


RIFLE  
ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA

# ARMS AND THE MAN



U. S. MAY MANUFACTURE ENFIELDS  
CHEATING THE DISTANCE  
(Conclusion)

THIRTY YEARS AGO ON THE FIRING LINE  
No. 5

RESULTS OF MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION MATCHES  
EDITORIALS

and

THE LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND  
SHOTGUN, THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

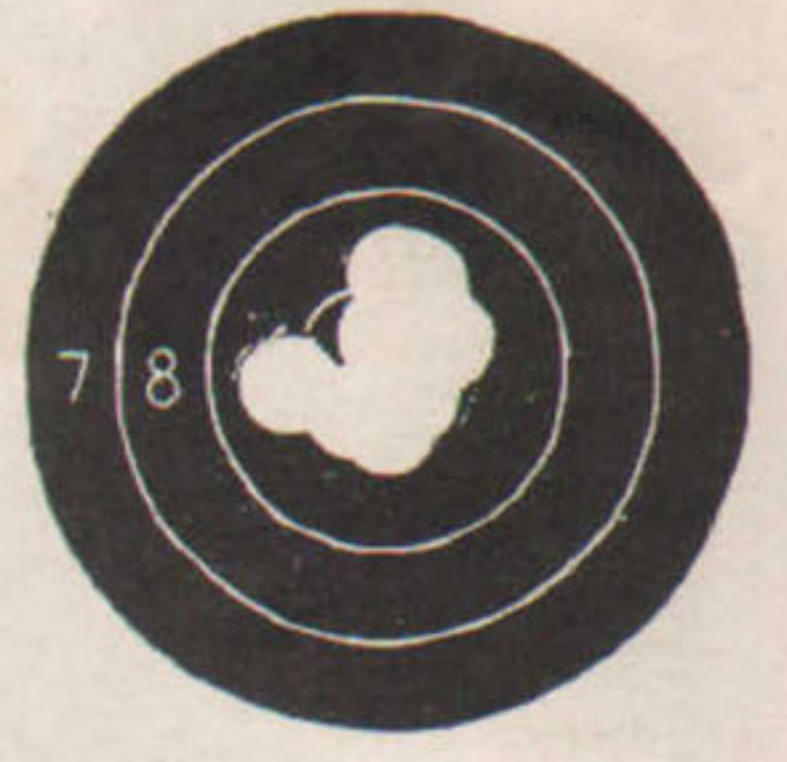
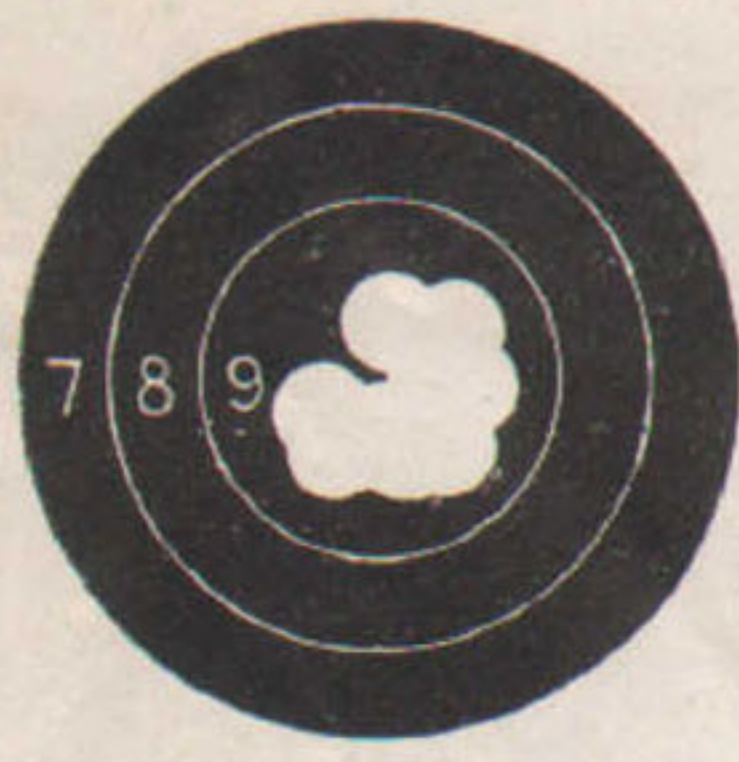
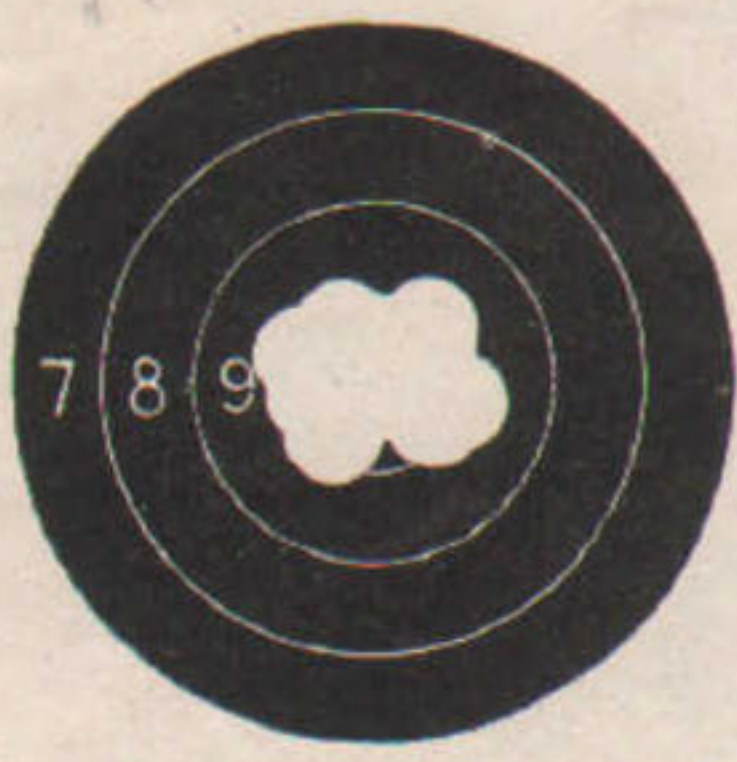
VOL. LXII, NO. 5



APRIL 28, 1917



## TARGETS TELL THE TALE OF AMMUNITION ACCURACY



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that*



# HITS WHERE YOU AIM

*has been further  
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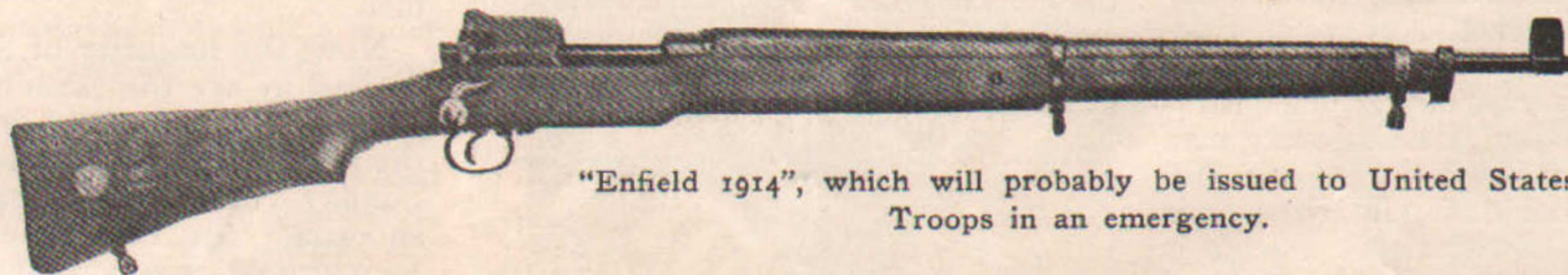
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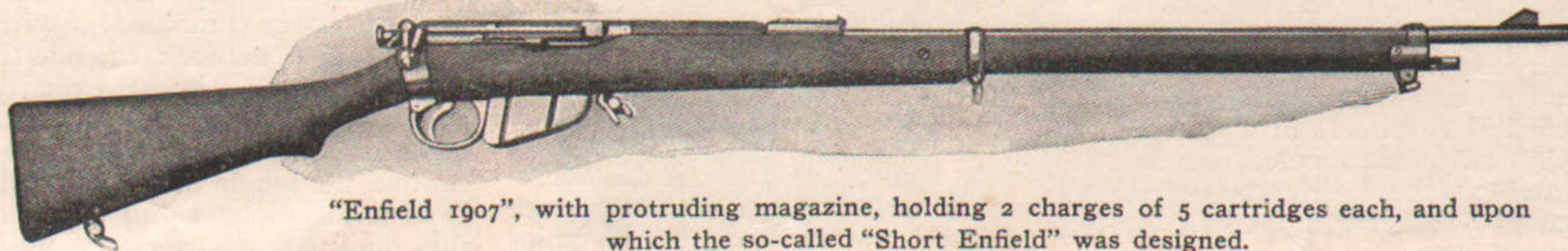
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## U. S. May Manufacture Enfields

By STEPHEN TRASK



"Enfield 1914", which will probably be issued to United States Troops in an emergency.



"Enfield 1907", with protruding magazine, holding 2 charges of 5 cartridges each, and upon which the so-called "Short Enfield" was designed.

CALLLED upon to select a rifle with which the present and future supply of Springfield service weapons may be augmented to meet the increased needs of a national army, ordnance experts of the United States have practically decided to adopt a modification of the British Enfield.

Whether the "U. S. Enfield" will closely follow the lines of the model now in general use along the British fighting front, or whether it will embody marked departures, using only the original action, cannot at this time be stated with any degree of certainty.

Only one thing is known: that is, if necessity demands, the rifles will be manufactured in the United States, and will be chambered for the .30-calibre service ammunition which is the standard for the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as well as of the Republic of Cuba, the ally of the United States in the world war.

When war was declared and it became certain that the national army would assume, numerically, great proportions, the ordnance experts of the army immediately realized that the output of Springfield rifles from the Springfield and Frankford arsenals would by no means meet the increased demand, or even keep pace with recruiting.

Therefore the question of supplying rifles to the new army has become a vital one, and at a conference held in Washington recently between representatives of large manufacturing plants, officials of the Bureau of Standards and army ordnance experts, this phase of preparing to equip the fighting forces of the country received serious consideration.

The ordnance experts are firm in their belief that the Springfield, a modified Mauser on the manufacture of which a royalty has always been paid, is the best arm, ballistically, in the fighting world today. In this most other experts agree.

With a length over all of but 43 inches, and weighing only eight and three-quarter pounds, it has been possible to develop with the Springfield a muzzle velocity of 2,700 foot-seconds and an extreme range of 4,891 yards. This muzzle velocity is exceeded only by that of the German Mauser and the Rus-

sian Nagant, both of which rifles are longer and weigh more than the Springfield.

About the only criticism which has been directed against the Springfield as a perfect arm is that the sight is too far from the eye. Even so, say ordnance experts, the Springfield is still sighted better than most of the military rifles of the world.

At the conference in Washington great stress was laid upon the question of meeting the demand for army rifles, and Congressman Tilson, of Connecticut, who has for some time past urged that the Government provide extra dies and tools for rifle manufacture to meet just such an emergency, declared that, although he had gotten \$1,500,000 through the last House for this purpose, he intends pressing the matter farther before the extra session. But even if the Congressman succeeds in obtaining the appropriation he is fathering, the experts believe there will still be a shortage of rifles, since much time would be consumed in manufacturing the new dies. Therefore, it was the consensus of opinion that an emergency arm should be selected.

A canvass of the commercial representatives present brought out the fact—with which the ordnance experts were already acquainted, of course—that thousands of rifles are being turned out each day in the United States for the European belligerents.

The rifles which are being manufactured here are chiefly the British Enfield, the Russian Nagant, and the French Lebel, together with other less modern types of rifles—even the old breech-loading single-shot Remington—that could be chambered for high-power ammunition. The combined output of the plants manufacturing these rifles reaches into the thousands per day.

With the fact established that plants were already in operation and equipped with the special machinery necessary to manufacture military rifles, the practicability of arming United

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## Swiss Soldiers

### All Crack Shots

By JULIAN GRANDE

WHEN Lord Roberts was in Switzerland, studying the Swiss army system, he expressed a hope that he would live to see the adoption in England, and in the self-governing dominions generally, of some form of universal compulsory military service. He did live to see the adoption in some British dominions of compulsory service for home defense, and in New Zealand of compulsory service for abroad, and, had he survived but eighteen months longer, he might have seen the adoption of compulsory and universal service in England.

Switzerland is a standing demonstration of the fact that, despite every man being a soldier, it is by no means needful that the State should be militarized, as is Prussia today. Switzerland, indeed, is a standing answer to most, if not all, of the stock arguments against a citizens' army and the universality of the obligation to serve in the nation's defense. In this country every man is first a citizen and secondly a soldier, and no man, unless physically incapacitated, can be a citizen, and exercise the rights of a citizen, without also being a soldier. Except physical incapacity, the grounds for exemption are, generally speaking, so very few as scarcely to be worth enumerating, those who are not soldiers being mostly either criminals or lunatics.

Those who are physically unfit are obliged to pay a military tax, which is proportioned to their earnings or income. Even clergy, although exempt from service, except in the case of army chaplains, are obliged to undergo a course of military training, while the few not compelled to serve in the army—the members of the Government, the heads and staffs of public hospitals, and a very limited number of officials—have, of course, all gone through their military training in their youth. Should any of them, while still of military age, cease to hold their positions, they would again be liable for service in the Swiss army.

In short, those who have built up the Swiss army, which, I may say, has been of very slow growth, have always from the earliest times set out from the principle that service in its ranks was not a burdensome duty, but a privilege of great price. So deeply is this feeling ingrained in the mass of the people that a young man who, for any reason, has been rejected by the military authorities and not done his service in the army is looked upon with suspicion, especially among the peasantry. He may even have difficulty in marrying, and be obliged to take, as it were, other men's "leavings."

Although no Swiss is legally liable for military service until the year in which he reaches the age of 20, nevertheless a

very large number of boys begin at the age of 12 to train as cadets, and learn to carry and use a rifle and to drill. These boys are supplied with their rifles by the Government, but keep them at home and are responsible for having them always in proper condition. Should a rifle be found on inspection not to have been properly cleaned, the boy's parents are liable to a heavy fine, and should this neglect occur a second time the boy may be punished by being dismissed from the cadet corps, this naturally being a disgrace from which every boy shrinks. These cadets all wear uniforms, which are supplied by the parents, or, if the latter be in poor circumstances, then by the cadet corps association. Some of these Swiss cadets now have even light artillery.

Of late years the Boy Scout movement has also become widely spread in Switzerland. Youths too old to be cadets but too young to be recruits—that is, between 17 and 19 years of age—frequently join the Jungschützen, or junior rifle corps. The Government allows the adult rifle-shooting associations subsidies to cover their out-of-pocket expenses in training these youths in marksmanship—the expenses, that is, of their rifles and the ammunition which they use.

In the United States also it will doubtless prove necessary to have some such organizations as cadet corps and junior rifle-shooting associations, in order to prepare youths for being able to fulfill their military duties without being forced to spend a long time in barracks. By this Swiss army system the period in barracks is reduced to a minimum, for a recruit's course at present lasts only sixty-five days for infantry, although it is proposed greatly to increase, if not double it. The cavalry recruit's course of training lasts ninety days, and that for artillery and fortress troops seventy-five days. Nevertheless, it is felt that in all cases this period must be lengthened owing to the increasing complexity of modern warfare.

At present Switzerland is in a state of armed neutrality. Consequently much which applies to peace times does not now apply. At ordinary times every soldier must spend two or three weeks annually undergoing repetition courses, besides doing a certain amount of rifle shooting. Virtually all Swiss soldiers and officers belong to a rifle-shooting association, and many of them do a great deal of voluntary rifle practice in addition to that which they are compelled to do. The result of so much early training and continuous practice is that in seventeen out of the eighteen international rifle matches which were held between 1897 and 1914 Swiss marksmen were first.

Not quite three and a half years ago I spent an evening in Berne with Sir Ian Hamilton and General Ellison, who had been attending the Swiss ma-

noeuvres, and I well remember the keen interest which they both displayed in the Swiss rifle-shooting associations. Only a few days later I met the then Colonel Hughes, Canadian Minister of Defense, and he, too, was greatly impressed by the thoroughness with which rifle shooting is taught in Switzerland. About this time, I remember, the question of Sunday rifle shooting in England was being keenly debated, and it was quite plain from certain remarks which the then Colonel Hughes let fall that he was not of those Sabbatarians who would refuse to tolerate rifle shooting on Sunday. On the contrary, he thought that it would be a very good thing for young men.

Now, the majority of Swiss are Calvinists, as are the Scotch, and yet the young men spend a great many of their early Sunday mornings and their Sunday afternoons practicing rifle shooting. In fact, rifle shooting in Switzerland is a national pastime, as well as a national obligation, a pleasure and a duty combined. Switzerland is a positive network of rifle-shooting organizations. Almost every village has its rifle brigade, certainly every place of any size has one, and every canton, the whole of these smaller and local associations being centralized in the one national society, the Swiss Schützenverein, or Rifle Shooting Association. In 1912 the number of these volunteer rifle associations was 4,028, and the total membership 233,115, out of a total population of 3,781,430, over 500,000 of whom are foreigners. Consequently, it is obvious that a very large number of able-bodied men belong to one rifle association or another, although it is not compulsory to do so. It is, however, as I pointed out when dealing with the Swiss military system, compulsory on every Swiss to pass certain tests of marksmanship, and the easiest and least expensive way of doing this is to join a volunteer rifle association.

I have said that rifle shooting in Switzerland is a national sport as well as a national duty, but the sporting reasons for which it is practiced are entirely subservient to the practical consideration of being able to shoot and aim well. The shooting is consequently mostly done with the army regulation rifle, a magazine rifle with a safety lock and a calibre of nearly three inches. The new rifle, with which the Swiss soldier has only recently been equipped, will not hold more than six cartridges, but the firing is much more rapid than in the case of the older rifle.

This year, owing to the necessity of wasting no ammunition whatever, the Swiss soldier is exempted from the otherwise compulsory rifle practice and

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## Cheating the Distance

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Conclusion)

IN theory the prismatic glass, using a brilliant astronomical eye-piece and inverting the image by means of the prism instead of by the light-absorbing and complicated terrestrial erecting lens eye-piece, ought to give greater brilliance of field than the Bardou or other type of Galilean telescope. Practically it does not in the case mentioned, the Bardou equalling any power of the prismatic in brilliance. The prismatic instrument does give a wider field than the Bardou, powers about equal.

Any glass for range or outdoor work ought to have a sun-shade, which also is a rain-shade in spite of the name. During the spits of rain during the team shoot at Jax in 1916, my prismatic was put out of business by the rain hitting the object glass, all unprotected as it was, but the Bardou I borrowed, with lens-shade pulled out and leaving the lens at the bottom of a three inch tunnel, worked right along without giving the user a view of Niagara taken from the interior of the Cave of the Winds behind the big falls. This is another point in which the Warner & Swasey folks could improve their product. I noticed that temporary shades of paper, wrapped around the many Warners in sight, became immediately stylish when the rain came down.

The favorite hunting ground for used scopes and field glasses is in the charitable institutions conducted by Hebraic persons, and generally known by three oranges hung above the door. They ought to have also the historic line *Caveat Emptor* added to the orange. The policy of the said Hebraic persons seems to be to soak the unwary enough to make up for the times the wise person gets the best of the bargain.

Very often one can pick up a splendid telescope in such joints, I have seen Bardous go for prices ranging from eight to fifteen dollars although I don't know by what wiles the lucky buyers cozened Isaac into letting go at that figure. Often the proprietor does not know the real value. Not long ago Ed. Neff, of our own layout, found a beautiful telescope in one of these quick loan joints, all nicked over and looking externally as if it were worth about \$6.00 and had a set of our special long range window-glass lenses inside. It turned out to be a magnificent 25 power instrument, apparently a made-over Bardou of this power, with brilliant field, and enough power to show bullet holes at 300 when the mirage



Left—This is the worst possible way to use a field glass of any power at all.

Right—This is the position when you want to see things with a field glass.



was still. I think he paid something like seven sesterces for it. In such hangouts there abound the sucker variety of glass, yclept "40-mile," or some such high-falutin' title, and also the Prisma, which I have never seen save in the pawn-shop. It is shaped outwardly like the familiar prismatic field glass, but is a cheap direct vision instrument of about three-power, and worth about three dollars. It brings whatever the traffic will bear. To hear the Hebrew lie about the way these Prismas come into his hands is worth an extra dollar—if you like tales of misfortune and suffering on the part of his mythical customers.

Glasses are often classified according to "lignes," being labelled various "lignes," all of which is considerably elucidating to the chap who doesn't know what a ligne is, and who therefore is no more enlightened by reading about eight or ten of them. The term refers to size of object glass, and a ligne is about one-eleventh of an inch. A glass of eleven lignes is therefore one having about an inch objective. A 25 power scope should have an objective of an inch and a half to give the proper light under all conditions. What the prospective buyer wants to look for is power, after seeing that the object glass is large enough.

There are two ways of getting at the power of a glass, and the two added together don't amount to much so far as accuracy goes.

One is—quoting the solemn instructions—to point the instrument at the sun or a bright light, and then to focus on a piece of white paper the beam from the eye piece. The diameter of this beam, divided into the diameter of the object glass, gives the power. Practical test demonstrates that the eye piece kindly throws a round circle of bright light, varying in size from say a nickel when the lens is four inches away, down to a pinhead when the lens is nearly touching the paper. As no man can say when this beam is focussed, this method is not one of pleasing exactness.

The other is to pick up some plain object like a square of white paper on a dark background, or even the brick at the corner of a chimney, looking through the glass with the right eye, and observing the object with the naked left eye, kept open of course. Then the image of the naked left eye, and the image seen in the glass are brought together by slightly moving the glass, and one tries to make a guess at the number of times the little naked eye image will go into the big enlarged image seen in the glass. This will give approximately close results up to 12 power, and the man familiar with a glass won't mistake a 25 for a 35, but over 12, the power is more or less of an offhand estimation.

As a guide to the seeker of a telescope, the standard names of some of



them are, Bardou, in various powers, Warner & Swasey, Ross of London, Zeiss, Perplex—turning out a prismatic glass—Lordbury, and other makers who are better known for their field glasses or lenses. Any of these names mean something on a scope, otherwise it may be a "Farmer's Delight," for \$5.77 in the mail order house.

The field glass is, of course, to be considered only in the prismatic variety in these days, because of the higher power, and the compactness of build. The eight power is the best all-round power, higher magnification is a mistake, while the six comes nearer to satisfaction for many uses than the eight. The six, for instance, makes a bully opera glass, unless the admired lady on the stage has crows' feet and a wart on her chin. In this case stick to the little 3-power commonly sold. Also the six is fine for a hunting instrument, showing little shake from nervous hands, having a big field, and much light.

Let me whisper to you one hint after monkeying with field glasses of all sorts for years. That is, for practical use, where you may want to carry the glass and forget it until you need it, these big wallowing instruments are not worth their keep. On paper they have many advantages, practically they haven't enough to pay for their bulk. I refer now to the huge Busch Terlux, and the oversize Zeiss and Goerz glasses alleged to be for officers and general army use. Also the over-wide instruments are a snare and a delusion—those affairs with the object glasses set about a foot apart with consequent penalty of bulk, and alleged to be superior because of their greater binocular effect. Stop and figure for yourself the added angle obtained, when the object is a half mile away. The answer is laughable.

Absolutely the best sportsman's glass is the little King-Busch, otherwise Busch Stellux, either eight or six power. It will show you anything any other glass of equal power will show—and it will go into a shirt pocket, and bear down on you just 9 oz. worth, or about a third some of these Lick Observatory affairs. I've carried one all sorts of places for seven years or so, and I've tried it against all sorts of instruments and I have found any superiority in the other glass to be so slight as to deserve no notice, considering the bulk of the other instrument.

Light is a matter of size of object glass and power, low power, more light, big object glass, more light.

Field is a matter of power entirely, although the prismatic glass always gives more field than the Galilean or old style glass. Don't fall for the big field talk because a glass has a big object glass, that has nothing to do with the price of eggs.

Practical use has shown me that the little object glass on the Busch Stellux, or the little Goerz glass of about the same size, is big enough to admit all the light one needs at any time of the day. We may say that the sole advantage of the huge object glass on the big instruments is during the first 15 minutes in the morning, and the last 15 at night, and even then the difference is hard to see.

The field of view shrinks up just as surely as power increases. One standard make of glass runs like this in field and power:

Power	Field in feet, at 1 mile
3	1365
6	607
8	554
10	422
12	370
15	296
18	275

The standard makes of glasses include the Goerz, Zeiss, Ross, Warner & Swasey, Busch, Perplex, Hensoldt, LeMaire, Bausch & Lomb, and a few other German makers, unfamiliar to Americans. None of the makers named, turn out poor stuff; they don't know how.

I shall never again be without a powerful scope—the old Bardou in my case—when I trek for the mountains. The eight power glass is not powerful enough, but ought to go along as regular companion in the shirt pocket for all but the exceptional long range work. A couple of examples of the serious needs for the powerful scope:

Capt. Funcke picked up one evening just as darkness was coming on, a moving white patch among the grey rocks of a mountainside probably 1200 yards away—mostly straight up. It turned out to be the thing we'd hoped to see—a mountain sheep moving slowly up the slope. Cap used a nine power monocular, prismatic, I had an eight binocular. We studied that sheep for a half hour or more, trying to make out by the horns whether it was a ram or a ewe, and never did find out. We could not make the stalk that night, we had not intended to hunt that mountain in the morning because we'd found better sign in another direction. The whole thing hinged on being able to make out whether those yellow horns, faintly seen through our glasses, were the big curved horns of the ram, or the more slender, straighter ones of a ewe. We finally decided that it was a ewe and passed it up—also we didn't get our ram the next day.

Again we sat on the edge of a desert mesa gazing across the desert floor far below, trying to see whether rain had fallen over at *tinaja* Valdez, which would have shown by the greener color of the galleta grass. No rain, no water in Valdez, as the year had been dry,

and no water in Valdez, six miles from camp, meant a long weary ride beyond to the Well in the Desert, and no chance to hunt with Valdez as our base. The glasses were again insufficient to pick up what we wanted to see at that five mile distance, and the next day we packed up, took a chance, and found the *tinaja* as dry as a bone. A big 33 power scope would have told the truth about the grass we thought we saw.

Also antelope wandered in that open desert floor, broken only occasionally by the desert iron wood and *palo verde*. A powerful scope would let the hunter spy out the land in the early morning from some elevation when the antelope are out playing around and feeding, instead of going it blind as we did, following tracks, and falling over a band of a dozen without getting one in the sudden scatteration.

A couple of years ago friend MacFarland, the lady and I, buried ourselves in the high mountains of the Siskiyou near the Oregon line. We became possessed of the fervent desire to back-pack down a great canyon that led to former hunting grounds where elk were rumored still to exist. Not that we intended to shoot elk, but we knew that country secluded enough to shelter them would also shelter record bucks and probably big bear. No trail was there, the canyon was filled with down-timber. One might get into a beautiful fix by dropping down into such a jack-pot in heavily timbered and trailless country, with a scanty supply of grub on the back.

Day after day we sat on high peaks when we found they overlooked the mysterious country of the elk, and tried to make out the nature of the big country beyond the down-timber canyon, but our glasses were not powerful enough. No 10 or 12 would have done the work—but the big 33 power on a clear day, would have dragged up the unknown land by the hair of its head, and compelled it to give up its secrets. We never did get in that deep, tree-filled, mysterious region of many canyons.

The sportsman and the rifleman can hardly afford to be without a telescope or field glass—the rifleman is shy the most important part of his outfit excepting only rifle and cartridges, when he is without a glass of at least 8 power. This is not enough, but a lot better than nothing. The scope—preferably a second-hand Bardou of 25 or 33 power if it is obtainable, is well worth its cost outside the rifle range.

Only, don't expect too much of any distance magnifying glass. Don't swallow such pleasant fiction as being able to see .22 cal. bullet holes in a paper target 300 yards away with an

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## U. S. MAY MANUFACTURE ENFIELDS

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States troops with the output of these factories was discussed at length.

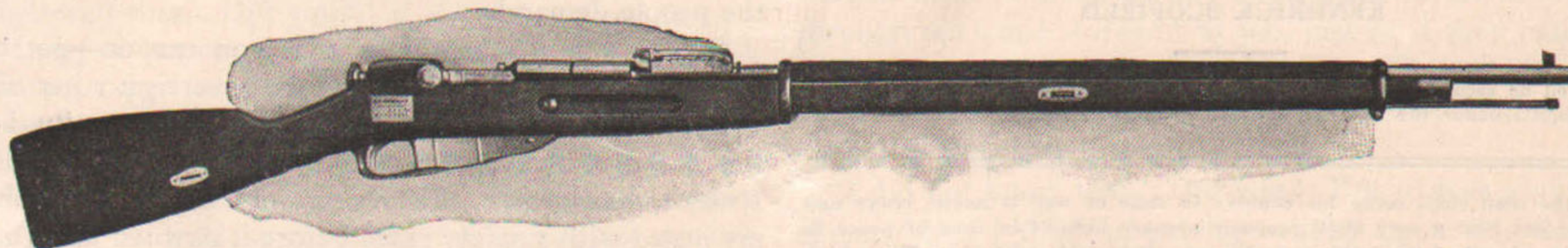
The ordnance men readily recalled the experience of Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, when not only several types of rifles but several types of ammunition were issued to troops in the

ounces. In loading, it takes two clips of 5 cartridges each, fed into a magazine set underneath the receiver and forward of the trigger guard—a radical difference from the magazine capacity of most modern military rifles, which are fed with clips of 5 cartridges only. The magazine in this rifle can be cut off and the weapon used as a single loader. The magazine can also be detached to facilitate cleaning.

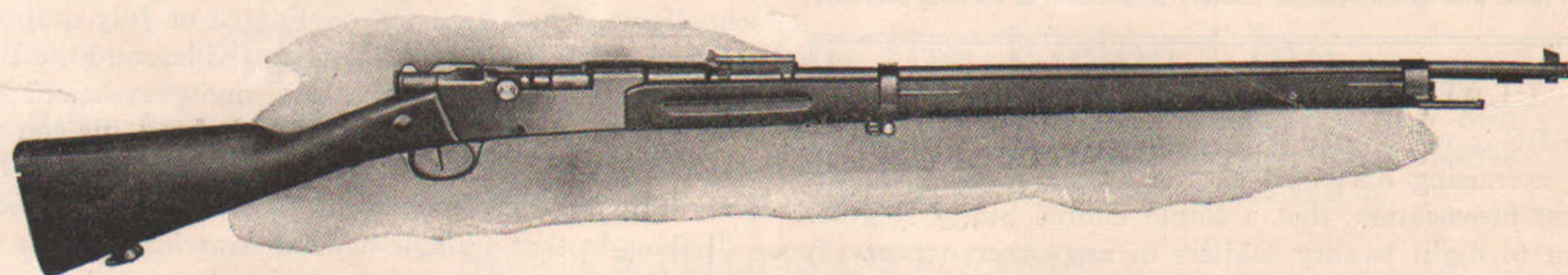
The sight graduations, however, increase by jumps of 100 yards and cannot be adjusted for intermediate distances.

The absence of intermediate elevation graduations is regarded by riflemen who have seen the 1914 Enfield as being considerable of a handicap to accurate shooting, even under battle conditions.

Assuming that the Enfield, if chambered for service ammunition, develops an increased velocity comparable to that



Nagant Rifle, model 1894, a modern type of which is used by the Russians, and manufactured in the United States.



French Lebel rifle, model 1886, an improved type of which is being manufactured in this country.

emergency. This, of course, resulted in untold complications, and when old-style cartridges were issued to troops equipped with modern rifles, sight settings and fire calculations were consequently entirely upset.

The upshot of the matter was that the ordnance experts decided that one of the three types of modern military arm now being manufactured for the belligerents here should be selected as the emergency rifle of the United States, and that it be chambered to take service ammunition.

Because a greater number of factories are equipped to manufacture the British Enfield, and the output of this arm would consequently be greater than any other, it being possible within six months to produce between 6,000 and 11,000 a day, the Enfield seems to have won the toss.

Just what muzzle velocity will result from a rechambering of the Enfield to take the service ammunition is problematical. It is considered likely, however, that with the service ammunition a greater muzzle velocity even than that of the Springfield will be obtained, since the new-model Enfield is 46.3 inches over all.

At present there are two patterns of the Enfield in use in the British army. But if the United States definitely decides to manufacture this arm, the newer so-called "Model 1914" will probably be adopted.

The other type of the Enfield is the "Short Rifle, Magazine Lee Enfield." This arm is constructed on the rotary bolt system and weighs 8 pounds, 14

The "Enfield 1914" is a very different arm from the old "Short Enfield." Like the Lee-Enfield, it operates on a rotary bolt action, actuated by a turned-down knob on the right side of the arm. The principal difference between the 1914 action and the "Short Enfield" action is that in the short arm the shock of discharge is taken up at the rear of the bolt, while in the later model the shock is provided for at the bolt head.

The rifle is considerably heavier than the Springfield, weighing 9 pounds, 5 ounces, the barrel being 26 inches long, against the 24-inch barrel of the Springfield. In the British pattern—the kind now being manufactured in the United States—the calibre is .303, and the barrel is rifled with 5 grooves, as against 4 in the Springfield, and has 1 turn in 10 inches, which is the same as the Springfield.

The rifle is loaded by a charger holding 5 rounds. No cut-off is provided. The bottom of the magazine comes flush with the stock, and is removable for cleaning or repair.

With two exceptions, the sighting equipment can be considered as good, if not better, than that of the Springfield, for a receiver sight is provided, which, however, cannot be adjusted for windage. The sighting equipment consists of an adjustable blade foresight protected by two wings. The rear receiver sight is provided with two apertures, one to be used when the sight is upright and graduated from 200 to 1,600 yards, and the other for use when the sight is prone. This has a fixed elevation of 600 yards.

of the present Springfield, the "square rule" for determining the difference elevation will make in hits on the target can be applied. Applying this rule, it is seen that a jump of 100 yards from an elevation of 500 yards would bring a difference of about 25 inches in the position of hit.

### REVISED REGULATIONS DELAYED

THE rush of work accompanying preparation for war has delayed the revision of the Army Regulations planned by the War Department. It is likely that the new volume will not be sent to press for several months. In the meantime the Public Printer has been instructed to prepare to issue a reprint of the edition of 1913 in order that the tremendous demand for the book may be satisfied to a certain extent. The work on the proposed revised edition will be continued as time may be found, in order that it may be available at the earliest moment.

While the new Army Regulations are being held up, every facility at the disposal of the War College Division of the Army General Staff is being used toward the compilation of a series of manuals for the intensive training of the new army.

These manuals will cover every branch of the service. The text will be boiled down to the absolute essentials and so arranged that the student may make the most rapid progress possible in a limited time.



# ARMS AND THE MAN



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EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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That the 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.

## PLAIN TRUTHS IN A CRISIS

THERE is still abroad in the land the citizen who is fond of exercising his vocal chords by shouting, upon the slightest provocation, that a single United States Regular can put to flight twenty soldiers of any other nation. It is only fair, however, to admit that, since the country has been brought to hand grips with war, this type of vocal patriot is less and less in evidence.

Faith in the ability of one's nation to meet and conquer its enemies is an estimable sentiment—in its proper place.

As it happens, the sentiment has obtruded itself all too generally in the past, to the extent of making the United States as a nation all too heedless of the number of regulars it would take to "make good" the vocal patriot's boast, even if it were true. The victory of the Boy David in slaying Goliath with a sling and a pebble from the brook which ran through the Valley of Elah cannot be accepted as a precedent.

There is little question but what, even at this late date, the United States can and will throw into the field a fighting force to meet the emergency. But it will be done only when every citizen of the United States conscientiously—even self-sacrificingly—performs his individual duty, whether that duty be at home or in the field.

Harris Dickson, in the course of a discussion published in a recent issue of Collier's, under the title "What Can You Do?", points out some very impressive facts which have a direct bearing upon the one-time attitude of many that this nation can, under any conditions, vanquish the world.

Most of us at one time or another have had knowledge of these facts. We perhaps heard them as statistics of individual wars, and their true significance was lost. But, as Mr. Dickson presents them, grouped with a common significance, they present food for considerable national thought, and should be borne in mind during the early days of the present crisis, when unreasoning pacifist and pro-German propagandist are using every force to defeat legislation which, in the last analysis, may mean national survival. Here is what Mr. Dickson says:

"Generation after generation we have been told the self-same story over and over again, until from sheer reiteration the warning has lost its force. And that's why we have not even the skeleton of a machine into which the strong arms and willing hearts of young Americans may fit their flesh and blood. The people have not believed. Neither did they believe the warnings of a flood, and jeered at Noah for building the Ark.

"The people have never demanded that proper measures be taken to secure their safety, and Congress does only what the people demand.

"Here's one of the things that you can do—get behind a demand, and push. Why has the sovereign voter of these United States remained so heedless? Personally I think that the first and most direct cause lies in our schoolbooks. I was a man grown, thirty years old, struggling to hoe off my beard with a safety razor before it dawned upon me that the military history of our country had not been one long, unbroken record of star-spangled victories. Like all other schoolboys, I had been fed on Fourth of July orations. I believed in fairies, in Jack the Giant Killer, and the Boys of Seventy-six. I believed that one lone gray-haired farmer with a drum, a bloody rag around his head, his son with a fife, and his grandson with a drum, had chased the British army from our sacred continent. I believed that. Did you?

"I thought that a single-handed American patriot with a muzzle-loading rifle, and both hands tied behind him, could lick any regiment of foreign hirelings that ever marched down the pike. I had no doubt of that. Had you? I thought that the redcoats always greatly outnumbered the colonials. Yet in that glorious year of '76 we mustered 89,600 men, while the British numbered 20,121. I didn't know that. Did you?

"From first to last the colonies employed nearly 400,000 men, almost ten times as many as the redcoats. During eight disastrous years we gained only two victories of consequence—victories resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga and of Cornwallis at Yorktown—and credit for the latter crowning event belongs to the French.

"With overwhelming numbers in our favor, fighting on our own soil, we failed and continued to fail. Why? None of us will admit that the individual American is inferior to the individual Briton, or anybody else. But the Briton was a trained soldier who knew his trade. The colonials represented more or less of a mob without efficient organization. They got into each other's way, and even Washington admitted that his militia were more of a hindrance than a help. (It doesn't take a soldier to know this. Is there now in America a baseball captain or varsity coach who fails to comprehend the value of teamwork?) This brand of inefficiency is part of the price we pay for democracy. During the War of 1812 the inefficiency of untrained men was even more pitifully demonstrated. We employed, first and last, 527,654 recruits, against a total force of regulars that never exceeded 17,000. Yet we won few land fights, until the battle of New Orleans—fought after a treaty of peace had been signed.

"It was the British regulars that held Canada. Against them we sent expedition after expedition, losing in killed and wounded 5,614 men—614 more than the first British regular force—and the British continued to hold Canada.



Undisciplined courage hurled itself in vain against their organized and immovable ranks. But I did not know that. Did you?

"A most eminent Nebraskan—who recently returned to prominence as a reporter at the Democratic Convention and is now a conspicuous Chautauquan—is credited with orating: 'Let foreign hirelings assail the integrity of this republic, one blast upon the bugle trump of Freedom and a million patriots will spring to arms overnight!' Spring to arms? What arms? Where? Certainly not this spring. Yet I believed that. Did you?"

"It's a pity to puncture this pretty noise, but in 1814 this bugle-trump experiment was tested. A British fleet carrying 3,000 troops threatened our capital. On July 4 was sounded the bugle trump, the day of all days when Freedom's blast should have been heard. Various governors were ordered 'to hold in readiness for immediate service a corps of 93,500 men.' We had this force, on paper, and

it seemed exuberantly ample to hold off 3,000 regulars. Heedless of that mighty blast the redcoats landed. On August 24 the patriots sprang to arms, every solitary mother's son of the 93,500—*except* 88,099. Five thousand four hundred and one men actually assembled without organization, discipline, or skilled leadership. To make the spectacle more splendidly humiliating, President Madison and his Cabinet rode out to witness the Battle of Bladensburg. The British only employed 1,500 men, but they were trained men. Fifteen hundred real soldiers marched right through our paper force of 93,500, just as if they had been paper—wet tissue paper. After a loss of 8 men killed and 11 wounded the Americans scattered, abandoning their capital to the British torch!

"I did not know that. Did you? But it does give me a shiver when I think of relying wholly upon this tin-horn scheme of defense."

## Thirty Years Ago On the Firing Line

Being short sketches of men who a generation back burned black powder; hand-loaded their own shells; seated bullets apart from the cartridge which contained the charge; made high offhand scores on the Creedmoor target, and kept alive for posterity, the art of marksmanship.

### No. 5—J. B. FELLOWS AND E. J. CRAM

EVERY shooter at some time or other has doped out "The Perfect Rifle."

Nowadays, when only the service arm "as issued" is permitted in Government competitions, this "perfect rifle" exists largely only in the ideas of its creator; or, at best, on nothing more concrete than the magazine page through which medium he may transmit his opinions to fellow gun-bugs.

It was, however, not always thus. Time was when match rifles bore the indelible imprint of those who shot them, and when each weapon was in itself a good indication of its owner's ideas as to what a target rifle should be.

Accordingly, it was not unusual, three decades ago, for a shooter to turn to hacksaw, hammer and vice, and alter his weapon to suit his individual needs, or to have the alterations accomplished by a gunsmith.

All of which may serve to explain why, along in the early Eighties, J. B. Fellows, of Boston, was shooting with a weapon made as light as possible at the muzzle end, while E. J. Cram, of Biddleford, Maine, used rifles which were veritable curiosities, in that stock, and even lock if necessary, were whittled and filed away, in order that as much metal as possible might be put into the extra-heavy barrel. But in spite of their idiosyncrasies, each one during his shooting career hung up enviable scores; wherefore it becomes all the more difficult to say which of the two marksmen's diametrically opposed contentions was the true one.

Edwin J. Cram, while a student at

Bowdoin College, became interested in gymnastics as a means of developing highly specialized muscles. A few years later, when he had become a devotee of the shooting game, his propensity for building up the particular muscle needed for some specific purpose stood him in good stead, and his perfect holding won for him many victories.

Among his achievements, he duplicated on April 8, 1881, the 10-shot perfect score of W. Milton Farrow, also on the Walnut Hill Range. The same year he obtained the highest offhand score in the McDonald Trophy Match at Creedmoor, and six weeks later, having fired not a single shot in the meantime, he attended the Fall Meeting of the N. R. A., making the highest score on the Massachusetts Target. At the Spring meeting of the Massachusetts Association in 1884 he won the Boston *Herald* Cup, a trophy prized highly by New England riflemen. His score in this instance was 192 out of a possible 210, 19 of his 21 shots having gone inside the 9-ring.

Cram's record with the military rifle was also excellent, he having scored the highest aggregate in 1883 at Creedmoor in the Judd Match.

Cram's match rifles were always unique. Wishing to obtain as much metal as possible in the barrels, he devised many ways of dispensing with what he considered superfluous parts. In this way he could provide for an exceptionally heavy barrel and still be within the rules governing the weight of the rifle. For several years he used a Remington .45 calibre. The barrel was unusually

long and thick. The forestock had been entirely cut away, and the stock was hollowed out so that nearly the whole weight of the weapon was in its barrel. The hollow stock was very long, being 22 inches from trigger to butt, which was covered with canvas in place of a steel butt-plate. To the barrel was attached a small piece of wood which Cram grasped while aiming.

J. B. Fellows, who during his shooting career was recognized as one of the finest offhand shots in America, was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. More than six feet tall and built in proportion, Mr. Fellows' extreme reach permitted him to hold his rifle in an unusual fashion—the left arm extended to its full length, which placed the hand considerably beyond the forestock. It was a position which would have fatigued many another marksman, and the consequent strain of extending the arm in this manner was probably the reason why Fellows insisted upon having his rifles as light as possible at the muzzle.

At the very outset of his shooting career, which began after he had passed his fortieth birthday, Fellows began devising improvements in his shooting paraphernalia. By the time he had established himself as an offhand shot of no mean ability, he had become a confirmed user of the Maynard rifle, altered as to barrel to suit his peculiarities and sighted with a tang peep and an aperture fore.

He invariably used but one shell in a match, which he reloaded for every shot, a wad placed over the powder and



a space left between wad and bullet—which was seated separately—on top of the shell. After having tried various calibres, he was the pioneer in using the .32-calibre rifle on the Walnut Hill Range. Although many of the then old-timers were dubious respecting the small-calibre arm, Fellows used it in a regular match, March 29, 1884, and with it hung up a clean score of 10's, the first to be made with this calibre rifle.

One of the most consistent of the many good scores made by Fellows was that of 192 out of a possible 200, the result of firing 40 consecutive shots on the old Creedmoor target at 200 yards. His first two strings were 49's, his third 46, and his fourth 48.

On October 16, 1884, he made a 7-shot possible on the Decimal Target, during the course of the Visitors' Match of the Boston Press Rifle Association, and repeated the performance May 28, 1885, at the Spring Meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association during the *Herald* Cup Match.

In addition to his skill in perfecting a rifle suited to his individual needs, Fellows invented numerous devices for bullet-making as well as loading tools.

### CHEATING THE DISTANCE

(Concluded from page 86)

8 power binocular, or being able to "read readily the target 1000 yards away with our prismatic telescope," nor yet "see a bullet hole at 2500 ft." with an 8 or 10 power binocular, because this means seeing it at 800 yards.

Besides not being able to do the things enumerated above, you can't see through mirage with a high-power 'scope, you can't see into the shadowy side of a hill with a telescope, and you can't see through blue haze with any sort of glass. Two things are essential—ample light, and freedom from the waves of mirage that so distort and blur distant things. If you really want to see mirage, focus on the target, and then throw the glass slightly out of focus by pulling out the tube a bit more.

When you focus the prismatic field glass for your use, sit down and put your elbows on your knees. Focus carefully the non-adjustable eye piece by means of the regular screw between the barrels, keeping the other eye closed, then when you find that sharp, close that eye and see if the other eye-piece is equally sharp in focus. If not alter it by means of the movable eye-piece and note where the correct point is, because the first yap to borrow those glasses will infallibly turn this separate adjustment for the same reason that moves man to put his finger on paint labelled "wet."

All glasses ought to be focussed by being racked or drawn out to the full extent, and then brought into focus

from that direction, stopping the instant he field is sharp. If the job is focus is likely to be gotten, and the done t'other way to, a sort of false eye put on a strain.

Inasmuch as shake is the great enemy to seeing clearly through distance magnifying instruments, special care ought to be taken to get them on as solid a basis as possible. Sit down with elbows on knees in using the field glass, utilize the rifle or stick in using the telescope. Winans suggests resting the gun, grasped well up the barrels, on the hip, and then laying the 'scope over the hand grasping the gun, so steadied. He also says a man using a telescope ought to put the first and second fingers around the eye, the thumb along the cheek, little finger against the mouth, tips of other finger touching the nose, this to cut out the light that might leak in around the eye piece of the scope. It is a good idea as trial demonstrates. The same gent also states that he does not like to shoot immediately after taking his eye from the scope, which brings up once more that moot question of which side is the correct side on which to use the scope in firing prone on the range.

Casey, although a crank on getting his elbows out of the appointed holes, sets up his scope on the right side, and so has to crawl or hunch over to use it. The easiest way is to set up the glass on the left side, close to the rifle as laid on the target, enabling the shooter to use it by a move of the head. The Hon. Casey, however, alleges that to use the right eye both for shooting and spotting, concentrates the vision in that eye, while dividing it by spotting with the left eye, weakens the power of the right during the firing. So you pays your money and takes your choice, because Casey is doing just that thing shot after shot that Winans says he dislikes to do even for the one shot at game. The left side adjustment is by far the easiest to use, proper setting up of the scope lets one see through it by moving the head three or four inches, and the elbows are left put.

Schemes for holding the scope on the range are many and weird, from the simple, if bulky Marine scheme of an inverted camp-stool or an open hand-bag, to the bayonet of Brother Linder. Some of them allow the scope to shake and wiggle perceptibly in a breeze, making mirage hard to read. The best form, also the hardest to set up, is the double tripod, two sets of little folding legs making a tripod for each end of the glass.

Some years ago I sent to England and got four or five various patterns of scope holders, and finally settled on one now sold by Brother L. Wundhammer, of Los Angeles, a take-down steel

set of three legs, with a long girder on which the scope is strapped. This is attached to the legs by a universal joint controlled by thumb screw, and so elevation or lateral change is easily obtained by loosening this thumb screw. It is solid, and shows far more steadiness than any other pattern of single adjustment scope holder, also it is strapped firmly to the scope and you pick up the whole thing together. The make-shift photographic tripod thing with a long scope wriggles and twists in the wind because the lost motion is multiplied by the leverage of the long telescope.

### SWISS SOLDIERS CRACK SHOTS

(Continued from page 84)

the passing of the usual tests. Consequently the shots with which the country districts used to ring on Sundays were last Summer not heard. It must also be remembered, of course, that a number of troops are now always mobilized. The young boys, however, the soldiers of a few years hence, are not exempt from their practice. The last rifle-shooting regulations are based on the assumption that every Swiss soldier must shoot. If a bad shot, he must practice until he becomes a good one—reasonably good, if not an expert. Six annual shooting tests are prescribed for him:

1. Target A. Position, lying or kneeling. Free shooting.
2. Target A. Position, kneeling. Free shooting.
3. Target A. Position, standing. Free shooting.
4. Target B. Position, lying, leaning on elbow.
5. Target B. Position, lying. Free shooting.
6. Target B. Position, kneeling. Free shooting.

The regulation distance is 328 yards. The difference between the two targets is as follows: A is a target marked with a black circle, about 1 ft. 8 in. in diameter, on a white ground. B shows a marksman lying down. The former is divided into circles, one slightly over  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches; one slightly over  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches; one  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and one 1 meter (3.28 feet) diameter. If a soldier hits the smallest circle it counts 4 marks; the next smallest 3 marks; the smallest 2 marks, and the largest of all only one mark.

At his first shooting practice the Swiss soldier must fire six successive shots, hitting five times and gaining 12 marks, and until this be achieved he cannot go on to any other practice. If he declines to do his shooting practice imprisonment awaits him, with payment of the costs of the trial and deprivation, probably for two years,



perhaps for longer, of civic rights. Of course, if he is obviously endeavoring to shoot well and still shoots ill, an oculist is called in to examine his eyes.

The Swiss military system and the Swiss volunteer rifle-shooting associations are so closely connected together as to be virtually inseparable. The War Office issues the rifle-shooting regulations, but it leaves the duty of seeing them carried out to what are virtually volunteer organizations—the rifle-shooting societies. These associations in their turn incorporate the war office rifle regulations in their programs and statutes, which make provision for every possible variety of rifle practice.

Every year there is a field section rifle-shooting contest, when all the rifle associations of one canton meet together for practice, and each man again undergoes certain tests. Afterward the results are compared, and the associations which can show the best aggregates are rewarded with laurel wreaths. Every three years, also, there is the Federal rifle-shooting match, which is one of the great events of Swiss life, and attracts crowds of people from every part of the country, all the best marksmen and numbers of spectators. The last Federal shooting match had a sum of nearly \$6,000,000 to dispose of for prizes and other arrangements, it lasted a fortnight, and

the marksmen taking part were nearly 24,000. Last year the Federal shooting match ought again to have been held, Lausanne having been the place suggested, but in the circumstances it is understandable why even such a national event was postponed. In all ordinary years, also, a number of local shooting festivals are held, especially during Spring and early Summer.

Swiss rifle associations have lately been much encouraged to shoot at moving and vanishing targets, and all the principal military exercise grounds are now arranged for such practice.

Not only does the Government contribute a subsidy to the Triennial Federal rifle-shooting matches, but also the Canton in which each individual match is held, and in the Swiss Government estimates a certain sum is regularly set apart for subsidies to rifle associations, the sum in 1914 having been \$195,540, thus showing the importance which the State attaches to efficient marksmanship on the part of its citizens. In 1912 the Government spent for ammunition supplied to rifle brigades \$209,385; on subsidies to cadet corps, another \$4,250, and on preparation for military training, \$71,130.

Besides this, indemnities were paid by the State to shooting committees and shooting officers, whose duty it is generally to supervise volunteer rifle associations. These officers in 1912 re-

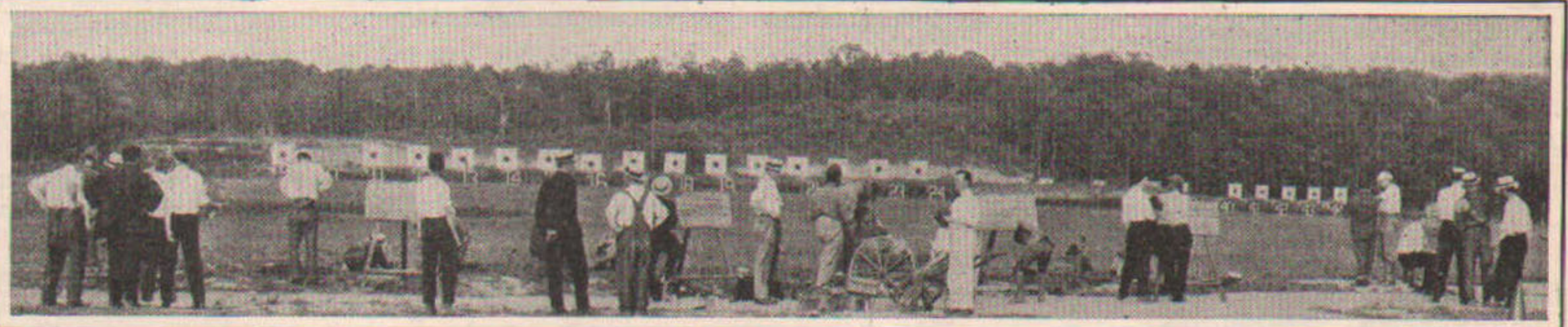
ceived \$14,105. Members of rifle associations entrusted with the conduct of rifle practice (Schutzenmeister), must occasionally attend instruction courses, for which they are indemnified by Government.

The Government also provides every soldier with 40 cartridges free for his compulsory practice, and with 18 cartridges free for field section shooting matches, besides making each man a small money allowance for out-of-pocket expenses, an allowance which is paid to the rifle association to which he happens to belong.

marksmanship in Switzerland is shown by the results of the seventeen international shooting matches held between 1897 and 1913, when Swiss marksmen were first in sixteen cases out of the seventeen.

The result of this compulsory rifle shooting in conjunction with compulsory military training is to bring Swiss young men together and weld the Swiss people into a nation of comrades. It is not uncommon for employer and employed to compete in rifle matches, both meeting at the rifle range. The pride taken by a young man in his shooting tends to make him avoid excessive drinking, which is naturally ruinous to his chances of successful marksmanship. What is more important still is that he always has his rifle ready and fit for immediate use whenever it is required.

# AT THE TARGETS!



## Detroit is First In Michigan Match

By "SPOTTER"

GET the men to shoot, beginners, veterans—everybody! Get them all to shoot.

This was the main effort of the Michigan State Rifle Association in the winter Indoor Tournament just closed. To be attractive we used the one-inch bull (counting five)—a beginner's target. And yet the big center did not make men careless, many fine groups were turned in. The first excellent target being made by Mr. Fred Harn, of Detroit, using telescope sights, with cross hairs on a military type musket on a standard—2-inch black—N.R.A. target, 20 shots counting 100 M.S.R.A., yet the grouping was so good that all shots were well in the 1/2 inch ring, making a 200 N.R.A.

J. A. Bottkol, Menominee, in the last two targets turned in showed excellent grouping—100 M.S.R.A. and also 200 N.R.A., almost all of his 20 shots in the latter being all in the half-inch ring. In fact

Michigan has never shown as good work in any official indoor shoot before. These were made with open metallic sights.

A fourth target of perfect N.R.A. value (200) was turned in by Dr. Sanderson, the President of the Association, on his last score. Thus did Michigan turn officially during one Indoor Tournament four N.R.A. perfects on the half-inch bull, a record we are justly proud of.

But we were only shooting at the one-inch bull, and scores of perfects M.S.R.A. were made: they grew markedly toward the finish. In fact this was the pleasing feature of the entire meet, that the men all showed increasingly better scores as "they stood by their guns."

The five men teams called for the highest prizes. This encouraged and actually developed team work. Let us say right here that nothing is needed more in the Rifle game than this same team work.

This has been a decided departure for the Michigan State Rifle Association and yet it will be an excellent thing for Michigan if another year will see a second annual Winter Indoor Rifle Tournament to be made perpetual. But the outdoor is calling us—and the war—we have offered our services to the President and doubt-

less our Expert Riflemen throughout the State will be of great service in bringing to a higher standard marksmanship in Michigan.

Allotment of prizes follows:

A man or team winning any prize could not compete for any similar or lower prize.

### Prizes.

#### Five Men Teams—Totals.

First prize, Detroit "Y".....	3899
Hearn, F. (Capt.).....	793
Hearn, G. ....	781
Sanderson, S. E., Dr. ....	800
Pyatt, B. ....	749
Petric, J. ....	776

#### Second prize—Menominee No. 1...

Bottkol, J. A. (Capt.).....	797
Schockly, W. ....	769
Dixon, D. ....	757
Moore, W. K. ....	753
Shainholtz, F. ....	776

#### Third prize—Saginaw No. 1.....

Vogt, C. ....	789
Vogt, H. (Capt.).....	795
Holt, W. ....	593
Coleman, F. ....	773
Wager, H. ....	521



Average.

First prize—Adrian No. 1.....	500
Mitchell, N. L. ....	100
Drake, G. ....	100
Bonner, J. ....	100
Materson, W. H. ....	100
Kortis, E. J. ....	100

Second prize—Adrian No. 2.. 499 4/5

Meyer, H. D. ....	100
Hewes, H. B. (Capt.).....	100
Henis, C. W. ....	100
Andritch, R. ....	100
Harvey, W. R. ....	99

Third prize—Det. Wyandotte..... 487

Baxter, H. (Capt.).....	98 3/7
Steir, R. ....	99 2/7
Bowbeer, N. G., Dr. ....	96 5/7
Brown, H. R. ....	97 2/7
Moxson, C. ....	95 6/7

First prize—Adrian No. 2..... 500 shot

Meyer, H. D. ....	100	3/31/17
Hewes, H. R. (Capt.) ....	100	
Harris, C. W. ....	100	
Andritch, H. ....	100	
Harvey, W. R. ....	100	

Second prize—Det. Wyandotte 498 shot

Baxter, H. ....	100	3/31/17
Steir, R. ....	100	
Bowbeer, N. G., Dr. ....	98	
Brown, H. R. ....	100	
Moxson, C. ....	100	

Third prize—Pontiac No. 1..... 495 shot

McLaughlin, A. ....	100	3/31/17
Cheal, A. (Capt.) ....	100	
Nessell, H. D. ....	100	
Brace, R. G. ....	99	
Oslager, G. ....	96	

Two Men Teams—Totals.

First prize—Saginaw ..... 1584

Vogt, C. ....	795
Vogt, H. ....	789

Second prize—Saginaw ..... 1497

Trombly, C. ....	755
McIntosh .....	745

Average.

First prize—Adrian ..... 198 3/5

Hopper, H. ....	99 2/5
Podranski, F. ....	99 1/5

Continuous.

First prize—Menominee ..... 200

Bottkol, J. A. ....	100
Shainholtz, F. ....	100

Individuals—Totals.

First prize: Coleman—Saginaw ..... 773

Second prize: Schockly—Menominee ..... 769

Average.

First prize: Andritch—Adrian ..... 100

Second prize: Simpson—Menominee ..... 91 5/7

Continuous.

First prize: Shockly—Menominee ..... 100 shot 3/31/17

**North Yakima Shoots**

Changing position fire, with the small bore rifle, was made the basis of a series of matches recently shot by the North Yakima, Washington Rifle Club.

H. L. Sommerville, executive officer of the club in submitting results, declares that the match proved in every way a success, and its unique features awakened considerable interest in the club.

The match consisted of a series of 6 shoots, 5 shots each prone, kneeling, squatting, standing and sitting, possible 250, or 1,500 for the series. High score went to Sommerville, who won the grand aggregate medal offered on a score of 1229. The squatting position medal was won by F. D. Shaw, whose total was 1228; the standing position medal, by J. M. Curry, whose total was 1218; the kneeling position medal by R. E. Whittington, whose total was 1182 and the sitting position medal by J. E. Frisque, whose total was 11630. The conditions of the match, held in the North Yakima Armory were:

- Rifle: Any .22 cal. using rim fire ammunition.
- Sights: Any, not containing glass.
- Target: Official N. R. A. 50-foot Gallery target 1 to 10 count.
- Distance: 50 feet.
- Lights: Artificial.
- Sequence of positions: Prone, kneeling, squatting, standing, sitting.
- No. of shots: 5 from each position: 25 in one week.
- Duration: 1 shoot per week for six consecutive weeks beginning January 30th. No contestant to shoot more than two scores on one night.

Total number of shots to be fired by each contestant, 150. A possible would be 1500.

Scoring: Scores must be certified to on score card (target) by two members of the club, one of whom shall be an officer of the club. Scores shall be immediately totaled on firing last shot of a string or the 25th shot. Totals to be entered on bulletin sheet as soon as totaled. Targets shall be kept under lock and key until the winner of the match has been determined.

Disputes: Disputed decisions to be referred by Capt. Benoit and Jones. Who shall call in a third party when necessary. Referees' decisions to be final.

Prizes: One medal for the highest score at each position, and one medal to the highest aggregate score, and one medal of uncertain value to the lowest aggregate score. Position medals to be of equal value. The highest aggregate medal to be of greater value. No contestant can win more than one medal.

Sling straps are allowed and advised. No other artificial aids allowed. Both gun and body must be free from artificial rests or aids. Coaching allowed.

Contestants allowed on firing line only when shooting his string of five practice shots and 25 record shots. Practice shots must be fired immediately preceding the record shooting. Members who are not contestants will not use gallery during any contest.

## RICOCHETS

Thirty-four members of rifle clubs in the District of Columbia qualified as expert riflemen during the period from July 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917. They include:

**Department of Agriculture Clubs**

Name.	Club.	Total
Greene, F. B.....	Crop Estimates..	150
Ruddiman, H. D....	Crop Estimates..	144
Ashley, A. M.....	Secretary's Office..	170
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\*Qualified on changing position fire.

Sixteen rifle clubs, organized of the Military Department of the Maccabees held their first indoor shoot, according to results just published from headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and which show the Third Company, stationed at Fremont, Ohio, to be the winners. The conditions of the shoot were:

Prone position, 50 feet, regulation N. R. A. targets, any .22 cal. rifle, any sight except telescopic, artificial light, no sighting shots. A set of five autographed targets were sent each team and those had to be used and returned to me for verification. Several teams reported that on practice shoots much better scores were made, but the contestants fell down when shooting for record.

During the matches one possible was made. It is credited to O. R. Otteny, of the winning company.

The totals show, out of a possible of 500 points:

Third Company, Fremont, Ohio.....	486
Eleventh Company, Augusta, Me....	481
Second Company, Adrian, Mich.....	457
Fourth Company, Zanesville, Ohio...	455
Fifth Company, Cleveland, Ohio.....	420
Ninth Company, Plattsburgh, N. Y..	415
Twentieth Company, Syracuse, N. Y.	396
(15 bulls) .....	
First Company, Toledo, Ohio (11	396
bulls) .....	
Twelfth Company, Jamestown, N. Y.	332
Seventh Company, Bangor, Maine....	323
Sixth Company, Cleveland, Ohio....	289
Eighteenth Company, Coldwater, Mich	249
Eighth Company, Whitehall, N. Y....	241
Sixteenth Company, Ticonderoga,	198
N. Y. ....	
Nineteenth Company, Kalamazoo,	188
Mich. ....	
Thirteenth Company, Skowhegan, Maine.	Did not return official targets.

Members of the Redlands, California, Rifle Club staged a Competitive Shoot March 18, on the San Timoteo Canyon range. Two teams competed. The team captained by E. L. Danielson won by 34 points on the 300 yard range and 32 points on the 500 yard range, a total of 66 points. The losing team was captained by G. E. Wittwer.

Excellent scores were turned in by both sides.



# Off Hand From the Clubs

## A New Cabinet For Club Rifles

By R. V. REYNOLDS,

*Executive Officer, Forest Service Rifle Club.*

Rifle Clubs which are prone to accumulate shooting gear find more or less difficulty in keeping track of club property and in storing it with reasonable safety. The Forest Service Rifle Club, being the proud possessor of 4 Springfields, 5 Krag carbines, and a Stevens Armory .22, besides several privately owned rifles, finally decided to have a suitable arms rack or cabinet built.

The carpenter work was done by one of the members, and gained in quality on that account. The cabinet was made of chestnut, shellacked, rubbed down, and waxed; with glazed doors, bright hinges, and locks, and a lining of green baize.

The dimensions over all are 54x67x11 inches, giving room for 12 rifles, six on each side of the central compartment for cleaning rods and other paraphernalia. The cabinet is valued at about \$35.00. The photograph shows the appearance of the finished work.

The Club has conducted a vigorous campaign for membership and qualifications this spring. The membership was increased from 39 men to 58 men.

Two lectures similar to those given by Major Harlee on the boats going to the Winthrop, Md., rifle range last year were given for the instruction of new members, and the results fully justified.

This was followed by sighting tests, and by classes in snapping drill and the use of the sling. Faults of the novices were analyzed and corrected as far as possible.

When a member after a course of instruction which should have given him a sufficient understanding of the principles of rifle shooting failed to show improvement, the cause was sought. In one instance, a member was sent to an oculist. Others who could not make reasonable groups were given more snapping drill and a week or so in the .22 gallery under Poli's before taking high power practice again.

All members, whether previously qualified or not, were persistently prodded by the Executive Committee to get out and shoot a Marksman score. With this stage of the proceedings many Executive Officers will sympathize. As one member who needs no prodding expressed it,—“Seems as if they are perfectly willing to shoot—when there is absolutely nothing else to do!”

Yet there has been, and is, a lot of faithful attendance on the shooting nights, twice a week.

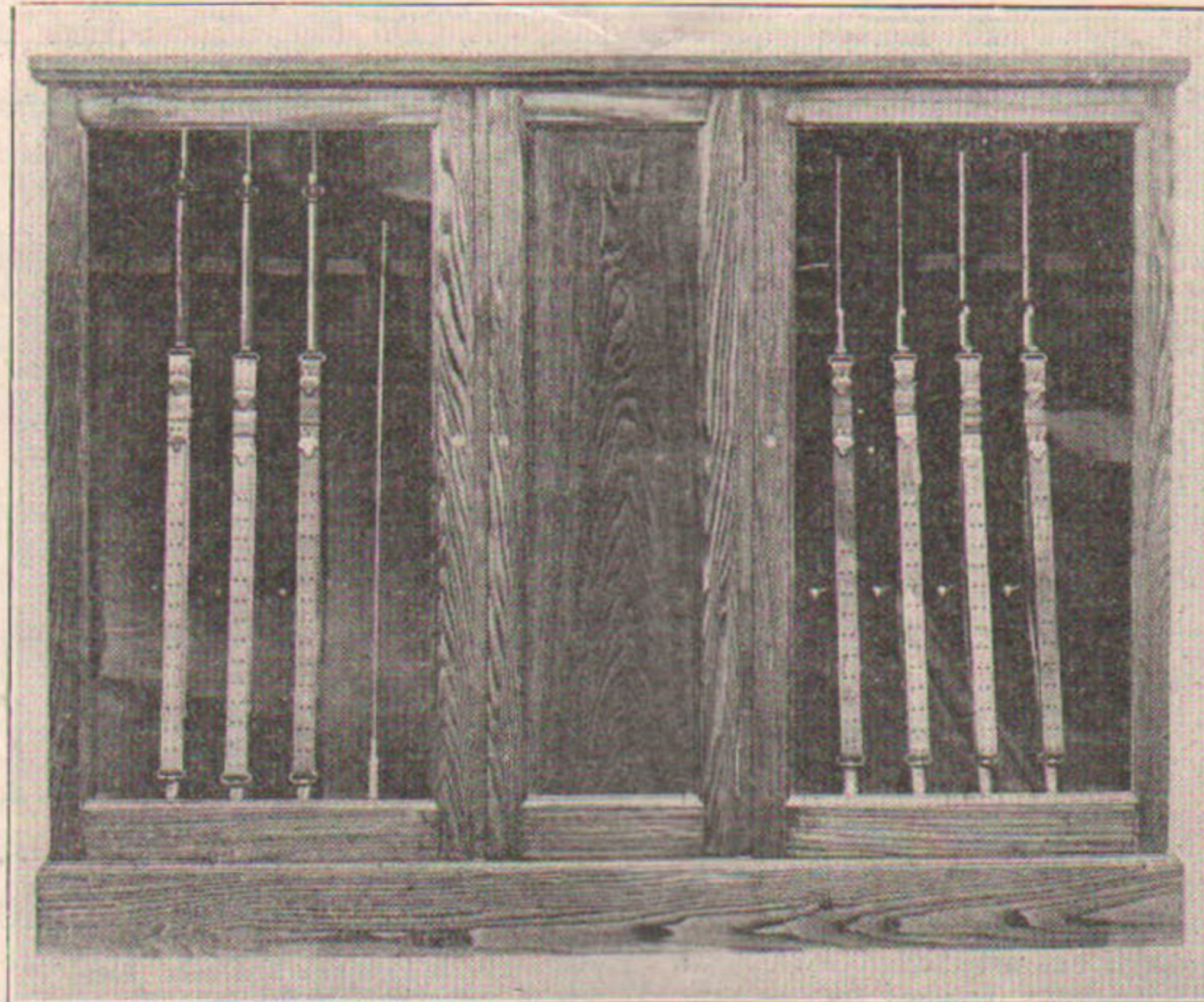
As the result 21 men have qualified as Marksmen since February 19.

### Girls Form Rifle Club

An insistent demand among the young women of the Executive Offices in the Remington UMC factory at Bridgeport for the organization of a rifle club has resulted in the formation of such a club. In fact the

first regular weekly shoot of the club was held on the ranges of the Park Rifle Club the night of April 5 and as the young ladies had excellent coaching from the expert members of the championship Park Team, some fine scores were recorded.

After the first instruction each member fired 10 shots with muzzle and elbow rest, shooting regulation N. R. A. rifles, also furnished by the Park Club members. The 10 shot scores recorded ranged from several 100's down to the lowest, 89.



The Forest Service Club Cabinet

It may be said that much enthusiasm was manifested by the shooters and it is believed that the organization will become a permanent institution in the club life of Bridgeport.

The following are the officers:  
President and Captain, Miss Minnie Cosgrove.  
Secretary, Miss Edna Boller.  
Treasurer, Miss Josephine McCue.  
1st Vice-President, Miss Mabel Mooney.  
2d Vice-President, Miss Jeanette Clark.

## Sighting Shots

Miss June Haughton, of New York City, who has been organizing rifle clubs among women, has a fully-equipped range at 133 West Forty-fourth Street, the novel feature of which is a film target.

By means of moving pictures, it is possible to simulate pigeon and duck shooting, firing at moving deer and rabbits, puncturing the tire of a bicyclist and shooting at a squad of cavalry or a battleship. After a momentary suspension of motion, the picture goes on and the object which has been shot continues its movement. Each shot is registered by a spot of light. The films are electrically controlled and with the firing of the gun the picture stops. The spot of light which shows where the bullet struck is caused by an electric light back of the film, which is revealed by the

puncture. This is again concealed as the picture starts again on its revolution.

Films for target practice are new in this country, though they have been used in England, Austria, and Germany, where one was installed in the palace of the Kaiser.

The Phillips Academy Rifle Club, of Andover, Mass., began its second successful season during the latter half of the fall term. The enrollment at first was not large, but increased during the winter term to 165 members. The club was established to create an interest among the student body for rifle shooting, beginning with small-bore rifles on the indoor range in the basement of Pearson Hall, gradually working up to actual full-charge firing at the outdoor ranges at Frye Village and Wakefield during the spring term.

The direction of the club is in charge of M. E. Peck, assistant to the physical director, who is an expert rifleman and well versed in all phases of rifle and revolver shooting.

The Camden (Me.) Rifle Club, which was organized before the present war crisis came on, has doubled its membership in connection with the organization of public-safety committees. These steps were taken under the direction of Judge Reuel Robinson, of the State Committee on Public Safety, and with the backing of the Board of Trade.

A game sanctuary will soon be established by the Exeter (N. H.) Gun Club, as arrangements are being made for a tract of 1,100 acres in Nottingham, the idea being made public at the recent banquet of the club through Jeremiah Campbell, of Ipswich, Mass., who is connected with the Newmarket Electric Light Company, which owns the tract of land.

This tract is a wild country, including two large lakes and many streams for fish, and trees and thick growths for breeding. No shooting will be allowed on the grounds and it will mean an added increase of all kinds of game. President Walter B. Farmer, of the club, has appointed a committee composed of Dr. C. H. Gerrish, Laurence M. Crosbie and J. Warren Tilton as a committee to make further arrangements.

### Clubs Admitted to N. R. A. Membership During the Past Week Include:

#### CIVILIAN

##### Arkansas.

Stout Rifle Club (Thornton) J. W. Meador, secretary; B. E. Halpin, president; Lon Yankie, vice-president; J. J. Dilling, treasurer; W. A. Smith, executive officer. Membership 40.

##### California.

Ontario Rifle Club—C. H. Ripple secretary; E. T. Casler, president; F. H. W. Illihan, vice-president; J. O. Mills, treasurer; C. H. Card, executive officer. Membership 30.

Hilt Rifle Club—O. W. Pierson, secretary; Edgar V. Nolan, president; James T. Rolls, vice-president; Horace W. Stanley, treasurer; M. H. Grover, jr., executive officer. Membership 10.



**Iowa.**

New London Rifle Club—V. Z. Breneman, secretary; G. J. Andrews, president; Willis Holland, vice-president; P. J. Beattie, treasurer; Fred I. Ward, executive officer. Membership 35.

**Kansas.**

St. George Rifle Club—Walter Wilson, secretary; W. L. Hauldren, president; Hiram Warren, vice-president; E. J. Dalton, treasurer; J. A. Holuba, executive officer. Membership 26.

Lyon County Rifle Club (Emporia) N. T. Ball, secretary; H. P. Norton, president; Charles Ford, vice-president; H. C. Jordan, treasurer; R. J. Leatherberry, executive officer. Membership 83.

**Maryland.**

Green Spring Rifle Club (Garrison)—Stuart S. Janney, secretary; John K. Shaw, president; John M. Walker, treasurer; Stuart S. Janney, executive officer. Membership 54.

**Massachusetts.**

Amesbury-Powow Rifle Club (Amesbury)—Earl M. Nelson, secretary; Chas. T. Pettigell, president; James W. Inglis, vice-president; Everett W. Morrill, treasurer; Frank E. Jeanette, executive officer. Membership 36.

Gardner Boat Club—Frederick W. Dinwiddie, secretary; Ashton P. Derby, president; Alvin

W. Bancroft, vice-president; Frederick W. Dinwiddie, treasurer; Harry E. Rolfe, executive officer. Membership 10.

Old Colony Trust Company Rifle Club (Boston)—Homer J. S. Dodge, secretary; S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., president; John G. Long, vice-president; Thomas L. Pierce, treasurer; Harold S. Driver, executive officer. Membership 133.

**Michigan.**

Ann Arbor Rifle Club—R. C. Hussey, secretary; H. G. Prettyman, president; S. L. Bigelow, vice-president; Harold L. Westerman, treasurer; A. C. Pack, executive officer. Membership 21.

**New Jersey.**

Millington National Defense Club—W. E. Halm, secretary; D. H. Nash, president; F. P. Kelley, vice-president; A. D. Runyon, treasurer; F. N. Taff, executive officer. Membership 13.

Somerset Rifle Club (Somerville) William S. Woodruff, secretary; George M. La Monte, president; William P. Bowman, vice-president; Frederic G. Thomas, treasurer; Nelson Y. Dungan, executive officer. Membership 200.

**New York.**

Amityville Rifle Club—Lawrence S. Coit, secretary; Edgar P. Foster, president; Milford H. Ketcham, vice-president; Charles O.

Ireland, treasurer; Bernard T. Conklin, executive officer. Membership 171.

Sheldon Rifle Club (Delhi) L. S. Hine, secretary; H. S. Marvin, president; F. W. Youmans, vice-president; W. W. Honeywell, treasurer; W. B. Thompson, executive officer. Membership 100.

Small Arms Institution Corps Rifle Club (New York City)—A. Roelker, secretary; Reginald H. Sayre, president; Stowe Phelps, vice-president; Leon B. Shedden, treasurer; Herrick, executive officer. Membership 12.

**Ohio.**

Forestville Rifle Club (Cincinnati) Robert J. Haller, secretary; Mark R. Dayton, president; W. F. Gorman, vice-president; A. W. Hagemann, treasurer; C. O. Porter, executive officer. Membership 11.

**Oklahoma.**

El Reno Rifle Club—G. A. Barnard, secretary; H. H. Donohue, president; R. J. Harrison, vice-president; F. P. Harrison, treasurer; Major Munro, executive officer. Membership 45.

**Oregon.**

Junction City Rifle Club—H. A. Sims, secretary; E. J. Horton, president; Henry Hansen, vice-president; W. C. Washbourne, treasurer; Clyde N. Johnson, executive officer. Membership 61.

## Your Rifle <sup>OR</sup> GUN Kept Clean

### Without Cleaning

Existing rifle cleaning methods are associated with hard work by way of bore scrubbing and wiping, with messy oil, and with anxiety for the whole period between cleaning and shooting again.

### B. S. A. SAFETIPASTE

is largely used by British soldiers at the front. It abolishes labor because the bore has merely to be coated with it immediately after firing. Abolishes anxiety because steel destroying powder gas deposits are immediately and positively killed by Safetipaste. Bore may be even more brilliant when Safetipaste is wiped out before firing again. Safetipaste is soap-like and assists washing of hands. Invaluable for hunting and knockabout rifles and guns especially when benches, vises and refined cleaning apparatus are not available.

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## DuPont Rifle Powders

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For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar cartridges

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(Progressive)  
For .30 Springfield, .280 Ross, and similar cartridges

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(Progressive)  
For .250/3000, .30/40 Government, and similar cartridges

### DuPont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 18

(Progressive)  
For .30/30, .32 Special, .32/40, etc.

### DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 20

For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H. P., .25 Remington, and similar cartridges

### DuPont Military Rifle Powder No. 21

For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and .303 Savage, and similar cartridges

### DuPont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 75

(Marksman)  
For reduced and gallery charges in high power rifles

### DuPont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80

For .25/20, .32/20, and similar cartridges

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For black powder rifles

### Schuetzen

For 200 yard target rifles

### R S Q

For revolvers and automatic pistols

### DuPont Pistol Powder No. 3

For revolvers and automatic pistols

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY**

WILMINGTON, DEL.





# REVOLVER AND PISTOL

## Individual Averages Struck by U. S. R. A.

INDIVIDUAL averages among the League shooters whose names appeared on club teams more than 3 times during the recent U. S. R. A. League Matches, have been officially compiled. These, together with Finn's League Dope Sheet constitute a compact and comprehensive history of the event. The individual averages show:

Aspinwall. H. S. Freed 126.3; J. G. Royal 125.8; P. H. Dillman 125.2; E. C. Schneider 124.2; J. O. Rolshouse 121.7; F. C. Martsolf 117.7; W. F. Schneider 117.6; A. R. Tegge 110.8, W. M. May 105.7, and P. A. Liesch 100.7. W. H. Phillips, Dr. D. A. Atkinson.

Boston. W. E. Fennell 136.3, H. R. Marshall 134, E. A. Taylor 133.7, N. C. Nash, Jr., 132.8, Dr. J. L. Bastey 132.5, C. B. Kinsley 132.5, Geo. L. Hosmer 131.5, J. H. Fitzgerald 131.1, O. E. Gerrish 131, and W. L. Darling.

Chicago. W. P. Northcott 128.1, E. W. Cooley 126.8, L. W. Parke 126.8, R. R. Palmer 125.8, J. J. Schumacher 125, Lt. W. A. Lee 125, Ward Douglas 124.4, A. E. Tucker 124, Walter Wolff 120.4, John Turner, C. J. Johnson, T. D. Tuite, J. L. Byrne and Ward Burton.

Cincinnati. S. Runck 133.3, C. Runck 132.6, J. Daniel 131.9, L. D. Cornish 129.3, M. Van Matre 129.2, R. L. Hambly 128.1, A. Kenan 128, A. A. Yungblut 128. Howard Cox, K. Stevenson, Elliott Pugh.

Citizens. A. G. Johnson 125.9, G. S. Searle 122.3, L. D. Slade 120.1, F. C. Sherman 116.6, C. D. U. Hobbie 116.4, W. W. Lewis 115.9, B. H. Bickle 111, C. B. Spraker, A. M. Halley.

Columbus. J. H. Snook 130.3, F. L. Simmons 126.7, R. C. Bracken 124.8, W. F. Centner 124.4, Capt. W. A. Morrall 124.3, Charles Ream 123.5, J. F. Atwood 121.2, W. W. Warden.

Dallas. W. C. Hilburn 129.9, J. C. Gunning 126.1, E. A. Belsterling 126, Dr. W. C. Rice 125.5, H. W. Dempsey 124.4, Fred T. Moseley 122.1, J. R. Mitchell 120, C. B. Ashenden, E. F. Wunderlich.

Manhattan. Parmly Hanford 137.5, J. A. Dietz 135.4, D. J. Gould, Jr., 134.1, C. L. Cammann, Jr., 132.5, E. S. Beardslee 131.7, N. deF. Douglas 131.4, Dr. R. H. Sayre 130, R. Douglas 128.7, T. T. P. Luquer 127.9, J. E. Silliman 127, J. M. Perry 126, Dr. J. R. Hicks, Dr. Carlin Phillips.

Manito. F. U. McCoskrie 129.3, D. D. Drain 127.2, George Libby, Jr., 127, E. E. Young 126.7, A. R. Gorkow 124.5, J. C. Lichliter 122.5, E. K. Kiemle 122.2, V. Hood 120.3, A. Hansen 119, A. I. Buchecker, S. H. Wentworth, E. A. McGoldrick, John T. Little.

Olympic. George Armstrong 140.5, George Kimball 139.5, Dr. J. D. Millikin 137.3, M. D. McVey 136.8, W. F. Brichard 136.6, Robert Mills 135.3, W. F. Blasse 135, C. W. Linder, C. W. Randall, A. J. Baker.

Portland. R. H. Craddock 142.7, George Wilson 140.2, L. K. Evans 137.6, W. H. Hubbard 135, Roger Newhall 134.8, C. D. Meyer 134.8, R. F. Prescott 133.3, J. H. Young 133.3, M. Abraham 132.3, David Goodell 132.1.

Providence. H. M. Manchester 131.7, Lt. H. C. Miller 129.3, F. P. Day 127.3, A. B. Colwell 127.2, E. C. Parkhurst 126.5, Robert Donaghy 124.3, W. H. Brow 121.8, S. B. Hibbard.

Quinnipiac. R. S. McBean 125, R. C. Botsford 120.4, W. O. Breuler 119.8, B. E. Littlehale 117.6, C. T. Dunn 115.3, I. J. Stinson 115, F. G. Stimson 113.2, W. H. Hinman 113.2, P. D. Vaporis, C. R. Ray, C. C. Smith, A. L. Chamberlain, W. S. Belding.

R. R. of N. Y. A. P. Lane 134, J. A. Baker, Jr. 133.8, T. W. Hughes 126.3, Dr. A. B. Leavitt 125.7, E. E. Moulant 125.2, J. A. L. Moller 125, C. H. Halevy 123.2, E. S. Duncan 122.4, E. L. Parris, Jr., 121, U. D. Thomas 121, F. J. Kahrs 120, H. F. Barrett.

St. Louis. G. C. Olcott 131.3, E. A. Kronrdl 130.7, L. C. Neidner 130.1, W. C. Ayer 130, M. B. Peterson 128, C. C. Crossman 127.1, A. G. Busch 126.9, P. M. Frese 125.5, L. M. Rumsey, Jr., 122.7, R. A. K. Traker, W. L. Schrader, T. E. Bunding, J. L. Chapman.

Seattle. J. J. Agutter 133.6, Lt. W. D. Frazer 133.2, A. L. Johnson 132.8, W. R. Hinckley 132.1, D. K. McDonald 128.1, E. G. Johnson 126.9, A. W. Ames 125.6, F. L. Averill, C. C. Finn.

Spokane. J. E. Wilburn 138, B. H. Coats 137.3, J. D. Miner 135.7, B. M. Hayes 135.2, W. C. Cook 135.2, L. B. Rush 133.3, Gus Peret 133.3, Fred Kuist 132.8, V. A. Rapp 130.5.

Springfield. P. J. Dolfen 140.2, Dr. I. R. Calkins 134.9, L. P. Castaldini 134.5, R. G. Robinson 133.7, G. W. Rice, Jr., 133.6, F. A. Wakefield 132.7, R. C. Warner 132.4, Dr. W. B. Russell 132.2, W. S. Gibson, J. Warnock, W. J. C. Bryson.

Toledo. Guy D. Carpenter 131.9, B. C. Wilson 122.3, Herman Smith 117.9, R. W. Roberts, 117.6, Frank Moores 115.7, S. L. McAfee 114.3, E. E. Davis 110.6, J. W. Taylor 107, R. H. S. Spencer 95, H. G. Affleck, H. S. Crawford, Henry Yunker.

Youngstown. F. W. Strickler 128.8, W. O. Brown 128.3, J. J. Kane 128.3, M. F. Kane 126.1, H. Caldwell 125.7, T. H. Clarke 125.3, H. M. Conner 123.5, R. R. Rose 121.8, Ward Beecher 121.5, M. S. Todd.

### The Roll of Honor.

The five shot possibles made in shooting off League ties will be reported separately. Those reported for the regularly scheduled matches are as given below.

R. H. Craddock 6, Geo. Kimball 6, P. J. Dolfen 4, L. K. Evans 3, Geo. Wilson 3, Dr. Calkins 2, L. D. Cornish 2, Dr. Millikin 2.

The following have been credited with one each:

Geo. Armstrong, J. A. Baker, Jr., Dr. J.

L. Bastey, W. F. Blasse, R. C. Braken, Guy D. Carpenter, B. H. Coats, D. L. Gould, Jr., Parmly Hanford, E. G. Johnson, J. J. Kane, A. P. Lane, M. D. McVey, H. Manchester, J. D. Miner, Roger Newhall, Geo. Olcott, S. Runck and E. A. Taylor, twenty-seven in all and interesting as being the same number as last year.

### Honorable Mention.

Each League shooter is entitled to an "Honorable Mention" if he makes 49 out of a possible 50. These men have won their spurs.

R. H. Craddock 14, George Wilson 13, Geo. Armstrong 11, Geo. Kimball 8, P. J. Dolfen 5, L. K. Evans 5, Dr. Millikin 4, M. D. McVey 4, W. E. Fennell 3, J. A. Baker, Jr., 2, Dr. Calkins 2, B. H. Coats 2, J. A. Dietz 2, W. H. Hubbard 2, W. M. Hays 2, A. P. Lane 2, H. R. Marshall 2, Roger Newhall 2, L. B. Rush 2, J. E. Wilburn 2.

One each to Dr. Bastey, W. F. Blasse, W. O. Brown, W. F. Centner, W. C. Cook, R. Douglas, O. E. Gerrish, D. J. Gould, Jr., Parmly Hanford, W. C. Hilburn, A. L. Johnson, A. Kenan, C. B. Kinsley, E. A. Kronrdl, F. Kuist, R. S. McBean, F. U. McCoskrie, J. D. Miner, Nathaniel C. Nash, L. C. Niedner, M. B. Peterson, C. W. Randall, S. Runck, Dr. W. C. Rice, W. C. Prichard, Dr. J. H. Snook, F. W. Strickler, E. A. Taylor and A. L. Woodworth.

This season there are forty-nine in the "49" class as against sixty last year.

With some brilliant exceptions, the scores of the well-known top-notchers have fallen off a bit, but the general average of the shooting shows an improvement among the rank and file.

Certain it is that the Association has nothing to offer that can compare with of those who have had little match experience for improving the scores.

### Boston Bullets

The U. S. R. A. matches for 1917 were quite well patronized this year by the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club, some good scores being made. The pocket revolver and the pistol handicap attracted the most attention, a lot of fun being created in the latter by the early attempts of McAleer and Natale to adopt a suitable number of points and then the gallant struggle they made to get a full score. That the amount taken in each case was an equitable one is shown by the fact that both men, when it came to the last shot, had to get a 9 to make the possible 250, Mac getting a 6 for a total of 247 and Nat an 8 for 249. Dr. Bastey got a 249 in the revolver handicap and 199 in the pocket revolver. Fennell acted as governor all through the matches, and that it affected his own shooting is shown by the—for him—low score of 445 in Match B. The scores:

MATCH A.		MATCH B.	
Taylor	.....425	Fennell	.....445
Dr. Bastey	.....416	Taylor	.....436
Gerrish	.....415	Dr. Bastey	.....433
MATCH F.			
Dr. Bastey	.....199	Taylor	.....173
Marshall	.....190	Fennell	.....170
Gerrish	.....185	Dr. Brunton	.....151
MATCH G.		MATCH I.	
Kimball	.....213	Natale	.....249
MATCH H.		McAleer	
Dr. Bastey	.....249	Ellison	.....235
		Kimball	.....231



## THE HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORE IN THE 1917 N. R. A. INTER-CLUB MATCHES

was made by Mr. T. K. Lee, of Birmingham, repeating his marvellous shooting in the 1915 matches. This score, like all of Mr. Lee's previous records, was made with

# Peters SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES



1st Match



2d Match



3d Match



4th Match



5th Match



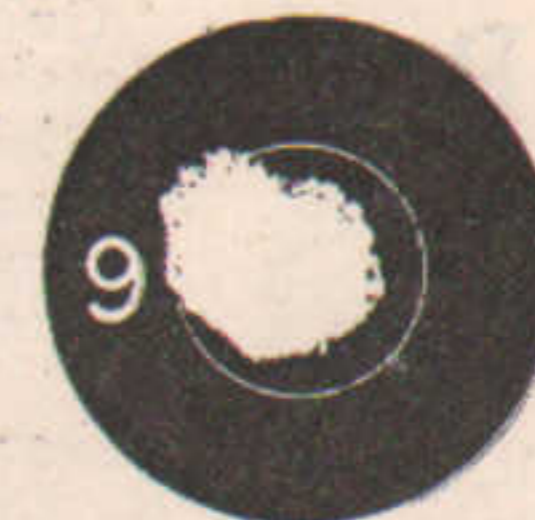
6th Match



7th Match



8th Match



9th Match



10th Match

**1999 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 2000**

PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS AMMUNITION has been used by the winners of more Rifle and Revolver Matches of national importance than any other make. Its superior accuracy, uniformity and general excellence have been attested time and again, and are acknowledged everywhere.

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NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St.

### Denverites Shoot in City Limits

The Denver Trap Club and Denver Revolver Club have succeeded in obtaining permission to do their shooting in the city limits, according to A. H. Hardy, of that city. Both grounds are less than twenty minutes' ride from the heart of the city. The clubs for the most part are composed of business and professional men. The organizations hold annual banquets, followed by a dance, and the sporting editors of the three daily papers are honorary members, which entitles them to banquets, dances, etc., gratis, which has resulted in getting some splendid advertising for the game. An old "brick hole," an excavation 15 feet deep, 100 yards long and 50 yards wide, serves the Denver revolver shooters, the 15-foot bank making a splendid backstop.

At a recent meeting of the two organizations a new "shooters' organization," to be known as the "Pointers," was effected. The emblem, a neat lapel button showing an arrowhead three-fourths of an inch long, with "Pointers" engraved upon it, was selected, on account of the bow and arrow being the primitive way of shooting.

The organization meets every Wednesday for lunch, to talk over matters pertaining to shooting, and any one who hunts or shoots any kind of firearm is eligible.

### Comment on Anti-Pistol Laws

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

All mention of Sullivan law by the chloroformed press of the United States seems to favor same.

This one-man law quietly put one over on ten millions of New York state, and shortly, and collectively, there were forty-eight unaccountable murders in same big city.

Even the so-called wonderful laws of this tax-burdened, law-cursed country, created by Blackstonian parasites, strains every effort to protect all criminals, that they may be free to commit more depredations and murders, thereby creating more jobs for ambulance chasers.

However, so long as fourteen million fools vote for lawyers to make more laws for more lawyers, the property-holding, tax-paying, spineless populace will continue to vote for lawyers, politicians and grafters.

The silenced press remains exceedingly silent on one fundamental principle.

Article IV, Amendments of the Constitution of the United States reads:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Every state in the Union, including New York State, ratifies this principle, provides that searches and seizures may be made only upon legal warrant, supported by a sworn specification of the house to be searched, the property to be seized, and the reason for such search or seizure.

Moreover, such provisions, in every state, are backed by statutes providing for the punishment of any one who violates them.

In order that citizens may protect their homes and property against unlawful search and seizure, even from the recognized authorities of state, civil or military, the Constitution of the United States contains a further clause:

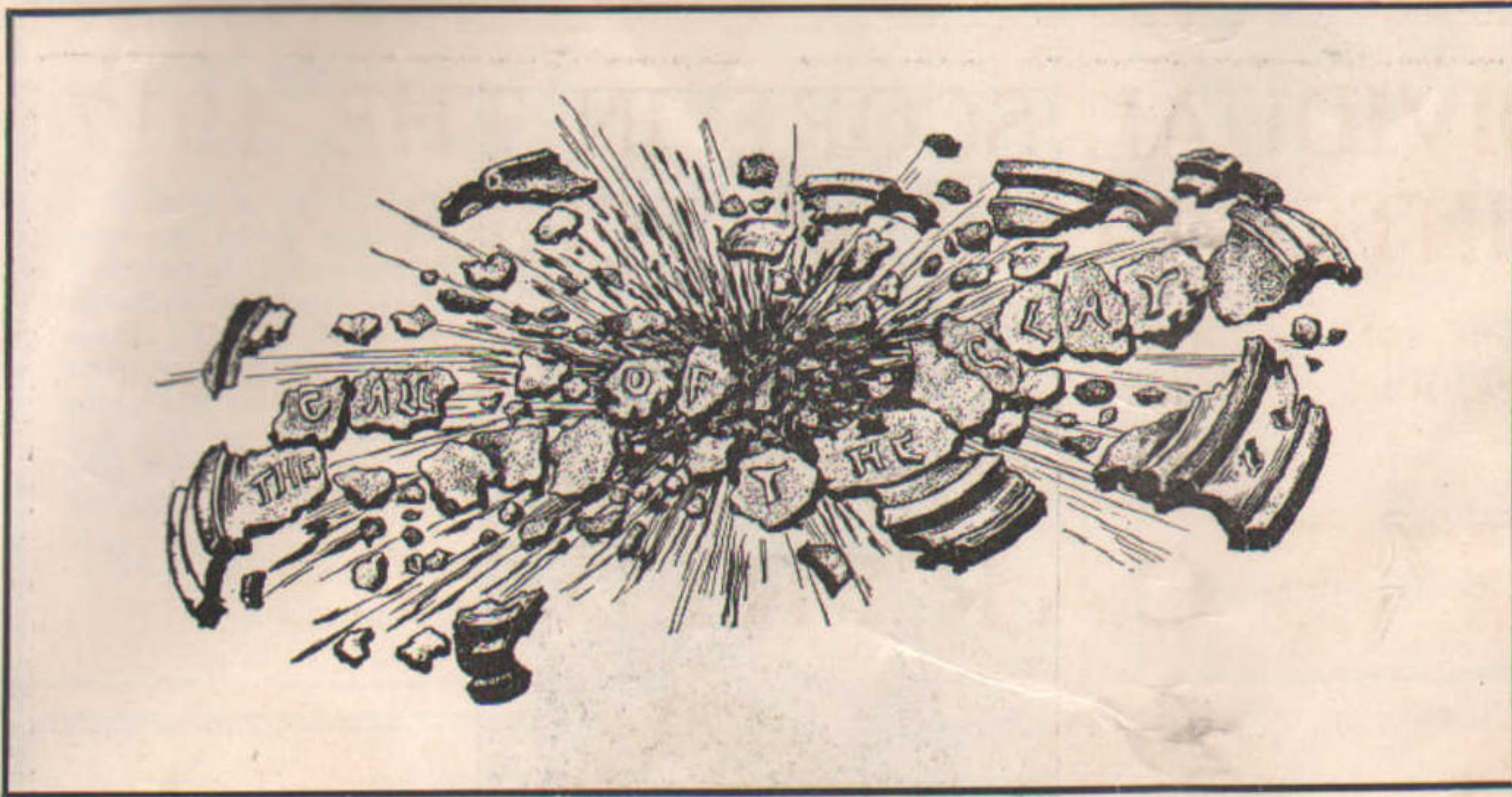
"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

From the foregoing, it will be seen that searches without warrant, and seizures, especially of arms, even perpetrated by officers or soldiers in uniform, are in plain violation of at least two articles of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of various statutes of the states, and that every one violating same is a criminal and ought to be behind the bars.

PATRIOT.

Elmira, N. Y.





## Famous Men Enrolled in the Trapshooting Army

By PETER P. CARNEY

TRAPSHOOTING is the King of Sports. Of that we are sure. It is also the Sport of Kings. No error can be charged against us when we add that it is also the sport of Governors, Mayors, and others who are important personages in the political and social life of this great country.

King George of England, King Alfonso of Spain, and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy are three of the Monarchs of the Old World who are devotees of the "sport alluring." Nothing pleases them better than an afternoon before the traps.

"Teddy" Roosevelt is one of our big men who shoot. The Hon. Mr. Roosevelt hasn't become affiliated with the Oyster Bay trapshooting club but he knows the benefits derived from outdoor exercise. Several Governors of Great Commonwealths enjoy their leisure moments at the traps or in the field.

There is no more enthusiastic trapshot than Governor Emmett D. Boyle, of Nevada. He is the owner of a splendid gun and a hand trap and when he can't get to the tournaments he has the targets thrown in a place quite handy to the executive mansion.

Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey, is an ardent hunter, as is Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania; Governor Capper, of Kansas; Governor Ferguson, of Texas; Governor Major, of Missouri, and former Governor Wert, of Oregon. The last three mentioned give considerable time to trapshooting. Gifford Pinchot, forester extraordinary, spends some time every year field shooting.

State Treasurer Reed, of New Jersey, was one of a party that accompanied Governor Edge on a recent hunting expedition, so he can be classed with the "gun bugs." Shooting is a hobby with a great many people but no one has been bitten any deeper by the bug than John Philip Sousa, the bandmaster. When he isn't wielding the magic wand Sousa can be found pulverizing the clays. He seldom misses an important tournament. Just to prove Mr. Sousa's interest in the sport we wish to inform you that he is the president of the American Amateur Trapshooters' Association.

Just to prove how strong trapshooting and hunting in the field is with men in political life, it is worth mentioning that no less than twenty-five Mayors of live American cities are members of gun clubs and take their turn at the traps in the club shoots and many times that number tramp the fields when the hunting season is on.

Of the Mayors and former city executives who are shooters Thomas A. Marshall is the best known. Twice was Tom Mayor

of Keithsburg, Ill., and he could still hold the job if he would do the work. He was also a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for two terms. Marshall was the captain of the American trapshooting team which invaded England and Scotland 17 years ago and defeated the best shots of those shores.

Mr. Marshall, by the way, is the only shooter who has won the Grand American Handicap more than once. He won it twice—when live birds were shot at. His victories were in 1897 and 1899. In the former year he stood at 28 yards and killed 25 birds straight. In 1899 six others tied Marshall at 25 straight and then the championship was shot for by these six—miss and out. Marshall killed 33 birds straight in addition to the first 25. He shot from 29 yards.

Twin Falls, Idaho, boasts of a Mayor who is a regular fellow. He is E. M. Sweeley. He is the trapshooting champion of Idaho. He represented that State in the amateur championship last year. Sweeley is a former Michigan fullback, an attorney and a live wire.

Charles A. Fleming, Mayor of Spokane, Washington, broke 90 per cent. of the targets trapped for him in the shoot of the North West Sportsman's Association last summer and he holds his own in the tournament along the Pacific Coast. So interested is Mayor Fleming that he has had traps installed in the stadium and Spokane now has a municipal trapshooting club.

R. E. Duval, the Mayor of Belleville, Ill., last spring tied for first honors in the Southern Trapshooting handicap at Memphis, Tenn., which classes him in the front rank of shooters. George D. Smith, Mayor of Los Banos, Calif., is known to all shooters in the far west. He shoots at the traps quite often but is known best as a duck shooter. He has his own preserves and incidentally breeds game dogs.

Another Californian who is a great shot at the traps and in the field is William J. Robinson, Mayor of Alvarada. The Mayor is a cripple and has to walk with a crutch but that doesn't prevent him from bringing home plenty of game. His father was a great shot before him—having once won the wing shot championship of Canada.

Mayor Thomas B. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., is a member of the Lu Lu Country Club and at odd times—he enters the trapshooting competitions. He is very fond of field shooting and only recently was on a deer hunt with Receiver of Taxes Freeland Kendrick, and a number of other Quaker

City sportsmen. George D. Porter, former Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia, is one of the best trapshots in the Quaker City, and one of the most enthusiastic of sportsmen. With Superintendent of Police Robinson, Mr. Porter participates in the Biedeman and other club shoots in and about Philadelphia and is a consistent 90 per cent. shot.

Joseph Kamp, Mayor of Kampsville, Ill., was one of the participants in the last Grand American Handicap, as was Arthur Vance, Mayor of Capron, Ill. W. G. Reckford, Mayor of Stevenson, Wash., is secretary of the Severson Gun Club. He broke 87 per cent. of his targets last year. Other Mayors who perform at the traps quite regularly are James Preston, of Baltimore, Md.; S. G. Johnson, Sulligent, Ala.; James Ralston, Martins Ferry, W. Va.; Louis Reiger, Richmond, Va.; Richard Walsh, Keyser, West Va.; Clay Snow, Piedmont, West Va.; E. E. Baker, Keane, Ill.; J. C. Munger, Princeton, Ill.; Dr. R. A. Beise, Brainard, Minn.; Dr. C. E. Cook, New London, Ia.; R. W. Jester, Ashton, Ill.; Charles A. Stollberger, Canton.; A. C. Coxey, Crystal City, Mo.; J. C. Orr, La Salle, Ill.; J. H. Bell, Indianapolis, Ind., and W. L. Jones, Coatesville, Pa.

Some former Mayors who were proficient at the sport are: Thorpin Tait, of Metuchen, N. J.; Hempstead Washburn, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind., and Eugene E. Reid, of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Reid is also a former Congressman and is now a commissioner to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Tait was one of the organizers of the Monmouth Country Trapshooters League.

The above list is proof conclusive of the calibre of the men who are interested and devoted to trapshooting as a means of recreation. There are others. J. Denny O'Neil, Insurance Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, and is today one of its leading figures. Frederic A. Godcharles, of Milton, Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is an officer of the Pennsylvania State Sportsman's Association. Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State, has been a trapshot for three years. He took up the sport while a professor at Cornell University. It is his only recreation.

William C. Bristol, of Portland, Ore., is a great lover and booster of trapshooting. He is the donor of the Bristol trophy for competition .20-gauge guns—the only competition of its kind in the United States. Mr. Bristol is a millionaire corporation attorney. Louis B. Clarke, vice-president of the Hibernian Bank of Chicago, Ill., won the Grand American Handicap in 1915.

### Scattering Shot

Elk, deer and mountain sheep are more plentiful this year in Colorado than ever before.

The first state commissions to look after fish and game were appointed in 1878, in California and New Hampshire.

Alabama was the first Southern State to adopt a general scheme for the conservation of birds, game and fish.

Kentucky has reduced the non-resident license tax from \$15 to \$7.50 and increased the fine for hunting without a license from \$100 to \$200.



The Biological Survey maintains 72 reservations—67 for birds and 5 for big game. In the latter are 207 buffalo, 159 elk and 40 antelope.

The enforcement of the game laws are entrusted to game commissioners in forty-seven states and territories; in Florida to local officers, in Nevada to county wardens, and in the District of Columbia to the police department.

The first game wardens were appointed in Massachusetts in 1739; 1764 they were named deer Reeves. Moose wardens were named in Maine in 1852, and ducking police in Maryland in 1872.

Thirty-five states have Audubon societies, organized especially for the study and protection of non-game birds.

The present record holder in pistol match shooting is George Armstrong, with a mark of 476 in 500, made in 1914.

Newspapers and magazines are devoting more space each year to trapshooting, rifle and revolver shooting and to field hunting.

Here is an old and true saying: No amount of practice will make a good shot if the gun does not fit the shooter.

Covering 143 acres the West London (England) Shooting Grounds is the largest shooting organization in the world.

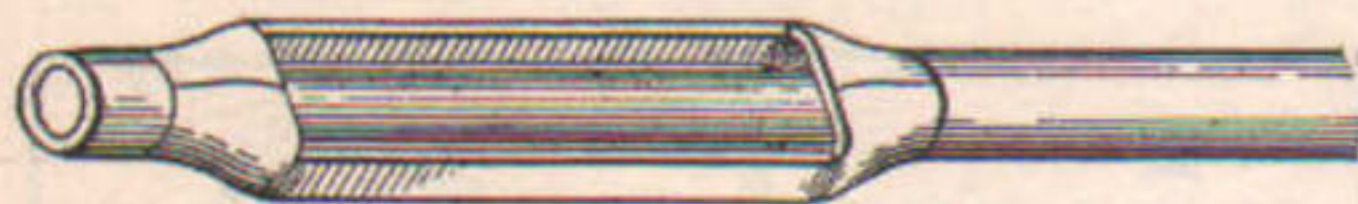
Bill Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., has been engaged in active competition for 35 years, and he averaged better than 96 for the thousands of targets he shot at in 1916.

#### Peters Paragraphs

At the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club, April 1, a remarkable record was made by Mr. L. S. Wing. He won the Travers Island cup, the legs on the Haslin cup, the Tournament cup, and the Accumulation cup, breaking 25 straight in each of the four events or 100 straight for the day. Mr. Wing used Peters factory loaded Ideal shells.

At Atlanta, Ga., April 14, High Amateur Average was won by Dr. J. C. Wright, of Atlanta, score 118 ex 125, and High Professional Average, 112 ex 125, was won by Mr. U. S. Haisten, both gentlemen shooting the "P" brand shells.

High Professional Average at Indianapolis, April 18, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, 171 ex 180, using Peters shells. Mr. G. Ford was a close second, 170, also with the "P" brand.



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Captain A. H. Hardy of Denver, Colorado

## Rapid Fire Revolver Record

For two years the U. S. R. A. has offered a gold and diamond medal to the contestant making the *first* record of ten scores of 45 or better out of a possible 50, at 50 yards, using a 38 calibre pocket revolver with four inch barrel, military sight and a four pound pull.

Each string of 5 cartridges had to be shot in 30 seconds!

Captain A. H. Hardy of Denver, Colorado, is the first to complete his ten scores. Three of them were 49, 47, and 46. The other seven were each 45. Throughout Captain Hardy used cartridges loaded with Hercules Bullseye Smokless Revolver Powder. This remarkable performance is another evidence of the dependable and uniform quality of Hercules Powder.

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FOR SALE—.22 Cal. long rifle Winchester musket in good condition, with perfect barrel, with Marble Aperture front sight, Shot gun butt, price \$8.50. Also another one but "take down" perfect barrel and condition, \$9.50. Chas. Drechsel, 2229 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—.38 S. & W. Special Target 1905 revolver fitted with H. M. Pope special 8 inch barrel. Patridge sights. First class condition. \$25.00. J. A. Baker, jr., Rowayton, Conn.

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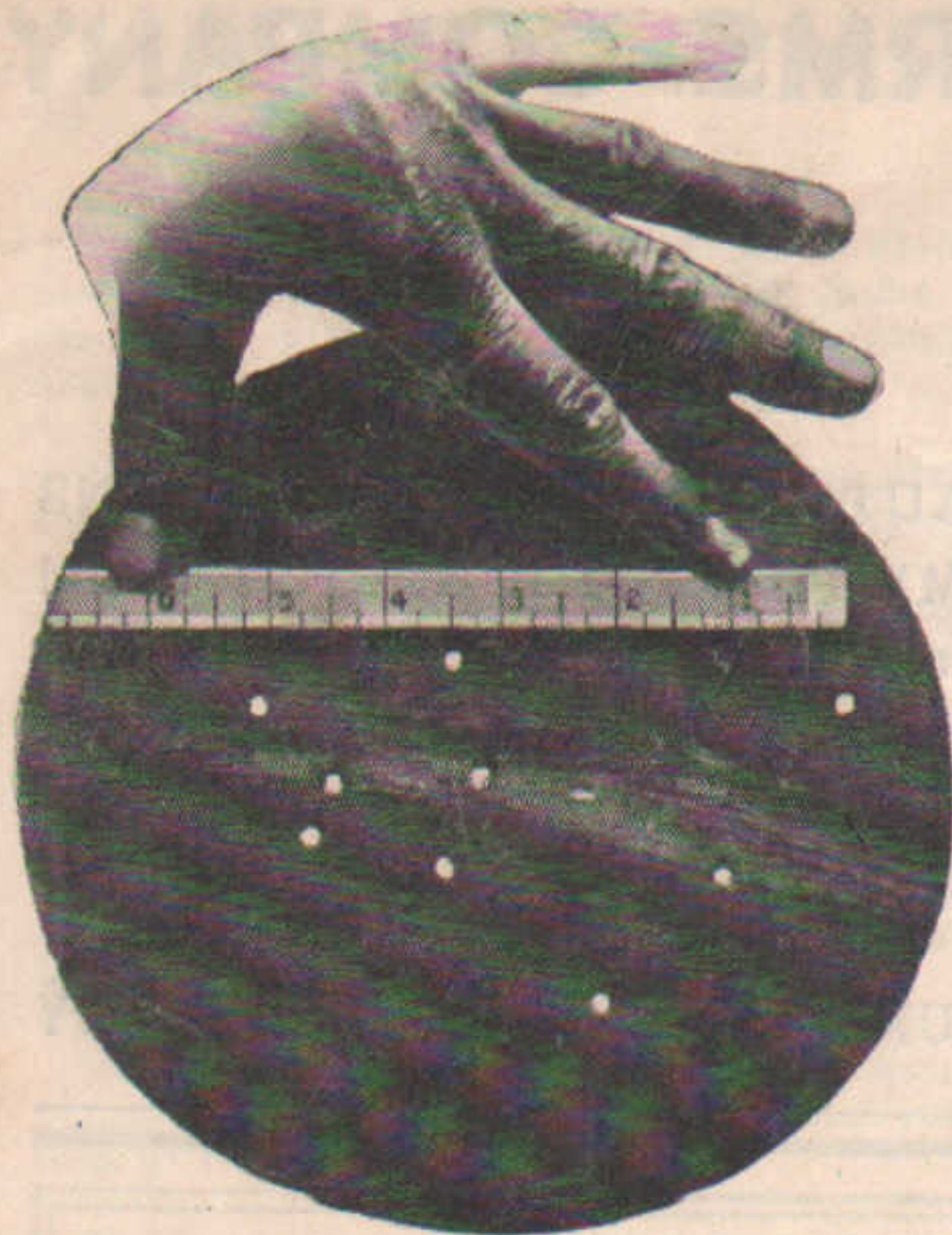
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**ARMS AND THE MAN**

Advertising Department

Washington, D. C.





# An Expert's Opinion of Remington UMC

**A**FTER all, the best evidence of ammunition accuracy is the ability to group and group closely under all conditions. We offer, therefore, the result of some experimental shooting by Mr. Edward C. Crossman while testing out the possibilities of the Remington UMC .22 Long Rifle cartridges at 200 yards distance. Mr. Crossman requires no introduction to the American shooting public and his letter, which is printed herewith, will be read with interest by sportsmen everywhere.

The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Inc.  
Woolworth Building, New York City.

Gentlemen:—I am sending to you a print of a group shot at 200 yards with Remington UMC Lesmok Long Rifle that I feel is worthy of more than passing notice, after having shot a great many groups with this caliber ammunition.

This group of 10 shots, with the one off-shot that is quite evidently a pulled shot from its separate position from the rest, went into 7 inches. Nine of the shots are in 5 inches, and the elevation of the 9 shots is but 3 inches from top to bottom. I have never before seen Long Rifle ammunition in a repeating rifle, hold its elevation so perfectly. This was shot from muzzle and elbow rest with a repeater, using bead front, and peep rear, and of course liable to the variations of eye-sight. The evenness of elevation is particularly noteworthy as another group, shot with the ammunition of another maker through the same rifle, strung up and down 14 inches, which is characteristic of most groups with Long Rifle stuff at 200 yards.

This is a most pleasing demonstration of the work of an accurate barrel, and splendid ammunition—keeping always in mind the fact that the rifle is a repeater, not a single shot.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

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