

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIV, No. 10

JUNE 5, 1913



THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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Army, Navy, and National Guard.

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Remington-UMC Guns and Shells



Win Southern Handicap

The "Perfect Shooting Combination" Was High in All
Important Events at the Big Montgomery Meet

SOUTHERN HANDICAP:

Won by Frank Joerg, of Columbus, Ga., 93 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE IN HANDICAP:

Tied for by Oscar McDade, 95 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP:

Won by John K. Warren, of Birmingham, Ala., 94 x 100; Mr. Warren tied with E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., winning in the shoot off with 19 x 20, both using Remington-UMC Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL IN PRELIMINARY HANDICAP:

Won by H. D. Gibbs, 97 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE ON 16-YARD TARGETS:

Won by W. H. Heer, 348 x 350, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE ON 16-YARD TARGETS:

Won by Jesse S. Young, of Chicago, 338 x 350.
2nd. Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 337 x 350.
3rd. Tied for by Geo. H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 336 x 350.

All shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE ON ALL TARGETS:

Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., 563 x 600.
2nd. Geo. H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 560 x 600.
3rd. Geo. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 555 x 600.
All shooting Arrow Speed Shells and the last two shooting Remington Pump Guns.

LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT:

Won by W. H. Heer, with the exceptionally high score of 279 straight, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

SOME GUN STATISTICS

Thirty-nine of the 101 shooters used Remington Guns—35 of the 39 were Remington Pumps. Nearest competitor was represented by 25 guns only.

Make Room for Three More Remington-UMC Championships

PENNSYLVANIA Shooters Rally to Handicap Winning Guns and Shells

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:

Won by R. J. Budd, of Lykens, 416 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.
2nd. Harry Shoop, of Harrisburg, 412 x 450, shooting Nitro Club Speed Shells.

3rd. Tied for by R. J. West, of Brownsville, and P. C. Barnhart, of Hanover, both using same ammunition.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE:

Won by H. H. Stevens, 427 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT:

Won by H. S. Welles, 115 straight with Arrow Speed Shells.

Big Scores in KANSAS State Shoot With Remington-UMC

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:

Won by Frank Gray, of Atlanta, 47 x 50, with Remington-UMC Arrow Speed Shells.

Mr. Gray was tied by C. G. Willard, of Hutchinson, who lost in the shoot off. Mr. Willard used Nitro Club Speed Shells.

R. D. Morgan, of Greely, Nebr., broke the only 50 straight in the Championship event shooting Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

GEORGIA Gets in Line with a Long String of Victories

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP:

Won by J. M. Barrett, of Augusta, 98 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE:

Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, 387 x 400, shooting Remington-UMC Speed Shells.

Mr. Jones also made the Long Run of Tournament, 145 straight.

The next seven high amateurs used the same handicap winning ammunition.

HIGH OVER ALL:

Won by Homer Clark, 389 x 400, shooting Remington Pump Gun.

THE LATEST IS KENTUCKY!

J. D. Gay of Pine Grove wins State Championship with the exceptional score of 98 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Nitro Club Speed Shells

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIV. No. 10.

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Timed Fire Troubles.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

THE new militia firing course seems to be settled. While the new book is not yet out, we have it on the authority of ARMS AND THE MAN, which is authority enough, that the militiaman, after graduating from the primary grade of indoor work, is to follow two separate courses of instruction and record practice. The first is to be 200, 300 and 500 yard slow fire on the A and B targets, and 200 and 300 on the new D target, in which "rapid" fire of five shots to the minute forms half the program.

Record practice, with slow fire up to 600 yards, brings in for the rapid fire side of the program, a new style of shooting that is going to catch napping a lot of fellows who make good at the slow fire end of the deal.

The course calls for rapid fire at 200 and 300 with battle sight, ten shots in one and a half and two minutes, respectively, positions kneeling from standing, and prone from standing.

Out in California we had this timed fire stuff from 200 up to 600 yards, with the time considerably shorter than specified for record practice in the new regulations.

For the inter-company, inter-regimental, and the final individual shoot for the championship, California put her militiamen through this course: 200 yards, kneeling from standing, 10 shots in one minute on D target, battle sight; 300 yards, 10 shots in seventy seconds, prone from standing; 500 yards, 10 shots in eighty seconds, prone, with the same old battle sight; 600 yards, 10 shots in one and a half minutes, prone with sand bag rest compulsory, leaf sight, same target.

Never was there so tricky a course used by soldiers. Clip-loading had to be used to fire the ten shots, no time allowance being made for reloading; a spilled clip would put the nervous chap into a Zeppelin dirigible, and over one's head hung always the consciousness of the limited time available.

If these things were unpleasant, then consider the joy that lay in firing a course of forty shots without a mark at the target save at the end of the ten shot strings—and that particular range, and without sighters save two at 600 yards, which were liars of the first degree.

A tentative qualification course of 166 points was set for the highest decoration that might be issued. At the individual shoot, with fifty picked men participating and the weather conditions perfect, but four men wiggled in the qualifying score.

The time for the militiamen has been stretched this year, and the longer ranges cut out so far as this timed stuff is concerned, but still trouble and mystification remain for the man qualifying over this course.

Having fired about nine hundred rounds over the California course last fall, and being lucky enough to land as runner-up in the final showdown, I am going to see if I can not chart a few snags that we encountered.

The time now allowed is ample for the number of shots required. We averaged fifty seconds at 200, including, of course, clip reloading, while several times the 10 went in 40 seconds. The new course of one and a half minutes was tried this spring in an inter-company match and the time was found ample. At 300 it is still more generous. With one minute, ten seconds under our own course, dropping to the prone from the standing position, we had no trouble in rattling in possibles or at least a 48 or so. Now the guardsmen are allowed fifty seconds more than we had.

There is one danger in this longer time—a danger demonstrated by actual experience. That is, the soldier is likely to fancy he has time enough for a slow-fire trigger pull, which is not true. Rapid fire means perfect control of the trigger finger, and a smooth, quick squeeze as the front sight strikes the right spot. It is different from slow fire, and there seems no intermediate. Save for the more deliberate reloading from the clip, or for mishaps during the score, I do

not find the additional time of any use, so long as I keep up the rapid fire style of shooting. The slow-fire squeeze is dangerous. Eventually there will be found two classes of men at this stage, one firing their shots a la rapid fire and finishing up in time to write their lives' history in their score books, the other squeezing carefully and finally driving the despairing tenth shot anywhere between heaven and earth as the target bobs downward.

My own experience is against any such compromise time. It is not the rapid fire, the burst of fire that would be used against an attacking party as it dashed forward, or against the defenders of a trench as they exposed themselves to fire. It is just short enough to catch the man who tries to make a slow fire job of it, but not fast enough to really make a man shoot and to cultivate absolute control of the trigger finger.

The most puzzling aspect of the new course is the erratic group of shots for each score. Slow fire is absolutely not an indication of where the group will go in the timed or rapid fire, even though said slow fire is shot with the same battle sight, on the same target, and in the same position.

In my own case, for example, a shot pulled slowly and carefully at 300 will strike the lower line of the figure when the front sight cuts the lower line of the target. When rapid fire goes on, the front sight has to be held half way up in the white to avoid a flock of low fours. The reason is, of course, the different amount of front sight unconsciously taken when firing rapidly. Surprise fire, with its hurried shooting, is a still greater befooler of honest soldiers, who know infallibly, from slow fire shots, where their bullets should strike when the surprise target leaps into view.

There is but one safe way to determine the windage and elevation zero of a rifle for this ten-shot, timed-fire practice. That is to fire under the same conditions, and carefully plot the shots. Put not your trust in slow fire sighting shots.

The idiosyncracies of the clip become beautiful in this new style of fire. Clips spill, jam, buckle and generally act like inanimate nature when you desire it to behave. While the time allowance is far greater than used in last year's tentative course, yet if a man spills a clip, fumbles around for twenty seconds trying to force the cartridges, picks up three from the ground with trembling fingers, and then attempts to slam shut the bolt on two at a time, his score will go to pot, regardless of whether he has time enough or not. He won't believe he has, which is the determining factor in his score.

One safeguard against such mixups is to surreptitiously bend out the retaining tongue from the end of the clip that will go into the magazine. Another is to see that the clip and the cartridges within are pushed over against the left side of the receiver. If the bottom cartridge is against the right side, there is a tendency for a bullet to spring out over the lug guide or wall, and then there is a beautiful tangle. As the first cartridge into the magazine is usually at fault, and as the trouble usually comes from this pushing forward partly up the ramp, blocking out the rest of the cartridges, the soldier should be taught to yank out the clip at the first sign of trouble and straighten out this lower cartridge with the fingers. Pushing will do no good. The worst spill can be corrected in five seconds if the soldier keeps his head and goes at it right. It can knock a score galley-west if the shooter gets nervous and goes to pushing and fumbling. As the regulations allow but three trials for qualification, it is well not to throw away chances by such trifles as spilling clips.

Trifles go to make or mar scores in this new game. The time is ample, but the men won't believe it until they have fired the course a few times. Fumbled bolt handles, slipping left hands, sticking cartridges, all the little things go to help excite a man who knows that he has to fire his ten shots out, and that there is no calling a halt be-

cause things don't go well.

The left hand should be well resined. A little for the bolt handle is enough for the right. Too much causes the hand to stick to the grip, makes the finger stick to the trigger and decreases sensitiveness.

Also—and this is really important—see that the bolt is dry, that there is no oil or solvent on the bolt save at the locking lugs, and that there is no oil or solvent between the tang of the receiver and the stock—in the generous crack that Uncle Sam furnishes at this point.

There is no time to stop and blink the film of oil from one's eye or to wipe it from one's shooting glasses—and that film of oil is quite likely to appear if oil is on the firing pin or on the sleeve. But recently a rifle insisted upon specking like a turkey's egg my shooting glasses in a slow fire match.

Investigation showed that the bolt was dry, and that no oil was on the cocking piece and firing pin, yet the performance persisted. The trouble was great enough to lay out a score at timed fire, each discharge of the rifle squirting dirty oil all over the lens.

Presently we discovered a regular reservoir of oil or solvent in the crack between steel tang and stock. At each discharge the tang recoiling a bit into the wood sent up a regular fountain of the solvent which had run in from the barrel while the rifle was carelessly left muzzle-end up.

The wise man, in dropping to the kneel, does so to a position he has already determined by a couple of experimental drops, keeping his feet in the proper position when he arises. A steady comfortable position makes a difference. Also you may kneel on a thistle or a tack. If you're a cavalryman with a spur you won't mind, but a pampered doughboy is likely to be disturbed thereby. Also I saw doughty Lieut. Demmitt kneel for a rapid fire string just where an enterprising gopher had prepared a new subway. They nearly had to get him out with a derrick, and the score he shot was a beauty.

An expenditure of eight or ten seconds steadying down and getting "set" is a paying investment. Then the fire can commence and proceed both with celerity and certainty.

When a cartridge misfires, pull back the cocking piece and swat it again, lest a cold-blooded range officer say that your bolt handle was up—and prove such to be the case.

Turn back the flap of the pocket containing the second clip, and tuck it between belt and body. Watch out for the second string. Careful count by a good marker for two weeks showed that the second string is invariably the poorer one, possibly because of the consciousness of the time limit.

Light will be found a most disturbing factor in the new course. Careful doping in the scorebook as to the conditions existing for each string will pay when other days come. The best shots find themselves amazed, then puzzled by the appearance of a flock of fours with a hold for the center of the figure. In slow fire corrections are made after a shot or two; in this timed fire the trouble is not found until the fateful disc commences its swing from the pit.

Dark days and light days, and changes in the direction from which the light comes all affect the strike of shots much more when using the battle sight than when using the peep. It is hardly necessary to say that the zero of the leaf sight has absolutely nothing to do with the zero of the battle sight. Usually they are a point or so apart.

If our experience is a criterion, then the formula for good scores in this new game is absolute knowledge by the man firing of the zero of his rifle for wind and elevation; mastery of the small details—technique—of the rifle and its loading; and cool-headedness in case something goes wrong in the string. Keeping always the element of time in one's mind is a most disturbing thing.

THE RIFLE CLUB OF EVERYTOWN.

HERE are some facts about a group of young men in Everytown, which is a little New England factory place, but might be anywhere in the United States.

This town is doubtless much like your own, and so you have the same sort of material right at home.

There must be about two dozen of these young fellows, and they all have jobs down at the Everytown tool works. Ages eighteen to twenty-three, or maybe twenty-four. Too old to run with a gang. Not quite old enough to be married and settled. A little too serious to go around with the girls.

Serious?

Why, yes. These young fellows are busy nine hours a day, six days a week, with considerable overtime work in winter. If you saw them at hard, dirty jobs of grinding and machining and assembling parts, you might think the work called for little skill or intelligence. But it is exacting, and pretty well paid, nevertheless, for those greasy, dusty parts are worked down and calibrated to the thousandth of an

inch. All this "efficiency" business started at that kind of work, you know. These young fellows are the pick of the tool works in their way, read the *American Machinist*, follow the technique of their trade and want to qualify for supervision and ownership.

Yes, they are serious, and it affects their amusements.

Not a great deal of good amusement in that section of Everytown. Saloons, pay dances, pool, billiards, cards, theaters and moving pictures. About the only organized sports are baseball and bowling.

Most of the people down there—and especially the other young people—find the saloons, theaters and dances sufficient for their needs.

But these lads are thinkers. In their way they have sized up the staple amusements of the town, and decided that there isn't good value for time and money in drinking, dancing or shows. So they have looked around for something more to their own taste, and the result is the Rifle Club of Everytown.

Space required for the club's indoor range is not great. Ten feet wide and ninety feet long is enough.

Cost is not high—one hundred and fifty dollars will put in a fine range.

But the strongest point of all is that rifle shooting under the direction of a competent instructor, and linked with competitive advantages, is an irresistible attraction for all sorts of boys and youths and men up to middle age.

Rifle shooting appeals to these young fellows. It calls for judgment and steady nerves. A rifle is an instrument of precision, and even a small caliber bullet, fired on a miniature range, offers problems in ballistics.

When a young man begins shooting, he stops drinking and the use of tobacco, usually, because he wants his eyesight and nerves and muscles in the best possible shape. He learns to be very careful with a gun, loaded or unloaded. He follows rifle matches with keen interest. His patriotism is aroused when the American team wins over all countries, as it did last year at the Olympic games in Sweden, or goes across the border and carries off the Canadian trophy, or outshoots everybody else at the Pan-American match in Argentine.

Do you know that there is today a healthy, growing national interest in rifle shooting? Four thousand lads in the New York high schools are now shooting under an enthusiastic instructor.

The interest is really international—Great Britain has more than four thousand rifle clubs, with maybe half a million members.

What was that statement about rifle shooting as a factor in character building?

Looks like an odd combination at first sight.

Few persons see the connection at once.

When Mrs. Smith first hears that her boy Johnny has joined a rifle club and is learning to shoot, she usually jumps to the conclusion that he is in danger either of shooting himself or somebody else, or being shot by the gun that wasn't loaded. Every newspaper has accounts of accidents due to guns and revolvers.

But the case for rifle shooting is strong and sensible.

Who is hurt in firearm accidents, as a rule? Watch the reports yourself, and you will see that it is the careless and the uninstructed.

Mrs. Smith will not allow Johnny to have a gun and learn how to use and respect it. Johnny can go camping with other boys, however. Out in the woods, all the surroundings suggest a gun to healthy boys. Somebody sneaks in a cheap rifle or revolver. Nobody knows how to handle it. There may be an accident.

Matches, edged tools, photographic chemicals, boats, motorcycles, horses, electric current and many other things handled by boys are dangerous if misused.

But organized shooting is safe.

The boy or man who takes up rifle practice systematically, with safe arms and ammunition, under proper instruction, is following a sport that is study, and a study that is sport. Its elements of character building are very definite.

Here is a summary of the good points of rifle practice, written by a New York high school boy:

Rifle shooting develops us physically. First, it trains the eye, which is an important factor in our physical welfare. It strengthens the muscles of the arm. This is evident from the fact that the rifleman must hold a gun weighing several pounds at arm's length for comparatively long stretches of time. Lastly, it is healthful in that it takes us out of doors.

Its power as a mental developer is easily seen. It takes a great deal of practice all year round. This develops will power, determination and sticktoitiveness. Many are the matches where victory or defeat depends on the man shooting. There is more individual work in this sport than in any other. In baseball or football it is teamwork that counts. One man may have an off day and not make much difference to the team, but this is not true in shooting. Rifle practice develops re-

sponsibility. The rifleman can have few bad habits, for he is in practice all the year round. He can neither smoke nor drink, and must keep regular hours.

In New York rifle shooting has been taken up by the high schools as a sport for the last six years, and has proved a success. Not an accident has happened. At the last sportsman's show 38,000 rounds of ammunition were fired without accident. Could there be a better record? Then there is the sub-target gun. This gun gives the same practice as a real rifle, but is a mechanical device which uses no ammunition, yet registers your shot perfectly by electricity or mechanically.

Rifle shooting does not call for physical strength or prowess, like athletic sports. But it does demand mental and physical control in marked degree, and develops these qualities.

It is an individual sport, which a boy or man may follow alone, at moderate expense, up to a certain point.

Give a boy or man a good rifle, unlimited ammunition and the free use of a fine range. As soon as he becomes skillful in marksmanship he will look around for competitors to shoot against.

Benefits are far greater than those which come from winning rifle matches, however. Shooting is peculiarly rich in the elements of discipline. Marksmen are held together in small units under monitors and coaches, and learn to obey, to accept technical decisions in close scores, to be cheerful in defeat, and to banish belief in "luck" and "fate."

An authority with wide experience in the supervision of rifle shooting among school boys puts the matter thus:

"Your shooter becomes a delicate galvanometer, and he *must* learn self-control at all times; for in shooting, of all sports, 'there is nothing hidden which shall not be revealed.' Tobacco, impure thinking, excesses and mistakes in diet and sleep, are recognizable foes, and the boys of the shooting squad will gradually come to understand the reasons for their avoidance in life far more clearly than the boys sitting under the arbitrary hygienic dicta of the lecture-room. Our young shooters will be citizens of tomorrow, and there will be larger opportunities to apply these lessons in devotion to business, sacrifices at home, and patriotism for country."

PLANNING FOR PERRY.

RIFLE shooters throughout the United States are preparing for the numerous tryouts to be held in all of the States to select State teams for the international and national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 15 to September 9, inclusive. Every indication points to a record attendance. In reply to a circular letter sent to the Adjutants General of all the States by the N. R. A. asking if it was the intention to send a team, only two States have replied in the negative—Nebraska and Idaho. Many States are planning for their teams to go to Camp Perry early and stay until after the international matches. The Militia Division has ruled that a State team may report at Camp Perry thirty days before the opening of the shoot, if they desire to do so, providing Ohio is willing, and remain until after the international matches are over, September 9, all expenses to be chargeable against Section 1661 R. S.

The Militia Division has also ruled that States may detail two officers to act as range officers, instead of one, subject to the following conditions: (a) That States send only experienced and competent officers for range work on this detail; (b) that these officers be ordered to report to the Executive Officer for duty on arrival in camp and that they remain throughout the matches; (c) that the Executive Officer be authorized to send any range officer back to his State who shows himself incompetent or inefficient. No officer so sent shall be entitled to any pay or allowances under this order; (d) that any range officer who leaves the match before its conclusion without the authority of the Executive Officer shall not be entitled to receive any pay or allowances under this order.

It appears from past experience that these restrictions are perfectly justifiable and should result in there being an experienced and trained corps of National Guard officers at Camp Perry to assist in running the matches.

On May 25 there was a gathering of interested officers at Camp Perry rifle range to complete the plans and arrangements for the successful carrying out of the tournament. The party consisted of Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., who is the Executive Officer; Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio National Guard, who is to act as one of the Assistant Executive Officers; Col. John H. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster General of Ohio; Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, U. S. A., detailed as Quartermaster for the tournament; Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary National Rifle Association, and Major W. H. Duffy, Secretary-Treasurer Ohio State Rifle Association.

It was the opinion of the committee that a 300-meter range could be successfully laid out between where the 200 and 600 yard butts are

now located; that the revolver ranges and miniature ranges could be placed south of the 300-meter range overlapping the 200-yard butt; and the running deer range south of the present revolver ranges. The building of these ranges will proceed at once, an appropriation made by the last Ohio legislature being available for this purpose.

En route to Camp Perry, General Evans stopped off at Columbus to confer with the Governor and Adjutant General in regard to the conditions under which the War Department is to take over the Camp Perry reservation. It is understood that an agreement was reached whereby the entire reservation including all the buildings, ranges, etc., are to be turned over to General Evans from August 15 to September 9, inclusive, the State to furnish only such help as is necessary to maintain the equipment.

One feature of this agreement which will meet with universal approval is that the War Department will run the mess hall. As it is not the desire of the department to do so at a profit, it will mean that State teams may arrange to mess at the hall and secure satisfactory meals, which undoubtedly can be given for the rate charged, \$1.50 per day per man. There is also available for the running of this mess a special appropriation of \$12,000 made by Congress. In view of these satisfactory arrangements, it would hardly be advisable for State teams to undertake to bring their own mess equipment.

The final edition of the official program and one which annuls all previous editions is now on the press. There have been many changes and several additions and the daily schedule of events has been entirely rearranged. If any organizations and individual members of the N. R. A. have not yet received their annual report, it is owing to the fact that the envelope is being held in order that a copy of the program may be sent with it.

Arrangements have been made with the Michigan Southern Railway whereby both the Eastern and Western express trains will stop at LaCarne to take on and let off passengers from and to Camp Perry. This will be a convenience which was not granted in previous years and will mean that riflemen from the East who arrive at Cleveland early in the morning will be able to connect with the Western express which leaves Cleveland at 7:40 and get to Camp Perry about 10:30 instead of 2:30 as in previous years, thus saving four hours.

It is regrettable that the railroad associations have not seen fit to make a reduced rate on the certificate plan for this tournament. A liberal reduction by the railroads would not only have been a patriotic position for them to take, but also a good business one as a reduced rate would have brought many hundreds of riflemen to the tournament who can not under the present rate afford to make the trip.

Official and unofficial advices received by the N. R. A. to date show the following countries either have stated officially their intention to send teams or are planning to do so, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Cuba and Canada. Italy is shortly to hold a meeting of its National Rifle Association to determine whether or not they will be represented. Holland and Belgium have organized teams and are waiting to see if funds can be raised to send them to America. No word from any source has been received from Germany or Spain, two countries that are members of the International Union in which considerable rifle shooting is carried on.

SIDE LIGHTS AT SEA GIRT.

DURING the ammunition tests at Sea Girt this year some one set up for Mr. Uhl, of the Winchester Company (mark you, he did not make the claim himself), a capacity to make more possibles with a certain cartridge of his choice than anybody else in the world. Considerable curiosity was aroused and many became eager to see the wonderful ammunition which had no limit to its impossible possibilities.

Finally Mr. Uhl was approached directly with a request for information and if possible a specimen. He replied gravely that one cartridge would do all the work. Then he dissipated the bewilderment of his interlocutor by displaying a pencil made in the form of the service cartridge, remarking sententiously that he could, he supposed, barring writer's cramp, make quite as many if not more possibles with that cartridge than anyone. Without discussion the lead pencil possible and a sense of humor were conceded to him.

Lieutenant Partello had been appointed to the Army from civil life. Before he took up a military career he had been a member of the old Columbia Rifle Club, of the District of Columbia, where he acquired a reputation as a shot. After he became a second lieutenant of the Army he was stationed at Yellowstone Park with his regiment.

At this time the gods so disposed that the Duke Alexis, accompanied by Bull-Con—I mean Buffalo Bill—came West on his celebrated buffalo

hunting trip. The Secretary of the Interior piloted the Duke to the Yellowstone, and the Colonel of Partello's regiment, wishing to impress the distinguished foreigner with the quality of his crops, sent an orderly directing the lieutenant to report to the range and show his mettle.

The new lieutenant, fresh to the service and its ways, sent back word that he did not feel like shooting that day. What the Colonel said to the orderly upon the delivery of this message made the soldier reach the subaltern's quarters in something less than record time with a message which sizzled as he said it. Its purport was, reduced to reasonable language, that the lieutenant would be upon the range inside of ten minutes ready to commence shooting, or—it is absolutely impossible to say why without offending the good taste of everyone, from the printer to the postoffice.

Anyway, the Ducal party with its Cabinet Minister escort repairing to the range found there close to mother earth, rifle pointing toward the target and ready for business, an individual who was casually referred to by the Colonel as "one of the fairly good shots of my command who happened to be upon the range this morning and who will if the Duke and the Secretary desire, fire a few shots."

They desired, and Partello fired. Whereupon there arose in front of the target a rectangular scarlet cloth which waved gracefully back and forth. The Duke's curiosity was aroused and he asked the meaning of the token. The Colonel answered: "That means that in the original shot for exploration, the lieutenant has not quite succeeded in touching the target." Another shot went, and once more the rosy emblem flared.

"Ah," ejaculated the Duke, "he miss another time. No?" The Colonel sadly admitted it. The firer meanwhile was carefully readjusting his sights and preparing for a specially careful delivery of his third shot. Following its dispatch a large, round, white object appeared upon the face of the bull's-eye. "That," offered the Colonel, with pride, "is a bull's-eye. A center shot." "Aha, excellent, excellent," praised the Duke.

Then there came other white discs in succession until ten in all had been raised. And with each the wonder and admiration increased. Turning to his superior the firer said, "Is that enough, Colonel?" "No; keep on, keep on. You may break a world's record at that rate." So the lieutenant fired seven more shots and seven more bull's were signaled, when really tired and in deadly fear of getting one out, he said: "If you please, Colonel, I am very tired and would like to stop, if you don't mind." He was given the desired permission. However, seventeen straight bull's-eyes was a wonderful performance and the visitors were duly impressed.

That afternoon the lieutenant in his quarters spoke to his striker, Murphy, about the shooting of the morning, saying: "Murphy, I'd like to know who was marking in the pit this morning while I was shooting, because I want to find out where those first two shots went which missed the target."

"Well, sorr," spoke Murphy, "I was in the pit mesilf, liftinant, an' av yez ask me where them shots went I'll be afiher tellin' yez they went the same place the other sivinteen wint, an' God knows where that was, because divil a wan av thim touched the target."

"Great Scott, man," exclaimed the astonished officer, "were they all misses?"

"Yis, sorr; beggin' the liftinant's pardon. But I fult the honor av the rigiment was at stake an' I couldn't let thim furrin jujubes go away thinkin' 'ours' didn't know how to shoot!"

The story is a true one because Major Partello, retired, told it to Colonel Harvey who was, I believe, responsible for the retelling of it at Sea Girt, to Mr. Thomas, of the U. M. C., Mr. Tom Keller, of the Peters, and Mr. Olin, of the Western.

Of course, the party of the Duke having come to the range to see good shooting got what it went after and that reminds me of the simple little tale unfolded by Mr. C. W. Dimick, of the United States Cartridge Co.

He said a man once wanted to buy a canary and was anxious that the bird should be a male and therefore a singer. He went to a bird store in natural course and asked for a male canary. The proprietor said: "Very well, here is a fine one, sir; it will cost so much. Will you take it?"

The man said: "Yes, I'll take it if you are sure it's a male."

The shop keeper was quick to answer, "Oh, yes, it's a male bird without question."

As the man fumbled in his pocket for the money to complete the purchase he asked: "How do you tell the sex of the birds?"

"That's very easy," smiled the shopman. "All we do is to put a female worm on the floor of the cage of a bird. If the canary eats it

it's a male bird. If it pays no attention to it we put down a male worm. If the canary then devours it we know it to be a female canary."

The payment over, cage in hand, the purchaser moved toward the door, accompanied by the merchant, when a sudden thought struck the possessor of a brand-new canary, and he queried: "By the way, how—how do you tell the difference between the male and female worms?"

"Oh," lightly responded the other, waving the question aside with a nonchalant sweep of his hand, "That is not for us to answer. If you wish to inquire about that you must go to a worm store."

There was another story recalled for those eagerly waiting the posting of the evening bulletin, but it is totally forgotten who did the telling. Nat Wills had credit for the story upon its original appearance.

It was of a party of men who swore off on New Year's Eve and thereafter for the immediately succeeding days found the wagon to proceed joltily, as it has a habit of doing, so they say, when newly mounted. Never a man stepped down to give his seat to a lady or otherwise, but would be willing to tell you, were he frank, that the water wagon—at least upon those times when it had him as a passenger for a longer or shorter ride—seemed to be able to search out and bump over much rough ground.

These men, having sworn off, found themselves, not altogether comfortable in mind, assembled on the street six days later. One of them siezed the proximity of a drug store as an excuse to sarcastically invite all in for a drink. They went and lined up along the soda fountain counter. To the white-aproned attendant one said he would have a strawberry cocktail; the second averred his desire for a pepsin punch; you see they were not entirely familiar with soda fountain beverages.

The third knew the name of a drink he had heard you could get at a soda fountain, and he kept saying over and over to himself "Lemon phosphate, lemon phosphate, lemon phosphate," but he was by far the most nervous of the trio, as the last days before his change of heart had been stormy ones and the nights more so, and by the time the question came to him all he could think of was "Carbolic acid."

His attention drawn by the peculiar requests of the party and their actions, a gentleman who was standing near said to the nervous man: "My friend, you will pardon me, but I am a physician, and I observe that you are slightly affected by alcoholism. If I may be permitted to do so I think I can tell you a cure for the malady which now oppresses you."

The sufferer who had choked out "Soda!" and let it go at that, now turned with grateful eye to the interlocutor and volunteered, "Yes, yes, sir; if you know something to cure me tell me what it is and tell me quick!" Gravely smiling the medical man acquiesced.

"My friend, attacks of the kind which you suffer from are very common. The drink habit is more or less existent among all classes of men, but there is no reason for it, if common sense is used in searching out and applying a cure. Now, do not be disposed to believe what I suggest is not a good remedy because it sounds so simple. I assure you if you will do what I tell you you will be entirely cured of your craving for drink."

The nervous man quickly promised to obey.

"Well, then," continued the doctor, "all you have to do is this. Whenever you feel a desire for strong drink, take something to eat; that is all there is to it. It is a sure cure. I guarantee it. If you follow it you will, within a remarkably short time, find yourself entirely relieved of your disability. Just this, nothing more, nothing less. Whenever you feel a strong desire to take a drink, eat something."

The party separated and the man with the thirst religiously followed the instructions of his chance acquaintance, and with the happiest results. Consistently and persistently whenever he felt a craving for liquor steal over him he asked for something to eat, ate it and conquered. This went on several months and he began to feel himself strong in his newly recovered manhood.

One day in the course of a business trip he found himself at a hotel, where as he sat reading quietly in his room, he heard a shot and then the fall of a heavy body from the apartment next door. He rushed to investigate, found the room unlocked, entered and found the occupant, a man, had taken poison, cut his throat and shot himself through the head. The fall of the body from the bed had completed this chapter of the sad and sordid tragedy. One glance was enough to tell all and the ex-drunkard rushed to the office with his dreadful news.

"I'm in 47—in 47—" he gasped to the clerk; "oh, oh—the man in 46—the man in 46—next to me—I'm in 47 you know—he's dead! He's poisoned himself—cut his throat from ear to ear and shot his head

off! He's committed suicide! You get me! Room 46—I'm in 47, you know, next door—" and then trembling so that he could scarcely stand, with beads of cold perspiration from his blanched face, he begged in piteous accents: "Oh, for the Lord's sake, get me some ham and eggs and a piece of custard pie." Taking it by and large we might as well leave it at that.

AN IDEAL SHOOTING GALLERY AND THOSE THAT CAME BEFORE.

LARGE lagoon—clear, blue waters—ducks and swans floating peacefully—rippling fountains—silv'ry chimes. No, this isn't an extract from the latest novel's description of the ancestral estate—it's just a skeleton outline of the features of a modern shooting gallery now being built by John T. Dickman at Los Angeles, California. And now who shall say that romance has not crept into the once sordid, commonplace gallery business?

Again no—this aristocrat among galleries isn't the dream of a theorist, doomed to early failure. It is to embody Mr. Dickman's hard-earned experience in developing three other galleries—all running successfully today. The four.h "shooting academy" of the quartette will undoubtedly harbor the most up-to-date equipment for the gallery shooter's enjoyment to be found anywhere in the world. Mr. Dick-



John T. Dickman and Secretary in Offices of the Dickman Galleries, Los Angeles.

man's inventive genius, which has been utilized in furnishing complete galleries in all parts of the country, will here find full sway.

'Way back in 1906—seven years mean much in gallery on the Pacific Coast—Mr. Dickman decided to enter the gallery field. In prospecting for an opening, he found a poor-paying gallery that had been advertised for sale, watched it for two or three weeks, and then offered to buy. Two thousand dollars was the price—just ten times its value—but Mr. Dickman bought. Under the new management things were different. Extensive repairs were made, unique targets invented and manufactured by the new proprietor—including the now famous "clown with the bright eye"—were installed, "lightning" carriers made the shooting at paper targets more attractive, and new guns and the best ammunition obtainable—more "hobbies" of Mr. Dickman's—were provided. No one had to shoot a worn-out rifle or unreliable cartridges. At the end of the first year, the \$2,000 investment showed a net profit of \$5,740.

Encouraged by the working out of his ideas in his first gallery venture, Mr. Dickman took over the lease of a furniture store whose proprietors were glad to get out because of the excessive rent, and started gallery No. 2. Later a third was launched in quarters costing \$523 monthly.

In all galleries operated since 1906, 9,870,000 rounds of ammunition have been used—enough to stock up several arsenals.

There is no question that properly conducted shooting galleries

are largely instrumental in providing the National Guard, Regular Army and the sporting world with their best marksmen. This being true, the Dickman "string" should certainly be appreciated and conserved as an important national institution.

GEORGE WRITES AGAIN.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

THANK you for the 75 cents which you sent me to pay for the chicken which left home after I had tried to hypnotize her under the plan set forth in your paper some years ago. My father says that I may keep the 75 cents instead of giving it to him for the lost hen, and so I am still more obliged to you. My father says anybody who gets money out of a newspaper deserves to keep it.

I don't quite understand the advice you gave me as to "obtaining the proper psychic conditions" before trying to hypnotize a hen. My father says what you mean is to hit her with an axe first, but when I wanted to try it that way he wouldn't let me. Anyhow, I don't think I'll try to hypnotize a hen any more.

I want to tell you about another story I read in the back files of your paper. It told about some boys who got a green boy from the city to hold a fish he had just caught in his mouth, and that when he tried to talk the fish went down his throat, but didn't hurt him much. Your paper said the fish was five inches long.

Yesterday, Ted, my chum, and I were fishing and I caught a little fish not more than four inches long. I tried to hold it in my mouth, but it slapped me across the cheek with its tail and scraped the skin. Then I tried to gulp it down, but the stickers caught in the side of my mouth and hurt like everything. I couldn't get the head into my throat at all, and in a minute I didn't want to get it in there any more. Ted helped me get it out. A lot else came out, too, but I haven't been able to get the taste out yet.

I think that some of those people who write what my father calls the "nature fake" stories in hunting and fishing papers don't always tell the truth. But I guess that is just because they are hunting and fishing people. I know one man like that. He is my mother's brother. He used to live in Texas, and he says that when he was a young man he used to be able to write his name with bullets from a revolver at 50 paces, and that he could throw a brick in the air, break it in two with a shot from a revolver and then break each half with other bullets, all before any of the pieces hit the ground. I wanted him to show me how it was done, but he said that his eyes were bad now. Just the same he is always shooting and talking about shooting—mostly talking. My mother says that he has a fervid imagination, whatever that is, and that he would make a dandy writer.

Thank you again for the 75 cents.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. _____

Scranton, Pa.

COLLEGE STUDENT CAMPS.

GRATIFYING responses are being received by the War Department to its invitation to various colleges and universities to send students this summer to camps of military instruction to be conducted at Gettysburg, Pa., and the Presidio of Monterey, California.

What is particularly notable is the enthusiasm expressed for the plan by the presidents of the larger colleges. They have entered into the thing whole-heartedly. In several of the colleges, in order to promote student attendance at the camps, the college authorities have arranged to give credits to students attending, precisely as credits are given for laboratory or similar college work.

It is expected that Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Cornell will each send about 25 students. Smaller colleges will send in proportion. Every response yet received from the general invitation sent to institutional presidents has been favorable.

In the Middle West, where the cost of transportation to the camp at Gettysburg would be a heavy charge on some of the students, the college itself, in several instances, has announced that it will pay the transportation charge for a picked body of men out of college funds.

In a circular of information got out by Captain Van Horn, of the General Staff, who has the preliminary work for the camps in hand, is the following paragraph on the scope of the work to be undertaken:

"The instruction and military exercises will be confined, as far as practicable, to the mornings, and will not exceed a maximum of about four hours' work per day. This will be real military work, not play, and will include a practical application of the proper precautions of

health, care of the person, camping and marching and instruction in military policy, military instruction, both theoretical and practical, in the actual handling of troops in the field under simulated battle conditions. The minutiae of drill and precision of movement will not be required. An understanding of the principles involved is considered of more importance in the short time available than the exercise or movement itself. Instruction in shooting by actual practice on a target range will also be given, and to those students making the requisite score over the prescribed course, the National Rifle Association of the United States will give their regular marksmanship badge. The afternoons and evenings will, so far as practicable, with due regard to proper supervision and military necessities, be at the student's disposal."

ABYSSINIAN AMMUNITION FACTORY.

COMPLAINT is being voiced in Europe that the peace of the countries of Africa opposite Aden is threatened by the recent establishment in Abyssinia of a government military ammunition factory. This establishment is on a large scale. It is operated by an electric power plant, supplied by a Manchester firm, on the Akaki River, near the capital, which furnishes power to an arsenal capable of turning out 10,000,000 cartridges annually. The machinery, purchased in Berlin, is adapted for making Lee-Metford, Mauser and Gras cartridges, the latter being the pattern used by the French Colonial troops. It is stated that ammunition also will be made to supply the local commercial demand. A repair shop, capable of repairing 20,000 rifles annually, has been installed in connection with the factory.

In the countries adjacent to Abyssinia, peace has prevailed for several years, chiefly due to the successful endeavors of England, France and Italy to stop the importation of arms and ammunition. Hence the anxiety with which Europe contemplates Abyssinian efforts to furnish a local supply.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

POLO, and especially international polo, reaches its season's height this week with the beginning of the great international matches on Saturday. The British team has been in the country several weeks and has displayed wonderful form in practice and exhibition games. Last Saturday it journeyed to Philadelphia, where in a game that approached the sensational at times, it defeated a picked team on the Country Club's grounds at Bala.

The American team has been handicapped in the loss of Devereaux Milburn, one of the country's foremost players, who was seriously injured May 31, in practice at Meadowbrook.

The polo season already has begun in Washington and several matches have been played on the Potomac Park field between the artillery team from Fort Myer and a picked team of "civilians."

CONFERRED WITH THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD C. YOUNG, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States; Gen. Charles D. Gaither, a member of that committee, and Col. William E. Harvey, District of Columbia National Guard, were in conference this week with the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, and officials and officers of the War Department and Army in relation to legislation for the Organized Militia.

No report of the conference can be given out at this time but there seems to be an entire disposition toward fairness on the part of Secretary Garrison and a decided friendliness of attitude by Assistant Secretary Breckenridge.

When further information can be published to the benefit of all concerned, it will be found in these columns.

LOCALIZING THE ARMY.

CAN Our System of Recruiting Be Improved?" is the title of an interesting paper read by Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, before the Staff Class at Fort Leavenworth and printed in the *Infantry Journal* for May-June.

In the paper Capt. Gilbreth presents cogent reasons for the localization of mobile regiments on home station.

"If each regiment," he states, "could draw its recruits from a certain district and that district were the one in which it were serving, and with whose National Guard they had been associated in the fall maneuvers, the tendency would be to cause these people to become more interested in the regiment. Under these conditions the recruits will not need to be sent a great distance to their regiments; thus the

expense of transportation, which is now a considerable item, will be appreciably decreased. Also the travel pay on discharge will be reduced. If the recruits are selected from a certain district they will find among their fellow soldiers a greater or less number with whom they are acquainted, or at least they will have common acquaintances among them. This will tend to reduce homesickness and loneliness, especially among those who are away from their homes and loved ones for the first time."

That it will tend also to reduce desertion is another argument advanced.

Captain Gilbreth further dwells upon the fact, heretofore advanced editorially by ARMS AND THE MAN, of the advantage that resulted in the Spanish-American war from certain regiments of the Regular establishment having been stationed for many years in certain localities and having been recruited largely from those localities. "The people of these localities," says Captain Gilbreth, "had become so attached to these regiments that they followed their every movement and action as if they were their own State troops."

Captain Gilbreth's whole argument is directly in line with the ideas put forward by the report last year of the General Staff on "Organization of the Land Forces of the United States." That report, among other things on the subject, said:

"The localization of the Army at home will facilitate the development of a reserve system, for where regiments are stationed in the populous parts of the country they will be able, in many cases, to keep in touch directly with their reserves, and also to obtain their recruits locally."

RIFLE PRACTICE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

IT has just been called to my attention that in a note introducing an article entitled "Rifle Practice" in your April 10 number, was made the statement that Troop B, 1st Cavalry, R. I. N. G., has led the State in rifle practice for eight or nine years.

It is perfectly true that previous to 1908 Troop B led at rifle shooting in Rhode Island for a number of years. For the sake of accuracy and in justice to other organizations that have excelled in rifle practice in Rhode Island for the past five years, I know you will be glad to make the proper correction.

The companies having the highest figures of merit for the past five years have been as follows: 1912, 3d Co., C. A. C.; 1911, 3d Co., C. A. C.; 1910, 4th Co., C. A. C.; 1909, 4th Co., C. A. C., and 1908, Co. D, 1st Infantry, now 4th Co., C. A. C. The same company won the Governor's trophy each year except in 1910, when it was won by the 3d Co., C. A. C. During the same years the winners of the company team match have been as follows: 1912, 7th Co., C. A. C.; 1911, 2d Co., C. A. C.; 1910, Field and Staff, 1st Artillery District; 1909, 4th Co., C. A. C., and 1908, Co. D, 1st Infantry, now 4th Co., C. A. C.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. F. TILLINGHAST,
Col. C. A. C., R. I. N. G.
Commanding 1st Artillery District.

BEHIND THE BIG GUNS.

FIRE! A tremendous concussion, a few seconds of eager peering and away off, miles toward the horizon, a high column of white water vomits upward."

This legend is found beneath a realistic picture of a disappearing gun delivering its fire, shown on the title page of an attractive booklet just published in the interests of the 1st Artillery District, Rhode Island National Guard.

The scarlet binding, the crossed cannon in gold, the good, clean, white paper, the excellent illustrations and last but not by any means least important, the high quality of the text recommend this book to us.

As a means to interest possible recruits in the Rhode Island National Guard, it should be very useful; to educate those who may encounter it with respect to the purposes and use of the Organized Militia it should also serve well. There ought to be more of the same kind.

THE WILY PELICAN.

A wily old bird is the pelican;
His bill holds more than his bellican.
He fills up his beak
With grub for a week,
Though I don't see how the helican.

—Anonymous.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

Editor

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Associate Editors

FRANK J. KAHR **ASHMUN BROWN**

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

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

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

THE LOBBY.

Is moral turpitude involved in any endeavor on the part of a citizen to influence the character of pending legislation before a legislative body?

Possibly an answer to this question will be forthcoming as the result of the investigation being conducted by a committee of the United States Senate into the lobbies now operating in Washington. The President has said that a lobby of large proportions exists to modify the provisions of the Underwood tariff bill, now before the Senate, and that "money without limit is being spent to sustain this lobby and to create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items in the tariff bill." Wherefore, the investigation, on lines sufficiently broad to take in not only the tariff but other lobbies as well.

Bouvier's Law Dictionary defines a lobbyist as "One who makes it a business to procure the passage of bills pending before a legislative body."

James Bryce, in his American Commonwealth, gives a more popular definition, describing a lobbyist as one "Who makes it a business to 'see' members and procure, by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements, the passing of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to the promoters."

Making it a business to lobby and having a personal gain in sight as a reward for the lobbyist's activities seem, from these definitions, to be the objectionable features of a lobby. But is this a real test of the virtue or evil of a lobby? Some of the most advanced and beneficial laws on the statute books have been secured chiefly through the activities of gentlemen who, with or without pay, have worked for the measures in Congress and to do that very thing of which President Wilson complains: "Create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion."

Would we have our present wholesome regulation of interstate commerce, or our children's bureau, or our pure food laws, had it not been for the labors of those who, in advance of a pronounced public opinion, helped to create such an opinion and brought pressure to bear on the law-makers?

It is popular to decry all lobbies and to picture the lobbyist as always a sinister influence, but there is not a citizen who, if his own interests were involved in pending legislation, or who, if he felt that certain laws were desirable for the country, would not bitterly resent any attempt to curb him in his effort to influence the law-making body.

To lay down rules for the regulation of lobbyist is a difficult task. Who is to say that this lobby is good and that lobby bad? "Oh," says

the superficial observer, "the real test should be whether or not that legislation for which the lobbyist is laboring is for the public good." But who is to determine? The question involved is one of opinion. It is on issues of what is good for the body politic that the people divide into political parties.

The average virile citizen, perhaps unknown to himself, defines a lobbyist as one who labors to secure legislation to which this average citizen is opposed, while he defines as a pure patriot the active agent who labors to secure legislation which the same average citizen desires to see enacted. Any general rule to curb the lobby is bound to bear with equal force on both.

In these days of open channels of communication, wide publicity and general interest in public affairs, the danger from a legislative lobby is minimized. That Congress needs to be protected from it involves the assumption that members of that body are not as wide awake and as discerning as they should be. Congress should be able to protect its own virtue without extraneous help. In the meantime, no harm and possibly some good can come from letting in the light on all lobbies, as proposed by the Senate committee.

FEDERAL TAX ON CARTRIDGES.

From Tompkins Corners, N. Y., Thomas M. Upp, who signs himself "National Organizer, Order of Backwoodsmen," is conducting an agitation to have a Federal tax imposed on cartridges. He asserts that the tax would "lessen the wanton, purposeless shooting of small birds by village idlers." Also he maintains that it would furnish the funds for enforcing the migratory bird law.

"At their best," writes Mr. Upp, "cartridges are a luxury, at their worst, an instrument of crime." Accordingly, he wants to make them more expensive with a view to having less of them used. His reasoning is quite as anile as his proposal.

Some plan of lessening "the wanton, purposeless" agitations for fool laws is more needed by society at large than the legislation suggested by Mr. Upp. With the existing high cost of living and the impending income tax, the public now has about all it can stand without having its tax burdens increased still further.

Motives of highest patriotism, as well as the health and well being of the people, demand that more Americans use and become familiar with firearms. The Government for years has been endeavoring to promote rifle practice not only in the armed services, but among civilians, with a view to strengthening the military resources of the nation. It is the sensible and desirable thing to do in a country whose chief military dependence is its civilians rather than its Army and Navy. It is a means of providing a substitute for a big standing military establishment.

But now Mr. Upp would have the power of the Government used to check rather than promote the legitimate use of firearms. If he really wants to protect bird life, there are abundant means of doing so by law without imposing a new and ridiculous tax on the people and limiting them in the use of a beneficial form of recreation and amusement. His proposal might better have come from Matteawan than from Tompkins Corners.

CARNEGIE'S NEW ROLE.

The spectacle of Andrew Carnegie participating in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Kaiser's elevation to the Imperial throne is edifying. It would be rude to ask how the canny ironmaster reconciles his "peace-at-any-price" propaganda with glorifying the ruler who loves to be called the War Lord, who possesses the most efficient Army in Europe, and who has maintained peace for these many years by always being adequately prepared for war; something which Mr. Carnegie in his peace role says can not be done.

A PECULIAR GRIP.

THE illustration herewith shows a peculiar grip which was devised by Dr. Langdon S. Chilcott, of Bangor, Me., who says that he started on this grip nearly fifteen years ago, but never could find time to finish the job. However, when his eldest son became interested in firearms he again took up the task where he had left off and with the assistance of the boy developed the present grip.



As Mr. Chilcott says, the grip is not intended for a pocket revolver nor is it ideal for a single-shot revolver except for slow fire, and it is far from being a beauty. The original of the picture was in our keeping for some little time and we had an opportunity to try the grip. It greatly assists to steady the weapon in sighting. We have examined a number of grip contrivances for steadying the short arm, but none of these has ever felt so good as this one, nor enabled us to hold so steady. This particular grip was built to fit the right hand of a size to wear an eight-and-a-half glove.

SERVICE COMMITTEES NAMED.

COMMITTEES of the House of Representatives were elected on Tuesday of this week. Inasmuch as the Democratic caucus has decided to consider no legislation at this session except tariff and currency, they can do little but prepare for next winter's session. Service committees named are as follows:

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Hay (chairman), Dent, Fields, McKellar, Howard, Griffin, Gittins, Gard, O'Hair, Deitrick, Quin, Garrett of Texas, Connolly of Iowa, Gordon, Kahn, Anthony, McKenzie, Greene of Vermont, Morin, Avis, Hulings, and Wickersham.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Padgett (chairman), Talbott of Maryland, Hobson, Estopinal, Riordan, Tribble, Witherspoon, Hensley, Buchanan of Illinois, Bathrick, Lee of Pennsylvania, Williams, Mitchell, Gerry, Butler, Roberts of Massachusetts, Browning, Farr, Britten, Kelley of Michigan, and Stephens of California.

It will be noted that Representative Pepper is absent from the Military committee, he having gone off to take the chairmanship of the committee on expenditures in the Postoffice Department. Mr. Pepper is the chief proponent of the National Guard pay bill and an earnest friend of the Guard. He can be depended on to assist the National Guard on the floor, but his absence from the committee is a distinct loss.

THE MAXIM SILENCER.

AN American officer writes from Mexico regarding the use of the Maxim silencer by the Mexican troops in the recent fighting. He says that in addition to the tactical advantage gained by its use, owing to the difficulty of locating the firing line, a very important moral advantage appeared. When the men are no longer excited by the noise of their own rifles and those of their comrades, they are much steadier, fire more deliberately, and take matters more coolly altogether. Thus it was noticed that at the end of a day's fighting the battalions which had the silencer were well in hand and could be trusted to shoot straight, while other units were worn out, over-excited, or had fired away all their ammunition. The moral of this is that the modern civilized soldier has a more highly developed nervous system than "the men who fought at Minden," and that his nerves, as well as his body, must be judiciously nursed to keep him in efficient fighting condition. —*Army and Navy Gazette (British.)*

WITH THE SMALL "BORERS."

THE Short Range Rifle League shooting is now at a point where we can begin to look around and form comparisons and conclusions. Inasmuch as 50-yard small-bore shooting is a new game with us we must, necessarily, look to the shooting from week to week in order to ascertain a basis for comparing results. We therefore observe the following from a careful scrutiny of two weeks' shooting.

For individual work a score of from 470 to 480 out of the possible 500 is exceptionally fine shooting under any conditions. Anything between 450 and 470 should be considered fine shooting. Between 425 and 450 is good and anything over 400 to 425 fair.

A very fine team score may be claimed for anything over 2,300. A team score of 2,250 or more is fine, while a score of 2,200 or better is good.

The highest individual score made to date is 484 by D. I. Gould, Bangor, Me., Rifle Association, who also has the distinction of being the only one to score the 5-shot possible of 125. The score as shot was 116, 124, 119, 125—484.

The best team score so far is that by the Park Club in Match 2, 2,385, an average of 277 per man.

The Park Club also leads with the best average for the two officially scored matches, its average being 2,354. Second and third positions are occupied by D. C. and Bangor. It is too early to figure high individual average, but this will be done shortly.

OFFICIAL STANDING OF S. R. R. L. CLUBS.
(Up to and Including Second Match.)

	Average
1. Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.....	2,354
2. District of Columbia.....	2,313
3. Bangor, Me.....	2,312½
4. Adrian, Mich.....	*2,310
5. Engineers, Cleveland.....	2,308
6. 1st Wisconsin.....	2,287½
7. Bucyrus, Ohio.....	2,281½
8. Dickinson, North Dakota.....	2,258
9. Olympic Club, Des Moines.....	2,253
10. Priest River, Idaho.....	2,252
11. Milwaukee.....	2,229
12. St. Louis-Colonials.....	2,222½
13. Fremont, Ohio.....	2,214
14. Los Angeles.....	*2,205
15. Cypress Hills.....	2,193
16. Auburn, N. Y.....	2,187
17. Eagle, Globe and Anchor.....	2,157
18. Providence.....	2,151½
19. Presque Isle.....	2,135
20. Massachusetts.....	2,076
21. Marion, Ohio.....	2,075½
22. St. John's Club, Taunton, Mass.....	2,068
23. Hague Gun Club.....	2,067
24. Shell Mound.....	2,065
25. Iowa City High School.....	*2,059
26. Dartmouth College.....	2,027½
27. Salt Lake, Utah.....	2,020
28. Mitchell, South Dakota.....	1,986
29. Kiowa, Des Moines.....	1,984½
30. Grove City, Pennsylvania.....	1,960
31. New Orleans.....	1,947½
32. Philadelphia.....	1,908
33. Diamond Springs, Jamestown, R. I.....	1,859
34. Watertown, South Dakota.....	1,809
35. Myles Standish.....	1,632
36. Old Dominion.....	1,498½

*Unofficial; no targets received.

The Park Club is going strong and will make a hard fight to retain the commanding lead it now enjoys. However, D. C., the Engineers, Bangor, 1st Wisconsin, Priest River, and Adrian are not to be shaken off lightly. It is going to be a fight right down to the finish, and we look for some interesting results.

OFFICIAL RESULTS, SECOND MATCH.

	Average
1. Park Club, Bridgeport.....	2,385
2. District of Columbia Rifle Association.....	2,337
3. Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club, Cleveland.....	2,322
4. Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association.....	2,313
5. 1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association.....	2,309
6. Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club.....	*2,298
7. Priest River (Idaho) Rifle Club.....	2,293
8. Dickinson (N. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	2,268
9. Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Association.....	2,268
10. Olympic Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines.....	2,264
11. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.....	2,236
12. Fremont (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2,236
13. Auburn (N. Y.) Rifle Club.....	2,222
14. Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa.....	2,207
15. Los Angeles (Cal.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	*2,205

16. Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association.....	2,196
17. Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club.....	2,194
18. Providence (R. I.) Revolver Club.....	2,166
19. Eagle, Globe and Anchor Club, D. C.....	2,163
20. Dartmouth College Rifle Team, Hanover, N. H.....	2,150
21. Hague Gun Club, Hague-on-Lake-George, N. Y.....	2,107
22. Marion (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2,095
23. Shell Mound Rifle and Revolver Club.....	2,091
24. St. John's Rifle Club, Taunton, Mass.....	2,083
25. Iowa City High School.....	*2,050
26. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2,048
27. Grove City Rifle and Pistol Club.....	2,034
28. Kiowa Rifle and Revolver Club, Des Moines, Iowa.....	2,028
29. Mitchell (S. Dak.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	2,008
30. Diamond Spring Rifle Club, Jamestown, R. I.....	2,004
31. Philadelphia Rifle Association.....	1,988
32. Salt Lake Rifle Club, Utah.....	1,938
33. New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club.....	1,891
34. Watertown (S. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	1,877
35. Old Dominion Rifle Club, Jewell Station, Va.....	1,691
36. Myles Standish Rifle Club.....	1,235

*Unofficial; no targets received.

The unofficial results of the third week's shooting find the Park Club, D. C., and the Engineers within three points of each other and leading in the order named. The first week there were three clubs that shot over the 2,300 mark. The second week, five, and this week, six, with steady improvement all along the line.

It is very gratifying, indeed, to note the interest being taken and the regularity with which scores are reported and targets received. We must complain, however, against two clubs, which are usually very careful and prompt. They are Los Angeles and Adrian. No targets have been received from either club since shooting began. Reports,



High Score to Date, 484 by Lieut. D. I. Gould, Bangor, Me.

however, have come to us regularly. The Iowa City High forgot to send us a detailed report and targets for the second match.

The high individual (unofficial) score for this week was made by W. H. Matterson, of Adrian, Mich., 482. The results of the third match were:

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, THIRD MATCH.

1. Park Club.....	2,353	16. Cypress Hills.....	2,169
2. District of Columbia.....	2,352	17. Shell Mound.....	2,135
3. Engineers.....	2,350	18. Philadelphia.....	2,112
4. Adrian.....	2,317	19. Presque Isle.....	2,106
5. Olympic.....	2,300	20. Hague.....	2,097
6. Dickinson.....	2,300	21. Iowa High.....	2,085
7. Priest River.....	2,282	22. Dartmouth.....	2,066
8. Eagle, Globe & Anchor.....	2,274	23. Diamond Spring.....	2,063
9. Bucyrus.....	2,271	24. Marion.....	2,058
10. St. Louis-Colonials.....	2,259	25. Kiowa.....	2,013
11. Providence.....	2,244	26. Salt Lake.....	1,984
12. Los Angeles.....	2,242	27. Mitchell.....	1,978
13. Fremont.....	2,228	28. Grove City.....	1,966
14. Auburn.....	2,225	29. Watertown.....	1,917
15. M. R. A.....	2,186	30. Old Dominion.....	1,505

TEN HIGH INDIVIDUALS, UNOFFICIAL, THIRD MATCH.

1. W. H. Matterson, Adrian, Mich.....	482
2. Frank J. Kahrs, District of Columbia.....	480
3. W. C. Andrews, Cleveland.....	479
4. Jas. R. Stewart, Priest River, Idaho.....	477
5. J. C. Semon, Cleveland.....	476
6. R. Alderman, District of Columbia.....	474
7. E. H. Gerber, District of Columbia.....	472
8. O. D. Knight, District of Columbia.....	472
9. C. R. Disbrow, Bridgeport.....	472
10. H. J. Dietrich, Bridgeport.....	471

MIDDIES WIN FROM DISTRICT.

A return match was shot with the Middies on Saturday, May 31, but this time the young Admirals took sweet revenge for the trimming accorded them two weeks previous, when the men from the National Capital were the victors.

The Middies won this match at Surprise fire when the D. C. team took a decided slump, but who later on in the skirmish pulled themselves out of a bad hole and came up with a rush, but too late, the damage had been done.

For the Navy, Ruddolk was high and took the usual ducking on the trip back. Schmidt, who, by the way, is some small-bore shot, was high for D. C., with 210.

NAVY TEAM.

	Surprise.	600	1,000	Skirmish.	Total.
Kates, J. M.....	41	47	42	80	210
Easton, G. H.....	41	41	45	65	192
Helwick, C. G.....	43	41	41	74	199
Dudley, R.....	38	43	40	62	183
Waut, C. H.....	39	45	44	74	202
Timberlake, J. B.....	44	46	42	58	190
Ruddolk, T. D.....	41	42	41	87	211
Mericus, A.....	43	42	40	81	206
Ruble, W. J.....	37	47	42	76	202
Winstead, S.....	46	44	43	55	188
Williams, J. E.....	48	46	44	66	204
Clark, B. F.....	39	48	44	77	208
Totals.....	500	532	508	855	2395

D. C. TEAM.

Holt, F. W.....	25	48	42	82	197
Knight, O. D.....	37	47	41	84	209
Powers, Richard.....	28	45	40	69	182
Clouser, Robert.....	45	44	38	79	206
Schmidt, A. G.....	47	42	42	80	210
Gerber, E. H.....	37	40	38	71	186
Alderman, Ralph.....	43	45	38	70	196
Payne, J. W.....	41	44	46	63	194
Caldwell, H. C.....	36	46	44	82	208
Richardson, H. F.....	15	44	45	77	181
Brown, Thos. F.....	37	42	43	77	199
MacFayden, F. R.....	36	44	36	78	194
Totals.....	427	531	493	912	2363

TWO BRAVE OHIO MEN.

The following is the record of honorable services of two members of the Ohio National Guard who lost their lives in the line of duty during the recent flood service:

Battalion Sergeant Major Edward L. Harper, Third Ohio Infantry, drowned March 25, 1913, at Dayton, Ohio, while engaged in a most heroic attempt to rescue two men in the main channel of the Miami River.

First Sergeant William Harris, Company K, Third Ohio Infantry, drowned March 27, 1913, at Dayton, Ohio, while carrying a message from the Adjutant General to the Governor of Ohio. The message was found when Sergeant Harris' body was recovered and is now framed in the office of the Governor.

The legislature of the State of Ohio has provided for the wives and children of Battalion Sergeant Major Harper and Sergeant Harris by appropriation, and has further, by a special bill, authorized the admission of their children to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, Ohio.

It is with great pride that the Adjutant General's Department calls attention to these gallant services and it is equally pleasing to note the appreciation of them by the Legislature of Ohio.

JOHN S. SUMNER.

Mr. John S. Sumner, of Newton, Mass., died Sunday, May 25, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry A. Harwood, in Newtonville. He was in his seventy-fourth year and had been a resident of Newton for forty-five years. He was born July 8, 1839, on what was known as the Sumner farm, now part of Franklin Park in Boston, and was the son of Job and Sarah Pond Sumner.

Mr. Sumner retired from business fifteen years ago, on account of a cancer of the eye; an affliction which had been troubling him for years, and which was the final cause of his death. His theory "that nerve power and strength to endure physical pain, were always gained by such arts as skating and shooting," proved to be a help to him during his years of suffering. For the past fifty years he has had the reputation of being an all around fancy skater, and has afforded much pleasure to those who have seen him on the ice. He had not missed skating for sixty-five consecutive winters. During the past season, although he was on the ice but three times, he performed many difficult turns with perfect ease.

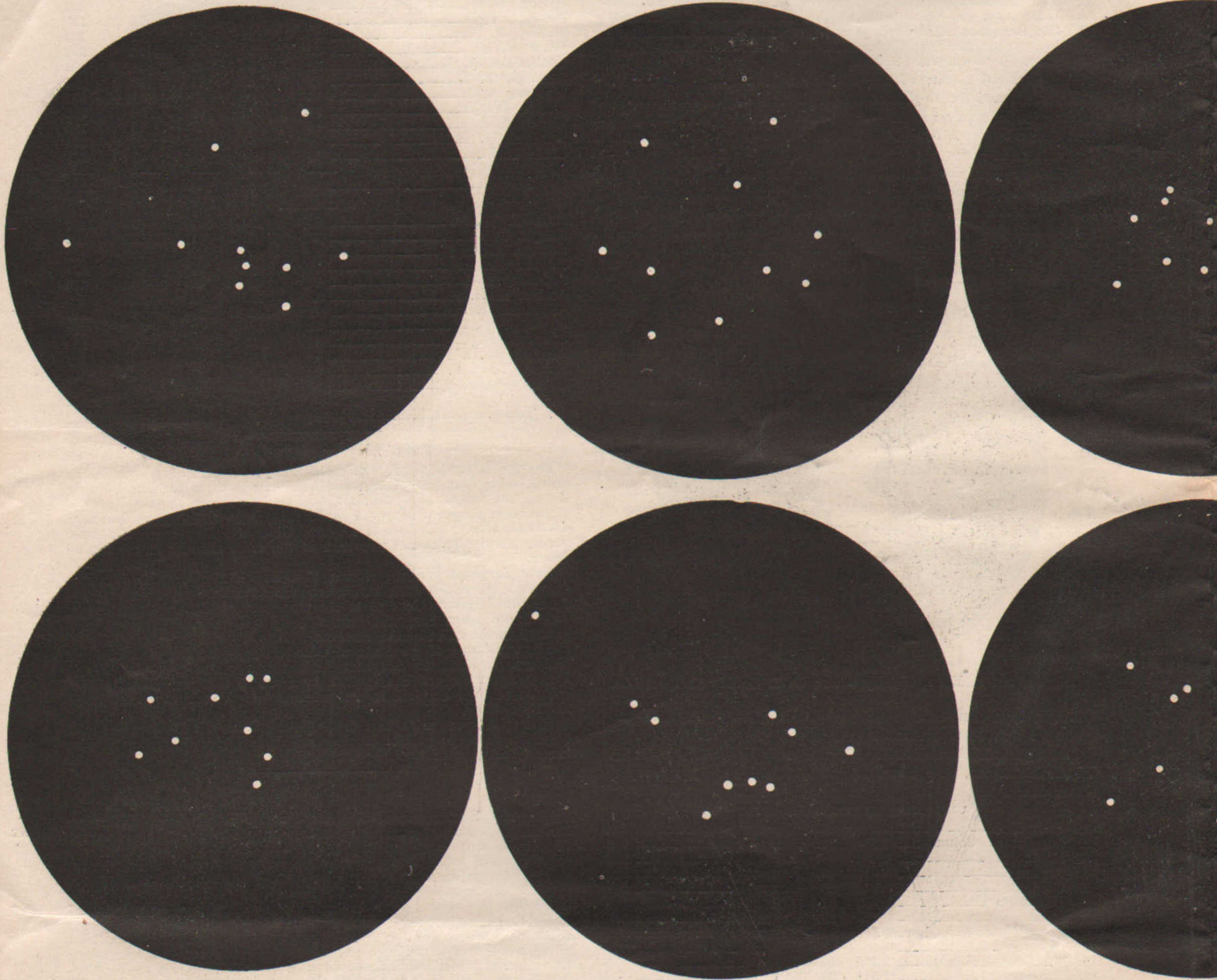
Mr. Sumner was also an expert rifleman, having used and owned rifles for sixty years. In 1867 he joined the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and was one of the men who helped make Walnut Hill famous in its early days. He made and broke world's records, some of which still stand in the conditions under which they were made. On October 24, 1908, the last time he visited Walnut Hill, he made a record of forty consecutive shots at the thousand yard range, using peep and globe sights, and a .30 caliber high power rifle shot from the long range position without artificial rest. The score was 190 out of a possible 200, which shows that, although he was then in his seventieth year, he still retained his high-grade skill as a marksman.



AMMUNITION

In addition to winning the test for Ammunition to be used at the National Matches at Camp Perry, 100 shots were fired for record in a wind blowing from 16 to 20 miles per hour. The remarkable groupings are shown on the following targets. While other manufacturers claim to make accurate ammunition, **US** AMMUNITION wins the test.

THESE TARGETS SHOW THE REGULAR 36-INCH BULL



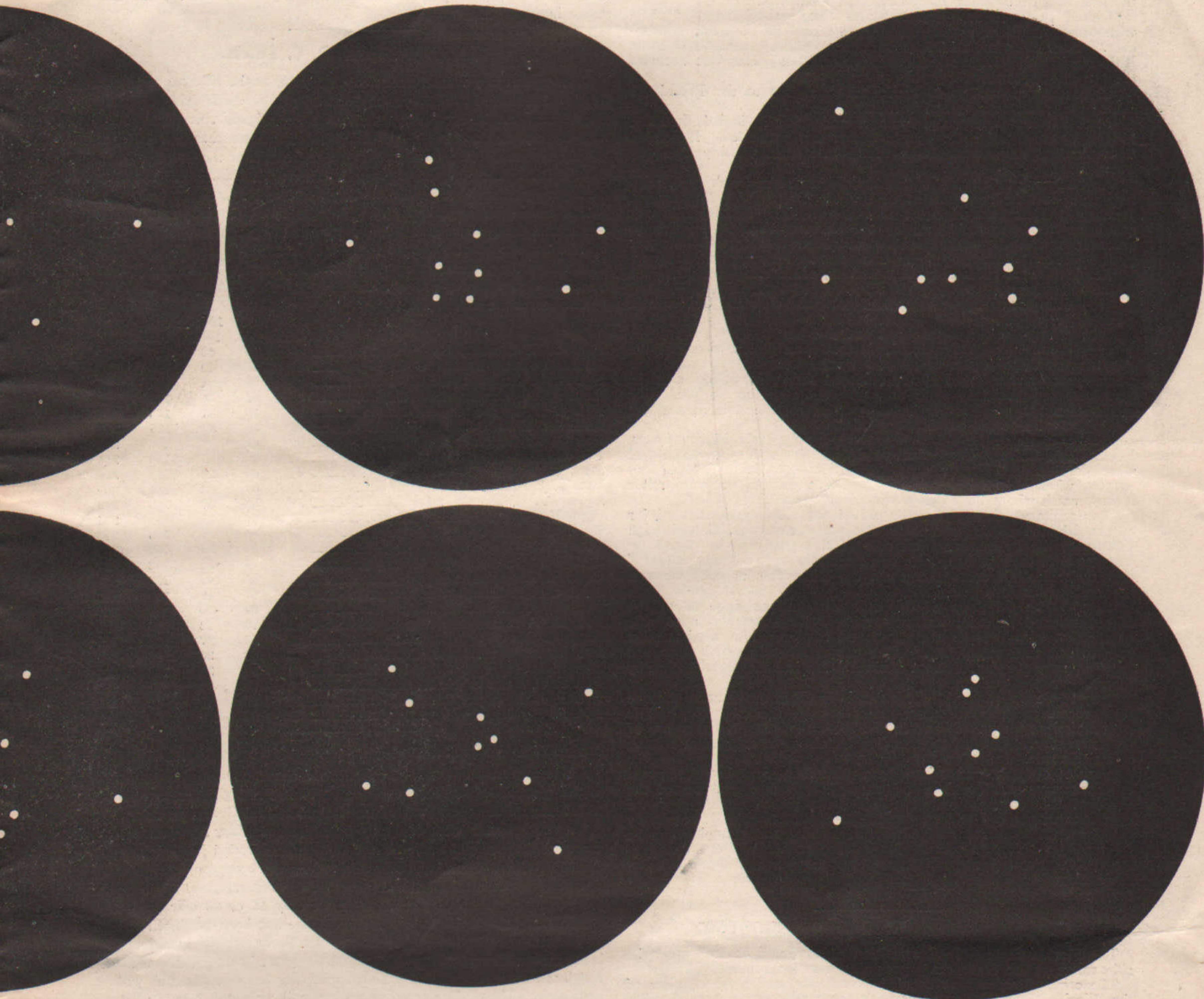
THE TARGETS TELL THE TALE!

UNITED STATES CA
Makers of the
LOWELL, MAS

TWINNS PALMA TEST

Perry in August, (US) AMMUNITION also proved its superiority in the Palma Test at 1,000 yards. Groups reproduced below show a mean deviation of 6.15 inches. Accuracy and the matches!

GROUPS-EYE REDUCED TO ONE-TENTH OF ORIGINAL SIZE



(US) AMMUNITION HITS WHERE YOU AIM!

RTRIDGE COMPANY

Black Shells
SACHUSETTS

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.

QUESTION: I notice the apparent difference in the rules prescribing the rifle permissible in the different matches of this year. Will you please tell me what are the different rules and how they apply? I would particularly like to know how to differentiate between those matches in which special barrels can be used and those where only the service rifle as issued may be shot.

ANSWER: In the official International and National program of this year a number of rules affecting rifles are found. We can probably give the best idea of them by discussing each separately.

"United States Rifle (United States Rifle, model 1903) * * * without alteration or modification of any kind or character whatsoever." Such rifles and no others are permissible in the National Team Rifle Match and National Individual Rifle Match. This rule excludes the use of special barrels.

"U. S. Service, models 1903 and 1898," applies to the President's Match only; excludes special barrels.

"U. S. Service," interpreted to mean model 1903 as issued, the same as for National Matches; special barrel not permitted. Examples, Championship Regimental Team Match and Championship Company Team Match.

"Any Military." The authorized definition of the words "any military rifle" is found on page 27 of Bulletin No. 3, War Department, January 31, 1913, Paragraph 106, as follows: "Any military rifle that has been viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association in accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted for this purpose by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, as follows:

"Resolved, That rifles of private makers, conforming in all respects to the following:

(a) The piece must be capable of using the standard Government cartridge;

(b) It must be the same length and weight;

(c) It must be fitted with a sight similar in design to one of the standard military sights as adopted by the War Department; when viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association, shall be permitted to be used by clubs only affiliated with the National Rifle Association for qualification as national marksmen and in matches where the rules permit any military rifle."

Matches in which this rifle rule prevails are the Hale, Marine Corps, Leech Cup, Catrow Cup, Enlisted Men's Team Match, Individual Championship of the N. R. A., Surprise Fire, etc. Rifles with special barrels, when viewed and stamped by the N. R. A., are permissible in any match where the rules provide for "any military rifle."

"Any military" also permits the use of any military rifle issued for and used by the military establishment of other countries. Thus, foreign visitors to the International Matches of this year will be eligible to compete with their military rifle in all matches open to "any military" or "any" rifle. Of course, they can use other than military rifles in the matches for "any" rifle.

"Any." The definition of this rule is found on page 28 of the aforementioned Bulletin, last paragraph. "No restriction upon rifle except that when less than a two-pound trigger pull is used it must be provided with safety lock." The two matches in which the word "any" appears are the Adjutant General's Cup and the Herrick Trophy Match.

"Any telescopes allowed." This rule is in effect the same as the one just preceding. The difference arises because the Ohio State Rifle Association made one rule and the N. R. A. the other, but they are of the same effect. The Wimbledon Cup Match is the only event coming under this rule.

Arms of different makes have been submitted, viewed, and stamped in previous years. To view and stamp barrels is a province of the National Rifle Association. The limitations placed upon makers of barrels are embodied in Paragraph 106 of Bulletin No. 3, previously mentioned. Any number of rifles for viewing and stamping can be forwarded to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Jones will be prepared to view and stamp rifles at Camp Perry during the whole period of the Tournament. The charge for viewing and stamping is fifty cents per rifle.

FLORIDA STRONG FOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Florida State Rifle Competition of 1913 will be held upon the rifle range at the State camp grounds, near Jacksonville, Florida.

The competition will, as usual, be conducted under the auspices of the Florida State Rifle Association, and will commence Monday, June 9th.

In arranging the matches for the National Guard this year, two purposes have been kept particularly in mind. To so arrange the matches in order that participants might have opportunity to qualify in record practice as experts, sharpshooters or marksmen, and to make the competition for the selection of the State Team cover the features which are to be included in the National Match.

The big rifle range at the state camp grounds is now nearly completed. The 200 and 600 yard ranges, of fifty targets each, are practically finished, except for the installation of permanent signal apparatus; while fifteen of the fifty targets at the 1,000-yard range are in operation. Sufficient work has been done to show the general scope and character of the range, which is ideal. The range will probably be entirely completed before the opening of the out-door target season of 1914, after which the efforts of the Florida Rifle Association will be directed

toward providing for a wider participation in the annual matches, and toward interesting shooting enthusiasts of all sections of the country in the possibilities and advantages of the Florida range.

It will be a step in this direction to keep Florida on the map in the National Matches this year. It will be remembered that in the matches of 1911 the Florida team started in Class C in thirty-fifth place and finished as winner of the fourth prize in Class B, and in sixteenth place. The hope to better that position is now uppermost in the minds of all Florida Guardsmen who are interested in rifle shooting. The plan provided this year for the selection of the State Team should result in developing the very best shots that are available. It is true that the team will not have the extensive practice which the system employed in many other States makes possible, but it will give more and better opportunity for practice than any other team from this State has ever had.

SELECTING THE D. C. TEAM.

A competition was held on Friday, May 30, at the rifle range of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, Congress Heights, to select the officers and enlisted men to compose the brigade rifle team which will compete in the Ohio State Rifle Association matches, the matches of the National Rifle Association and the National matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 15 to September 9, and the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, at Sea Girt, N. J., September 12-20.

The conditions of the match call for 10 shots, surprise fire, at 200 yards, 2 sighting shots and 15 for record at 600 yards, 2 sighting shots and 10 for record at 1,000 yards and two skirmish runs. From those competing, the team captain, Col. Wm. E. Harvey, 2d Infantry, will select 15 men who will compose the team for 1913.

The scores are as follows:

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Skirmish.	Total.
Pvt. R. H. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	48	74	42	170	334
1st Lt. Thomas Brown, Ord. Dept.....	45	67	40	178	330
Sgt. A. G. Schmidt, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	45	68	41	174	328
1st Lt. R. Alderman, Ord. Dept.....	38	67	36	172	313
Pvt. J. W. Payne, Co. M, 2d Inf.....	38	69	41	153	301
1st Lieut. H. C. Caldwell, Ord. Dept.....	40	66	39	156	301
Pvt. C. K. Groome, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	39	66	41	153	299
Pvt. O. D. Knight, Co. C, 2d Inf.....	42	66	37	150	295
Mus. E. H. Gerber, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	41	65	38	144	288
Pvt. F. J. Kahrs, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	28	65	42	150	285
2d Lt. F. C. Martin, 2d Inf.....	38	68	37	140	283
Capt. F. W. Holt, Ord. Dept.....	37	67	38	139	281
1st Lieut. E. Powers, Ord. Dept.....	40	65	37	133	275
Pvt. G. A. Joynes, Co. G, 2d Inf.....	38	64	34	133	269
Sgt. J. D. Schriver, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	33	68	34	132	267
Capt. E. H. Brian, 2d Inf.....	31	64	42	122	259
1st Sgt. F. R. MacFayden, Co. B, 1st Inf.	37	67	40	109	253
Pvt. D. P. Lowell, Co. K, 2d Inf.....	41	60	30	119	250
Pvt. H. F. Richardson, Co. K, 2d Inf...	32	70	42	96	240
Lt. J. C. Sweeney, 2d Inf.....	43	54	27	103	227
Pvt. M. A. Bodenhamer, Co. B, 1st Inf...	32	62	30	88	212
Pvt. R. L. Price, Co. C, 2d Inf.....	24	51	33	103	211
Pvt. F. F. Varney, Co. K, 2d Inf.....	32	60	23	91	206
Pvt. P. L. Macomb, Co. C, 2d Inf.....	26	50	30	82	188
Pvt. R. Bender, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	32	30	2	49	113

Praises Ohio National Guard.

Adjutant General Wood, of Ohio, in the communication recently sent to the general legislative committee of his State legislature appointed to investigate the operations of the Ohio National Guard, says:

"In conclusion I must earnestly urge the committee to consider the fact that there are 600 officers and 6,000 men enrolled in the National Guard of Ohio. Six weeks of conscientious work on your part, closely scrutinizing the work of the department for several yers, has brought forth certain evidence affecting at most only 15 or 20 officers of the Guard, but not the slightest bit of evidence has been produced in any way touching 575 officers and 6,000 men. These are the men I hold a brief for—working, toiling throughout the year, in most cases at financial loss to themselves, and the men receiving but 25 cents each weekly drill night. These officers and men are at call, to be sent at any moment to preserve order and enforce the law, and at the call of the nation to maintain our country's honor. I say—and I say it with pride—that the State of Ohio has not within its boundaries any citizens who render it more unselfish service than the officers and men of the Ohio National Guard."

Some of the record made by the committee tended to reflect somewhat upon Col. B. L. Bargar as secretary of the State armory board, and General Wood felt called upon to put in his communication to the committee this testimonial to the good work of Colonel Bargar: "This department feels that the efficient work of Col. B. L. Bargar, Fourth Infantry, O. N. G., secretary of the armory board, has been of the greatest value to the State."

THE MINIATURE RANGE AND ITS FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.ALAN R. HAIG BROWN, IN *The Rifleman*, ENGLAND.

EVEN in an age when Progress is the rule rather than the exception, the growth of the Miniature Range movement must arrest attention. It is within the easy memory of most of us when the use of the .22 rifle was practically unknown, and when such little short range shooting as was done was performed with a weapon known as the Morris tube. Not only has the progressive popularity of shooting left its mark upon the manhood of the nation, but it is leading and will further lead to the perfection of both weapons and ammunition used and also to the vast improvement of all accessories.

We have had our times of stress in the matter of ammunition, but it is hardly too much to say that there are now a variety of cartridge-makers upon the market which leaves little to be desired, their reliability and their cheapness are both excellent, and though once we could with reason blame the cartridge, that blame is now assuredly shifted to the man behind the gun when any "accident" occurs. It is, perhaps, possible that we shall ultimately see the development of a central fire .22 cartridge which will once more bring the bolt action rifle into use on the miniature range, but this is a possibility which will not much stir the hearts of riflemen. The combination of Martini action and rim-fire cartridges is so satisfactory that it will require something of superlative goodness to make us change our allegiance.

It is sometimes urged that it is undesirable to use in a patriotic movement a weapon quite unlike that which would have to be used for a sternly patriotic purpose. On the whole, this objection may be dismissed, for it is not too much to say that familiarity with any rifle means familiarity with all patterns after a very short apprenticeship with them. The man used to fire arms—and all miniature riflemen may justly claim that distinction—is not handling a strange weapon because he is handling a different action to that which he is especially accustomed.

One may look with justification to the future, perhaps, to give us a handsomer weapon than we have at present. The .22 rifle is as suitable for certain kinds of sport as it is for the range, but, while a hammerless breech-loading ejector, built on the principle of a gun, is desirable for the former, it is emphatically undesirable on the range. I had built for me a little .22 on the same principle as a sporting gun, and a lovely little rifle it was to look at, though it had a most unpleasant habit of misfiring. I question very much if the small weapon will ever be perfected, either for range or sporting work, except at an expense beyond the pockets of most of us. And, certainly, for range work we require weight—this I think is now an acknowledged fact—and there is a general tendency to forsake the very light and small rifles, popular not so very long ago, for something which gives us grip and is more easily held steadily. The small .22 is, I think, passing, even for ladies and young shots; a moderately heavy rifle is desirable for all who have the strength to use it.

Rapid fire has been much developed in the past years on the miniature range. The interest and excitement it adds to shooting are undeniable. For this purpose alone, a change in our rifles is, perhaps, possible; certainly it would be pleasant to have a magazine operated from the breech, but this I think will necessitate the bolt action principle being perfected with small cartridges. It is a change that will ultimately come, and when I said above that it would be unlikely to awaken much interest among riflemen, I was forgetting the possibilities of rapid fire. Certainly rifle shots would welcome a magazine rifle which could be worked without moving from the prone position, as is the case with the service rifle, and it is a possibility we may look forward to with some considerable confidence, though we shall in all probability skip the stage of manipulation of the bolt and advance straight away to an automatic rifle which fires and loads simply on the pressure and release of the trigger. And then we shall have seriously to consider the question of expenditure on ammunition!

Another possibility we may reasonably hope for in the near future is a neater arrangement of the aperture sight. It is no exaggeration to suggest that there can be no improvement in the method of sighting our rifles; the aperture is perfection, but it is clumsy as it at present exists, is somewhat liable to damage, and certainly spoils the look of the rifle as a thing of beauty.

I am aware that I am in a very small minority when I say that I hope that the development of miniature range shooting will see the abolition of the sling. Its use is indefensible; it is an extraneous aid to the man and his rifle. It could not be used in sport or war with regularity. I am prepared to be told that soldiers acting on the defence could use a sling. True; and so also they could use a rest, but no one would for that reason advocate the use of rests in rifle shooting! The man and his rifle ought to be sufficient one for the other and, though many riflemen imagine they would lose considerably from

sacrificing the sling, they would find, after but a little practice, how independent of it they had become. The sling is possibly a justifiable aid to beginners, but I much question its advisability even in their case.

Leaving now the question of arms and ammunition, and coming to the man—it is interesting to look back on the idea which first started the rifle club movement. It was to make us a nation of marksmen. That is a big project and one that will take some time to accomplish. But we are on the way; miniature shooting appeals already to a very enormous number of persons; furthermore, it has taken hold of very many who formerly believed that their recreation should all their lives consist in watching others enjoy themselves, instead of doing so themselves. It is idle to blame men for watching games unless one can show them something better to do; in many cases the miniature range has accomplished that desirable object, and it would seem no far-fetched development of the movement that it should draw into its embrace in time practically every able-bodied man in the kingdom. It is, again, a possibility to which we may look forward with confidence. It is perfectly true to suggest that rifle-shooting offers to its devotees everything which any other game can, and what is more, practice is not a long-drawn-out process, and it is a matter for individual convenience which does not require a collection of comrades. If we expect active exercises we shall find on the miniature range every other characteristic which goes to the making of a man in so far that recreation can do so. Furthermore, we have behind it all the additional stimulus that one is doing something for one's country, and that the movement is a means to an end and not merely an end in itself.

The last probable development of the Miniature Range to which I desire to draw attention is the possibility of some official recognition. After all, the class with which we are most concerned is the class least able to spend money on anything except the bare necessities of life. It is not too much to hope and expect in the near future a free grant of ammunition to all Rifle Clubs. So useful are these organizations, so desirable is it to increase their numbers and their membership, that I wonder that such encouragement has not long ago been given. The cost would be trifling to a Government, and yet it is not seldom that a would-be member is debarred from joining because he knows it cannot be done for nothing. Twopence or threepence for a few cartridges means sometimes more to an individual than two or three thousand pounds to a Government, and if the latter were to grasp the opportunity they have of helping the people towards a form of recreation which is, at one and the same time, both delightful and profitable for future possibilities, it would be a step in the right direction. The greatest and most devoutly to be wished for possibility of the Miniature Range is that the movement should become even more National than it is at present, with official support at its back. The good work done by private enterprise demands some public recognition, and that might well go beyond a mere grant of ammunition.

A CHANGE IN THE PISTOL LAW.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Here is another view of the results of the Sullivan Act, and more argument for the enactment of a *proper law*.

"That the concealed weapon law has not worked as well as was expected, or at any rate hoped, by those of us who commended it in principle, if not in all its details, is a fact too obvious for denial.

"Criminals are as well armed as ever, in spite of the sternness with which the law has been applied to a few of them, while there has been a rather general impression among honest men, mistaken but none the less real, that they were wrongly deprived, if not of the means, at least of the right to have the means, for defending themselves and their property. And if the dealers in firearms are keeping the required record of their sales—which seems doubtful—we are not hearing of the promised good effects, and perhaps the worst consequence of the law is that many good citizens, as well as all bad ones, have defied or ignored it without suffering much from their consciences.

"And yet the Sullivan law was in many respects excellent, and closely similar statutes have long been enforced in other countries to the satisfaction of everybody except criminals. One serious trouble has been that the requisite licenses cost too much, when secured from the police, and the magistrates didn't like either the trouble or the responsibility of issuing them. An amendment just signed by the Governor may help to some extent, for it places this important duty squarely on the magistrates, and it brings the cost to or near to nothing.

"This is as it should be, for the rightness of having or carrying a pistol is not at all a matter of money, but wholly one of character and allowable need. Something very much like a natural instinct tells the honest householder that to make him ask anybody's permission to have a revolver in his bureau drawer, or even under his pillow, is a hardship, tinged with absurdity. A weapons law, to be enforceable, must be as considerate as possible of this feeling, and it was a grave weakness of the Sullivan law that it didn't do it."—From the *New York Times*.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 7.—Saturday, at Union Hill, N. J. American Record Match, 100 shots on Standard American Target. Open to all. Entry \$3.00.
June 7-8.—Fourth Annual State Shoot of the Missouri State Rifle Association at St. Charles. C. C. Crossman, Secretary.
June 7-12.—Tenth Annual State Rifle Competition of the National Guard of Florida, at St. Augustine. John W. Blanding, Secretary.
July 21-26, inc.—Annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association. John M. Portal, Secretary, Woburn, Mass.
September 12-20.—Matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.
September 19-20.—North American Match at Sea Girt, N. J.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

NEWPORT GRUNTS.

We shot our third match under the best conditions we have had as yet, and by gosh we still failed to land the ninety class by a few points. Know we have good guns and sights, so can't blame them, so will have to take the blame on ourselves. Bum holding, perhaps, but why is it that you can't call your shots with any degree of certainty? At the long range game we can call pretty close to where the shot ought to be, but at the 50 yards we have given up trying and trust to luck that they are where we think they should be. This is the first week we have been able to get a full entry and perhaps that is the reason we came up a few points. Two new names on the team this week. Powell made it after three tries, while Thurston, who has never shot this game before, was coaxed into trying his luck and after a few scores at practice, put up a good 443 and dumped Schuetzen Brooks off the team. Here's hoping that it was not only a flash in the pan, for we can use scores like that to our advantage. Hope Match Four lands us in the 90 class.

T. J. B.

BUCYRUS, O., May 26, 1913.

All of the members of our club, who are shooting regularly, are using the Winder Model Winchester Musket, equipped with Krag rear and interchangeable globe and aperture front sights. In the latter we are using the aperture for the 50 yard shooting. Ammunition is Winchester Lesmok, .22 L. R. We have sixteen of these rifles. About half of the last match was shot after 5:30 P. M. in a drizzling rain, the balance cloudy.

PRIEST RIVER PRATTLINGS.

Wonder if the other boys are being troubled with "mosquitoes"? We sure have had a roundup with them the last shoot. Dr. Gregory says the reason he did not raise his score this time is that the d— bugs were so thick the bullets glanced off them.

Really it is annoying to have a big fat "Jersey" soak his beak into your tenderest spot just about the time you get all squared up on that little 3/8-in. ring.

We are all using Stevens No. 44 1/2 rifles with 28 and 30 inch barrels, rear peeps and aperture front sights.

Also I want to say those Park boys sure made some score.

J. S.

BANGOR BANGINGS.

All classes, colors, kinds, and conditions of men have something for a hobby, one class and color chooses to shoot craps, another enjoys the angering of a bull with a red flag, and still others enjoy shuffling the pasteboards for money, playing pool, billiards, etc., but there is still a distinctive class which seeks its exer-

cise, mental as well as physical, in the study and shooting of the rifle. This class, however, when once started on its hobby becomes the craziest and most enthusiastic of them all. As proof of this, the writer, Secretary of the Bangor Club, is spending more time in coaxing and driving different members of the association together to get a team and to shoot the matches in this Short Range League, than he is spending in his law office.

Considering the wretched weather we have had during all this month of May, and the torrents of rain that have fallen on our heads and backs while shooting, and the fact that some of us have two miles and a half to go to get into the country where we can get an opportunity to shoot, it is not strange that a little coaxing and driving becomes necessary. Yes, the shooting crank is the crankiest crank there is. What other class of hobbyists would walk two miles and a half in the rain and mud ankle deep, to shoot twenty shots out of a .22 caliber rifle at a piece of lifeless paper with a few rings and numbers on it? Well, that is what the Bangor Rifle Club is doing. We think we are making a fair showing also. If the sun ever comes out and smiles upon us, we will make a better showing.

We are all using Stevens rifles with a rear Lyman receiver sight and a front disk aperture made by Martin set in a front globe, about as good a sight as one can use, except the telescopic. One or two members use the .22 short, but most of us use .22 long rifle ammunition of the Remington-UMC variety.

We are better dopers in this club than we are holders; in fact, we have several members who might be called geniuses in their wild passion for original research, two of whom are Dr. L. S. Chilcott and Lieut. E. M. Sylvester, while the writer does experimenting on his part.

In closing I will say that the present match gotten up by ARMS AND THE MAN entirely meets the approval of our club and we deem it one thousand times better than others we have shot in.

D. I. G.

DARTMOUTH DOINGS.

Bad weather here every day but Monday this week and all matches shot in rain. Very hard to get men to risk their guns in it, as range is half mile out of town. Considerable interest, but ending up of college year makes it hard to get men out on time. We'll do our best.

Ammunition all U. M. C., indoor target, 22 long-rifle Lesmok. Guns all Winchester Winders. We have a little trouble with the first shot of each string, as the residue appears to harden in the gun and throw the first shot high to the left, so that a lot of targets have been spoiled by miscalculations as to proper correction for this in sighting.

MARION MISSILES.

The conditions for our shooting this week have been very bad. Only one-half day permitted us to shoot. Been raining all the time. Our range is low and the water soon collects. The team at present is using Winchester muskets, with the exception of a few who use Remingtons. We use Peters semi-smokeless cartridges. When our team gets more practice I will write you the details.

L. D. BRADY,
Secretary.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

Match No. 3: Team total, 2,135. High individual score, C. W. Whaley, 436. High

individual 5 shot target, George Armstrong, 118. Number of men shooting, 15. Weather conditions ideal, a beautiful "Claifornia day."

The team had the use of a Stevens rifle, No. 414; scores much improved over last week; two Winchester muskets coming to the front, expected daily; hope to reach the 2,200 mark next Sunday, Match No. 4.

George Armstrong and Frank Poulter keep well to the top. J. W. Phillips also displays his skill as a rifle shot.

L. S. Hawxhurst, the crack .22-caliber rifle shot, will be one of our team in the near future; his good shooting adds to our team.

We hope to get Mr. Standish shooting on our team before long.

WM. A. SIEBE.

KIOWA KINKS.

The Kiowa Club of Des Moines, Iowa, is intensely interested in the matches of the "Short Range Rifle League," and while our shooting is not what we think we are capable of doing, still, after the second shoot was finished and our team total had been raised over our first match, we felt encouraged and shall endeavor to shoot a little stronger each match. We find it quite a different thing from the 25-yard shooting, which the members had been accustomed to during the indoor season, and it is certainly a fine range for early season practice before taking up the 30-caliber. Our armament at present is: Lovejoy, Scott, F. M. Winfrey, Stevens, 414; W. E. Kessler, C. H. Kessler, G. Wallace; Winchester Musket. T. H. Winfrey, Winchester Automatic; Ewer, G. Martin, Winchester, Single Shot. Day, Miller Carlson, Marlin Repeater; Thompson Rem. Repeater, Peters short and long rifle and peep sight used by most of the members.

W. E. KESSLER, Secy.

OLYMPIC ODDITIES.

Weather conditions were bad for our last match. It rained and the light was poor. We used the Stevens 414 model rifle and Peters and Remington-UMC cartridges.

MILWAUKEE MIXINGS.

We had 9 o'clock wind of about 50 velocity. Honeest Injun, it took 5 1/2 points at a 1,000 yards to push it back far enough to allow us to reach the bullseye. Temperature was 45. But even at that we raised that total 43 points and only seven shooting. We are shooting Stevens rifles, both Hessian and Musket models with Remington-UMC Lesmok Special ammunition. Our sights are exactly the same as we had them during the indoor matches except for such changes as are necessary for wind and elevation.

Hope to be able to send you some photos with my next.

E. A. GAARTZ.

CYPRESS HILLS CLINKERS.

We shot our third match of the Short Range League on June 1st. With two of our best men missing and a 20-25 miles wind from the 2 o'clock quarter blowing, we were not able to put up a better score than 2189. In the near future we shall send you a few pictures of our range and the team. All our men use the Winchester musket with either regulation military or peep mounted on the tang, only one man uses an aperture front sight. In regards to the possible which had been reported by this club we wish to say that we were rather surprised to see a possible credited to us and could not explain it.

H. O.



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LOS ANGELES LISPINGS.

Will somebody please tell us what's the best brand of ammunition or prayer to use? Representatives of ammunition companies barred. Out here we can't get the celebrated Specification and we're confronted by the puzzling fact that man after man who has shot plenty of possibles on the 500-yard target will get wild shots on this 50-yard game that throw from a 24 down to a 15, all without call on the part of the shooter. "Crabbing" ammunition is usually the surest sign of a rookie shooter, and we're not crabbing, but we are feeling very doubtful about things just at present.

Also we are badly in need of a decoy score to hang up for these mutts who get puffed up over anything in the 440's. So far we haven't been able to make one even with a rest and a telescope.

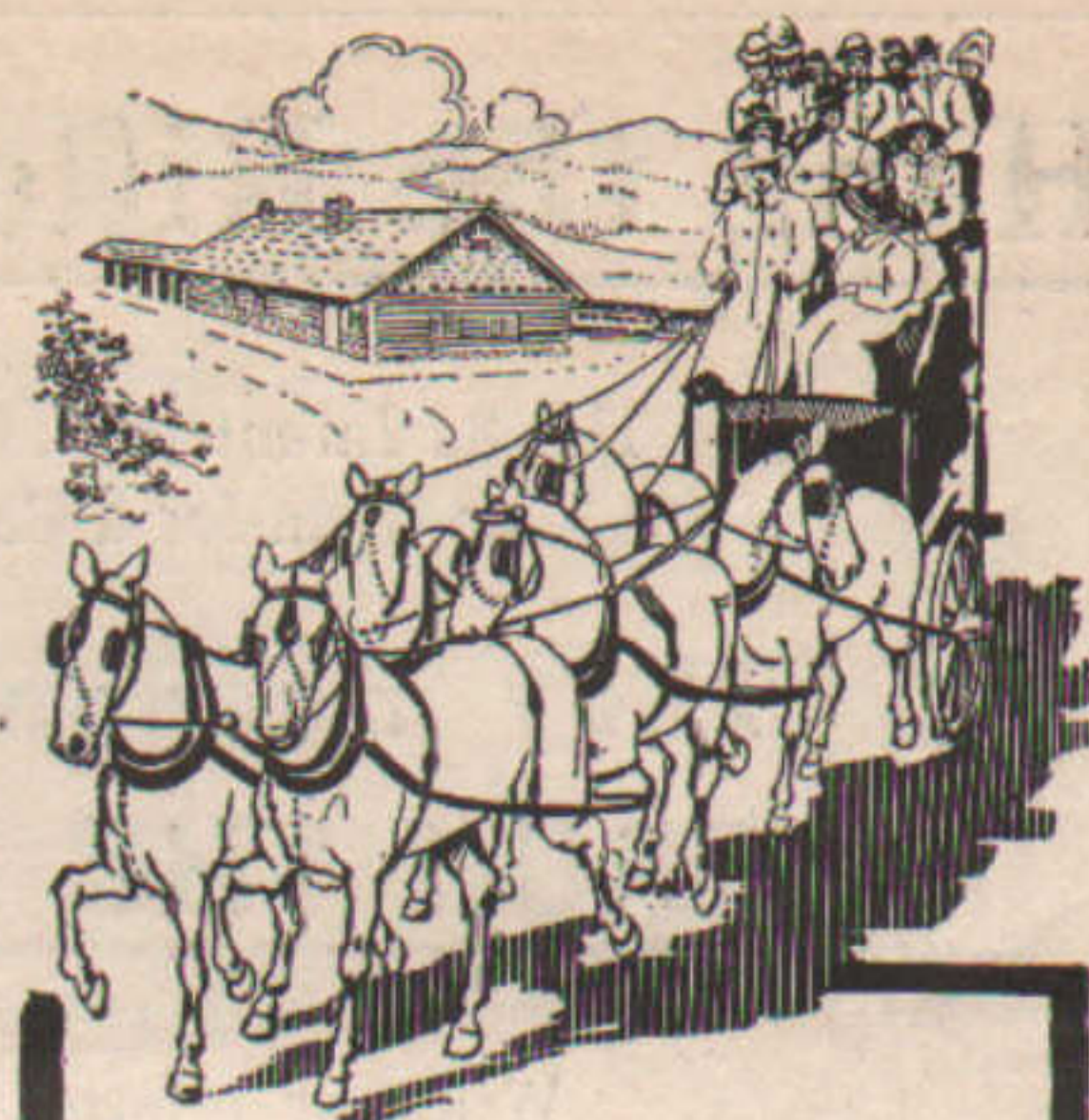
Also we claim that we've got the worst crank in captivity, at least with black and white stripes and web feet. He, one March, pulls the bullets out of long rifle shells, weighs the powder charge, and replaces it to full weight if it is too low or robs it if it is too high. Now he weeps because he can't get the primer out and weigh that, too. Also he shot some shells with Bull's-eye behind the long rifle bullet. Lucky thing he did, there was nothing else about his score that had anything to do with bull's-eyes.

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By Capt. E. N. JOHNSTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

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The Peters Rifle and Revolver Club.

The Peters Rifle and Revolver Club of King's Mills, Warren County, Ohio, is the name of the latest addition to the ranks of rifle and pistol shooting clubs.

The new club has absolutely no connection with the Peters Cartridge Co., excepting that quite a number of the members are employees of the company. They receive, though, no support whatever from the company and have gone into the game with the determination of standing on their own feet. It was thought that the new club would be organized in time to participate in the Short Range League Matches, but undoubtedly the great Ohio floods prevented this. We shall therefore look forward to the time when the Peters Rifle and Revolver Club will be shooting with us, hanging up big scores.

Overland Rifle Association, Toledo, O.

Last week's Members' Indoor Match brought forth the usual number of entries and, while the scores were not as high as in previous weeks, there was the same old enthusiasm.

The scores were:

C. Hudson	43	S. Tate	42
J. Schwartzkopf	42	E. Boysen	42

The 42's will shoot off the tie on Wednesday evening, 28th. The high averages to date are:

C. Hudson	43
J. Schwartzkopf	43 (4 matches)
M. Mayer	42-2/3 (3 matches)
F. Andrews	42-1/6
E. Boysen	42 (3 matches)

Major S. J. Fort has been unable to visit the new range as yet on account of professional engagements. He is a medical man and has been much occupied since the end of the U. S. R. A. indoor matches. The Association hopes to see him out on the new range very soon and the same wish is entertained concerning C. C. Hebel, the president, who has been seriously ill and who has just returned from a trip for the benefit of his health.

Bruce Naylor, H. R. Neeson, W. A. Renahan and several others are likewise due to appear on the new field of operations, and the Board of Governors proposes to hold some matches as soon as enough members can be rounded up in one afternoon to make the shooting interesting.

By the way! The right worthy secretary, Dr. Mullikin, got some of those combination 50-yard targets from U. S. R. A. headquarters. If you want to hit them you must keep inside the five ring. The international target

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	Standing	Prone	TOTAL
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Frank Konvalinka,	98	100	198
Philip Newberg	97	100	197
Don Luscombe	98	98	196
Lawrence Raymond,	98	97	195
			984

For the **SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR** the Iowa City Team has won the Inter-Scholastic Championship of the U. S., having won every match in 1913 and every match but one in 1912.

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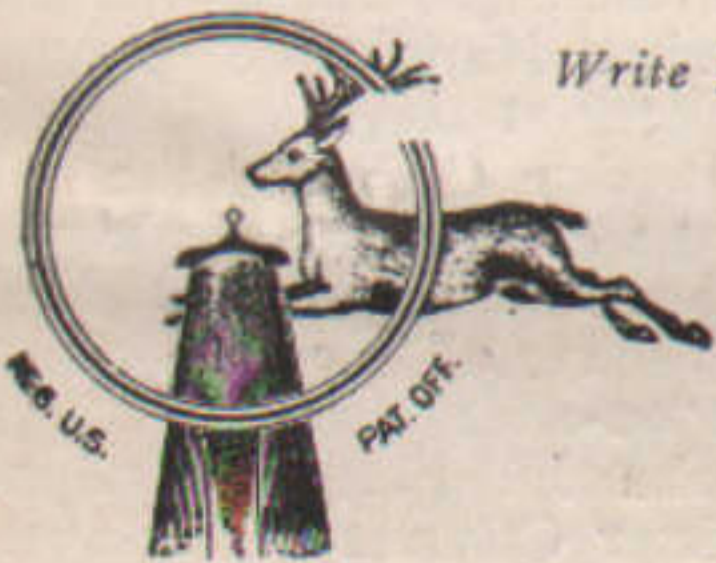
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is superposed on the American so that scores may be counted either way. Improved shooting is expected to follow the regular use of these targets. S. G. W.

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

The following scores were made Sunday, May 25. Weather, fair. Wind, strong and puffy:

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

B. Jonas	227	212	
F. A. Garrabrant	226	217	210
W. F. Blasse	226		
J. W. Smith	219		
Geo. A. Pattberg	218		
Geo. M. Barley	216		
K. O. Kindgren	215		
C. W. Seely	215	208	208
E. Sutter	214	203	
J. Williams	214		
J. F. Bridges	213	210	
O. A. Bremer	208		
H. Purrmann	156	145	

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

C. W. Randall	97			
R. Mills	96	96	94	94
C. W. Seely	96	94	93	90 90 89
C. W. Linder	95	93	93	
A. J. Brannagan	93	93		
W. F. Blasse	93	91		
Chas. Whaley	93			
C. T. Sisson	88			
B. Jonas	88			
R. W. Jones	86	80	79	75 73 72
R. A. Summers	83	82		
M. Standish	81	75	71	

B. P. JONAS,
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Motty Rifle Paste, for removing nickle fouling; price per jar	.50
Rear Sight Covers	.75
British Micrometer, for adjusting sight	3.00
Vernier Micrometer, for adjusting sight	2.75
Ideal Micrometer, for adjusting sight	1.50
Shooting Case "The Olympic"	13.50
Shooting Case "Camp Perry"	9.00
Ball Bearing Brass Cleaning Rod	1.00 and 1.25
Brass Wire Brush for same	.10
Rifle Rest, to hold gun off ground when firing	.25
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38 Cal. Wood Cleaning Revolver Rods (British)	1.00
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Ready Made Patch (for cleaning the Rifle) price per pound	.50
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TRIUMPHS AND TROPHIES

For Shooters Using **DU PONT** SMOKELESS POWDERS

At the Second Annual Tournament of the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association, May 30-31, 1913.

The reliability and regularity of Du Pont Smokeless Powders are again manifested by conspicuous victories at the Du Pont Gun Club of Wilmington, Delaware.

DELAWARE AMATEUR STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
Won by A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del. Score: 286x300, Shooting DU PONT.

THE CALDWELL TROPHY
For the Amateur making the highest score on the 300 16-yd. TARGETS.
Won by C. H. Newcomb, Phila., Pa. Score: 289x300, Shooting SCHULTZE.

LONG RUN OF THE TOURNAMENT
H. E. Buckwalter, Royersford, Pa. Score: 105 Straight, Shooting DU PONT.

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Made by W. S. Colfax, Jr., Wilmington, Del. Score: 284x300, Shooting DU PONT.

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Made by W. S. Colfax, Jr., Wilmington, Del. Score: 326x350, Shooting DU PONT.

SHOOT DU PONT POWDERS — THE
KIND WHICH WIN AT THE TRAPS

THE CALL OF THE CLAY

Everett (Mass.) Gun Club.

Owing to the large number of members of the club that were out of town, the only shoot carried out on May 30 was for the DuPont Powder Co.'s Silver Trophy.

While the attendance was rather small an extra good time was enjoyed by those present, quite a number of lady visitors was present and refreshments were served at the club house.

C. Russell..... 21	R. Tabbutt..... 25
H. Grant..... 25	J. Bryant..... 23
C. Ross..... 16	R. Kempton..... 22
Dr. Bodge..... 24	E. Drew..... 19
A. Walker..... 16	H. Russell..... 16
A. Tabbutt..... 17	

H. Grant of Everett, Mass., won the shoot off with a Marlin Trap Gun.

WEEKLY SHOOT, MAY 24.

Kempton..... 37	Spencer..... 16
Grant..... 31	Tabbutt, A..... 27
Ross..... 25	Tabbutt, R..... 16
Drew..... 24	Tabbutt, H..... 7
Shepard..... 18	Walker..... 22

VISITORS FROM PALE-FACE SHOOTING CLUB,
75 TARGETS.

Burns..... 65	Curtis..... 67
Sweet..... 64	

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

The Analostan Gun Club of this city held a very successful shoot on the afternoon of May 30. It was a merchandise affair at 100 targets, shot in five 20-target events. The shooters were divided into three classes—A, B, and C. Jos. H. Hunter won first in A class, scoring 94; C. B. Wise was second with 93; E. W. Ford, third with 91, and miles Taylor fourth with 88, while G. D. Kirk, shooting a new single gun, scored 84 and was tied by J. A. Brown.

W. D. Monroe, O. F. James and Capt. Wm. Mitchell tied on 82 for first place in B class; Geo. W. Peck scored 82 for second place and was all alone, while M. D. Hogan was third with 79 and Eugene Culver was fourth with 78.

In C class W. C. Duvall and Geo. A. Emmons were first with 73; C. S. Wilson second, with 71; Dr. Barnes third, with 70, and W. A. Wenner won fourth with 66.

The targets were thrown full fifty yards. The afternoon was dark, with rain threatening, which finally broke about three o'clock, delaying the shooting for half an hour. All the participants received a prize, and from the highest to the lowest, they were all worth carrying home. None of them could be placed in the "plunder" class.

Following are the scores.

	20	20	20	20	20—100
Hunter.....	18	19	19	19	94
C. B. Wise.....	19	19	20	16	93
E. W. Ford.....	19	19	15	19	91
M. Taylor.....	17	17	18	18	88
J. A. Brown.....	19	17	12	19	84
G. D. Kirk.....	17	15	19	18	84
W. D. Monroe.....	18	15	19	13	82
O. F. James.....	18	16	15	16	82
Capt. Mitchell.....	14	17	17	14	82
Geo. W. Peck, Jr.....	17	17	16	14	80
M. D. Hogan.....	15	15	17	18	79
'Gene Culver.....	17	13	17	16	78
Dr. A. B. Stine.....	15	15	16	14	76
Dr. A. V. Parsons.....	17	16	12	15	74
W. C. Duvall.....	11	17	12	17	73
G. A. Emmons.....	13	14	17	15	73
C. S. Wilson.....	17	10	15	15	71
W. W. Barnes.....	11	12	14	15	70
W. A. Wenner.....	14	15	12	10	66
R. T. Bray.....	14	15	11	13	64
Lieut. Withers.....	10	14	13	14	64
Lieut. Baum.....	4	13	12	14	56
J. M. Green.....	13	8	8	12	54
Walter Ferguson, 30 out of 40.					
Herbert Bohnke, 45 out of 50.					

Lieut. Baum shot the front sight off his automatic in the first event and he and Lieut. Withers had to shoot a strange gun, which explains their poor scores.

Capt. Mitchell and C. B. Wise scored the only straights during the afternoon.

MILES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

During the recent Southern Handicap at Montgomery, Ala., on the 13th-15th inst., there was a good deal of discussion as to the possibilities of the N. C. R. Gun Club, and of the City of Dayton, Ohio, being able to provide in a suitable manner for the enjoyment and comfort of those who would attend the Grand American Handicap, which is to be held under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club, June 17-20 next.

From what I have been told by Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, manager of our Association, and from what I have learned from others, there is no doubt whatever in my mind as to everything being in good running order by the time the first Grand American Handicap contestants put in their appearance at Dayton. The officials of the N. C. R. Gun Club and the individual members of the club, especially Messrs. W. F. Bippus, the Vice-President, and W. F. McCandless, its secretary, all seem to be imbued with the same "go-ahead-and-do it" spirit which President John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, proved so incontestably was the main feature of his make-up, by the way in which he took charge of and directed so much of the successful rescue work, when the terrible flood in the late spring threatened to wipe Dayton off the map, and when the guiding hand of a born leader was so badly needed.

With such officials, therefore, at the head of the N. C. R. Gun Club, and in charge of all arrangements for the enjoyment and comfort of all its guests at the coming Grand American

95 ex 100

HIGH GUN
RAYMOND, WASH.
By Frank C. Riehl

95 ex 100

163 ex 175

SECOND GENERAL AVERAGE
Maysville, Ky. By HOMER CLARK

163 ex 175

High Amateur Average

119 x 150

Monticello, Ill. By C. MILLER

Second Amateur Average

Maysville, Ky.

By Thomas Clay, Jr.

First and Second Amateur Averages

Raymond, Wash.

O. Henry - F. Butcher

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For rabbits, squirrels, hawks, geese, foxes, for all small game and target work up to 200 yards, just get this *Marlin*.

It's a take-down rifle, convenient to carry and clean. Has tool steel working parts that cannot wear out. Beautiful case-hardened finish; superb build and balance. Ivory bead and Rocky Mountain sights; the best set furnished on any .22. The solid top and side ejection mean safety and rapid, accurate firing.

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41 Willow Street

New Haven, Conn.

Handicap, and also as stated above with what I have learned about the situation of affairs at Dayton at the present time, I feel I can safely say to all the trapshooters of North America, that all those among their ranks who are thinking of attending the Grand American will find everything quite to their liking, when Manager Shaner calls the first squad to the score on Practice Day, June 16 next.

Yours truly,

J. T. SKELLY,

President Interstate Association.

In the recently begun Short Range Rifle League Competition, the high score to date—team totals—is held by the Champion Park Rifle Club, Bridgeport, Conn., with score of 2385. This well known rifle club uses Stevens rifles exclusively.

At the two days' tournament of the Dallas Gun Club, Nic Aric, shooting The Black Shells, was high over all on the preliminary day with a score of 99 out of 100. Mr. Aric was also high man for the two days' shoot (May 26-27), breaking 378 out of 400.

H. J. Borden, shooting The Black Shells, won high professional honors with a score of 375 out of 400.

Edward Forsgard, of Waco, Texas, shooting The Black Shells, won second place among the amateurs with a score of 376 out of 400.

W. H. France, shooting at the Houston Gun Club, Houston, Texas, May 18, made a long run of 153, which is the ground record for a local man. He also won high amateur average, scoring 143 out of 150. Walter Scott, who was high professional, scored 128 out of 150. Both gentlemen shot Winchester repeating shotguns and Winchester "Leader" shells. Mr. France also won the 50-target event by a straight score.

At Albia, Iowa, May 20, J. N. Price won high professional average, scoring 142 out of 150, with a Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

Ed. Rice won high general average at Aurelia, Iowa, May 22, scoring 186 out of 200, with Winchester shells. F. K. Eastman, who was high professional, with a score of 169, also shot Winchester shells.

John R. Taylor put up a great score at Winchester, Ky., during the State shoot, winning high general average, with 397 out of 400. On the first day of the tournament he scored 199. Mr. Taylor always shoots a Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

Bill Crosby won high general average at the registered State shoot held at Temple, Texas, recently, scoring 467 out of 480, with Winchester "Leader" shells. C. G. Spencer,

who was second, and Fred Gilbert, who was third, also used Winchester "Leader" shells.

At Madison, Wis., May 23, L. S. Fay won high amateur average by scoring 94 out of 100 with Winchester loaded shells.

E. P. Ward won high general average at While Plains, N. Y., May 24, scoring 93 out of 100 with Winchester shells. H. O. Allen, who was second, and F. H. Lawrence, who was third, both shot Winchester guns and Winchester shells.

At Norwich, N. Y., May 27, C. L. Frantz won high amateur average with a score of 140 out of 150. Mr. Frantz shot a Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

New Remington-UMC Catalogue.

No ordinary volume is the 1913-1914 issue of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company's catalogue—a book in whose make-up the shooter's interest seems to have been considered much more largely than is usual in publications of this character. Besides the illustrations of various models of Remington arms and of many of the more than 500 cartridges listed, there are columns of data, headed by cuts of the different brands of loaded shells, on many of the more than 7,000 standard shotgun loads supplied by the Remington-UMC factory—a compilation of shooting records of the world has been introduced and a very instructive table of fresh ballistics appended. Considerable gun "dope" from pens of experts is strewn through the pages and altogether, the firearms enthusiast will find this edition most interesting and informative.

High general average at Albia, Iowa, May 20, was won by Mr. W. S. Hoon with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells, score 143 out of 150.

High amateur average at Windsor, Mo., May 21, was won by Mr. C. B. Eaton, 185 out of 200. Mr. Arthur Killam was high professional, 183 out of 200. Messrs. Eaton and Killam both shot Peters factory-loaded shells.

Mr. Barton Lewis, the well-known amateur shooter, won high amateur average at the Texas State Shoot, Temple, Texas, May 20-21, scoring 463 out of 480. Mr. E. F. Forsgard, of Waco, Texas, tied for second amateur average, 459 out of 480; Mr. H. R. Bosley, of Dallas, tied for third amateur average, 450, and Mr. R. B. Barnes, of Bay City, was fourth amateur, 434. All these gentlemen, including Mr. H. A. Murrelle, winner of fourth professional average, shot Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

In the most important individual event of the shoot, the Texas State Championship, Mr.

Twenty-Third Annual Rifle Tournament

SEA GIRT, N. J.

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September 12th to September 20th, 1913

The North America Match will be held on September 19th and 20th

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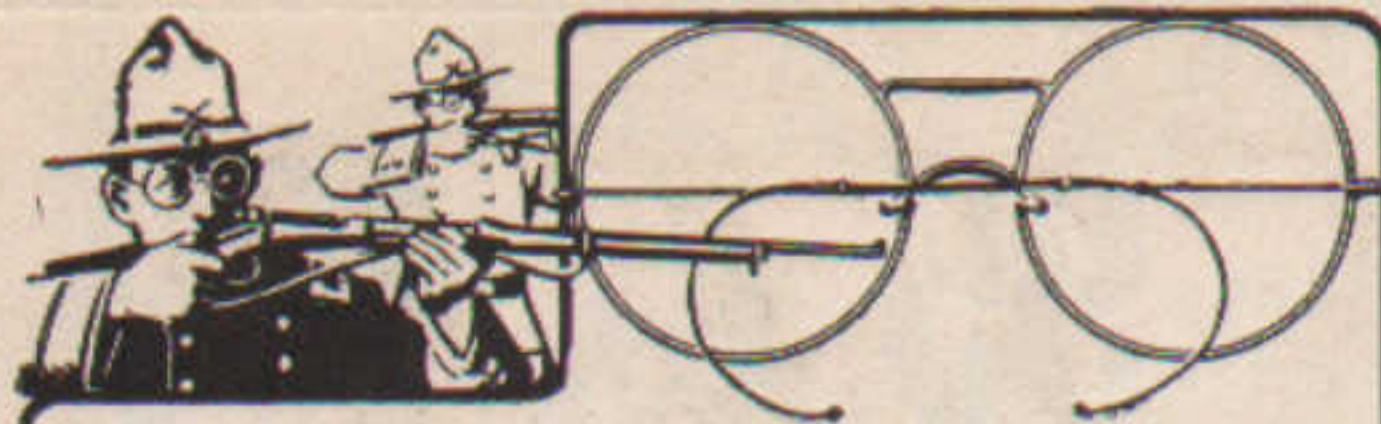
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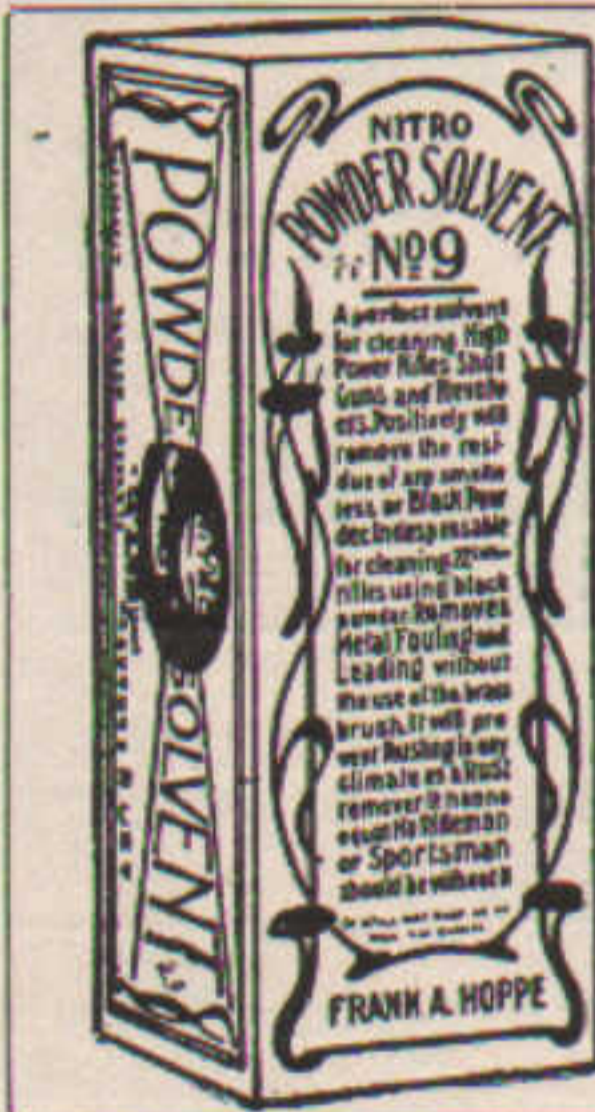


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Cut shows U. S. Service Model—made of AKOPOS CRYSTAL—our exclusive product—far better than amber. Flat Toric or Curved Lenses \$1.50 to \$4.00. Prescriptions a little extra. Many other models—but all good.

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NITRO
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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 rifle-man or military organization can afford to be without it.

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

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION
NINTH Annual Tournament
WAKEFIELD, MASS.
July 21 to 26 Inclusive

Program nearly ready for distribution; mailed on application to Major J. M. Portal, Secretary. Several new matches in addition to program of last year.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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

FOR SALE—Cheap, or exchange for other arms: .32-40 S. S. Winchester, Vernier and wind-gauge sights; .38-40 Model '92 Winchester 20-inch n. s. barrel, Lyman sights, fancy stock and forearm, half magazine; .25 Stevens Ideal, n. s. barrel, Lyman sights; uses .405 shell necked down to .25. All perfect inside, fine outside condition.

E. F. WATSON,
100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

H. R. Bosley, of Dallas, was the winner on his score of 49 out of 50, while in the Texas doubles championship event, Mr. Barton Lewis was high score, 43 out of 25 pair. Altogether it was pretty much of a Peters walk-over. It was the third successive year that the Texas State Championship has been won with the "P" brand.

The longest straight run of the Texas State Shoot at Temple, Texas, May 20-21, was made by Mr. E. F. Forsgard, of Waco, with Peters Premier shells, 110 straight.

At Newburgh, N. Y., May 20-21, Messrs. Sim Glover and Neaf Apgar won second and third general averages, respectively, with scores 229 and 226 out of 250, both shooting Peters factory-loaded shells. Messrs. Glover and Apgar also ran second and third professional at Syracuse, N. Y., May 22, with scores of 147 and 142 out of 150, with "steel where steel belongs" shells. Mr. Apgar won second general average at Nicholson, Pa., May 23, 135 out of 150, shooting the "P" brand.

Third general average at the Pennsylvania State Shoot, York, Pa., May 13-15, was won by Mr. Neaf Apgar with Peters factory-loaded shells, score 422 out of 450. Mr. Apgar won second general average at Phillipsburg N. J., May 17, 143 out of 150, also with Peters shells.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., May 17, Mr. H. Houseman, of Easton, Pa., won high amateur average, 142 out of 150, and Mr. E. Wilson, third amateur, 140, both using "steel where steel belongs" shells.

Mr. Les. Reid, the popular Peters representative on the Pacific Coast, has added another victory to his already long list, having won high professional average at Wenatchee, Wash., May 20-21, 289 out of 300. Mr. A. N. Woodward was second professional, 284, also using Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

Newsome made the longest run, getting sixty-seven straight, which gives him a good start on the Liberty Cartridge trophy.

On the Parker Bros.' trophy, Hall is high score, as the trophy is given to the highest score of the series of six tournaments.

At the tournament of the Keystone Shooting League, Philadelphia, Pa., May 1-2, Mr. Geo. S. McCarty, shooting Peters factory shells, tied for high amateur average, 336 out of 350, while Messrs. C. Platt, of Bridgeton, and H. E. Buckwalter, of Royersford, tied for second amateur average, 334, both with Peters shells. At this tournament the special event for the Wawasett Trophy was won by Mr. Geo. S. McCarty with a score of 100 straight. He also had the high amateur run of the tournament, 107 straight. As stated, he used Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells throughout the tournament.

At Bethel, Conn., May 3, Mr. Lester German, shooting Peters shells, won second general average, 144 out of 150.

Second amateur average at Rittersville, Pa., May 3, was captured by Mr. Howard Schlichter, of Allentown, 141 out of 150, while Mr. Neaf Apgar was second professional, 140 out of 150, both with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

Dr. W. R. Hardin, of Louisiana, Mo., was high amateur, 90 out of 100, at the Bowling Green, Mo., Gun Club's meet of May 1, shooting a Remington autoloading shotgun and Nitro Club speed shells.

Jas. M. Barrett, an amateur of Augusta, Ga., was high-over-all, 90 out of 100, at the

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ARMS AND THE MAN
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College Park, Atlanta, Gun Club on March 2, shooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells.

John Philip Sousa, the march king, was high amateur, 97 out of 100, at the Augusta, Ga., Gun Club on April 29, and again on May 1 at Macon, Ga., Gun Club, 91 out of 100, shooting Remington-UMC Arrow speed shells.

The Americus, Ga., Gun Club held a shoot on April 28 finishing with J. W. Hightower high amateur. Mr. Hightower used Remington-UMC Arrow speed shells.

THE WORLD WILL USE WINCHESTER

Cartridges at the International and National Shooting Tournament At Camp Perry

At the tests held by the Government Board of Ammunition Experts at Sea Girt May 19-24th, to select rifle and revolver cartridges for use in the important matches to be shot in the forthcoming International and National Shooting Tournament, Winchester, the **W** brand, again won a great triumph. Winchester .30 Government, Model 1906, cartridges, service charge, outshot all other makes in the 300 Meter test, as the following figures show:

300 METERS

	Mean Radius
WINCHESTER	1.761 inches
United States Cartridge Co.	1.895 "
Remington-U. M. C.	2.554 "
Frankford Arsenal	2.978 "

By winning this test Winchester Cartridges rightfully become the International choice as they will be used by the shooters representing America and the European and South American countries who will contest in the International Matches.

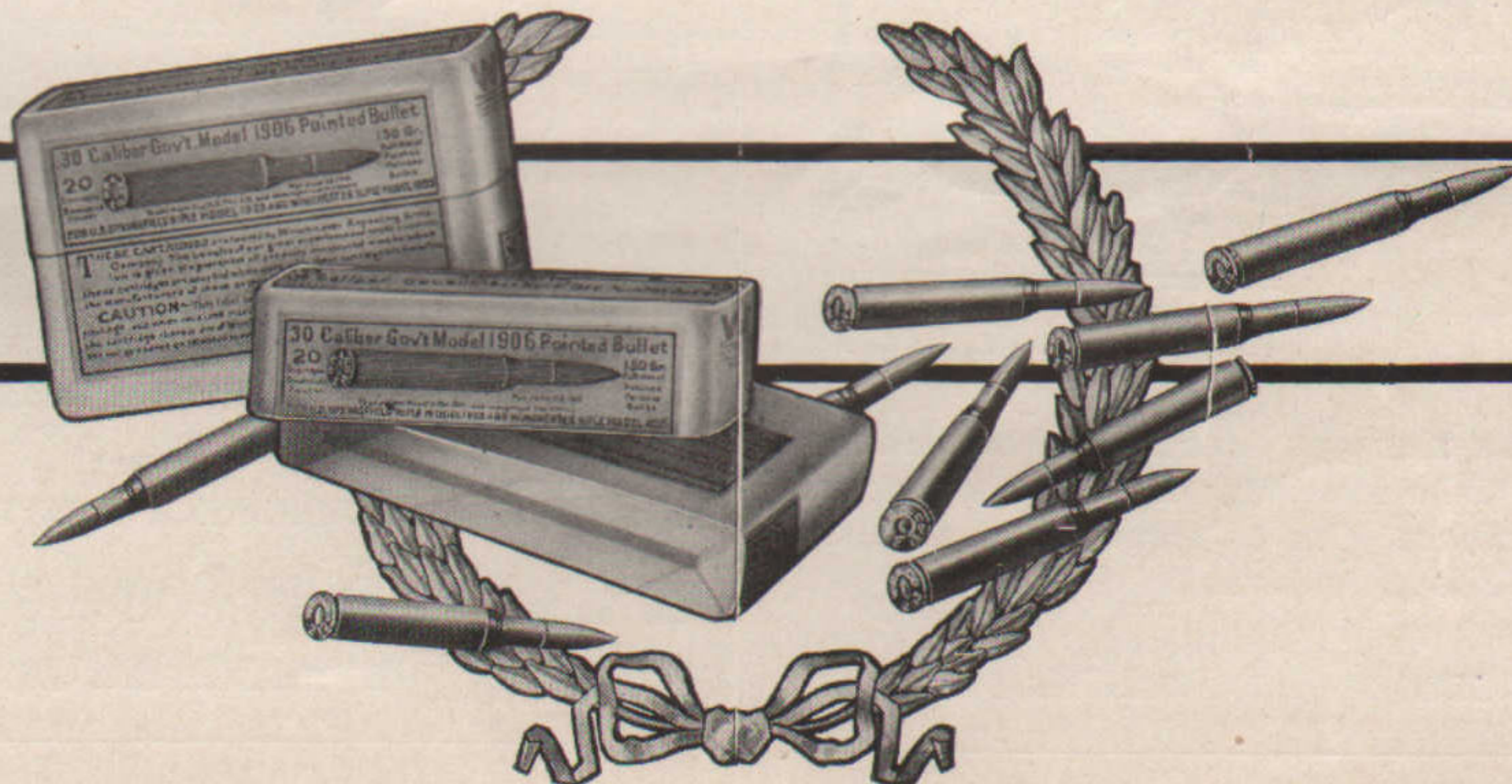
Winchester Revolver Cartridges Establish a New World's Record

In the tests of revolver cartridges, Winchester, the **W** brand, not only outshot all others but established a new World's Record for the trials. The former record, mean of means, was 1.681 inches. Winchester cartridges cut this down to 1.313 inches. The following figures tell the story of Winchester superiority:

	50 Yards Mean Radius	75 Yards Mean Radius	Mean of Means
WINCHESTER	1.101 inches	1.524 inches	1.313 inches
Western	1.133 "	1.987 "	1.560 "
United States Cartridge Co.	1.195 "	2.155 "	1.675 "
Remington-U. M. C.	1.408 "	2.407 "	1.908 "
Frankford Arsenal	1.576 "	2.746 "	2.161 "

Rifle and Revolver shooters who intend to take part in the big tournaments this season should read the above figures carefully and profit by the lesson they teach. They demonstrate conclusively that

Winchester, the **W** Brand, Are the Cartridges of Known Reputation and Proved Superiority



SAFETY

The Important Part of an Automatic Pistol

Suppose you place a pistol in your pocket, grip, under your pillow, or leave it in a dresser drawer, at full cock, without the common type of "safety" thrown on, or forget to unlock it in a sudden emergency?

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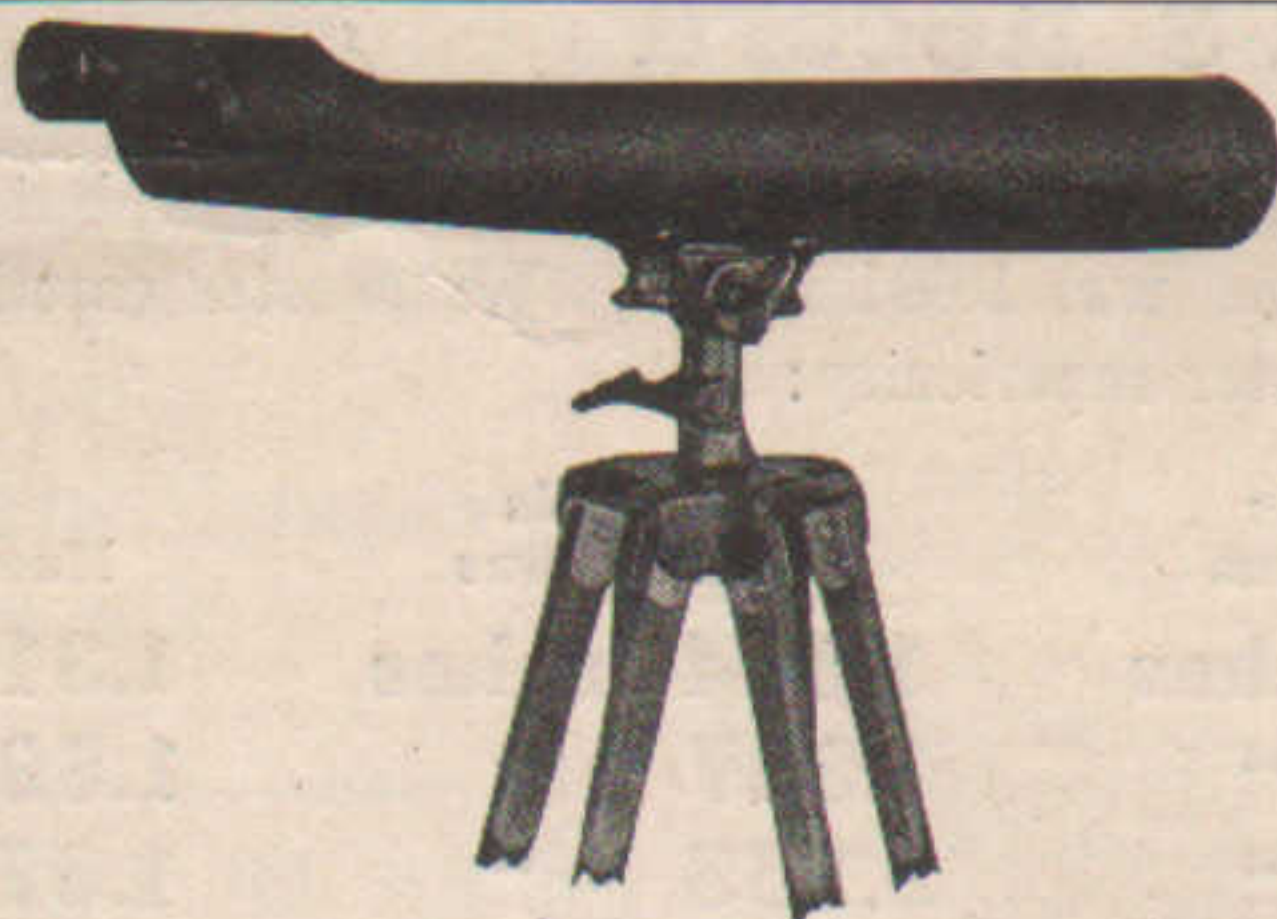
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