

ARMS AND THE MAN

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THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LV. No. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 16, 1913.

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The National Guard In Convention.

THE National Guard Association of the United States held its Fifteenth Annual Convention in Chicago, Oct. 6, 7 and 8. Two hundred and nine delegates were present, representing forty-three of the State or Territorial sub-divisions of the Organized Militia of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, president of the Association, presided over the meetings of the Association with his accustomed grace and skill.

Ten o'clock of the morning of October 6 was set for the time of calling the convention to order. Shortly after that hour the sound of the President's gavel began what was to be one of the most momentous sessions of this very important body.

Able addresses of welcome were given by Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, the Adjutant General of Illinois, on behalf of the State, and Col. Milton J. Foreman, 1st Illinois Cavalry, chairman of the committee on arrangements, on behalf of Chicago and the committee. The reply of General Stewart was an appropriate and eloquent response to the cordial and hospitable welcome extended by General Dickson and Colonel Foreman.

It is not inappropriate to say that there never had been an entertainment program for a convention better conceived or more successfully carried out than that at Chicago.

The entertainment features were: On Monday night, a reception from 8 to 9 o'clock in the Elizabethan room, followed by a military ball in the Gold room of the Congress Hotel. These were most brilliant occasions; the lovely colors of the diaphanous gowns of the women as they fluttered against the solid background of smart military uniforms made a beautiful and striking picture.

A buffet luncheon to the delegates and guests was given on Tuesday. Tuesday afternoon was devoted to an automobile spin through the parks of Chicago, in which all the delegates and their friends were looked out for. The ride was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. More than one delegate has now a new conception of the vast extent of territory over which the great city of Chicago spreads.

The Tuesday evening entertainment feature was provided by moving pictures illustrating army life, shown by Maj. Thomas J. Dixon, 6th Field Artillery (horse), U. S. A., in the Gold room. Pictures of Camp Perry, during the National and International matches there; of an infantry problem; of horse artillery entraining, detraining, on the march and firing, and of cross country riding at the Mounted Service School, were well given and well received.

One could not help thinking while watching these military pictures that their educational influence should be very great. They should bring the people generally, who see them, to a better appreciation of military life, and they should be extremely valuable to teach the form of drill and field service movements to recruits.

On Wednesday a luncheon was given by the Chicago Association of Commerce to the delegates and guests of the convention at the Hotel La Salle. Here, comfortably installed in the midst of a large gathering of Chicago's most influential business men, the National Guardsmen partook of a pleasant luncheon and listened to exceptionally well-conceived addresses by General Mills, General Young and General Stewart.

The meetings took place in the Congress Hotel, which had been named as the headquarters of the association, an institution admirably capable of providing committee rooms and other conveniences.

After the formal organization of the convention and the reports of the secretary and treasurer, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, addressed the convention on the progress of the Organized Militia from a Federal viewpoint.

He began by saying:

"Another year has rolled around since I had the pleasure of meeting you in convention assembled. To me, as I presume to all of you,

this has been a year replete with interesting work. The Division of Military Affairs has endeavored, as far as in it lay, to carry forward the idea of increasing the efficiency of the Organized Militia, looking at it as a Federal asset for war. It has endeavored to point out the requirements of the Federal statutes governing the Organized Militia, and has done its part in securing compliance therewith. At times there have been differences of opinion between some of the State authorities and the division as to the expediency, and possibly the justice, of some of the policies of the War Department. This is inevitable, for it is no new thing for earnest men to differ radically in their opinions, but the division has in all cases attempted to carry out both the letter and the spirit of the law, tempering its recommendations to the Chief of Staff of the Army whenever it has been necessary to secure a decision, so as to meet the desires of the Organized Militia in so far as sound policy and the requirements of the law permit. While I have endeavored to make no radical changes from my predecessors in the administration of my office, it is possible that some regard this administration as being more critically observant than that of my predecessors—that is, characterized by a greater control on the part of the War Department, and by throwing more restrictions around the initiative and latitude of the individual States, but in this I think they are mistaken.



BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS J. STEWART,
The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.
Re-elected President of the National Guard Association of the U. S.

"It is not my intention, and never has been, to add a single difficulty to the large number you already have. Rather my attitude is to lighten your burdens, in so far as the law and adherence to a sound policy permit. When, therefore, during the year any particular act of the Division of Military Affairs has appeared unnecessarily exacting, or where there is an inclination to say that my predecessors never took that point of view, I want to say now that there were many things that they had in view but were unable to accomplish at the time, due to more pressing work; that there were abuses known in a general way to them, but for the correction of which they had insufficient data available, so that many of the acts of the Division of Military Affairs during the past year were but the culmination of proceedings started before I became Chief of the Division. I make these statements not in the way of apology, but in order to lay the facts squarely before you, so that we may arrive at a thorough understanding, and so be in a position to proceed with our work under the best advantages; for unless we understand each other, and have faith in one another, the best results of our united effort will never be obtained. Accordingly,



BRIG. GEN. GUY E. LOGAN, The Adjutant General of Iowa
Secretary National Guard Association of the U. S.

I ask you now, as I did last year, to meet me frankly, as I shall you. The labor for which we have all enlisted—to make a dependable field force of the Organized Militia—is a vital one for the country, the problem is difficult, there is room for all workers, and we must all put forward our best efforts.

There are so many things about which I would like to speak to you today that I am embarrassed in my selection of a subject, bearing in mind that I must occupy only a limited amount of time, and that there are other gentlemen here who have papers to be read of interest probably greater than mine. I have, therefore, confined myself to a brief reference to the most important work that has been accomplished in the division of Militia Affairs during the year from the Federal standpoint, elaborating only two or three matters which seem to me to justify more special attention.

"The year has been one of progress, it is believed, as well as one of great importance to the Organized Militia. While this force has decreased in strength, yet the change has been but slight, amounting only to 12 officers and 1,034 enlisted men. This decrease is not confined to any one section of the country, but is spread over 37 States, and is largely due to the mustering out of inefficient organizations. A change that eliminates organizations that promise but little return for the money invested in them is really a gain to the whole Organized Militia.

"Since the great bulk of the Organized Militia is Infantry, and since efficiency in the use of his rifle is a necessary requisite in an infantry soldier to efficiency in a campaign, it is disappointing to state that during the year 1912, the last one for which complete reports are on file, less than 60 per cent of the men armed with the rifle held target practice, and to note that only about 25 per cent of these men, or 60 per cent of all the men armed with a rifle failed to obtain the qualification of third classman, which is regarded as the lowest grade that will indicate an appreciable value on the battlefield.

"This small percentage of men proficient in firing indicates that there is something radically wrong with the system followed. In three States no target practice whatever was held except for the purpose of preparing a team for rifle competitions, and in 19 States less than 50 per cent of the men armed with the rifle engaged in target practice. An examination of the accounts submitted by the disbursing officers shows in the great majority of cases that a considerable sum of money has been spent on these rifle teams to what appears to be to the detriment of general target practice, and it is believed that in this procedure lies the root of this important deficiency. In a campaign, a fair average efficiency of all men armed with the rifle is much preferable to a few highly skilled men and a practical lack of instruction in the balance of the force. It would seem therefore as though less attention should be paid to selected teams for competition and more should be paid to the general instruction of all men armed with the rifle."

General Mills mentioned a slight improvement during the year with relation to armories, and referred to the necessity of adjusting property accounts so that the government might accurately know precisely what property was in the hands of the States. He said there were but nine States in which the care of federal property and the State accountability, as set forth in annual returns, are entirely satisfactory, while

in five States they were very unsatisfactory. The other States occupied various positions between these extremes.

He referred to the fact that enough typhoid serum to inoculate 15,000 men has been issued in the Organized Militia. More is available at a cost of 15 cents for each complete inoculation of three doses, while similar treatment would cost from \$15 to \$30 in civil life. The General urged the States to encourage inoculation against typhoid.

Various matters of lesser importance were dealt with and mention was made of the intention of the Militia Division to put out new regulations for the Organized Militia, some time during the year 1913. A general plan of tentative instruction for the Organized Militia, although requested by many of the States, has never been issued by the War Department. An advisory scheme to serve as a general guide may be soon expected.

The subject of organization was treated at some length, and the Department's reasons for urging conformation were presented in full.

The proposed legislation providing for pay to the National Guard was discussed, and after stating briefly what had taken place, General Mills said:

"The Secretary of War has now addressed to the president of your association a letter outlining his views in full, and as it will presumably come before you for consideration it is unnecessary for me to make reference to the subject further than to assure you that the representatives of the Army are heartily in sympathy with the efforts to obtain legislation which will insure the development of the Organized Militia into an available and dependable national force, and with the making of adequate Federal appropriations to provide for such development. It is manifest that any legislation enacted must be sound in principle, and such as will assure to the Government the services of men and organizations deemed essential for its safety."

The desirability of increasing the number of field artillery and cavalry organizations in the National Guard was put forward by General Mills in strong terms, and arguments were offered in favor of creating the necessary auxiliary corps. In concluding he said:

"Team work is what wins nowadays. Our possible enemies have these teams—divisions—and we have not. My contention is therefore that there is too much infantry relative to the other arms, or too little of the other arms relative to the infantry. Such being the case, the cheapest and quickest way of correcting the trouble lies in a conversion of sufficient of the infantry into the other arms to properly balance the twelve divisions. The field efficiency of the resulting force would be immeasurably greater in a campaign than with the larger but unbalanced force now existing.

"I earnestly invite the attention of the entire Organized Militia to this question, and I especially invite the attention of every officer in this hall to this question. I ask you to realize the full measure of the responsibility that rests upon you. I feel assured that your voice will carry far, and I assure you that among all the various subjects I have touched on today, there is none of such importance to you individually, if you ever take the field in active service, none of more importance to the Organized Militia as a body, and there is none, the neglect of which is fraught with greater disaster to our very national safety."

Following General Mills came the report of the executive committee by Maj. Gen. Edward C. Yound, Illinois National Guard, its chairman.

General Young began the discussion of the pay bill and other problems by saying:

"A brief review of the various bills heretofore introduced in Congress and the discussions relating thereto, will undoubtedly be valuable in forming conclusions at the present time.

"Three bills have been introduced in Congress.

"First—The original bill drawn by the Legislative Committee of the National Guard Association at the St. Louis Convention, October, 1910. This was a simple pay bill and carried no provisions except those essential to pay. The War Department was not satisfied with this bill in three particulars, and forced an amendment which provided that no one could receive money under the provisions of the bill who was not suited to the military service according to standards prescribed by the Secretary of War; who had not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and made an agreement to render military service to the United States for a term of at least two years and, that no organizations or individuals must be called into the service of the United States, except those that had been regularly inspected and reported fit for military service according to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"This amendment was very objectionable to the Organized Militia and also caused violent opposition in the Committee on Military Affairs and on the floor of the House. After much discussion it was finally acceded to in order to avoid further delay, as the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs refused to forward the bill until we had accepted the War Department amendment.

"There was also much discussion over the question as to who should make the rules. The War Department wanted them made by either the President or the Secretary of War, and the National Guard, by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board. The latter plan was finally adopted.

"Second—A Conference Bill—agreed upon between the War Department and the Executive Committee and presented to the Special Session of the 62d Congress as H. B. 8141. In view of the objections to the amendments forced in the original bill by the War Department, the same questions formed the basis of discussion on this bill and modifications were made:

"That rules determining the fitness for military service should be made by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board;

"The two-year clause was omitted;

"The clause relative to the taking of organizations and individuals was modified to provide that only such organizations must be taken as had received compensation or were entitled to receive compensation, and that such organizations should be taken as organized, by regiments, brigades, divisions or independent or separate organizations.

"This bill was very much more satisfactory to the Organized Militia than the original bill as amended by the War Department. It was the result of a conference in which the War Department was represented by the then Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, the Assistant Secretary of War, General Oliver, Chief of Staff, General Wood, and the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, General Evans. Secretary Dickinson resigned and a new Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, was appointed.

The latter appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs as it was about to report our bill favorably, and without warning, attacked the bill, and also the constitutionality of the present law relating to service of the Militia beyond the territory of the United States. This threw everything into utter confusion and made necessary a further conference, with the delay incident thereto.

"Third—The second Conference Bill substituted for H. B. 8141—The new features introduced in this bill, besides the provisions necessary to overcome the constitutional difficulties, were:

"That the regulations should be made by the Secretary of War 'after conference' with the National Militia Board;

"Organizations need not be taken by the National Government unless organized in the judgment of the Secretary of War, so far as practicable the same as like units of the Regular Army;

"The President was authorized to organize higher from lesser units, and appoint the officers thereof;

"The positions of Chief of Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff of the Division were to be left vacant, and filled by the President;

"The relative rank of officers of different services when serving together in the field, was provided for.

"Several of these new features were not approved by the Executive Committee, but to expedite the passage of the bill, were finally accepted in a conference between the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Secretary of War, and the Judge Advocate General.

"In drafting the present bill, the making of rules as agreed upon in the second conference bill; the authority given to the President to organize higher from lesser units; the taking of organizations by units as agreed upon in the second conference bill, were accepted. The discussion over the appointment of the Chief of Staff and over the relative rank of officers was renewed, and these provisions still remain a matter of controversy.

"It is important to observe that many of the differences existing heretofore have not been those of principle, but of methods.

"The Organized Militia have never contended that individual fitness should not be made a condition for receiving pay from the national Government, but they have insisted that the method of determining this fact should be fair, just and equitable.

"They have never taken the position that the national Government should not receive a return for money expended upon the Organized Militia, and therefore should have assurances of service. They have maintained the principle that the Organized Militia, on account of their special obligations and training, should be called out ahead of any other military force, except the Regular Army, and when called out, should be taken as organizations, including officers and enlisted men.

"They have not objected to proper rules and regulations governing all matters between the national Government and the Organized Militia of the various States, but they have urged that these rules should be made with due consideration for the Organized Militia and its future development.

"They have not been opposed to tests to determine the fitness of officers, and particularly of higher officers, but they have demanded that such officers as are able to pass these tests be assured of their positions and not displaced by officers assigned or appointed from the Regular Army.

"Most of the discussions over the present bill have taken on a new form and have passed beyond questions of detail, centering around the very important principle—the relative degree of Federal and State control of the Organized Militia in time of peace.

"The principles which the Executive Committee have adhered to in the consideration of this draft, are:

"That the bill should be confined to Militia legislation;

"That constitutional limitations relative to the Militia should be observed;

"That the Organized Militia is primarily a State force;

"That the control over the Militia in time of peace must not be taken from the State directly or indirectly;

"That the Militia organization must not be disrupted;

"That officers of the Organized Militia must not be deprived of their commands;

"That the bill must be so drawn as not to arouse the objections of Congress, as expressed in previous considerations of the bill;

"The attitude of the War Department has been for a much stronger Federal control: the Judge Advocate General's Department and the Division of Militia Affairs taking a very advanced position as to the constitutional authority of the national Government over the Militia in time of peace."

After further discussing the variations between the different bills, General Young referred to a copy of the last bill considered by the Department and the executive committee. On this measure agreement had been reached in many particulars but not upon all. The copies sent to the States and to the Militia Division were not complete. Later, in the convention, General Young announced that through inadvertence of the printer Section 15 had been omitted from the copies sent out, and said an effort was made to correct this by forwarding a mimeograph copy of Section 15 for insertion, however, in some cases these slips did not reach those for whom intended until the convention was in session.

As subsequent action of the convention had for its effect instructions to the executive committee to prepare a bill for presentation to Congress, further discussion of the legislation in definite form is here omitted.

General Young referred to the provisions of Circular 8 with reference to conformation, and expressed the opinion that a strict enforcement of it would be injurious to the militia.

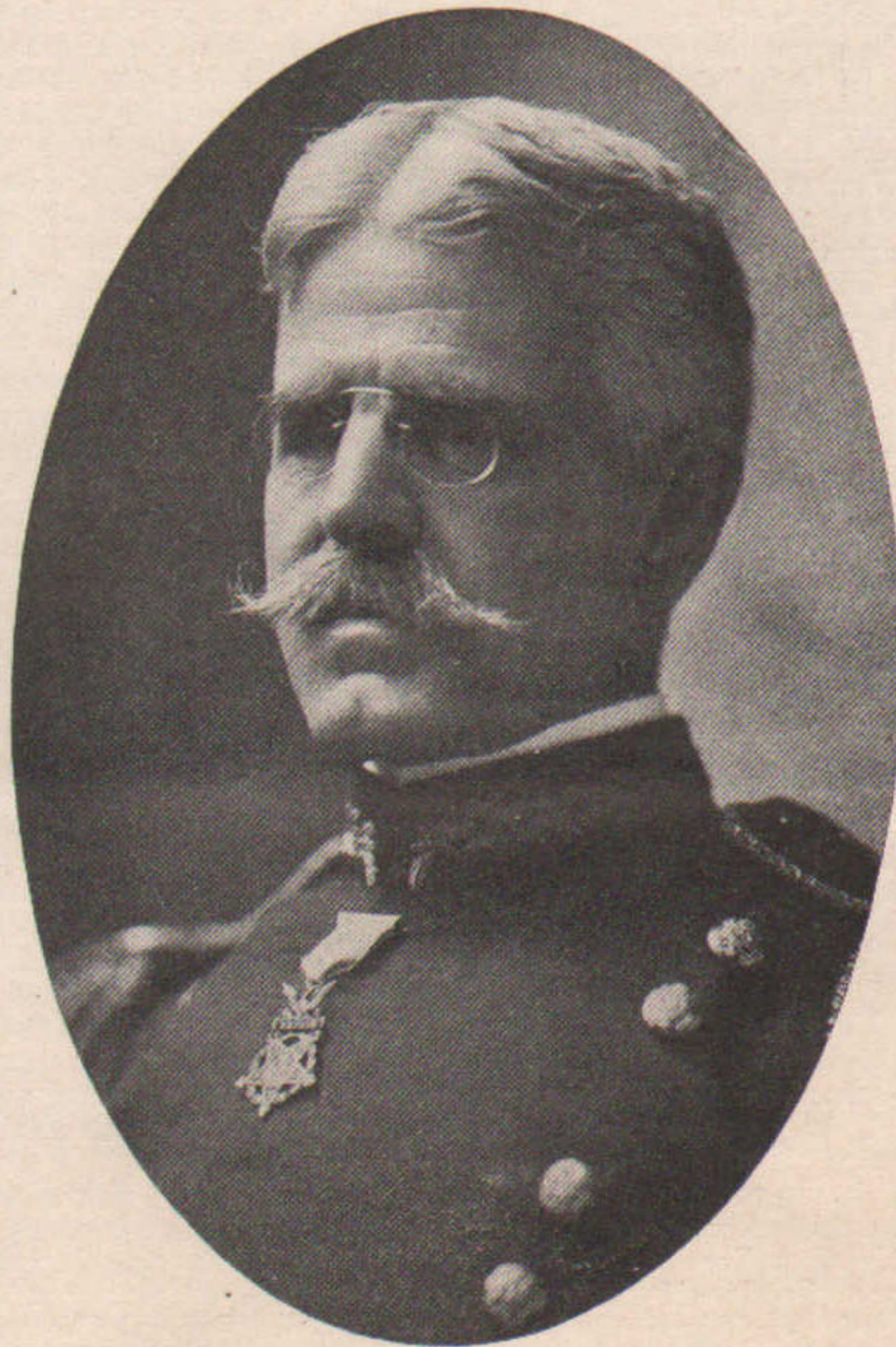
In concluding his discussion of this subject General Young said:

"There is no doubt that the organizations of the Organized Militia should be fundamentally the same as that of the Regular Army. There is no doubt on the other hand, that State requirements and the conditions of service in the Organized Militia may require reasonable modifications. It is to be regretted that this important power may not with safety be delegated to the Secretary of War, with assurances that it would be exercised with due consideration for all interested. When, however, the uniform practice of the War Department covering a period of many years is suddenly set aside without regard to precedence, and without reason or excuse, it would seem to be time to bring about more permanent conditions."

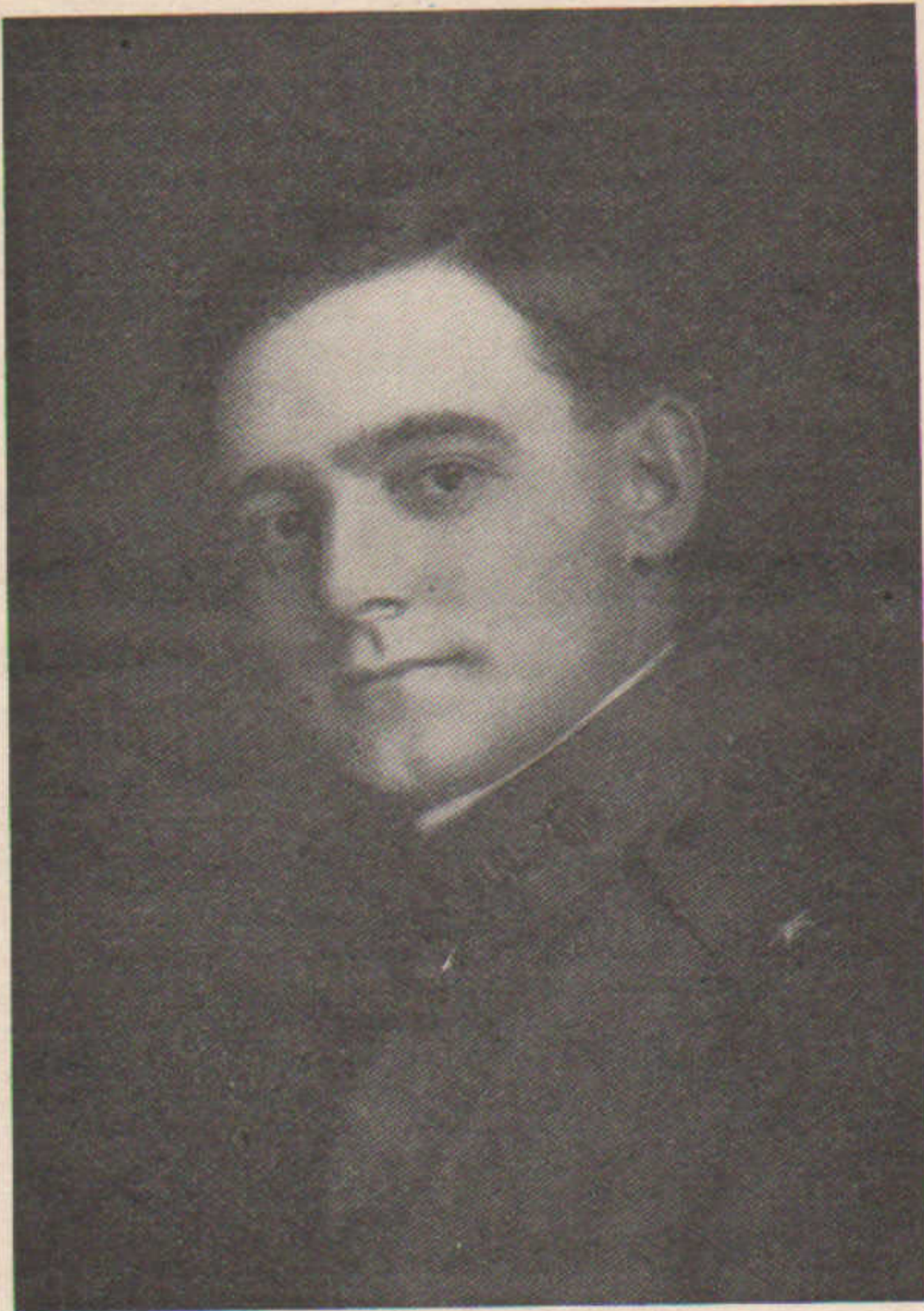
With reference to balancing the organization of the Organized Militia his opinion was:

"As a matter of fact, the States require for State purposes, Infantry and Cavalry only. Therefore, they can not be induced to expend the extra money necessary to maintain such a large proportion of artillery. Perhaps many States are not willing to maintain the necessary number of Cavalry. Artillery could be used successfully, acting as Infantry, for State purposes. Therefore, if the national Government would make extra and special appropriations to cover the additional cost of maintaining artillery and cavalry, there is no doubt that many States would either transfer their organizations or else would organize additional troops of the auxiliary arms.

"It would not be possible for the States generally, to bring up their cavalry and artillery to the basis of their infantry organizations. Even if they did so, it would involve a greater expense than the national Government would probably be willing to make. The feasible plan,



BRIG. GEN. ALBERT L. MILLS, U. S. A., Chief, Division of Militia Affairs
Addressed the Convention on the Progress of the Organized Militia
From the Federal Viewpoint.



BRIG. GEN. FRANK S. DICKSON, The Adjutant General of Illinois

therefore, would seem to be special appropriations and a transferring of infantry organizations to artillery and cavalry."

The conclusion of General Young's paper was as follows:

"There seems to be great difficulty in securing an adequate representation of the Organized Militia in the War Department and before Congress. If it were possible to get some official body recognized by the law for this purpose, it would be desirable. The fact that there are many States without any centered authority makes it difficult to secure proper representation.

"The Organized Militia thought they had solved this problem when they provided for the National Militia Board. This board, however, is appointed by the Secretary of War, purely upon his own initiative, and it is just as likely, if not more so, to represent the views of the Secretary of War, than those of the Organized Militia. Moreover, this board has no power of initiative. It can only offer advice upon such subjects as are placed before it. It is called together by the Secretary of War and there is no other authority to bring this board together. The Secretary of War can choose whether or not he should confer with the National Militia Board. As a matter of fact upon the most important question considered by the War Department recently—that is, the provisions of Circular No. 8, the National Militia Board was not consulted.

"The Executive Committee felt the loss of a legal representation in presenting legislation to Congress. They were not infrequently regarded as a set of selfish men who were trying to filch a small sum of money for themselves from the national Government. Of course, having been selected by the National Guard Association, they had indirectly, an influential standing, yet it was not such a standing as they would have had if they could have gone before Congress as a matter of right, and not as a matter of privilege.

"As to representation in the War Department, it has been suggested by many that the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, should be an Organized Militia officer, and that the assistants to the chief should be composed of either Organized Militia or Regular Army officers. The technical work of this bureau can probably be done better by highly trained Army officers. The general policy of the department can perhaps be better handled by an officer who thoroughly understands and is in close sympathy with the Organized Militia and who can take a general broad view of the situation and the policies which should be adopted. There would seem to be no legal or logical reason why the Organized Militia should be administered entirely by Regular Army officers. These two forces are co-ordinate under the Constitution of the United States. Legally logically, it would be just as reasonable for the Organized Militia to expect to administer the affairs of the Regular Army, as that the Regular Army should expect to administer the affairs of the Organized Militia.

"When I entered upon the duties of Chairman of the Executive Committee three years ago, I was by training and instinct strongly inclined to nationalize the Organized Militia. I felt that it could be made more effective if there was a central control, and that central control could be lodged nowhere except in the Federal Government. The deeper I have gone into this question, the more clearly I am convinced that I was mistaken.

"Local control, as far as it is practicable, is in accord with the ideas of the people and the spirit of our institutions. This is manifested in all of our civil institutions, and the same principles are necessarily

involved in a military system drawn from the people—from citizens of a country who are earning their living in civil pursuits, and who make military training an incident of their lives for the purpose of being prepared to render that service which every citizen should render to his country in time of war.

"Back of this system is the voluntary act of the individual. Men of the right type and character, who form our citizen soldiery, do not take readily to bit and spur. Men who are spirited enough to make successful soldiers will not voluntarily place themselves in a position to be arbitrarily and unreasonably dealt with.

"Discipline exercised from a local bureau in Washington, spreading out over the entire United States, handled at long distances, with its corresponding loss of time, is bound to lose entirely the personal equation which is so essential to the citizen soldier.

"A sympathetic encouragement, enthusiastic leadership, patriotic devotion to a sentiment, and not the 'big stick,' are the guiding principles."

In the program for the forenoon of the first day of the convention addresses by the Hon. Henry Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, were scheduled. Some curiosity was aroused when these gentlemen were not called upon in regular order, according to the program. The reasons were not disclosed until a letter addressed to General Stewart by the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, was read to the convention by General Stewart. This letter was as follows:

"October 3, 1913.

"Matters which developed yesterday and last evening make it necessary for me to write you, so that there may be no misunderstanding between us.

"The Assistant Secretary and Generals Wood and Crowder spoke to me yesterday concerning their absents themselves for the purpose of attending your convention, and informed me that the most prominent subject-matter for discussion at the convention would be the so-called 'Militia Pay Bill.'

"Last evening I saw for the first time the pamphlet issued by your committee containing the proposed draft to be submitted for discussion.

"My personal participation in this matter has been as follows: Early in my administration of this department I was attended by the members of the Executive Committee and interviewed as to my attitude toward the payment of Militiamen or National Guards. You will recall that my mind was absolutely open on the subject; that I asked questions to elicit the necessity for the United States paying money to those who enlisted in the National Guards. The response was that if the National Government would appropriate money which could be utilized to pay certain of the expenses to which the men were put in complying with the regulations necessary to measure up to the standard set by the National Government, the results would justify the expenditure and would make the policy one of wisdom. It was urged upon me at that time that only in this way could the militia be made a dependable force and one which could be counted upon for use when urgently needed.

"I reached no conclusion whatever upon the fundamental question of policy involved. I determined that it would be unwise for me to pass upon the question until there was displayed in a bill all those advantages which were said to inure the Government by this plan, which advantages were said to be so important as to demonstrate the wisdom of adopting the plan. Thereupon I suggested that the Executive Committee, together with the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army, should collaborate in preparing a bill embodying those very desirable features which were said to be those which should cause the Government to adopt the scheme. With the details of their work I have had no connection. My time is so fully occupied that the gentlemen in my department above mentioned have not been able to get my ear to discuss the matter with me. I understand from them that initially a draft was proposed which did contain most, if not all, of the features that I had in mind and upon which I had insisted, either to them, to the Executive Committee, or to both. The proposed draft contained in the pamphlet departs widely from what I consider necessary upon many essential matters. You will recall that I stated to the Executive Committee that after you had drafted your bill I would submit it to the War College, to the chairmen of the respective military committees, and to the President, and would determine, so far as I was concerned, whether I was prepared to adopt a principle involved, namely, the payment to the members of the National Guard of money by the National Government.

"I can not, of course, do this unless and until a bill is drafted showing what it is that the National Guard's claim inures to the United States by reason of this measure which makes it desirable for the National Government to adopt the policy and obligate itself to expend the money. The proposed draft does not contain, in my view, sufficient inducements to the National Government to make it worth while to consider the fundamental question involved. Under the circumstances it seem inadvisable to me to further participate in the framing of any proposed measure I could not do so with the implication that in some way I was bound by the result. I think it wiser for both parties that you should proceed without any connection with the War Department to frame the measure in accordance with your own views, and then submit it as that which the spokesmen of the National Guards desire to have considered as the basis for a determination of the fundamental question involved. It seems to me that if representatives of the department should carry out their intention of attending at your convention, they would necessarily be involved in conferences and de-

liberations concerning the proposed measure. And this I think would inevitably lead to misunderstanding as to the attitude of the War Department in the premises, and this would be very unfortunate. You are fully advised of all the features which the department considers to be absolutely essential to the consideration of the future and fundamental question involved in this whole matter. Upon your part it is a matter for serious consideration as to how far you desire to go in the matter of incorporating these essential provisions. It is not a matter which you should do under urging from the department; nor is it a matter in which the department should take any other part than pointing out that which it considers to be essential. This latter has been done, and any further participation by the department in the matter would only serve to create an embarrassing and confusing situation. I prefer to have the representatives of the Guard take this matter up without any participation, direct or indirect, by the department, and act as they may be advised. To the measure thus produced, I will then give earnest consideration and reach a conclusion. I have disclosed my state of mind to the Assistant Secretary and to Generals Wood and Crowder, and have suggested to them that under the circumstances their intention to go to Chicago to participate in conferences, et cetera, with respect to this measure, would be unwise. General Mills will, of course, attend, together with the officers in his department, so that they may as usual take up with you all other matters relating to the Militia in which the National Government is concerned.

"I need not take the time and space to again express my deep and abiding interest in the Militia, my great desire that it may be brought to the highest state of efficiency, and my gratification in the fine work that is being done towards this end by you gentlemen and those working with you. Whatever I do with respect to the particular subject-matter dealt with in this communication, will, I assure you, proceed from the most sincere sympathy with and interest in the National Guard.

"Very sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
"Secretary of War."

The information conveyed in this letter that the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Judge Advocate General would not be present came as a distinct shock to the convention. Many delegates felt that the Secretary of War had failed in consideration toward the Organized Militia of the United States, inasmuch as the Association embraced the whole of this body. Such had in mind that Mr. Root, when Secretary of War, and Mr. Taft, in the same position, had attended meetings of the association; that the Assistant Secretary of War has usually been present at annual conventions for many years; that chiefs of staff and judge advocates general, more than a few, and very many prominent officers of high rank in the army had met with and felt it not only a duty but an honor to confer with the representatives of the National Guard.

The effect produced by the letter, coming as it did after the address of the chairman of the executive committee in which "no progress" was reported was a distinctly disagreeable one.

Mr. Garrison has but lately come to be the Secretary of War. Not many members of the association had a personal acquaintance with him. Those who know him and are able to estimate his quality do not hesitate to class him as the largest and most able man who has headed the portfolio of war since Elihu Root. These felt that Mr. Garrison must have had reasons which seemed adequate and sufficient to him to justify his action in withholding permission for his subordinates to attend the convention or else it would never have been done. Moreover, that his final action with reference to the departmental attitude toward National Guard legislation would in any case be fair and wise.

Efforts toward radical action by the convention quickly took form, and it was not until the debate had continued for some time that a motion to refer all the questions raised by the addresses of Generals Mills and Young and the letter of the Secretary of War to a legislative committee prevailed. This legislative committee, according to long-standing precedent of the association, was to be composed of one member from each State represented in the convention, to be designated by the chief of each delegation.

By the terms of the resolution committing this duty to the legislative committee its report was made a special order of business for 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. These weighty affairs disposed of the convention settled down to the discussion of useful but less important questions.

During the convention the Adjutant General's Association, formed at Norfolk last year, had several meetings, at which General Mills was present, and at which were discussed more particularly matters of administration. General Macklin, of Maryland, was appointed chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws for this association, and subsequently, upon the report of his committee, these were adopted. Gen. Chas. I. Martin, of Kansas, was elected president of the Adjutant General's Association; Gen. Wm. F. Sadler, Jr., N. J., vice president, and Gen. Guy A. Logan, Iowa, secretary.

At Tuesday morning's assembling of the association the legislative committee brought in its report. This consisted of six definite recommendations, of which five were adopted by the convention. The sixth one providing that the chief of the division of militia affairs should be an officer of the Organized Militia of not less than ten years service, of which five must have been in command of troops, was defeated.

During the course of the debate upon the resolutions, more than one noteworthy address was made. Prominent among these were the efforts of Gen. H. DeW. Hamilton, New York; Gen. John C. Speaks, Ohio; Gen. J. C. R. Foster, Florida; Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, Pennsylvania, and Gen. Fred Llewellyn, Washington.

The report as adopted was as follows:

"The portion of the paper of General Mills relating to Circular No. 8, War Department, current series, the letter of Secretary of War Garrison, and the paper by General Young on the pay bill and other problems having been referred to your committee on legislation for consideration, they beg leave to report the following recommendation:

"First: That the Executive Committee be directed to prepare a bill and submit it to Congress providing for allowance for members of the Organized Militia for service at home stations. This bill to include such features only as are essential for this purpose and for securing the service of such members to the United States Government in the event of war or other grave emergencies, either within or without the boundaries of the United States.

"Second: It is the sense of this convention that the governing of the Organized Militia should rest in the States in time of peace, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

"Third: That the existing laws for the Organized Militia should be so amended as to more clearly define the requirements for the various units of organization in order to insure their greatest efficiency and development.

"Fourth: That it is the sense of this convention that there is not sufficient authority in law for defining the organization of the brigades and divisions as set forth in Circular 8, War Department, and that inasmuch as it had been physically impossible to secure these organizations in the United States Army and as like conditions in many States make it also physically impossible for these States to comply with the provisions of said Circular 8, this convention hereby protests against said Circular 8 and directs the Executive Committee to request the revocation of the same by the Secretary of War.

"Fifth: That in order to increase the number of Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Corps and Sanitary Troops, it will be necessary for the National Government to make extra and specific appropriations to cover the cost of maintaining such troops."

Immediately after this action, Gen. J. C. R. Foster, the adjutant general of Florida, presented a resolution, which received the approval of the convention, in these terms:

"Whereas, it was the purpose of this association when it recommended to Congress the legislation under which the National Militia Board was established, to give to the Militia representation in the War Department and to afford the head of such department, in dealing with Militia matters, the advantage of an advisory board composed of experienced militia officers; but

"Whereas, under existing law and the conditions imposed upon it, such board is precluded from realizing the purposes for which it was designed, and can render no appreciable service to the Organized Militia of the country; be it, therefore

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association be, and is hereby directed to propose to Congress such amendment of the existing law as will give to this board the power to initiate and recommend to the Secretary of War policies for the benefit and improvement of the Organized Militia, and the right to consider and submit recommendations upon all regulations proposed for the government of the Organized Militia; and, if such legislation can not be secured, then to ask that the provision of the law under which the board now exists, be repealed."

After the buffet luncheon the afternoon was devoted to hearing a thoughtful and useful article upon rifle practice, by Lieut. Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa, and an excellent paper dealing with equipment, clothing and supplies for the Organized Militia, by Capt. Chas. I. Morgan, West Virginia.

Discussion followed the reading of each of these papers. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Maj. John B. Clinnin, Illinois; Lieut. Col. Fred'k. A. Wells, 23rd New York; Col. Wm. G. Bates, 71st New York, discussed rifle practice. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, was escorted to the platform by a committee composed of Gen. Ford B. Wood, Minnesota; Gen. G. W. Peason, Massachusetts, and Gen. J. C. Speaks, Ohio. General Miles spoke briefly but earnestly to the convention, urging intelligent cooperation, and was given an enthusiastic reception.

The report of the nominating committee composed of one from each delegation present, of which Gen. E. A. Forbes, California, was chairman, recommended the renomination of the old officers of the association, with the exception of Gen. Elliott C. Dill, secretary, Maine, who positively declined to accept renomination, and Generals Rumbold

(Continued on page 50.)

CASTING UP THE ACCOUNT OF THE CAVALRY.

THE Provisional Brigade of Cavalry, which has been in camp at Winchester, Va., for three months during the summer, and which concluded its tour of special field service by a parade and review at Washington, presented a very fine example of what may be done by persistent and consistent drill training.

During all of the time at Winchester men and horses were used in practically the same positions; no change was ever made unless absolutely necessary, and although the drill was in many particulars different from the old drill, it was quickly learned under these favorable conditions.

It would not be well for anyone to run away with the idea that the new drill is in all respects better than the old, because that does not seem to us to be the case. There is of course a tendency, and it is not altogether a bad sign—rather the reverse—to jump at the conclusion that a new thing is better, just because it is new.

The proper organization for our cavalry is a problem which will justify much careful study. It is true, American cavalry should be prepared to meet the best cavalry of foreign nations upon equal terms, but also we Americans think our cavalry should be able to encounter any infantry that walks and properly attend to its case.

The influence of foreign thought and the effect of foreign models should not be permitted to overwhelm our appreciation of the special qualifications of our men, for learning more and learning it better than most foreigners. Thus, our cavalry experts will be unwise if they undertake to make a mounted soldier alone of the American cavalry.

The inferiority, for example, of a shorter and less effective rifle would greatly militate against the usefulness of cavalry should that idea prevail.

A great deal has been said about the double rank formation mounted. The question quickly arises, what will happen to the heels of the front rank horses, and what is going to occur when any of the front rank go down?

As we understand the situation, the double rank formation is only for dismounted close order work and mounted activity against cavalry. When it is employed in a charge upon a cavalry opponent the double rank line is not a perfect one, and at fifty yards from the enemy, under the new drill, each man is expected to urge his horse to the utmost and get there in the quickest possible time. That means the rear rank men are going to close up and fill the intervals between the front rank riders. The actual effect is to hit the other force with a heavier line of men and horses than could be brought up if only single rank were used.

In Washington the Brigade attracted a great deal of attention, and no doubt the impression made upon the President and the Secretary of War was most favorable.

AIRPING AROUND MANHATTAN.

SEVEN airpists competed this week in a race around Manhattan Island, starting from a point on Staten Island. The winner completed the course of a bit better than sixty miles in 52 minutes and 54 seconds. No accident happened to any man making the race, and there were no interruptions to the flight of these men. One airpist, who was to compete, rose high in the fog and disappeared early in the morning, and is yet to be heard of. He may have been blown out to sea; no one knows, but he was without bird sense, not having flown very far afield nor over great distances.

The men of the air develop qualities in their movements through this new medium as inseparable from successful flight as is the instinctive knowledge of birds.

What a hue and cry of hysterical surprise would have resulted if this race had taken place ten years ago. Some would have been sure that the world was coming to an end. Well, perhaps it is, but not on account of successful flights by men.

AN AUTOMATIC GUN SLING.

THE other day I was digging into a book on foreign firearms and appurtenances when I encountered a device for taking care of a gun sling. The thing seemed new to me, and I examined it more closely on that account. I found it to consist of a roller actuated by a spring inside of the stock of the gun. Upon disengaging the sling from the upper swivel the spring revolved the roller and wound the strap upon it, stopping only when the swivel reached the small metal-mounted opening in the lower side of the stock. Not such a bad idea, is it?

Then I found by looking further another gun sling, different from

anything we ordinarily encounter in this country. It was also attached to the piece, though one might carry the gun in the hollow of the arm or across the breast with the sling bearing upon the left shoulder.

Occasion for quick use merely involved unsnapping the sling from its engagement with the upper swivel and swinging it into position at the shoulder, with the sling still around the body.

The last idea seems to have some pretty good points. I have often wondered why we could not get a carrying strap that would be an assistance to holding and yet not involve so many convulsive movements when required for the latter service.

It is astonishing how much help a sling can be, both in carrying and in holding if it be of the right form and a man knows how to use it.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT PREPARED.

IT is extremely gratifying to know that at least one branch of our military service is not sitting by idly twiddling its thumbs or waiting for the arrival of impossibly ideal conditions before making war plans on practical lines.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has just issued to the service two books, one entitled "General War Plans of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army," the other, "Duties of Chief Ordnance Officers and Depot Commanders in the Field, Division Field Depot." The books are understood to have been prepared by Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance.

The Army is to be congratulated upon the conception and the execution of a project so important and so difficult. We shall devote some space to a careful review of these volumes when we have had time to fully digest their contents. At the moment we have read far enough into them to grasp the grand plan, and to receive the impression that rarely has a finer piece of constructive work ever been done.

APPLYING MODERN METHODS.

IT is to be observed that some of the continental people seem a little quicker to adopt modern mechanical inventions to military uses than are Americans, while Uncle Sam's business men and manufacturers show greater quickness in taking up new devices than their fellows across the sea.

The reason is not clear, but the fact remains. One cause which might be mentioned and which is probably not far from being the right one is the indifference of the American people in general and of the Congress in particular to the necessity for military preparation.

The other day, in France, during maneuvers, cannon of the heavier type were being trundled along roads at ten miles an hour, drawn by gasoline tractors, and hundreds of airships were at hand during the continental maneuvers, most of them government owned.

Many different varieties of guns intended for use against air vessels have been developed in Europe. A German is said to have invented and given to his country an electrical apparatus which, operating wirelessly, will explode a bomb in the air any time before it touches the ground and a torpedo in the sea at the will of the operator, even at two miles.

AVIATION CORPS FOR NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

IT is reported that the Aero Club of America is responsible for the formation of a military aviation battalion, to become a part of the New York National Guard. It is planned to have eventually five air squadrons in the State; three in New York City, one in Albany, and one in Buffalo.

The organization proposed is a major to command each squadron; a squadron to consist of two companies, each commanded by a captain with four lieutenants, eight mechanics with rank of sergeant, and forty enlisted men; each company to have eight airships. It is proposed to use Hempstead Plains, in the vicinity of New York, for present practice, but the airpists have designs upon the old range at Creedmoor for this purpose.

It is expected to regularly enlist and commission the air corps under the same conditions as other guardsmen, that they may be available for Federal service in case of war; a project which readily recommends itself to thoughtful men, especially in view of the small progress the Federal Government has made in the development of organizations for aerial work.

Uncle Henry says fall has come. Dreary October is here; the autumn of his discontent, and the open season for fall hats; because his wife asked him for money for a new one the other day.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A large part of the space of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN is devoted to a circumstantial account of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, which occurred at Chicago last week, and comments upon that meeting.

We are sorry to use so many pages upon one subject, because we prefer to fill the paper with diversified material, of which all will please some men some, and some of which will please all men more.

Yet, the importance of the subject justifies our action without argument or explanation. We wish we might ask every man into whose hands this paper comes, as a special request, that he read the convention article in its entirety.

Some day every man who reads this is liable to see his country involved in war, and in that time what he has done or left undone for the National Guard will bring forth its fruit.

NO NEED TO BE ASHAMED OF OUR ARMY.

We are continually striving for the unattainable, and it makes for good that we should do so. Most of us are willing to hitch our cart to the stars, but few of us leave the ground. We ought to remember that it is only given a few to be immaculate. We should use our commonsense to orient ourselves with the past, the present and the future. All of which merely leads up to the remark that no one is justified in being frightened to death through thinking the American Army a broken reed.

Some distinguished gentlemen of high intelligence and illustrious military and civil accomplishments have joggled our elbows and spilled a few drops of the cup of military self-conceit from which we Americans habitually drink. Naturally, being critics, they overdid it. Critics always do.

The American Army, as armies go, is not a force for anyone to be ashamed of. It is vastly better, especially so far as the training of its officers is concerned, than it has ever been. The aggregate of military knowledge and efficiency which it contains is far higher than in other days. It is not perfect; that may be admitted without argument; but nothing is.

Meanwhile there has been going on in the country a very healthy change of sentiment toward the Army. Not a grand change as yet, but as a symptom we can call it encouraging. Recently a brigade of Regular Cavalry was camped near Washington and its review has afforded one of the most enlivening spectacles the Capital City has ever known.

This is the largest body of mounted troops to be assembled in

Washington since the great review at the close of the Civil War. If it had occurred ten years ago you could have heard the welkin ring with complaints from here to Halifax. Now, there is not even a ripple on the surface of the placid mill pond of public sentiment. People are mildly interested and think it a pretty good idea that the President shall see the first full brigade of cavalry we have had since the war, but that is about all.

Do you realize what a change has come over the spirit of the American people? Our joint maneuvers now undertaken every other year, by which we instruct the higher officers in their duties, would have appeared outrageous and appalling assemblages ten years ago.

We would not worry, if we were you, about the Army. With its good officers and better public sentiment toward it, it is going to do fairly well, thank you.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.

Things grow no better very fast on the hither side of the Rio Grande. A member of the Mexican Senate has met a sudden death because he was not satisfied with the Huerta administration and had the courage to say so on the floor of the Senate. Over one hundred members of the lower house of Congress have been arrested because they sympathized with the Senator and deprecated his untimely taking-off.

The President and Mr. Bryan are gently chiding President *pro tem* Huerta, saying mildly that the United States would not be pleased if the congressmen were punished.

Meanwhile a German warship is on her way to the Mexican Coast.

Doubt is openly expressed in Washington of the possibility of holding a constitutional election for president of revolution-ment Mexico.

The bad boy of the gods, Mars, continues to shy pebbles gathered from the rough surface of human nature in the direction of the grape-juice-nourished and trembling dove of peace. But a little more and the bird will be upon the wing with a long, long way to flutter.

SILENT HEROISM.

A stirring tale of the sea told in driblets is the fight against flames and waves just waged by Captain Inch and officers of the *Volturno* and the officers and crews of the ten liners that shared in the nerve-stretching, bone-breaking business of rescuing those imprisoned on the burning ship.

Men risked their lives freely there in the midst of the angry waters, which so short a time past closed at almost the same spot over the pierced, gigantic hulk of the *Titanic*; yet the best things done and the noblest deeds attempted will never be sung to please the ear of man.

Perhaps not one man; possibly not even he who was most the hero will ever realize that heroism.

If we were not sure of an infinite register of human acts, life and its embarrassments, struggles and troubles, would be little worth while.

The best there is in the world, brave deeds and patient ones, bring their sure reward. Let us not lose confidence in that.

It is not worth while to do that we shall be praised; or to refrain from doing that we may avoid censure.

The worth while of it is in the doing and the consciousness of duty done.

PERVERTED PUBLICITY.

The English and continental press devote a great deal of time, space and attention to articles and illustrations describing military and naval maneuvers.

The interest in this subject must be greater on the other side than here. With us a few curt clauses are sufficient to describe any military activities unless a given publication is in a facetious mood, when it proceeds to poke fun at all our soldiers have done.

A prominent writer in a leading weekly lately called attention to the incapacity of the modern metropolitan newspaper to secure and print real news. He asserted big city newspaper men were habitually seek-

ing sensations to write about, instead of the genuine happenings of the day.

There is a great deal of truth in this. It would be agreeable to see the newspapers of our time tell us the truth about what is actually happening, eliminating from their pages the filth and the slimy scandal which they now pursue and offer as material most to be desired.

If they would print more news of rifle matches, military maneuvers, and the good, clean, healthful activities of our people in general, we should owe them a great debt.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 47.)

and Verbeck among the vice presidents, who were replaced by Brig. Gen. Frank J. Maloney, Tennessee, and Col. Chas. W. Harris, Arizona.

General Logan, Iowa, was elected to replace General Dill, who, though nominated, declined because he said he would be unable to serve. The list of the newly elected officers is as follows:

President, Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.

Vice presidents: Gen. Fred B. Wood, Minnesota; Gen. J. C. R. Foster, Florida; Gen. W. E. Finzer, Oregon; Gen. C. C. Vaughn, Virginia; Gen. F. S. Dickson, Illinois; Col. Harry B. Smith, Indiana; Gen. P. L. Abbey, Michigan; Gen. Charles I. Martin, Kansas; Col. Austin Colgate, New Jersey; Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Maryland; Gen. Frank Maloney, Tennessee; Col. Charles W. Harris, Arizona.

Secretary, Gen. Guy E. Logan, Iowa.

Treasurer, Gen. Jos. A. Storch, Nebraska.

General Stewart, who was elected for the fifth time as president of the association, desired to avoid re-election, and so stated to the convention, but the membership was not to be denied in its desire to retain him at the head of its affairs.

Boston was the only applicant for the convention of 1914, and was decided upon as the meeting place for next year.

Wednesday morning President Stewart announced the executive committee for the succeeding year to consist of Maj. Gen. Edward C. Young, Illinois; Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. Jno. Chase, Colorado; Brig. Gen. Chas. D. Gaither, Maryland; Brig. Gen. W. F. Sadler, Jr., New Jersey; Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio; Gen. Wm. G. O'Bear, Georgia.

The last morning of the convention was given up to meetings of the sub-divisions of the convention, for which the main convention was adjourned until 11 o'clock. These sub-divisions were to consider infantry, the cavalry, field and coast artillery problems. Officers interested in these various services attended the different meetings. Reference will be made to them later.

Quickly and smoothly the closing work of the convention was gone through. Just before adjournment General Mills spoke a few words in parting. He expressed his pleasure at having been present at the convention, thanked the members for the full and free discussion of the questions raised by his paper, and reaffirmed the determination of the Militia Division to cooperate with the National Guard in every way to assist in securing increased efficiency for the Organized Militia, and a greater defensive strength for the country. He was very warmly applauded.

Adjournment was had at noon on Wednesday, and members commenced to take their departure soon afterward. So ended the convention, but the weighty questions discussed there will continue to invite attention, and the effect of the meeting will long be apparent for good or for evil as the future may determine.

SOME SERIOUS THOUGHTS UPON THE NATIONAL GUARD SITUATION.

The writer cannot put aside the subject without some general observations and special remarks upon some phases of it which merit the deepest study, the most dispassionate consideration, and the most serious thought of all in or out of any service who are pledged to sustain and make stronger the military forces of this country.

There was apparent in the convention during the heat of discussion a sharp and distinct line of cleavage between two schools of thought. On the one hand, the War Department and the Militia Division; on the other a considerable portion of the National Guard.

Now it is plain to any honest man who knows the sentiments of the two wings of this argumentative army, that there are no real differences between them. The avowed, the actual purpose of each in all questions affecting the National Guard is to make that organization as efficient as it can be made. But there are differences of opinion concerning what measures will best produce the desired results. This

is natural. Nothing else could be expected, because the questions involved are not only large but in many aspects they are new.

They are new because the requirements of the situation are novel, and because never in the history of the United States or any other country has a court passed upon the constitutional questions involved. Any attempts of those who would pronounce the existing militia law unconstitutional on a basis of previous decisions, or who undertake to say that a proposed law would be unconstitutional for similar causes, must fall flat in consequence. So far as the legal aspect of the situation is concerned we are carving out a new way, and that must be realized from the beginning or the limitations and the impediments imposed by the doctrines of *stare decisis* will prevent a comprehension of the true form of the case.

Let the legal aspect of it go. We can deal with it later, and besides it would take more space than the whole of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN to discuss it.

We think it must be agreed to by those who know, and who are not more or less blinded by prejudice, that the object to be gained, as it is understood by the War Department and officers of the army, and by the Organized Militia (is the same object: Namely, the highest practicable efficiency of the Organized Militia, so that it may be as nearly fit as is humanly possible to bear the burdens which would be imposed upon it by war; and the assurance, positive and absolute, that the Organized Militia shall be available in case of need to serve wherever the President of the United States may require it for as long as he shall need it, in or out of the country.

Here, then, we have what each and all and everyone whose opinion is worthy of consideration, does desire. The only question is, how to accomplish it. A small school of military enthusiasts about equally composed of officers of the Army and National Guard have often considered the practicability of creating a volunteer army in time of peace, one which should be out of the control of the States and at the disposition of the Federal Government. But while such a force would, from the purely military standpoint, seem for many reasons to be a desirable one, yet there are considerations involved which make the establishment and maintenance of it an absolute impossibility.

We say this in the most positive way, because a long-continued study of the subject of national defence, with all that such study implies, has demonstrated to us beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Militia mentioned in the Constitution, shaped as it will have to be shaped, controlled as it will have to be controlled, supported as it will have to be supported, commanded as it will have to be commanded, by the joint efforts of the Federal Government and the several States, is as much a part of our nation as its name or its flag.

You cannot change that fact. You might as well admit the Militia to be, with all its faults, in one form or another, an inseparable part of our National life.

Then accepting it so, guided by the best intelligence that you can exercise, and the high desire of helping your country, you must assist to make it by every stretch and strain and broadening of national and State tolerance, by the catholic comprehension of the vital importance of the fundamental principles involved, what it ought, should and can be made, a practicable part of the first line with the regular army for war.

How trivial, how pitifully small and mean appear obstructive arguments upon the details of such a proposition when we consider that not only the health and welfare of the nation are involved, but the very life of it.

Let the national government once thoroughly antagonize the Organized Militia; let there be a break of the friendly, yes, brotherly relations which have grown up between the Army and the National Guard in the last ten years, and you will not only have a National Guard which shall have reverted to its former condition of practical National uselessness as a series of State armies, but you will have no Army of the United States.

It is as true as the truest thing that man may think and say that the officers and men of the National Guard can do more and actually are doing more to create a popular conception of the necessity for military preparation than all other agencies which can be set to work.

Make your National Guardsmen think rightly on military propositions, and he will see to it that the people—and more important still, the Congress—think rightly. We need go no further back in history than to the time when the Army bill to increase the pay of officers and men, and that other one to add to the number of officers of the Army, were before Congress to observe that concerted action on the part of the Organized Militia of the United States was the determining factor in deciding whether these propositions, so necessary for the welfare of our regular establishment, should be placed upon the Statute books.

The questions relating to the usefulness of the Organized Militia and how to make it more useful are not small ones. They have no local significance. They are without value when considered from any other standpoint than that of the greatest national good.

It is a law of life that when men cease to think of themselves and consider only the greatest good, they are given almost prophetic vision, and an intelligence far beyond that of ordinary times.

It was so the fathers of our country saw, and they were not unwise when they parceled out between the United States and the several States the powers inherent in government. It is so men should think now.

That there should be a Federal sovereignty and as many State sovereignties as there are States, seems to the man who wishes to take short cuts and centralize government—and especially to the one who considers questions of military expediency alone—an incumbrance; an unfortunate state of affairs, but he is wrong. The spirit of give and take; the employment of the principles of comity; the joining up in a feeling of full partnership recommends the system to the favorable consideration of sound political economists. It is not perfect, no man-made system can be, but it is ours and must be made to serve.

Whole-hearted cooperation between the Army and the Organized Militia; a due respect of each for the opinions of the other; a proper allowance for unavoidable differences in point of view, begot of dissimilar environment, will provide common ground upon which both may stand for the common good.

The concrete questions at stake, and at present under discussion, and upon which opinions differ, are whether the efficiency of the Organized Militia can be increased by making an allowance to it by the Federal Government. And, to what extent the power of the United States, through ability to control appropriations, shall be exercised upon the States to make them conform in the organization of their units and the distribution of arms of the service to correspond with the ideas of the War Department.

Upon the first question, that of allowances to the Organized Militia, we apprehend that as the purpose is to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and as the best judges of what would increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia are the militiamen themselves, that the War Department would do well to give great weight to the opinions of the men of the National Guard.

Habitually we believe the best National Guardsman would first approach the question of allowances, or better say "pay," for the National Guard for its drill service, with repugnance. He would not look with favor upon receiving pay for services which he is rendering from the highest patriotic motives.

For, mark you explicitly, the National Guardsman who stays in the service and continues to do his work as the requirements of the present situation compel, has a definite conception of his patriotic duties or he would not be in the service. Very likely he joined without such a serious purpose, but he does not remain and continue to do his work unless he has realized the national side of his service. He is serving in peace that he may be better fitted to serve in war.

But while the great majority of National Guard officers and men would approach the idea of pay for the Organized Militia with a feeling of doubt as to its expediency or propriety, a further consideration of all the elements involved might well convince them that such allowances as have been heretofore urged by the Organized Militia could be reasonably expected to increase efficiency of the whole force, and without doubt if they would increase efficiency they should be given.

The question of whether the efficiency gained would be equal in value to the cost is one which the War Department should well consider. But upon that question again the opinions of the National Guardsmen should be accepted as the opinions of experts.

There is another side to the question of pay for the Organized Militia which should be considered. In the United States today, out of 16,000,000 men subject to military duty, and all constituting the Militia, a little handful of 120,000 are in the Organized Militia. These men are bearing upon their shoulders the burdens which should be distributed among 16,000,000 of their fellows.

Is it right; is it fair; is it just; is it honorable that the impositions of the service required of them, which reduces their earning power in their civil employments—because they must all make a living—should be allowed to bear them down, while those others who see not their duty, or seeing it, ignore their obligations, pass on to outdistance the busy National Guardsmen in the fierce competition of this ultra-commercial age?

You do not have to pay the National Guard to make it do its work. But you ought to be willing to provide some allowances to the National Guard to assist in compensating it for the service it renders, and thus

make it practicable for good men to perform this important public duty without undue personal sacrifice.

Look back to the time when the Militia Bills of 1903 and 1908 were passed. Remember that they were the children of the brains of the National Guardsmen. The bills were not proposals of the War Department, although they were concurred in by the War Department. See what they mean. These laws provided for all the impositions of service and conformation and training and hard work and foreign service, without limit, and the National Guardsmen made these proposals and provisions and secured the enactment of these laws without promise or thought of pay, that they might take the place they thought they should take in the first line with the Regular Army for war.

As they went a little along the way of their newer and heavier duties they sought constantly for ways to increase their efficiency; for means by which they could insure to the Federal Government that the force of which they were a part should not be a broken reed when the nation called for its efforts, but that it should be a strong pillar of defense.

And in casting about for ways to increase efficiency much of the best intelligence of the organization decided that Federal allowances to the men for home or drill duty would be of great assistance. They asked for it; they secured in the beginning the approval of the War Department for the principle, but through differences of opinion upon details up to this moment the Congress has not—with the united support, unqualified and enthusiastic, of the War Department, the Army and the National Guard—been called upon to make a law for the purpose.

It is manifest upon the face of it that any effort on the part of the National Guard to get legislation which does not meet with the approval of the War Department may well be expected to result in failure. It is further evident that any legislation for the Army should the National Guard oppose it will be likely to fail. There is little enough healthy sentiment in this country for the proper development of our military resources. That we all know. Such educated sentiment as there is should thresh out every one of its differences of opinion, agreeing to compromise upon every other than vital questions, decide upon what is right and then go forward with an united front to carry it to a successful consummation.

The War Department and the National Guard behind the pay bill will pass it; the National Guard alone would lose it; the War Department alone could not accomplish it.

Together—and especially with the support of Secretary of War Garrison, who stands so close to Mr. Wilson—with President Wilson's assistance, the Congress which has shown its deep deference to his opinions, may be expected to make the pay bill Federal law before another year has rolled around.

Upon the question of conformation we apprehend that there has been an undue amount of anxiety. It does not seem probable to us that the War Department would insist upon conformation where that condition was physically impossible. On the other hand, it is the manifest duty of the War Department to urge by every possible means as close an approach to conformation as the circumstances in the different States will permit. What organization will be best suited to war requirements is a question for the general staff of the Army. Officers of the Army are the experts whose opinions ought to govern here.

It is not possible to change the State organizations in a minute or in a month or in a year. Ten years have gone by since the conformation law was first written, and in some of the States practically nothing has been done to conform. Each individual State in this respect constitutes a separate, distinct and individual problem. Representations should be made by the Adjutant General to the War Department of the exact condition of affairs within his jurisdiction, and it is not to be expected upon any reasonable ground that the War Department will insist upon strict conformation under a penalty of withdrawal of funds, when it has been proven an impossibility to make the changes in organization required.

And, finally, in dealing with these tremendously important questions of such vital consequence to the United States, let us approach the consideration of every phase of the subject clothed in the garment of unselfishness and broad understanding. There is scarcely any question, in fact there is no question, with which the War Department has to deal today, which is of more importance than the determination of what it will do to help to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia. Not only on account of the direct value of this force, in time of war, if properly trained, but also because the men of the National Guard are the real military missionaries of the land. The Panama Canal, the Philippines, the Army, sink into insignificance beside this question.

We shall expect Mr. Garrison, who announces in his letter an open mind upon the subject and a great interest in the Organized Militia,

to decide the issues involved strictly on their merits, upon a broad, comprehensive view of the whole situation. In the end, if not now, we believe he will come to see that on questions affecting the efficiency of the National Guard, the National Guardsmen's testimony can be considered that of an expert.

It is manifest that the existing law with relation to the extra-territorial service of the Organized Militia having been called into doubt by an opinion of an attorney general, that an amendment of it should be written—so long as you propose to make any changes in the law, it might as well be done—which will put that question beyond a doubt.

For ourselves, considering that the Congress is the sole war-making power of our nation, and that its power in this respect is plenary, and that a law of the Union, especially in time of war, runs as between sovereign and subject wherever that subject may be as a part of the military establishment of the nation, we believe the present law to be constitutional.

But that is by the question. If anybody doubts it let the law be so reinforced that no one, be he narrow or be he broad, be he wise or be he foolish, can call its validity into question.

It is a time for calm, and careful, and dispassionate and earnest and patriotic consideration of these great national questions. We shall need to be very sure we are right before we go ahead, in any direction, but we can positively do great good for the country if we only talk and think and walk where and how we should.

PROTECTION FOR THE SPORTSMAN.

AHABIT has grown up of considering game laws humane acts intended to protect game. Well enough to call them that, if we understand that their actual purpose is to make the practices of the game hog impossible, increase the quantity of game so more sportsmen may have a chance to pursue it, and to preserve against undue carelessness those who indulge in this fine sport.

Legislation of this character has been increasing by leaps and bounds.

A late bulletin, No. 22, Sept. 16, 1913, of the Department of Agriculture, contains the Federal and State game laws for 1913. It is an indispensable adjunct to the library of every sportsman. The various provisions of the different State laws are carefully arranged and presented. The following novel or important provisions of 1913 laws may be noted:

Ohio and Pennsylvania now require licenses to wear a badge conspicuously exposed, bearing the number of his hunting license. In order to minimize shooting accidents, Manitoba requires hunters to wear a white coat or sweater and cap, and Saskatchewan insists that those who hunt big game must wear a complete outer suit and cap of white. The latter province has recently made the penalty for accidentally shooting a person a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for six months, and suspension of further license privileges for ten years. To the present list of six States prohibiting the use of silencers—namely, Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, Mississippi, and Louisiana—are now added Minnesota and Wyoming. Connecticut has provided that any hunter who shall injure a fence or let down a bar without replacing it shall forfeit his hunting license and the license privilege for two years. Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and British Columbia require license applicants under sixteen years of age to furnish the written consent of parent or guardian. Vermont has a similar restriction for those under fifteen, and Oregon does not permit children under fourteen years old to hunt except on the premises of their parents, relatives, or guardians.

An interesting experiment has been undertaken in Utah, where the game commissioner, with the concurrence of the State board of examiners, is authorized to set aside and maintain a public hunting reserve in the counties of Salt Lake, Davis, and Box Elder.

Numerous States are restocking preserves with elk and other big game. In the effort to protect this game Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have protected elk for a term of years, and in Massachusetts, where a few moose have escaped from the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve into the adjoining woodlands, a perpetual close season for moose has been provided in the hope that this area may eventually be restocked from this nucleus.

REFUGES INCREASING.

One of the marked features of the legislation of the year was the unusual progress in the establishment of bird and game refuges. By executive order four national bird reserves have been created, the Aleutian Reservation, containing the entire chain of Aleutian Islands, in Alaska, and the smaller reservations of Walker Lake in Arkansas, Petit Bois Island on the coast of Alabama, and Anaho Island in Pyramid Lake, Nevada, thus bringing the total number of national bird

reservations up to sixty-four. During recent months the Niobrara Bird Reservation has also been enlarged and stocked with a herd of buffalo, elk, and deer. An item in the act of March 4, 1913, contains an appropriation for the completion and maintenance of the elk refuge in Wyoming.

No less than eighteen State game preserves were created, fourteen in the United States and four in Manitoba. In Washington the county game commissioners were authorized to create game preserves, not to include more than three townships in a county, and the authorities of Michigan, Ohio, and Vermont were authorized to establish game preserves by contract on private lands. The Pennsylvania commission set aside a preserve in Center County for the protection of elk, deer, and other game, and this reservation has already been stocked with a herd of ten elk secured from a private preserve.

Montana created the Sun River Game Preserve in the Lewis and Clark National Forest; Oregon, the Innaha, Deschutes, Steen's Mountain, Sturgeon Lake, Capitol, and Grass Mountain Preserves; South Dakota, a preserve in Custer County and appropriated \$15,000 for fencing and stocking it; Utah, the Strawberry Valley and Fish Lake State game preserves; Washington, a preserve near Commencement Bay on Puget Sound, and Wyoming modified the boundaries of the Teton and Big Horn preserves and established three new refuges known as the Laramie, Popo Agie, and Shoshone preserves. In Canada, the Riding Mountain, Spruce Woods, Turtle Mountain, and Duck Mountain game preserves were created in Manitoba.

In forty-seven States and most of the Provinces of Canada the sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons is now prohibited.

Laws limiting the amount of game which can be killed in a day or a season are now in force throughout the United States, except in Kentucky, Virginia, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia.

Company G, 2d Wisconsin, the Best Company.

The report of the annual inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard has just been received.

The results show that the Pfister trophy, for the best all-around company in Wisconsin, was awarded to Company "G" of the Second Infantry.

In the award of trophies of the Officers' Association of the Wisconsin National Guard, Sergeant-Major John F. Klinge, of the Third Infantry, gets the gold badge for the highest aggregate score, with a total of 1,804. Sergeant Klinge also won the National Guard trophy.

The Holway Diamond badge, to the officer standing highest in estimating distances, was won by Col. D. A. Stearns, of the First Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank J. Schneller, of the First Infantry, won the officers' competition with the pistol over the course prescribed for the Organization Militia. The trophy was a revolver, presented by Gen. Charles King.

Marines Will Shoot at Winthrop.

The annual rifle matches for the Marine Corps stationed on the Atlantic Coast will be held, commencing October 13, at Winthrop, Md. At that time the inter-post, divisional, and individual matches will be shot. The Marine Corps Individual Match is open to the 12 men who stood highest in each of the divisional matches shot this year.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

They tell a good one on Tom Keller, who in January entertained a party of New York newspaper men on a hunting trip at Camp Bryan, in North Carolina.

Dave was the cook. Now, Dave is a small, yellow person, with a quick and roving eye, a ready tongue and a miraculous thirst. He excelled as a cook, but in the matter of liquor it was decided to keep Dave on strict rations—four large drinks a day at regular intervals.

One afternoon Colonel Keller forgot and left the locker unfastened. A few minutes later, when Dave came to bring him his slippers, an unmistakable aroma of rye accompanied him.

"Look here, Dave!" demanded Colonel Keller. "Haven't you had a drink?" Dave was caught with the goods on him.

"Yas, suh, boss," he confessed. "I had one."

"How did you get it?" asked the colonel.

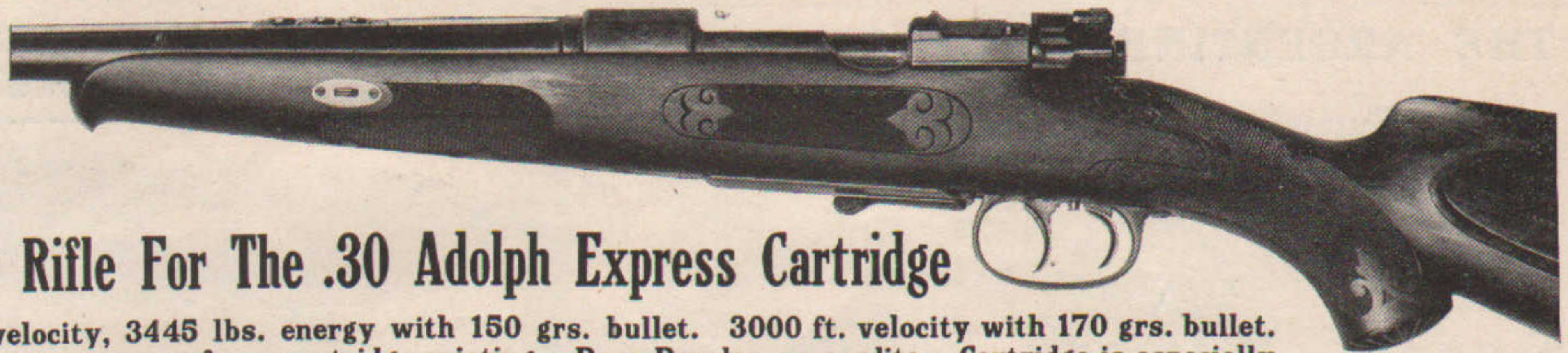
Dave's eyes rolled about the room seeking an excuse. Then an inspiration came to him.

"One of de gen'lemen lef' his'n—on account of dere bein' a fly in it!" said Dave.

Our versatile and much traveled friend, Tom A. Davis, also sometimes called "Tad," recently sprung a new one.

It seems Maj. C. Fred Cook, Adjutant General of the District of Columbia National Guard, wrote Tom that he was in the West visiting his forest "preserve." Tom wrote back from New York that he was having subway jam daily.

Uncle Henry asks: If cleanliness is next to godliness and salvation is free, why the devil does it cost so much for laundry?



Mauser Rifle For The .30 Adolph Express Cartridge

3208 ft. velocity, 3445 lbs. energy with 150 grs. bullet. 3000 ft. velocity with 170 grs. bullet. The flattest trajectory of any cartridge existing. Ross Powder, no cordite. Cartridge is especially designed for the Mauser action and leaves the latter entirely intact, no weakening of the receiver in its most vital part as done by English makers for cartridges of the 333, 318 and similar types.

Lie t. Tow-send Whelen says in "Outers Book," July, 1913:

"The .30 Adolph Express should prove a most excellent rifle for Western shooting where long shots often have to be taken. The velocity and energy, particularly of the 170 gr. load, are so well retained at long range that it is doubtful if any other rifle now made can excel it at ranges over 300 yds. in game shooting. The recoil is so light that good long range practice can be had with even a light man. There was no sticking of shells or other troubles. The rifle behaved splendidly."

FRED ADOLPH

GUNMAKER

GENOA, N. Y.

Riflemen

are informed that the Hercules Powder Co. has just put on the market a new powder to be known as

HiVeL

(NGS2)

The following well-known brands are now manufactured and sold by the same company.

W. A. .30 Cal.

for .30/40

Lightning

for other high powder cartridges

Sharpshooter

for black powder rifles

Unique

for gallery loads

Marksman

for reduced loads in military rifles

Bullseye

for revolvers and automatic pistols

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.

A few of our friends have been good enough to send in scores made in the U. S. R. A. outdoor championships. This is a good plan to follow, for by the time the official results are out it is then only a matter of record and the news interest is lost.

SAN FRANCISCO.

<i>Match A.</i>		<i>Match B.</i>	
Geo. Armstrong... 459	C. U. Randall... 466	J. E. Gorman... 452	Geo. Armstrong... 458
C. W. Randall... 443	Capt. C. Ord... 450	U. A. Sicle... 442	O. Lillemo... 447
W. Pritchard... 436	J. E. Gorman... 446	Capt. C. Ord... 432	C. U. Linder... 445
H. Harris... 431	U. A. Pritchard... 437	C. A. Linder... 427	H. Harris... 433
Oscar Lillemo... 400	C. M. Kraul... 400	<i>Match F.</i>	
		Geo. Armstrong... 192	
		C. U. Randall... 183	
		Capt. C. Ord... 171	

ST. LOUIS.

<i>Match F.</i>	
E. A. Kroudl... 187	
S. C. Olcott... 184	
L. M. Rumsey... 179	
Dr. M. R. Moore... 175	
T. E. Bunding... Withdrew	
C. C. C... 195	

Match D.

S. C. Olcott... 173

The Carondelet Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.

The coming Thanksgiving Day prize shoot is drawing a large number of the members of the Carondelet Rifle Club to the range for practice and the weekly prize shoot. At last evening's prize handicap shoot a number of enthusiastic shooters took part. The conditions under which the shooters did their shooting was that they pay 5c per entry for ten shots, and after the club had deducted its expenses the balance of the money was divided into cash prizes and two-thirds of those shooting received money back. The top man received \$1.25.

The news that one of the arms companies had donated a fine target rifle, to be given away as a prize at the Thanksgiving Day shoot, caused several to do a larger amount of shooting than usual, for as they said, "they intend to go after that rifle." Donations for the shoot are coming in rapidly, and the club expects to have over \$200 worth of merchandise to give away in prizes to those attending the shoot.

The scores of the winners in last night's little affair are given below with the handicap

of each shooter. All shot off-hand with regulation three pound trigger pull and either open or peep sights.

	Hdp.			
H. J. Schoenheit...	11	234	233	248
Tobe Watkins...	0	246	244	247
Dr. W. L. Hunt...	0	246	244	246
F. J. Rozier...	10	243	244	245
D. A. Beecher...	12	242	242	244
H. J. Loud...	8	240	241	244
Art. Greenway...	8	232	238	242
Mrs. T. Watkins...	7	239	237	241
W. A. Alexander...	4	239	235	241
Dr. G. W. Bader...	12	235	238	240
W. A. Beauvais...	5	240	234	240
A. Borlinghaus...	9	232	232	239
M. A. Black...	15	235	230	238
Mrs. H. J. Schoenheit...	25	235	235	235
Mrs. W. Beauvais...	15	235	231	239
Al. Parker...	11	230	233	238
John Kraft...	9	230	230	238
Art. Wippo...	15	233	221	237
Roy Stone...	15	233	230	236
O. Uthoff...	15	230	230	236
E. C. Larson...	12	225	235	236
W. Seip...	12	220	236	236

C. R. C.

Engineers Rifle and Revolver Club, Cleveland.

Our weekly practice night has now been set for Monday, and the boys are beginning to show up again with as variegated an assortment of artillery as can be imagined.

In fact, during our last match with Glendale it was noted that there were no two rifles alike in the complete outfit. If they were of the same make they had different barrels or stocks or combination of sights.

Next Thursday night will be the date of our first chicken shoot.

All outsiders are cordially invited to attend, and a good time is assured.

Following are the scores for Monday last:

E. P. Cole... 198	P. Cole... 192
G. L. Hale... 197	Jas. Blackhall... 190
E. E. Tindall... 196	C. W. Woodyatt... 189
J. C. Semon... 193	R. N. Simpson... 189

C. B. Chisholm scored 14 tens out of 15 shots, but didn't finish his string.

Last night we shot the Glendale Rifle Club a return match at Bedford, and they proved their improvement by lowering our former margin to 27 points.

Engineers.

E. E. Tindall... 196	R. H. McGarity... 193
R. N. Simpson... 192	G. G. Black... 189
G. L. Hale... 192	V. A. Clotz... 189
C. W. Woodyatt... 190	T. G. Riddles... 178
Geo. Tindall... 182	F. Garlow... 176

952

925

The Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the real live civilian clubs, shoots Monday nights at the Central Armory. Visitors are welcome and among friends but tote your gun along just the same.

THE ARGENTINE RIFLE TEAM

Surprised Everyone by
Its Wonderful Shooting

IT USED

Dupont Military Powder

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company
WILMINGTON, DEL.

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.

Price, postpaid \$2.50.

Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.



The old type of binocular usually magnifies 4 or 5 and never more than 6

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

THE WARNER & SWASEY CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



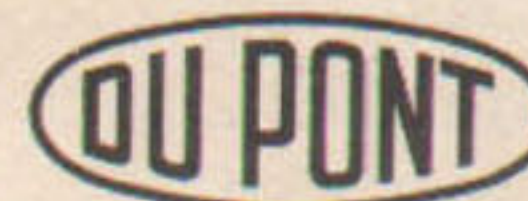
Field as shown by the Warner & Swasey Prism Binocular; power of eight.



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

75.61%

OF THE AMATEUR CONTESTANTS IN THE 1913 INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION HANDICAP USED THE "OLD RELIABLE" BRANDS OF



SMOKELESS POWDERS

WHY EXPERIMENT FURTHER

? ? ?

ASK your dealer for Dupont, Ballistite or Schultze—the powders guaranteed by the Oldest Powder Makers in America.

OF THE PRIZES OFFERED TO THE AMATEURS THEY WON

91%

Glendale Rifle Club, Bedford, Ohio.

This Engineers-Glendale setto is just about getting to be a weekly affair, but who cares? The Engineers paid us another visit on Wednesday evening, October 8, for the third match.

Our boys are slowly, but I guess surely improving, as each time we shoot against the Engineers we hang up a score which is just a little better than the last.

Our hopes took a rise when we discovered that they had left E. P. Cole at home this trip, with apologies to Ed. only to go down with a crash when E. E. Tindall showed up. Never mind, we will catch them some of these times when they have nothing but bum shooters around like Hale, for instance, then we will skin them up—*maybe*.

SCORES:

ENGINEERS.

E. E. Tindall.....	196
R. N. Simpson.....	192
G. L. Hale.....	192
C. W. Woodyatt.....	190
G. Tindall.....	182
Total.....	952

GLENDALE.

R. H. McGarity.....	193
V. A. Clotz.....	189
G. G. Black.....	189
T. G. Riddles.....	178
F. C. Garlow.....	176
Total.....	925

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

The following scores were made Sunday, September 14, 1913. Weather, fair; wind, mild.

Rifle re-entry match, 200 yards, German ring target, telescope and peep sights.					
M. Blasse.....	228	224			
Geo. A. Pattberg.....	226	210			
B. Jonas.....	225	221	218	215	213
M. W. Housner.....	225	217			
W. F. Blasse.....	221	211			
E. Sutter.....	218	215	198	197	
J. F. Bridges.....	215	209			
E. Schierbaum.....	212	209	207		
A. Studer.....	205				
F. O. Bertelsen.....	193				
Chas. Lubcker.....	189	164			
H. Purrmann.....	185	182	181		
F. J. Povey.....	179	172	171		
A. Hintermann.....	166	157	143		
F. Klatzl.....	164	152			

Pistol and revolver re-entry match, 50 yards, standard American target.

R. Mills.....	96	95	95	92	92	91
C. W. Linder.....	93	92				
Chas. Whaley.....	92	92	89			
W. F. Blasse.....	91					
F. O. Bertelsen.....	90	86	85	79		
M. Standish.....	87	78				
B. Jonas.....	85	82				
Dr. R. A. Summers.....	84	83	83	83	82	

The Carondelet Rifle Club.

The Carondelet Rifle Club held its regular monthly business meeting Thursday evening, October 2, and transacted important business, among which was the election of ten new members. The shooting committee was authorized to hold a Thanksgiving Day shoot in

order to raise the money with which to build a permanent range and club room, and to pay the club's affiliation dues in the N. R. A.

After the meeting about twenty-five of the members held a prize shoot on the temporary range and great improvement was shown. Dr. W. L. Hunt, who has been placed on the scratch list, just told the boys that he did not care if he was a scratch man, and just to show them, he scored 247 with his new rifle and too first money. A list of the prize winners is given below with their handicaps, all shooting being off-hand on the 25-ring target and regulation trigger pull of three pounds, shooting at 45 feet.

	Hdc.			
Dr. W. L. Hunt.....	0	232	238	247
*D. A. Beecher.....	12	238	242	246
T. M. Watkins.....	0	239	240	242
Art. Greenway.....	8	222	242	232
H. J. Loud.....	8	238	241	241
Walter Beauvais.....	5	240	229	234
F. L. Rozier.....	8	236	238	239
Dr. G. W. Bader.....	12	237	230	233
H. J. Schoenheit.....	8	238	233	235
A. Borlinghaus.....	9	220	216	228
W. A. Alexander.....	4	226	225	226
Mrs. T. M. Watkins.....	7	220	224	225
Hy. Heinrichs.....	15	200	210	230
M. A. Black.....	15	230	231	---

*A new shooter; this was his first attempt.
TOBE.

FOR SALE

Complete Equipment for Indoor Rifle Ranges
All Steel Construction

\$30 per Firing Unit, complete with Wiring

Direct further inquiries to

National Shooting Galleries Co., Needham, Mass.



AMMUNITION at SEA GIRT

Wins Many Notable Victories As Usual

Following up the wonderful record of successes at Camp Perry, users of **Peter's** Cartridges were prominent among the prize winners at the New Jersey and New York State Rifle Association matches, Sea Girt, Sept. 12 to 20, 1913. Among them were:

RIFLE MATCHES				REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES			
MATCH	Place	NAME	Score	MATCH	Place	NAME	Score
Cavalry Team	1	F. & S. Third N. J. Inf.	453	Any Revolver	1	Hans Roedder	146
Company Team	2	Co. C. Fourth N. J. Inf.	330		2	C. M. McCutcheon	142
Columbia	2	Third N. J. Inf.	818	Pistol	1	C. M. McCutcheon	143
Tyro Company Team	1	Co. C. Fourth N. J. Inf.	145		3	W. Quicksall	142
	3	Co. L. Fourth N. J. Inf.	134	Novice Military Revolver	4	Hans Roedder	141
Cruikshank	3	Third N. J. Inf.	560		1	H. A. Bayles	136
N. Y. S. R. Ass'n	3	Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes	151	All Comers Sq. Any Revolver	1	Hans Roedder	137
Expert Match	4	Maj. W. S. Price	72		2	C. M. McCutcheon	132
All Comers Expert Match	6	Maj. W. S. Price	49	All Comers M. & P. Revol.	3	Capt. J. G. W. Dillin	131
Meany	6	Maj. W. S. Price	50		2	C. M. McCutcheon	140
Interstate Regimental	6	Third N. J. Inf.	793	All Comers R. F. Revolver	3	Hans Roedder	139
Nevada	6	Capt. C. F. Silvester	137		2	C. M. McCutcheon	137
N. Y. Company Team	3	Co. C. Fourth N. J. Inf.	379	Bobber	4	Hans Roedder	114
	6	Hdqtrs. Third N. J. Inf.	370	All Comers Sq. R. F. Revol.	2	C. M. McCutcheon	70
Spencer	4	Maj. W. S. Price	69		4	Hans Roedder	95
Hayes	4	Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes	50+2	All Comers Sq. Pistol	2	Hans Roedder	136
Vet. Org. Team Match	4	Old Guard N. Y.	255		3	C. M. McCutcheon	136
				All Comers Sq. Mil. Rev.	4	C. M. McCutcheon	127
				Pistol Grand Aggregate	2	C. M. McCutcheon	1052
					3	Hans Roedder	1032

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Shell Mound Rifle and Pistol Club.

The monthly shoot of the club was held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif., Oct. 5, with a good attendance of members. Following were the scores:

Monthly Medal Competition, Rifle Shoot, 200 Yards—

Class A.
C. W. Seely, 201; A. Thompson, 205, 197; K. O. Kindgren, 198; E. Schierbaum, 206, 202. Class B—H. Kleinenbroich, 171, 203; F. A. McLaughlin, 170, 195; F. I. Povey, 206, 195; G. R. Hauser, 177, 184; C. Otten, 174, 182. Class C—B. Brunje, 154, 171; O. Peterson, 173, 181; C. M. Kraul, 179, 198; John Baumann, 174, 207. Class D—H. Purrmann, 178, 147; P. Paulson, 190, 161; H. Holstein, 195. Unclassified—R. Heinemann, 140, 145.

Monthly Competition Shoot, Pistol Scores, 50 Yards—Champion Class.

R. S. Wixson, 91, 93; C. W. Seely, 91; Henry A. Harris, 94, 90. Class B—Dr. J. A. Summers, 79; J. A. Jones, 72, 82; Charles Whaley, 82; F. J. Povey, 87; E. Bridge, 86, 73. Class C—C. M. Kraul, 80, 83. Class D—H. Gloy, 57, 62; O. P. Peterson, 85, 61; W. Guild, 70, 75; A. Thompson, 77, 88; A. Hartman, 74, 77.

Bullseye Shoot—Prize Winners.

Chris Otten, 6; Henry A. Harris, 14; J. Baumann, 23 1/2; C. M. Kraul, 29; O. Poulson, 34; G. R. Hauser, 35; H. Paper, 41; H. Hartmann, 42; B. Hassler, 45; K. O. Kindgren, 46; J. Doehring, 48; A. Thompson, 51; H. Purrmann, 55.

The Havelock Rifle Club, Havelock, Neb., has been recently organized with twenty-three good, active members shooting. The club has only thirty feet indoors, but expects to increase the distance at an early opportunity. It is also expected that the club will shoot outdoors next season.

Mr. J. T. Hollingsworth is actively engaged in building up the club and advises us that any

The Beaver Fall, Pa., Tribune of September 17, said:

"Sergeant Kuertz won a wife and a house with a garden plot by drinking 30 pints of beer before breakfast at a restaurant at Breslau, Germany, and afterwards, to show his steadiness of hand, he registered seven hits out of ten shots at an 800-yard target."

Kuertz must have seen so many bull's-eyes he should have made a "possible."

J. L. MASON.

SHOOTERS WHO ATTENDED THE

Pacific Coast Handicap

Can tell you about Marlin hammerless repeaters—how, in addition to the splendid shooting of other Marlin guns, Mr. Frank C. Riehl, with the

Marlin HAMMERLESS TRAP GUN

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In Preliminary Handicap—High Professional Score, 93 x 100 from 21 yards.

In Pacific Coast Handicap—Second High Professional, 95 x 100 from 21 yards.

High General Average { 340 x 350—97 1/4 %
High Professional Average }

High for all Targets, 528 x 550—96 %

High on Handicap Targets, 188 x 200—94 % from 21 yards

Made Long Run—104 straight

Why don't you shoot a Marlin? Send 3 stamps postage for complete catalog of the Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns—including the splendid new 16 gauge hammerless repeater—just out.

With this same grade (No. 28T) Mr. P. J. Gallagher won the Virginia State Championship with 97 x 100 (tie) and 24 x 25 in shoot-off; Mr. T. W. Barnes won the Amateur Championship of Canada with a straight score; Mr. Weloski won the Eastern Preliminary Handicap; and Mr. Riehl made the High Professional and second High General Average at the Pacific-Indian Shoot with 435 x 450—96 3/4 %.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

41 Willow St.,

New Haven, Conn.

Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club.

The Taunton Indoor Rifle Club, of Taunton, Mass., has everything in readiness for the opening of its sixth season of indoor target shooting with the .22-caliber rifles, and the first matches will be shot on Tuesday evening, October 21, on the 75-foot range in the armory of the Ninth Co., C. A. C., M. V. M.

The club this year is composed of ten teams, with each team including from seven to as many as ten men each. In the match shooting seven men will compose each team, and the highest five scores of these will count for the team total. Two firing points will be used, and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings there will be two matches shot and on Thursday evening one match during the series. The series will last eighteen weeks, each team meeting every other team twice, with a two weeks' intermission during the holiday season.

There will be a first prize for the team winning the most matches, a cup for the individual high average and one prize for the high average man on each of the ten teams. In addition there will be a special prize to be shot for under handicap conditions. Each man's average for last season will be subtracted from the highest individual average at the close of last season, and this will be his handicap this year. It will readily be seen that only men with low averages last season stand much chance of winning the handicap cup, and it is offered with this in view.

The shooting in this series of matches will be off-hand, ten shot strings on N. R. A. 70-foot target, but in addition to this there will be a prone series. The teams for this series will be selected from the prone averages in a short series shot last year, and the teams will be divided so as to make them as evenly matched as possible. Prone shooting had

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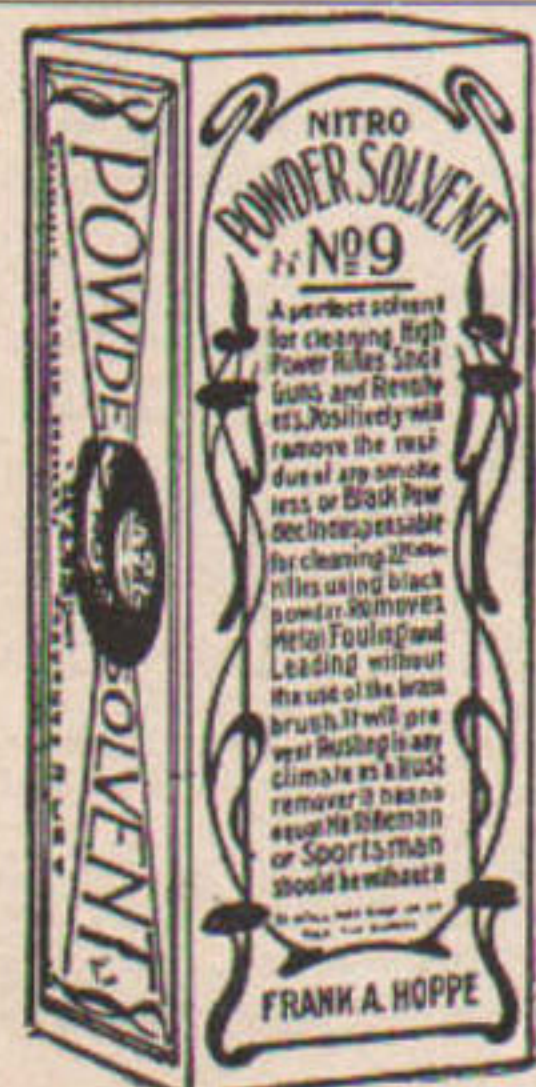
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never been tried out by the local club to any extent until last year, but this year it is hoped that the result of the prone series will be that a strong team may be developed to compete with other clubs at the prone game. The chief reason that prone shooting has not been more in favor with the local club is that with but two firing points and the number of teams including in all, as last year, over 100 men, it would require pretty close figuring to find time for all to shoot match strings each week in accordance with a stated schedule, similar to that for the off-hand matches. By the terms of the conditions for the prone shooting, however, each man may shoot his match strings any time during the week, each target being duly witnessed and certified to by another member. There will also be a list of prizes for the prone shooting, but they will not be announced until a committee having the matter in charge has made its report.

The officers of the club for this year are: G. H. Robinson, president, Spanish War Veterans; A. E. Pepper, vice president, St. Johns;



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High Amateur Average **WASHINGTON, D. C.** 2nd Professional Average
 141 x 150—By R. D. Morgan 146 x 150—By Homer Clark

The Above Shooting Was Done With "Western" ^{STEEL} LOCKED Shells
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WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., ALTON, ILL.

A. T. Dean, secretary-treasurer, Wampechos; F. E. Currier, executive officer, Echos. These four officers compose the executive committee of the club, and with the captain of each of

the ten teams, constitute the executive board, this executive board handling all matters pertaining to the affairs of the club. At the close of each series the club holds an annual banquet in connection with its annual meeting, and last year over 100 men gathered in Odd Fellows' Hall for this event. The guests included the mayor of the city, Lieut. Col. J. J. Dooley and others, and all were surprised at the interest in indoor rifle shooting in Taunton as evidenced by the large gathering of riflemen and their friends.

P. C. TAYLOR.

The time is drawing near when applications for next year's handicap tournaments, the Grand American Handicap included, that will be given by the Interstate Association, must be filed in order to have them considered by our directors. We would, therefore, suggest to gun clubs desiring any of said tournaments to be held under their auspices, that they give the matter early attention and file their applications not later than November 25.

Nemours (Ladies') Gun Club.

In spite of a misty afternoon and a hazy light, fourteen women were present at the shoot on the afternoon of October 8.

In the regular event Miss Hammond was high, scoring nineteen breaks to her credit.

In the handicap event for the Major Ramsay Weekly Trophy, Miss Gentieu led by breaking sixteen straight-away targets. This with her handicap of fourteen made her a perfect score. She was privileged to wear the medal until the next regular shoot and was also advanced from Class B to Class A.

Scores (25 targets), with handicaps, were as follows:

Class A.	Score.	Hdc.	Total.
Miss Alice Riley.....	12	8	20
Miss M. R. Woodman.....	13	8	21
Miss H. D. Hammond.....	19	5	24
Mrs. O. B. Clark.....	17	5	22
Miss Maude V. Moody.....	9	7	16
Miss Bessie V. Carson.....	10	3	13
Mrs. W. A. Joslyn.....	15	7	22
Miss Jennie P. Hirst.....	13	11	24

Class B.	Score.	Hdc.	Total.
Mrs. F. W. Wilson.....	6	14	20
Miss M. Carr.....	7	10	17
Miss C. Wynands.....	7	10	17
Miss C. D. Gentieu.....	16	14	25

Class C.	Score.	Hdc.	Total.
Mrs. I. C. Clark.....	11	11	22
Mrs. B. McKaig.....	6	17	23



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TIDINGS OF THE TRADE

Marlin Wins at Coast Handicap.

One of the chief pleasures and duties in attending an interstate handicap lies in telling all about it to the good fellows "back home"—and the observing shooters from 17 States who attended the Pacific Coast Handicap at Sacramento have a story worth telling in the record scores of Frank C. Riehl, the genial chief scribe of the Pacific Indians.

What he did: Mr. Riehl was high man for all targets of the tournament, 528 x 550, an average of 96 per cent; high on handicap targets, 188 x 200 from 21 yards (94 per cent), including high professional in the preliminary handicap and second high professional in the Pacific Coast Handicap, where he broke 95 x 100 from 21 yards. He also made the high score over all and won the high professional average for regular program targets with 340 x 350, an average of 97 1-7 per cent, including a run of 104 straight.

How he did it: The gun used by Mr. Riehl is the same trap grade Marlin hammerless gun (No. 28 T) with which he won the high professional and second general average at the big Pacific Indian shoot recently with 435 x 450, an average of 96 2-3 per cent. This is the same grade Marlin gun as used by Mr. J. Gallagher, who won the Virginia State championship recently with 97 x 100 and 24 x 25 in the shoot-off; the same gun as used by T. W. Barnes in making the perfect score which won him the amateur championship of Canada, and by Walter Welnoski in winning the Eastern preliminary handicap at Wilmington.

Descriptive circular of all Marlin hammerless guns, including the splendid new 16 gauge hammerless repeater—just out—will be sent free to any of our readers who will write the Marlin Firearms Co., 41 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

A Few News Notes For Your Columns.

At a late September shoot of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Gun Club, in which eleven members competed, every man on the firing line shot a Remington Autoloader.

Rush Razez, the famous Remington-U. M. C. fancy shot, who is now making a Southern tour, caught up with his birthday, October 3, at Gainesville, Fla. To commemorate the occasion, some of his companions on the trip presented the popular Nebraskan with a pair of gold cuff links, suitably engraved. Judge R. E. Davis, of Gainesville, a noted orator, made the presentation address at the gun club grounds after Mr Razez had given a demonstration before a large crowd, complimenting the clever marksman on the excellence and far reaching value of his work, and on the possession of the personal qualities which the donors of the gift found in him. Mr. Razez's response, like his shooting, hit the mark and pleased the crowd.

Chas. Hummell, of La Porte, Iowa, led the amateurs and tied for high over all, shooting a Remington-U. M. C. pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, for a score of 189 out of 200, at the last day of September meet of his home town gun club.

Henry Wihlon, of Gresham, Ore., who did such sterling work with his Remington pump gun at the Pacific Coast Handicap, was high over all with the same arm at the two days' shoot of the Salem, Ore., State Fair, scoring 291 out of 300.

J. S. Young, Chicago's prominent amateur, led the field; shooting a Remington-U. M. C. pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells, for a score of 141 out of 150, at the Lockport, Joliet, Ills., Gun Club's meet of October 5.

Though only ten shooters assembled for the October 3 meet of the Hannibal, Mo., Gun Club, some fine scores were made, Joseph Gray getting 144 out of 150, with Remington speed shells for high amateur, and Dr. Birney, who shot at but 105 birds, bringing down with the same ammunition 103 of them.

Irwin F. Smith, of Lincoln, Nebr., as a beginner at the traps, has a record that will be envied him by many veterans, shooting a

Remington Autoloading shotgun. The first time young Smith used that arm and but his second performance at the traps, he made a run of 26 straight.

H. H. ("Hank") Stevens, of Roselle Park, N. J., has not missed many shoots on his line of travel this season. On registered birds alone he has shot at 10,030, and with his Remington pump gun and the speed shells broken 94 1/2 per cent of them.

H. D. Gibbs, of Union City, Tenn., has made twenty-six long runs of 100 or over so far this season. Long runs are a favorite stunt of Gibbs, and a perusal of previous season's records will show that his Remington pump and the speed shells have accounted for many more in the past.

At Tulsa, Okla., September 17-19, the big event on the program, The Mid-Continent Handicap, was won by Mr. Weaver Wilson, of Parsons, Kans., who broke 96 out of 100 from 19 yards with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells. Mr. E. W. Varner, of Adams, Nebr., won second amateur average, 290 out of 300, and was high amateur on all 16-yard targets, 388 out of 400, using Peters shells. In addition to these winnings, the longest run of the tournament, 113 straight, was made by Mr. Dan Barstow with the "P" brand.

Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells were used by many of the winners of the principal honors at the Westy Hogan tournament at Atlantic City, September 16-20. On practice day Mr. Neaf Apgar tied for high general average, 95 out of 100, and Mr. Bart Lewis was second amateur, 94 out of 100. On the first day Mr. Carl F. Moore tied for high general average, 172 out of 175. On the second day Mr. Geo. S. McCarty won high amateur average and tied for the high general average, 172 out of 175. In the Westy Hogan Championship, second high score was made by T. H. Keller, Jr., 98 out of 100, while in the Dupont 18-yard championship, the winner was Mr. Barton Lewis, 92 out of 100. All these gentlemen shot the "P" brand.

Mr. C. A. Young, shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells, won High General Average at Celina, Ohio, September 23, with 97 out of 100 singles and 40 out of 50 doubles. At Springfield, Ohio, September 25, he was again high over all amateurs and professionals, with 195 out of 200.

Mr. J. S. Day, representing and shooting the "P" brand shells, broke 283 out of 300 at the Indianapolis Tournament September 25-26, winning Second Professional Average.

High General Average at the Northern Kentucky Money-Back Tournament, September 28, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, who broke 145 out of 150 with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

One hundred straight (entire program) is the score made by Mr. C. A. Young, at Dayton, Ohio, September 27, with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells. Mr. Young, although one of the older generation of shooters, has been making some wonderful records this year, and is not only near the top of the professional class, but has also excelled his own best previous records, which is going some. He invariably shoots the medium-priced loads manufactured by The Peters Cartridge Company—the shells that are made with "steel where steel belongs."

His Alibi.

"And you say that you are innocent of the charge of stealing a rooster from Mr. Jones?" asked an Arkansas judge of a meek-looking prisoner.

"Yes, sir, and I can prove it."

"How can you prove it?"

"I can prove that I didn't steal Mr. Jones' rooster, judge, because I stole two hens from Mr. Graston the same night, and Jones lives five miles from Graston's."

"The proof is conclusive," said the judge. "Discharge the prisoner."—*National Food Magazine.*

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WAKEFIELD, MASS., July 21-26, 1913

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CLAPP MATCH—800 yards, 17 prizes—15 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all other makes, 2.

The World's Record of 103 Consecutive Bull's-eyes was made during this match.

QUIMBY MATCH—600 yards, 8 prizes—7 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all other makes, 1.

WINCHESTER MATCH—1,000 yards, 17 prizes—16 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all other makes, 1.

CAMP PERRY, OHIO, August 25 to September 9, 1913

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH—1,000 yards, 133 prizes—125 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

1st Prize won with score of 99x100, made with **US AMMUNITION**.

HALE MATCH—600 yards, 88 prizes—84 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

1st Prize for 24 Consecutive Bull's-eyes and first 24 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

CATROW CUP MATCH—800, 900, 1,000 yards, 97 prizes—91 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CUP MATCH—80 prizes—76 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all others, 4.

THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH—20 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

SURPRISE FIRE MATCH—25 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH—600, 1,000 yards—Won by U. S. Cavalry Team with **US AMMUNITION**. 29 out of 34 teams used **US AMMUNITION**.

CHAMPIONSHIP COMPANY TEAM MATCH—First prize won with **US AMMUNITION**; also four other prizes. 17 out of 20 teams used **US AMMUNITION**.

HERRICK TROPHY MATCH—7 prizes—4 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

CHAMPIONSHIP REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH—9 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**. Half of the winning team used **US AMMUNITION**.

N. R. A. MEMBERS MATCH—600 yards, 74 prizes—68 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**; all others, 6.

MARINE CORPS MATCH—600, 1,000 yards, 150 prizes—Practically all won with **US AMMUNITION**.

LEECH CUP MATCH—800, 900, 1,000—Of the first 10 prizes 7 were won with **US AMMUNITION**.

PRESIDENT'S MATCH—Of the first eight prizes 4 were won with **US AMMUNITION**, and an overwhelming majority of all of the prize-winners used **US AMMUNITION**.

SEA GIRT, N. J., September 12-20, 1913

BOYLE AND MEMBERS MATCH—200 yards (prone)—68 consecutive bull's-eyes made with **US AMMUNITION**.

NORTH AMERICA MATCH—High man on team used **US AMMUNITION**. Highest score in match made by member of Argentine team with **US AMMUNITION**.

SPENCER SILHOUETTE MATCH—1,200 yards—Won by Marine Corps, 2nd team, with **US AMMUNITION**. 2 of the 3 winning teams used **US AMMUNITION**.

HAYES MATCH—600 yards—25 prizes—11 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

SADLER TROPHY MATCH—Second place won by N. J. team with **US AMMUNITION**. 3 of 6 teams entered used **US AMMUNITION**.

SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP—200, 600, 900, 1,200 yards—25 prizes—16 won with **US AMMUNITION**.

SPENCER MATCH—1,200 yards—20 prizes—13 won with **US AMMUNITION**.

GENERAL ABBOTT MATCH—Surprise fire, 5 prizes—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

VAUGHAN MATCH—200 yards, off-hand; 7 prizes—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

GOVERNOR McLEAN MATCH—500 yards, 16-inch bull's-eye, 11 prizes—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

EVANS SERVICE SKIRMISH MATCH—Every prize won with **US AMMUNITION**.

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

NATIONAL TEAM MATCH—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

UNITED SERVICE MATCH—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

SPECIAL NAVY MATCH—Argentine Navy vs. U. S. Navy—Won by Argentine Team with **US AMMUNITION**.

INDIVIDUAL PALMA MATCH—800, 900 and 1,000 yards, for long range military rifle championship of the world. 6 out of the first 12 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

1st prize won by American team, 2nd by Argentine team; both with **US AMMUNITION**.

VISITORS' CUP MATCH—5 prizes—All won with **US AMMUNITION**.

INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH—3 out of 5 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH—CLASS B—5 out of 6 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

INDIVIDUAL PAN-AMERICAN MATCH—CLASS C—4 out of 5 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S MATCH—(Pan-American bull's-eye shooting)—7 out of 9 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

EXPERT RIFLEMEN'S MATCH—(Pan-American carton shooting)—7 out of 9 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

SPECIAL CARTON GOLD MEDALS—Pan-American, 34 gold medals—31 medals won with **US AMMUNITION**.

RUNNING DEER MATCH—World's Championship—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

INDIVIDUAL ARMY RIFLE MATCH—Pan-American Championship—First and second places won with **US AMMUNITION**.

INDIVIDUAL 300-METER RE-ENTRY MATCH—25 prizes—18 won with **US AMMUNITION**.

OFFICERS' AND INSPECTORS' MATCH—600, 1,000 yards—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

SWISS MATCH—600 yards—18 consecutive bull's-eyes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH—1,100 yards—Won with **US AMMUNITION**.

ALL COMERS' EXPERT MATCH—1st place won with **US AMMUNITION**. 8 out of 19 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

McALPIN TROPHY MATCH—200, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by U. S. Marine Corps, with **US AMMUNITION**.

MEANY MATCH—Second and third places won with **US AMMUNITION**.

GOULD RAPID FIRE MATCH—14 prizes—10 prizes won with **US AMMUNITION**.

REMINGTON ARMS-UMC MATCH—(15 shots at 1,000 yards)—Won with **US AMMUNITION**. 74 out of 75 used **US AMMUNITION**.

US AMMUNITION HITS WHERE YOU AIM!

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
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Some World Winnings

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Cartridges

In Widely Separated Massachusetts, Australia and Chile

At Wakefield, Mass., Sergt. Frank H. Kean, of 5th M. V. M., won the Massachusetts State Championship and captured the record with a score of 192 x 200, shooting Remington-UMC metallics.

At the New South Wales Miniature Rifle Association's Tournament

PRINCE OF WALES MATCH, emblematic of the Small Bore Championship of the State, won by W. Faux, shooting Remington-UMC metallics.

(This event was captured last year by Harry Motton, with the *same ammunition*)

THE TRAMWAY MATCH (17 consecutive bull's-eyes), won by R. Mudd.

(Record of the Meet)

RAPID-FIRE MATCH, won by A. H. Hattersley.

RUNNING MAN MATCH, won by A. H. Hattersley.

B. S. A. AGGREGATE MATCH, won by H. A. S. Holliday.

All shooting Remington-UMC Long Rifle Cartridges

From Santiago, Chile, with Remington-UMC Service Cartridges

The Gold Medal of the National Rifle Club, emblematic of the Rifle Championship of Chile, won by Chas. J. Stone, with 28 bull's-eyes and 2 inners.

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REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK