises in the field, supplemented by a course of lectures by qualified officers on matters affecting the military policy of the nation, military history, and the like, as well as the elucidation of military problems.

The students will be organized into war strength companies of 150 men each, commanded by a Regular Army officer who will select his own subordinates. The Department will supply tents and camp equipage; cooks and bakers; medical attendance, wagon transportation and a sufficient personnel for the maintenance of the camp.

General Wood points out that the primary objects of these camps is to increase the present inadequate personnel of the trained military reserve of the country by a class of men from whom, in time of national emergency, a proportion of commissioned officers will probably be drawn. Students completing the course at a camp this year will be given a certificate. Attendance at subsequent camps will produce additional certificates.

The whole plan has nothing to do with National Guard instruction but is a separate and new effort to instruct possible reserves for the national Army.

The nineteen colleges invited to participate, in addition to the colleges maintaining military instruction, are as follows: Yale, Georgetown, Georgia School of Technology, Bowdoin, Johns Hopkins, Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Brown, University of Tennessee, Washington and Lee, and University of Virginia.

#### WIRELESS SUGGESTION FOR OHIO.

**B**RIG. GEN. JOHN C. SPEAKS, and Major Lewis Jaquith, the latter chief signal officer of the O. N. G., are working on a plan that would revolutionize wireless work in Ohio. During the flood the signal men did most heroic work, getting communication where communication seemed absolutely impossible. Wire fences, telephone cord—everything that would "piece out" was called into service and lines of communication established by swimming and by boats. But now for the plan.

Co-operation with the government will be necessary. The plan is to have wireless plants on top of every courthouse in the 88 counties of the State; to have weather bulletins sent out from a central station—Columbus—each day at 9 a. m. The wires would be subject to a double test each day at that hour, so that it would be instantly known if a station was in service and the operator "on his job."

The farmers and dwellers along the danger zones would be informed of weather conditions hours before the present weather bureau could get in communication with them. Rural mail carriers would get the bulletins each day as they started on their rounds and would notify all the residents of just what to expect.

In the case of the destruction of telegraph and telephone lines—as was the case in the flood, there would be means of reaching and holding communication with places in the danger zone, and headquarters would be able to get a line on the situation with great promptness. In addition to all this, the operators would make a nucleus for a first-class signal corps (U. S.) in case of war or riot.

The plans are not yet worked out but are expected to take definite form in the near future.

#### THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

**T**HE nomination of Mr. Henry C. Breckenridge to be the Assistant Secretary of War was sent by the Senate to Mr. Wilson at the end of last week. It is expected the nomination will be promptly confirmed.

Mr. Breckenridge has returned to his home in Lexington, Kentucky, to arrange some business matters and is expected back in Washington to take over the duties of his new office Saturday, April 26. General Oliver will remain for a few days to assist his successor to become acquainted with the important duties which will devolve upon him.

#### CAPTAIN LAY FOR THE PAN AMERICAN

**S**IMULTANEOUS with the announcement of appointment of International team heads comes the information that Capt. Harry R. Lay, U. S. M. C., will be the guiding hand at the helm for the Pan-American Rifle Team for 1913. This efficient officer, of whose praises you all have heard in song and story, has a monumental task to perform; that he will gather about him the best riflemen in the land goes without saying. It will be a good team, a good match, and best of all, good sportsmen who will compete.



### SHOOTS WHERE THE LIGHT STRIKES.

THE idea of having a light projected from a gun so the firer might see to shoot and what he was firing at, in the dark, is not a new one. This end has been attained with more or less success by numerous methods. The illumination of sights through the use of phosphorous as an aid to aiming in the dark was an early conception. The application of electricity to the same purpose followed as a matter of course upon the development of that medium.

Then there came the application of a flashlight attached below the barrel of a revolver, the scheme being to throw the light where the bullet would strike and so facilitate puncturing a burglar or similar malefactor who might carry on his activities during the darker hours.

The latest development of this idea is the installation of an electric flashlight under the barrel of a Colt automatic pistol. The patent seen was an English one. The lamp is under control of a switch within easy reach of the thumb, through a button projecting from the right-hand upper portion of the butt. There is an extension on the handle to provide an accumulator receptacle. This extension is hinged to the handle, and may be removed if desired. Also it is possible to shoot where the light strikes; that is to say, if you direct the pistol at any practicable range, press the light button and then pull the trigger, the bullet will go to the center of the circle of light. It seems reasonable to believe that a burglar would prefer to have the householder favor some other style of weapon.

### HUNTS BEARS WITH CAMERA.

WALTER WINANS, the eminent pistol and rifle shot, has left his London home, according to the *Shooting Times and British Sportsman*, for Siberia to hunt brown bears with a moving picture machine. He has complete appliances for picturing Bruin's domestic life in the wild, and has high hopes of returning with valuable and interesting films.

### WILL CAPTAIN THE 1913 PALMA.

THE National Rifle Association of America has announced the appointment of Col. N. B. Thurston, of New York, as captain of the 1913 Palma Team. This will make the second time Colonel Thurston has been the team's commandant, for in 1907 he led our team to victory at Ottawa. The team captain has not announced, as far as we know, who will be his adjutant.

### THE SOLDIER'S FOOT AND THE MILITARY SHOE.

MAJOR EDWARD L. MUNSON, Medical Corps, U. S. A., who contributes the interesting article entitled "Footwear and Footcare" appearing in this number of ARMS AND THE MAN, wrote last year a handbook for officers and non-commissioned officers of the line which he called "The Soldier's Foot and the Military Shoe."

Major Munson, who was president of the Army Shoe Board, director of the Field Service School for Medical Officers, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and who bears a well-deserved reputation for thoroughness in everything he undertakes, has done well in putting this book out in its present form. With the X-ray photographs contained in it, the text so illuminates the subject that one wonders why he never understood such a simple question as the selection of a shoe without having to be told about it.

The book would be of great value to any man who ever touches his foot to the ground, whether soldier or not. The subject has never been dealt with so well. We most heartily recommend "The Soldier's Foot and the Military Shoe."

This book is listed among the War Department publications, having been approved by the Department, and it can be procured by the Organized Militia either from funds allotted to the States under 1661 or as a purchase for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

At least one copy of it should go to every company of the National Guard, and a study of it and a thorough mastery of its principles should be a part of the instruction of every officer and non-commissioned officer. No one thing can be more important, especially for that great fighting branch of the infantry, than proper footwear.

### NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL.

WHILE the House has not yet appointed its Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Burke, of Wisconsin, has reintroduced the National Guard pay bill. If the committees are appointed the bill will receive early attention.

While the measure has undergone many changes since its first introduction, it is approximately the same as the draft heretofore published in ARMS AND THE MAN. The rate of compensation for officers is as follows, based on Regular Army pay:

Colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, chaplains, aides-de-camp, and officers of the General Staff, five per cent; commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries and ambulance companies, and adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions or squadrons, or Coast Artillery districts, fifteen per cent; all other officers belonging to regiments, smaller tactical units, or Coast Artillery districts, including medical officers not above the rank of captain detailed or assigned to and doing duty with regiments or smaller tactical units or Coast Artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals, and veterinarians, ten per cent.

Enlisted men are to receive 25 per cent of initial pay of the Army, on attending not less than 45 drills a year, and a proportionate amount for a lesser number of drills, with a minimum of 20. All compensation is computed for semi-annual periods beginning January 1 and July 1.

Last Friday three members of the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States had a preliminary conference with Secretary of War Garrison on the subject of the bill. They were Maj. Gen. Edwin C. Young, of Illinois, chairman; Brig. Gen. Chas. D. Gaither, of Maryland, and Brig. Gen. John Chase, the Adjutant General of Colorado.

While declining, at this early stage of his administration, to commit himself to any policy, Secretary Garrison expressed profound interest in the whole subject. He indicated that he possessed a hope that the views of Congress, the department and the National Guard could be harmonized and that legislation beneficial to the Guard would result.

### A SCHOOL OF SHOOTING

THE ready-made hit-and-miss methods of doing things in new countries seem unpardonably crude and ineffective when seen with the eyes of the older civilizations. One might be willing to grant that there is no royal road to knowledge, and yet not be wholly prepared to argue for the ways of teaching followed by those who have taught most.

Shooting flying game is not an actual gift, but it is an accomplishment which must be taught. It may be self-taught and under the inspiration of that excitement which the presence of game brings, men may learn more rapidly than they would under other conditions. A great many American sportsmen would laugh derisively if told they ought to spend a term in a shooting school, and yet we venture to say few of them could make so consistent a percentage on difficult game as British and European sportsmen.

Shooting schools are not at all uncommon on the other side of the Atlantic. One of the most interesting which has come to our knowledge is that of Joseph Lang & Son, located at Neasden, N. W., thirty minutes from New Bond Street, London. Lang & Son, an old house, established in 1821, deal in guns, rifles and ammunition, and have, in connection, a gun-fitting, coaching and practice ground—in short, a school—where facilities are offered for practice amidst natural surroundings and under realistic conditions, such as grouse driving, pheasant shooting, partridge driving, walking-up partridges in rough cover, rabbit shooting and woodcock shooting.

Those under instruction are attended by highly trained specialists, who correct errors and coach their charges in every detail of the game. They are, in fact, fully qualified teachers of shooting and do their work as other good teachers do. Every effort has been exhausted to reproduce the conditions which the sportsman finds in the field. Artificial birds are thrown from behind hedges, over the tops of tall trees, make-believe rabbits, scuttle across narrow openings, and, in short, the sportsman who has had a thorough course in this shooting school is not liable to encounter any form of game shooting—at least, in England—which would seem altogether strange to him.

It is an interesting place to see and one which any American shotgun lover would derive much pleasure from visiting. One thing which would instantly impress the stranger is a big, white-painted backstop in front of and across which birds are thrown that the firer may know exactly where his charge struck, and so see whether his error is the result of shooting too slowly, stopping the gun at the moment of firing, over-shooting, under-shooting, or what not.

If we had some such schools in this country—or we need not call them that; name them places for practice, if you like—they ought to be well patronized and would surely afford, in addition to instruction, a great deal of pleasure to men whose tastes for shooting are offered little gratification on account of the scarcity of game and the great distances one has to travel to reach good shooting country.



# 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.

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**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 "INDUSTRY" OF WAR SCARES.

Due to the revelations of the Krupp scandal in Germany we may now expect a general attack by the pacifists on American manufacturers of war material, and also on all who advocate national insurance against war by maintaining the national defenses in a state of preparedness.

Herr Liebknecht, a member of the German Reichstag, has charged that the Krupp company has engaged in a conspiracy to have French journals print articles conducive to war scares in Germany. Some evidence has been produced to support his assertion.

Disregarding the difference in conditions in America and Germany, the pacifists will seek to "point a moral" from the Teutonic tale. Already we find the New York World, ordinarily sane and ordinarily well-informed, going off at half-cock on the subject.

"That is the way," shrieks the World, "the war madness is evoked. The cynical game is played with the same cards in Paris, London and Washington as in Berlin. For profit and for professional opportunity guile appeals to 'patriotism,' and gulls listen, believe, fear, vote, pay."

If this means anything at all it means that American manufacturers and American Army and Navy officers, by guileful means, are seeking to promote war scares for their own individual benefit.

American manufacturers of war material very naturally are willing to sell their product to the Government at a profit. There is nothing unpatriotic or discreditable in that. But to accuse them of endangering the peace of their country by promoting war scares in order to sell more goods is to accuse them of plain treason. It is an accusation loosely made in the past and utterly repudiated. Peace advocates, with abundant means for the conduct of their investigations, have sought to uphold this charge, but have failed lamentably.

The World's concept of the American Army and Navy officers, according to its editorial, is of men willing to sacrifice their country on the altar of war in order to obtain "professional opportunity." That our officers are eager and willing to fight for the nation, when war can no longer be avoided, can not be gainsaid. Fortunate, indeed, is a country that contains such as these.

But to charge them with encouraging war scares, or conniving and conspiring together to create the "war madness" of which the World speaks, is to charge them with infamous conduct of which they are not guilty.

Not long ago a gentleman was called from the peaceful avocation of a judicial position in New Jersey to become secretary of war. A few weeks' service gave him an insight into the character and the thoughts of the men at the head of our military organization. He was moved to make a public declaration to denounce the idea, so freely promulgated by the pacifists, that these officers were tinctured with the spirit

of militarism, and to pay high tribute to their patriotic and unselfish efforts to guard the country against war, rather than to promote war. He, as a civilian, marveled at their intense devotion to the nation's welfare as opposed to their own professional opportunity. He found in the service none of that "militarism" that is found in European countries; but quite the reverse.

That the World, with its great power and influence and its independence in the journalistic field, should lend itself to the dangerous propaganda of the pacifists to the extent of a vicious assault upon men against whom no charge of lack of patriotism can lie, is remarkable.

Lack of preparedness for war has cost this country countless millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives, needlessly sacrificed, not to mention the stupendous and ever-increasing pension charge. A continuance of this lack of preparedness is urged by the pacifists to whom the World thus gives editorial support. Knowing the facts as the World must, its reckless language in the editorial quoted is explainable upon no ground wholly creditable to the publishers.

## SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE PROGRESS.

The amount of interest taken in the Short Range Rifle League and the proposed initial contest to begin May 12, is encouraging and gratifying. The amount of thought devoted to the subject by some of our busiest men who are rifle enthusiasts is a most pleasing feature. Hundreds of letters have come to us about it. We can only publish a few of them.

Difficulties are naturally encountered in arranging, for the first time, to conduct such a contest. It comes at an awkward time for some clubs. Many shooting men will be anxious to be on the range with the high power rifle during the time this competition is to go on, but notwithstanding every obstacle many clubs have already entered and it seems sure will take part enough to fully justify the formation of the Short Range League.

It is impossible, of course, to provide conditions to satisfy all. That is not to be expected. We beg that rifle enthusiasts everywhere will waive such personal desires as they may have and support the first contest, no matter under what conditions, just so those conditions are plainly fair to all who enter.

In this way we can make a beginning, and at the risk of being tiresome, we must repeat that small as this beginning will be it is the first step in a rifle practice movement which shall eventually bring to its support hundreds of thousands of American shooting men.

Believe it or not, at this time, that is what you must eventually come to see and know, for it is the truth. Then let everyone who can help get behind this present little match and pull, push and boost eternally and continually to make it a genuine success, and the forerunner of other greater ones to come.

See to it that your club, if you belong to one, has sent in its entry for the Short Range League contest. If you are not now a member of a rifle club organize such necessary and useful institution immediately and make the first official act of the club its entry into the Short Range League contests.

## SERVICE AND SOCIALISM.

What a wide difference there is in the attitude of English-speaking peoples toward that broad and illy-defined thing that we call socialism, and what a wide difference there is in the various ideas of it held by English-speaking socialists themselves!

Socialism, as we have observed it in this country, emphasizes the duty of the state to the individual. It demands that the state do more and ever more for everyone of us, from providing government jobs to taking care of us in our old age. In British countries, however, the socialist seems to have passed beyond that stage and to be emphasizing the duty of the individual to the state. It is a higher and a nobler concept.

Thus we find the erratic, but ever-amusing and often profoundly wise Bernard Shaw—who is so fond of masking his wisdom in motley



—putting forth this idea in discussing Britain's present absorbing controversy over compulsory military service:

"All income-tax returns and insurance cards should, in the future, have a column for chest measurement and age, and all able-bodied persons should be obliged to give the country thirty-five years of service, of which a few could be devoted to military training. Our habit of exempting people from their duties on the ground of their having what they call an independent income—meaning an income independent of any virtue of usefulness on their part—would stand revealed in its utter silliness, when service in which every man is expected to do his duty is combined with the service in which every man is allowed to be a shirker if he can shirk without starving, and a mercenary if he can't."

Of course, much of this is beside the question. But the statement does make clear the higher ideal of the British socialist: service to the state, military service included.

Here our socialists teach and assume to believe that the Army is "a tool of capitalism" and the National Guard "the toy of the trusts"; in monarchical Britain and in her socialistically inclined Australian colonies, military service is seen in its true light as a thing necessary to the preservation and protection of the nation, and as a service of the highest patriotism.

Observers of the trend of thought and life in America have traced most of our political ills—real and imaginary—to the apathy of a self-governing people to their duties of citizenship. Failure to vote and failure of citizens to interest themselves in public affairs, save to criticize unintelligently, have been pointed out as tendencies dangerous to the perpetuation of our free institutions. The fact that twelve million of our twenty-six million voters failed to vote last November in the national election is cited as proof.

If our American socialists could sound that note of higher and loftier patriotism sounded by Mr. Shaw they would do a larger service to the country than now, and they would inevitably compel a less hostile attitude to their propaganda.

In short, if they ceased trying to get something for nothing, and instead showed a willingness to give something for nothing, their efforts might cause more than a faint itching of the body politic.

### SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

SOME letters which are reproduced elsewhere with answers to points raised are presented this week for your consideration. Entries have been coming in, but there are still many clubs which may join. The time grows short in which entries may be registered. Your club can not enter to shoot in this contest after May 1. Bestir yourself then and see to it that the entry of your club is made. Ask your secretary whether he has sent in the entry. If he has not see to it that he does it immediately.

Even if you have no very great interest in the short range match of this year you ought to help make it a success, because it means much larger and more interesting things to come. If by any chance you are not a member of a rifle club, join the nearest one if there is one available and if not organize a rifle club of your own. You and your next-door neighbor can do it if you care to take the small amount of trouble necessary. ARMS AND THE MAN will send by-laws and help you in other ways if you are not sure of the way to proceed.

To those clubs which have entered announcement is made that practice targets for the 50-yard outdoor shooting are now ready for distribution upon application, at cost price, which is \$2.50 per thousand, or 25 cents per hundred, postpaid.

### FURTHER CONDITIONS FOR THE SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE MATCH.

*When to be shot.* Shooting may be done any time during the week. The week ends at 12 o'clock midnight Sunday. Thus, the first week which begins Monday, May 12, ends at 12 o'clock midnight Sunday, May 18. Shooting may be done at any time of the day or night during the period mentioned. Artificial light may be used if the shooting is done at night.

*Where shot.* Out of doors. Without any protection at the firing point. Under no circumstances can the scores of this match be shot upon an indoor range or from a protected firing point.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Under this heading ARMS AND THE MAN will print weekly such questions of general interest as may be submitted by its readers, with the answers thereto.

### Powder.

There seems to be great rivalry between the powder manufacturing companies, each one claiming supremacy over the other in various ways.

Since the dense powders have been used, Ballistite and Infallible especially, each claims their powder the quicker. Quoting from a letter before me, the writer says: "The Dupont Company claims that the Du Pont gives a higher velocity than any other brand of powder." I am an admirer of Ballistite powder, having used it for several years, and I would like to know if you can furnish from tests, giving the velocities of the different brands of powder so that we may know the powder having the highest velocity. Something of this kind would satisfy the sportsmen of this country, I am sure.

H. A. F.

What each user of shotgun shells first requires is safety; second, effectiveness; third, comfort. All modern smokeless powders of reputable makers are safe when used in quantities prescribed by the manufacturers. All are efficient. There is not enough difference between any of them to be noticed even by men more familiar with these problems than the average sportsman.

Comfort is a pure question of weight of gun, size of charge and way of loading.

Velocities are dependent upon the pressures which you are willing and able to set up in a gun. With the same pressures no modern powder gives a much higher velocity than any other. Try them for yourself and see. It is true practically and instrumentally. What powder you are to use in your shot shells is more a question of personal taste and preference than anything else.

### RIFLE CHAMBERS SOME MORE.

BY FRANK EVANS.

I GOT about what I expected when I criticised Dr. Mann's system of rifle chambers, for I have believed for a long time that the doctor is a pagan, and doesn't make a practice of turning the other cheek when some one is audacious enough to slap him. However, the doctor says I have misunderstood him, and accused him of things of which he is not guilty. I want to set both him and myself right in that regard, and that is my principal reason for again taking up the subject.

Dr. Mann says he did not lengthen his chambers for the purpose of making front seating easy, although that was one of the results. All right, that settles it. But from the following quotations from his book I got the ideas that I treated of in my original article. Re-reading, after his statement that he didn't mean what I assumed, I am convinced I was wrong, but I am also convinced that my first impression could very easily be obtained from the passages quoted.

Page 4—"The final design under which the chamber was made was simple enough. \* \* \* The bullet, after being swagged tapering, was dropped into the tapering chamber, and the loaded, tapering shell was dropped in after it, \* \* \*"

Page 118—"Up to this time, however, manufacturers had not taken one step towards perfecting the rifle chambers for smokeless powder with lead bullets \* \* \*"

Page 124—"This closed all fixed ammunition tests for more than a year and this barrel was rechambered from front seating, \* \* \*"

Page 132—"This barrel came from Mr. Pope early in 1904, and a special chambering reamer was obtained for the purpose of making an experimental chamber so it might take a reduced Herrick .28-30 straight shell, 2½ inches long, being ¼ inch shorter than factory made. One inch of front of the chamber was same as bottom of the grooves, viz: .285 inch, and the shell was reduced to match. \* \* \* This chamber permits of front seating with a bore-diameter bullet without a seater; the loaded shell, acting as a plunger, carries the bullet to its place without jamming or bruising, as no force is required. \* \* \*"

Page 22—"A .38 caliber Winchester cut by Pope has a chamber ¼ inch longer than the shell, and to exact diameter of the the grooves."

The doctor didn't cut this one, but he used it with his two-cylinder bullet, and I assumed he approved of it, as later on he used the idea as I have outlined above by quotations.

I think there are other passages of similar effect in the doctor's very excellent book, "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target," but I don't recall them, and haven't the energy to hunt them up.

I have written a good deal of stuff on a great many subjects in my life which, when read in cold print a week or so afterward, seemed to easily lead itself to a different meaning from that intended. When our minds are full of a certain idea, we bowl along under the impression that everyone that reads what we are writing will know perfectly what we mean. If we were engaged in personal conversation, a question or challenge of a remark would stop the flow of language long enough for us to realize that we were not making ourselves so plain as we imagined.



The doctor indulges in a bit of sarcasm—which I don't begrudge him—about my statement that "the bullet will go straight ahead," when he and other readers would be expected to know that I meant within the limitations that apply to the present standard of a first-class rifle, *i. e.*, a 3-inch group at 200 yards: In fact, if rifles are ever perfected so that they will shoot all their bullets in the same hole at that distance, I believe I would give up shooting, as there would not be anything to give it interest.

Now the chambers I complained of in my article were Dr. Mann's kind so far as I am able to determine; that is they are groove diameter in that part ahead of the shell. I still do not believe in them, and for the reasons I gave.

The best breech loading rifle that ever came under my observation was a .32-40, No. 4, half octagon Stevens factory barrel. Loaded with a bullet hardened with antimony as per Dr. Hudson's formula for his sharpshooter load, and with a load of DuPont Shotgun Smokeless and No. 1 Rifle Smokeless, equal to the regulation black powder load, this barrel was always good for a 3-inch group from rest on an average day, and has many 2-inch groups to its credit, and very rarely widened its group to 3½ inches. It did this for upwards of ten thousand shots, when the erosion of the shotgun powder was too much for it and it became a nutmeg grater. I now own the barrel, but its glory has departed. I traded for it, intending to have it re-cut to a .33, but never have done so. The chamber in this barrel is barely as long as a new shell. After a few shots, a new shell elongates until its mouth is crimped so you can't insert the decapper. The only way to avoid this trouble is to shorten a new shell about 1-16th of an inch before using it.

A barrel re-cut by Zischang to a .33 breech loader was as reliable as the above. A bullet seater 1-32 longer than the shell seated the bullet clearly into the rifling.

A Stevens-Pope breech loader, made about eleven years ago, is owned by a friend of mine. It is in the same class as a shooter. A seater less than 1/8 longer than the shell makes the lands show clearly to the base of the bullet.

The doctor challenges my right to speak until I have tested side by side and day by day for several years my method of loading and his. Now I could make some very pertinent and even acrimonious remarks in this connection, but they wouldn't give me any satisfaction and wouldn't help the reader who might be interested in the question of rifle chambers.

**ANOTHER ACTIVE CIVILIAN CLUB.**

The Newport branch of the Providence Revolver Club consists of a very aggressive and peppery bunch of shooters. In almost every issue of ARMS AND THE MAN will be found the scores made with rifle, revolver and pistol over the range of the club.

Mr. F. J. Biesel, scribe of the organization, has very kindly furnished us with details connected with the range. Among other things, it is noticed that the club is able to shoot up to 500 yards on a range of one of the members, Mr. Norman. On Mr. Almy's range the club does its short-range match shooting. As a matter of fact, the ranges of the club seem to be scattered over a wide area, for we find on Mr. Albro's farm a larger range for the short distances. Here the club has a shooting house of fairly good size with six firing points, and six 25-yard target butts, two 50-yard pistol butts and two for 20-yard shooting.

Here is also being erected a 50-yard rifle butt for the new Short-Range Rifle League, in which the club is planning to enter a team.

When the club began shooting a few years ago the members were possessed of a nondescript assembly of guns that would make a junk shop in comparison look like an up-to-date sporting goods store. Now most of the shooters have modern rifles of target and Schuetzen

varieties fitted up for regular club matches and the N. R. A. short-range contests. For the longer distances a number of the members are equipped with the Springfield and with a few Krags and miscellaneous weapons.

There are not many pistol and revolver shooters. In fact, these can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The club runs off an annual long-range N. R. A., usually on Memorial Day, and one or two more during the year on convenient holidays. On Thanksgiving Day there is held the big match of the year on the short ranges. There is also run off a weekly series of matches.

The records of the club follow:

German ring records, off-hand, open sights. 5 shots—Brooks, Spooner, H. I. Chase, Albro, and Anthony, 125 each; 10 shots, Albro, Spooner, Chase, 248; 20 shots, Albro, 495; 50 shots, Brooks, 1220; 100 shots, Brooks, 2438.

German ring target, using the telescope sight, Brooks holds all of the records, as follows: 5 shots, 125; 10 shots, 250; 20 shots, 497; 50 shots, 1235; 100 shots, 2447.

Pistol records, 50 yards—10 shots, Biesel, 98; 50 shots, Biesel, 468; 100 shots, Ray, 914.

There are some other records made a few years back by Almy which will probably be better than some of the above mentioned.

Brooks, he of the Schuetzen rifle, finished in seventh place at the recent Zettler shoot in New York with the creditable,—and for him,—high score of 2459.

Brooks, by the way, is a clean-cut and well-liked shot, who is a credit to the organization which he represents.

**A GOOD TIME SHOOT.**

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

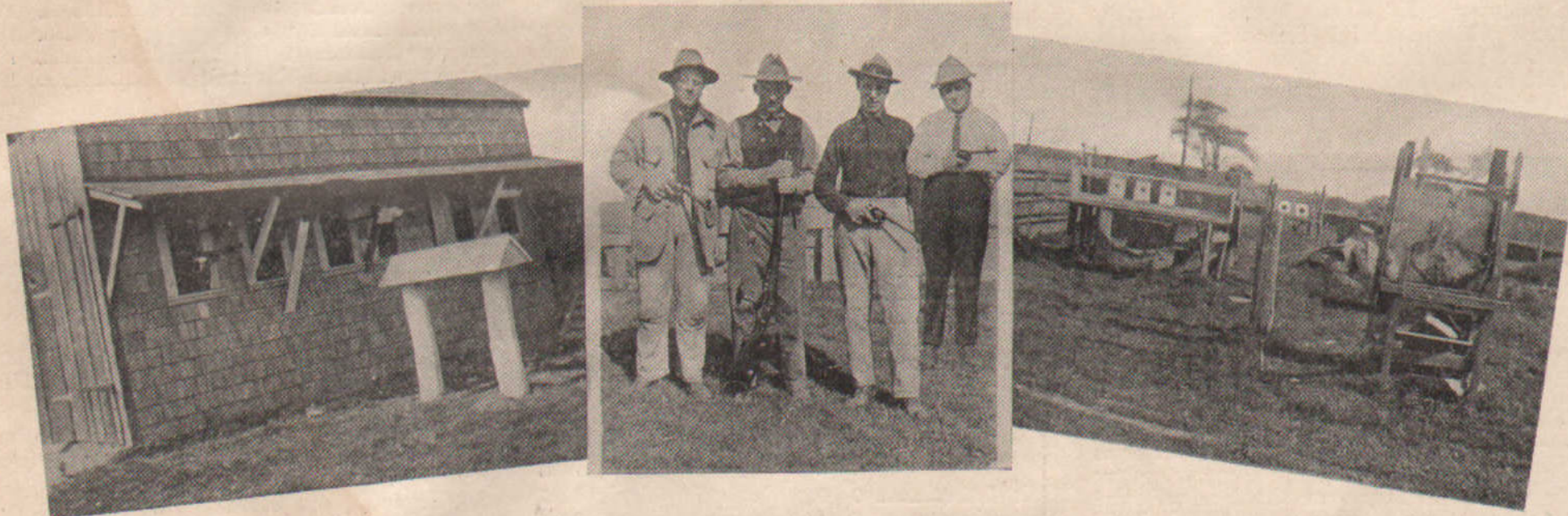
Mr. Shooter, his wife, and all the kids were there. Everywhere there ran the dorsal fins of the many shooting sharks until the grounds looked like a Samoan harbor on a busy evening.

There was Harve McMurchy, whose innocently beautiful countenance is as devoid of guile as the soul behind it is full. There was Ed Mitchell, who landed the Pacific Coast Handicap. There was the justly famous Ned Hedderly, who eats with a small-bore spoon out of a small-bore plate, drinks small-bore beer out of small-bore glasses—many of them, 'tis true; gets you into a corner and proves himself no small bore, and who is rumored to be considering the preparation of an article on the small-bore shotgun.

If this wasn't enough, there had to come the celebrated piscatorial twins, C. W. Fish and S. W. Trout; Doc Packard, with his simon-pure and copyrighted side splitter of how I couldn't bust 'em with factory hand loads (cross out the word factory or hand as the occasion indicates); C. W. Groat, with the crouch that Bob Fitzsimmons lost these many years ago; Wen MacFarland, who rides a bad horse because he can't do without bucks and the deer season is closed; Gillette, with the rear sight on his pumpgun and who marvels as much when he misses one as we do when he hits; Charley Thoren, who went Alaska bear hunting and who reports that he couldn't find one in a single saloon in Juneau; Pachmayer, who was forbidden by the club management to say ".22 Hi-Power" under penalty of his life—but they were too many to list, to say nothing of the ordinary hoi polloi. There were also a few members of the Crabber family, Adam Crabber; Ima Crabber and Ura Crabber, but they didn't worry anybody to any extent.

There was also a running deer just out of the hospital, and which was picked about a week too soon. He ran 20 yards—when he didn't crawl it or refuse to run at all—and he ran at 130 yards distance from the shooters.

Then there was a darkly mysterious ring target at 200 yards, set in the eight-inch black and tapering down to a three-quarter inch ten ring. They paid a jitney a shot, and the nearest shot to center took a perfectly good flannel shirt excepting for a few moth holes for ventilation. I don't know why any sane and sensible man should think himself able to hit in a day's shoot, a 3/4-inch circle at 200 with metallic sights and sporting guns, but they did. Hubbs, who had nothing to do but take in money and keep score and settle squabbles and make out cards and squint through the glasses at Goldy's awful system of



**NEWPORT BRANCH OF PROVIDENCE REVOLVER CLUB**

Albro's 25-yard range and shooting house.

Four of the regulars, Albro, Brooks, Biesel and Almy.

View of the 25, 50 and 20 yard butts from left to right.



marking discs, took in twenty-five pesos in exchange for shots at a nickel each. Then Jackson, who had a long talk with the marker at noon, appeared with a bullet smeared with red printer's ink, kicked up the dust right behind a five o'clock three—and got a ten! Which busted up that part of the shoot. They really shouldn't have hit Jackson with things—they couldn't prove it.

Then over at the shotgun traps they stuck up various things to encourage the assemblage to waste perfectly good shells. They had a shell bag for ten birds at 16 yards. Trout got that. They had a cup for thirty 16-yard birds and 20 overhead birds. Art MacFarland broke 46 out of the 50—and nobody else cared anything about winning that cup. It wasn't really much of a cup, several of them said.

Over at the overhead trap they threw birds from a 60-foot elevation, across the line of fire, at a distance of 25 yards. It was like crossing ducks. They had a miss-and-out for a chicken, in which all the shooters but one became members of the grabowsky clan. It was really a sight to bring tears to the eyes of a Washington policeman, whom no suffering yet could move, to see the old-timers, who break straight at 16 yards, grabbing for the overheads and then asking wildly of the circumambient ether wherein they were going. Anybody could answer their pitiful queries: they were going in the space surrounding the birds, and distant on all sides about four feet. Somebody told that to one of them. They pried them apart with some difficulty.

Trout busted 5 out of 20, and at 16-yard rise he can't shoot below 90 per cent without a painful and apparent effort. Williamson broke 19 out of 20 at 16 yards—and three out of twenty overheads. Ed Mitchell got 9 out of 20 and heaved a sigh of relief. Wen MacFarland broke straight—after they hit the hard ground. Ned Hedderly broke 8 out of 20 16-yard birds with his 32-inch Barker, and 16 overheads. Such a man, of course, eats with his left hand, drives on the left side of the road and eventually drifts upstream when he falls in and drowns in four inches of water.

Things were really bubbling over at the deer. Thirty or forty parties with automatics, lever guns, .22 Hi-Powers, .44-40 relics, Springfields, Mausers, box magazines, and what not, tore up the ground behind the hurrying animal, and yet the marker sent down no message for more pasters.

The deer ran 20 yards in a bit under four seconds. He started out in the field from a bit of blind and ran from right to left. Most of them aimed right and got left.

Each fellow for his dime got two runs, and most of them got off two shots to each run. The forward part of the deer counts five, midriff four, and haunch three. Possible therefore to four shots, 20, counting two shots to each of the two runs.

Somebody got a ten, a five in each run. Wild excitement ensued. Then another fellow got a 12, more excitement and more trips back for ammunition.

Things finally settled down to a man with a box magazine lever gun for the .06 cartridge, two Springfields and a new and stiff Mauser with open sights. Party with sporter Springfield, one Goldsborough, stuck in two hits for each of his two shots in two runs, with a score of 15. Another man with a Springfield got a 14 for second. Third was split between the Mauser and the box magazine gun, each getting off the same number of shots, and each having 12.

There were also some automatics and some other lever guns. Speed of fire simmered down considerably, what they wanted to do was to get in their swing for the second shot, and pull that smoothly. The fellow that did it, got the bacon.

Anyhow, over a hundred of them attended, and they bucked a new game. If entries proved anything, they liked it.

SCORES.

Bag, 10 birds, 16-yard rise—S. W. Trout, first; L. McMurray, second.

Cup, 50 birds overhead and 16-yard—A. H. MacFarland, first; S. A. Bruner, second.

Swappgun match, 16-yard, 10 birds—O. A. Evans, first.

Best center match, 200 yards—W. R. Jackson, first; Pachmayer, second.

Running deer—A. F. Goldsborough, first; T. W. Smith, second.

Idaho has Bulletin.

Another one of the live States to fall in line with the bulletin idea is Idaho. Practically four solid pages of typewritten stuff makes good reading for those in and out of the Idaho Guard. One of the practical items is:

"In view of the fact that our I. I. has selected map work for this month, it might be well for the company commanders to take up Capt. Shaw's method of creating interest in map problems. His scheme is as follows: Box 6 feet wide, 12 feet long, having sides 6 inches high. Bottom made of 2-inch material and placed about four feet off the floor, and filled with sandy loam to a depth of 6 inches. The sand can be molded into most any shape by dampening. Troops are represented on this relief map by various colored pins and streams are represented by baby ribbon. The forces engaged are separated by sliding curtains, which are manipulated by the umpire. This method of making relief maps is inexpensive and simple, and creates interest among the enlisted men as well as the officers."

## National High School Shooting Competition Gallery Championship, Season of 1913.

The first inter-school competition for the new national trophy presented by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice brought out an entry of twenty clubs. With a view of equalizing the teams according to their ability as far as known, these schools were divided into classes. What was presumed to be the best ten clubs were put into Class A and the other ten into Class B. The schools that entered teams were as follows:

Class A: Iowa City (Iowa) High School; Morris High School, New York City; Western High School, Washington, D. C.; Deering High School, Portland, Maine; Brookline (Mass.) High School; DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City; Stuyvesant High School, New York City; High School of Commerce, New York City; Baltimore (Md.) Polytechnic Institute; Eastern High School, of Washington, D. C.

Class B: Business High School, Washington, D. C.; Springfield (Mass.) Technical School; Portland (Maine) High School; Utica (N. Y.) Free Academy; McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.; Susquehanna (Pa.) High School; Salt Lake City (Utah) High School; Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo.; Tucson (Arizona) High School; and Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) High School.

This proved very satisfactory and the plan will be carried out in subsequent years. The ten or twelve clubs, according to the number of entries, having the highest percentage will be put in Class A. New clubs coming into the league matches will be put in the lower class.

The 1913 matches were successful in many ways. The weekly reports came in more promptly and consequently better notices were given to the daily press. It was regretted that the Southern High School of Philadelphia was forced to withdraw from the competitions through the opposition of the Superintendent of the schools, as they were shooting well and would have given a good account of themselves. Their place in the schedule of matches was taken by the Western High School, of Washington, D. C.

The going to pieces of the Brookline, Mass., High School team was unfortunate, but they were laboring under difficulties, especially in regard to range facilities.

For the second consecutive year victory perched upon the banner of the ambitious and persevering lads of the Iowa City High School. Their victory was well deserved and the team did conscientious work from the start. Much credit is due to Mr. C. Ellis Williams for his able management and coaching. The Deering High School boys also deserve great credit, as does also their coach, Mr. Wallace Knight, a former pupil of the school. Their general average for all the matches was the highest of all teams, but they were unfortunate in losing one match. They deserved second place, but under the rules of the match, second honors went to the winner of the second class who shot off with the winner of the first class for the championship. This will be changed hereafter, and the second place will be given to the school that stands second in Class A and the winning teams of Classes B and C will receive some recognition for winning in their own class. The final standing of the clubs in both classes were as follows:

CLASS A.			
WL		WL	
Iowa	9 0	Baltimore	3 6
Deering	8 1	School of Com.	2 7
Morris	7 2	Eastern	2 7
Stuyvesant	6 3	Western	1 8
DeWitt Clinton	4 5	Brookline	0 9
CLASS B.			
WL		WL	
Salt Lake	9 0	Sault Ste Marie	4 5
Susquehanna	8 1	Business	3 6
Portland	6 3	Tucson	2 7
D. C. Tech	6 3	Utica	1 8
Springfield	6 3	St. Louis	0 9

The average score per match for the ten highest teams were as follows:

1. Deering High School	957.5
2. Iowa City High School	956.9
3. Salt Lake City High School	935.2
4. Portland High School	924.3
5. Morris High School	915.1
6. Susquehanna High School	902.5
7. Springfield (Tech.)	900.2
8. Manual Training, D. C.	893.1
9. Stuyvesant High School	889.3
10. DeWitt Clinton High School	871.6

The above clubs will, if they compete in 1914, be put in Class A. Iowa City and Salt Lake City High Schools shot off for the championship with the following results:

IOWA CITY HIGH VS. SALT LAKE CITY HIGH.			
Raymond	195	Rydalch	194
Moerschel	194	Spears	192
Burns	194	Armstrong	192
Neburg	191	Macfarland	189
Hoover	190	Mays	188
Total	964	Total	955

On hearing of the results of the final match, the President of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Assistant Secretary of War, General Robert Shaw Oliver, sent the following telegram to the principal of the Iowa City School:

"Hearty congratulations on the victory of your rifle team in the National Inter-High School rifle shooting competition. Your school board deserves highest commendation for its co-operation in promoting the manly sport of rifle shooting, as does Mr. Williams who has so faithfully and successfully coached the team to victory.

"(Signed) GEN. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Assistant Secretary of War and President National Board for Promotion of rifle Practice."

The names of the ten highest individual



competitors and their averages follow:

1. P. M. Johnson, Deering High----- 195.3
2. Geo. R. St. John, Deering High----- 192.3
3. Don. Luscombe, Iowa City High----- 190.6
4. Wendall T. Smith, Deering High----- 190.1
5. Philip Newberg, Iowa City High----- 189.6
6. Frank Konvolinka, Iowa City High-- 189.3
7. Earl Mellus, Salt Lake High----- 189.
8. Everett Hoover, Iowa City High----- 188.5
9. Millard Hughey, Deering High----- 188.3
10. Wm. Moerschel, Iowa City High----- 188.2

**Big Scores By a Boy.**

Philip M. Johnson, of the Deering (Maine) High School, a cadet captain, is the only schoolboy in the country who has qualified for the United States rifle team, which will shoot a match with Great Britain and Australia. He shot 980 to qualify, using the range of the Myles Standish Rifle Club.

Johnson is 17 years old and a junior at Deering High School. He is captain of the school rifle team and will probably be re-elected for another year. His work all the

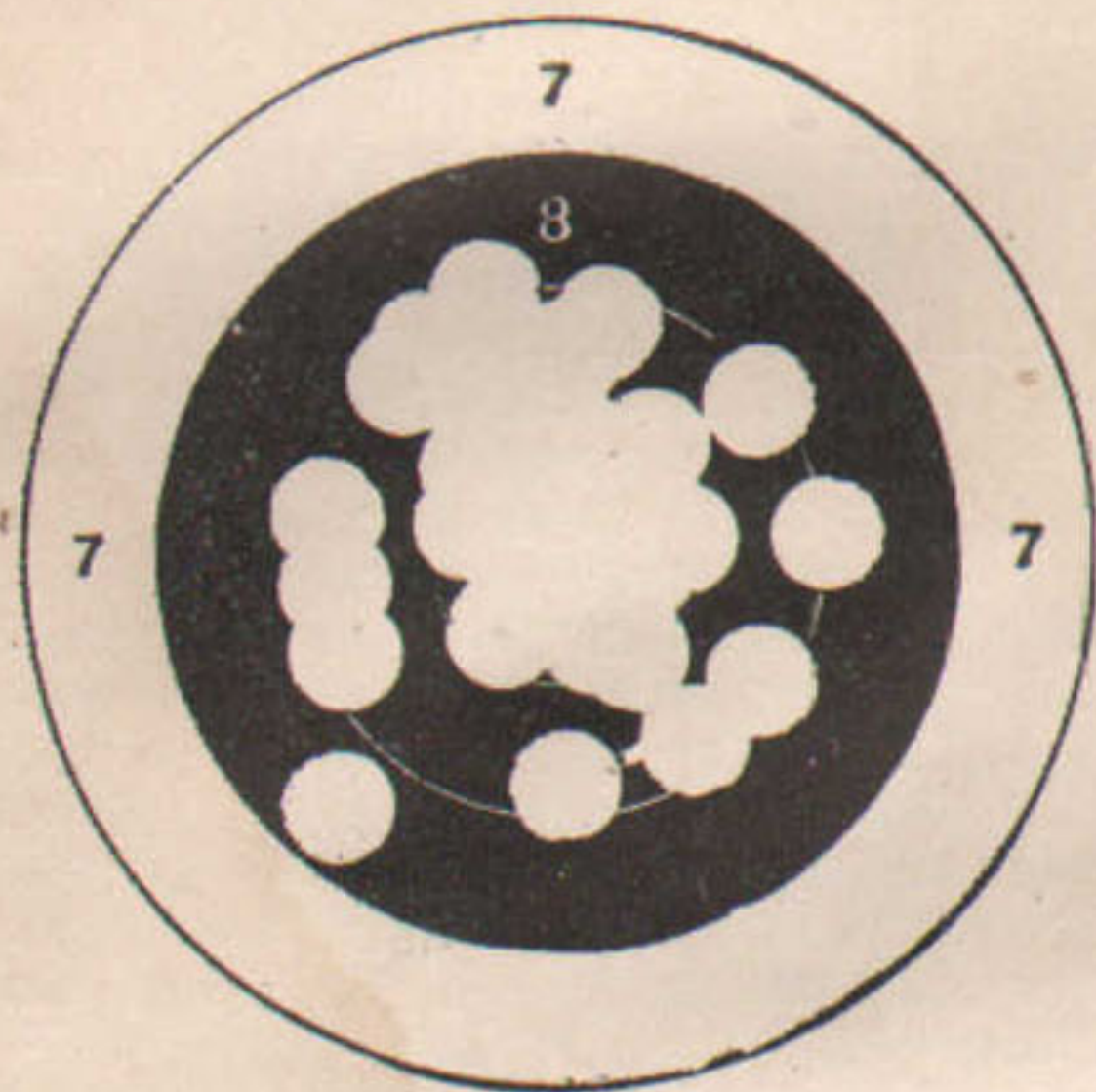


**PHILIP M. JOHNSON**

year has been notably good and has attracted attention all over the country.

Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson of 41 Norwood St., Deering.

The remarkably consistent shooting of this young man, scarcely more than a boy, is



Composite target of 100 shots fired by Philip M. Johnson at 75 feet on the regulation N. R. A. target, score 980 out of a possible 1,000, with The Boy Scout United States Cartridge Company .22 Short Lesmok Cartridges.

especially noteworthy. He shoots like a veteran, and the future should hold many great prizes for him. Probably he will exhibit, as have so many other students, those qualities of intellect and will necessary to carry him to the front under the greater responsibilities of mature life.

It is a well-proven fact that those high school boys who have shown themselves capable of becoming good rifle shots have in college and in the great world outside after their school days were over shown themselves to be a superior class of men. Doing well at rifle shooting as a boy seems to mean doing well at other and most things later on.

**Short Range Rifle League.**

**BANGOR REMARKS.**

Answering your esteemed favor of the 10th inst. will say that I find nothing in the conditions for shooting in the Short Range Rifle League relative to the selection of two days in which to shoot, but as the trend of your letter appears to sag that way to quite an extent and for fear such a feature may get into the rules, I take the liberty to ha it again and to say to you very cordially that the Bangor Rifle Association or any other club whose members are quite considerably scattered can not exist through a series of matches if it should have to live up to such a provision. The two days in which to shoot might be all right for certain clubs whose members are all obliged to shoot on one range and there can be no objection to any club making such a rule for the government of its own affairs, but let's not have many of the other clubs handicapped for the simple reason that a measure would be convenient for a few clubs. If you will make the condition to be shot any time during the week ending with a certain day, it would handicap no one.

The conditions provide that "ten men may shoot on a team but only the five highest scores will count for record." Why not make it any number in a club may shoot but only the five highest scores will count for record.

I must again respectfully insist that the privilege to use a single lens in the rear sight to correct defective vision will bring in and keep interested men who would not take a hand in the game. The man with normal eyes can not possibly use a lens that would help him and the man with defective vision only has his eye made theoretically normal when the reflection is corrected with the lens.

The executive or range officer rather than the secretary is theoretically the man who should be selected as a judge if anyone is mentioned in the conditions, but any positive indication in the rules as to who shall be judge is dead wrong. Leave the matter of selection of judges to the club officers and the rule will afford all protection that it is possible to get in a series of matches of this kind. Our club certainly can not shoot if we should be restricted to but one official who will act as judge and witness the shooting.

LANGDON S. CHILCOTT,  
President, Bangor (Me.) Rifle Assn.

I have read with deep interest everything concerning the Short Range Rifle League that has appeared in your publication, and liberal as the conditions are, yet I don't suppose it would be human nature to be entirely satisfied. If the rules are subject to change I would like to suggest that the time for shooting be extended for the entire week ending each Saturday night, also that the five club officers be deputized as judges. My reason for these changes is that our club is scattered over an eight-mile radius and it would be almost impossible to get them all together at a central point, then again, most of them are professional men and I find upon inquiry that some can get away better some days than others. Most of our members have ranges of their own, especially the farmers like myself, who have plenty of land, and we could get together better in several places than at one central point.

I should like to see an individual match to be shot under the same conditions with telescope sights and set triggers. This would serve to show just what advantage is secured. No prizes need be offered, merely publish the score in ARMS AND THE MAN.

ERNEST M. SYLVESTER,  
Executive Officer Bangor (Me.) Rifle Assn.

We have extended the conditions so that shooting may be done upon any day of the week. See "Further Conditions" for the League published in this issue.

The conditions providing that ten men may shoot but only five score is necessary because some clubs are larger than others. To permit all members to shoot would give an advantage to the greater over the lesser.

It is not possible to arrange in this contest for a rear sight with a lens. We must make

the sights uniform that the conditions may be as nearly similar as they can be made. The man whose eye is not normal can use spectacles, of course.

If an individual match, with telescopic sights, set triggers, any rifle, should be organized, ARMS AND THE MAN would be glad to not only report the scores but to give a prize to the winner. Let us hear from others on this subject.

**ST. LOUIS SUGGESTS.**

I have been reading with interest the suggestions of our shooting brethren, in ARMS AND THE MAN, regarding the Short Range Rifle League.

There is one thing that I think would be of interest to the game, and that is to learn of our opponent's score as soon as possible after each match.

Heretofore we did not receive this information until at least one week after the match was shot with the exception of a few instances, that of having received direct communication from our opponents immediately after their match was shot.

Of course, ARMS AND THE MAN did the best possible to distribute detailed information as quickly as possible, but I think if the captain of each team would receive a list of the names and addresses of the secretaries of all clubs with instructions to mail scores to their opponents on the same day of the completion of their match, it would enable us to know of our victory or defeat in shorter time than having to wait for the returns of all the clubs through ARMS AND THE MAN.

Upon receipt of this list, blank postal cards could be addressed and kept at the range and the scores filled in and mailed to their opponents on the day of the completion of each match.

With an early knowledge of our opponents' results, news of the match could be published in the local newspapers, which would cheerfully publish same each week, but newspapers do not care for stale news. In this way our sport would be brought to publicity which would be a boost to the game. Kindly mail us a sample target as soon as possible, for we are anxious to see just what we are up against, and oblige,

EDW. A. KRONDL,  
Secy. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.

In regard to the Short Range Rifle League. I notice in one edition of ARMS AND THE MAN you state that no shelter of any sort will be permitted shooters at the firing point and in the next edition you state in reply to a letter from the Engineers Club (I believe) that there will be no objection to them shooting their scores indoors in bad weather, they having a 50-yard indoor range.

It would seem a very unfair proposition to permit those clubs having 50-yard indoor ranges to shoot their scores indoors and not permit those clubs who must shoot outdoors to shoot from a sheltered firing point.

To make conditions as nearly equal as possible, it would seem best to have the conditions the same as the United States Revolver Association outdoor matches, viz., firing from a sheltered firing point. It is further very unlikely that many of the smaller clubs will have enough enthusiastic members to shoot the matches lying prone in a driving rain without protection.

Equalize conditions of temperature, wind, light, rain and other weather conditions by shooting from a sheltered firing point.

In any event state plainly in the printed conditions whether or not shelter is permitted so as to avoid any misunderstanding.

Very truly,  
G. C. OLCOTT.

It does not seem practicable to carry out the plan you suggest of passing information back and forth. It will not be known on what days clubs are shooting, because the weather may be inclement occasionally, and the whole week is open to them. At the same time clubs will not be shooting directly against each other and all the scores will have to be seen before the contestants will know where they stand. Besides, under the conditions ARMS AND THE MAN will have the scores printed before they



could reach the clubs even under a perfectly organized system, if sent direct.

So far as publicity in the local papers is concerned the news will not be safe if published after the scores of other organizations have been sent in to ARMS AND THE MAN. Local reports will simply be published the week after shot, instead of when shot.

A sample target has been mailed to you.

You are mistaken in your understanding of what we said. We never intended to say that anyone could shoot scores indoors in bad weather. On the contrary, this is an outdoor match, and every score must be shot outdoors without shelter at the firing point. This seems necessary to make the conditions fair to all concerned.

Another point is that a sheltered firing point would be more easily available to old and established clubs. The desire of all of us is to encourage the new organizations of which several have already come forward to enter this contest. These can no. have the conveniences. If permitted to shoot in this match on equal terms—that is, no shelter—with all others, they will probably create enough enthusiasm to bring them shooting houses of their own later on. Then we can have contests under different conditions.

Besides, leaving the whole week available for the shooting it is not to be expected it will be necessary for anyone to shoot in the rain, but even should that be required some of the best scores we have ever seen have been made by men firing during heavy rain.

We are afraid the man who does not take enough interest in the contest to shoot regardless of a little disturbance of the weather would not be very apt to be a successful or consistent competitor in any event.

**GOSSIP**

By "AL BLANCO."

It seems that once again the date has been changed for the American Record Match. We are advised that the match will take place at Union Hill, N. J., on Saturday, June 7. The contest calls for 100 shots on Standard American target at 200 yards, off-hand.

A friendly rifle match has been arranged between the "London Scottish" and Ibis Clubs, of London, England, and the New Orleans (La.) Rifle and Revolver Club.

The conditions are:

Team, 10 men to a side, best 8 to count. Ten shots on a decimal target, deliberate fire. Distance, 25 yards.

Any rifle with a .22 bore (telescopic sight or sights containing glass, barred).

Targets to be signed by an independent witness of some social standing. Status to be quoted.

The New Orleans club is to use the English targets and the British clubs the American N. R. A. targets. The American targets have already been sent across. The British teams are to fire on the Ibis Club's range in London on the same night, and the New Orleans club expects to shoot at the Young Men's Gymnastic Club range in New Orleans.

A soldier in one of the negro regiments was caught and stood up to be shot for desertion.

"Henry," said the Captain, "have you anything to say?"

"Yes, suh," said the condemned man. Ah's got a few words to say. Ah merely wishes to state dat dis suttingly am goin' to be a lesson to me."

"A penny mouse-trap, please. And let me have it quickly, as I want to catch a train."

The West Virginia State University rifle team by scoring 980 points in its contest with the State University of Iowa, just concluded, won the Western inter-collegiate league indoor rifle championship and broke the inter-collegiate indoor rifle shooting record of 973. The Iowa team, last year's champions, scored 962.

As a result of this victory, the West Virginia team will now meet Harvard University, winners of the Eastern league championship, to determine the inter-collegiate indoor rifle

shooting championship of the United States for 1913.

**Boost for the Short Range Rifle League.**

Everybody's all het up over the 50-yard shooting. There sure will be some hot scraps when the league gets going.

Twenty-five-yard small-bore shooting at Perry is going to be popular. Plenty of gold, too. Us for the coin.

The International Small Bore Match is coming along in good shape. There have been some good scores made and a few poor ones, but on the whole the average is good. Of those received so far the average is well above 490. That ought to win the match. The best showing so far made by any club reporting is that of the District of Columbia. D. C. had nine men on the team and all of them have made good. Those scores, unofficially reported, follow:

50 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS, POSSIBLE 500.

Alfred G. Schmidt, District of Columbia	499
Ed. W. Sweeting, Warren, Pa.	499
W. H. Matterson, Adrian, Mich.	497
M. B. Atkinson, District of Columbia	496
R. Alderman, District of Columbia	495
O. M. Schriver, District of Columbia	493
Frank J. Kahrs, District of Columbia	492
E. H. Gerber, District of Columbia	492
O. D. Knight, District of Columbia	491
F. W. Holt, District of Columbia	491
D. J. Cullity, Manchester	491
C. W. Valentine, Manchester	488
J. S. Bonner, Adrian	488
C. Groome, District of Columbia	488
R. L. Robie, Manchester	474

**Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.**

The members of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club held their regular monthly indoor rifle shoot and L. S. Hawxhurst as usual made the best score; his remarkable shooting was great, as he made a total of 1,237, best ten five-shot scores. He made one five-shot possible, the shooting was done on the 25-yard indoor range, artificial light. Scores were as follows: L. S. Hawxhurst 125, 124, 124, 124, 124, 123, 123, 123, 123, total 1,237; H. Purrmann, 117, 116, 11, 115, 113, 112; M. Nielsen, 115, 113, 113, 109, 104; A. Hartmann, 113, 112, 112, 106, 110; C. M. Kraul, 119, 119, 114, 113, 112; A. Thompson 121, 117, 116, 114, 114; J. Bauman 117, 115, 113, 113; J. W. Phillips 115, 112, 10, 108; C. A. Bunch 109, 118, 102, 99, 109, 106; H. Hargraves 114, 111, 110, 108, 108; G. R. Hauser 114, 113, 113, 108, 109; W. A. Siebe 120, 118, 116, 116, 116.

After the shooting the club held its regular monthly meeting and many important matters were discussed; one was the joining of the National Rifle Association of America. As there are no long ranges for the members to shoot at and as all the members are equipped with Schuetzen rifles, affiliation with the National Rifle Association means much expense to the members and the club, the membership was dropped and the club has joined the Short Range Rifle League instead. These members have signed to enter on the team: L. S. Hawxhurst, R. S. Wixson, E. Schierbaum, H. Hargraves, J. Bauman, captain; J. W. Phillips, G. R. Hauer, H. Purrman, M. Nielsen, A. Hartmann, K. O. Kindgren, C. W. Seely. As the team will consist of only ten men all the members are invited to come to the range any Sunday, commencing on the first Sunday in May, to try out for the team. The best five scores—that is, the best five men, will be the team to al. Much interest has been shown in this league and from all indications there will be some hot scraps for place on the team. Shooting will be done on the 25-ring target at 50-yard range, any kind of .22 rim-fire cartridge to be used.

The attendance at the monthly indoor pistol shoot was not very large, and these scores were made: R. E. Wixson made a five-shot possible; R. S. Wixson 50, 47; H. A. Harris 47, 46, 48, 46, 45; W. A. Siebe, 46, 46, 46, 46, 46; C. W. Seely 47, 46, 46; H. Hargraves 31, 36, 32, 29.

W. A. SIEBE.

**The Zettler's at Union Hill.**

The Zettler Rifle Club after its six months season of gallery work was very glad, on April 19, to begin its six months of outdoor shooting at Union Hill, and the healthy punch of an outdoor rifle feels infinitely better than a .22 short, though a trifle strange for want of use.

Union Hill is now the only 200 yard range open around New York that can handle any number of shooters, and conditions here, for shooting, are far from ideal as we have to shoot through portholes with no means to judge wind. As the shooting house is on the side of a hill, the bullets pass about 30 feet above on the way to the target and the wind gets at them good and plenty. Today was cold and raw and the wind about 25 miles, but died partly down toward closing time so some fairly good scores were put up.

Our Veteran, Louis Maurer, 80 years old, was out and not only put up the first 25 of the season, but made 176 with a 7 pound hunting rifle with open sights. Many of us would like to be able to do as well when our 80? comes along. Probably not, but we live in hopes; at any rate we all are proud of our veteran.

Our matches are one ten shot score only for the weekly and season medals; one three shot Target of Honor, and a record reentry match of 10 shot strings which may with longer days be made a 50 shoot score.

The 1st shot for record in the Medal Match by C. Schrag, our vice president, was a 25, as also was the 1st shot on the Target of Honor by J. Johnson. These 25's were not the kind usually fired by the Major, etc., in opening a Schuetzen Fest, but the real article that you wouldn't like to have your eye behind.

The scores 200 yards offhand, German Ring target.

**MEDAL MATCH.**

Geo. Schicht	22	21	23	22	24	23	22	22	21	25	—225
H. M. Pope	22	25	21	24	22	24	21	20	21	23	—222
L. P. Hansen	21	22	20	25	18	21	22	24	20	19	—212
J. Kaufman	14	19	17	20	16	25	23	21	20	25	—200
C. A. Schrag	25	17	24	20	1	15	16	13	16	21	—168
J. Johnson	14	16	18	5	14	14	20	22	17	16	—156

**TARGET OF HONOR.**

Kaufmann	20	25	25	—70
Pope	21	23	25	—69
Schicht	24	16	20	—64
Johnson	25	12	25	—62
Hansen	21	19	21	—61
Schrag	10	15	19	—44

**RECORD MATCH.**

Kaufman	22	23	23	24	23	24	21	23	24	23	—230
	25	25	21	20	22	24	20	25	25	22	—229
	25	23	24	22	20	24	22	19	23	23	—225
Pope	24	23	23	21	21	23	24	23	25	20	—227
	20	23	22	25	22	21	19	22	24	22	—220
	22	22	18	24	20	20	22	22	20	22	—212
Schicht	23	20	24	23	22	24	22	19	24	23	—224
	21	22	21	21	19	24	21	23	22	19	—213
Johnson	23	23	16	24	17	19	23	19	22	25	—211
	24	12	25	24	23	19	19	23	19	20	—208
Schrag	23	24	17	11	19	22	23	19	16	20	—194
	24	18	18	23	17	22	19	20	21	22	—205
Hansen	19	22	24	18	16	23	19	16	21	22	—200
	26	17	23	11	23	22	18	19	21	22	—197
Maurer	19	19	19	16	9	16	23	16	20	19	—176

(Hunting rifle)

**Independent N. Y. Schuetzen Corps.**

The first outdoor shoot of the season was held at Union Hill, N. J., Schuetzen Park, on April 18.

**RING TARGET, POSSIBLE 125.**


Gus Zimmermann, 112; A. Begerow, 100; F. Hagens, 92; Wm. Soll, 89. Punktblättchenscheibe, aus möglichen 60 Punkten Gus Zimmermann, 48; F. Liegibel, 42; A. Stahl, 39; A. Begerow, 37; George T. Zimmermann, 33; E. Fine, 33; Wm. Soll, 30; Henry J. Behrens, 26; F. Hagens, 26; Jos. Senger, 22, and Jacob Bittschier, 11. Bullseyes—Gus Zimmermann, 17; F. Liegibel, 8; A. Stahl, 6; Henry J. Behrens, 4; E. Fine, 4; George T. Zimmermann, 4; Jos.




*"steel where steel belongs"*

# Peters Shells

## WIN SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP

The  brand was "the whole cheese" at the Inter-State Association's First Southwestern Handicap Tournament, San Antonio, April 8-10, winning practically all the honors:

- SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP**, won by H. R. Bosley, 19 Yds., score 92 ex 100  
*Mr. Bosley tied two others and won in the shoot-off.*
- PRELIMINARY HANDICAP**, won by R. B. Barnes, 18 yds., score 96 ex 100
- HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE**, J. S. Day (tie), - - score 339 ex 350
- SECOND HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE**, Barton Lewis, - - score 334 ex 350

**Peters** SHELLS demonstrate their superiority in this, the first big tournament of the season. Trap shooters are wise to the fact that the  brand of shells gives them a "hunch" in any race. Insist on having "steel where steel belongs."

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio** [NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Mgr.]

Senger, 3; A. Begerow, 2; Wm. Soll, 2; F. Hagens, 1.  
Erste and letzte rote Fahnen, Gus Zimmermann.

**Company I, 1st N. G. N. J.**

On April 12 several members of the company competed in a two-man team match on the 100 yard gallery range with 30 caliber reduced ammunition, shooting 10 shots offhand and 10 prone, 2 sighters each position. Private P. J. O'Hare was high man with 97 out of the possible 100.

	Offhand	Prone	Tl.
Pvt. P. J. O'Hare	47	50	97
Pvt. Ed. Bitter	44	47	91-188
Sergt. Gabreal	46	49	95
Sergt. Addis	44	48	92-187
Capt. Marsh	43	47	90
Sergt. Morris	40	49	89
Allowed 8 points-187			
Sergt. Lurz	40	49	89
Pvt. R. Bitter	47	49	96-185

This company has sent Company C, of Jersey City, a challenge, and although some time ago, nothing has been heard of it. Challenges have also been sent to Company C, 7th Regiment, and Company F, 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

We hope Capt. Higgins, of Co. C, will accept the challenge in order to be just as good a loser as he proved himself and his crack team to be winners meeting the best in the land for the past 12 years and always coming out a winner. Company I, of the First New Jersey, is anxious to show the Captain that a good trimming is waiting him just as soon as he takes up our challenge.

**Gebhardt Trophy Match, 1st Illinois Infantry.**

Enclosed please find results of the Gebhardt Trophy Match which may be of some interest.

This match was won last year by Company A with a total of 336, but the average shooting of the companies this year was ahead of that of a year ago.

This match was shot on the 50-foot range in the positions as noted; regulation target for that distance.

**WON BY CO. "K," SCORE, 330.**

	Stand- ing	Sit- ing	Prone	Tl.
Sgt. H. H. Williams	21	23	24	68
Sgt. R. F. Fiedler	20	23	25	68
Pvt. M. Darrow	19	25	23	67
Mus. F. H. Mugg	19	22	24	65
Sgt. R. E. Darrow	20	24	18	62

Team total-----330

Company "B"	324
Company "I"	324
Company "A"	320
Company "F"	319
Company "G"	317
Company "C"	316
Company "L"	314
Company "M"	313
Company "D"	230

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

The following scores were made Sunday, April 13. Weather: cloudy; wind, unsteady:

**RIFLE RE-ENTRY MATCH, 200-YARDS, GERMAN RING TARGET, TELESCOPE AND PEEP SIGHTS.**

E. Schierbaum	225	218	213	213
Geo. A. Pattberg	225	218		
J. G. Day	221	213		
O. A. Bremer	221	217		
W. G. Hoffman	223			
Geo. Helm	219	203		
D. McLaughlin	215			

E. N. Moor	213				
J. Williams	212	209			
C. W. Seely	210				
E. Sutter	208	188	186	179	
E. Helm	207	203			
K. O. Kindgren	207				
E. Hinterman	200	188	161		
F. O. Bertelsen	196				
B. Henricksen	188	183	182	181	178 175
Chas. Barber	185				

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

C. W. Randall	98	97	97	96	95	92
C. W. Linder	96	95	90			
W. C. Prichard	95	93	92	91	89	87 87
Geo. Armstrong	94	94				
W. F. Blasse	93	91	90			
F. O. Bertelsen	90	85				
C. W. Seely	90					
Chas. Whaley	89	86				
Dr. R. Summers	86	85	84			
C. T. Sisson	83					

B. P. JONAS, Secretary.

**The Centennial Rifle and Revolver Club, Chicago.**

The following scores were made in this week's shoot:

20 SHOTS, 75 FEET; POSSIBLE, 500.			
Patrick	487	G. Georgeson	475
George	483	Wolf	464
Baldwin	482	Grieves	461
Georgeson	478	Bosley	459
Butts	467	Rinear	449
Hunter	466		

Our club is getting better steadily, more members and good shooters, too. We hope to be sending in more scores in the 80's, and two or three monthly averages that high soon.



# Du Pont 1909 Military

## THE BEST RIFLE POWDER IN THE WORLD

### THE PROOF

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

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

### G. H. DICKSON

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**SHOOTING REQUISITES**  
94 HALE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.

#### PRICE LIST.

Brass wire brushes all calibers per dozen.....	\$ 1.00
Steel wire brushes all calibers per dozen.....	2.00
Steel wire brushes 5" long, .30 Cal. for armorers use on hard rifles each.....	.35
Perfection patches 2" round heavy canton flannel 5 pounds.....	2.50
U. S. Government brush and cord to pull through, each.....	.35
Swivel handle brass rods, 45 in long, each.....	.75
Swivel handle steel rods, 40 in long, each.....	.75
Ideal nitro powder solution, per doz.....	2.25
Nickel fouling remover, per doz.....	4.00
Army, Navy and Marine Corps, per doz.....	1.25
Sperm oil, very best, per gal.....	1.50
10 gallons.....	12.00
Mobilubricant, per doz.....	1.50
Sight black, per doz.....	2.00
Sight covers, mousetrap, per doz.....	5.50
Sight covers, locking, the very best made, per doz.....	12.00
Sight covers, plain nickel, per doz.....	5.50
Rear sight covers, hinge, per doz.....	6.00
Gun rests, aluminum, per doz.....	2.50
Scope rests, vertical adjustment, each.....	2.00
Field glass rests, vertical, each.....	2.50
Bardou scope, 19 ligne, each.....	14.00
Bardou scope, 22 ligne, each.....	17.00
Bardou rifle range scope, 22 ligne, 33 power, each.....	22.00
Officers field glass, russet sole-leather case, cord and strap, each.....	15.00
Canvas cases, reinforced with leather, flannel lined (Springfield), per doz.....	15.00
Canvas covers, take down or full length rifles, each.....	1.50
Shooting glasses in variety, Fienzal, folding, with case, each.....	2.00
Micrometers, our improved, each.....	3.00
Micrometers, repaired for, each.....	1.00
Barrel gauges, .22, .25, and .30 cal., each.....	1.00
Elbow pads, russet leather, heavy felt lined, per pair.....	1.00
Shoulder and knee pads, sheepskin, with wool on, 3, per pair.....	1.50
New rear sight screw adjuster, 2 sizes, saves the fingers and screw, each.....	1.00
Military and night marching compasses, each.....	7.50
Bore wicks, .22, .25, and .30 cal., each.....	.35
Gun screw-drivers, each.....	.50
Fine russet cases for shooting kit, 12-inch, each, \$5.50; 14-inch, each.....	6.50



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of binocular  
usually mag-  
nifies 4 or  
5 and never  
more than 6

diameters, with fields of view of 4, 3  
and 2½ degrees. Our lowest power  
magnifies 6 diameters and has a clear  
field of view of 6¾ degrees.



Field as shown by the  
Warner & Swasey Prism  
Binocular; power of eight.



Field as shown by the  
best old style binocular,  
power of five.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

## Hang the Rifle Gallery!

The 3d Infantry, N. G. P., had  
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**They Suspended It  
FROM THE ROOF!**

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



### Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

The rain all day on the 12th instant prevented the Analostan Gun Club from having its regular shoot on that afternoon. However, the 19th was a good day, barring a very strong wind, directly in the shooters faces, a large number turned out to enjoy the sport. During the afternoon twenty-seven were on the firing line and over 2,300 targets were thrown. Frank Huseman, who is now in the professional ranks, led the boys in scoring, having 89 to his credit in the singles and 21 out of 24 in the doubles. Dr. Stine, our amiable and efficient treasurer, was the runner-up with 88 out of 100. Several new members and prospective ones were present. Among those who were present and warmly welcomed, was Mr. W. S. Duvall, one of our oldest members, not in years, but in his connection with the club. He has a new gun and hopes to be with us often this season. He

scored 39 out of 50, a splendid score considering the conditions. Following are the scores:

	Sh.	at Brk.
Green.....	125	67
Stubener.....	150	121
Ford.....	125	104
*Huseman.....	100	89
Stine.....	100	88
Leight.....	100	82
Parsons.....	100	79
Peck.....	100	76
Graves.....	100	74
Hume.....	100	74
Perkins.....	100	63
Bradford.....	100	53
Culver.....	100	62
Duvall.....	50	39
Wallace.....	50	38
Bray.....	75	49
Withers.....	70	44
Baum.....	70	36
Kirk.....	50	36
Miller.....	50	37
Luttrell.....	50	30
Kreg.....	50	18
Wise.....	30	20



# HOMER CLARK

SHOOTING THREE DRAMS OF "VELONITE" IN "WESTERN" STEEL-LOCKED "RECORD" SHELL

WON SECOND GENERAL AVERAGE AND LONG RUN HONORS

530 x 550 134 Straight

At San Antonio, Texas, April 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO.  
ALTON, ILL.

392 Out of Last 400

392 Out of Last 400

Gassaway .....	45	10
Dulaney, Jr. ....	15	7
Dulaney, Sr. ....	50	37

DOUBLES—12 PAIR.

\*Huseman, 21; Kirk, 20; Dulaney, 15; Ford, 15; Taylor, 13; Baum, 12; Luttrell, 10; Bray, 10; Parsons, 11; Culver, 8; Withers, 5.  
\*Professional.

The Southern Handicap.

The Interstate Association's Eighth Southern Handicap Tournament will be held at Montgomery, Alabama, May 13, 14 and 15, under the auspices of the Capital City Gun Club. Modern Montgomery, the third city of Alabama, furnishes a striking illustration of an historic old community splendidly blended into the new, of a people proud of the venerated past, but living in the present and looking through progressive eyes upon a roseate future. Situated just fifty-seven miles from the exact center of the State, surrounded by fertile fields and virgin forests and at the head of navigation of a noble river, Montgomery early

The Small Game Rifle That's Big Enough For Deer



New Model 27

Price \$15

.25—20 or .32—20 calibres

**Marlin**  
REPEATER

RABBIT, woodchuck, hawk, fox, wolf and deer fall ready prey to its high velocity smokeless or black and low pressure smokeless loads. For target work it is unexcelled.

Built with the famous Trombone Action and Smokeless Steel Barrel, unobtainable in any other rifle of its calibre. Its solid top and side-ejection protect shooter's face and eyes, and prevent dirt from entering action. The desirable take-down construction and Ivory Bead sight cost extra in other .25—20 and .32—20 rifles. You pay nothing additional for these in the Marlin. See this hard-hitting, accurate shooting, perfectly-balanced rifle at your dealer's today.

Send 3c in postage for new catalog showing the complete line of Marlin repeaters, rifles and shotguns.

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

became an important trading post. Indeed, it has never lost its position as the agricultural center of Alabama.

Montgomery, with its wealth of history and tradition, is of the old South, but its people are more boastful that they are foremost in the spirit of the New South. This Capital City of Alabama is pointed out among Southern cities as the most conspicuous example of modern municipal development. It has led the way in sanitary equipment and civic improvements.

There are 52,000 people within trolley car distance of the center of the city of Montgomery, including many planters who go to their farms daily in motor cars. The historic value of Montgomery has made the city for many years the objective point of tourists, and the fine roads of the county have brought many points of interest into accessibility.

Six lines of railroads and a navigable river provide ample facilities for the commerce of Montgomery, which approximates in the value \$50,000,000 annually.

There are eight good hotels in Montgomery, two of them being as modern and well equipped as any hotels on the continent.

The Capital City Gun Club, under whose auspices the 1913 Southern Handicap Tournament will be held, was organized in 1905, with a membership of fifty-six. The shooting grounds of the club were then, and are now, located at Pickett Springs, four and one-half miles from the center of the city, on the car lines of the Montgomery Traction Company. The grounds are, beyond doubt, among the finest in the United States, with a perfectly clear sky background and ample accommodations for all purposes. The clubhouse is within fifteen feet of the car tracks.

The club is prosperous and flourishing, and its members at all times lend every effort to please and entertain every visiting sportsman. In addition, it is well to bear in mind that Montgomery is the home of one of the oldest shooting organizations in the United States, and that the sportsmen of this locality, as well as the citizens, have at all times been noted for their hospitality and spirit of sportsmanship.

The members of the Capital City Gun Club extend a cordial invitation to all their numerous friends and sportsmen in general to be with them at the coming meet, May 13, 14 and 15, assuring them of a pleasing and jolly time.

White Flyer Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

The White Flyer Gun Club, which was recently organized and now has an enthusiastic membership of about 60, held its opening shoot on the 19th. Seventeen members and

visitors were in attendance. The grounds are at 20th and A streets Southeast. Lloyd Lewis, of the DuPont Company, honored us with a visit. He was chaperoned by M. D. Hogan, of the Anolostan Club. Jos. H. Hunter, who has not been in the game for two years, has obtained a new gun and with it reestablished his reputation as one of the best shots in the city by breaking 98 out of 100. He broke fifty straight, missing his fifty-first target and also missed one out of his last 25. On these grounds the shooters had the wind at their backs. This club will shoot every Tuesday morning and Saturday afternoon during the season. Following are the scores:

	Sh.	at Brk.
W. E. Miller.....	130	86
Jos. H. Hunter.....	100	98
*Lloyd Lewis.....	100	84
Dr. F. McQuillan.....	100	56
H. N. Jett.....	75	47
J. E. Albrecht.....	35	18
M. D. Hogan.....	50	42
V. G. A. Gaffield.....	25	22
A. M. Ryon.....	25	15
G. A. Emmons.....	60	35
J. Hurst.....	25	20
J. E. R. Purks.....	90	56
G. O. B. Gray.....	75	55
W. A. Wenner.....	75	52
A. Hann.....	50	45

\*Professional.

MILES TAYLOR.

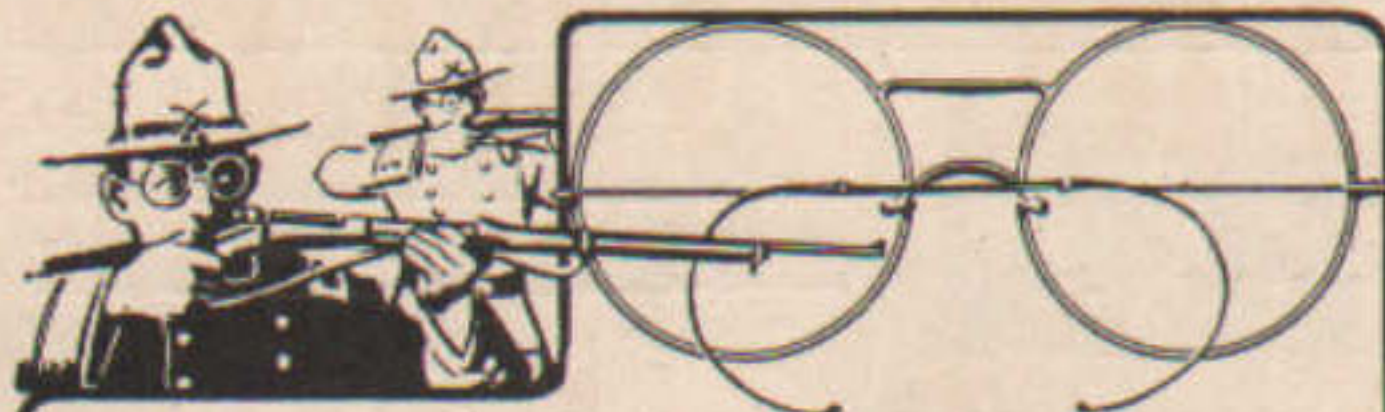
DuPont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

There were fifty-five shooters present on April 19 at the grounds of the DuPont Gun Club, among them being A. B. Richardson, of Dover, champion of Delaware several times, and H. S. Crawford, of the same town, a new hand at the traps, but one, judging from his work yesterday, who is not likely to remain long in the novice class. As a member of Class D, and as partner of Mr. Richardson, of Class A, he was a member of the winning team in the E. E. DuPont trophy contest and was thereby entitled to count four points towards his total.

H. P. Carlon, of Class A, and Dr. A. Patterson, of Class B, were second, with a total of 46. J. H. Minnick, of Class A, and Dr. E. Q. Bullock, of Class D, were tied with Walter Tomlinson, of Class A, and Henry Winchester, of Class B, on 44. W. B. Smith, Jr., of Class B, and E. M. Ross, of Class C, were in fourth place, with 38.

The majority of those present took advantage of the opportunity offered by a fine afternoon to get in some much needed practice for the struggle on May 3 with the Meadow Springs Gun Club, of Philadelphia. On that date the final and deciding shoot of the Phila-



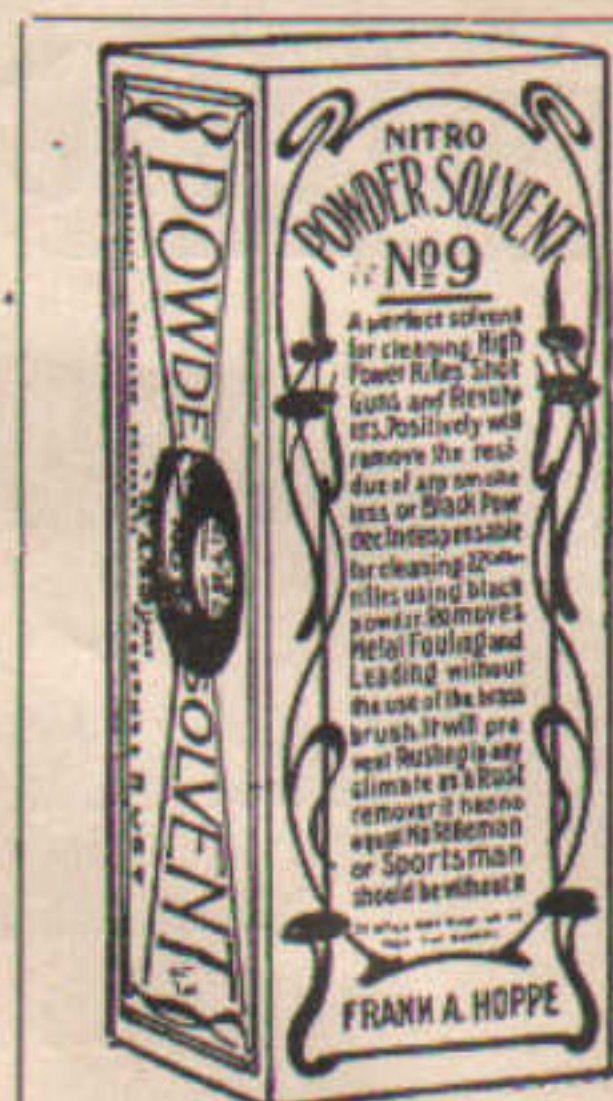


Go to the range unhandicapped by sun or haze. Good shooting demands clear vision. You can't change the weather conditions, but you can wear

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Cut shows U. S. Service Model—made of AKOPOS CRYSTAL—our exclusive product—far better than amber. Flat Toric or Curved Lenses \$1.50 to \$4.00. Prescriptions a little extra. Many other models—but all good.

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**THE F. W. KING OPTICAL CO. Cleveland, O.**



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

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder. Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

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**Range Equipment**

National, Standard or Pony target carriers for outdoor use

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

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REVOLUTIONIZES TARGET PRACTICE

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**"CUTIE" COAT OF ARMS  
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Made for Your Regiment or Club, 25 cents to \$3.00

Write for special prices (telling number wanted)

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delphia Trapshooters' League will be held, and the local club will journey to the grounds of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, where, if they win out, the league championship will be theirs. If not, a triple tie between the DuPont, Meadow Springs and the S. S. White Gun Clubs will be the result.

The high wind was against good scores, but J. H. Minnick was deservedly high, with 93 out of 100. Straight scores of 25 were made by J. B. McHugh and A. B. Richardson, excellent work under the weather conditions.

The New York Athletic Club Championship, shot over the Travers Island Traps on April 12, was won by R. L. Spotts, 184 out of 200, with Remington-UMC Arrow speed shells.

A Chicago shooter, L. M. Fetherston, led the amateurs, 45 out of 50, at the April 11 meet of the Chicago, Ill., Gun Club, using a

**WANTS AND FOR SALE**

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**WANTED**—U. S. Springfield Rifle, Caliber .22. C. H. McCANN, 1436 E. 91st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Remington-UMC pump gun and Nitro Club-steel-lined shells.

At a shoot of the Port Washington, N. Y., Yacht Club on April 10, J. H. Hendrickson, of Jamaica, a member of the 1912 American Olympic Trap Team, won high over all, 94 out of 100, using Remington-UMC Nitro Club speed shells.

E. E. Springer, an amateur of Wildwood, N. J., was high over all, 118 out of 125, at the Mt. Holly, N. J., Gun Club shoot of April 16, using Remington-UMC Nitro Club speed shells.

Robert Sorenson, who tied for the Southwestern Handicap's grand event of 100 targets, breaking 92 out of 100 with a Remington-UMC autoloading shotgun and Arrow speed shells, is a nineteen-year-old boy, and this was his first public appearance as a trap shooter. Though competing against the crack clay target gunners of the South, young Sorenson was as calm as a veteran on this maiden visit to the firing line.

A further analysis of the scores of the Southwestern Handicap Tournament at San Antonio, April 8-10, develops some noteworthy winnings made with Peters shells that were not indicated by the first telegraphic reports. As already widely known, the Preliminary Handicap was won by Mr. R. B. Barnes, of Bay City, Texas, score 96 out of 100, from 18 yards, with Peters shells, and the Southwestern Handicap by Mr. H. R. Bosley, of Dallas, who broke 92 out of 100 from 19 yards, and won in the shoot-off also with Peters shells. Mr. J. S. Day was high gun over all the first day, 147 out of 150; second high on the second day, 99 out of 100; tied for the high professional average for the entire tournament, 339 out of 350. Mr. Bart Lewis was second amateur on practice day, 96 out of 100; high amateur on first day of the shoot, 143 out of 150; second amateur on the last day, 96 out of 100, and second for the entire tournament, 334 out of 350. Counting all targets shot at (800), Mr. Lewis was high gun over all amateurs and professionals with a total score of 751.

On the day following the Southwestern Handicap Tournament, the San Antonio Gun Club gave a one-day shoot comprising 200 targets, and Mr. Lewis was high amateur in this program, scoring 195. This was most remarkable, because of the fact that he lost four targets out of his first 20 and only one out of his next 180. These winnings show that the Peters shells are not only the choice of representative marksmen, but that they "deliver the goods" in fine style.

At a special shoot of the Oswego (Kans.) Gun Club on April 13, C. B. Wells, using his

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H. T. Edwards, of Union City, Tenn., was high amateur, 45 out of 50, at the April 3 meet of the Fulton (Ky.) Gun Club, shooting a Remington-UMC pump gun and Arrow steel lined shells. H. D. Gibbs took high professional, 49 out of 50, with the same perfect shooting combination.



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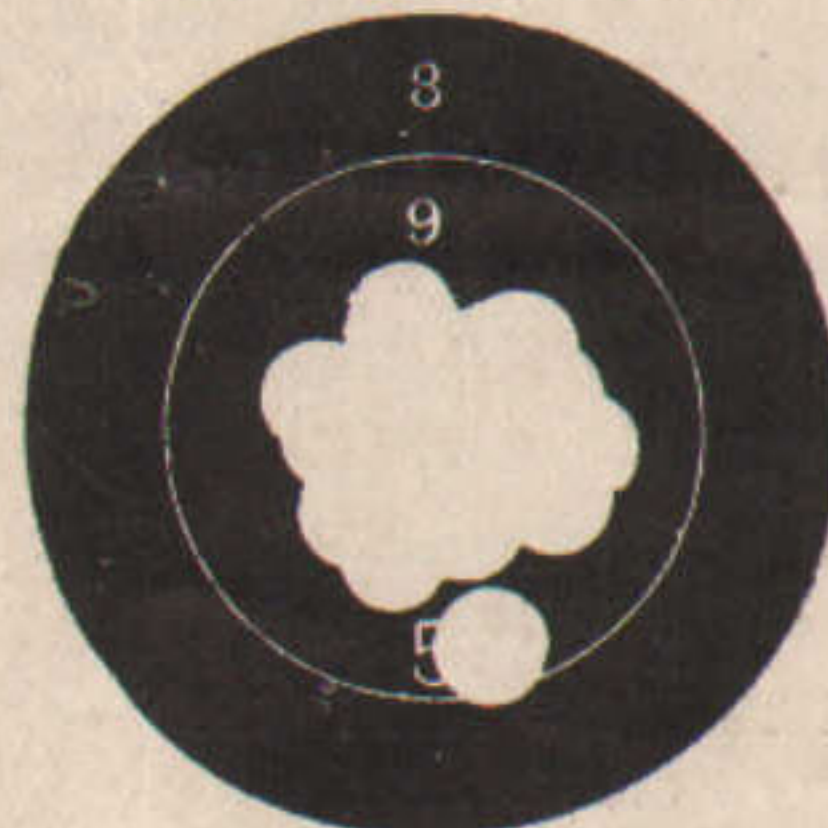
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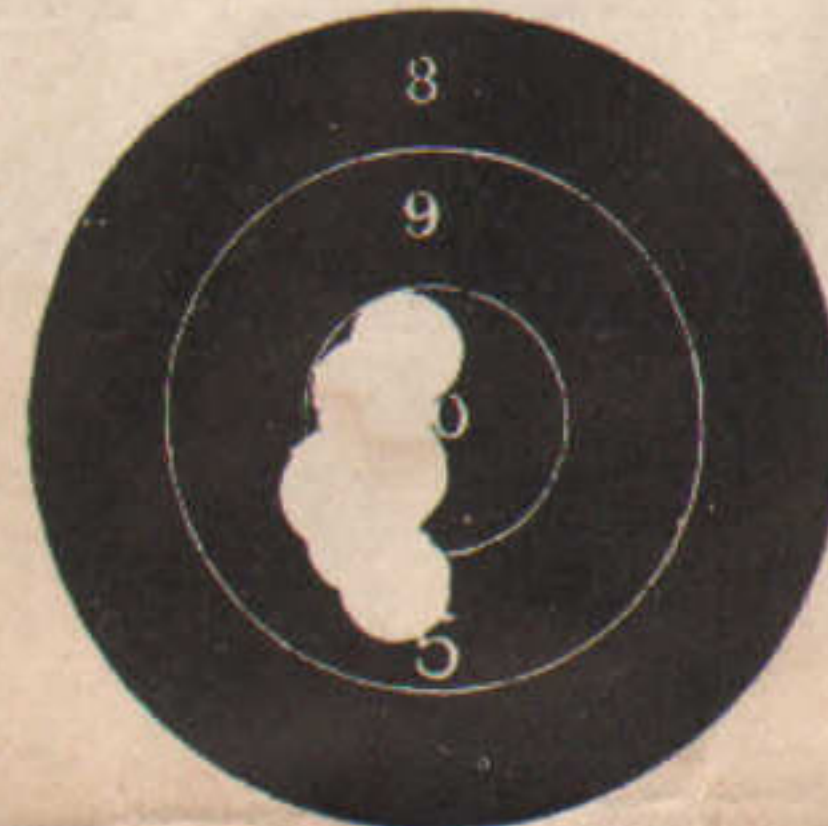
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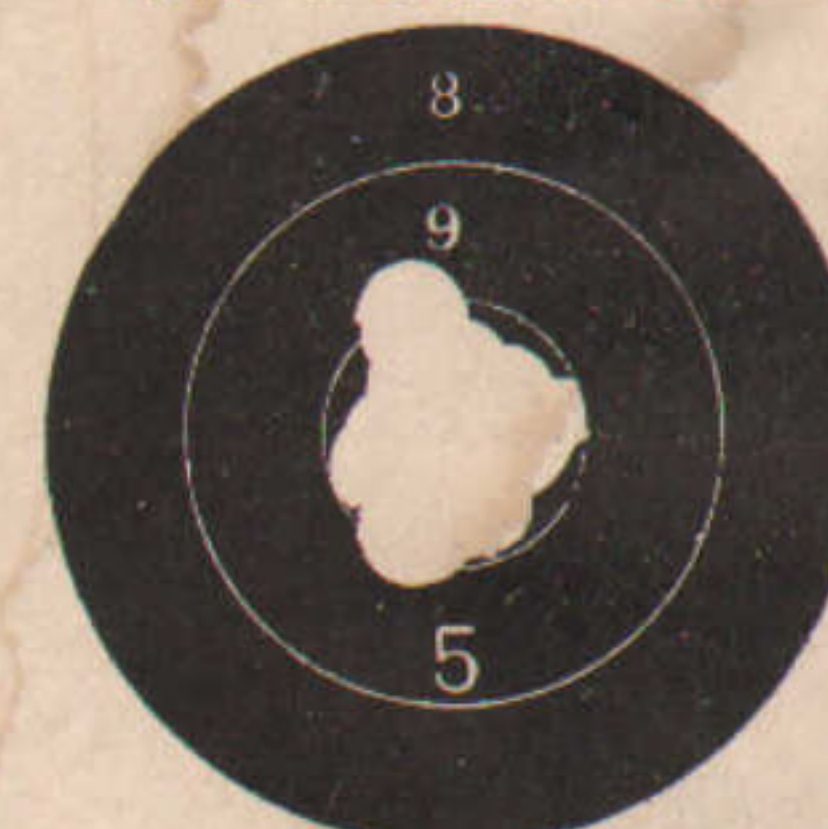
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