

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIV, No. 25

SEPTEMBER 18, 1913



THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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Latest News of Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, and the
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The Best Shooting Recorded at Camp Perry

The Individual Score of 224 out of 225 and
the Team Score of 1726 out of 1800, shot
under Palma Match Conditions, were made with

WINCHESTER Rifle Cartridges



G. W. CHESLEY

These record-breaking scores stand out in bold relief above all the wealth of wonderful shooting done at the International and National Shooting Tournament. Embracing as they did shooting at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, they demonstrate the all-around skill of the men who made them and the surpassing accuracy of Winchester Rifle Cartridges.

224-225

The score of 224 out of 225 was made by G. W. Chesley, of New Haven, Conn., and has never been equalled under the conditions it was shot. Mr. Chesley's wonderful scores throughout the meet with Winchester Cartridges made him the man of the hour at Camp Perry.

1726-1800

The score of 1726 out of 1800 was made by a picked team shooting in the Herrick Trophy Match, but under Palma Match conditions, for a record—not for prizes. The team, mistakenly named the "Usterwasers," proved that its members are still very much "Isers," as the score beat the World's Record of 1720, made by the United States Team in the Palma Trophy Match in 1912, by 6 points, and is 12 points better than the score made by the winners of the match this year.

Possibles Plus Made With **W** Cartridges

LEECH CUP MATCH:—7 shots at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Won by G. W. Chesley, New Haven, Conn., with a perfect score at all three distances and 13 additional consecutive bull's-eyes at 1000 yards.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CUP MATCH:—20 shots at 1000 yards. Won by Lt. Col. C. B. Winder with a perfect score and 4 additional consecutive bull's-eyes.

Another important rifle match won with Winchester Rifle Cartridges was the **HERRICK TROPHY MATCH**, captured

by the Iowa Team with a score of 1727 out of 1800. This team also used Winchester Telescope Sights.

MAESTROS TIRADORES EXPERT RIFLEMEN'S MATCH:—100 shots at 300 meters (328 yards)—carton or bull's-eye shooting. The carton shooting match was won by Capt. W. H. Richard with a score of 99, shooting Winchester Cartridges.

The Inter-Club Match was won by the Bucyrus Rifle Club with a score of 278 out of 300, using Winchester Rifle Cartridges.

Winchester Cartridges Win the Revolver Championship of the World and the National Revolver Match

In the revolver matches, Winchester Cartridges easily out-classed all other makes, and confirmed the opinion of the Board of Government Experts, who pronounced them "the most accurate" after exhaustive tests.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD was won by Lieutenant Wilhelm Carlberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, with a score of 486, made under the most difficult conditions. Lieu-

tenant Carlberg used Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" Cartridges.

THE NATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH was won by Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, O., with Winchester Cartridges. Dr. Snook had to outshoot a large field of the best revolver shots in the country to win this important match; and the excellence of the Winchester Cartridges, coupled with his skill, won him the victory.

Real Not Near Records Prove Winchester Superiority

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIV. No. 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Winning of the 1913 Palma.

By FRANK J. KAHR.



THE GALLERY THOROUGHLY INTERESTED.

THE DOPE BOARD WORKING.

DEEP down in the heart of every red-blooded American there must be an exultant feeling for those tried and true long range riflemen who composed the Palma eight of 1913. It was a good team, viewed from every angle, and fully qualified to represent this country in this classic of long range rifle shooting. These men were not alone in the realization that they were entered in a contest calculated to try the nerves of the best. Those who follow the sport of rifle shooting know that our Canadian friends are excellent shots, particularly at the long ranges, where lies the real test of shooting ability, and therefore to be feared at all times.

From the press almost everyone has by this time learned that the Palma trophy will remain in the National Capital for at least another year; that the riflemen from Argentina were the runners up, with a nine-point lead over the Canadians, who finished third. Sweden came fourth and Peru fifth. Yes, there were five countries represented. For reasons best known to themselves, the Swiss riflemen did not enter. They had announced this long before they reached this country. In view of the fact that they are such genuinely good shots with the freak, or Schuetzen rifle, also called the free rifle, it is a pity they were not entered in this supreme test of shooting efficiency. However, this story has to do with the telling of how the Palma was won, so we will confine ourselves to the task in hand.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE TEAM.

The tryouts to determine the personnel of the American team have been partially described in these columns; that is, the elimination of all but the twelve who were finally selected from the original twenty-five to continue practice for a further elimination and the determination of the question of the eight who would eventually be selected. All of the twelve were good shots, and the probability is that the team captain could draw the names blindly and not lose by it. At any rate the team commandant, Capt. Morton C. Mumma, U. S. Cavalry, who had been designated for the position upon the resignation of Colonel Thurston, picked his men from merit alone. On Sunday it was known that the following men would compose the team: Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio N. G., so well known as a long range expert that further mention of him would be superfluous. Capt. Guy H. Emerson, Ohio N. G., in the same class as Colonel Winder. Capt. K. K. V. Casey, N. G. Pa. The same thing holds good here. Maj. Paul A. Wolf, U. S. Infantry. First experience on an International team, but demonstrated in the tryouts and subsequent practice his right to membership. Capt. C. G.

Duff, N. G. Texas, who was an alternate member of last year's Palma. He shot like a fiend in the tryouts and practice and his consistently high scores throughout assured him the right to be on the team long before it was selected. 1st Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C. First experience on International team, but work in tryouts and practice made selection inevitable. 2d Lieut. R. Sears, U. S. Infantry, also lacked previous International experience, but his previous record and work in the trials were excellent. Last but by no means least we come to plain Mr. George W. Chesley, of whom pages could be devoted telling of his winnings and long range work. We will only mention one record, however, and let it go at that. The record which he holds is 224 over the Palma course with straight military rifle. Buenos! He is elected.

There were also two very important members of the team upon whom devolved the responsibility of outwitting the wind and dishing up dope. Mere mention of the names and no further explanation will be necessary. There were Capt. Robert H. Allen, U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Wm. H. Clopton, U. S. Cavalry. The team adjutant and spotter was Capt. W. K. Burnham, M. V. M., a thoroughly capable one, too, by the way, and of much shooting experience.

Analyzing the team personnel we find that Casey and Chesley were the only shooting men of last year's team, Duff being the alternate member. The five remaining men having passed the acid test, we cannot see, at least from where we sit, how our team could lose.

ABOUT THE OTHERS.

A few remarks concerning the other teams and then for the actual shooting of the match.

Canada came over with seven of last year's shooting men, and it will be recalled that they were then the pick of the Dominion. With practically the same team this year we assume they are still the best. The team commandant was Colonel Helmer, last year's adjutant, in place of Colonel Sherwood. One of last year's coaches was Lieut. George Mortimer. It was a good team, and we had reason to fear they might carry the Palma back to Ottawa.

The other countries entered, being practically without facilities for long range shooting, were not regarded seriously except for place. But how near we miscalculated is shown by the fact that Argentina made us keep our head up all the way. Argentina, by the way, has no long range shooting, and the only experience they had was practice at Sea Girt and Perry, and shooting in the Herrick trophy match, where they

made a surprisingly fine showing. For the Palma match Capt. W. H. Hyde, Tennessee, and Capt. Ralph Alderman, N. G. D. C., did the coaching for Argentina.

The American team of course shot the Springfield, using the 180-grain bullet and 50 grains of du Pont 1908 military, giving a velocity of about 2,640 f. s.

The Canadians shot the .303 Ross and a 215 grain bullet, propelled with a charge of 39 grains of du Pont 1909 Military, giving 2,400 f. s. The bullet is much longer than any heretofore used, the pointed principle probably being carried to the extreme. In an effort to secure the greatest sight radius the rear sight has been placed so far back that it has proven a detriment, inasmuch as a piece of cardboard has to be inserted under the hat extending down over the forehead to protect it from the blow caused by the recoil.

The Argentines used the Mauser 7.65 millimeter. In all of their match shooting they used the B. S. A. target Mauser "outrigger" sight, by far the finest target sights on the grounds. Their ammunition was the United States Cartridge Company's 180-grain special hand-loaded and 51 grains of 1908 Military nitro-glycerin powder.

Sweden shot their .256 Army model Mauser and regular Government ammunition. Their sights are not adaptable to wind and elevation changes.

Peru used the 7.65 millimeter Mauser and Government cartridge. Like the Swedes their sights are not built for wind and elevation changes.

THE MATCH BEGINS.

If the whole thing had been planned beforehand, no better day than Monday could have been picked for conditions which would call for every atom of ability to dope the wind.

A large gallery was on hand to view from a respectable distance in the rear of the firing point, this battle with the bulleyes. A group of ladies in animated colors and conversation drew our attention. Here we found "Mother" Casey, Jack and Mrs. Albert S. Jones the center of a group of representative citizens, all rooting, even Jack, for the home team. No, this is not the story of that historic baseball game where the mighty Casey struck out. There was a Casey in this game, to be sure, but of a caliber tried and true, a hero of a hundred long-range battles both at home and on foreign shores, and never found wanting when the crucial test came.

But we must tell who was there. As we saw them and jotted down their names they were: Mr. W. H. Johnson, Remington-U. M. C. Co.; Col. John Barlow, of the British N. R. A. Council; Col. J. G. Ewing, Chairman of Reception Committee, International Matches; Capt. A. F. Laudersack and Capt. W. H. Richard, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Mr. John Dietz and Parmly Hanford, New York; C. McCutcheon, Denver; Col. William Libbey, New Jersey; Dr. J. H. Snook, Ohio; Mr. Edward C. Crossman, Los Angeles; Mr. A. E. Gaartz, Milwaukee; Theodore Brentano, Delegate for the Deutschen Schuetzenbundes of Nuremberg, Germany; Maj. Phillips, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.; Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York; Col. W. A. Tewes, Peters Cartridge Co.; Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary N. R. A.; Mrs. H. D. C. Du Bois; Mr. E. L. E. Mumma, father of Capt. Morton C. Mumma, U. S. A.; Col. Percy Sherwood, Chairman Dominion Council; Mr. Chamberlain, Canada; Mr. Rush Razee, Remington U. M. C. Co.; Capt. Frederic Heidenreich, Nashville, Tenn.; Ens. H. T. Bartlett, U. S. N.; Gen. Wm. V. McMacken, Ohio; Capt. C. L. Test, Texas; Gen. Oscar C. Guessaz, Texas.

There were many more, too, and some we missed. Non-mention, therefore, is due to oversight and the excitement of the match.

When the first pairs lay down at 800 yards at about 8:30 o'clock the wind was from 12 to 2 o'clock, holding fairly steady and requiring but a point and a half on the wind gauge. The light was good, the bullseye standing out clear and distinct. Two targets were assigned each team, two pairs shooting on separate targets.

Emerson and Chesley got away to a good start and finished with 75 and 74 respectively, Chesley letting one get away from him. Winder and Duff pulled well, the former getting them all, while the latter lost 2 for a 73.

Meanwhile the Canadians and Argentines were sailing along at a record clip, though our first two pairs had dropped but three points, while the Canadians had lost five and the Argentines eight. Sweden and Peru were already hopelessly beaten.

The second pairs all got started good, and it looked for a while as though the 900 record of 1912 for the range would be beaten, but that head wind played queer pranks with the leaden messengers and the red disk flashed too often for the leaders to break any records that day. Wolf and Sears for us each pulled a 73, while Casey and Waller got 72 and 73. We had dropped 12 points for a 588 total.

The Canadians and Argentines had pulled up on our last two pairs, the latter showing by their good work that they were not only competitors, but serious contenders. The last pairs for the Argentines had seen the red disk just five times, while ours had flashed for nine, and the Canadians had turned it seven times. The totals for the 800-yard stage were:

United States.....	588
Canada	588
Argentina	587
Sweden	555
Peru	530

Thus it will be seen that the big three were practically tied on totals, as we left the 800 to go back to 900.

THEY'RE OFF AT 900.

When the pairs had all finished moving over to the 900 yard firing point and settled down to shoot, it was about 10.40. The troublesome head wind had increased somewhat in velocity.

Chesley was the first of his pair to go out and it was for a fat 3, while Emerson started strong, putting in his sighters and seven for record. The first Canadian pairs got away badly, Russell usually strong, dropping 5 points on his first four shots for two mags and a 4. His partner getting two 4's in the same number of shots.

Meanwhile, the Argentines were setting a pace which made them look like sure enough contenders. The coaching of Alderman and Hyde was beginning to have its effect. For our pairs Emerson was the first to finish, and his 74 looked awfully good under the conditions. His solitary 4 came on the tenth shot. Chesley dropped 5 and his total of 70 gave the pair a 72 average. Captain Duff had made a 3 for his first sighter, found the bullseye and stayed there for 14 more shots. Captain Clopton whispered something to Duff as he aimed his 15th shot and in precisely seven seconds the trigger was pulled and after a wait which seemed minutes, the white disk flashed for the fifteenth bullseye. It was nice shooting under the conditions.

Meanwhile, the Canadians were going badly. While we had dropped 11 points for our first two pairs the Canadians had lost 26 for the first half of the 900 yard stage. We had thus gained 15 points. As it became apparent that the Argentines were a factor in this contest, interest began to grow and groups gathered behind their firing point. Gerosa and Barrientos had finished first with 73 and 72 respectively. Exceptional shooting, taking everything into consideration.

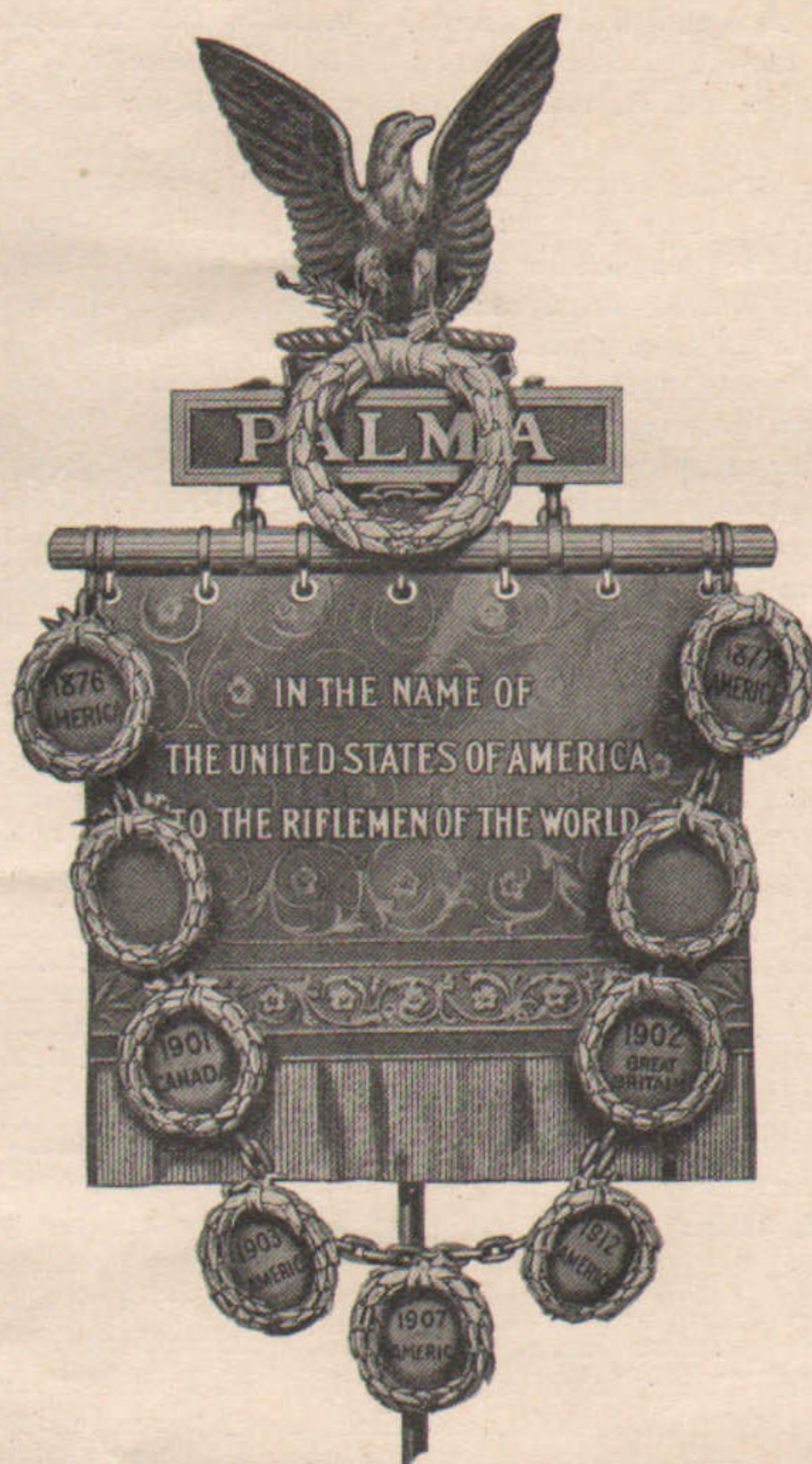
Daneri and Ferreyra, the last pairs firing at 900, put in both sighters and kept going strong on the record shots, pulling a 73 and 72. Meanwhile, Wolf and Sears had shot along in fine style, and pulled 74 and 73 respectively, Casey and Waller getting 73 and 72. We had lost 19 points down from the total, which was some shooting, especially under the conditions. Last year we had beaten the Canadians 10 points at this range, and had made 10 points less than this year, our total of last year being 571. Sweden and Peru had long since dropped hopelessly in the rear, while the men from Argentine were shooting stronger, if anything, their 573 being two points more than we made in Canada last year when the record was broken.

It had become apparent that something was wrong with the Canadians. Their ability as long range shots was too well known for anyone to say they simply could not shoot. From careful observation it was the opinion that the coaching or the new long curiously pointed bullet was responsible for the numerous mags and 4's, which crept into the score.

It was a mean head wind that bothered the coaches for the Canadians, of that there is no doubt. In the Palma individual, the story of which appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week, three fine Canadian shots had taken the first three places in this contest of long range ability. When that match was shot, the wind was from the side and appeared to have little or no effect upon the flight of the bullet.

What had promised earlier in the game to be a close and exciting race between Canada and the United States, had developed into a runaway race between the United States and Argentine. Canada at the finish of the 900 yard shooting, with the match two-thirds over, was 32 points behind us and 23 points behind Argentine. We had a lead of nine points over Argentine, and for a while it looked as if the Palma trophy might take a trip to Buenos Aires. It might be said here that no one would have felt very bad if the Argentines should win the trophy, for they are a fine set of fellows, and like our Canadian friends, good sportsmen in defeat or victory.

It was close to 12 o'clock when the 900 yard stage had been concluded. Luncheon was, therefore, in order and competitors and spectators alike were glad of the intermission, for it had been a strenuous morning leaning up against that head wind and following the progress of the match. The standing here was:



THE "PALMA" TROPHY.
Emblematic of the Team Rifle Shooting Championship of the World, with the Army Rifle, at Long Ranges.

United States	1169
Argentine	1160
Canada	1137
Sweden	1048
Peru	1031

THE LAST STAGE IS BEGUN.

It was a little past 1:30 when shooting began at the thousand and final stage. The United States team drew the extreme left targets 27 and 28, the Peruvians 31 and 32, the Argentines 35 and 36, Swedes 39 and 40, while Canada had the extreme right targets 43 and 44 all to herself. The wind had increased considerably in velocity, and was still coming from the 1 o'clock direction. In fact, shortly after the first pairs began shooting it assumed the proportions of a young gale.

For our team Emerson and Chesley started fairly well, though Chesley went out for a mag and Emerson for a 4 on the first and fifth shot. Winder and Duff did not do so well, Duff drawing a 4 for his first record, and a 2 on his fourth shot. Up and down the line, however, the score boards showed that the wind was getting in its fine work. The Canadians were having their troubles, too, and shooting very slowly; in fact, they were considerably behind the others all the way through the match. Freborn and Hawkins were the first to finish for the Canadians, with 63 and 69 respectively, and totals for the match of 219 and 214. Emerson and Chesley, however, were the first pair to finish at the thousand. Chesley came away with a 68 for his total, and 212 for the match, the same score he made in last year's Palma. Emerson, however, had come through clean with a 72 and a total of 221 across the board, a magnificent performance and a wonderful exhibition of holding in a wind which blew from 15 to 30 miles at all times.

Winder and Duff were meantime having a hard fight to stay in the black, and were not working as smoothly as they had at the other ranges. A 66 and 64 was the best they could do, and 211 and 212 across the board. Our first two pairs had finished 30 points down from the possible, while the Canadians had dropped 31 points, a further gain for us of one point.

The Argentine pairs were not doing so well, a 59 for Mendez spoiling their chances of making it a close race with the United States. Their first two pairs had dropped a total of 44 points, and the Cana-

dians, therefore, had gained 13 points on the Argentines. It was, therefore, practically certain at this stage of the game that our team would finish first, as nothing short of a complete blow-up on the part of our remaining pairs could make it otherwise.

Casey, Waller, Wolf and Sears composed our last pairs, and began shooting long before the first Canadian pairs had finished their string. Casey got away to a beautiful start and ran 9 consecutive 5's before he strayed out into the white. Waller had some trouble and was having hard going. Wolf and Sears did very well and held their own.

Steck and Smith, of the Canadians, started off bully, and of the first 16 shots fired by both there was only one four. McInnis and Captain Smith, however, were having the time of their lives going from 5's to everything but a miss, and they had a very narrow escape at that, for a ricochet 3 and 5 which hit the bank was part of their score. Steck and Smith meanwhile began to find the going bad and spoiled an otherwise fine score.

The Canadians had prayed for wind, claiming that their 215 grain bullet would ride it like a Mauretania in a heavy sea. Their prayer was answered, for they got the wind, but it was not the kind of wind they had prayed for. It was one of those old-fashioned Lake Erie gales which usually appear about the time the national matches come to a close.

Great interest was centered in the work of the Argentines. The last pairs did much better than the first, and a clean 70 by Daneri brought up their total considerably. In fact, Daneri shot a beautiful score across the board and claimed 217 for his total, and this was only beaten by two others, Captain Emerson and Lieutenant Sears, and tied by Captain Casey.

Our last pairs finished first along the line and our grand total was known long before the others. We had scored 545 for the thousand yard total, which was 14 points less than we had made at Ottawa last year. Our grand total was 1,714, 6 points below that of last year's score of 1,720, which is the record for the match. Our chances for breaking the record had been destroyed by the conditions. Otherwise, it is safe to say that a new record of 1,740 or 1,750 would have been hung up, as the team had averaged that in practice for four or five days before the match. Argentine was next to finish, and its 1,000 yard total of 524 looked very good.

The last Canadian pairs had to still fire several shots, but it did not matter whether they made 5's or misses, for they could not displace the South Americans from second place. The Canadians had picked up 14 points on the Argentines, but it was not enough, for the Argentines finished with nine points to spare over Canada.

It was a close fight between Sweden and Peru for last place honors, Sweden nosing out the Peruvians by 19 points.

The big score board in back of the firing lines had kept up with the totals of the pairs as they finished shooting, and as quickly as the last shot was fired by the Canadians the grand totals across the board were chalked down. Colonel Helmer, the Canadian team commandant, immediately called for three cheers for the American and Argentine teams, which were given with a vim, and in turn the Canadians were cheered by their American and South American friends.

Thus did the 1913 Palma pass into history.

PALMA TROPHY MATCH—5 ENTRIES.

Long Range Team Championship of the World with Army Rifle.
(Established 1876.)

1. United States— No. Team.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total
Winder, C. B., Lt. Col.	75	70	66	211
Duff, C. G., Capt.	73	75	64	212
Emerson, G. H., Capt.	75	74	72	221
Chesley, G. W.	74	70	68	212
Casey, K. K. V., Capt.	72	73	72	217
Sears, R., 2d Lt.	73	74	71	218
Wolf, P. A., Major	73	73	68	214
Waller, L. W. T., 1st Lt.	73	72	64	209
Team Totals	588	581	545	1,714
The winning team is awarded the "Palma" Trophy, emblematic of the long-range team championship of the world with the Army rifle. This trophy is to be held for one year.				
2. Argentine—				
Pereyra	71	70	69	210
Puquali	74	70	64	208
Mendez	74	69	59	202
Daneri	74	73	70	217
Ferreyra	75	72	67	214
Yanez	73	74	64	211
Gerosa	73	73	68	214
Barrien'os	73	72	63	208
Team Totals	587	573	524	1,684

2. Lee, United States	99	75.00
3. Martin, United States	98	50.00
4. Tealdi, Argentine	97	Stein (Silver)
5. Mendez, Argentine	96	Stein (Silver)
6. Bewley, United States	96	Stein (Silver)
7. Wise, United States	96	Stein (Silver)
8. Brown, United States	96	Stein (Silver)
9. Hessian, United States	96	Stein (Silver)

The winner is also awarded a gold medal. The other prize winners, together with those listed below, having made a score of 85 cartons or better, are each awarded a special gold medal.

10. Yanez, Argentine	98
11. Puquaji, Argentine	97
12. Denney, United States	96
13. Macnab, United States	96
14. Snyder, United States	95
15. Blount, United States	95
16. Toledo, Peru	94
17. Cavatorta, Argentine	94
18. Ferreyra, Argentine	94
19. Gerosa, Argentine	94
20. Bloor, United States	94
21. Daneri, Argentine	93
22. Schofield, United States	93
23. Smoot, United States	93
24. LaTourette, United States	93
25. Kimberling, United States	93
26. Vereer, United States	93
27. Chynoweth, United States	82
28. Easley, United States	92
29. McMurray, United States	91
30. Stewart, United States	91
31. Wells, United States	90
32. Combs, United States	89
33. Barrientos, Argentine	89
34. Albornoz, Peru	88
35. McRee, United States	88
36. Post, United States	88
37. Osorio, Peru	87
38. Dabney, United States	86
39. Montoya, Peru	85
40. Seeley, United States	85
41. Rodriguez, Peru	85
42. Sigala, United States	85
43. Petit, Argentine	85

The individual re-entry rifle match, open to competitors from the Pan-American Shooting Union, had much gold to attract the shooters. The first prize called for \$500, second \$400, third \$300, and so on. It was a good match, and the pot hunters were there with the wallop, so to speak. It was just like any other re-entry competition where there was a big prize at stake. The men who have a good, fat pocketbook usually outlast the little fellow who has the ability but not the wherewithal. However, the whole thing was a happy-go-lucky proposition anyway, and even at that the winning of this match required always a certain amount of shooting ability. Full meed of credit must be given the winners who can stand the gaff and pull down the gold.

DeFelin, of Italy, but who makes his home in New York, had the best two scores of five shots each in the standing, kneeling, and prone positions, and four points to spare over Lieut. C. T. Osburn, of the Navy. DeFelin, therefore, took with him to New York \$500 in gold and the felicitations of his fellow-men. As the scores show, Italy, Argentine, and the United States got all the money.

INDIVIDUAL RE-ENTRY RIFLE MATCH—300 METERS.

No.	Name	Country	Total of two best scores of five shots.				Prize.
			St.	Kn.	Pr.	Tl.	
1. DeFelin, C., Italy	89	92	96	277	\$500.00		
2. Osborn, C. T., United States	86	94	93	273	400.00		
3. Cavatorta, A., Argentine	86	92	93	271	300.00		
4. Grace, V. F., United States	87	89	93	269	200.00		
5. Alfieri, L., Italy	87	86	95	268	100.00		
6. Daneri, A., Argentine	86	87	95	268	75.00		
7. Schriver, O. M., United States	85	88	94	267	60.00		
8. Tealdi, B., Argentine	83	87	93	263	50.00		
9. Wise, S. W., United States	83	84	96	263	40.00		
10. Pagani, E., Italy	81	93	88	262	25.00		
11. Hessian, J. W., United States	81	89	92	262	10.00		
12. Schofield, P. S., U. S.	80	87	94	261	10.00		
13. Denney, A. D., United States	83	80	97	260	10.00		
14. Toledo, P. C., Peru	82	87	91	260	10.00		
15. Crossman, E. C., U. S.	82	86	92	260	10.00		
16. Clark, E. L., U. S.	79	91	89	259	5.00		
17. Keough, J. H., U. S.	79	88	92	259	5.00		
18. Puquaji, A., Argentine	79	87	92	258	5.00		
19. Petit, J. A., Argentine	79	86	92	257	5.00		
20. Mendez, A., Argentine	80	86	88	254	5.00		
21. Blount, R. E., U. S.	73	84	93	250	5.00		
22. Snow, J. E., U. S.	73	82	93	248	5.00		
23. Albornoz, S. E., Peru	76	83	88	247	5.00		
24. Reali, L., United States	77	82	87	246	5.00		

25. Yanez, A., Argentine	75	80	88	243	5.00
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Note. The winner is also awarded a gold medal. Nos. 2 to 25, inclusive, each receive special medals.

The visitors' cup match, open only to visiting competitors, was won by Mendez, of Argentine, with a score of 252. The visitors' cup was presented by the Hon. John Work Garrett, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, to be held for one year. A medal is also given.

VISITORS' CUP MATCH—300 METERS.

No.	Name	Country	Total of two best scores of five shots.				Prize.
			St.	Kn.	Pr.	Tl.	
1. Mendez, Argentine	40	42	43	252	\$15.00		
2. Tealdi, Argentine	37	42	48	245	10.00		
3. Cavatorta, Argentine	36	42	47	243	5.00		
4. Osorio, Peru	34	40	46	235			
5. Daneri, Argentine	36	41	42	222			
	35	45	44				
	35	38	45				
	34	41	42				
	25	43	46				
	23	40	45				

The remaining competitors did not fire in all positions.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL.

CLASS C.

No.	Name	Country	Kn.	Prize.
1. Konitzer, H., Switzerland	88	\$100.00		
2. Reich, J., Switzerland	85	85.00		
3. Olsson, E., Sweden	85	85.00		
4. Long, C. B., United States	84	75.00		
5. Paroche, A., France	82	51.67		
6. Percy, L., France	82	51.67		
7. Cole, B. F., United States	82	51.66		
8. Wise, S. W., United States	82	35.00		
9. Walter, E., France	80	25.00		
10. Blount, R. E., United States	75	15.00		
11. Seeley, M. G., United States	69	10.00		
12. Hedenblad, P., Sweden	66	10.00		
13. Neuburger, H., Switzerland	57	10.00		
14. Daneri, A., Argentine	54	10.00		
15. Haring, A., United States	49	10.00		

CLASS D.

No.	Name	Country	Pr.	Prize.
1. Lee, W. A., United States	89	\$100.00		
2. Knuebel, J. H., United States	88	85.00		
3. Simon, H. E., United States	88	85.00		
4. Miller, E., United States	87	75.00		
5. Burchler, R., Switzerland	86	65.00		
6. Lindfars, E., Sweden	85	41.67		
7. Balme, E., France	85	41.67		
8. Snyder, O. F., United States	85	41.66		
9. Macnab, A. J., United States	83	25.00		
10. Smoot, L. C., United States	82	15.00		
11. Wallenborg C., Sweden	81	10.00		
12. Denney, A. D., United States	81	10.00		
13. Reali, L., United States	80	10.00		
14. Stars, R., Sweden	80	10.00		
15. Merillon D., France	80	10.00		

Note. All men from 1 to 10 in each class having absolute tie scores, divide money.

On Monday evening the running deer was clean played out, and did not run thereafter. It had had a busy week of it, and had been seriously and fatally wounded thousands of times. It had been an interesting game, however, and much enjoyed by those who participated. Lieut. C. T. Osburn, of the Navy, had placed ten consecutive center shots in the deer in one string, making the possible and taking first place. E. D. Myrick was a close second with 49. The running-deer match is a good game, and should be put in the program at all future competitions.

RUNNING DEER MATCH.

(Final Results.)

No.	Name	Country	Score	Prize.
1. Osburn, C. T., United States (Navy)	50	\$25.00		
2. Myrick, E. D., United States (Navy)	49	20.00		
3. Lee, W. A., United States (Navy)	47	15.00		
4. Bjorkman, Sweden	47	10.00		
5. Cobb, C. H., United States (Navy)	46	5.00		

The winner is awarded a gold medal emblematic of the "Running Deer Championship Shot of the World."

The following-named men having made a score of 40 or better are awarded souvenir prizes:

Eriksson, Sweden	46
Dillin, J. W., United States (Pennsylvania)	46
LaTourette, L. D., United States (Arizona)	45
Nilsson, Sweden	44
Loder, A., United States (Navy)	42



ARGENTINE NAVY TEAM
Winner of Special Match between United States and Argentine

Olsson, E., Sweden.....	42
Lane, A. P., United States (New York).....	41
Sigala, C., United States (Arizona).....	40

The miniature match or small-bore game did not attract the number of competitors that had been hoped for. The reason partially explained is the fact that practically all of the State teams had departed before the International matches had begun. At that, however, the stand was comfortably filled at all times, except when the wind blew hard; then no one seemed to care for the tiny .22. There were some good prizes in this match, however, but the winner of the championship of the world (miniature shooting), J. G. Schnerring, of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, worked hard for first place, and had the satisfaction of taking it and the \$100 in gold. L. C. Buss, U. S., of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York, made a hard fight during the week, but quit with 982 and second place. There were a good many possibles made in the prone position. P. Colas, of France, won a prize for the best standing score with 475 out of the possible 500. Carlberg and Lofman, of Sweden, and Lee, U. S. N., divided first-place money for the prone position on absolute ties of 500 out of the possible 500.

MINIATURE MATCH.

(25 Yards.)

CLASS A.

(Honor Prizes.)

No.	Name	Country	St.	Pr.	Tl.	Prize.
1.	Schnerring, J. G.,	United States	488	500	988	\$100.00
2.	Buss, L. C.,	United States	486	496	982	75.00
3.	Hutkrantz, S.,	Sweden	474	492	966	50.00
4.	Sweeting, E. W.,	United States	464	500	964	40.00
5.	Miller, E.,	United States	454	500	954	30.00
6.	Davis, C. C.,	United States	447	500	947	25.00
7.	King, J. T.,	United States	442	500	942	20.00

The winner is awarded a gold medal emblematic of the Championship of the World (Miniature Shooting).

CLASS B.

No.	Name	Country	St.	Prize.
1.	Colas, P.,	France	475	\$25.00
2.	Sundberg, C. J.,	United States	451	20.00
3.	Orr, C. E.,	United States	443	15.00

CLASS C.

No.	Name	Country	Pr.	Prize.
1.	Carlberg, V.,	Sweden	500	\$20.00
2.	Lee, W. A.,	United States	500	20.00
3.	Lofman, R.,	Sweden	500	20.00
4.	McDonell, W. M.,	United States	488	12.00
5.	Stars, R.,	Sweden	481	10.00
6.	Eriksson M.,	Sweden	475	9.00
7.	Reuterskiold, C.,	Sweden	462	8.00

The Individual Revolver and Pistol Match, which was open to everybody, from September 1 to 9, exclusive, and calling for 60 shots in six series of 10 shots without interruption, produced some excellent shooting, and when the compilation was made it was found that A. P. Lane had won a silver trophy presented by the United States Revolver Association, with a score by one point over Parmly Hanford, who scored

1,557. McCutcheon took third place with 1,552. Our men showed to good advantage in this match.

(Honor Prize of United States Revolver Association.)

Three best scores of
60 shots, 50 meters.

No.	Name	Country	1st	2nd	3rd	Tl.	Prize.
1.	Lane, United States	528	519	511	1,558	\$27.75	
2.	Hanford, United States	523	521	513	1,557	18.50	
3.	McCutcheon, U. S.	528	515	509	1,552	13.88	
4.	Snook, United States	520	504	503	1,527	10.17	
5.	Widmer, Switzerland	513	502	502	1,517	9.25	
6.	Dietz, United States	511	508	497	1,516	7.40	
7.	Koedder, United States	509	506	498	1,513	7.40	
8.	Reuterskiold, Sweden	515	500	492	1,507	5.55	
9.	Carrere, France	508	499	498	1,505	5.55	
10.	Sears, United States	511	497	493	1,501	5.55	

The winner is awarded a silver cup presented by the United States Revolver Association.

At a meeting of the delegates Copenhagen was selected by the International union for its 1914 matches. It admitted Peru to membership and unanimously re-elected D. Merillon, of the French supreme court, as president.

To suggest new rules to be referred to the union, the following committee was appointed: Brigadier General R. K. Evans; executive officer of the tournament, Lieut. Col. R. E. Helmer, captain of the Canadian team; Theodore Brentano, of Germany, and Hugo Neuburger, captain of the Swiss team.

The proposal by Herr Brentano that action should be taken to get the Olympic match rules into closer conformity with the international union's rules, was not generally favored, the union voting not to become involved in the matter.

Lima, Peru, was selected for the 1914 matches of the Pan-American shooting union. The union changed the word "nation" to "country" in its membership rules so as to allow the admission of Canada.

The signal gun boomed for the last time Tuesday evening, and the International Rifle Matches of 1913 had passed into history.

The banquet Tuesday evening to the International teams was given in the mess hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags of all nations. Those responsible for the arrangement and entertainment of the guests had certainly spared no pains to provide everything that would make for a pleasant evening.

During the course of the banquet there was much speechmaking. Colonel Helmer, captain of the Canadian team, and Dr. Galejos, of the Argentine team, made very appropriate remarks on the occasion. While all through the meeting the best of feeling had prevailed among the contestants, there was always present, however, that fighting spirit for supremacy in shooting. This banquet, however, was akin to a love feast, where all the battles of the range were forgotten in the spirit of good fellowship which prevailed.

The evening came to a close with the singing of the national anthem of all the nations present.

By Wednesday noon practically all of the visiting teams and individual competitors had departed.

As the gorgeous sunset of an early September evening flooded the now quiet and deserted range with its beams of golden light, the stillness was broken only by the gentle call of the night birds. It was a peaceful scene, and it caused a feeling of sadness as we turned our steps toward the waiting train which would take us to further shooting in dear old Sea Girt.

PRESIDENT TO SEE FIRING.

PRESIDENT WILSON is to see naval battle exercises and target practice on the Southern drill ground, beginning on October 8, his first view of Naval big gun firing in anything but salute. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, possibly the Misses Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Secretary Garrison, he will visit the fleet, traveling on the Mayflower.

FOR MOUNTED FIRING.

A NUMBER of Cavalry officers who are devoted to small arms practice are quietly agitating a greater amount of revolver and pistol practice mounted, in the service.

It is argued that such practice dismounted is of little real benefit to the cavalryman, save in the earlier stages of instruction, and that any instruction with the hand arm at longer ranges than 50 yards is a waste of time.

Further argument is advanced that the cavalryman's hand arm is essentially for mounted work, at short ranges, 15 to 20 yards being the limit, and that the men should be perfected in placing their shots from the mounted position, at the stand and in motion, at those ranges.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

Editor

JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editors

FRANK J. KAHR **ASHMUN BROWN**

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

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

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

THE VALUE OF TREATIES.

It is one of the interesting signs of the times that the industry of treaty-making is languishing. Only a short time ago a race among the ruling powers of the world seemed to be in progress to determine which could promote the greatest number of international compacts, all destined to reduce the amount of possible causes of quarrels. The thought held up to the peoples of the world was that if there be only enough treaties nations would dwell together in peace and brotherly love. The treaty was prescribed as the sovereign remedy for all international ills.

But the hard facts of recent history demonstrate that the treaty, after all, is not even a palliative. It appears to be good only when both parties to it are content to observe its provisions. When either party tires of its limitations, the treaty goes into the discard.

Some recent examples are directly in point. No longer ago than 1908, Bulgaria, growing strong and prosperous under Ferdinand, decided that the long-revered treaty of Berlin was an antiquated instrument and, in open defiance of the terms of that treaty, declared her independence. What is more, in the terms of the street, she "got by with it."

Austria-Hungary about the same time wiped the treaty of Berlin off the slate and violated its terms by virtually annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, and no one said her nay. The treaty of Berlin nominally is in force. These examples, however, show that it is not regarded seriously any more.

More recently the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty went the way of the treaty of Berlin in fact if not officially, and the compact of St. Petersburg, which embodied the award of all the Great Powers to Roumania, also has been breached.

The recent treaty of London was hardly dry in its ink when it, too, was found ineffective. Turkey, heretofore a sufferer by treaty breaking, announced that, despite the text of that treaty, she was going to insist on having Adrianople and that the treaty, which had been agreed to with all solemnity under the pressure of the Powers, might go hang. The Powers are apparently quite willing that it shall.

All of which indicates that a treaty is of no effect unless the nation likely to suffer by its violation has the military and naval power and the desire to resent that violation. A treaty, like an individual contract, is binding only in so far as it is enforceable.

THE BUREAUCRATIC MIND.

Strange and weird are the cerebrations of the bureaucratic mind. Not long ago a domestic science bulletin issued from our own excellent Department of Agriculture solemnly gave notification to housewives of the fact, disclosed by laboratory experimentation, that a cold loaf of bread could be heated anew by placing it in a hot oven for a sufficient length of time. Now comes the British War Office with an order that parallels this.

Paragraph 1 of "additional instructions regarding aeroplanes" for the benefit of troops on Salisbury Plain declares that:

"An aeroplane must descend if its engine is stopped."

This, it probably is contemplated, will effectually prevent an aeroplane defying the laws of gravitation—and War Office regulations—and skyhooting on its own account upward in the ambient blue when the motor goes wrong. Aviators will be comforted, no doubt, when their power gives out some thousands of feet in the air and they start earthward more hurriedly than they desire, by the thought that they are obeying orders strictly and cannot be courtmartialled in the event that they survive.

Here is one order that is certain not to be violated.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Smallest of our armed services, the Marine Corps has the habit of acquitting itself with credit in whatever position it may be placed. This was shown again at Camp Perry this year where the Corps, as usual, impressed everybody with its soldierly smartness, efficiency and fine bearing. Those representatives of the Corps who were on duty there appeared the embodiment of military virtues. Spotless as to uniform, punctilious as to courtesies, alert, thorough in all things, the assembled military visitors, representing all arms, gave them unstinted and deserved praise.

AVIATION AND THE ARMY.

If the statements recently made by Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, before the House Committee on Military Affairs are correct—and manifestly they are—it is up to the Government of the United States to do more than it has in the past for the promotion of military aviation in the country.

All students of military affairs are agreed that that nation which, without an adequate flying force, engages in a war with another nation, is handicapped from the start. The flying machine is now an indispensable part of military equipment. How important a part is yet to be determined. Certainly for scouting the aeroplane and the seaplane have proved their worth, leaving aside all question of their value as a fighting arm. The possibilities of the dirigible are not fully determined, but they appear to be great.

General Scriven points out that in this country interest in commercial or exhibition aviation is dying out, and he quotes the president of the Aero Club in confirmation. The supply of civilian aviators who might be used in war not increasing, but rather decreasing. Furthermore, their usefulness as possible military aviators, they being without military training, is very much in doubt.

"Undoubtedly," says General Scriven, "we shall have to rely in case of need of this service upon the men trained by the Army; we cannot go out in civil life and obtain aviators."

Upon this he bases his plea for a larger measure of instruction in military aviation, for an extension of military aviation schools, for a more generous detail of officers to the Signal Corps for the purpose, and for making the schools available also to officers of the Organized Militia. It is a sound plea and worthy of all support from those interested in the defenses of the nation.



INTERNATIONAL

More World's Records Made

PAN-AMERICAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

United States Rifle Team won Pan-American Team Championship at Buenos Aires last year shooting

US AMMUNITION

Argentine Team won Pan-American Championship at Camp Perry this year shooting

US AMMUNITION

Cartridges of Confidence and Championships

SPECIAL NAVY MATCH

Argentine Navy vs. U. S. Navy

Argentine Team shooting **US** 180 grain won. United States Team shot **US** 150 grain

US AMMUNITION Hits

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

AL WINNINGS

de With  Ammunition



OTHER INTERNATIONALS

INDIVIDUAL PALMA MATCH—15 shots at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Six out of the first twelve prize winners were Americans. Every one of them used **US Ammunition**.

VISITORS' CUP MATCH—All of the five prizes won with **US Ammunition**.

INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH—Three out of five prize winners shot **US Ammunition**.

INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH, CLASS B—Five out of six American prize winners shot **US Ammunition**.

INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH, CLASS C—Four out of five American prize winners shot **US Ammunition**.

EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S MATCH—Pan-American bull's-eye shooting. Seven of the nine prize winners, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners, used **US Ammunition**.

EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S MATCH—Pan-American carton shooting. Seven out of nine prizes fell to users of **US Ammunition** including tie for 1st place.

SPECIAL CARTON GOLD MEDALS, PAN-AMERICAN—Out of 34 Gold Medals 31 went to users of **US Ammunition**.

RUNNING DEER MATCH, WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP—Won by Lt. C. T. Osburn, U. S. Navy, with a score of 50 x 50. 2nd and 3rd places on scores of 49 and 47. All to users of **US Ammunition** which broke world's record.

INDIVIDUAL ARMY RIFLE MATCH, PAN-AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP—First and second places went to users of **US Ammunition**.

INDIVIDUAL 300 METER RE-ENTRY MATCH—Eighteen out of 25 prize winners used **US Ammunition**.

MINIATURE RIFLE MATCH, WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP—Won by J. G. Schnerring, 988 x 1000, using **US .22 long rifle Lesmok**.

Where You Aim 

ANY :-: :-: Lowell, Massachusetts

PROPOSED NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

Our readers will appreciate the opportunity to become acquainted with proposed National Guard legislation. Copies of this have been sent to each Adjutant General by the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States.

The Executive Committee, in conference with the War Department, has undertaken to prepare a bill revising present Militia Laws, and to make provision therein for allowances to officers and enlisted men for service at their home stations. Our discussions were based upon a draft prepared by the Judge Advocate General's Department. We have not been able to reach final conclusions.

The following is the last redraft proposed by the Executive Committee. This draft is submitted for the information of delegates, as it will be presented for the consideration of the Convention of the Association, to be held in Chicago, October 6th, 7th and 8th, 1913.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age.

SEC. 2. That the Militia shall be divided into two classes, the Organized Militia and the Unorganized Militia. The Organized Militia shall consist of volunteers regularly commissioned and enlisted in the Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, who, in addition to their obligations to their respective States shall have voluntarily signed agreements to serve the United States in the manner provided in this act, and are organized as hereinafter prescribed whether known as the National Guard of said State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, or by such designation as shall be given them by the laws of such respective States and Territories. The President of the United States by regulation, may prescribe the form of agreement or enlistment contract and the status as officers and enlisted men in the Organized Militia, and their obligation of service shall date from the signing of such agreements. The Organized Militia shall be divided into two classes, active and reserve. All other militia shall be known as the Unorganized Militia.

SEC. 3. That the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age.

SEC. 4. That the organization, armament, equipment, and discipline (which includes training) of the Organized Militia shall be the same as that which is or may be prescribed by law for the Regular Army, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War. PROVIDED, That the authorized aids of general officers commanding brigades and divisions may be additional officers: PROVIDED, That in peace and war each division, brigade, regiment, and separate battalion of Infantry and Cavalry may have one Inspector of Small-Arms Practice with rank as follows: For a division, lieutenant colonel; for a brigade, major; for a regiment, captain, and for a separate battalion, first lieutenant. PROVIDED, That no commissioned officer shall be continued in active service in the Organized Militia in time of peace after he shall have attained the age of sixty-four years. PROVIDED, That the President may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, or other organization of the Organized Militia in time of peace; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That any corps of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, existing in any of the States on the passage of the Act of May 8, 1792, which by the laws, customs, or usages of said States, have been in continuous existence since the passage of said Act, under its provisions and under the provisions of Section 232, and Sections 1625 to 1660, both inclusive, of Title XVI, of the Revised Statutes of 1872, and the Act of January 21, 1903, relating to the Militia, shall be allowed to retain their ancient privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all duties required by law in like manner as the other Militia.

SEC. 5. That there may be organized in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, a reserve for the Organized Militia which shall consist of honorably discharged enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and honorably discharged enlisted men of the Organized Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, who have served for one full enlistment of not less than three years. Such reserve shall, in time of peace not exceed in numbers, in the respective States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the difference between the number of enlisted men of the active Organized Militia, and the number required to bring the organizations thereof up to the authorized war strength of corresponding units in the Regular Army. But no person shall be eligible to enter the reserve of the Organized Militia who is not physically fitted for the duties of a soldier. PROVIDED, That in time of peace, when serving with the active Organized Militia, members of the reserve militia shall receive the same pay and allowances as members of the active Organized Militia. PROVIDED, That the reserve militia shall be subject to being called into the service of the United States, or by order transferred

to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, as part of the active Organized Militia.

SEC. 7. That when requested by the Governor of a State or Territory, or by the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, the President may prescribe rules and regulations for the organization of an officers' reserve corps for such State, Territory, or District of Columbia, which shall be composed of former officers of the Regular Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Organized Militia, and honor graduates from military departments of institutions where regular officers are detailed as instructors. PROVIDED, That in time of peace where such officers serve with the active Militia they shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as if members of the active Militia. AND FURTHER PROVIDED, That the officers' reserve corps shall constitute a part of the Organized Militia and that the members thereof shall be subject to being called into the service of the United States, or by order transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States as a part of the active Militia for the purpose of filling vacancies in the commissioned personnel therein.

SEC. 8. That under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure by purchase or manufacture and to issue from time to time to the Organized Militia upon requisition of the Governors of the several States and Territories, or the Commanding General of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, such number of United States service arms with all accessories, field artillery material, dummy coast artillery armament, engineer, signal and sanitary material, accoutrements, field uniform clothing, equipage, publications, and military stores of all kinds, including public animals, provided for the Army of the United States as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip for field service all of the Organized Militia in the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia in accordance with the requirements of this Act. PROVIDED, That when it is shown by the reports of the Inspector that the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, is armed and equipped for field service, the allotment under the provisions of paragraph (a), Section 24 of this Act, may be used for the purchase of any article issued by the supply departments of the Army. PROVIDED, FURTHER, That as a condition precedent to the issue of any property as provided for by this Act, to a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, said State, Territory, or District of Columbia shall make adequate provision for the protection and personal care of such property.

SEC. 9. That, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War whenever a new type of equipment, small arm or field gun shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such equipment, arms or field guns shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of the Regular Army in case of war, to cause the Organized Militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, to be furnished with the equipment, small arms and field guns of the type so adopted, including all accessories, without charging the cost or value thereof or any expense connected therewith against the appropriation provided in Section 24 of this Act.

SEC. 10. That each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall, on the receipt of new property issued to replace obsolete or condemned prior issues, turn in to the Department or otherwise dispose of in accordance with the direction of the Secretary of War, all property so replaced or condemned without receiving any money credit therefor.

SEC. 11. That any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department for the use of the Organized Militia such stores, supplies, material of war, and military publications as are furnished to the Army in addition to those issued under the provisions of this Act, at the price at which they are listed to the Army, with cost of transportation added. The funds received from such sale shall be credited to the appropriation to which they belong, and shall not be covered into the Treasury, and shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States in the manner herein authorized. PROVIDED, That stores, supplies, and material of war so purchased by a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, in time of war, or when war is imminent, be requisitioned by the United States for use in the military service thereof, and when so requisitioned by the United States and delivered, credit for the value thereof at the time of delivery shall be allowed to such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 12. All military property issued to the Organized Militia as herein provided for shall remain the property of the United States. Whenever any property issued to the Organized Militia of any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided has been lost or destroyed, or has become unserviceable or unsuitable for use in service, or from any other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War, or of the Organized Militia to be appointed by the Governor of the State or Territory, or by the Commanding General of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, and the report of such surveying officer shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that the property has been lost or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the State from further accountability therefor; if it shall appear that the loss or destruction of property was due to carelessness or neglect, or that its loss could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value thereof shall be charged against that portion of the allotment made to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for the purchase of similar sup-

plies, stores, or material of war. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, except unserviceable clothing, which shall be destroyed; and if sold, the proceeds of such sale, as well as stoppages against officers and enlisted men, and the net proceeds of collections made from any person to reimburse the Government for the loss or destruction of any property shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a credit to said State, and as a part of and in addition to that portion of its allotment set aside for the purchase of similar supplies, stores of material of war. PROVIDED, That the Secretary of War shall authorize an annual dropping allowance for each enlisted man of the Organized Militia, and clothing to this amount, or as much thereof as is necessary, may be dropped as expended from the returns of the property of the disbursing officer, and other accountable officers of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia; but no clothing in the possession of the Organized Militia which is in a serviceable condition shall be dropped as expended. The Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe the rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the foregoing.

SEC. 13. That the net proceeds of the sale of condemned stores issued to the Organized Militia and not charged to the State allotment shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, as shall also stoppages against officers and enlisted men, and the net proceeds of collections made from any person to reimburse the Government for the loss or destruction of said property not charged against the State allotment, issued for the use of the Organized Militia.

SEC. 14. That each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall require each company, troop, battery and detachment in its Organized Militia to assemble for drill and instruction for at least one and one-half hours at each assembly, at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous, or for target practice, not less than twenty-four times each year; and shall require each such company, troop, battery, or detachment to participate in practice marches or go into camps of instruction at least five consecutive days each year, in addition to assemblies for drills and target practice, hereinbefore prescribed, unless such company, troop, battery or detachment shall have been in active service for at least five consecutive days during such year, or unless excused by the Governor for reasons satisfactory to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of War shall cause an inspection to be made at least once each year by officers of the Regular Army detailed by him for that purpose to determine the condition of the property in the hands of the Organized Militia; whether the Organized Militia of each of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia is organized as hereinbefore prescribed; whether the organization and the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field, and its records are being kept in accordance with the requirements of this Act; and whether the requirements of Section 14 have been complied with. The reports of such inspections shall serve as the basis for the issue to and retention by the Organized Militia of the military property provided for by this Act.

SEC. 16. That in order to more effectually provide for the peace training of the members of its Organized Militia, the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia are authorized under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after a conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, to make an allowance to commissioned officers and enlisted men of the active Organized Militia for their service in training during times of peace, except during periods of service for which under the provisions of Sections 17 and 18 of this Act they become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army, as follows:

To commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries, ambulance companies, and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions, or squadrons, or coast artillery districts, an amount equal to twenty per centum of the base pay of officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

To general officers commanding a division or brigade, the authorized officers constituting the division staff or brigade staff, including officers detailed for duty therewith, division and brigade inspectors of small arms practice, if any, the authorized aids and chaplains, an amount equal to five per centum of the base pay of officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

To all other officers belonging to regiments or tactical units, or coast artillery districts, including medical officers detailed or assigned to and doing duty with regiments or tactical units, or coast artillery districts, officers serving with field hospitals and veterinarians, an amount equal to fifteen per centum of the base pay of officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

To all enlisted men of the active Organized Militia, an amount equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army. PROVIDED, That such enlisted man shall receive such allowance if he shall have attended not less than forty-five drills during any one calendar year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty. PROVIDED FURTHER, That the allowance provided herein shall be computed for semi-annual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no allowance shall be made to any enlisted men for the first semi-annual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semi-annual period in computing the allowance, if any, due him for that year; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate re-enlistment, he shall be

entitled to proportional allowance for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire the allowance, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That periods of actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which under the provisions of Sections 17 and 18 of this Act, members of the Organized Militia may become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army), may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War. PROVIDED FURTHER, That the allowances authorized in this section shall be paid by the State out of its allotment of the appropriation authorized in paragraph (b), Section 24, of this Act, and shall be disbursed and accounted for by the property and disbursing officer of the State authorized by the Secretary of War, to make disbursements of appropriations under this act, and that all payments authorized under the provisions of this Act shall be made as soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December, and the thirtieth day of June of each year, upon pay-rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That stoppages may be made against the allowance due to any officer or enlisted man under the provisions of this Act, to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for the participation of any part of the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia in the encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises for field instruction, either independently or in conjunction with any part of the Regular Army, and may set aside from the funds allotted to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, under the provisions of paragraph (c), Section 24, of this Act, such portion of said funds as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation and other expenses of that portion of the Organized Militia of the State, Territory or the District of Columbia, which may participate in such encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, for field instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence and transportation as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or hereafter may be entitled by law, but that in the computation of pay, longevity pay will not be allowed.

SEC. 18. That under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the Governor of any State or Territory or upon the recommendation of the Commanding General of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, provide for officers' camps of instruction for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia. Such camps shall be conducted by officers of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and may be located either within or without the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, to the Organized Militia of which the officers designated to attend belong. Officers and enlisted men attending such camps shall be entitled to payment and transportation, and enlisted men, in addition to subsistence, at the same rates as for encampments or maneuvers for field instruction.

SEC. 19. That when any portion of the Organized Militia participates in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises for field instruction under the provisions of this Act, they may, after being duly mustered by an officer of the Regular Army, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive; and such payment, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer making the same.

SEC. 20. That when any part of the Organized Militia participates in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises for field instruction at a United States military post or reservation, the command of the military post or reservation where such encampments or maneuvers are held, and of the officers and troops of the United States there on duty, shall remain with the commander of the United States troops without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officer of the Organized Militia temporarily engaged in the encampments or maneuvers for field instruction.

SEC. 21. That upon the application of the Governor of any State or Territory, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the Army to attend any encampment, maneuver, or other exercise for field instruction of the Organized Militia and give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled for such encampment, maneuver, or other exercise as may be requested by the Governor or by the commanding officer of the Organized Militia there on duty.

SEC. 22. That under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the Governor of any State or Territory, or the Commanding General of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, authorize any officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, except the Military Academy at West Point, New York; or to be attached to an organization of the same arm, corps or department to which the officer or enlisted man belongs, for routine practical instruction at or near an Army post during its period of field training or outdoor season; and such officer or enlisted man shall receive the same travel allowances and quarters or commutation of quarters, and the same allowance for heat and light to which an officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school, college, or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority; and each such officer shall also receive commu-

tation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day, and each enlisted man such subsistence as is furnished to enlisted men of the Regular Army, while in actual attendance at such school, college or practical course of instruction.

SEC. 23. That upon the request of the Governor of any State or Territory, the President may detach officers of the active list of the Army from their proper commands and detail them for duty with the Organized Militia of such State or Territory, as follows, namely: Not to exceed one officer for each regiment and separate battalion of infantry or its equivalent of other troops. The Secretary of War may upon like application detail one or more enlisted men of the Regular Army with such State or Territory for duty in connection with the Organized Militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the Governor of such State or Territory concerned, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. Like details may be made for duty in connection with the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia upon the request of the Commanding General thereof.

SEC. 24. That the sum of Fourteen Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter specified, namely:

(a) For the purposes specified in Section 8 of this Act, Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary (armament and equipment).

(b) For the purposes specified in Section 16 of this Act, Eight Million Dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary (allowances at home stations), and,

(c) Four Million Dollars annually, for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of the Organized Militia participating in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises for field instruction; for the promotion of target practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries, and suitable target ranges; and for small arms and artillery ammunition for target practice; for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by officers of the Army in making the inspections provided for in Section 15 of this Act; for the payment and transportation of officers and enlisted men, and in addition subsistence for enlisted men, participating in such officers' camps of instruction as may be established by the War Department for the Organized Militia; for the authorized allowances to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia when at service schools of the Army or when attached to organizations of the Army for the routine practical instruction at or near Army posts during their period of field training or outdoor season; for the purchase of forage and bedding for horses conforming to the Regular Army standard and owned by any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or by any authorized mounted organization, or member thereof, and used continuously for the training of the Organized Militia, all of such purchases and maintenance to be under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe; for the hire of mounts for the use of all mounted troops and all officers and men required to be mounted; for the hire of the prescribed draft animals and wagons for organizations; for forage for such animals during encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises for field instruction and for such other incidental expenses in connection with encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises for field instruction provided for in this Act, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. PROVIDED, That the appropriations made in paragraph (c) of this section shall remain available until expended and shall not be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 25. That the appropriations provided for in Section 24 of this Act shall be annually apportioned by the President of the United States on or before the first day of July of each year, in the following manner:

Paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be apportioned among the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia under just and equitable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the President.

Two Million dollars in paragraph (c) shall be apportioned to the States according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States and to the Territories and the District of Columbia, such proportion, and under such regulations as the President may prescribe. At least 25 per cent of this portion of the appropriation must be used for the promotion of target practice.

One Million, Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars in paragraph (c) shall be set aside for the participation of the Organized Militia in encampments, maneuvers and field instructions with any part of the Regular Army, and shall be apportioned to the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia under just and equitable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the President.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars shall be set aside and shall be expended upon the auxiliary arms of the service under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe; this to be in addition to the amount to which these arms will be entitled under the allotment made to their States, Territories and the District of Columbia.

PROVIDED, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriations apportioned to it, unless it shall appear from the report of the inspection required in Section 15 of this Act, that the number of regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed, active Militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and in the Territories and the District of Columbia, such numbers as the President may prescribe. The amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available, shall be covered back into the Treasury of the United States.

PROVIDED FURTHER, That no money appropriated under the provisions of paragraph (b), Section 24 of this Act, shall be paid to any person over 64 years of age, nor to any person not on the active list of the Organized Militia, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service under such rules and regulations as

the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, may prescribe.

SEC. 26. That no part of the appropriation made and provided for herein shall be expended upon any Organized Militia which the State may maintain in excess of five hundred active Militia for each Senator and Representative. PROVIDED, That in the Territories and the District of Columbia the numbers of the active Organized Militia shall be as prescribed by the President. PROVIDED, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent organizations called into the service of the United States from being raised to and maintained at war strength.

SEC. 27. The Governor of each State and Territory and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia, may appoint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, an officer of the Organized Militia of a rank commensurate with the strength and organization of the Organized Militia of the State, Territory or District, who shall be regarded as property and disbursing officer for the United States. He shall receipt and annually account for all property belonging to the United States in possession of the Organized Militia, of his State, Territory, or District, and shall make such returns and reports concerning the same as may be required by the Secretary of War. He shall disburse all appropriations provided for by paragraphs (b) and (c), Section 24 of this Act, except for supplies furnished by one of the supply departments of the Army, which are required by a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, in which case the cost of such supplies shall be made a charge against the allotment of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, under the provisions of subdivision (c) of this Act. He shall render through the War Department such account of Federal funds entrusted to him for disbursement as may be required by the Treasury Department. Before entering upon the performance of his duties as property and disbursing officer, he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, the amount thereof to be determined by the Secretary of War, for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the safekeeping and proper disposition of the Federal property, and funds entrusted to his care. He shall, after having qualified as property and disbursing officer, receive a monthly allowance which shall be based on his rank in the Organized Militia and shall be equal to that received by a regular officer of like grade, but in computing such allowance, longevity pay, commutation of quarters, and other allowances, will not be included. PROVIDED, That when traveling in the performance of his official duties under orders issued by the proper authority, he shall be reimbursed for the actual necessary traveling expenses. PROVIDED, That the allowance and transportation herein provided for shall be made a charge against the allotment to the State under the provisions of paragraph (c), Section 24, of this Act. PROVIDED, That the Secretary of War shall cause an inspection of the accounts and records of the property and disbursing officer to be made by an officer of the Army at least once each year. AND, PROVIDED FURTHER, That the Secretary of War is empowered to make all rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

SEC. 28. In each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, the Adjutant-General, or other officer designated to perform the duties of that office, in addition to his duties as prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, shall make such returns and reports to the Secretary of War at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 29. That the Secretary of War shall annually transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress, especially as regards the state of efficiency and preparedness of the Organized Militia for active field service as revealed by the reports of inspection required by Section 15, and shall annually make a report to Congress showing the total expenditure from the annual appropriation carried by this Act for the preceding fiscal year, as well as the various purposes for which such expenditures were made, and the amount of money disbursed and the value of the property issued on account of the Organized Militia of each of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 30. That there shall be in the War Department in the Office of the Chief of Staff, a Division of Militia Affairs, the commissioned personnel of which shall consist of officers of the Regular Army; and there shall be a Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs who shall be detailed from the general officers of the line of the Army, and who shall, while so serving, be an additional member of the General Staff Corps.

SEC. 31. That the President is authorized to appoint a board of five officers on the active list of the Organized Militia, said board to be known as the National Militia Board. Such officers shall be appointed for a term of four years unless sooner relieved by the President; and shall be so selected as to secure as far as practicable equitable representation to all sections of the United States. No officer shall be eligible to reappointment as a member of the National Militia Board within two years after the cessation of his membership under a prior appointment. The National Militia Board shall be assembled in Washington from time to time as the President may direct, for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the Organized Militia.

SEC. 32. That the necessary clerical and office expenses of the Division of Militia Affairs, and the actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem allowance to be determined by the President for the members of the National Militia Board when assembled as hereinbefore provided, shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated under paragraph (c) of Section 24 of this Act.

SEC. 33. That whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the Militia of the State or of the States or Territories, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose, through the Governor of the respective State or Territory, or through the Commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, from which State, Territory, or District such troops may be called, to such officers of the Militia as he may think proper. PROVIDED, That no commissioned officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia shall be held to serve beyond the term of his existing commission or enlistment. PROVIDED, That divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, or squadrons may be organized by the President out of lesser separate units called into the service of the United States as prescribed in this section, and the President may then assign, or when provision is made therefor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission with appropriate rank, commanders of such organizations and the necessary staff officers, from officers of the Regular Army, or the Organized Militia, the number and grade of such officers not to exceed the number and grade of like officers for like forces of the Regular Army. PROVIDED FURTHER, That when the military needs of the Federal Government, arising from the necessity to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion can not be met by the Regular forces, the Organized Militia shall be called into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined to raise.

SEC. 34. That every officer and enlisted man of the Organized Militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service without further commission or enlistment and without making a physical examination previous to such muster a condition precedent thereto. PROVIDED, That as soon as practicable after such muster there shall be a physical examination of the officers and men so mustered. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That immediately preceding the muster-out of an officer or enlisted man called into the service of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, he shall be physically examined under rules prescribed by the President of the United States, and the record thereof shall be filed and kept in the War Department.

SEC. 35. That the militia called into the service of the United States shall from the date of notice of the call be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the Regular Army. PROVIDED, That this provision shall not be construed so as to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the places or rendezvous which is not provided by existing law to be paid after their arrival at such places or rendezvous.

SEC. 36. That when any officer or enlisted man of the Militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disability received or incurred in the service of the United States, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service; and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any other time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

SEC. 37. That the militia when called into the service of the United States shall, from the date of notice of such call be subject to the rules and articles of war, and in addition thereto to the other laws, orders and regulations governing the Regular Army, in so far as such laws, orders and regulations may be applicable to officers and enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, either on the active list or on the retired list, is not contemplated. PROVIDED, That officers of other military forces in the service of the United States shall not, against the objection of the accused, be competent to sit on general or special courts-martial for the trial of officers or soldiers of the Militia when called into the service of the United States. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That officers of the Militia when called into the service of the United States shall not, against the objection of the accused, be competent to sit on general or special courts-martial for the trial of officers or soldiers of other forces.

SEC. 38. That the President, with the consent of Congress, in time of war or when war is imminent, or in grave international emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army, may, by order, transfer to and incorporate into the Army of the United States any portion of the Organized Militia receiving or entitled to receive the benefits of this Act, to serve therein during the remainder of their respective terms of commission or enlistment, unless sooner released by order of the President; and any Organized Militia so transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States shall, from the date of notice, become and be for the time being a part of the Army of the United States, shall be available for any duty for which the Army of the United States may be employed, and shall be subject to the articles of war, and in addition thereto to the laws, orders and regulations governing the Regular Army in so far as such laws, orders and regulations are applicable to officers or enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, either on the active list or the retired list, is not contemplated. PROVIDED, That when portions of the Organized Militia of more than one State are transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States by the President, he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States and Territories, or to the District of Columbia, according to the representative population as near as may be. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That when in the discretion of the President the necessity for the further

use of officers and enlisted men so transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States no longer exists, he shall release them from liability to render further service under said order, and said officers and enlisted men when so released shall cease to be a part of the Army of the United States, and revert to their status as Organized Militia of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia from which taken.

SEC. 39. That whenever organizations are called into the service of the United States or are transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States those organizations only must be so called, transferred and incorporated which are entitled to the benefits of this Act. Organizations which, at the date when called into the service of the United States or are transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States are in the judgment of the Secretary of War organized so far as practicable as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations of the Regular Army and are entitled to the benefits of this Act, shall be taken by divisions, brigades, regiments or independent and separate organizations, as the quota or major fraction thereof, of each State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may require, including all officers authorized by law and regulations for corresponding units of the Regular Army. PROVIDED, That if in filling such quota, fractional parts of organizations are taken at different times, when the complete organization from the State, Territory, or District of Columbia has been taken, all of its authorized officers shall be included.

SEC. 40. That every officer and enlisted man of the Organized Militia who shall be by order transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States as hereinbefore prescribed, shall be mustered for service without further commission or enlistment and without making a physical examination previous to such muster a condition precedent thereto. PROVIDED, That as soon as practicable after such muster there shall be a physical examination of the officers and men so mustered. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That immediately preceding the release of an officer or enlisted man transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States from further liability to render service under said order, he shall be physically examined, under rules prescribed by the President of the United States, and a record thereof kept in the War Department.

SEC. 41. That officers and enlisted men transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States as hereinbefore prescribed, shall during their term of service be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided for by law for the Regular Army, and their pay shall commence from the date of notice of the order. PROVIDED, That this provision shall not be construed so as to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing law to be paid after arrival at such places of rendezvous.

SEC. 42. That when any officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, is disabled by reason of wounds or disability received or incurred in the service of the United States, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service; and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the service of the United States, or in returning to his place of residence after being released from further liability to render service under the order, or at any time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

SEC. 43. That divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions or squadrons may be organized by the President out of lesser separate units which are by order transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, and the President may then assign, or when provision is made therefor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission with appropriate rank, commanders of such organizations and the necessary staff officers, from officers of the Regular Army or Organized Militia, the number and grade of such officers not to exceed the number and grade for like forces of the Regular Army.

SEC. 44. That all vacancies which occur in the grade of second lieutenant of the commissioned personnel of the Organized Militia, after being transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, shall be filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the enlisted men of the organization of the Organized Militia in which the vacancy occurs. PROVIDED, That all promotions to include the grade of colonel shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from within the arm of service in which the vacancy occurs, and shall be confined to the commissioned personnel of such arm of service pertaining to that State. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That vacancies which occur in the grade of general officers shall be filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 46. That the forces transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States as hereinbefore prescribed shall be regarded as a separate branch of the Army of the United States.

SEC. 47. That the commander of a separate brigade, division or higher military unit is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States or appointed under the provisions of this Act to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of any officer so transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, or appointed therein, within his command. PROVIDED, That each member of the board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into. PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any officer in service, and if the report be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged

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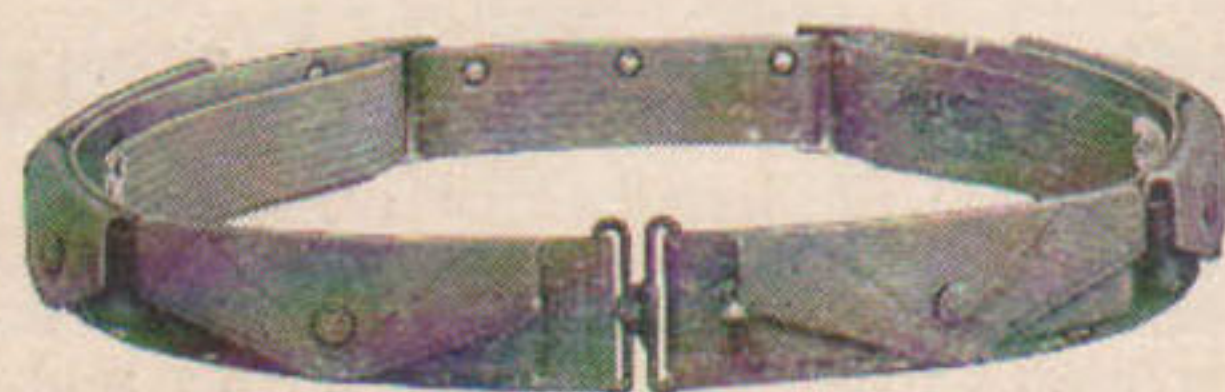


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Mills Automatic Pistol Belt



A new Belt of Standard Mills Quality for users of Automatic Pistols. Carries in front two magazines, with four additional smaller pockets, each holding seven .45 caliber cartridges. Adjustable at the back to any waist measure. U. S. Army style and finish throughout.

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Wilmington, Del.

from the service in the Army of the United States at the discretion of the President.

SEC. 48. That all organizations of the Organized Militia called into the service of the United States, or transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, shall be recruited and maintained as near the maximum authorized war strength as practicable; and the President is authorized to recruit all such organizations to such maximum war strength from time to time, either by voluntary enlistment or by draft. For this purpose the necessary rendezvous and depots shall be established for the enlistment and training of all recruits and in order that officers may be available for recruiting duty, the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint from the Organized Militia of the several States, officers of the proper arm of the service additional to those elsewhere herein authorized in numbers not to exceed one captain, three first lieutenants and two second lieutenants for each twelve companies, troops and batteries of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, and engineers; and for the purpose of instruction and discipline, the troops at the recruit depots herein authorized may be organized into provisional companies and battalions or squadrons with noncommissioned officers and privates of such grades and numbers as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 49. That the provisions of this Act in respect to the militia shall be applicable only to the militia organized as a land force.

SECTION 50. Officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia in the service of the United States; and third, officers of the volunteer forces. PROVIDED, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States, or in the volunteer forces, shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissions in the Regular Army; but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not, for the purposes of this section, be held to antedate muster into the service of the United States; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That in time of war or public danger, when two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, the President may assign the command of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade."

SEC. 51. That the temporary vacancies created in any grade not above that of colonel among the commissioned personnel of any arm, staff corps, or department of the Regular Army through appointments of officers thereof to higher rank, under the provisions of this Act, shall be filled by temporary promotions according to seniority in rank from officers holding commissions in the next lower grade in said arm, staff corps, or department, and all vacancies created in any grade by temporary promotions shall be in like manner filled from and thus create temporary vacancies in the next lower grade, and the vacancies that remain thereafter in said arm, staff corps, or department, that cannot be filled by temporary promotions as prescribed in this section, may be filled by the temporary appointment of officers of such number and grade or grades as shall maintain said arm, corps, or department, at the full commissioned strength authorized by law. PROVIDED, That in the staff corps and departments subject to the provisions of Sections 26 and 27 of the Act of February 2, 1901, and acts amendatory thereof, temporary vacancies that cannot be filled by temporary promotions as hereinbefore prescribed, shall be filled by temporary details in the manner prescribed in said Sections 26 and 27, and acts amendatory thereof, and the resulting temporary vacancies in the branches of the Army from which the details are so made, shall be filled as hereinbefore in this section prescribed. PROVIDED, FURTHER, That officers temporarily promoted or appointed under the terms of this section shall be promoted or appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms that shall not extend beyond the war or the passing of the emergency for which additional forces were transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States; and at the termination of the war or the passing of the emergency, said officers shall be discharged from the positions held by them under their temporary commissions or appointments, and officers detailed as herein authorized, shall be relieved from their temporary details. PROVIDED FURTHER, That officers temporarily promoted under the provisions of this section shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army.

SEC. 52. That officers of the Regular Army appointed and commissioned in other forces under the provisions of this Act, shall not thereby vacate their Regular Army commissions or be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing therein.

SEC. 53. That Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the Act of January 21, 1903, and all acts amendatory thereof, and all other statutes relating to the militia are hereby repealed; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this Act, are, to the extent of such

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Colorado Team won with World's Record Score 1007
Team comprising Messrs. Arthur Smith, C. M. McCutcheon,
F. P. Coffin, A. M. Poindexter, A. H. Hardy

The International Revolver Team Match

Won by the United States Team.
3 out of 5 using **Peters Cartridges**, Messrs. C. M.
McCutcheon, Hans Roedder, and Dr. J. H. Snook
6 out of the 10 men who qualified for the team shot
Peters Factory-loaded Ammunition

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2 out of 5 men using **Peters Cartridges**, Messrs.
McCutcheon and Snook

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BY DR. J. H. SNOOK

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SAN FRANCISCO: 583-586 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr.
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inconsistency, repealed. PROVIDED, That this shall not be construed to repeal the Act entitled "An Act for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia," approved February 18, 1909, or any other Act relating exclusively to the militia of the said District of Columbia.

SEC. 54. That this Act shall take effect on July 1, 1914.

The proposals of the War Department not included in this draft are as follows:

SECTION 4. "PROVIDED, That in time of peace there shall be no general staff corps in the Organized Militia, and there shall be no position of chief of staff or assistant chief of staff in any division of the Organized Militia."

SECTION 5. "That an enlisted Reserve Corps of the Organized Militia shall be organized in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, to consist of honorably discharged enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps of the United States and honorably discharged enlisted men of the Organized Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, who have served with record 'good' or better for one full enlistment. Such reserve shall in time of peace not exceed in numbers the difference between the number of enlisted men of the active Organized Militia and the number required to bring the organizations thereof up to the authorized war strength of corresponding units in the Regular Army."

SECTION 6. "The method of organization of the reserve, whether a general reserve or a reserve for separate units, or a combination of the methods, shall be prescribed in regulations by the several States and Territories, with the approval of the President of the United States, and the President of the United States is authorized to promulgate regulations prescribing the physical and other qualifications required of reservists, and such other regulations as may be necessary. PROVIDED, That in the regulations to be prescribed for training, the wishes of each State and Territory, as determined after consultation with the Governor thereof, and the District of Columbia after consultation with the Commanding General of the Organized Militia of the District, shall be followed as far as practicable, and that in such regulations, unless otherwise desired by the States, Territories, or District of Columbia, such training shall not exceed that required for the Reservists of the Regular Army, and PROVIDED FURTHER, That when acting under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, reservists when engaged in field training with the active Militia shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of like grade on the active lists of the Organized Militia, and when called to the colors for active service in time of war or other grave emergency, shall be incorporated into the active Organized Militia and be subject to the

same laws, orders, and regulations which govern the same. PROVIDED, However, that reservists shall receive no allowance under paragraph (b), Section 24 of this Act."

SECTION 14. Last line—after the word "year," "or unless excused by the Secretary of War."

SECTION 25. Third Paragraph—first and second lines—"under such regulations as the President may prescribe."

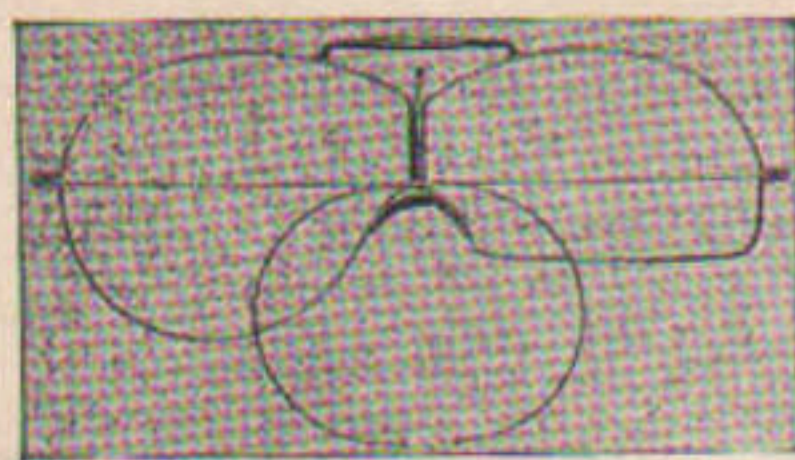
Sixth Paragraph—eighth line—"nor shall any organization of the Organized Militia participate therein, which, at the last formal inspection made by the direction of the Secretary of War, was not found to be organized, armed, equipped, and being disciplined (which includes being trained), for active duty in the field in accordance with the requirements of this Act, and which has not held the drills and other exercises prescribed in Section 14 of this Act."

Seventh Paragraph—"PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to deprive any individual of the allowance due him under the provisions of this Act, prior to such inspection."

Eighth Paragraph—last Proviso—"PROVIDED FURTHER, That no part of the appropriation provided herein shall be expended upon any person not authorized under the provisions of this Act for like organizations of the Regular Army."

SECTION 44. Last Proviso—"AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all general officers."

SECTION 45. That the President may detail one officer of the Regular Army or the Organized Militia to perform the duties appertaining to a Chief of Staff and one officer of the Regular Army or the Organized Militia to perform the duties appertaining to an Assistant Chief of Staff with any division of the Organized Militia called into the service of the United States, or transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States, or formed of lesser separate units of the Organized Militia called into the service of the United States or transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States. PROVIDED, That, in order to insure the prompt mobilization of the Organized Militia in time of war or other emergency, the President may, in time of peace, with the consent of the Governors of the States or Territories or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia concerned, detail a field officer of the Regular Army to perform the duties appertaining to a Chief of Staff for such tactical divisions of the Organized Militia as exist or it is proposed to create from the lesser units of the Organized Militia when called into the service of the United States or transferred to and incorporated into the Army of the United States."



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Inspector Instructor
Acting Coach, Connecticut State Team, writes us,
June 30th, 1913.

"I have had the pleasure of examining and trying out the Akopos glasses made by The F. W. King Optical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The peculiar color of the lenses of these glasses is such as to make them extremely efficient for target shooting. They greatly increase the definition of sights and target, and, while cutting out the glare, seem actually to illuminate the vision in a way that is hard to understand unless one has seen them. They are far superior to any other color with which I am familiar, including all shades of Amber. Their excellence is such that I have arranged to have the entire Connecticut State Team which is to compete at Camp Perry this year, equipped with them."

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Handles all .22 long, .22 short and .22 long rifle cartridges without adjustment. 15 shots at one loading. Model 20 with Full Magazine, 25 shots.

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

Boston Rifle and Revolver Club.

The formal opening of the new Club House will take place Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, at 117 Federal Street. There will be special matches to test your eye and pocket book and refreshment to test your stomach. Everyone will have a chance to win some of the attractive prizes which will be offered. You are expected to come and bring your friends. Don't forget the date, Tuesday evening, Sept. 23.

The annual Outdoor Championship matches of the U. S. R. A. will be conducted by the Club at Walnut Hill from Sept. 26 to Oct. 5. All those desiring to compete in these matches should notify H. R. Marshall, 55 Congress St., Boston, in order that arrangements for targets, etc., may be made.

GOLDEN GATE GATHERING.

The following scores were made Sunday, August 10, 1913. Weather, fair. Wind, moderate.

Rifle Re-entry Match. 200 yards German Ring Target. Telescope and peep sights.

M. W. Housner	226	219	219	216
O. A. Brimer	226	225	224	
Geo. Helm	225	221		
E. Schierbaum	223	210	210	
E. Helm	222	212	211	209 200
Geo. A. Pattberg	219	215	215	
H. Purrmann	213	190		
J. F. Bridges	213			
Chas. Lubcke	163			
M. Blasse	229	223	223	221

Pistol and Revolver Re-entry Match, 50 yards. Standard American target.

C. W. Randall	98	96	95	92	92
O. Lillems	96	93	91	89	86 86
J. J. Courier	95	93	90	89	89 84
C. W. Seely	93	92	89		
Chas. Whaley	90				
R. A. Summers	85				
M. Standish	83	82	81		

The following scores were made Sunday, August 24, 1913. Weather, fair. Wind, moderate. Rifle Re-entry Match, 200 yards.

M. W. Housner	231	215	215	
D. W. McLaughlin	228			
W. G. Hoffmann	224	223	223	221 220
M. Blasse	224	220	220	216
Geo. Helm	223	220	213	212
B. Jonas	220	215		
J. F. Bridges	220	213	202	
W. F. Blasse	219	218		
E. Helm	219	207	205	203
E. Sutter	206	205	200	
Chas. Lubcke	200			
C. W. Seely	185			
H. Purrmann	176			

Pistol and Revolver Re-entry Match, 50 yards.

C. W. Randall	98	94		
O. Lillems	96	95	93	90 87
C. W. Seely	95	90	89	
W. F. Blasse	93	92	91	88 86
C. W. Linder	92			
J. J. Courier	91	88	87	
B. Jonas	87	85		
Chas. Whaley	87			
M. Standish	80	79		

B. P. JONAS,
Secretary.

Newport (R. I.) Rifle Club.

Scores made by Newport Rifle Club during the fifth week of series were not as a rule up to averages although a couple of Class B men put on very good totals and will land in Class A at the rate they are going. Best total for week 483 made by Spooner.

SCORES.

F. B. Spooner	240	243	483
F. B. Spooner	223	239	462
J. R. Chase	236	241	477
R. Rhodes	235	240	475

J. D. Chase	236	236	472
A. R. Anthony	238	232	470
A. A. Albro	234	235	469
H. T. Chase	231	236	467
J. A. Peckham	232	233	465
W. Thurston	233	232	465
A. C. Anthony	230	231	461
H. R. Chase	228	232	460
P. M. Conley	218	234	452
G. Harris	224	228	452
J. J. Peckham	223	226	449
W. Arnold	215	233	448
W. Arnold	220	206	426
W. B. Chase	227	217	444
G. Chanler	209	220	429
W. Hern	218	211	429
A. Clarke	219	209	428
W. Alderson	209	210	419

OTHER SCORES MADE WERE:

Brooks (Scope)

245	246	247	248	247	1233
247	243	244	246	249	1234

Best yet ----- 2467

Biesel (Iron sights)

236	238	244	244	234	1196
237	243	240	233	236	1194

PISTOL 50 YARDS.

Spooner	85	81	87	91	90	434
	89	87	92	90	84	442
Biesel	85	81	87	86	90	429
	88	84	89	90	90	441

Trap Shooting at Youghioghney Country Club.

Results in the sixth of the series of trap shooting events at the Youghioghney Country Club, which was held Saturday afternoon the 30th, were as follows:

Calhoun	46	Parke	40
Aber	46	Dr. Heisey	40
Napier, J. W.	46	Young, H.	38

"WESTERN" STEEL-LOCKED SHELLS

POPULAR BECAUSE OF THEIR DEPENDABLE SHOOTING QUALITIES

Uphold Their Reputation in Recent Important Events

<p>KNOXVILLE, TENN. 1st 97 x 100—96 x 100 2nd STATE CHAMPIONSHIP By Homer Clark (Tie) and L. D. Willis (Tie) 386 x 400 THIRD GENERAL AVERAGE By Homer Clark</p>	<p>ST. PAUL, MINN. 1st AMATEUR AVERAGE 271 x 300 By J. E. Harker 2nd FOR DIAMOND BADGE 46 x 50 SINGL'S AND DOUBLES By R. L. Thielman</p>	<p>WILMINGTON, N. C. 1st PLACE (TIE) STATE CHAMPIONSHIP 91 x 100 By L. B. Pearce HIGH GUN 99 x 100 In Same Event LONGEST RUN OF TOURNAMENT 142 STRAIGHT By Homer Clark</p>	<p>BISMARCK, N. D. HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE 193 x 200 By S. A. Huntley The fourth consecutive win since taking up "Western" Shells.</p>	<p>VICTORIA, B. C. HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE 134 x 150 By F. C. Riehl Winning under hard conditions and over a good "field" of starters.</p>
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"FIELD" MEDIUM GRADE

"PERFECT FROM PRIMER TO CRIMP"

"RECORD" HIGH GRADE

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Ellis Self Scoring Target

REVOLUTIONIZES TARGET PRACTICE

Stood the tests of U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps Boards. Type "A," "B," "C" and "D" obtainable under 1861

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



It will Prevent Shock from Gun Fire or Loud Noise. Excludes Wind, Dust or Water, and Prevents Disease and Deafness from the Above Causes

\$1.00 Pair with Neat Aluminum Pocket Case, Postpaid

J. A. R. ELLIOTT

P. O. Box 201 New York, U. S. A.

Rigsby -----45	Wilson -----36
Pendleton -----45	Sword -----25
Simpson -----42	Napier, Chas.-----20
Meredith -----41	Pry, Wm. -----12
Dr. Hodgson -----40	

Calhoun, Aber and J. W. Napier tying with 46 each, and qualifying in Class "A." Simpson with 42 qualifying in Class "B" and H. Young with 38 qualifying in Class "C."

DOUBLES.

Calhoun again was a winner, but tied with Rigsby, each with 41; the scores were as follows:

Calhoun -----21 + 20 = 41
Rigsby -----20 + 21 = 41
Dr. Heisey -----16 + 23 = 39
J. W. Napier -----14 + 15 = 29

The club members handicap shoot resulted as follows; showing J. W. Napier the winner:

J. W. Napier -----21 - 25 + 0 handicap = 46
H. N. Pendleton -----21 - 24 + 0 " = 45
Jas. Simpson -----21 - 21 + 2 " = 44
B. E. Parke -----20 - 20 + 4 " = 44
Dr. Heisey -----20 - 20 + 4 " = 44
J. W. Wilson -----18 - 18 + 8 " = 44
Dr. Hodgson -----19 - 21 + 2 " = 42
Chas. Napier -----12 - 8 + 20 " = 40

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

The registered tournament of the Analostan Gun Club held on the 13th instant was a success. Forty-two shooters were in attendance including twelve professionals. The day was unusually cool. The shooting of Messrs. Gibbs and German was remarkable. A strong head wind prevailed all day and while it combated the scores of the amateurs did not affect these veterans of many contests. Mr.

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Ross Rifle



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The Ross High Velocity, .280 sells in the U. S. at \$55.00 Ross Sporting Cartridge with copper tube bullet, patented, at \$7.50 per doz both f.o.b. New York. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for complete illustrated catalogue to

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NITRO-SOLVENT OIL

"Corrosion's Enemy"

The only solvent that is also a lubricant. All other solvents must be removed entirely and the barrel thoroughly oiled. This combination saves time and trouble. Has remarkable penetrating qualities. Soaks into the steel and eats out the acid of the residue of any powder made. Cannot injure the barrel for it contains no acid.

STOPS CORROSION INSTANTLY

Send for generous sample. Test it on YOUR gun. Apply it to bore directly after shooting. Lay aside several days. No harm done—bore in perfect condition.

Lubricates, removes, prevents rust; cuts dirt and gum; cleans, polishes; no acids; frost-proof. 2-ozs., 25c. 6-ozs., 50c at dealers. 60-Page Catalogue free.

Marble Arms & M'g. Co., 502 Del'a Ave., Gladstone, Mich.





HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

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

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

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TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand

C. W. HINMAN

127 Portland Street Boston, Mass.

German missed his 101st target. It was hit hard but had to be scored lost. Mr. Gibbs missed his 139th.

Messrs. Ford and Morgan of the home club tied for high amateur average, each scoring 141. Jos. H. Hunter was in the 138 hole and Mr. Etchison, a visitor from Gaithersburg, came next.

The club donated fifty dollars in addition to that received from the Interstate Association and in addition to this spent forty dollars for merchandise prizes which were contested for free of charge to the participants, including the targets. Following are the scores of the regular events:

The merchandise contest at 25 targets resulted as follows:

Dreher, 25; Reed, 25; Welles, 24; Stubener, 24; Otts, 24; Morgan, Hunter, Graham and Huseman, 23; Etchison and Blundon, 22; Taylor, Brown, Barnes and Leight, 21; Fawcett and Hogan, 19; Stine, Wynkoop, Emmons, Doherty and Wilson, 18; Simmons, Monroe and Parsons, 16; Ford and Holmead, 15; Peck, 13; Livesy, 12; and W. Taylor, 00. Every shooter received a prize.

An impromptu match at doubles was also arranged and resulted in the following scores out of 12 pairs:

Ford, 23; Huseman, 22; Monroe, 22; Parsons, 17; Huseman, 20; Willis, 20; Leight, 17; Brown, 16; Otts, 11; Morgan, 11; Willis, 13.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

At the opening shoot of the Powell's Point (Mo.) Rod and Gun Club, J. W. Locatell, shooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, won high amateur average.

Chas. Hummel, of La Porte, Ia., led the amateurs and tied for high over all, 182 out of 200, shooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, at the Sept. 5 meet of the Waterloo (Ia.) Gun Club.

A. A. Hoover, of Star City, Ind., was high amateur, tying for high over all, at the Sept. 4 meet of the Logansport (Ind.) Gun Club. Hoover shot a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells for a score of 142 out of 150.

At the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association Post season shoot, Ross Applebaum, of Keister, Minn., shooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, won high amateur average, breaking 326 out of 350.

H. C. Hood, of Pittsburg (Kans.), shooting a Remington pump gun, led the amateurs, scoring 445 out of 500, at the Labor day shoot of the X. C. Mo. Elliotts Simon Pure Amateurs Gun Club.

Alex Vance, of Capron, Ill., was high over all, breaking 148 out of 150 with Remington-UMC Nitro Club speed shells, on Labor Day at the Chicago Gun Club, and tied for first average on all targets of the entire meet, scoring 289 out of 300.

E. V. Fisher, of Oklahoma City, Okla., broke 138 out of 150, shooting a Remington pump gun and Arrow speed shells, at the Sept. 1 meet of the Colgate Gun Club which won him high over all.

T. E. Graham, an amateur of Ingleside, Ill., tied with E. S. Graham at 98 out of 100, for high over all at the Sept. 7 meet of the Wancanda, Ill., Gun Club, both shooting Remington pump guns and the speed shells.

E. A. Randall, of Portland, Me., became champion trapshooter of New England when he registered 195 out of 200, shooting Remington-UMC Arrow speed shells in the premier event of the Paleface tournament at Boston, last week. Mr. Randall was also high amateur for the meet with 383 out of 400, using the same steel lined favorites.

H. D. Gibbs scored high over all, shooting a Remington-UMC pump gun and Arrow speed shells, with 388 out of 400.

Both the high amateur and high professional averages at Des Moines, Iowa, August 24th, were won with Peters shells, Mr. C. Parker being the high amateur, 92 out of 100, and Harry Kahler, high professional, 96 out of 100.

Mr. C. A. Young, the professional champion of the U. S., who is known to a host of friends as "Sparrow," is shooting this year in the best form he has shown for many seasons, and he is the winner of high average at practically every shoot he attends. He kept up his good work at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, August 26th, where he broke 147 out of 150. Mr. Carl Moore won second general average, 145 out of 150, also with Peters shells.

The fame of the wonderful shooting qualities of Peters shells has spread into all sections, not only of the United States, but of the Canadian provinces, and the "P" brand is now a prime favorite among the trap shooters and hunters of the Dominion. An example of this was furnished by the Edmonton, Alta., Tournament, August 11th-12th, where Mr. G. M. Cowderoy won high general average and high amateur average, with the fine score of 229 out of 240. Mr. H. Crabbs was second amateur, 220, and Mr. H. C. Hirschy, of Minneapolis, tied for high professional, 227. All of these gentlemen shot Peters shells, and the way they smashed the targets was the subject of general comment. All of which goes to show that our English cousins are as discriminating in the matter of ammunition as in other things.

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