

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIV. No. 13

JUNE 26, 1913



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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

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

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

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION
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WILMINGTON DEL

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIV. No. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 26, 1913.

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The Technique of Surprise Fire.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

THEY tell me that piano playing is a matter of small details, such as the placing of the right fingers on the right keys at the right time. Once this small matter is mastered, piano playing becomes easy.

If this is so, then Surprise Fire is no more difficult than piano playing. Anybody can understand how it is done, the sole difficulty lies in doing it.

It's the first rifle shooting stunt ever taken up for the National Matches that really makes a fellow get in and extend himself. The shooter may be old and wise at the game, and he may know the service rifle as he knows his own fingers, but if he doesn't do the right thing at the right time he's going to accumulate as large and homely a goose egg as the recruit beside him. It's really a hard game—and this is not the complaint of somebody who has not been able to get within hailing distance of a good score now and then.

We have been playing it for the last four months, and playing it

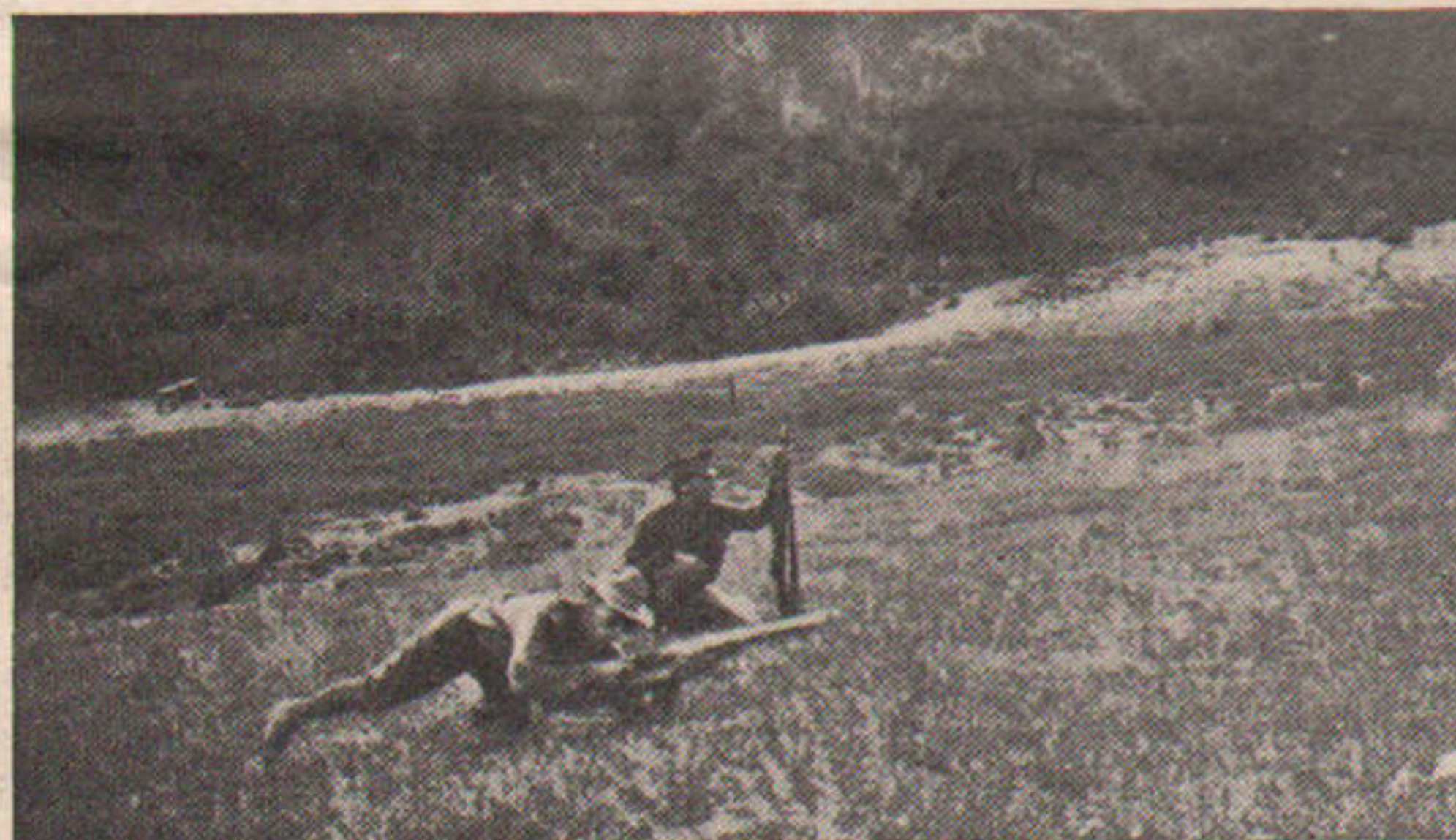
the matches, has evidently escaped the notice of many shooters. There is a joker in this that is worth noting.

Paragraph 51, of Bulletin 3, of the W. D. says: "He will then take the position of Trail Arms, as prescribed in the *second* half of Paragraph 91, I. D. R. of 1911."

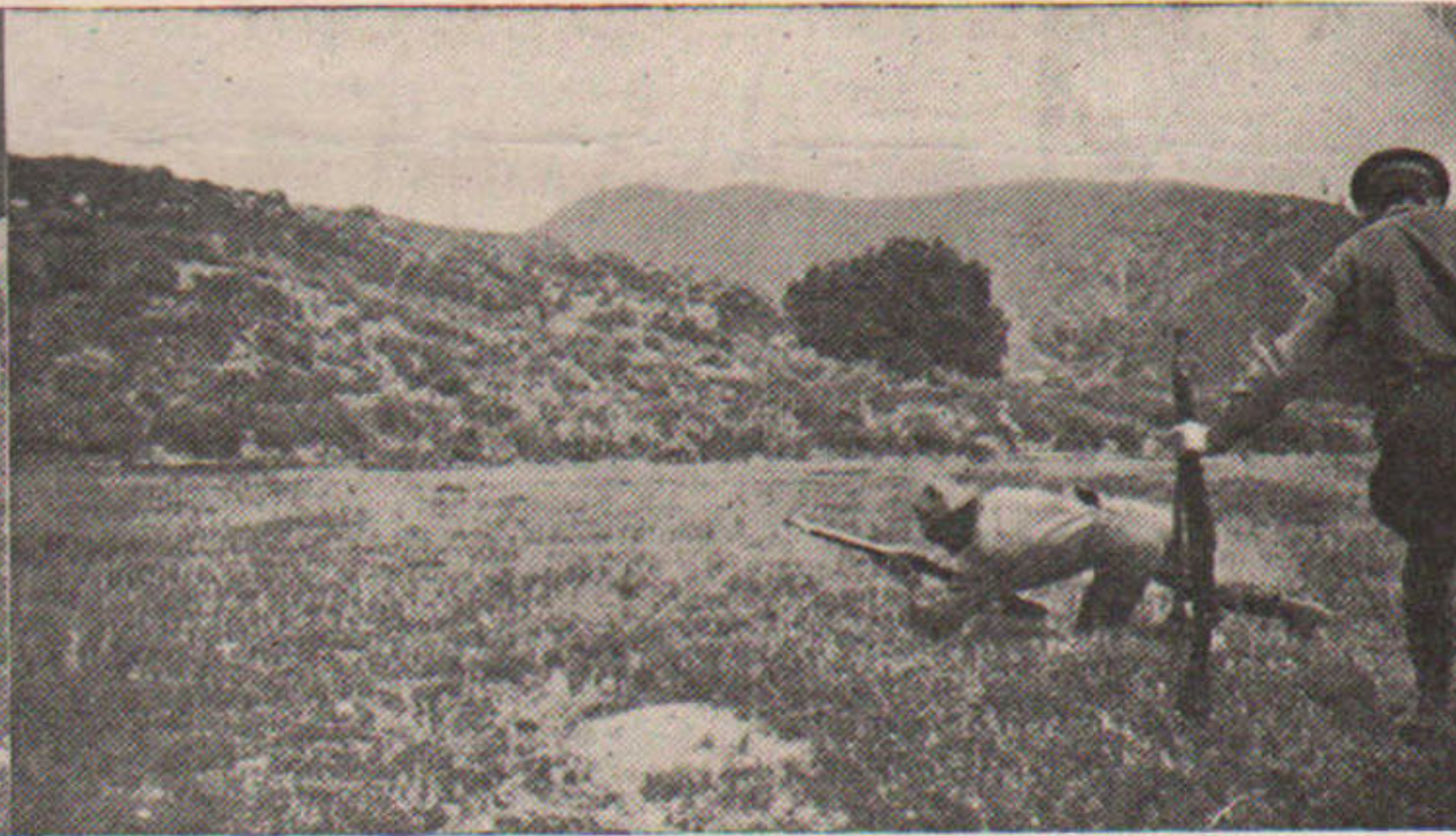
The second half of Par. 91 provides that the piece may be grasped at the *balance* and the muzzle lowered until it is horizontal.

Normally, in the drill hall the "Trail" means that the rifle is grasped where it is at the order—that is, with the right hand grasping it just above the lower band, and with the muzzle inclined forward at an angle of 30 degrees with the perpendicular.

This is *not* the position for Surprise Fire. The rifle is less under the control of the soldier; the right hand is nearly a foot too far forward; the arm is hard to throw accurately into the left hand and its angle is not correct when it starts. At the balance the soldier has control, the rifle is raised and ready to be pitched into the left hand,



"Landing," Prone Position.



Body Strikes on Elbow and Knee.

THE SURPRISE FIRE STUNT—HOW IT'S DONE.

hard. Even the civilian contingent have become interested, and its members are many of them gathering callouses in the region of their waistbands from the prone flopping.

The first step seems to be the old one in the hare cooking recipe. Get yourself a rifle with a human-behaving safety-lock. The Guardsman will find that a judicious trial and selection of various bolt sleeves will give him a safety that can be manipulated by the thumb without moving the hand from the grip. This is the only safe procedure in getting that safety lock thumb-piece from starboard to port. Some of the safeties are nearly impossible. Owing to the faulty cutting of the cam-slot in the cocking piece, the shoulder of the lock will hardly enter it when the safety is put on, and it comes out just as hard. There is no good reason why a man should be handicapped from the first by a faulty adjusted rifle, even though the regulations are strict against alteration of the arm as issued.

In some bolts, the notch into which the safety lock plunger enters at "Safe," is far too deep, and the ramp up which it slides to leave the notch is not cut right. This is particularly noticeable in new bolts.

In every company there are at least ten sleeves containing good safeties, and by dismounting the bolt, the sleeve can be transferred to the selected bolt and cocking piece without infringing on the regulations governing the matches.

With such a safety on the rifle, capable of being thrown off by a sweep of the thumb, the shooter has cut off a full half second, if not more, from the time necessary to get the rifle going.

The position while at the "Trail," as laid down in the orders for

accurately and with the minimum of time.

Methods vary with the individuals firing. I can only recite my own solution of the time problem, with the extenuating plea that it has given several ten-shot possibles, one run of twenty straight, and an average of better than 46, off days and on. Not extraordinary, but good enough for the average.

Experience speedily showed me that the safety was easier to get off before I went down, than after. Also the prone position is the one referred to and I decline to describe some other way, merely because nobody in the other positions has handed the prone shooters any beatings in our neck of the woods.

The first proceeding is to drop a little powdered or broken resin in the first clip pocket of the belt, right side. Then before starting, rub a bit between thumb and forefinger and a bit on the safety lock thumb piece. Keep the thumb sticky with it.

The safety is far easier to roll over if the rifle is rolled over to the left 30 to 40 degrees, bringing the bolt handle up toward you.

Therefore when the rifle is at the trail hold it rolled over slightly so the bolt handle side is uppermost. When the target moves pitch the piece forward into the left hand, still rolled over to the left, and roll the safety lock over with a sharp push of the thumb without removing the hand from the grip. My index or trigger finger goes naturally ahead of the guard, not into it, as this is done. As the safety goes over, drop down, retaining the grasp on the rifle with both hands, and striking on the left elbow and left knee. Straighten out and roll over according to the style of your architecture.

In practice you can gain such speed that you're nearly down, with the safety lock over, before the target fairly stops.

The ordinary or garden variety of shooting Surprise Fire prone seems to be to flop hurriedly down when the target moves, catching the weight on the left hand, then straightening out and wrestling frantically with the safety from the worst position in which to manipulate it.

The secret, after mastering the various movements until they become mechanical, is to forget the element of time, to hasten smoothly, not to hurry with agitation. Make the movements smooth and positive, even at the expense of slowness at the first. That safety lock wants to go off to the left when you hit it with the thumb. Better a bit slow, than to be forced to make two grabs for it, because that throws the time of the machine clear out.

Unless one is careful, the knuckle of the trigger finger will touch the bolt handle after the lock is off, raising it slightly. The first two times this happened I stopped to push the handle down again—and got left out in the cold. The next time I pulled anyhow—and the rifle fired.

There is a considerable margin in this respect, before the rifle misfires, particularly if the cocking cam in the bolt is a smooth one, and allows the cocking nose to slide easily along it when it strikes. This closes the bolt, and has sufficient energy left to fire the cartridge.

If it happens that your bolt handle is not clear down, let her go, you've got two chances to beat the game, while if you stop to push it down, you'll most certainly lose your shot.

Chance one is that the rifle will fire anyhow if the handle is not too far up. Chance two is that you may make a plea of misfire stick and get another shot for it. This depends on the range officer back of you.

Once a fellow has mastered the roll-safety and flop-down game, then the danger lies in the failure to get off the shot *smoothly* and quickly. Your confidence in the accuracy of your rifle will get various hard jolts in the first stages of the game. You can bet on it that if they mark you a "three," four points off the starboard bow of the figure when you called it a six-o'clock "four," that you gave a final despairing yank to the trigger. There are a lot of good shots about the country who have not mastered the game of making a trigger go both quickly and smoothly. Until this is learned, surprise fire is going to be a vexation and a trouble to the spirit. As an average, you have one second or less to fire the shot, once you've steadied down and got your aim. It takes a firm tensing of the will power to squeeze that shot off smoothly and easily in that short time, to make it go when you want it, without causing the muzzle to waver.

You'll learn pretty speedily that zeroing the rifle for elevation by slow fire won't tell you the truth as to the grouping of the shots in Surprise Fire. Every man has some peculiarity of sighting in the short time available for the process, higher, lower, or to one side of the spot struck when aiming carefully with plenty of time. Plotting a ten-shot string will prove this to you, or inspecting a target at which you've fired the string will prove still more elucidating if you jot down each shot when fired, and have the assistant in the pit number them to show you how they came in.

The checked butt plate, and the checked trigger of the service rifle as now issued add much to the certainty of operation of the Surprise Fire machine.

The game requires practice. It should not be necessary to take the eyes from the paper to look at the safety, or worse than this, to take the hand from the grip and move the safety, pinched between thumb and forefinger. It is quite apparent that the wiseheimer, found in any rifle shoot, will not gain anything by practicing with the safety lock turned half way up out of its locked position. This adds much to the speed of the operation, and much to the certainty, but it will not add much to the score, if the range officer politely instructs him to put the lock clear over and to keep it over until the target starts to move.

It is not the most steadying thing in the world to be "called" for infractions of rules in a hot competition—so I am told, particularly if the called one is compelled to play the game in a way he has not practiced.

Surprise Fire is being shot from the offhand, the kneeling, the sitting and the prone position. The best one is a matter purely of opinion, backed up by experience of the men doing the shooting.

I can see some sense in the kneeling position, although it is less steady than the prone when competition is hot and the nerves unsteady, and not a whit faster if the prone procedure is worked out correctly. The sitting I have not tried, but it is surely slower than the kneeling and not as steady as the prone.

The offhand I can not see at all. I have done considerable offhand work under the Stewart White system with a sporting rifle, and know

a bit about shooting quickly and more or less accurately, and I am perfectly willing to bet score for score against the man firing that way, taking conditions, wind, competition and all as they will occur at Perry.

It is a very quick position to assume, and a very slow one from which to fire accurately with the service rifle. A bit of time is required to steady down, the Springfield is not particularly well adapted to quick snap-shooting, the sight is an open one—the entire combination is against consistent work.

If the actual firing time for the offhand, the prone, and the kneeling positions is taken for a couple of scores each, the prone and kneeling will be found nearly alike, with the offhand the slowest of the three. Usually, too, there is a wild shot by the offhand man, a miss or a lucky two for which he gave most heartfelt thanks.

To recapitulate: Get easy working safety lock; pad the elbows with sheepskin, wooly side inward; resin the thumb and safety lock; don't have the sling loose and dangling and swaying the rifle; rest the weight on the left foot, leaning slightly forward to get the body off balance and started downward as soon as possible.

Roll rifle to the left to assist in getting off the safety, throw it off with a stab of the thumb without releasing the hold of the right hand. Then squeeze off the trigger smoothly, instead of yanking the curve out of the poor thing.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THROATED BARRELS.

By J. D. CORNELL.

I HAVE read with keen interest the discussions between Mr. Frank Evans and Dr. Mann, relative to rifle chambers, throated barrels, front seating, etc. As I have dabbled a little myself with these problems I thought to relate some experiences I have had with the magic tube may not come amiss. What I may say here is not in a controversial spirit with Mr. Evans, nor to help out Dr. Mann; furthermore, I lay no claim to being a scientific "shark" nor a mechanical genius; what I know of the subject has come to me through long and persistent experiments in which I have consumed a vast amount of powder and lead.

If I have read Mr. Evans' first article on the subject correctly (without quoting from him—to save space), he claims in substance: "that extreme accuracy can not be attained and good groups can not be made with throated barrels." Now, my experience with throated barrels has been entirely different, and I would here submit a few targets of many just as good. The targets shown were made with three different barrels, all throated. Two of them are .32's and one a .38 caliber. They were throated for the Hudson bullet which I use, were made by Geo. Schoyen, Denver, Colo., and are fitted to Ballard actions and stocked by myself.

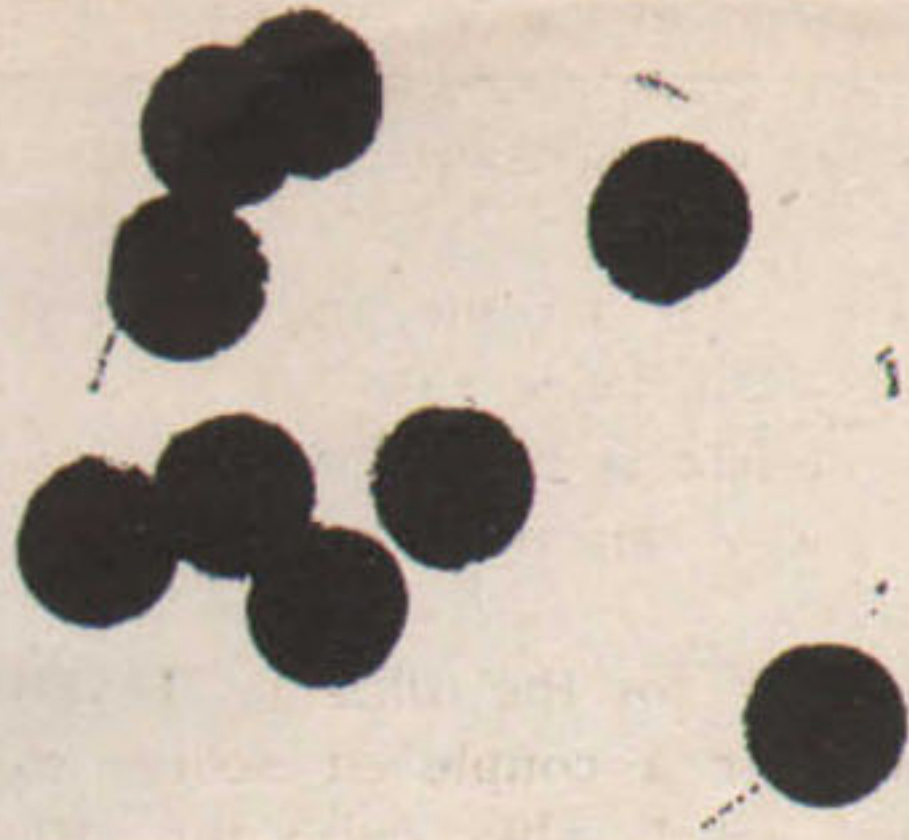
The one and one-half inch group on one of the targets shown is the best I have got with this method of loading (and indeed I have made few better with any kind of loading), but it is by no means the limit. The off shot was caused by a flurry of wind. With ideal conditions a group of one inch can be obtained with this barrel.

I have probably fired not over 150 shots through this barrel in groups of ten to test for accuracy, but to show what it will do in the way of continuous accurate shooting, I submit the following: I have here before me a paper on which are five groups of 10 shots each representing 50 consecutive shots, machine rest, at 200 yards, without cleaning. Group No. 1, two and one-half inch (the elevation of this group is three-fourths inch); group No. 2, 2 11-16 inch; group No. 3, two and three-eighths inch; group No. 4, one and three-fourths inch; group No. 5, two and one-fourth inch. This barrel is 30 inches long, .32 caliber, weight nine and one-half pounds. None of the groups referred to in the above paragraph is shown with this article.

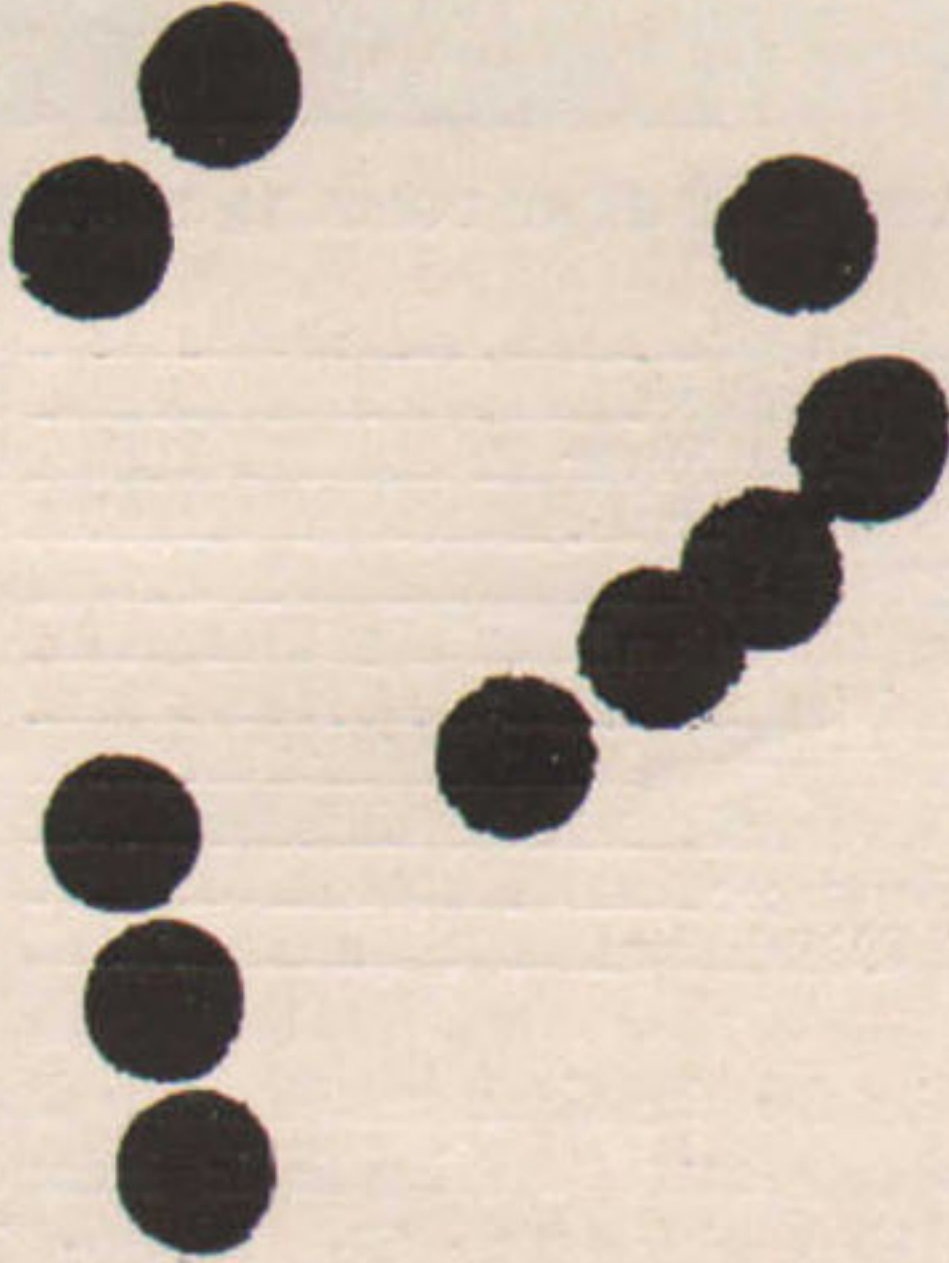
The two other groups shown made with the other .32 caliber barrel are the only ones shot with that barrel at 200 yards, machine rest, though the load for it had been worked out at shorter range. This barrel is 24 inches, 10 pounds weight and was made as an experiment.

The other group shown, made with the .38 caliber barrel, represents the best group obtained so far with this barrel. I am satisfied it is not quite as accurate as the other two, or else I have not found the right combination of load. This barrel is 32 inches; weight, nine and one-half pounds.

I do not know if Mr. Evans considers the above "extreme accurate" shooting or good groups, yet I think from what I have gathered from various articles contributed by him to magazines, my standard of accuracy differs not so far from his except, perhaps, that I am a little more exacting. I can not feel kindly to a barrel that will not make groups of two and one-half inch frequently with fair conditions and two-inch groups or better occasionally with good conditions.



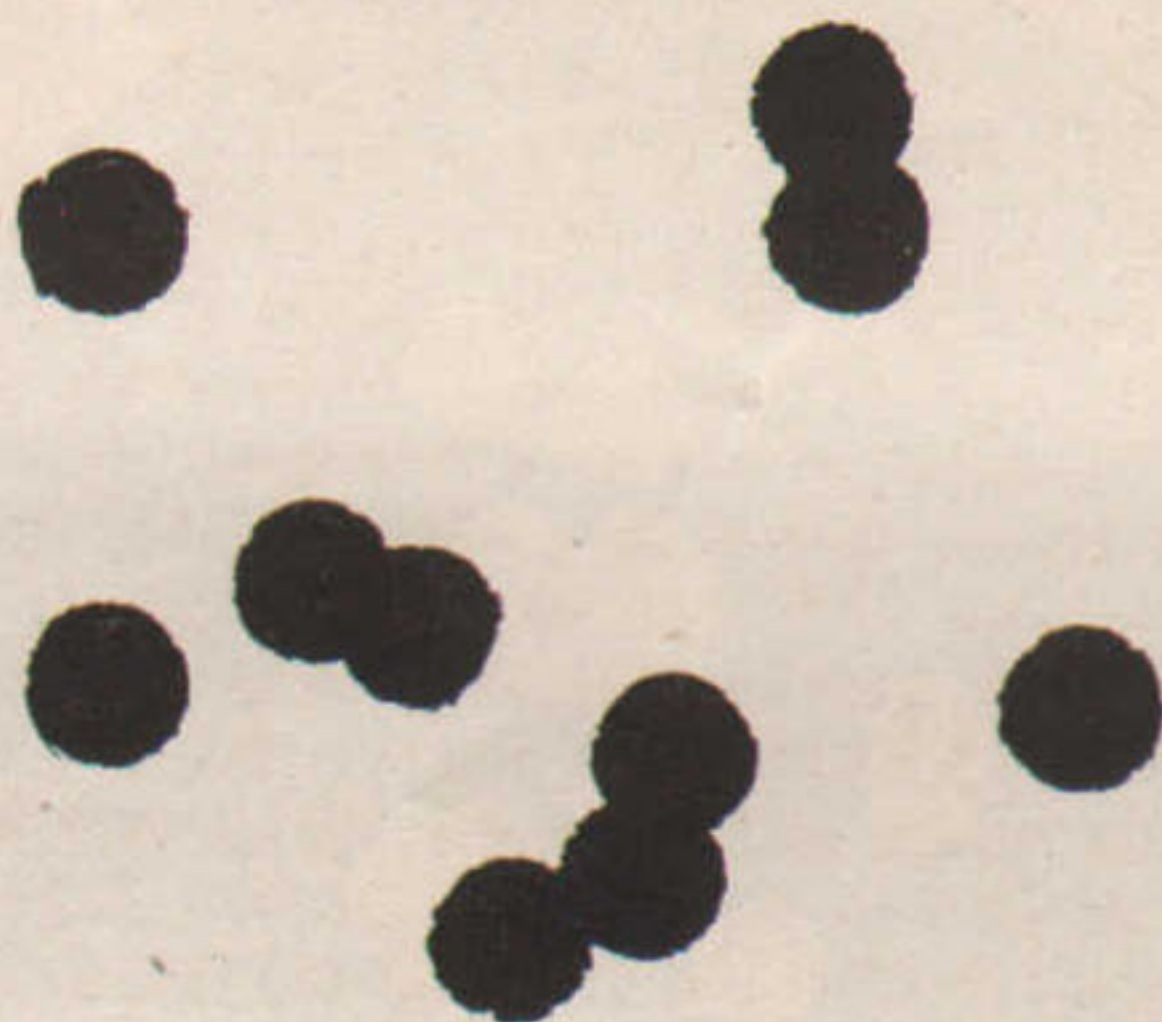
2 1/2 grains K. S. S. F. F. G.; .38 grains bulk Schuetzen; special bullet, lubricated with cylinder oil, beeswax and graphite. Short barrel, 200 yards, machine rest. Group 2 1/4 in. Dec. 12, 1912. Wind from 4 o'clock quarter, rather tricky, though light.



Same load, same gun. 5 o'clock wind, very light. Same conditions, except bullet lubricated with beeswax, tallow and vaseline. Shot Dec. 12th 1912, 3 p. m. Group 2 in.



Shot with .38 Schoyen Long Barrel, Hudson Bullet, 1-25; distance, 200 yards, machine rest. Group just a trifle over 2 inches. Shot Dec. 13th, 1912, at 3.30 p. m. Very light 6 o'clock wind. Load: 5 grains bulk K. S. S. F. F. G., 42 grains bulk Schuetzen; Common Primer, U. M. C.; felt wad on powder seated 1/4 inch below mouth of shell. Bullet, 1-25, lubricated with beeswax, tallow and vaseline.



Group 1.7-1.2 in.

Load: 3 grains weight K. S. S. F. F. G., 42 grains bulk Schuetzen; felt wad, seated 1/4 inch below mouth of shell; Common Primer, 2 1/2 Winchester; bullet 1-25, lubricated with equal parts beeswax and cylinder oil mixed with Acheson graphite. Shot April 6th, 1913. No wind, except last shot, 11 o'clock.

I can well imagine that the throating of a barrel if done in a careless manner can not give good results. The base of the bullet must fit the throat ahead of the chamber and if so made, great force is not necessary in seating to make it gas-tight, and the bullet does not per-

form the acrobatic stunts Mr. Evans describes when it starts on its journey—that is, first expand and then contract. And that this method of loading does not mar or deform the base of the bullet, one can ascertain by pushing a bullet through the barrel or firing one into a soft snow bank and then recovering it. He will find that the base is perfect (if it was so to start with), and free from the little burrs that bullets show when front seating is practiced without throating.

I do not employ the strenuous (if I may call it that) method Mr. Evans does in seating my bullets, because I believe it to be unnecessary, if not detrimental. My bullet seater is a hard wooden plug with a handle; the part that enters the chamber is one-eighth inch longer than the shell is over all. I have Ideal bullet seaters, Schoyen and Peterson bullet seaters, but I use the plug in preference. I do not weigh my powder nor bullets, though I have apparatus to do so, but am extremely careful in casting bullets and in manipulating the powder measure, which is an Ideal No. 6.

When shooting for groups or with muzzle rest I carefully examine the bullets to be used, and any that show the least mar or unevenness, especially at the base, are rejected for off-hand work. In shooting for groups or testing for accuracy my method is this: I put gun in machine rest and sight on the paper about where I want the group to fall, then I look at the flags, three in number, composed of red silk ribbons three inches wide by eight to nine feet long on bamboo poles. If conditions as indicated by the flags suit me I fire the first shot. After this I do not change the sights on the rifle nor the movements on machine rest until group is completed, but fire every shot as near as possible on the same wind. This, I think, is the best method to ascertain how a barrel or a given load in a barrel will shoot; because if one changes for wind it may happen that the error of a change offset the inaccuracy of the barrel and no reliable results can thus be obtained.

On the whole, my observations in my experiments have taught me there is far more in getting the right combination of primer, powder and bullet in order to get accuracy out of a rifle barrel than there is in chambers, super chambers, throated, or non-throated barrels, loading from the muzzle or seating the bullet from the breech ahead of the shell, etc.

To illustrate, I will relate my experience with a certain barrel. It was a muzzle-loading, 32-inch and chambered for the 25-21 shell. When I get a new barrel and work up a load for it I generally do this at 50 yards so as to practically eliminate the wind. After trying many different combinations of loads in this barrel, some good, some fair, some indifferent, I finally got one that would make a group of 10 shots at 50 yards that could be covered out of sight by a dime. (This is my standard!) Generally when one gets a load that will shoot well at 50 yards it will also shoot proportionally well at longer distances. But imagine my surprise when I turned the gun on the 200 yard target it strung the bullets up and down on the target, 22 inch, though the line was fair and the bullets were tipping badly. The load was: Two grains Dupont S. R. No. 1 shell filled with Hazard's F. G. common primer No. 2 1/2, 100-grain bullet 1-50 blotting paper wad on powder seated even with mouth of shell. Lack of velocity some ballistic shark will say—yes! I thought so, too, and perhaps faulty combustion. Substituting a smokeless primer for the common reduced the group to about eight inch elevation line about the same. Now substituting an 85-grain for the 100-grain (which was intended for the barrel), I could get groups of about 6-inch average, some a little better. Again taking the 100-grain bullet, temper 1-45, but changing the main charge of Hazard's to King's S. S. F. G. the groups were reduced to about three-inch average and I got one while conditions were almost ideal of one and three fourths inch. I had tried this load at the shorter range but it did not show up quite as well as the one that utterly failed at the longer.

There you see, in this case to get accuracy, the right combination of powder, bullet and primer was all. I could relate many similar experiences not quite so extreme but still in line with this.

In my opinion uniform combustion of charge is one of the prime requisites to get accuracy out of a rifle barrel and far outweighs throating no-throating chambers, etc.

NEW CODE FOR CIVILIAN CLUBS

THROUGH the action of the executive committee at a recent meeting, the National Rifle Association has adopted a new code for civilian rifle clubs to go into effect January 1, 1914. The code is practically the same as that approved by the War Department for the National Guard.

The executive committee also decided to have sleeve brassards made for the 1912 Palma team.

BIG SCORES AMONG SMALL BORERS.

WITH the publication of the following official scores for the fifth contest of the Short Range Rifle League, just one-half of the series is concluded.

The Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., early assumed the lead and has held it so far, leading now with a comfortable margin over its nearest competitors, the Engineers, D. C., and Bangor. Since the publication of standing for the fourth contest only one change has taken place in the first ten positions, the Engineers displacing D. C. from second position.

Grove City and Myles Standish have not reported for two matches, making four clubs all told that have dropped out of the race. Clubs that play this sort of game without giving any reason for such action will find it mighty difficult in the future to enter organized shooting.

All of the clubs mentioned below have sent in their targets so that it is possible for us to publish the complete official returns only one week after shooting. We reiterate that we will do our part if the clubs will help.

OFFICIAL STANDING OF CLUBS.
(Up to and Including Fifth Match.)

	Average.
1. Park Club.....	2,357 2-5
2. Engineers' Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,331 3-5
3. District of Columbia Rifle Association.....	2,329 4-5
4. Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association.....	2,329 3-5
5. Ardian (Mich.) Rifle Club.....	2,318
6. 1st Wisconsin Old Guard Rifle Association.....	2,302 1-5
7. Dickinson Rifle Club.....	2,291
8. Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Association.....	2,280 2-5
9. Olympic Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,277 4-5
10. St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.....	2,239 2-5
11. Fremont (Ohio) Rifle Club.....	2,239 1-5
12. Milwaukee Rifle & Pistol Club.....	2,234
13. Priest River (Idaho) Rifle Club.....	2,229 4-5
14. Los Angeles (Cal.) Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,217
15. Providence Revolver Club.....	2,206 3-5
16. Auburn (N. Y.) Rifle Club.....	2,202
17. Eagle, Globe & Anchor Club.....	2,201 3-5
18. Cypress Hills Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,186
19. Hague (N. Y.) Gun Club.....	2,149 2-5
20. Presque Isle (Pa.) Rifle Club.....	2,143 3-5
21. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	2,128
22. Shell Mound Rifle Club.....	2,117
23. Iowa High School.....	2,104 2-5
24. Marion Rifle Club.....	2,094 4-5
25. Salt Lake Rifle Club.....	2,060 4-5
26. Dartmouth College Rifle Team.....	2,057
27. St. John's Rifle Club.....	2,054 3-5
28. New Orleans Rifle Club.....	2,047 4-5
29. Philadelphia Rifle Association.....	2,023 3-5
30. Mitchell (S. Dak.) Rifle & Revolver Club.....	2,007 1-5
31. Diamond Springs Rifle Club, Jamestown, R. I.....	2,006 3-5
32. Kiowa Rifle & Revolver Club, Des Moines.....	2,003 3-5
33. Watertown Rifle Club.....	1,870 4-5
34. Old Dominion Rifle Club.....	1,592 4-5

Considerable change is made in the individual standing since last week. D. I. Gould, of Bangor, still maintains a commanding lead over his nearest competitor, Jarvis Williams, of Bridgeport, but the latter is hanging on like a greyhound after a hare, and a slip by the leader will be fatal. W. C. Andrews crept into third place, but holds it by only a fifth of a point over his three nearest competitors. The race is certainly a close one and much interest is manifest all along the line.

What may happen to any of the leaders is best illustrated by what occurred last week. Jas. R. Stewart fell from 8th to 17th place and H. Mansfield from 10th to 19th. J. E. Sexton in 14th place last week drops completely out of sight. Therefore, you small borers who aspire to greater things, beware and remember to hold 'em at six and tickle 'em cute.

OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL STANDING.
(Up to and Including Fifth Match.)

	Total	Average
1. D. I. Gould, Bangor, Me.....	2,415	483
2. Jarvis Williams, Jr., Bridgeport.....	2,366	473 1-5
3. W. C. Andrews, Cleveland.....	2,364	472 4-5
4. C. E. Groome, D. C.....	2,363	472 3-5
5. W. H. Matterson, Adrian.....	2,361	472 1-5
6. A. E. Gaartz, Milwaukee.....	2,361	472 1-5
7. I. W. Hessian, Bridgeport.....	2,358	471 3-5
8. Ralph Alderman.....	2,357	471 2-5
9. Dr. L. S. Chilcott.....	2,349	469 4-5
10. J. I. Engbrech, Dickinson, N. Dak.....	2,345	469
11. C. B. Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn.....	2,337	467 2-5
12. A. B. Gully, Bridgeport.....	2,335	467
13. Frank J. Kahrs, D. C.....	2,335	467
14. J. S. Bonner, Adrian.....	2,330	466



THE SMALL BORE GAME POPULAR IN ST. LOUIS

15. E. M. Sylvester, Bangor.....	2,325	465
16. A. E. Shiells, Milwaukee.....	2,320	464
17. Jas. R. Stewart, Priest River.....	2,316	463 1-5
18. H. E. Graffin, Bridgeport.....	2,316	463 1-5
19. H. Mansfield, Milwaukee.....	2,314	462 4-5
20. John Humphrey, Cleveland.....	2,313	462 3-5
21. H. D. Meyer, Adrian.....	2,309	461 4-5
22. H. I. Dietrich, Bridgeport.....	2,308	461 3-5
23. E. E. Tindall, Cleveland.....	2,306	461 1-5
24. H. E. Hoey, Milwaukee.....	2,306	461 1-5
25. Andrew Erdahl, Dickinson.....	2,305	461

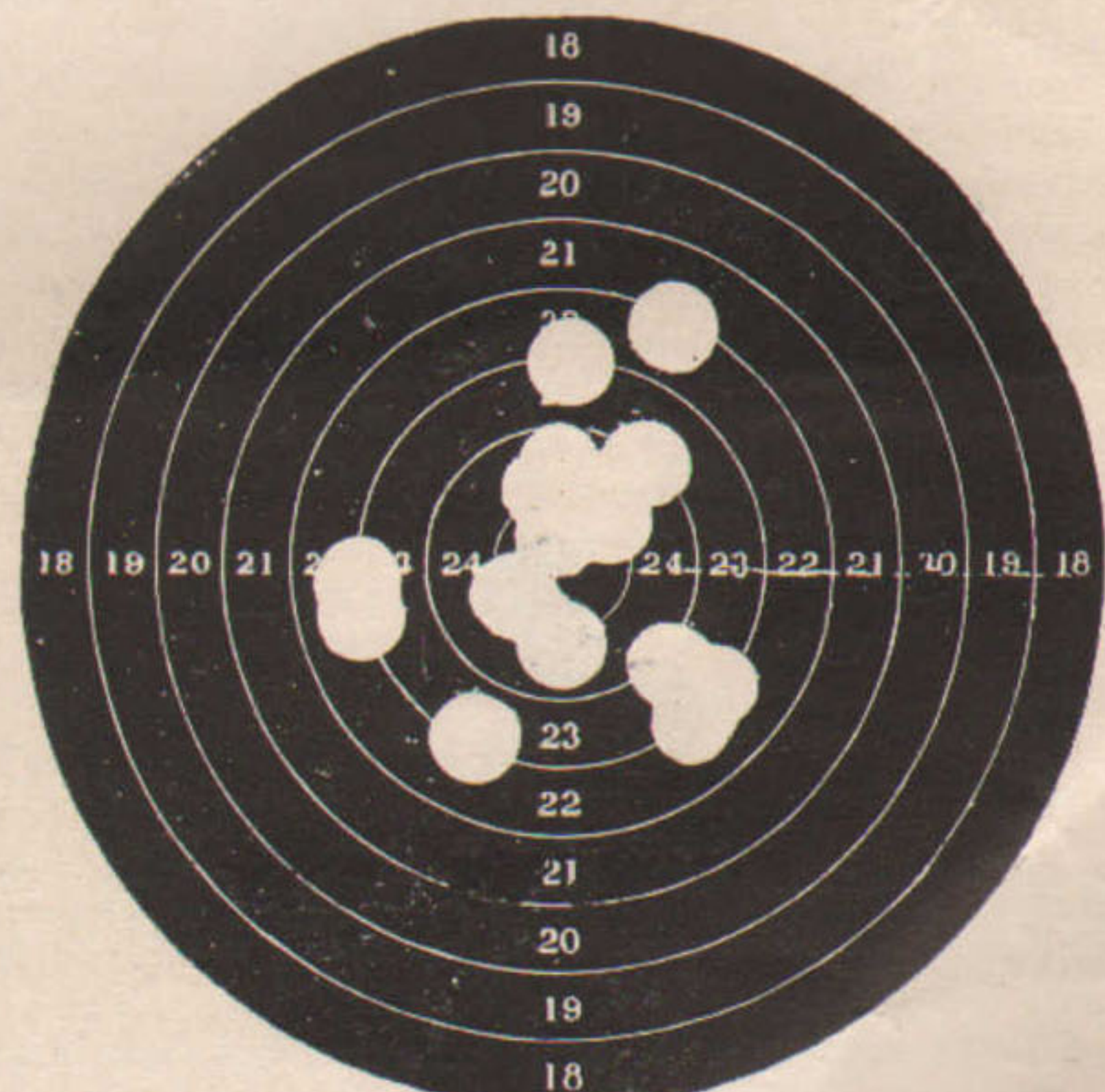
The unofficial results for the sixth match show Bangor on top with the highest score to date 2416. Adrian is in second place with 2378 and the Park Club third with 2362. The Bangor Club has certainly come across with a bang up score and is the first team to score over 2400.

UNOFFICIAL RESULTS, 6TH MATCH.

Bangor.....	2416	Priest River.....	2164
Adrian.....	2378	Massachusetts.....	2161
Park.....	2362	Los Angeles.....	2124
Olympic.....	2352	Marion.....	2105
Engineers.....	2346	Diamond Spring.....	2101
Dickinson.....	2306	Eagle, Globe & Anchor.....	2095
Providence.....	2293	Philadelphia.....	2091
Auburn.....	2274	Kiowa.....	2080
Fremont.....	2255	Salt Lake.....	2058
Iowa City.....	2226	Dartmouth.....	2031
Shellmound.....	2211	Watertown.....	1920
Cypress Hill.....	2198	Old Dominion.....	1919
Presque Isle.....	2184	Mitchell.....	1880

Then What's a Clam?

"Now," asked the teacher, "who can tell me what an oyster is?" Silence for a moment, while small brows were knit in strained effort at remembrance. Then little Tommy's facial muscles relaxed and eagerly he raised his hand. "I know!" he triumphantly announced. "An oyster is a fish built like a nut."—*Buffalo Commercial*.



Twenty-shot score of 482 out of the possible 500, by Frank J. Kahrs, D. C. Rifle Association, shooting in the Short Range Rifle League, using a Stevens No. 414 rifle and Winchester Lesmok long rifle cartridges.

A SUCCESSFUL SALUTE.

THAT accident which happened the other day at Ada, Ohio, where the premature discharge of a saluting cannon injured a man, reminds me of a more spectacular, but less gory, accident I witnessed once upon a time," remarked a retired Army officer the other day.

"It was at Fort Benton, Mont., on the Fourth of July, 1878. No troops were stationed at the fort then, but I happened to be there on a visit. Fort Benton at that time was head of navigation on the Missouri river and the terminus of the steamboat line from St. Louis, which brought most of the freight into the young territory.

"The boys in town—and they were all boys then, in heart if not in age—decided to celebrate the Fourth in elaborate style. Some one rustled up an old small cannon, the Lord only knows where, but a mounting for it could not be found. Then some humorist suggested that we lash the piece on the back of a mule, figuring that the mule's surprise when the discharge came might furnish some novel entertainment. No one was sure what form the entertainment would take, but we were all willing to take a chance.

"We loaded up the old blunderbuss with about a hatful of black powder and then, through some perversity of our own, piled in six or eight pounds of old nails and small hardware on top of the powder. After this we lashed the gun on the mule, muzzle to the rear, and led the animal out to the bluff over the river.

"Joe Griffin, a stage driver, then took charge. Backing the mule near to the bluff, he cut a short fuse, stuck it in the vent, lit it, and ran to join the rest of us, grouped some 50 or 60 feet away. Right there the program went wrong. Mr. Mule, hearing the fuse sputtering, turned around to see what was going on. Darn a mule that has too much curiosity, anyhow.

"As the mule turned the muzzle of the gun described a circle and pointed straight at us. 'Turn him around, Joe,' we yelled as we distributed ourselves over the landscape.

"'Turn him yourself; he ain't my mule,' remarked Joe heatedly, as he struck a ten-second gait in the direction of the Little Rocky Mountains.

"There was no time for further argument. With a tremendous roar the salute was fired. A small section of an old scythe removed my hat. A ten-penny nail was driven neatly through Joe's leather pants and about half an inch into the broadest part of him. A steamboat mate, who received a handful of tacks in his back, let out a roar that sounded like the echo of the cannon and then discoursed on the situation in a loud tone for ten minutes without repeating himself once. Oh, we got the novel entertainment, all right.

"And the mule! Say, when we looked for him he wasn't there. Later we found him at the foot of the bluff, lying on his back, too dazed to struggle, but absolutely unhurt. When we dragged him up with lariats, he recovered, however, and migrated toward the Canadian line rapidly. Johnny Healy, who owned the mule, soaked us \$75 for his loss, too.

"That was my first experience with a mule battery. I have never had a hankering to repeat it."

REFINISHING GUN STOCKS.

IT is said that bruised stocks can be made to take on the appearance of new ones by following these directions.

To remove the bruise, or at least to render it less conspicuous, fill the indentation with water, then hold an iron almost red hot as near to the stock as possible without scorching the hand and directly over the bruise. Hold it there until the water has evaporated; heat the iron again if necessary, and if the bruise is a deep one repeat the process several times. When the bruise has been raised to the level of the adjoining surface, rub over with sand paper, fine grain, then polish with buff-leather and tripoli powder or rotten stone, and finish with a coat of raw linseed oil.

Going South.

Woodchopper—I seen a lot o' bear tracks 'bout a mile North o' here—big ones, too!

Hunter—Good! Which way is South?—*Chicago Daily News.*

ARMY ENLISTMENT LEGISLATION

AT the time the Sixty-second Congress passed the new Army enlistment law, ARMS AND THE MAN expressed the opinion that the provision creating a so-called reserve was far from adequate. In reality no reserve was created; the men simply were required to re-enlist, on call, any time within three years after they had served their four years with the colors, and were promised a bounty if they did so. No method was provided for organizing the reserve, or even keeping in touch with the men.

The predictions we made have come to pass. The new law has proven most unsatisfactory. Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, is working on the draft of a new measure which, no doubt, will be acted on by Congress at the long session beginning in December.

This new measure, it is understood, will provide for a straight four years' enlistment, without reserve provision, leaving the reserve idea for separate legislation. It is just as well, for a half-baked reserve, such as existing law provides, is of no practical use to the nation, while the requirement of contracting for seven years has discouraged enlistment in the Army to a dangerous degree. Recruiting officers find it extremely difficult to make a candidate for re-enlistment understand that really only four years and not seven years of actual service are demanded.

A reserve is needed. There can be no question of that. But it is a real reserve and not a make-believe that is required. Congress, it is reported, is much opposed to increasing military expenditures by making provision for monthly pay to reservists. Whether or not that is entirely correct remains to be demonstrated. Also it is open to doubt that monthly compensation is necessary to the maintenance of a reserve.

In other countries reserves have been maintained at little or no expense, a notable instance being Bulgaria, but here a plan of paying only for service in annual maneuver camps or elsewhere when called to the colors might well be worked out without entailing extraordinary increases in the cost of the military department of the Government.

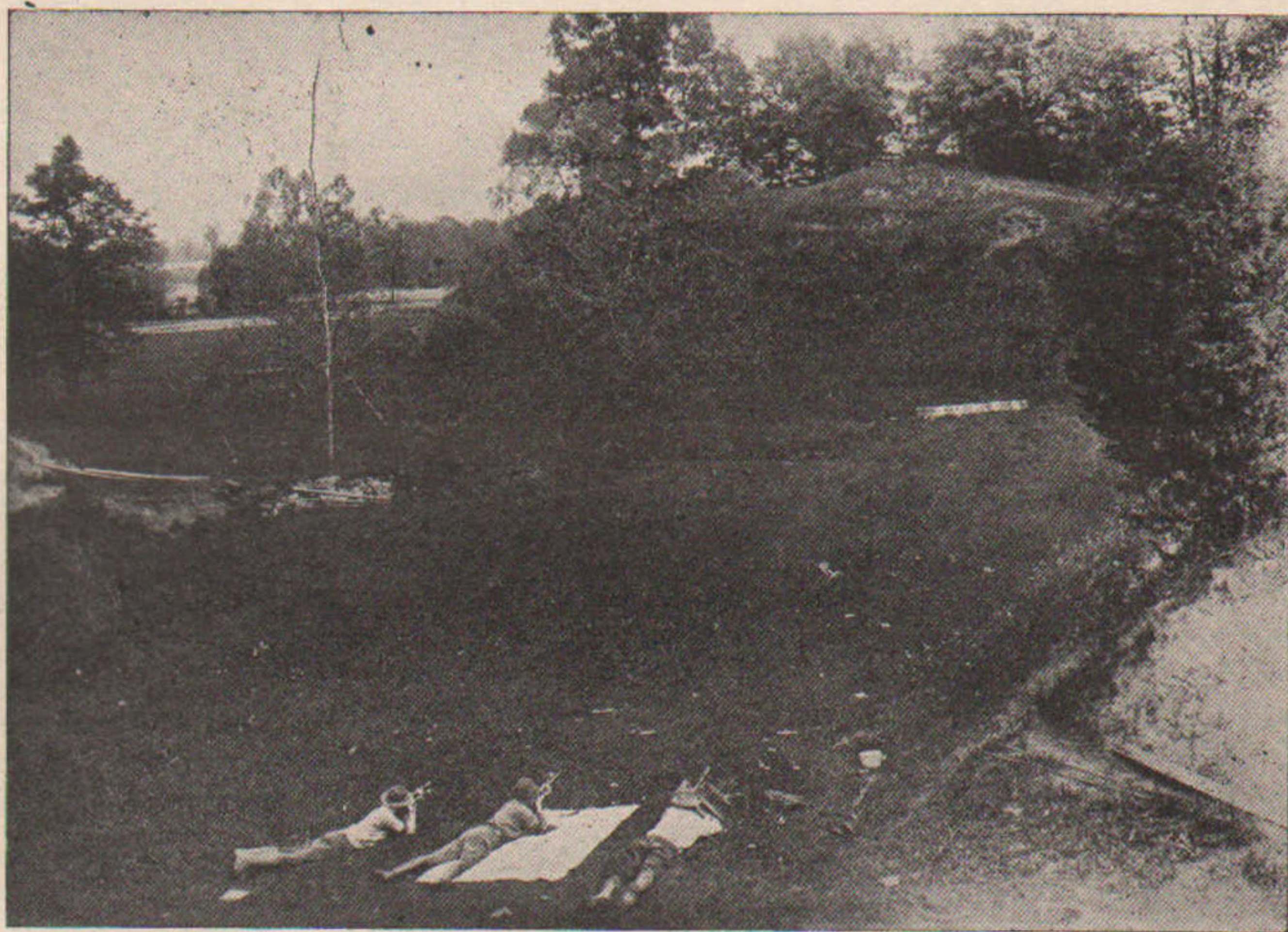
Not only do the necessities of the nation demand the establishment of an actual reserve for the Army, but there should be legislation to bring the National Guard to its highest efficiency and to provide it also with a reserve. It is to be hoped that during the coming winter Congress will enact these wholesome and necessary laws.

He Seen 'Em Before.

At a target practice of a company of territorials the captain swaggered up to the latest recruit and proceeded to give him some instructions about his gun, says *Pearson's Weekly*.

"See here, my man, this thing is a rifle. Here is the barrel, there's the stock. You slip the cartridge in here. Now you put the weapon to your shoulder. These little things on the barrel are the sights. When you have taken accurate aim, pull this little thing, which is the trigger. Now, remember what I have told you. Smarten up and look like a soldier. By the way, what is your business? A clerk, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the reply; "I am a gunsmith."



"SMALL BORING" AT ADRIAN, MICH.

Beautiful and picturesque range of the Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club. Members shooting in Short Range Rifle League.

NO SUPPLIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

BRIG. GEN. A. L. MILLS, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, on last Tuesday telegraphed the Adjutant General of South Carolina, disapproving the State's requisition for property and announcing that "no further requisition will be honored."

This means that the Federal Government will grant no further assistance, either in personnel or equipment, to the National Guard of South Carolina. This radical action is made necessary by the attitude of Governor Cole L. Blease, who declines to maintain the Guard at the standard set by the National Militia law and who openly has flaunted the efforts of the War Department to improve conditions in the States military service. Inasmuch as Federal aid is dependent on the force being maintained at a certain standard, the War Department has no recourse except to cut off Federal supplies.

General Mills' telegram follows: "Requisition for property now on hand in Militia Division is disapproved, and no further requisition will be honored. This information is telegraphed to you in connection with plans of the encampment of South Carolina organized militia this summer, in order that you may be guided by such telegram and act accordingly. The disbursing officer has been informed by War Department."

THE HODAG OR SIDE-WALLOPER.

ANEW species of animal has been found in this State," remarks the Salt Lake (N. Mex.) correspondent of the New York Times. "It has acquired the local name of Hodag or side-walloper, because the legs on the left side are shorter than those on the right. According to William Baley, an old trapper, this is caused by the fact that the animal constantly runs around the side of the mountain in one direction. Baley caught one the other day.

"I have trapped around this country for 40 years. Kit Carson and I were partners for many years, and I am still in the business, but gosh darn if this isn't the first one of the ding-basted critters I ever saw. Its lead is something like that of the African ant-eater, pictures of which animal I've seen. It has a very long nose and long tongue and ears covered with little scales.

"The eyes of the critter are large and fiery, and the skin around the eyes is red. Its teeth are long, and it has four big tusks. It is covered with coarse brown hair which lies to the right, down the mountain side. Its tail is covered with long gray hair up to about two inches from the end, when it becomes a sharp horn. It probably uses this as a weapon if attacked from behind, for the critter's long and short legs prevent it from turning around to fight.

"There's also something remarkable about its feet. Each foot has three claws in front and three behind and a double heel right in the middle. From his tracks you can't tell whether he is coming or going, by gosh!"

The old trapper and "pard" of Kit Carson is familiar with every kind of a weapon, even to the bow and arrow of the Indians. It is possible that he is skilled in the use of the "long bow" also.

SWISS RIFLE TEAM COMING

DISPATCHEs from Geneva announce that Switzerland has organized a strong team of riflemen which will come to America to compete in the international rifle meeting at Camp Perry in September. "Some of the best marksmen in the world" is a phrase used in the dispatches in describing the team. At its head is M. Meyer de Stadelhoff. All the members, with one exception, are old international shots. Betting in Geneva is said to be 3 to 1 that it will win.

LIGHT ON LIGHT.

RECENT tests by the Bureau of Standards in the Commerce and Labor Departments of our Government upon the amount of light eliminated from passage through glass of different kinds have thrown much light on the subject. The rays it is sought to diminish, modify, or eliminate, are the ultra-violet (invisible), violet and blue. The results follow:

PERCENTAGE OF LIGHT ELIMINATED.

	Ultra-violet.	Violet.	Blue.
Amber	98	66	37
Amethyst	62	23	35
Fieuzal	92	57	32
Luxfel	93	45	28
Smoked	100	100	95

STANDARDIZING CHAMBER SIZES.

ASPECIAL committee was recently appointed by the London, England, Chamber of Commerce, to determine standard sizes for cartridges and rifle chambers. The committee exhaustively studied the sizes in use by arms and ammunition at home and abroad and finally recommended the adoption of the following sizes for the .22 long rifle cartridge.

	Cartridge Maximum.	Chamber Minimum.
Diameter of rim.....	.280	.282
Diameter of case at base.....	.225	.227
Diameter of case at mouth.....	.225	.225
Thickness of rim.....	.044	.045
Total length of case.....	.578*	.650†

*Excluding the rim. †Including the rim.

The committee pointed out that in fixing .045 as the thickness of the rim they had in view present conditions, though they would emphasize the desirability of letting the size increase, rather than diminish.

The committee recommend that except in miniature rifles the diameters of the minimum chambers shall be greater than the corresponding diameters of the maximum cartridge by .002 in., with the exception that the diameter of the rim recess should be at least .020 in. greater than the diameter of the head of the maximum cartridge. For various reasons the committee deemed it undesirable to include military sizes, and they recommended that the sizes they have determined shall be known as "British Standard."

PROTEST AGAINST HARVARD ALLOWED

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association, held in Washington on June 14, the protest lodged by the Massachusetts Agricultural College team against the Harvard team in the Inter-Collegiate League matches, was allowed.

The protest was on the ground that the Harvard team had used .22 caliber long cartridges in its match against the Agricultural College team, in violation of the rule calling for the use of .22 caliber short cartridges. The rule was published in the official schedule governing the matches.

In a letter to the committee, the captain of the Harvard team acknowledged that the long cartridges were used and pleaded ignorance of the rule. By resolution the committee awarded the match to the Agricultural College team. "That team," continues the resolution, "thereby becoming the winners of the Eastern League will be given an opportunity to shoot a match to determine the United States Championship, such score to be shot the week ending June 21."

This ruling entails the Agricultural College shooting against the score already made by West Virginia. The results have not yet been received by the N. R. A.

MOVING-PICTURE RIFLE RANGE

QUITE recently there was given in London, at the Imperial Services Exhibition, the initial public display of an electric recording cinematograph target, the first shot being fired by the Chairman of the Exhibition, Maj. Gen. Lord Cheylesmore. When a shot is fired upon the screen its movement is at once arrested and a bright light is flashed through the bullet hole. After a few seconds have passed the picture moves again for the next shot. Films showing wild animals in their native jungles, together with birds and aeroplanes in flight, have been prepared. The films will be on exhibition at the Bisley Rifle Meeting.

JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES

FOR the first time since 1905 the Army and Navy will co-operate in coast defense exercises this year. It is planned to conduct the exercises on Long Island Sound and in Narragansett Bay during the week beginning August 4. The Navy will attack and the Coast Artillery, possibly reinforced by some other troops, will defend the sound and bay. There will be no awarding of a victory to either arm, the intention of the exercises being to assist the Coast Artillery in determining the efficiency of certain of its plans of operation.

Maj. William Chamberlain, C. A. C., has been designated to make the preparations for the exercises. He is now in Washington conferring with Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

Editor

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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 lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

SOUTH CAROLINA CUT OFF.

Our news columns refer to the action of the War Department in declining to fill requisitions of the State of South Carolina for military stores.

What has occurred in South Carolina is this: The reports of officers of the Army sent there to make regular annual inspections showed something less than satisfactory conditions among some of the organizations. A courteous letter from the War Department to the Governor of the State called attention to the reports of the inspectors and suggested—only suggested, mind—a consideration of the advisability of the muster-out of the weak units if they could not be raised to satisfactory efficiency. Just the customary conventional letter which the Department has been sending to all of the States, and nothing less nor more than the Department ought to do under the law and the requirements of the situation.

The Governor of South Carolina is generally but not favorably known to the country through his intemperate utterances and radical, not to say unwise, opinions.

Upon the receipt of this polite and proper notice he became exceedingly indignant and abusive by means of a letter to the Department in which he practically told the head of the Military arm of the Federal Government to go hence; that the National Guard of South Carolina was *his* National Guard and that he would protect *his* organization against any tyrannical attempts of the Secretary of War to destroy it.

The law under which the United States assists in the support of the organized Militia as is generally known, gives the Government no control over the State sub-divisions of the National Guard except through withholding Federal appropriations. That it has the power to do.

It is not probable we have heard the last of this case. A man so prone to indulge a desire to quarrel with other people as the Governor of South Carolina will not let the present opportunity pass. He is of course wholly mistaken in his attitude. He is not acquainted with the Federal law relating to the Militia or if he does know something of it he does not understand it, which is most unfortunate.

Not the least interesting circumstance in connection with the present situation is the understood attitude of General Wm. W. Moore, the Adjutant General of South Carolina, an officer generally respected and considered most capable. It is understood he recommended the muster-out of the companies affected by the action of the War Department and possibly one or two more, before the War Department had taken any action in the premises.

The right of the Secretary of War to cut off a State's allotment

is an unmistakable one. Unquestionably in this case action has been taken upon the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, an officer thoroughly competent to discern the truth and act with decision, firmness and fairness under any given set of conditions.

We fancy South Carolina will either have to muster out the offending organizations or raise them to a reasonable degree of efficiency or she will continue outside the sisterhood of States, for the Organized Militia as it is now created, maintained and trained is a body which belongs at one and the same time to the United States of America and to all of the family of States. It is "all for one and one for all."

The disgrace which attaches should not be permitted to fall upon the National Guard of South Carolina or the people of that State, but solely upon a Governor whose wrong conception of the duties and responsibilities of his office has produced this painful situation.

WE MUST PREPARE TO WIN THESE MATCHES OR BE PREPARED TO LOSE THEM.

A press dispatch from Europe, the purport of which appears in another column of this issue of **ARMS AND THE MAN**, announces the consummation of efforts by which the Swiss team of riflemen will come to the United States this year. This is good news; the Swiss have long been known as fine shots. The bare announcement that the necessary money has been raised and that the team is surely to come does not embrace all the information conveyed. It is said by the European correspondent that the Swiss are willing to bet three to one they will come off victors in the International Union Match. Further citation is made of the fact that the Swiss have remained Champions of the World in rifle shooting for the last fifteen years.

There seems to be some explanation required here. The general impression has prevailed in the United States that winning the Palma in 1907, the Military Rifle Championship of the World in 1908 at Bisley, re-winning the same at Stockholm in 1912, taking the Palma again in 1912, and in defeating the best shots of South America in the Pan-American Union Matches of 1912, riflemen of the United States have possibly some right to consider themselves the champions.

However, here comes a new element in the situation. No American team has ever competed, until last year, in the International Union Matches; these are special events; they are shot at short range (300 meters), upon peculiar targets and with rifles of special design. We would, in this country, scarcely consider them very important—certainly not matches upon which to base a comprehensive claim of World's Championship. They would seem to us more like a pastime than a serious pursuit, and yet the claim of the Swiss to championship is based upon superiority shown in this class of shooting.

It stands to reason that we ought to be willing to meet the whole world in whatever sort of a shooting game any might propose, for the sake of good sportsmanship. At the same time we ought not to be willing to make any competitor a present of the first place, nor ought we to abate in any degree our earnest efforts to win. We ought to be prepared to do our best in whatever we undertake, leaving the outcome to be determined by the operation of the principle that the best man should always win.

Now it is all very well to say a man who can shoot at the more difficult distances—that is, 1,000 yards, 900 and 800 yards, as we do in the Palma, is quite the equal if not the superior of one who shoots at 300 meters (and it is true that such a man is a superior shot), but it must not be forgotten that the two kinds of shooting are very far removed one from the other.

The long-distance work is all done prone. The 300-meter shooting, as exemplified by Match No. 1 in the program of the International Union of this year, is shot with the "free" rifle; involves 40 shots standing, 40 kneeling and 40 prone. Any rifle may be used except that the sights must be open and the height of the wings protecting the front sight must not exceed that of the sight itself. Trigger pull is

any; that means hair triggers, if you like. The sling is prohibited; of itself a great handicap upon our men who habitually use the sling. Moreover, the style of the target is different.

The Swiss and other continental peoples through long years of constant practice have developed a rifle for this class of shooting which may be expected to show superiority over our military arm or any rifle ordinarily in use by our people. It would be no great credit to the Swiss or any other European or South American marksmen to come here and beat us if we have not done our best to prepare for the contest.

It appears that the National Rifle Association has done nothing up to this time to secure special arms; to designate a captain for an International Union Team, or to arrange for the early selection and preparation of the men to shoot in the 300-meter work.

We believe this is a mistake and one which should be corrected at the earliest possible moment. It must be remembered that this is a new field for American marksmen. If they are to enter into it and give a good account of themselves; if they are to furnish their opponents a match worth winning or losing, preparations, careful, comprehensive and all-embracing, must be commenced early and continued until the 1913 tournament is a thing of the past.

We trust the National Rifle Association authorities will take up this question and dispose of it very soon. Upon them rests the responsibility of preparing every American team for a suitable showing in the great international events of this year. To leave anything undone which would contribute to making our teams more efficient would be an obvious neglect of a plain duty. It is to be hoped that this important work will not be neglected.

If special preparation is not made to enable our men to do themselves justice in what is to them a new and peculiar game the Swiss marksmen, or others of those accustomed to specialize in this class of shooting, will have better than a good chance to carry off the prize in the 300-meter free-rifle match, thus securing some right to call themselves Champions of the World.

We assume and believe the Swiss marksmen or any others who lay claim to championship skill will not fail to enter the Palma Match, where, with teams of eight men shooting fifteen shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, there will be given a genuine opportunity to demonstrate the highest qualities of marksmanship. Such a demonstration can be justly considered especially valuable, in that it will be carried on with the military rifle of each nation competing and at ranges which can be properly considered, with modern ammunition, reasonable and practicable military distances.

GETTYSBURG.

Fifty thousand survivors of Gettysburg are to assemble on the battle ground next month to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that great struggle. The men who fought under the Stars and Stripes are to fraternize with those who fought under the Stars and Bars. From every quarter of the Union they will come, broken old men who half a century ago in lusty youth fought "for the right as God gave them to see the right," as one of the heroic generals who commanded there once phrased it. They do not come to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm," for the bloody chasm long ago was filled by the hatreds, rancors, and the old vengefulness both have cast into it; but they come in a spirit of true patriotism and comradeship.

Pure sentiment inspired the thought of this historic gathering. It is a sentiment of the sort that moves the world forward. Having fought the good fight and won and lost, they have eliminated bitterness and hate from their hearts, just as the issues over which they fought have been eliminated from the nation's political life. They will stand together at Gettysburg, looking forward to the new day, an inspiration to the nation.

The practical man may see no good to be accomplished in this sentimental love feast of old men whose race is so nearly run. But

those who can see beneath the surface witness in it a wonderfully fine picture of Americanism. When before in the history of the world have the survivors of both sides of a notable battle met on the once bloody field half a century thereafter in brotherly love and soldierly respect?

More than anything that has gone before, more even than the union of the North and South in the Spanish-American war, this gathering emphasizes the solidarity of the nation.

What thoughts must come to the aged veterans as they foregather next month where once they sought one another's lives. Time matured, their minds must revert to the inordinate waste of that war of which Gettysburg was but a part. They must see clearly how its years might have been compressed into months, how its suffering and devastation might have been minimized had the nation but been prepared for hostilities.

In their minds they must compare the first Bull Run with Gettysburg, the one the clash of two mobs, the other a great battle between trained armies. Had the Union Army at the first been but a tithe of that veteran force engaged at Gettysburg, how quickly would the war have ended. There would have been no Gettysburg, no Missionary Ridge, no march to the sea. How much this means!

The lesson of that war, of our every war, has been the same: unpreparedness means the useless sacrifice of lives and the prolongation of hostilities. But, somehow, the lesson seems never to have sunk home. The men who meet next month on those peaceful Pennsylvania slopes learned it full well, but they are only a small part of the nation today. They know that armies are not made by proclamation at a moment's notice. They know the difference between a trained and an untrained soldier. It is to be hoped that some day soon the nation and the Congress will know as much.

They know, too, whether they were of Lee's or of Meade's men, that the life of the nation which they both proudly own as theirs is threatened by those that urge the universal brotherhood of man as the panacea of all ills. They will act and they have taught their sons to act as they acted in other crises of their country's perilous past.

These men are not for turning the other cheek any more than they favor unjust aggressions against others.

But to protect the nation against its enemies within and without, their examples, the memory of their heroic deeds, even their spirits moving through those of their blood and name, will ever stand, a bulwark impregnable.

Rifle Practice Activity in Texas.

A rifle camp of instruction for the organizations comprising the Texas National Guard will be held at Camp Mabry from June 19 to July 24. The marksman's course (special course C) will be used.

The following officers will constitute the executive personnel of the camp:

Executive Officer—Maj. A. W. Bloor.
Adjutant—Capt. C. L. Test.
Supply Officer—Maj. E. E. Walker.
Range Officers—Capt. N. P. Houx, Capt. F. O. Post, Capt. D. B. Myer, Capt. C. G. Duff, Capt. K. W. Read, 1st Lieut. S. D. Ridings, 1st Lieut. L. C. Smoot, 1st Lieut. C. M. Easley, 2d Lieut. R. E. Blount.

The State rifle competition will be held at Camp Mabry on July 25 and 26, for the purpose of selecting the rifle team to participate in the Interstate, National and International Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 15 to September 9, 1913, inclusive, and to decide the Individual State Championship and Regimental Team Championship in the Texas National Guard.

New England Military Shoot.

The ninth annual meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association will be held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association, Wakefield, Mass., July 21 to 26. There are a number of team matches, various individual competitions and several re-entry affairs.

The Executive Officer is Capt. Harry R. Lay, U. S. M. C.; chief range officer, Maj. Arthur F. Cummings, N. G. N. H.; statistical officer, Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, Massachusetts.

Hearing on Schedule.

She—Is your brother, who is deaf, any better?
He—Yes. He was arrested yesterday, and I'm told he is to get his hearing in the morning.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

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.

International Small Bore Match Won by United States.

BY AL BLANCO.

The Fourth International Small Bore Rifle Shooting Competition between Great Britain and the United States shot indoors at 75 feet, 50 men on each team, resulted in a victory for this country, by scores of 24,551 to 24,510 for England.

This makes the second time the United States has won out of four starts. It was a clean-cut victory, too, for our team scored 41 points more than Great Britain. Two of our men recorded the possible score of 500 each, placing 50 shots in the 10-ring of the regular N. R. A. indoor target. None of the English team recorded the possible.

Joseph Lorenz and F. A. Anderson, of the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Montana, were the men who did this phenomenal shooting. E. W. Sweeting, of the Warren Rifle Club, Pennsylvania; Alfred G. Schmidt, District of Columbia Rifle Association, and Geo. W. Chesley, Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, were the three men on our team to score 499. For the British team J. Pepe, of London, and F. J. Wright, also of London, were the only two men to record 499. The lowest score for our team was 469 and for the British 472.

A. F. Edminster, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, shot with the .22 caliber Springfield, using, of course, the .22 short cartridge, and finished in 49th place with 472, an exceedingly good score considering the equipment he used. Why he used it we do not know, but he has demonstrated his ability to hold and to shoot, and we suggest for his consideration in the future when he attempts to participate in an important team match that he carefully choose proper tools to do the work.

This does not mean that the Springfield .22 rifle is not an accurate arm, but we all know that it is not capable of the fine work which can be done with rifles specially intended for this kind of shooting.

We believe in the case of G. W. Keyes, who made the low score, that a defective cartridge (a drop shot), which cost him 10 points, was partially responsible. It will be good news to our small-bore men to know that we have won this match, and it should stimulate greater interest in these contests for the future.

A bit of history by way of comparison might be interpolated here with good effect, as showing the improvement made since we shot the first International Small Bore Match with Great Britain in April, 1909.

That year three teams shot, Great Britain, the United States and Australia. This match we lost. The conditions then were thirty men to a team; no telescopes allowed, thirty shots per man on the regular N. R. A. target; individual possible, 300; team possible, 1,500. The scores were:

Great Britain.....	14,583
United States.....	14,179
Australia.....	14,160

In 1910 the conditions allowed any sight, including the telescope, and the number of men on the team was increased to fifty. This year we recorded our first win, topping the British total by 100 points. The scores were:

United States.....	24,539
Great Britain.....	24,439
Australia.....	23,883

Our team average was 490.39; the English average 488.78 and the Australian, 477.66. The low score on our team was 470 and the high score 499.

There was no contest in 1911. In 1912 three teams shot, Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The conditions were the same, excepting that no telescope was permitted. We lost, and mainly because one of the clubs which furnished several members of the team shot very poorly and fell way below their average, for our low score was 447, and nine men finished with a score of 475 and less. The scores for 1912 were:

Great Britain.....	24,548
United States.....	24,291
Canada.....	23,671

The score made by our team in the present match is the highest ever recorded in this competition.

We have developed in the past two years a great many indoor riflemen of considerable ability, and the number is increasing. The same method as used this year for the selection of the team will be adopted for 1914. That is, the averages made in the Interclub N. R. A. competitions will be the basis. Fifty-two men having an average of 195 or better for at least five matches and seven, if possible, will compose the team. This method of selection assures us of a very strong team.

Much credit is due our British cousins for the good fight they made

to retain the Dewar trophy on their side of the ocean. Each of our team receives a medal in the form of a watch-fob.

Conditions: Teams of 50; number of shots, 50 each man; distance, 75 feet; rifle, .22 caliber; ammunition, any; target, British target 1 to 10 counts with one-half inch bull counting 10, sighting bull including 9 rings 1 inch; sights, any, not containing glass.

Name	Club	Score	Total
1. Joseph Lorenz, Rocky Mt. Rifle Club.....	100	100	100—500
2. F. A. Anderson, Rocky Mt. Rifle Club.....	100	100	100—500
3. E. W. Sweeting, Warren Rifle Club.....	99	100	100—499
4. A. G. Schmidt, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	100	100	99—499
5. G. W. Chesley, Win. Rod & Gun Club.....	98	100	100—498
6. W. C. Andrews, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	100	100	99—498
7. J. C. Semon, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	100	99	100—497
8. W. H. Matterson, Adrian Rifle Club.....	100	99	100—497
9. H. J. Dietrich, The Park Club.....	99	99	100—496
10. G. W. Eason, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	100	99	99—496
11. M. B. Atkinson, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	100	99	99—496
12. C. B. Naramore, The Park Club.....	99	98	100—496
13. Ralph Alderman, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	99	99	99—495
14. J. Williams, Jr., The Park Club.....	98	99	100—495
15. H. J. Gussman, Win. Rod & Gun Club.....	99	100	98—495
16. F. A. Keller, Warren Rifle Club.....	99	98	100—495
17. J. Humphrey, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	98	100	98—495
18. R. D. August, The Park Club.....	99	97	100—495
19. E. E. Tindall, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	100	97	99—495
20. C. W. Vanstone, The Park Club.....	100	97	98—494
21. H. O. Wheelock, Warren Rifle Club.....	99	97	99—494
22. W. W. Naramore, The Park Club.....	98	98	99—493
23. E. S. Munson, Warren Rifle Club.....	99	100	98—493
24. E. H. Gerber, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	97	100	97—493
25. O. M. Schriver, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	100	98	100—493
26. S. O. Arnold, St. Paul Rifle & Pistol Club.....	98	98	99—492
27. F. J. Kahrs, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	98	98	100—492
28. F. W. Holt, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	99	99	98—492
29. J. W. Hessian, The Park Club.....	97	100	98—492
30. E. P. Cole, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	99	97	98—491
31. O. D. Knight, D. of C. Rifle Club.....	97	98	97—491
32. D. J. Cullity, Manchester Rifle Club.....	99	95	99—491
33. W. M. Robertson, Warren Rifle Club.....	98	100	96—490
34. C. B. Chisholm, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	96	97	97—489
35. A. G. Gully, The Park Club.....	100	97	97—489
36. C. R. Disbrow, The Park Club.....	99	98	97—489
37. G. L. Hall, Engrs. Rifle & Rev. Club.....	97	98	98—488
38. J. S. Bonner, Adrian Rifle Club.....	97	98	99—488
39. A. Erdahl, Dickinson Rifle Club.....	98	97	96—488
40. C. E. Groome, D. C. Rifle Assn.....	99	97	95—488
41. M. J. Lyon, The Park Club.....	98	95	99—488
42. C. N. Valentine, Man. Rifle & Pistol Club.....	98	96	100—487
43. A. E. Gaartz, 1st Wis. Old Guard R. A.....	96	93	99—487
44. P. M. Johnson, Deering High School.....	97	99	96—486
45. M. O. Bullsteadt, Win. Rod & Gun Club.....	99	95	98—484
46. H. C. Hersey, Myles Standish Rifle Club.....	97	97	97—480
47. Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass. Vol. Militia.....	97	95	90—477
48. R. L. Robie, Man. Rifle & Pistol Club.....	95	95	96—474
49. A. F. Edminster, Mass. Agr. College.....	96	93	93—472
50. G. W. Keys, St. Paul Rifle & Pistol Club.....	98	96	95—469
Team total.....			24,551

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. J. Pepe, London.....	100	100	100	99	499
2. F. J. Wright, London.....	100	100	100	99	499
3. H. E. Osborne, Nelson.....	100	100	100	99	498
4. J. S. Jolley, Dublin.....	100	100	100	99	498
5. A. Ridler, Plumstead.....	100	100	99	98	496
6. S. Evans, Broughton.....	100	100	99	98	496
7. A. Butler, Wandsworth.....	100	100	100	96	495
8. R. C. Murray, Urmston.....	100	100	100	97	495
9. J. Eddie, Arbroath.....	100	100	99	98	495
10. G. F. Webb, Belfast.....	100	100	99	98	495
11. A. Tyerman, Middlesb'gh.....	100	99	99	98	495
12. T. Cook, Lincoln.....	100	99	99	98	495
13. E. S. Stone, Devonport.....	100	99	99	98	494
14. Dr. Somers, Aldeburgh.....	100	100	98	97	493
15. W. S. Irvine, Londond'ry.....	100	100	99	96	493
16. H. Walker, London.....	100	99	99	97	493
17. F. Whiteley, Nottingham.....	100	99	99	97	493
18. W. MacIntosh, Ballinluig.....	99	99	98	98	493
19. C. A. Browning, Gloustr.....	99	99	98	98	493

20.	A. W. Wilde, London	100	99	98	98	97	492
21.	A. E. Perkins, Birm'gham	100	99	98	98	97	492
22.	Barnard, N'b'dge on Wye	100	99	98	98	97	492
23.	J. Dobson, Derby	100	99	98	98	97	492
24.	D. Simpson, Falkirk	99	99	99	98	97	492
25.	A. G. Rickarby, London	100	99	98	97	97	491
26.	F. B. Potter, Grimsby	100	99	99	97	96	491
27.	A. J. Bayley, Lee	99	99	99	97	97	491
28.	J. Mead, Derby	99	99	99	97	97	491
29.	D. Simkins, Nottingham	100	98	98	98	96	490
30.	J. Irvine, Manchester	99	99	99	97	96	490
31.	A. Jarman, Grimsby	100	100	97	96	96	489
32.	F. Fluck, Wellingore	100	100	97	96	96	489
33.	A. Oldman, Harleston	100	98	98	97	96	489
34.	J. Stuart, Wallasey	100	99	98	97	95	489
35.	G. Barnes, Wandsworth	99	99	98	96	96	488
36.	F. M. Pyle, Bristol	99	98	98	97	96	488
37.	H. W. Curchin, Winchm'e	98	98	98	97	97	488
38.	S. G. Gilbert, Birmingham	100	98	97	96	96	487
39.	D. C. Brown, Wood Green	98	98	98	97	96	487
40.	F. Pearson, Sheffield	99	98	98	97	94	486
41.	R. J. Burton, Norwich	99	98	97	95	95	484
42.	T. Salter, Gloucester	99	97	97	96	95	484
43.	R. H. Beaumont, Torpoint	98	98	97	97	94	484
44.	J. Drummand, Leven	100	98	96	96	93	483
45.	S. P. Symons, Eastham	97	97	97	96	96	483
46.	C. C. Watts, Hendon	99	97	97	95	94	482
47.	R. Green, Beverley	97	97	96	96	96	482
48.	J. T. Mountain, Bicester	99	98	98	95	92	482
49.	Rev. J. Edgar, Belturbet	99	97	97	95	94	482
50.	B. Stone, Portsmouth	97	96	95	94	90	472
Totals		4,971	4,940	4,913	4,867	4,819	24,510

TOURNAMENT OF MISSOURI STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

By "MISSOURI."

The fourth annual tournament of the Missouri State Rifle Association proved one of the best attended rifle shoots ever held in St. Louis. The weather was anything but favorable. With the thermometer only a few degrees above freezing, overcoats and heavy clothing made the shooters resemble a North Pole outfit.

The scores made were very good under the conditions. A strong wind, constantly changing both in velocity and direction, made it hard for the experts to dope. The weather man was fair, however, and no one had any advantage over another. Conditions were alike both days and time of shooting made little difference.

Sergeant Krechel had the range in fine condition. The grass cut, targets and telephones in good order, and everything arranged for the comfort and convenience of the contestants.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, Col. John J. Dooley, who had come all the way from Maine to officiate as Executive Officer, gave the order "Commence Firing," and the big match was on.

Event 1, 200 yards offhand, was the first and also the hardest proposition on the program. Heretofore it has taken a score of 47 or better to win this match. A twenty-mile nine-o'clock wind made it impossible to hold on the bull's-eye, and when Jesse Westerman went out with a 43 total, it seemed unbeatable. Although a number of the best off-hand shots in this section were entered, Westerman's score took first place.

While the entrants in Event 1 were snap shooting at the dancing 8-inch bull, a large squad was trying to dope a score at 500 yards in the third event. Generally an easy range, the shooting today was a very difficult. Sergeant Olcott's 48 looked mighty good. There were a few other 48's, but Chauncy's outranked the others, and he was happy. Poor fellow! He did not know at that time that there was a quiet little



"BILL" SCHRADER

One of the Missouri State Rifle Ass'n Team and a cracking good all-round shot. "Bill" looks harder than he really is.



COL. JOHN J. DOOLEY

Executive officer and winner of Pocket Revolver Match, M. S. R. A. 4th Annual Shoot.

lad entered, who, although a cracking good man with a .22 rifle, had not yet attempted to stop the husky kick of a new Springfield. Ed. Kronld, the boy wonder of the Colonials, who is well known to the league shooters, by ripping off a possible 50, put Olcott out of the running. Second and third places also went to the Colonials, when L. M. Rumsey and F. G. Ingalls pulled out a pair of 49's. The Army fared badly in this match, but made up for it later on.

Firing finished at these two ranges, the boys moved back to the 300 and 600 yards line. Looked at through the peep sight of a Government rifle the 300-yard bull's-eye, 8 inches in diameter, has the appearance of a pin hole in a piece of cheese cloth, providing the light is good. Today with lowering clouds darkening the range, it was next to impossible to see it. However, someone had to win, and Sergt. Olcott proved the lucky man. His 45 was never in danger.

Event 4, at 600 yards, was a corker. All the best ones tried and two of them made good. Sergts. Keyser and Spencer, with 48 and 47 finished one, two. Westerman landed third place by out-ranking two or three other 44's.

While all this was going on, Bill Schrader cleaned up Match B with a pistol. Eighty-three in a gale such as was blowing at the time, was enough to scare off the other pistol sharks, and Bill won easily.

It was now 12 o'clock and a cordial invitation by the Executive Officer to cease firing and partake of a fine lunch was accepted by all. Mrs. Krechel and her sister had prepared an abundance of good things to eat, and the menu they provided drew the largest entry of the day. Right here your correspondent, who is not a shooter, but knows good cherry pie, wishes to remark that the Krechel girls are some cooks. Take it from me, and also believe me, I'm going again next year—for the pie, if nothing else.

At 1:30 the long-range targets were run up. Event 5 at 800 yards looked easy. The big 36-inch black loomed up like a modern skyscraper. While the first pairs up (it was a squadded match) were getting ready to shoot, the weather man stepped in and ordered a change. The wind which had held pretty steady from 9 o'clock all morning suddenly switched around to the right and blew a gale right into the faces of the shooters. It carried with it great quantities of sand, which, at times, obscured the targets. Old-timers who were present agreed that conditions were the worst ever experienced on this range. Some of the contestants, tired of scoring twos and misses, withdrew; others tried to have the match postponed. Joe Koch, the big sergeant of Company M, who is one of the gamest shooters in the State, kept plugging bull after bull until he had scored a possible and three or four extra 5's for good measure. It was a fine score and Koch was congratulated by all.

After this match Col. Dooley decided to hold over the other long-range events till the following day.

Sunday morning the first event was the company team match. This drew four entries. Company G took first place by leading the Missouri State team 13 points. Company M was third, five points behind. Winning team matches has become a habit with Company G, although the civilians gave them a good run. Capt. Cormack, commanding Company I, made a good race with his team. They will bear watching next year.

After lunch the individual skirmish was run off. This event went to Sergt. Olcott, with Sergts. Spencer and Koch following close up.

Probably the most exciting individual race of the shoot came next—the State championship event. Conditions called for the national match course, surprise fire, skirmish, 600 and 1,000 slow fire. Olcott finished the skirmish with a big lead, and held his own until the final stage at 1,000 yards. Here he got off badly and drew seven misses before finding the target. Sergt. Spencer overtook him at this point and finished well ahead of the field. Sergt. Koch did the best work at this range, and led the squad. His consistent work also landed him on top in the 1,000-yard individual.

In the revolver matches competition was not so keen. The high winds made good shooting impossible, and all scores were low. E. A. Krondl won Match A for target revolvers, slow fire. Schrader won the pistol event, and the Executive Officer, Col. Dooley, came out on top in the timed-fire pocket-revolver match with the good score of 75. Major Robbins did some good work with the revolver and made high score in Event E.

Had the weather been more favorable it would have been a difficult matter to handle the shooters.

We wish to thank those who shot with us, and are especially indebted to Col. Dooley. His thorough knowledge of the game and his absolute fairness in handling the shoot, made him many friends. More power to you, Colonel. May we meet again.

Following are the winners:

RIFLE.	
EVENT 1—200 YARDS.	
Lieut. Westerman.....	43 First
L. M. Rumsey.....	42 Second
M. B. Peterson.....	42 Third
EVENT 2—300 YARDS.	
Sergt. Olcott.....	45 First
Capt. Shiverick.....	44 Second
V. Generosoff.....	44 Third
EVENT 3—500 YARDS.	
E. A. Krondl.....	50 First
L. M. Rumsey.....	49 Second
F. G. Ingalls.....	49 Third
EVENT 4—600 YARDS.	
Sergt. Keyser.....	48 First
Sergt. Spencer.....	47 Second
Lieut. Westerman.....	44 Third
EVENT 5—800 YARDS.	
Sergt. Koch.....	50 First
Sergt. Olcott.....	48 Second
Lieut. Westerman.....	46 Third

EVENT 6—1,000 YARDS.	
Sergt. Koch.....	44 First
Sergt. Spencer.....	42 Second
Lieut. Westerman.....	34 Third

EVENT 7—SKIRMISH.	
Sergt. Olcott.....	79 First
Sergt. Spencer.....	72 Second
Sergt. Koch.....	68 Third

EVENT 8—NATIONAL MATCH COURSE.	
Sergt. Spencer.....	179 First
Sergt. Koch.....	182 Second
Sergt. Olcott.....	180 Third

EVENT 9—COMPANY TEAM MATCH—200, 300 AND 500 YARDS, 7 SHOTS EACH.

Company G.		Missouri State Rifle Assn.	
Olcott.....	91	Bunding.....	80
Spencer.....	88	Ingalls.....	87
Shiverick.....	87	Schrader.....	87
Westerman.....	86	Rumsey.....	84
Ruby.....	85	Peterson.....	82
Immel.....	84	Crossman.....	88
Total.....	521	Total.....	508
Company M.		Company I.	
McLaughlin.....	88	Keyser.....	88
Koch.....	86	Carmack.....	86
Robinson.....	85	Hammond.....	78
Hotchkiss.....	83	Krausnick.....	75
Melville.....	82	Bank.....	73
Brandt.....	79	Wieden.....	71
Total.....	503	Total.....	471

EVENT 10—200-YARD NOVICE.	
Maitland.....	41 First
Capt. Carmack.....	39 Second
Sergt. Keyser.....	38 Third

EVENT 11—300-YARD NOVICE.	
E. A. Krondl.....	42 First
Private Wieden.....	41 Second
Alles.....	40 Third

REVOLVER MATCHES.
 Event A—Target Revolver—E. A. Krondl, first.
 Event B—Target Pistol—W. L. Schrader, first.
 Event C—Pocket Revolver—Col. J. J. Dooley, first.
 Event E—Military Revolver—Maj. L. K. Robbins, first.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE.

BANGOR, ME.		PROVIDENCE.	
Chilcott.....	489	Albro.....	472
Gould.....	488	Biesel.....	458
Doane.....	484	Spooner.....	458
Sylvester.....	483	Powel.....	454
McDonald.....	472	Chase.....	451
Total.....	2,416	Total.....	2,293
ADRIAN, MICH.		AUBURN, N. Y.	
Matterson.....	486	Stebbins.....	468
Bonner.....	483	Deming.....	464
Meyer.....	477	Shapley.....	458
Nessel.....	468	Annin.....	450
Bollman.....	464	Cole.....	434
Total.....	2,378	Total.....	2,274
PARK CLUB.		FREMONT.	
Hessian.....	479	Emerson.....	470
Williams, Jr.....	474	Day.....	454
Gully.....	474	Bartlett.....	446
Dietrich.....	470	Bork, A.....	444
Naramore.....	465	Bork, F.....	441
Total.....	2,362	Total.....	2,255
ENGINEERS.		SHELL MOUND.	
Chisholm.....	473	Armstrong.....	459
Andrews.....	473	Poulter.....	451
Semon.....	472	Seely.....	447
Humphrey.....	465	Whaley.....	428
Burwell.....	463	Newell.....	426
Total.....	2,346	Total.....	2,211
CYPRESS HILLS.		McPherson.....	
Corsa.....	458	Whalen.....	413
Otto.....	445	Total.....	2,198
Vanderputtem.....	441	E. G. AND A.	
PRESQUE ISLE.		Kahrs.....	455
Bacon.....	461	Sands.....	435
Letterman.....	455	Van Moss.....	426
Shafer.....	434	Farnham.....	404
Weit.....	433	Kemon.....	375
Roth.....	431	Total.....	2,095
Total.....	2,184	Total.....	2,095

PRIEST RIVER.	
Stewart.....	454
Harris.....	444
Gregory.....	434
Hydom.....	418
Fuchs.....	414
Total.....	2,164
MASS. RIFLE ASS'N.	
Hosmer.....	442
Foster.....	436
Niedner.....	436
MARION, O.	
Pinyerd.....	430
Williams.....	426
Sammons.....	423
Strawson.....	413
Carroll.....	413
Total.....	2,105
DIAMOND SPRING.	
Clarke.....	423
Harris.....	422
Arnold.....	421
OLD DOMINION.	
Jewett.....	440
Buckman, L.....	398
Mickey.....	386

PHILA. RIFLE ASS'N.	
Livingstone.....	439
Patrick.....	421
Williamson.....	417
Less.....	413
Dubbs.....	401
Total.....	2,091
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.	
Marshall.....	430
Gerrish.....	417
Total.....	2,161
Tefft.....	
Tefft.....	418
Alderson.....	417
Total.....	2,101
Livingstone.....	
Livingstone.....	379
Buckman, G.....	316
Total.....	1,919

MILWAUKEE MISSILES.

DEAR AL BLANCO:
 We did have hopes that the 1st Wisconsin might cop the honors just once, but Brother Gould and his Bangor bunch put it all over us. They are the fellows who evidently put the "bang" in Bangor. (How's that?)
 But just the same we were tickled with our 2357 after that awful bump we had last week, 108 points less than this. Of course we had everything in our favor except the oppressive heat, 95 in the shade, and only seven shooters. We have moved our range and are now shoot-

ing on the beach of old Lake Michigan, below the bank. This gives us a great deal better light as we can now shoot with the sun at our back. We have some trouble with the sand getting on ammunition and into the rifles, but it certainly makes a comfortable mattress.
 How do you like that group made by A. E. Shiells? I refer to the last target. The "20" was the first shot the other four is the best four shot group we have ever seen. Speaks well for special 73 dope and friend Alex's holding.

A. E. G.

KIOWA KINKS.

Our jolly bunch of bulls-eye busters met as usual today at our range, which by the way is one of the best equipped short ranges in Iowa. We have recently installed cement butts and now mount 6 targets for rifle and 2 for revolver work and can get any distance up to 100 yards. The men all agreed that it was the "hottest" range in Iowa as the thermometer stood at 99° while we were shooting our team scores—which in a measure accounts for our poor team total 1994. The secretary and Martin are breaking in new rifles and of course their scores suffered. The also-rans were Peak, Kessler, Martin, Day and Wakefield.

W. E. KESSLER,
 Secretary.

ADRIAN ARTICULATIONS.

DEAR AL BLANCO:
 With each week's shoot, interest in the Short Range League increases, especially since the weather has settled and we no longer have to fight floods and high winds. The attendance has grown larger every week and we have secured a few new members, all of which goes to show that the Short Range League is

the real thing and that its importance and popularity will grow into official recognition in due time.

Our shooters are finding that they can learn almost as much in this course of shooting as over the long ranges and it is certainly an ideal method of breaking in and training new men.

We have had the usual troubles over sights, and some of the men are still experimenting. All of the old timers, however, except Nessel, have found what suits them best. The Adrian Club uses nothing but Winchester muskets and Winchester Long Rifle cartridges. Some of us use the tang sight and others the Buffington or Krag rear sight. Most of the men are using an aperture front sight but two or three of them have found they can do better work with a fine bead front sight. Of course each man has to work out the right combination and the proper size of apertures for himself. About the time we get through experimenting and settle down to standard sights for each man the matches will be over. But next year we expect the Short Range League course will extend over the entire summer and cover 50, 75 and 100 yards, including rapid fire and perhaps some other features.

MAGPIE.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

Match No. 6—total score, 2,211—best to date; high individual score, 459; George Armstrong best 5-shot target; 120 goes to his credit. F. Poulter a close second, 451, using .22 caliber Winchester musket, Peters-Pope Armory .22 L. R. cartridge. Weather conditions ideal, steady West wind.

The interest keeps going and the members are putting up a hot fight for place on the team; the only regret is that the members were not better equipped sooner with the necessary rifles so as to make a better showing.

We have good rifle-shots in our club, but are taken away on Sundays to other interests, but manage to scrape up enough boys each Sunday to fill a team.

By next year the boys will be rolling up a few better scores.

OLYMPIC OFFERINGS.

2,241, 2,264, 2,300, 2,290—three steps up and one down. If we can maintain this ratio of advancement, where will we be at the close of the season?

That is the chief topic of conversation when members meet, especially on the range. And speaking of ranges—you fellows who have been walking miles to get to yours should see our shooting grounds. Twenty minutes by trolley from financial center, and a block and a half from the trolley. How is that for convenience?

Graceful hills, well-sodded and from 15 to 25 high almost surround the range proper, which is a blue-grass lawn, well kept and level as a pool table.

The targets are hung two sets at once, eight has been shot, a pulley and chain arrangement hoists the old and lowers the new targets into position. By this arrangement we don't lose much time in changing targets, and also shoot all targets at same elevation. One of the 25-foot hills behind the target frames stops the lead.

On the right-hand side of the ground a clear, little brook gurgles along in the most friendly manner completing what we think is possibly the best as well as the most beautiful short range in the league.

Only Stevens 414 rifles have been fired here and there are no indications of others coming into use at this time, nothing against the other guns, though.

With two exceptions, all members are using U. M. C. Specification No. 73. Take a tip, fellows—they are right.

One word more. Now that we are all interested in outdoor .22 caliber work, don't stop at the close of this series. By all means give us another and maybe we would like to try our luck at 75 yards next time. If you prefer to see a photo of the range instead of reading so much copy, just advise us and we will try to send some views.

H. E. LUNDBERG,

Secretary.



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Ideal Hand Book tells all about reloading cartridges. Mailed for 6 cents in stamps.

This new rifle is our popular Model 27 repeater adapted to the .25 Rim-Fire cartridge. It has the quick, smooth-working "pump" action and the modern solid-top and side ejector for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has take-down construction; action parts removable without tools; it's easy to keep clean. Has Ivory Bead front sight and Rocky Mountain rear sight; 8 shots at one loading. Price, with 24-inch round barrel, \$13.15; with octagon Special Smokeless Steel barrel, \$15.00.

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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.

DIAMOND SPRINGS DOINGS.

To state that we are simon-pure novices is needless, as our scores sure do tell in what class we belong. Nevertheless, we're in and we'll stick to the end—all ten. We got in because we like the sport, although we are new to the game, having never tried anything but the 25 yards evening shooting among ourselves. Another reason is, we number among our friends some members of the Providence Revolver Club, of Newport. They sure got us in Dutch, but I notice their laughs are grunts. Then, too, we are satisfied to be goat this time if we get another show at the same thing or something similar. Why, say, I can remember, and I am not old, either, when we did not know there was such a thing as a peep or aperture sight. While we all have some sort of rifle, a cheap single-shot, with a front bead sight and a Lyman peep rear fitted with a home-made disc has been doing yeoman service, as most of the boys' guns are too light on the pull or in other ways for the short range. We believe we have reached the limit of our improvement with this sort of arm

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Nulite Table Lamps, A great camp light	7.50
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22 Cal. Rod, (14 inches long) for Pistols	.75c and 1.00
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
Long Range Score Book	.50
Mid Range Score Book	.25
Suggestions to Military Riflemen, by Lieut. Townsend Whelen	1.00
Little Wonder Telescope	3.00
Tripods, to hold Telescope off ground, per pair, 1.75, 2.00,	2.25
J. A. R. Elliott Ear Protector	1.00
Riflemen's Favorite Sight Black	.25
Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer, in Russet Leather Case	7.50
Micrometer Calipers, for Calibrating a Rifle	4.50
Canvas Case, to fit New Springfield Rifle	1.00 and 1.75
Locking Front Sight Cover	1.50
Military Special Wrist Watch	3.50
30 Cal. Wood Cleaning Rods (British)	1.25
38 Cal. Wood Cleaning Revolver Rods (British)	1.00
The P. J. Cleaning Rods	.75
Steel Wire Brushes	.35
Barrel Gauge	2.00
Ready Made Patch (for cleaning the Rifle) price per pound	.50
Bulls Eye Score Book	3.00
Hoppe No. 9 at 35c per bottle, or one dozen for	9.00
Rifle Trunks	9.00
Marine Corps Score Book	.15
Mobilubricant	.25

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The National Championships, Both Amateur and Professional

WON WITH

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Amateur Championship OF THE UNITED STATES

Won by **BARTON LEWIS**

SCORE

195 out of 200

Professional Championship OF THE UNITED STATES

Won by **CHARLES A. YOUNG**

SCORE

197 out of 200

These two events were the most important on the program of the Grand American Handicap tournament, held at Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, and the greatest in the trap shooting world. Each of them consisted of twice as many targets as the Handicap events. There were 210 of the best shots in the world competing,

ALL SHOOTING FROM THE SAME MARK, 18 YARDS.

It was the severest possible test of ammunition and shooter.

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and from next to the top on the rear end of the band wagon to the middle section is going some with it. It's too late to readjust for this match, so if there is to be another, give us the tip.

J. C. T.

NEWPORT GRUNTS.

Match 6 pulled off under fine conditions and scores showing a steady improvement. Almost landed 23 this week, and if only some one of the bunch will put on a 480 better next week we will do so. Albro got best score for us so far, 472, also best single target, 122. Have taken the advice of Al Blanco and perhaps that is why we squeezed on the extra points.

In answer to Priest River as regards night shooting, a few of us have tried it and find that the light on the target is much better than we get on our range at daylight, and see no reason why very good scores could not be put up. Hit a 450 and 44 without any sighting shot, and bad wind blowing.

T. J. B.

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

The following scores were made Sunday, June 8, 1913. Weather, fair; wind, strong and steady:

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

Geo. Helm	231	217		
I. G. Day	226	217		
D. W. McLaughlin	225	218		
W. F. Blasse	225			
O. A. Bremer	225			
B. Jonas	217	214	211	
M. W. Housner	215	214	214	
J. Williams	211			
E. Helm	209	208	206	199

C. W. Seely	208	203		
H. Purmann	185	172	162	

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

C. W. Linder	97	93	90			
R. Mills	96	95	93	93	92	91
C. W. Seely	96	96	94	88		
W. F. Blasse	92	91	87			
J. J. Courier	91	88	86	82	82	80
C. T. Sisson	90	86				
Chas. Whaley	88					
B. Jonas	87					
R. W. Jones	84	80	72	72	71	
M. Standish	84	75	74			
W. C. Prichard	84					
C. W. Randall	94					

B. P. JONAS,
Secretary.

Shooting at Union Hill, N. J.

Attendance of the Zettler Club at Union Hill was small on June 21, on account of the heat and also because most of us got enough shooting at the N. Y. Schuetzen Corps Shoot on Wednesday and Thursday. Telescopes were not allowed there and most of us tried our eyes severely trying to hit a bull that looked in the yellow haze like the smudge on an ancient egg on the wall without form or definition. Shooting today with telescope was to those of us whose eyes are no longer as they used to be such a relief that shooting was again a pleasure. When, as was the case Thursday, such shooters as Hubalek, Ross, Keim, Bund, Schlicht, Hansen, Pope, etc., were not able to make over one or two 4 inch flags in ten shots, you can put it down straight that Union Hill was at its worst.

Today was very hot but shooting conditions were good, little wind and after Friday night's storm the light very good for here.

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September 12th to September 20th, 1913

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AT THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, 1913

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Barton Lewis, Auburn, Illinois, 195x200—18 yds., SCHULTZE
C. A. Young, Springfield, O., 197x200—18 yds., BALLISTITE

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

Won by M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, O., 97x100, 17 yds., DUPONT
Walter Huff, Macon, Ga. (Professional), 97x100, 21 yds., DUPONT

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del., 96x100—20 yds., SCHULTZE
Walter Huff, Macon, Ga. (Professional), 96x100—21 yds., DUPONT

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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The scores:

MEDAL.

H. M. Pope, 23 25 21 20 24 24 24 23 23 22—229
Geo. Schlicht, 23 23 16 19 24 25 18 18 22 23—211
L. P. Hansen, 25 22 21 20 20 21 21 22 21 19—212

HONOR.

H. M. Pope.....25 24 24—73
Geo. Schlicht.....22 21 24—67
L. P. Hansen.....18 20 16—54

RECORD MATCH.

Pope (50 shots),
25 22 23 23 25 24 24 20 22 22—230
22 25 22 24 25 23 24 19 20 21—225
22 22 23 22 23 25 25 23 25 22—232
24 22 23 25 24 25 22 24 25 22—236
23 24 24 23 22 23 21 23 23 21—228—1151
Schlicht (50 shots),
23 24 16 21 24 25 21 19 24 25—222
22 20 23 21 24 22 22 25 23 22—224
20 23 30 22 25 24 22 22 24 20—222
22 19 20 23 21 19 21 24 19 22—211
23 23 16 19 24 25 18 18 22 23—211—1090
Hansen,
19 19 23 21 24 21 23 17 18 23—208

Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

A very favorable afternoon brought out a large number of entrants for the N. R. A. Medal Match on June 14. While the match resulted in no startling totals, nearly everyone encountering a snag on one of the three ranges, 300 being the particular stumbling block as we seldom shoot over this range, the scores were close and the final standing in doubt until the last pair had finished. H. G. Olson finally proved to hold the lucky number, his score on the 500-yard range giving him the rank over H. E. Arthurs, who finished with the same total.

Some good scores were turned in on the 1,000-yard range, T. C. Beal being high with 49, while Waugaman shot 47. 48 for a total of 95 on 20 shots. G. A. Snyder returned a score of 47 on the same range.

R. S. Everett's score of 133 was one of the features of the medal match, he being a new member with only about one month's experience with the Springfield rifle.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds. Tl.
H. G. Olson.....	45	42	48—135
H. E. Arthurs.....	45	43	47—135
Dr. D. A. Atkinson..	43	44	46—133
L. M. Garrison.....	45	43	45—133
R. S. Everett.....	46	42	45—133
Dr. R. V. Swanton..	42	44	41—127
G. Teter.....	43	43	46—132
T. C. Beal.....	45	42	45—132
H. G. Kirsch.....	41	42	48—131
F. B. Fisher.....	43	41	47—131
C. C. Borchers.....	41	46	44—131
G. S. Bassett, Jr....	45	40	44—129
H. H. Snelling.....	41	43	44—128
M. C. Hazlett.....	45	45	38—128
P. L. Johnson.....	43	40	44—127
Dr. R. V. Swanton..	42	44	41—127

G. B. Winsor.....	46	35	41—122
B. Boese.....	42	37	34—113

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

The Fourteenth Grand American Handicap was held in Dayton, Ohio, under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club on June 17 to 20, and has been recorded as the best one, in every way, of the series. The entry was a record-breaker, totaling 501 regular and penalties. The layout of the grounds for the purposes of the tournament has never even been approached in extent, and it is safe to say will never be excelled, unless, possibly, by the same generous hosts.

The clubhouse was turned over to Mr. Elmer E. Shaner for his use during the shoot. Fred



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G. T. Hall—WON AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF ILLINOIS, 49 x 50
19 x 20 in Shoot-Off—Tied for First Place, Board of Trade
Badge, 96 x 100, from 20 Yards

A. C. Connor—TIED ON SMITH CUP, 25 Straight, and Broke 39 x 40
Twice Shooting Off from 20 Yards

A. C. Buckles—TIED ON SMITH CUP, 25 Straight, 19 Yards

C. H. Ditto—WON SHOOT-OFF, JEFFERSON HOTEL CUP

Homer Clark—TIED FOR PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, 49 x 50
Won Third Professional Average, 383 x 400

The above shooting was done at the Illinois State Shoot, Peoria, May 27-29th

Homer Clark—HIGH AVERAGE, 199 x 200, 172 Straight
Winchester, Ky., High Average, 396 x 400—143
116 Straight, St. Louis

V. Francis—THIRD AMATEUR AVERAGE, 139 x 160, Victoria, B. C.

V. Francis and M. Lohbrenner
TIED FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, 25 Straight
Shoot-Off—Lohbrenner 23, Francis 22

F. C. Riehl—HIGH AVERAGE, 152 x 160

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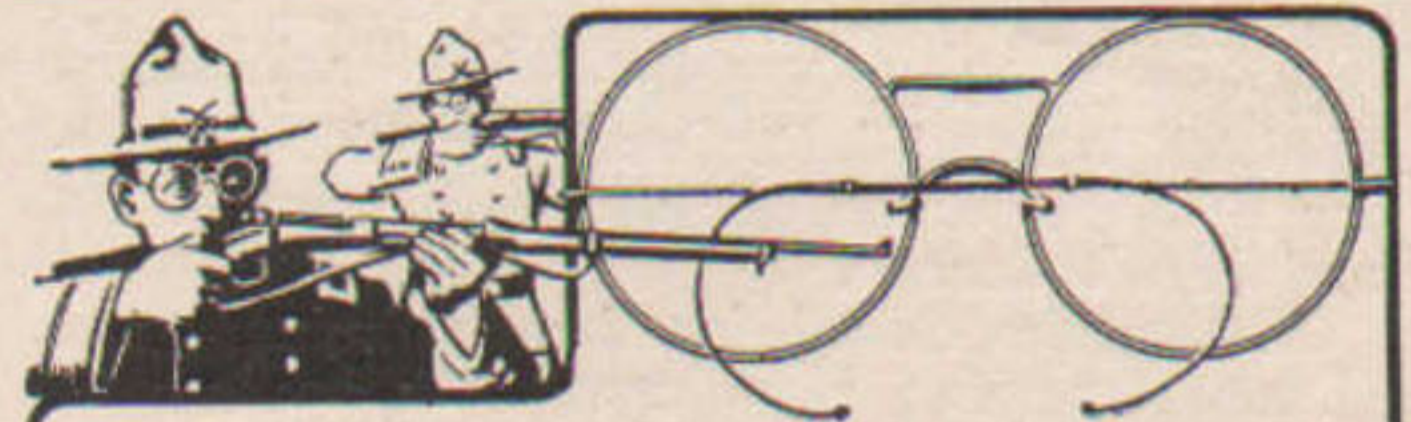
Whitney, the G. A. H. cashier, was given the club secretary's office, with the latest model cash register to amuse himself with in idle moments. An electric fan kept "Whit" from suffering from the heat. The main room was used by compiler of scores "Bernie" Elsesser, and his assistants, T. Chalfont, Wilmington, Del.; D. H. Eaton, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Walter Morebeck, Dayton, Ohio, son of the club's president, Mr. H. L. Morebeck. Such luxury rather took away the breath of the members of the office force, who have attended many Grand Americans, and they appreciated the opportunity to handle their work in comfort. Electric fans kept the temperature comfortable. On Wednesday a barber shop! was opened, no charge being made for the service of the barbers.

The events were shot over two Ideal-Leggett traps, Nos. 4 and 5, and three McCrae's, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the former in charge of Chas. A. North and the latter in charge of H. E. Winans, both well known to the shooters of the country, and with hosts of friends. The field force secured by Secretary W. F. MacCandless, was thoroughly efficient, and were all dressed in white, an innovation, and a pleasing and picturesque one.

There was no hitch in the running of the tournament from start to finish. During the week 190,500 targets were trapped, the largest number ever thrown in any tournament.

PRACTICE DAY.

Monday, June 16, was devoted to practice, the program calling for two events of 100 targets, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The attendance was unusually large, even for a G. A. H., there being 29 squads entered in the morning and 34 in the afternoon. There were many spectators, as a number of shooters were present, though not going into the events. L. S. German was the star in the morning, leading the field with 100 straight. E. M. Daniels was second high professional with 99. W. H. Heer, Walter Huff, and J. M. Hawkins, 97 each. E. H. Taylor, C. E. Goodrich, and G. W. Maxwell, 96 each. Of the amateurs, J. Foley, M. Arie, J. S. Young, and E. Hellyer, Jr., divided first honors on 97. In the afternoon they shot ahead of the professionals, R. Gerstel being high with 99. Then came A. Heil, and Horace Heikes, tied with Walter Huff on 98. F. M. Edwards and J. P. White with 97. B. S. Cooper and C. B. Eaton, 96 each, tied with the professionals L. S. German, Mrs. Topperwein, F. Gilbert, and J. R. Graham. The weather was favorable for high scores, as there was not wind enough to affect the flight of the targets to any extent. The Dayton Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Country Club in honor of John Philip Sousa, who was among the contestants. Members of the Interstate Association, the office force,



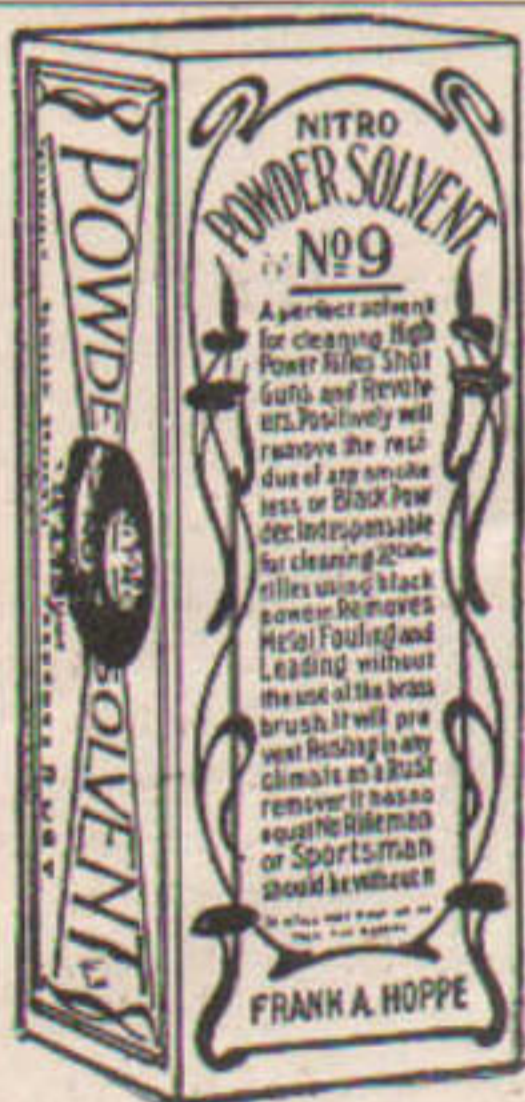
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and press correspondents were invited and passed an enjoyable evening. President G. B. Smith was toastmaster, and among the speakers were J. P. Sousa, J. T. Skelly, President of the Interstate Association; Frank G. Drew, Vice President of the Interstate Association; Elmer E. Shaner, T. A. Marshall, Rolla O. Heikes, and W. F. Bippers, of the N. C. R. Gun Club.

FIRST DAY.

The first day's program called for the National Amateur and Professional Championship contests, at 200 targets, all standing at 18 yards. Thirty-two squads were entered in the former and 11 in the latter. The section system went into effect today. The air was a little cooler than on Monday, but a trip down the line was still an uncomfortable one. The shoot started at 9:15 and went through the day without any delays. What proved to be the banner squad of the tournament was No. 32, W. A. Brown, J. M. Hawkins, G. W. Maxwell, D. D. Gross, and H. G. Taylor, all the members going straight in the third event. R. H. Bruns, Brookville, Ind., broke 108 straight, including the last 47 of practice day, and won a DuPont long-run bar. The amateur winner was Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill., on a score of 195. A. B. Richardson and W. V. Jackson were runners up with 193 each. H. Hicks was third with 192. J. E. Jennings, R. H. Bruns, Wm. Ridley, A. Heil and F. O. Williams, 191 each; J. P. White, 190. In the first half of the event Bart Lewis broke 99 and had no near competitors. The professional championship was won by C. A. Young on 197. He was in his best form. W. R. Crosby and H. G. Taylor tied for second on 195, L. S. German 193 and J. W. Garrett.

The entries closed for the Preliminary and Grand American Handicaps, both having the largest number in the history of the events. The goal of 500, set by the club, was beaten when Fred Patterson, son of Mr. John H. Patterson, President of the N. C. R. Co., made a penalty entry, making the number 501. Long runs were made by C. D. Henline, 64; C. H. Newcomb, 66; Allen Heil 103, winning a DuPont long-run trophy. There were 371 entries in the Preliminary Handicap, when closed at 5 o'clock. The squads in the five sections finished with less than 20 minutes separating the first from the last.

SECOND DAY.

A light East wind in the morning, which increased a little during the day, and boxed the compass before night, was at no time strong enough to interfere with the flight of the targets.

The Preliminary Handicap was the only event for the day. There were 371 regular entries, which is a new record for this event. The shooting began very soon after the appointed hour. The race was a close one, A. B. Richardson and Andy Meaders tying on 96 for first place, with J. N. Knox, F. M. Edwards, C. A. Galbraith, Joe Bart and W. V. Jackson, 95 each; D. M. Young, C. McQuaid, J. S. Frink, Fred Harlow, and Geo. Kistler, 94 each. The winners were called up immediately after the conclusion of the handicap, and shot off the tie over trap No. 2. Mr. Elmer E. Shaner acted as referee; J. T. Skelly, scored, and H. E. Winans pulled, a trio of officials assuring accuracy and a square deal. The shoot-off was won by A. B. Richardson, 18 to A. Meaders 15. A. B. Richardson, the winner, is from Dover, Del., a son of Senator Richardson, and has made a good record in the East. He stood at 20 yards. Capt. Andy Meaders is 73 years young, has joined in the sport of shooting for many years, even before some of the present generation of shooters were born, and is always to be reckoned with in a match. He was on the 18-yard mark. The professionals finished with Walter Huff (21 yards) leading the class on 96. W. R. Chamberlain (18), H. C. Kirkwood (20), R. W. Clancy (21), and H. G. Taylor (21), 95 each; E. M. Daniels (20), 94; W. D. Stannard (19), J. M. Hawkins (21), 92; G. W. Maxwell (21), and W. R. Crosby (22), 92.

The Interstate Board of Directors held a special meeting in the evening at the Algonquin Hotel, and action taken whereby it was

made possible to hold the 1914 G. A. H. in Dayton. The sentiment of every member of the Board present is strongly in favor of coming here next year, and it is safe to predict that the vote at the meeting in December will be unanimous.

THIRD DAY.

This was the big day of the week and preparations had been made to care for a large crowd. The day was hot, with a clear sky, and no wind in the early morning. Later, a light, Westerly breeze was blowing and helped make the heat endurable. A conservative estimate of the attendance placed it close to 10,000, the largest crowd of spectators ever seen at a shooting tournament. The N. C. R. Co. closed its plant at 3:30 and its thousands of employes took advantage of the opportunity given them to see some of the world's best marksmen in competition. The ladies were much in evidence and enjoyed themselves. A band stand was erected in the grove West of the traps, and a band discoursed music during the afternoon. All visitors to the G. A. H. were invited to inspect the N. C. R. plant, and to attend the factory lectures at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. in the Hall of Industrial Education. The N. C. R. Hall, committee rooms and bath rooms were placed at the disposal of the members of the Interstate Association, and they were also invited to take lunch at the N. C. R. Officers' Club, at noon, daily. There were 501 entries in the G. A. H., 71 being penalties (58 amateurs and 13 professionals), the largest number ever recorded at a shooting tournament in this country, or any other. The remotest portions of the country were represented, R. W. Morgan coming from Alaska; Mr. Omohundro from New Orleans, and others from all points between the two oceans. There was a short delay in starting, in order that a panoramic picture of the start might be taken, so that it was about 9:15 before the first squads got busy.

The crowd was constantly shifting from one point to another. Mrs. Topperwein and Geo. W. Maxwell always had a big gallery when at the score. The presence of the crowd seemed to act like a nerve tonic, and every shooter was on his mettle to do his best. When the fourth event was ended several shooters were tied on 77. F. A. Graper, of Custer Park, Ill., was in the lead by two targets, and was taken as a favorite. Then came M. S. Hootman, J. E. Jennings, Sam Leever, F. M. Edwards, E. N. Gillespie and J. A. Blunt with 77 each. The only chance these had of winning was in the event of Graper's failure to break his last 20 straight and as clay targets are somewhat elusive at times, they had a fighting chance, and were placed on the list of "possibles" by the knowing ones.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday was another pleasant day, with clear sky and light West wind, but still hot. The wind increased in the afternoon, and at times affected the flight of the targets. The unfinished event in the G. A. H. was first on the card, and Manager Shaner got the squads on the firing line, and the shooting began promptly at 9 o'clock. F. A. Graper lost the advantage he held at the close of Thursday's shooting, dropping one target and going out with 97. M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, Ohio, and J. A. Blunt, Greensboro, Ala., who quit on Thursday with 77, broke 20 straight in their last event and got in the tie. The other 77's on Thursday did not make good in the final struggle. The three leaders were called to the score at No. 2 trap as soon as the last squad had finished, to decide the tie by shooting at 20 targets. As target after target was smashed it looked like another tie would result, but Graper allowed his 14th target to escape, and then went straight. Blunt kept up the interest of the large crowd gathered back of the trap, by breaking target for target with Hootman. The nineteenth target was his hoodoo, and he finished with 19; Hootman broke straight and won. He was warmly congratulated by the defeated opponents, and received an ovation from the crowd.

In the shoot-off the referee was Elmer E. Shaner; scorer, J. T. Skelly; puller, H. E. Winans. Runners up in the G. A. H. were F.

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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.

WANTED—A Model 1895 Winchester, chambered for the Government 1906 cartridge.

HUGH McMAHON,
Red Oak, Iowa.

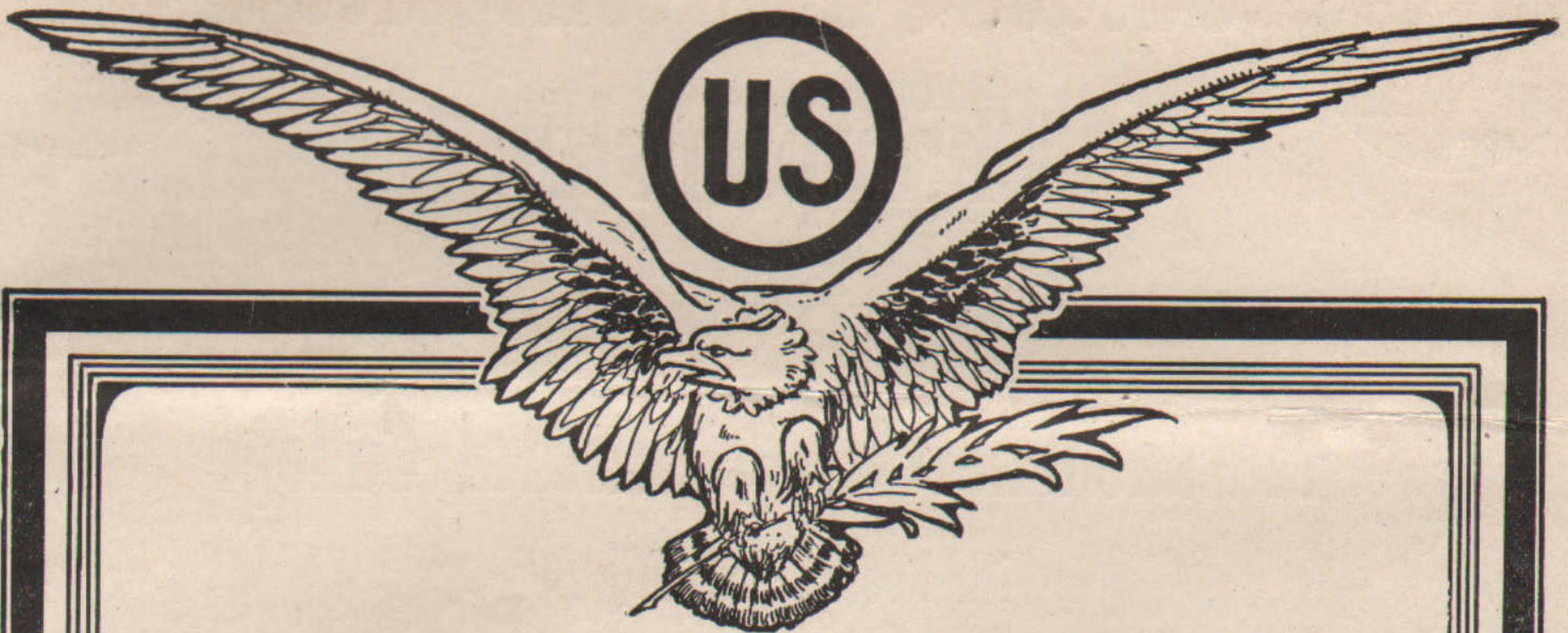
J. Coburn, B. F. Elbert, E. N. Gillespie and Sam Leever, 96 each. There were fourteen 95's; ten 94's; twenty 93's; fifteen 92's. The professionals finished with Walter Huff (21 yards) in the lead on 97; A. Killam (20), and W. R. Crosby (22), 96 each; W. A. Joslyn (18), W. H. Heer (22), and E. M. Daniels (20), 95 each; Sim Grover (19) and E. H. Taylor (19), 94 each.

Directly after the conclusion of the G. A. H. the Consolation Handicap was started with 263 entries, and was finished about 5:30. This event was won by B. V. Covert, of Lockport, N. Y., on a score of 96. Covert is a well-known shot in the East, and won the Preliminary Handicap at the Pinehurst tournament. V. Oliver was second high with 95; then came W. F. Booker, A. Madison, J. H. Cory, G. T. Hall and F. Oswald, with 94 each. In third place were L. H. Gambell, G. L. Robbins, Lon Fisher, F. E. Foltz, W. Wettleaf, and A. F. Sinclair, with 93 each. The high professionals were: Ed. O'Brien, with 97; T. A. Marshall, W. R. Crosby, and H. G. Taylor, with 94 each; W. R. Chamberlain, Mrs. Topperwein (20 yards), E. S. Graham, Walter Huff, and W. Henderson, with 93 each. Mrs. Topperwein missed four targets in her first event and then dropped but three out of the last 80. The amateur and professional championship events which were scheduled to close the tournament's program today, were postponed until Saturday, and closed with 78 entries in both events.

THE G. A. H. PURSE.

The money was distributed as follows, 50 moneys: 1st. \$600; 2d. \$500.40; 3d. \$400; four 96's received \$255.50 each; fourteen 95's received \$73 each; ten 94's received \$46.45 each; twenty 93's received \$44.15 each.

The trophies were presented to the winners by Mr. J. T. Skelly, President of the Interstate Association. They were all of similar design, being locket watch charms with a representation of a squad at the firing line on the front, and the name of the event on the back, with space for inscription on the inside front cover. The trophy for the Grand American Handicap was set with a large diamond, the others having facsimile of a target in place of the diamond.



TO SUM UP

In **ARMS AND THE MAN** dated May 29 we published a double-page "spread" announcing the fact that the United States Cartridge Company had won the Government accuracy test at Sea Girt as a result of which **US AMMUNITION** will be used exclusively in the individual and team matches at Camp Perry during the National Matches this summer. On June 5 we published a two-page advertisement reproducing the patterns made by **US AMMUNITION** at 1,000 yards when the United States Cartridge Company won the test which determined the most accurate brand of ammunition to be used in the Palma Trophy Match.

Several remarkable things happened during these tests. **US AMMUNITION** won this important long-range victory using 25% less windage and 150 yards less elevation than competing makes.

In the short-range 300-meters test, **US AMMUNITION** registered one of the smallest groups ever made at this range, the ten shots showing a mean deviation of only one and fourteen-hundredths inches (1.14).

In the 1,000-yards Palma test the greatest deviation made by **US AMMUNITION** measures slightly over seven inches, and the smallest under five inches. Think of the distance from rifle to target and the slight variation!

At 600 yards **US AMMUNITION** made a target of ten shots with a mean deviation of three and sixteen-hundredths (3.16) inches.

Thus history repeats itself.

The same careful workmanship and the best of materials, plus years of experience that made it possible for **US AMMUNITION** to win two World's Championships in four years again comes to the front, by winning the most important events at the latest Government test.

We hate to have to admit it in the blackest of printer's ink, but there are still a few shooters—so-called Conservatives—who are not quite convinced that superior accuracy is proved on the firing line by unprejudiced government experts—and not by the seductive wording of a cleverly constructed magazine advertisement.

Don't let go of the fact that, first, last and always,

THE TARGET TELLS THE TALE,

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Smashing their former record of 791, made in 1910 with Remington-UMC Metallics, the Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Team, shooting Remington-UMC .30 Springfield Cartridges, defeated the picked men of eight colleges in the Outdoor Intercollegiate Championship of the United States, hanging up the remarkable score of

825 x 900

A. F. Edminster (Capt.)
138

W. C. Forbush
137

E. W. Dunbar
139

A. F. McDougall
137

H. A. Brown
136

J. T. Oertel
138

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