

ARMS AND  
THE MAN

U. S. R. A. EDITION

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS A COMPLETE ACCOUNT  
OF THE U. S. R. A. OFFICIAL CHAMPION-  
SHIP MATCHES FOR PISTOL AND REVOLVER  
IN ADDITION TO

THE RELATION OF THE EYES TO RIFLE SHOOTING  
(Conclusion)

THIRTY YEARS AGO WITH THE HAND-GUN  
(Part 1)

EDITORIALS

and

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

VOL. LXII, NO. 11



JUNE 9, 1917

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## ARMS AND THE MAN

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# The Winning of Pistol and Revolver Championships

By AL BLANCO

Being a detailed and somewhat embellished account of the annual Indoor Pistol and Revolver Championships conducted by the United States Revolver Association, open to all citizens of the United States and calculated to elevate the sport to a high plane of sportsmanship generally

WHEN Hector was a pup and still at the bottle fed stage, the United States Revolver Association conceived the excellent idea of arranging an annual series of competitions with the main object of stimulating greater interest everywhere in the use of the pistol and revolver—as a sport.

As a matter of fact only a handful of men were at that time (1900) engaged in shooting either pistols or revolvers at targets and comparing their skill with brother shooters. The possibility of some excellent competition was directly responsible for the initial attempt. The judgment of the leading revolver shots of that time has been fully vindicated for each succeeding year shows greater interest, larger entry lists and a general improvement in the standard of shooting, the arms used and the ammunition developed in various calibers and loads.

As an illustration: In 1901 Police Sergeant W. E. Petty, of New York, was the winner of the Revolver Championship of the United States with a score of 439 out of the possible 500. Three years later Sidney E. Sears, of St. Louis, won the title with a score of 478.

In 1901 Dr. R. H. Sayre, of New York, won the Pistol Championship with a score of 433 out of the possible 500. Two years later Tom Anderton, of Boston, now of New York, pushed the total to 460, and never since has the score of the winner fallen below 447. In 1915 George Armstrong, of California, hung up the record of 478, where it now remains and where it will undoubtedly stand for many years to come, if not forever.

Strenuous competition among arms and ammunition makers has, of course, developed the highest possible accuracy in equipment, which, coupled with the skill of individual competitors is responsible for the high standards of shooting skill now maintained.

In the old days it was usually a Sayre, Dietz, Anderton or Sears who headed the list when the returns were all in. Outside of that master marksman, George Armstrong, the honors are now fairly well divided. For instance, Lane, undoubtedly the greatest pistol shot of all time, has only once won the Indoor Pistol Championship.

In the pocket revolver class it is true that Hans Roedder,

of New York, and Dr. J. H. Snook, of Columbus, Ohio, have monopolized first place for the past five years, but the reason for this probably lies in the fact that the entry list for this particular match is small compared to the others and furthermore both of these gentlemen specialize in the pocket revolver or rapid fire shooting class. In truth Dr. Snook is almost in a class by himself at the quick firing stunt.

Be that all as it may, the year 1917 finds the 17th Annual Indoor Championship Contest held with a greater entry list than ever. Furthermore new matches have been included from time to time and now there are seven classified as follows:

Match A. Any Revolver.  
Match B. Any Pistol.  
Match F. Pocket Revolver.  
Match G. Novice Match—Revolver or Pistol.

Match H. Revolver Handicap.  
Match I. Pistol Handicap.  
Match J. Police Team Match.

From March 31st to April 8th inclusive, the contests were held contemporaneously on indoor ranges in Baltimore; Big Rapids, Michigan; Denver; Dallas; Durango, Colo.; Havana, Cuba; Milton, Wis.; Montpelier; Montreal; New Haven; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Portland; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco; Seattle; Springfield, Mass.; Toledo; Toronto; Van Alstyne, Texas; Worcester; Youngstown; Zolfo, Fla., and Ancon, C. Z.

Despite the unsettled conditions everywhere, which naturally justified the fear that the entry list would be light, it was a pleasant surprise to have the various shooting centers respond whole-heartedly and with plenty of enthusiasm.

In Match A there were 56 entries and it is of great interest to observe that among the first ten entries there were represented six members of the medical profession with two of these distinguished gentlemen in first and second places, respectively. Rather impressed with this remarkable showing by the "saw-bones" we turn to the leading lights in Match B to find that three of these worthies have fallen into 4th, 5th, and 6th places, respectively. Our curiosity

## WINNERS OF 1917 CHAMPIONSHIPS

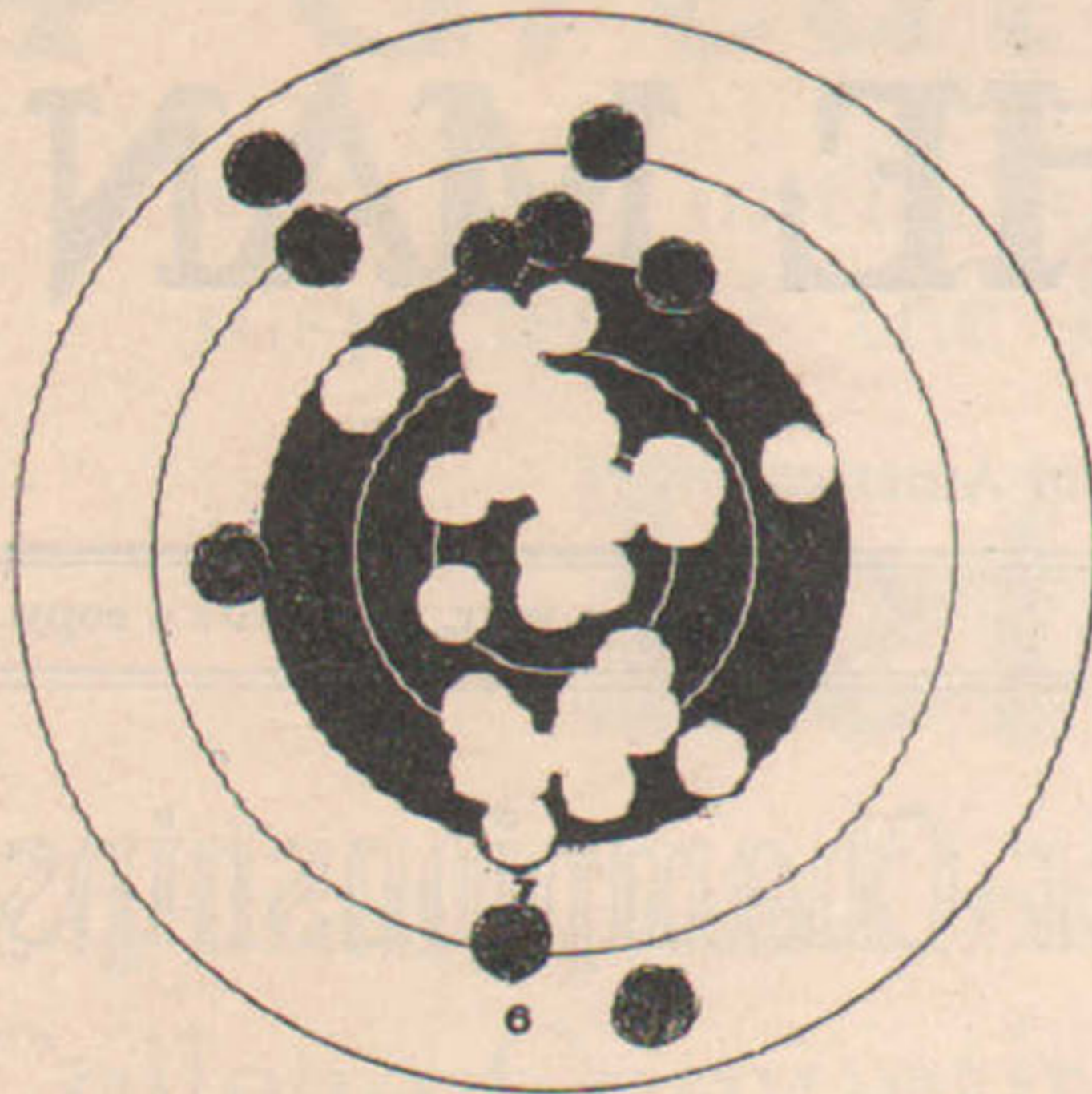
Revolver Championship—Dr. B. J. Och-sner, Durango Col., score, 451 out of 500.

Pistol Championship—P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, Mass., score, 471 out of 500.

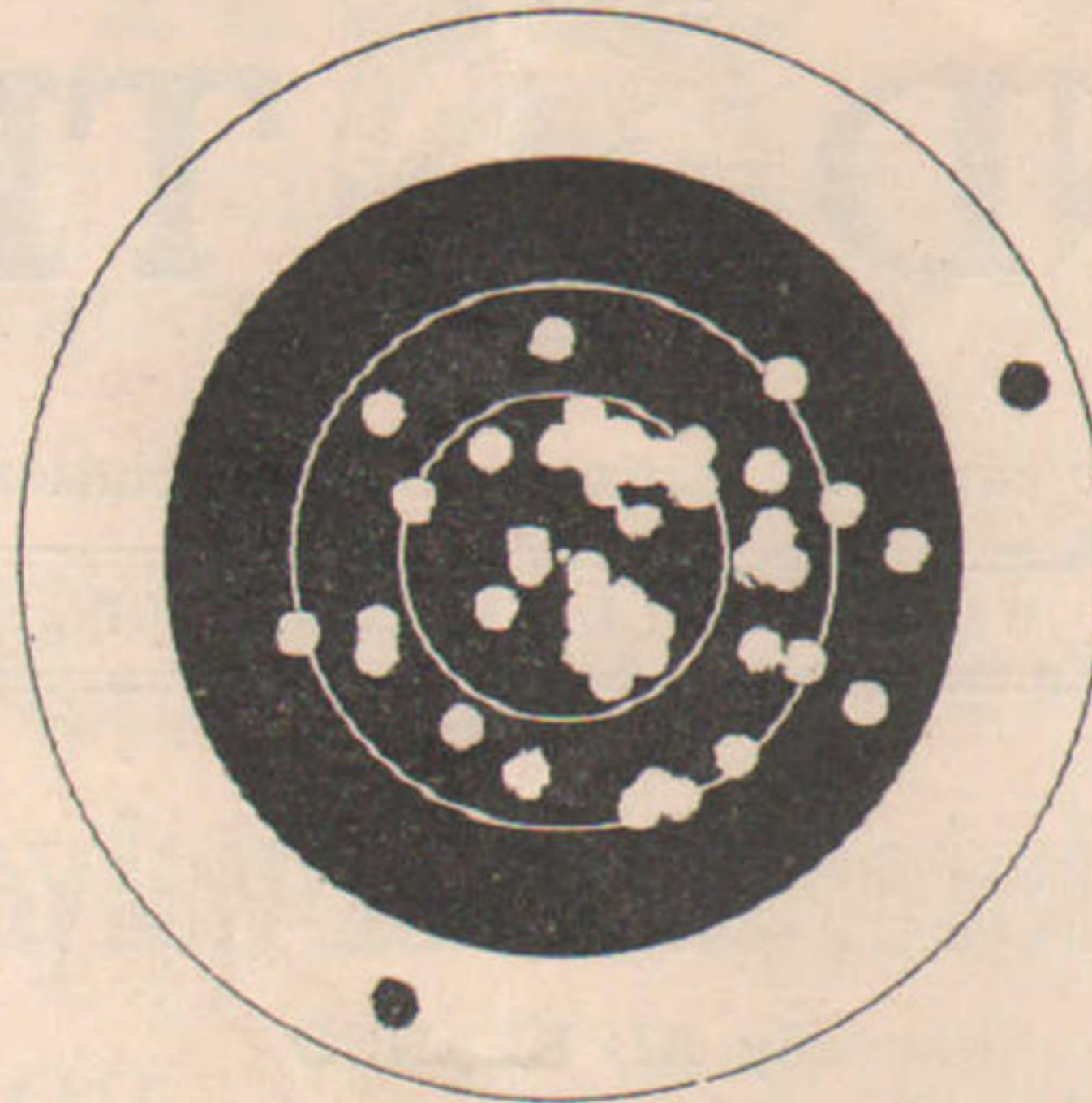
Pocket Revolver Championship—Hans Roedder, New York, score, 205 out of 250.

Novice Pistol Match won by Raymond C. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio, score, 227 out of 250.

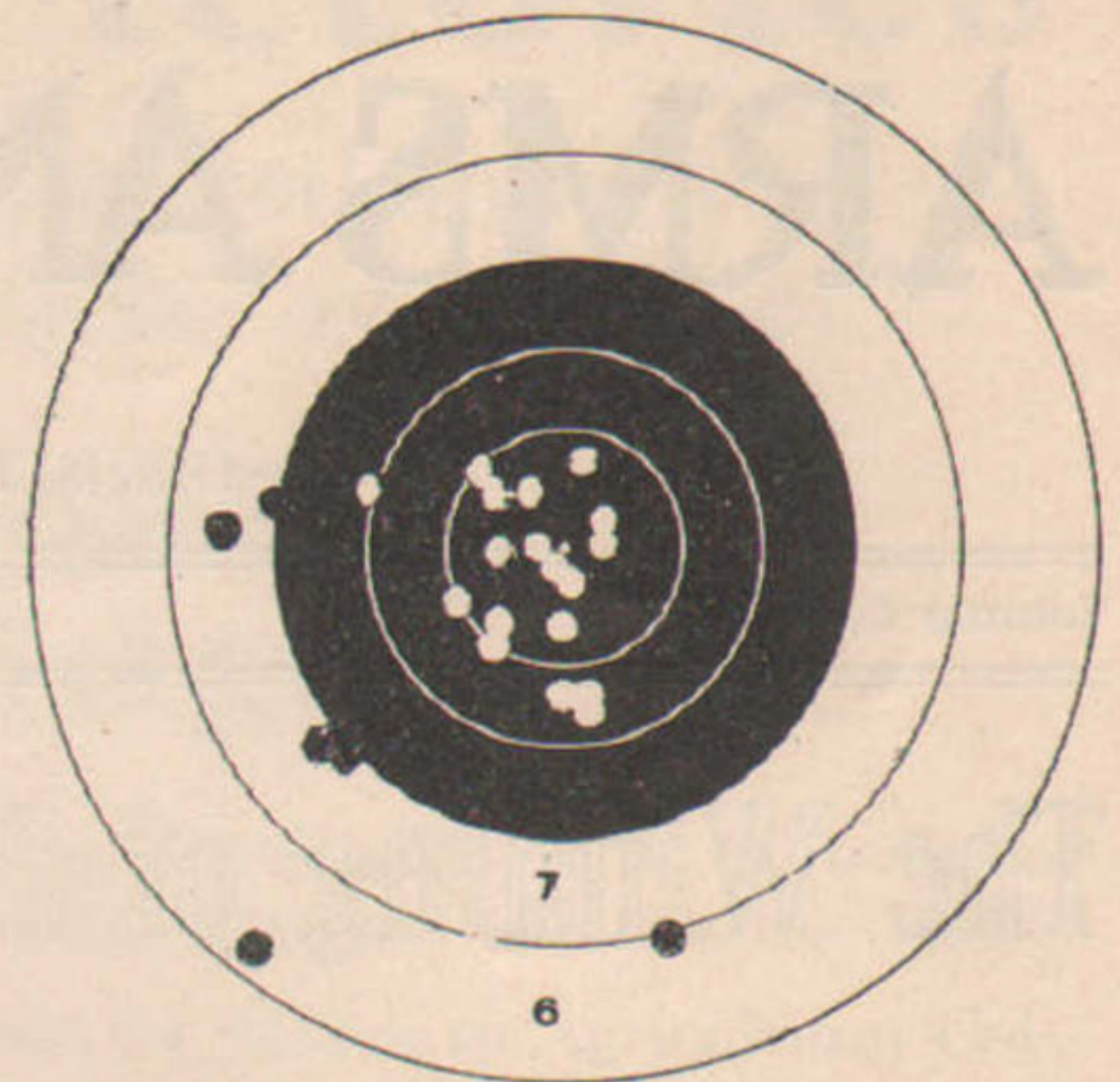
Police Team Champions—Philadelphia police department, score, 753.



Composite of winning targets by Dr. Oschner, of Durango, Colorado, 50 shots at 20 yards, Match "A", Colts target revolver, .38 calibre hand-loaded ammunition. Score 451 out of 500



Composite of winning targets by P. J. Dolfen, of Springfield, Mass. 50 shots at 20 yards, using .22 S&W target pistol, Western cartridges. Score 471 out of 500



Composite of winning targets by Raymond Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio, Match "G". 25 shots at 20 yards, S&W target pistol, Peters cartridges. Score 227 out of 250

and interest now thoroughly aroused we pass along to the results in Match F only to find again that the doctors predominate among the leaders. No less than four of the profession are among the first eight, winning 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 8th places. Even in Match G we find Dr. A. A. Yungblut in 2nd place.

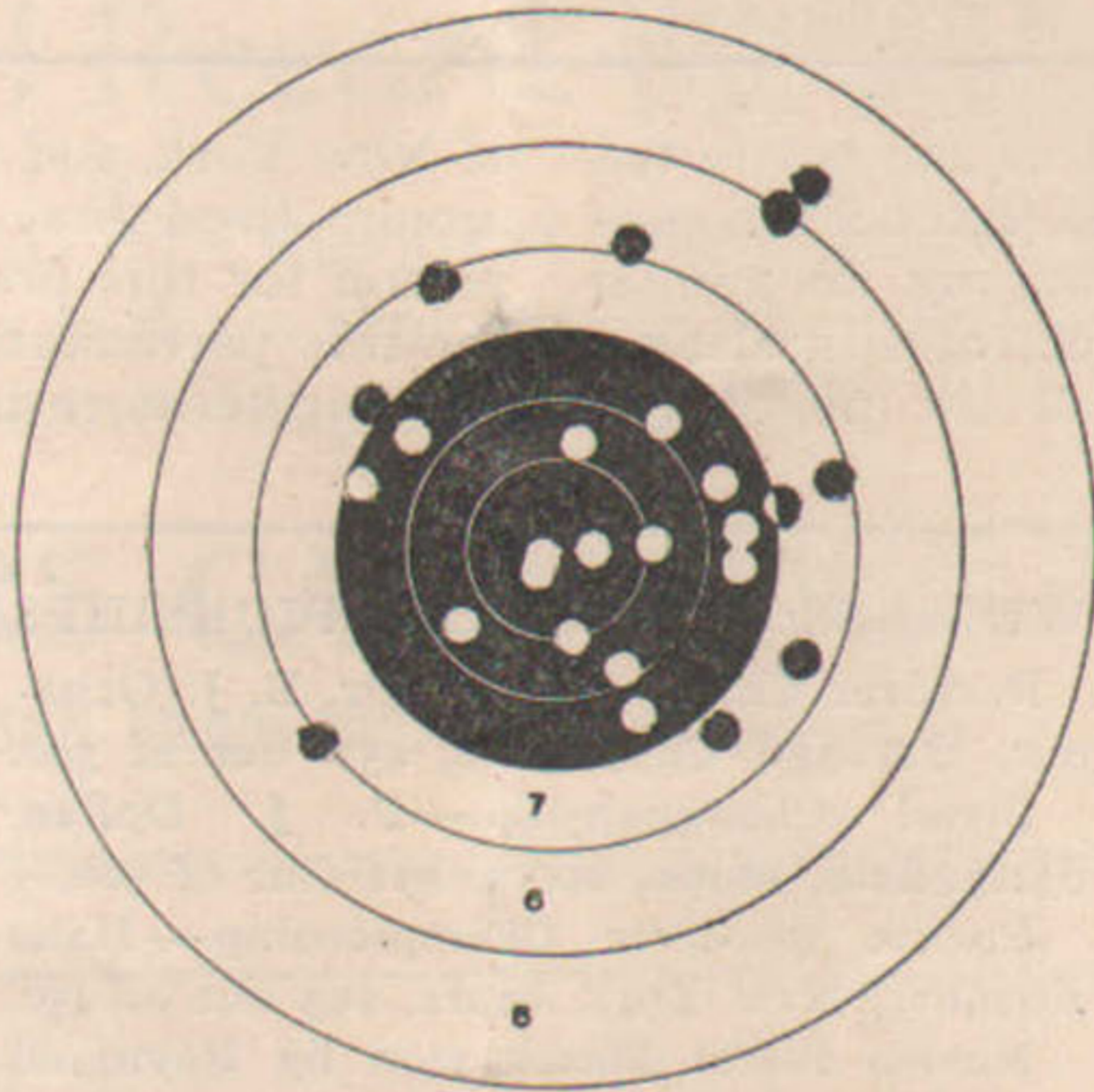
There surely must be some ground for the general feeling that doctors have exceptional control of their nerves. These facts as herein set forth are well worth careful thought on the subject for it surely bears out the story already mentioned.

Dr. B. J. Ochsner, of Durango, Colo., can now claim the distinction of being the Indoor Revolver Champion of the United States for the year 1917. He won his honors in clean-cut fashion and will undoubtedly wear them the same way. Dr. Ochsner has been shooting for a long time but has never won anything but State honors in this country. In 1910 he won the Pistol Championship of Austria at Vienna with a score of 89 (small ring target) at 50 metres. In a personal letter to the writer Dr. Ochsner says that the revolver championship is something that he has been working for for a long time and that he is very proud indeed of this great honor. He has been shooting all his life.

Dr. Quicksall, of Philadelphia, was the runner-up and only missed winning the revolver championship for the second time by one point. Dr. Quicksall won this match in 1914 with a score of 457.

Capt. A. H. Hardy, of Denver, Colo., gets 3rd place on a score of 446. He is a good all-round shot with the revolver but his forte is the rapid fire stunt and shooting at moving objects.

The general average for the revolver score is not so high this year. In casting about for some reason for this we have come to the conclusion that



Composite of winning targets by Hans Roedder, of New York, Match "F". 25 shots at 20 yards, .38 Colts, Peters cartridges. Score 205 out of 250

there is none, that is, none other than that all of the competitors fell below their usual form.

This was not the case in the pistol championship known as Match B. The winner, P. J. Dolfen, of Springfield, Mass., member of the 1912 Olympic Pistol and Revolver Team, duplicated George Armstrong's score of 1916, which was 471.

Close behind Dolfen will be found two of the country's greatest pistol shots, A. P. Lane, New York, and George Armstrong, of San Francisco, both of whom finished within three points of Dolfen, that is 468 and 466 respectively.

The record for this match is 478, made by George Armstrong in 1915. There were 67 entries this year and it is gratifying to note that many new names appear among the old ones.

For the third time since 1913 and for the second time in succession, Hans Roedder, of New York City, won the pocket revolver championship, his score was 205. Last year he won the

match with a score of 194. Roedder is hot stuff with the pocket revolver and with Dr. Snook will cause any winner of this match to feel that they have been up against a real thing.

Without any previous practice and not in form by any means Dr. Snook won 2nd place with a score of 202. Dr. J. L. Basley, of Massachusetts, came 3rd with 199.

There were 40 entries in this match. The record score was made by Dr. Snook in 1915 when he rolled off the big total of 214.

A new name appears among the winners of national championships, that of Raymond C. Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio, a pupil of Dr. Snook's, who this year makes his entry for the first time as the winner of the Novice Pistol Match. In fact though he has been interested in shooting all his life, the past winter saw him shoot in competition for the first time. If the showing this year by young Bracken may be any criterion it may be expected that he will give a good account of himself in future championships.

Dr. A. A. Yungblut, of Cincinnati, was the runner-up with a score of 225 and Norman D. F. Douglas, of New York, took 3rd place with 224.

Match G is one of the most popular of the U. S. R. A. contests. It is laid out on the right lines, because it gives the novice a chance to come forward under the stress of competition, and should he fail in the first attempt through nervousness or accident, he still has three chances, for the conditions of the match permit re-entries to the number of four.

There were 75 entries this year. The record for the match is 237, made by Dr. G. E. Kimball in 1915, and it can be remarked in passing that 237 is pretty good shooting—even for a novice.

The Pistol Handicap Match produced some exceptionally fine shooting and was



Dr. B. J. Ochsner, Durango, Colo., the Revolver Champion, 1917



P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, Mass., the Pistol Champion, 1917



Raymond Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio, winner of the Novice Match

the means of stirring up considerable enthusiasm. In this match each contestant names his own handicap; claim for each must be mailed in a letter bearing a postmark prior to the day of shooting the match. Out of the largest field of entries ever shooting in this match, these men succeeded in registering the possible of 250. R. R. Palmer, of Chicago, was the winner with a score of 250, winning by virtue of having the fewest shots of the lowest value in his score. L. C. Wilson, of Toledo, was runner-up, and Stanley Runck, of Cincinnati, 3d place winner. Runck made the highest individual score, 225.

Match H, revolver handicap, was also won by Mr. Palmer. J. P. White, of Toronto, won 2d place and Dr. J. L. Basley, of Boston, 3d place.

The Police Team Championships has stirred up considerable interest among the police departments throughout the country and with three important centers in the competition winning first, second and third places, the probabilities are that a much larger entry may be expected in future contests.

The Philadelphia Police Team, because it turned out a score of 753, which was some nine points higher than that made by the San Francisco Team, will bear the title of U. S. R. A. Police Team Champions for 1917.

Portland, San Francisco and Philadelphia have now each won this match in the order named since it was first put on in 1915. The highest score in the match was made by Portland, 776.

It is extremely gratifying to all of those enthusiasts of the hand arm who have labored for many years to bring the U. S. R. A. and the sport of shooting forward to the point where its popularity will be self-sustained, to find that the



Hans Roedder, of New York, Pocket Revolver Champion, 1917

competitions of the association are so well patronized in time of uncertainty. There is every reason in the world, however, why the members of the U. S. R. A. should enter the annual indoor and outdoor contests. It not only stimulates the interest in the sport, but a large entry enables the association to carry forward its plans for enlarging the scope of its work in creating greater interest everywhere in the sport of pistol and revolver shooting.

A record of the past performances in the U. S. R. A. Championship Matches shows:

**Match A**

1901	W. E. Petty.....	439
1902	W. E. Petty.....	439
1903	Dr. Wm. H. Lockett.....	437
1904	Sidney E. Sears.....	478
1905	Sidney E. Sears.....	461
1906	Sidney E. Sears.....	451
1907	W. G. Krieg.....	454
1908	Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	454
1909	Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	450
1910	Oscar L. Olson.....	461
1911	C. C. Crossman.....	455
1912	Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	457
1913	P. J. Dolfen.....	469
1914	Dr. Wm. E. Quicksall.....	457
1915	Dr. D. A. Atkinson.....	475
1916	George Armstrong.....	463

**Match B**

1901	Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	433
1902	Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	448
1903	Thomas Anderton.....	460
1904	E. H. Kessler.....	450
1905	Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	451
1906	John A. Dietz.....	447
1907	John A. Dietz.....	455
1908	Roland P. Prentys.....	455
1909	Frank Fromm.....	456
1910	Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	454
1911	George Armstrong.....	473
1912	A. P. Lane.....	469
1913	Dr. Chas. H. Wilson.....	465
1914	Dr. J. H. Snook.....	468
1915	George Armstrong.....	478
1916	George Armstrong.....	471

**Match F**

1909	W. G. Krieg.....	190
1910	Dr. M. R. Moore.....	202
1911	Col. W. H. Whigman.....	195
1912	John A. Dietz.....	205
1913	Hans Roedder.....	206
1914	Dr. J. H. Snook.....	213
1915	Dr. J. H. Snook.....	214
1916	Hans Roedder.....	194

**Match G**

1913	R. S. Everitt.....	231
1914	R. Mills.....	229
1915	Dr. G. E. Kimball.....	237
1916	S. Runck.....	226

**Police Team Match**

1915	Portland, Oregon.....	776
1916	San Francisco.....	762

The scores:  
(Continued on page 212)

# The Relation of the Eyes to Rifle Shooting

By RODERICK O'CONNOR

FORMERLY MAJOR, MEDICAL CORPS,  
(From *Ophthalmology*, July, 1915)

[CONCLUSION]

JUDGMENTS of the size, distance and form of an object are made chiefly by muscular movements of the eyes, the muscular sense or amount of nerve force necessary to produce such movements or the mental conception (based on experience) of a movement. (Stevens.)

The muscular movement necessary to determine the size of an object is a simple shift of the line of vision from one edge of the object to the other. It has been determined that the eye is able to appreciate as movement an angular distance of not less than 1 foot, which is the same as the minimum visual angle, and of course the best visual acuity would be required.

The judgment of absolute distance by aid of convergence is very uncertain, but the ability to tell whether one object is farther than another by the amount of convergence necessary to maintain binocular vision is very acute. This is so because in binocular vision the lines of vision from each eye intersect at the point seen. Therefore the slightest difference in distance must be appreciated in order to maintain binocular vision.

This brings up the question: Does one eye do all the converging or do both eyes converge equally? and this in turn brings us to a consideration of the dominating, fixing or sighting eye. About the same proportion of people are right-eyed as are right-handed, and this may account for the occasional man who is unable to shoot from the right shoulder because the left is his sighting eye, and this in spite of the fact that the vision of his right eye may be normal. One can easily determine which is his sighting eye by aligning, with both eyes open, the point of a pencil on a mark. While doing this close each eye in turn and the one that maintains the alignment is the sighting eye. In the vast majority of people it is the right eye. Now if, while holding the point on the mark, the focus is changed to the point, which produces convergence to that extent—the mark still being seen hazily—and then the non-sighting eye is closed, it will be found that the alignment is still maintained. This would appear to prove that the non-sighting eye converged, while the sighting eye maintained the same line of fixation. The advantages of this is evident—the entire muscular effort is appreciated by one group of muscles instead of being divided between two groups, which would mean a finer judgment.

Of course this is not of general appli-

cation; for instance, in reading both eyes converge equally, but as to determining the finer differences of distance I am satisfied the other is the method.

In order to secure an accurate estimate of the angular size of an object it is necessary that the image be accurately focused on the retina and, moreover, the images in the two eyes must be approximately the same size and shape or else they cannot be fused—fusion being necessary for binocular vision. Having a clear focus it is then necessary to know the actual size of an object in order to estimate, from its apparent angular size, its distance. The basis of this estimate is experience.

If a point of light is beyond the point at which convergence will aid we can form no idea of its distance, for, under these circumstances, neither can the accommodation aid. This fact is shown by the appearance of the stars simply as points of light of varying size and degrees of brightness.

Other factors aiding in an estimation of distance are the location and appearance of shadows, aerial perspective, brightness and clearness with which details of color and form can be seen.

By aerial perspective is meant "the darkening and change of color which distant objects undergo on account of the incomplete transparency of the layers of air which separate them from the observer." (Tscherning.) To this must be added the fact that the amount of light diminishes inversely as the square of the distance.

Clearness of details depends on visual acuity, and when this is normal one can see objects, sharply focused, that subtend an image of 1 foot. Consequently, one with normal vision learns, through long experience, to estimate the distance at which a familiar object becomes blurred. The visual defective is here at a disadvantage, because at no distance does he see objects clearly.

The one great advantage of binocular vision is the perspective or stereoscopic idea of relief which it affords. If one will look at a group of trees from a distance of 600 or 700 yards he feels as though he is actually seeing into it, which idea changes on closing one eye, the appearance immediately assuming that of flatness. It is through this sense that we are better able to estimate distances with both eyes, as by it, aided by convergence, we are able to tell which objects are closer than others, although not hiding any portion of the more distant ones.

This function, combined with the fact that one eye is used for sighting purposes, is of great importance in all sports and occupations where a quick and accurate estimate of speed, direction and distance is necessary, such as tennis, football, baseball, driving an automobile, etc. Let any one try to catch a "high fly" or a "hot liner," or drive an automobile with but one eye open, especially his non-sighting eye, and he will need no further proof. Of course the ability can be developed to a certain extent by training.

In connection with binocular vision it must be remembered that people with anisometropia or with squint are one-eyed in the sense that their vision is not binocular, consequently their estimation of distance cannot be accurate.

Paragraph 57, Firing Regulations 1906, states that the ability to correctly estimate distance is an essential characteristic of the good shot and therefore forms an important element in the education of the soldier.

Paragraph 59 gives appearance of a man, as to details, at different ranges, and Paragraph 73, Firing Regulations of 1909, is as follows: "The soldier should be taught that in judging the distance from the enemy his estimate may be corrected by a careful observation of the clearness with which details of features, dress, the movement of limbs or of files in a line may be seen." How could any one with 20/40 vision appreciate, profit by or in fact comply with the instructions contained in these and many other paragraphs?

The following is the opinion of an officer of forty years' active service: "I am convinced that there never was a time in the existence of the army when the very highest standard of vision was so necessary as under present conditions. If we are breaking our necks hunting modes and means, uniform and otherwise, of covering and hiding men in the field, then it becomes a necessity to have men with the very best vision possible, and if you can show this you will be doing the army a good service. Otherwise our 'old uncle' will be obliged to supply every soldier with a field-glass and a range-finder."

## SUMMARY OF FACTS

1. The necessity of focusing the three points—target, front and rear sights and,
2. The ability to rapidly make the necessary change of focus from one to another of these three points.

(Concluded on page 209)

## Thirty Years Ago With the Hand-Gun

Editor's Note: This series will include the story of Ira Paine; of W. W. Bennett; of F. E. Bennett; of Walter Winan's early records; of B. J. Roberts and J. W. Hamilton; of the match between Bennett and Paine; of the single shot pistols which these men used and of the revolvers with which they made their wonderful records.

### PART 1—THE BEGINNINGS OF PISTOL MATCH SHOOTING

WHILE military rifle and match rifle shooting history was being made at Creedmoor, Walnut Hill and a score of smaller ranges, pistol-match shooting was in its infancy.

Where devotees of the rifle were even then numbered by the hundreds, pistol enthusiasts were few and far between. Where the men who were all but infallible with Ballards, Sharps, Remingtons, and Springfields won their laurels in hotly contested matches from dozens of nearly as skillful opponents, the premier pistol shots were in a small class to themselves. Pistol matches had been talked of but the idea had evoked little enthusiasm.

What there was of the hand-gun game of the early Eighties, rotated around a few men. There was the Chevalier Ira Paine, a native of Hebronville, Mass. There were the Bennett Brothers—F. E. and W. W.—of Maine. There was Walter Winans, whose father was William L. Winans of Baltimore, although the boy was born in St. Petersburg and later made his home in England. A fifth was Frank Lord, for whom the "Lord Model" Stevens pistol was named. With these, a few lesser stars such as B. J. Robertson, of Kentucky, and Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Texas, might be included.

These men, of course, formed an infinitely smaller coterie than the recognized expert riflemen of the day. Yet taken man for man with the same number of expert rifle shots, their performances, in comparison, and with the difference of the two weapons considered, did not suffer very greatly, for Paine, the two Bennetts and Winans were known to be veritable wizards with the short gun, capable of making almost unbelievably high averages with heavy calibres at distances as great as 50 yards.

But these men were the exception rather than the rule, until the riflemen at Creedmoor and Walnut Hill became interested in revolver shooting in about 1886.

As a consequence, the decade of the Eighties was even more fraught with significance for the future of the revolver and pistol as target weapons

than for the rifle; for during the early years of this period the breech-loader in the hands of such men as Bull, Fitch, Nash, Dolan, Farrow, Huggins, Pope, Wurfflien, and many others had already produced wonderful results in long-range accuracy, even with black powder and leaden bullets.

This, however, was not so with the pistol or revolver, at least in point of the number of those successfully shooting with the hand-gun. The acceptance of the revolver and pistol as weapons of precise accuracy was of slow growth, and the middle of the decade came without having witnessed the establishment of revolver or pistol matches.

Lack of interest in pistol and revolver shooting at that time was not fairly to be blamed upon the weapons as in no country had the revolver been brought to as high a state of perfection as in the United States, and the mechanical development of the weapons themselves had kept pace with the production of fine match rifles.

The early "Berlin" flintlocks of Simon North and the long barreled duelling weapons of Colonial days had long before given way to percussion cap weapons, which, in turn, had been relegated to the limbo of the obsolete by the excellence that had been reached in the manufacture of metallic pistol cartridges and weapons in which to fire them.

Even in the earlier years of the decade there were several makes of pistols and revolvers known to be the product of excellent workmanship, to possess great accuracy and to be perfectly safe to handle. These weapons had been tested out and their qualities established on still-existing frontiers in warfare and fight, as well as by the few men who believed in the future of hand-gun practice.

If the would-be hand-gun expert of that time wished to concentrate upon revolver shooting he had a choice of at least four reliable, accurate weapons—the Colts, the Smith and Wesson Russian model, the Remington or the Merwin Hulbert; if he desired a target pistol he could equip himself with either the old "Lord Model" Stevens,

the Remington single shot or the Frank Wesson.

Each of these weapons was conceded by the few experts to be mechanically and scientifically far more accurate and consistent than the skill of the average, or even the better, pistol shots of the time. Still neither the revolver nor the pistol boasted the host of enthusiasts allied with the rifle shooting game and those conversant with conditions attributed this to the kind of advertising pistol shooting received from the majority of those who had dabbled in the sport.

Writing contemporaneously upon the failure of the short-gun to become popular, A. C. Gould declared that the lack of appreciation for the shooting qualities of standard hand-guns might be directly traced to "libelous statements" appearing in sporting papers of the time.

Accounts dealing with pistol and revolver shooting during that period were of two kinds, and the publication of the first resulted in the second.

The first usually described feats with the six-gun which were entirely beyond the possibilities of arm or ammunition. These stories imbued hundreds of people with a desire to purchase a revolver, "drive tacks at fifty paces", "plant a dozen consecutive shots in the pip of an ace of hearts" and similar prodigies of marksmanship.

When these tyros had uniformly failed to accomplish their desired feats and to turn themselves, over night, into shots of unerring accuracy, their disappointment led them to deluge the sporting papers with the second class of "libelous statements" which heaped denunciation upon pistol maker and product, placing the blame upon the weapons employed and not upon their own lack of skill or the limitation of even the best of revolvers and ammunition.

The riflemen of that time were, of course, not to be classed with those who refused to see the possibilities of the revolver and pistol as a target weapon, but the majority of them were far too much interested in the rifle to devote much time to experimenting

(Continued on page 209)

# ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Secretary N. R. A.

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

That 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.

## THE CENSORSHIP

CONGRESS is to be congratulated upon its refusal to enact the press censorship provisions in the espionage bill.

The newspapers of the United States can unquestionably be depended upon to preserve the war secrets of the country and to safeguard all information which would be of benefit to the enemy.

There is little doubt but what every government official in this crisis will do his utmost to bring victory to our banners. Mistakes, however, have always been human, and to cast about the press shackles of rigid censorship might mean that the citizens of the United States, who are in the last analysis, those to be most greatly affected by the prosecution and outcome of the war, could, conceivably, be kept in ignorance of mistakes and their consequences.

Just and constructive criticism should not only be permitted but encouraged. When Great Britain, after many months of rigid censorship of newspapers, very properly relaxed the strict provisions of absolute secrecy and prohibition of the publication of critical articles, she received valuable help from Lord Northcliffe through his publication which, it is now admitted, resulted in rectifying some early blunders and in removing from office sundry inefficient responsible therefor.

The people of the United States have never been accustomed to unbroken government secrecy. Most of what is accomplished in this country results from full and free discussion of governmental policy. When such a discussion is likely to hamper or set at naught the efforts of the government in an undertaking of such magnitude and far reaching consequences as the present crisis presents, it is proper that military secrets should not be sacrificed to free discussion. But the people should be kept informed on all possible matters which cannot vitally interfere with the fate of the nation. To properly prosecute the war the government must have the support of its citizens, and there is no surer way of rallying that support than to give the people all the news that is proper.

The president's plan of calling in representatives of the various newspapers of the country and requesting them to draft a censorship measure which will preserve the ideals of a free press yet which will protect the government's war secrets, is a good one. The sooner government officials become convinced that the press of the country can be made a staunch friend of the nation, the better for all concerned.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN BOY

WHILE the babble of pacifists and the academic controversy upon conscription versus volunteering is clouding the real issue of the war, The American Boy, untouched by ideals which do not recognize the possibility of civilized humans meeting on field of battle to slay or to be slain or the means by which armies are to be raised, is everywhere preparing to do his share. It is almost impossible to believe that the nation will ever be forced to accept the services of its boys below normal military age for battlefield service. Yet boys of fifteen and less were in the ranks of both armies during the war between the states and, if reports are true, there is many a boy now in the shell-swept trenches of Europe. And so the spirit of The American Boy which has flamed steadily up, unobscured by mist of contention or haze of doubt, is a thing in which the nation should take pride.

From The American Boy the United States will receive as much and more than Great Britain did from her younger sons.

Over in the War Department strange letters, in boyish scrawls are being received. Each is from some youngster who, normally, will live untouched by the grip of war. But if each of these letters could be passed along to some potential "slacker" of military age, the missionary work might be well worth while. Here is a sample letter:

"War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIRs:

"I have in mind a way I and many other boys could help their country and help it enough to amount to something. Here is my plan.

"I have been reading about people organizing a Home Guard and receiving uniforms and equipment from the government. Of course if you will say we can, and I surely would think you would say we could when we're doing it to help our country, we can find a range to shoot on. The people would furnish one free when they found out we were working for our country.

"I am 12 years old and can get over a hundred boys between the ages of 11 and 15. I can also get 3 men, one of which was a soldier honorably discharged.

"Hoping to hear from you soon, and hoping the answer will be something like this, 'We have decided to let you organize a Home Guard provided you get 100 boys at least and also 3 men,' I am,"

This is a real letter from a real boy. It was actuated by the right kind of patriotism. Of course, Home Guards cannot be organized from boys as young as these, but what is of infinitely more moment—the spirit is there.



30 YEARS AGO WITH THE HAND-GUN

(Concluded from page 207)

with the hand-gun. It was principally due to a few of these men, however, that revolver match shooting, as it is understood today, was given its first impetus.

What was perhaps the first real revolver match was staged at the Creedmoor annual meeting in 1886, and shortly thereafter in its autumn matches the Massachusetts Rifle Association announced its first revolver competition.

Both of these matches were shot at a distance of twenty-five yards on the 200-yard Standard American Target.

It soon became apparent that either the distance was too short or the target too large; for experts with the rifle soon became so familiar with the revolver, and came so near securing the possible, that in a second match arranged by the Massachusetts Association, the distance was changed to fifty yards using the same target.

Those who closely studied revolver shooting early came to the conclusion that the best target that could be used was the Standard American, using the 200-yard target for 50 yards, the 100-yard for 30 yards, the 50-yard for 20 yards and the 25-yard for 10 yards.

This gave a 1-inch bull's eye at 10 yards, a 2-inch bull's eye at 20 yards, a 4-inch bull's eye at 30 yards and an 8-inch bull's eye at 50 yards.

The bull's eye, having the 9- and 10-circle within and increased circles without, gave the shooter the exact value of his shot.

The adoption of the Standard American target for pistol work was regarded as a marked benefit to the sport since if a shot lodged within an inch of the bull's eye the shooter was credited with a 7 and if 9 inches away he was given only 4; this as against the old Creedmoor target upon which a shot 9 inches from the bull's eye was given the same value as one within half-an-inch of the bull's eye.

A. C. Gould who, although a rifleman, took a marked interest in encouraging pistol and revolver shooting in commenting upon the results gained at Creedmoor and the adoption of the first target, said:

"Even at the early stages of this probably popular sport it is apparent that by using the Creedmoor target absolute ties in a re-entry match would occur frequently; in fact a continuous match of 5 shots to a score with 10 scores to count would probably result in all the prize winners securing the possible.

"A match at 25 yards with the 200-yard Creedmoor target with 10 shots

would present no difficult task to skilled pistol shooters in securing possibles.

"Even at 50 yards on the 200-yard Standard target in 5 shots, 48 and 47 out of a possible 50 have been secured; 46 and 45 are not uncommon and it is believed that no score below 40 which would average all bull's eyes, would be among the prize winners, unless there were a small number of participants in the match.

"In the 50-yard match now running at Walnut Hill many scores of all bull's eyes are now made and were the shooting not done on the Standard American target it would result in many ties."

The Kid has Gone to the Colors

The Kid has gone to the Colors  
And we don't know what to say;  
The Kid we have loved and cuddled  
Stepped out for the Flag today.  
We thought him a child, a baby,  
With never a care at all;  
But his country called him man-size—  
And the Kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting,  
Where, fired by the fife and drum,  
He bowed his head to Old Glory  
And thought that it whispered:  
"Come!"

The Kid, not being a slacker,  
Stood forth with patriot-joy  
To add his name to the roster—  
And, God! we're proud of the boy!

The Kid has gone to the Colors;  
It seems but a little while  
Since he drilled a schoolboy army  
In a truly martial style.  
But now he's a man, a soldier,  
And we lend him a listening ear;  
For his heart is a heart all loyal,  
Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered,  
His mother—God bless her!—cried;  
Yet, blest with a mother-nature,  
She wept with a mother-pride.  
But he whose old shoulders straightened  
Was granddad—for memory ran  
To years when he, too, a youngster,  
Was changed by the Flag to a man!

—W. M. Herschell  
in *The Eagle Magazine*

TOMMY IN FRANCE

They were a very tired battalion and a very Cockney battalion, and when they spoke to the members of the battalions who had met them their speech was rich with expletives.

Said a sympathizer of the other battalion:

"You look tired, mate. 'Ave yer bin far?"

The spokesman of the weary ones answered shortly and sweetly:

"Bin far! Why, we've walked over nearly the 'ole o' France, and wot we ain't walked over we've got in our sandbags."—*Tit-Bits.*

THE RELATION OF EYES TO RIFLE SHOOTING

(Continued from page 206)

3. Alignment once being secured:
  - (a) The sights furnish the diffusion images—being seen by indirect vision,
  - (b) The bull's-eye, more especially its lower edge, is seen clearly and by direct vision.

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIALS NECESSARY FOR BEST RESULTS

1. Normal distant vision in order to—
  - (a) Allow of locating accurately the mark.
  - (b) Assist in distance estimating.
2. Sufficient accommodative power to allow of a clear focusing of rear sight.
3. Normal color perception as an aid in—
  - (a) Locating the object.
  - (b) Perceiving details.
  - (c) Estimating distance.
4. Binocular vision in order to estimate distances more accurately.

OPTICAL AIDS TO MARKSMANSHIP

A. Black sights to prevent blurring by irradiation of light from them.

B. Lenses.

1. Those correcting refractive errors must be absolutely accurate and best prescribed after refraction under atropine mydriasis as a more accurate correction of any astigmatism is thus obtained. The best method is to correct all the astigmatism and then give the spherical correction, while case is sighting at a mark, with the rifle, up to the clearest view of the mark. This allows for the fact that in aiming one cannot look through the optical center of the lens as ordinarily placed and also for the fact that refraction is different through the periphery of the lens.

2. Amber lenses are of value—

(a) By diminishing glare, thus preventing tiring from excessive contraction of the pupil.

(b) By cutting out to a great extent the irritating actinic rays of light.

(c) By lessening the irradiation of white portion of target over the bull's-eye thus allowing the latter to stand out clear, sharp and apparently larger.

(b) By not cutting down to any noticeable extent the actual illumination.

(e) By assisting in bringing out slight contrasts in shades of green, which are those chiefly encountered in nature, and consequently on dull days everything is actually brightened.

C. Rear Sights.

1. Disadvantages of present rear sight—

(a) The necessity of aligning three points.

(b) The necessity of accommodating to see it which is a strain even to the normal, and impossible, for the presbyopic eye.

(c) The comparatively short distance

# WHY NOT INVEST IN A *WINCHESTER* Shotgun?

YOU will find that it pays splendid dividends and insures accurate shooting.

At the Pacific Coast Handicap Mr. H. Poston used a Winchester, Model 97, Repeating Shotgun to win the Professional High Average. He broke 338 out of 340 clay pigeons.

Mr. Poston also made the remarkably long run of 257, using the same gun.

Winchester shotguns and shells—the sportmen's equipment of tradition and merit for trapshooting and hunting—are used the world over, and sold everywhere.

*Winchester Repeating Arms Company*  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

between the two sights, thus lessening accuracy of aim.

(d) The difficulty in rapidly finding point of aim and front sight through the peep due to the fact that it affords, through it, a field of vision of but one foot for each 100 yards of range.

2. Advantages of peep sight close to the eye.

(a) Only necessary to align two points, target and front sight, the mere act of looking through the peep aligning it.

(b) No strain put on the accommodation as it becomes unnecessary to focus even the front sight, hence presbyopes have no difficulty.

(c) The corrective effect of the small aperture on spheric aberration and circles of diffusion, thus aiding those who have reduced vision.

(d) Allows of more rapid aiming because of advantages (a) and (b) and because a much greater field of vision is permitted. A one-millimeter aperture one inch from the eye affords a field of about eleven feet per 100 yards of range. In addition no time is lost finding the rear sight. With the sight one-half inch from the eye the above field would be doubled.

(e) Increased accuracy of aim

because of greater distance between sights.

(f) Reduction in amount of glare.

(g) Prevention of side views and lights.

(h) The possibility of incorporating amber glass or correcting lens with sight, thus insuring accurate and permanent centering.

The problem of locating the peep sight as recommended is one for ordnance experts, but optically there is no doubt whatever but that the place for it is as close to the eye as possible. It would be simplified by omitting the knurled cocking head and by lengthening the stock which at present is too short for the average man. This shortness produces too much bend at the wrist for the free play of the tendons of the forearm muscles, for it must be remembered that the trigger-pulling muscles are in the forearm.

With the distance between sights so greatly increased the barrel could be shortened and still maintain the present accuracy. This would be of advantage to the cavalry arm. The alteration necessary to place the sight where recommended may be considerable, but every consideration, of drill, etc., should give

way to an increase in the usefulness of the rifle.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO VISUAL REQUIREMENTS

1. For the line of the army, the signal and engineer corps.

(a) 20/20 in each eye.

(b) Binocular vision.

(c) Normal color perception.

(d) Sufficient accommodation to allow a clear focus at 8 inches from the eye—this does away with the necessity of setting a limit to the degree of hyperopia for different ages.

(e) Eyes must be free from disease and from asthenopia.

2. For officers, cadets, hospital corps, ordnance, subsistence and quartermaster's departments any degree of defect in either eye *provided* there is no *ocular diseases* and that *normal distant and near vision* may be secured by use of *proper correcting lenses*. These various classes do not take part in firing in battle, consequently there is not the same need for normal eyes and besides they are in a better position to take care of lenses. It requires but a low degree of myopia to greatly reduce distant vision, while a high degree of hyperopia, which is more apt to cause headaches, etc., may be over-

# DuPont Rifle Powders

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

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For 200 yard target rifles

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For revolvers and automatic pistols

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RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

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# DISCOUNTS TO N. R. A. CLUBS

The government has recently found it necessary to discontinue the practice of supplying ammunition to N. R. A. clubs.

However, thru your club secretary, you can buy



in case lots, at special N. R. A. discounts. Send order to most convenient of the following points:

National Lead Company, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati; John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Philadelphia or Baltimore; National Lead & Oil Company, Pittsburgh; United Lead Company, New York; Selby Smelting & Lead Company, San Francisco.

Prompt shipments, particularly on .22 short and .22 long rifle cartridges, can be secured from local warehouses at points mentioned.

## United States Cartridge Company

2201 Trinity Building

NEW YORK

come, in the young, by the accommodation, and yet at the end when accommodation fails the vision is reduced to the same extent as in myopia. *A young officer wearing glasses for myopia is just as useful as an old one wearing them for hyperopia.* Finally, officers are required to carry field-glasses and so are not helpless in case they lose or break their glasses.

### METHOD OF TESTING VISION

1. For acuity—by properly constructed letters or by the broken ring system as recently adopted by the International Congress of Ophthalmologists. The present cards as furnished by the Medical Department are extremely poor, the total angular size of the letters being more than 5 minutes while the spaces between component lines much less, as a rule, than 1 minute—in several which I have measured as low as 20 seconds—consequently the letter is guessed from its outline and not because its structure is seen. In testing for acuity it is important to see that the eyes are kept open as squinting increases acuity by reducing the aperture.

2. For binocular vision. A lighted candle at 20 feet is observed with both

eyes open but with a red glass in front of one. This brings out a tendency to double vision, in which case two flames are perceived—one white, the other red.

### 3. For color perception—

(a) The ordinary worsted test.

(b) The lantern test (William's) especially for presence of central color scotomata, as an object at 500 yards corresponds to but a minute area of the retina. An inability to distinguish colors with central vision should be cause for rejection.

All the above tests could be carried out by line officers at places of acceptance of recruits and only require a few minutes.

In conclusion I wish to state that this article is intended primarily for the non-medical reader and therefore medical men are requested to overlook the scientific deficiencies in the manner of putting the facts; also to acknowledge my indebtedness to the works of Fuchs, Tscherning and Stevens; to Majors F. M. Hartsock and W. L. Lyster for statistics; and to the many officers, expert shots, who have aided me, especially Lieutenant Whelen, Capt. R. H. Allen, Captain Thomas and Major Frank C. Baker.

We have a small army compared to our population and surely it should be kept at the highest state of efficiency, especially so as regards the average marksmanship. We had no difficulty before the standard was reduced in 1908 in keeping up the strength of the army, and the argument that because many men were rejected for defective vision the standard should therefore be lowered is thought to be an extremely poor one.

Some military men believe that aimed fire is of secondary importance in battle at the present time and that more hits on a group target are frequently made by a company of average shots because the inaccuracy itself causes a wider dispersion of the effect and therefore a large danger space. Of course this is a point for military experts to decide for themselves. However, if it is so it would seem that the great encouragement at present given to the development of individual expertness in the shape of increased pay, the holding of division, army and national competitions, the development of boys and other civilian rifle clubs, is very inconsistent and a waste of time and money.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Continued from page 205)

MATCH A. Any Revolver. Paid up members \$3, all others \$5. Fifty shots in one hour. Five shot strings. Revolver or automatic pistol (except Colt .22). Barrel and cylinder not more than ten inches. Trigger-pull 2 1/2 pounds. Sights open, in front of the hammer, not more than ten inches apart. Ammunition any.

Five national medals. Custody of silver trophy to winner. Two state medals for three entries, three medals for four or more entries. Honor medal for score of 425.

Table listing names and scores for Match A. Includes names like Dr. B. J. Ochsner, Dr. W. E. Quicksall, Capt. A. H. Hardy, etc.

MATCH B. Any Pistol. Prizes as in Match A. Honor medal for score of 435. Any pistol, any ammunition, barrel not more than ten inches long, pull not less than two pounds; otherwise as in Match A.

Table listing names and scores for Match B. Includes names like P. J. Dolfen, A. P. Lane, Geo. Armstrong, etc.

Table listing names and scores for Match A (continued). Includes names like M. P. Peterson, T. T. P. Luquer, A. G. Busch, etc.

MATCH F. Pocket Revolver. Fee to paid up members \$2, to all others \$4. Twenty-five shots, five shot strings. No cleaning. Time per string, 30 seconds or less. Time to be entered on each target and signed by timer. Any pistol (auto) or revolver of at least .32 calibre. Weight not more than two pounds, pull not less than four pounds. Sights such as will not catch when quickly drawn. Ammunition full charge factory in unbroken boxes. Five national medals. Five entries required for state honors and three state medals awarded for them. Honor medal for a score of 175 that wins no other prize.

Table listing names and scores for Match F. Includes names like Hans Roedder, Dr. J. H. Snook, Dr. J. L. Bastey, etc.

MATCH G. Novice Match. Open to all amateurs who have never won an important prize in our branch of sport. Winners of any National championship medals, first or second place state championship medals, any national medals in the Novice Match either indoor or outdoor and those who have won important matches other than those of the U. S. R. A. are barred from this match. Twenty-five shots in thirty minutes. Five shot strings. Arm and ammunition any allowed in Matches A or B. Five national medals, three state medals for five entries in a state. Honor medal for a score of 210 that wins no other prize.

Entrance fee \$2 for the first entry. There may be allowed four re-entries at \$1 each. Highest score to count. Custody of silver trophy to the winner.

Table listing names and scores for Match H and Match I. Includes names like R. C. Bracken, Dr. A. A. Yungblut, Norman D. F. Douglas, etc.

MATCH H. Revolver Handicap. Arms and ammunition any allowed in Match A. Twenty-five shots. Five shot strings. Time thirty minutes. Entrance fee \$3 to paid up members, \$5 to all others. Handicap based on records of contestant filed in the secretary's office. If the contestant has no twenty-five shot or fifty shot revolver record on file he may name his own handicap and shall be penalized three points for each point his score with handicap added exceeds the possible. Five national prizes. State prizes will be awarded as in Match A if the whole number of entries in this Match exceeds twenty.

Table showing handicap and total scores for Match H. Includes names like R. R. Palmer, J. P. White, etc.

MATCH I. Pistol Handicap. Any arm and ammunition allowed in Match B. Contestant names his own handicap with three points penalty for each point of excess. Claim for handicap must be mailed in a letter bearing postmark prior to the shooting of the match. In other respects as in revolver handicap match.

U. S. R. A. governors will bear in mind the post entry fee of \$2, the requirement for

# Your Rifle <sup>OR GUN</sup> 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.

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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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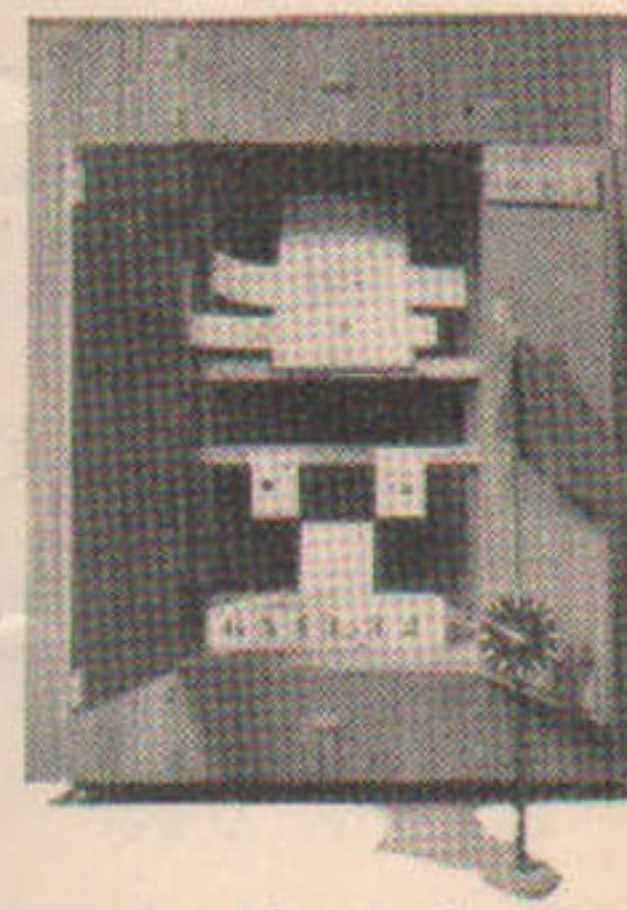
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## ARMS AND THE MAN

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Washington, D. C.

prompt report of matches held under their charge, the discount to those only who are paid up and that they are personally responsible for entrance fees on match supplies issued by them.

Each contestant names his own handicap, claim for which must be mailed in a letter bearing a postmark prior to the shooting of the match. Out of the largest field of entries we have ever had in this match, six men succeeded in negotiating the possible 250. They rank as follows:

R. R. Palmer, Chicago—Handicap, 45; actual score, 205; total, 250; lowest shots, two 6's.

Bruce C. Wilson, Toledo—Handicap, 51; actual score, 199; total, 250; lowest shots, four 6's.

Stanley Runk, Cincinnati—Handicap, 25; actual score, 225; total, 250; lowest shots, two 7's and one 5.

W. P. Northcott, Chicago—Handicap, 30; actual score, 220; total, 250; lowest shots, three 7's and one 5.

R. G. Affleck, Toledo—Handicap, 50; actual score, 200; total, 250; lowest shots, two 6's and one 5.

W. W. Warden, Columbus, Ohio—Handicap, 65; actual score, 185; total, 250; lowest shots, two 5's and two 4's.

The five national medals for this match will be awarded to the five contestants first named: R. R. Palmer, Bruce C. Wilson, Stanley Runk, W. P. Northcott and R. G. Affleck.

**MATCH J. U. S. R. A. Police Team Championship.** The conditions of the match are: Distance twenty yards, indoor, artificial light, U. S. R. A. target.

Arm, any revolver with a barrel not more than 4½ inches long, trigger pull not less than three pounds, calibre not less than .32.

Ammunition, full charge factory load brought to the firing point in unbroken boxes.

Sights, any that are strong, durable, fit for daily police service and do not hinder the quick drawing of the weapon from pocket or holster.

Teams of five men, twenty shots per man, five shot strings, time not over two minutes per string. Time of each string must be entered on the target and signed by the timer.

Eligibility. Teams from any uniformed police force.

### FIRST

Philadelphia:	
Herman Thomas .....	168
Clark Taylor .....	159
Herbert Brown .....	150
Chas. A. Beers .....	140
Joseph Eckels .....	136

Team Total .....

Prize—Title of "U. S. R. A. Police Team Champions" and silver and gold medal to each man.

### SECOND

San Francisco:	
J. W. Mann .....	162
Wm. A. Proll .....	161
Wm. Thompson .....	147
Smith Carr .....	141
Wm. Millikan .....	133

Team Total .....

Prize—Silver medal to each man.

### THIRD

Portland, Ore.:	
R. H. Craddock .....	162
L. K. Evans .....	148
C. B. Mapurill .....	146
J. H. Young .....	144
W. D. Humphreys .....	122

Team Total .....

Prize—Bronze medal to each man.

### WINNERS OF STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

FLORIDA:	SCORE
Match A—Gabriel Skipper .....	411
Match B—E. B. Langford .....	340
Match G—W. H. Gillette .....	153

MISSOURI:	
Match A—S. E. Sears .....	417
Match B—C. C. Crossman .....	422
Match F—Geo. C. Olcott .....	189
Match G—E. V. Popin .....	199

QUEBEC:	
Match A—Fred Dumfries .....	421
Match G—F. B. Allen .....	197

MASSACHUSETTS:	
Match A—E. A. Taylor .....	425
Match B—P. J. Dolfen .....	471
Match F—Dr. J. L. Bastey .....	199
Match G—J. Warnock .....	217

VERMONT:	
Match A—Geo. A. Metcalf .....	394
Match B—Dr. W. G. Bridge .....	387
Match G—Dr. W. G. Bridge .....	194

WISCONSIN:	
Match G—A. J. Rabuck .....	199

TEXAS:	
Match A—W. C. Hilburn .....	396
Match B—J. C. Gunning .....	425
Match G—J. R. Mitchell .....	189

COLORADO:	
Match A—Dr. B. J. Ochner .....	451
Match B—L. B. Humphreys .....	449
Match F—Dr. B. J. Ochner .....	193
Match G—Harry Harvey .....	207

OHIO:	
Match A—Dr. J. H. Snook .....	441
Match B—Dr. J. H. Snook .....	462
Match F—Dr. J. H. Snook .....	202
Match G—R. C. Bracken .....	227

**MARYLAND:**

Match A—Dr. Geo. E. Cook ..... 437  
Match C—H. L. Harker ..... 203

**CALIFORNIA:**

Match A—Dr. J. D. Millikin ..... 433  
Match B—George Armstrong ..... 400  
Match F—Wm. F. Millikan ..... 142  
Match G—Farrington Jones ..... 197

**ILLINOIS:**

Match A—John Turner ..... 420  
Match E—W. P. Northcott ..... 451  
Match F—W. P. Northcott ..... 186  
Match G—L. S. Reynolds ..... 218

**NEW YORK:**

Match A—D. J. Gould, Jr. .... 443  
Match B—Alfred P. Lane ..... 408  
Match F—Hans Roedder ..... 205  
Match G—N. de F. Douglass ..... 224

**PENNSYLVANIA:**

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

**CIVILIAN**

**Alabama**

Ex-Montgomery Greys Rifle Club—D. H. Howe, secretary; Clifford Lanier, president; E. B. Joseph, Jr., vice-president; L. Dan Wilson, treasurer; J. O. Shannon, executive officer. Membership, 75.

**Arizona**

Salt River Rifle Club (Phoenix)—Robert M. Lawson, secretary; Walter M. Harris, president; Charles G. Johnson, vice-president; Aubry M. Carter, treasurer; Will C. Hyles, executive officer. Membership, 10.

Temple Rifle Club—E. Carlson, secretary; R. J. Hight, president; C. C. Wolf, vice-president; W. E. Laird, treasurer; F. M. Irish, executive officer. Membership, 27.

**Arkansas**

Hempstead County Rifle Club (Hope)—Lee Giles, secretary; Ruffin A. Boyett, president; B. L. Clough, vice-president; W. P. Agee, treasurer; Ralph Routon, executive officer. Membership, 200.

Ozark Rifle Club—Elmo Hunter, secretary; L. R. A. Wallace, president; G. C. Carter, vice-president; J. N. Pinkerton, treasurer; C. W. Strong, executive officer. Membership, 92.

**California**

Exeter-Lemon Cove Rifle Club (Exeter)—C. Kimball Crane, secretary; Grant Kirkman, president; J. F. Dungan, vice-president; B. F. List, treasurer; A. G. Griswold, executive officer. Membership, 60.

Olig Rifle Club (Reward)—H. L. Mende, secretary; C. M. Small, president; S. J. Burris, vice-president; F. D. Wise, treasurer; E. O. Peters, executive officer. Membership, 35.

Oro Grande Rifle Club (Halleck)—E. B. Ribelin, secretary; J. J. Quint, president; Trent Pentland, vice-president; L. W. Wise, treasurer; A. M. Clark, executive officer. Membership, 30.

**Idaho**

Malta Rifle Club—F. C. Nash, secretary; Frank Riblett, president; P. O. Conant, vice-president; F. C. Nash, treasurer; Harry Kersey, executive officer. Membership, 12.

**Kansas**

Saline County Rifle Club (Salina)—Roy Buckingham, secretary; F. D. Blundon, president; Wm. H. Bishop, vice-president; Thomas C. Vallette, treasurer; W. L. Ganssle, executive officer. Membership, 21.

**Minnesota**

Citizen's Rifle Club (Emmons)—Albert Rasmusson, secretary; A. I. Arneson, president; A. R. Emmons, vice-president; T. K. Troe, treasurer; Wm. Guthier, executive officer. Membership, 35.

**Missouri**

Bowling Green Rifle Club—Guy M. Wood, secretary; G. E. Benson, president; S. E. Pugh, vice-president; O. A. Stephens, treasurer; T. B. Ingwersen, executive officer. Membership, 102.

St. Joseph Rifle Club—W. C. Stewart, secretary; O. E. Shultz, president; P. C. K. Bartlett, vice-president; M. C. Shoup, treasurer; C. A. Frazer, executive officer. Membership, 40.

**New Jersey**

Lambertville Home Guard Rifle Club—Wm. B. Conover, secretary; J. Gibson Petrie, president; Percy Melick, vice-president; Samuel B. Whitely, treasurer; Sylvester C. Kroesen, executive officer. Membership, 58.

Oradell Rifle Club—Edward W. Vaill, secretary; John W. Bellis, president; Mortimer L. O'Connell, vice-president; J. L. Van Wagoner, treasurer; John R. Ward, executive officer. Membership, 135.

Point Pleasant Rifle Club—Ralph Hersh, secretary; Leon D. Brooks, president; Albert Kendon, vice-president; Jos. Forsyth, treasurer; Chas. Huff, executive officer. Membership, 15.

**Porto Rico**

Lares Rifle Club—Francisco Acevedo, secretary; Jaun B. Sein, president; Salvador Vilella, vice-president; Ranion Rios, treasurer; Jose D. Rodriguez, executive officer. Membership, 20.

**Tennessee**

Shawnee Rifle Club—H. D. Yeary, secretary; W. S. Scott, president; Frank Patterson, vice-president; M. C. Owens, treasurer; T. H. Eads, executive officer. Membership, 10.

**Washington**

Okanogan National Rifle Club—A. J. Haney, secretary; F. C. Paine, president; O. H. Woody, vice-president; H. F. Stowell, treasurer; M. D. Thomas, executive officer. Membership, 85.

**Wyoming**

Powder River Rifle Club—A. R. Ewton, secretary; H. S. Deimer, president; Joseph C. Jay, vice-president; D. M. Fisher, treasurer; Frank H. Clark, executive officer. Membership, 11.

**The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice:**

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Recorder, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, U. S. A.

Assistant Recorder, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee.  
Brig. Gen. C. D. Gaither, Maryland.  
Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Vermont.  
Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Thomas, California.  
Col. G. W. McIver, U. S. A.  
Lieut. Col. Wm. Libbey, New Jersey.  
Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.  
Maj. William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.  
Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.

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President, Lieut. Col. William Libbey, New Jersey.  
First Vice-President, Maj. W. C. Harlee, U. S. M. C.  
Second Vice-President, Maj. Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa.  
Third Vice-President, C. C. Crossman, Missouri.  
Treasurer, Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, New Jersey.  
Secretary, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee. (Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.)

**Additional Members of Executive Committee:**

Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, Minnesota.  
Col. John J. Dooley, Maine.  
Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, New York.  
Col. S. W. Miller, U. S. A., representative of the Assistant Secretary of War.  
Maj. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C., representative of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

**State Secretaries of the National Rifle Association of America:**

Note: Secretaries whose names are followed by asterisk are on active duty.

Alabama, Major Cliff S. Price\*.....Florence  
Arizona, George J. Roskrige.....Tucson  
Arkansas, Maj. H. F. Fredeman.....Little Rock  
California, Brig. Gen. James J. Borree,  
A. G. O., Sacramento  
Colorado, Capt. Clifford D. Davidson,  
Care A. G. O., Denver  
Connecticut, Major Earl D. Church.....Niantic  
Delaware.....Lt. T. G. Samworth, Wilmington  
Florida, Major H. M. Snow, Jr.....St. Augustine  
Georgia, Major W. T. Spratt, Jr.....Atlanta  
Idaho, R. E. Herrick.....Box 1447, Boise  
Illinois, Col. W. H. Whigam,\*  
1330 N. Clark St., Chicago

Indiana, Major Thos. B. Coulter\*.....Vincennes  
Iowa, Capt. Emil C. Johnson.....Council Bluffs  
Kansas, Major Bruce Griffith.....Wichita  
Kentucky, Major Jackson Morris.....Pineville  
Louisiana, Col. Louis A. Toombs.....New Orleans  
Maine, Major Gilbert M. Elliott.....Brunswick  
Maryland, Major S. J. Fort.....Catonsville  
Massachusetts, Major John M. Portal.....Woburn  
Michigan, Major M. J. Phillips.....Owosso  
Minnesota, Major Orris E. Lee\*.....Stillwater  
Mississippi, Major Geo. E. Hogaboom.....Vicksburg  
Missouri, C. C. Crossman, 416 N. 4th St., St. Louis  
Montana, Wm. R. Strong, State Land Office, Helena  
Nevada, S. H. Day.....Carson City  
Nebraska, Major John M. Birkner.....Lincoln  
New Hampshire, Capt. Alonzo L. McKinley, Nashua  
New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Tewes,  
39 Gautier St., Jersey City

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North Dakota .....  
Ohio, Col. Edw. T. Miller.....Columbus  
Oklahoma, Capt. Sam Harrelson,  
A. G. O., Oklahoma City

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8th Co., C. A. C., Portland  
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South Dakota, Capt. Otto B. Linstad.....Pierre  
Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr.,  
Washington, D. C.  
Texas, Gen. O. C. Guessaz.....San Antonio  
Utah, M. A. Keyser,  
328 W. 2d South St., Salt Lake City

Vermont, Lieut. S. S. Cushing.....St. Albans  
Virginia, Major Alfred B. Percy.....Lynchburg  
Washington, Capt. Fred V. Berger, A. G. O., Seattle  
West Virginia, Freeman Carte, A. G. O., Charleston  
Wisconsin.....S. S. Sauxhurst, Milwaukee  
Wyoming, Major Charles W. Sheldon.....Sheridan  
Porto Rico, Joseph A. Rose.....San Juan

**N. R. A. Membership Button**



Bronze, 15 cents each  
Bronze, 14 cents lots of 25  
Bronze, 13 cents lots of 50  
Bronze, 12 cents lots of 100  
Gold, \$2.50 each

These buttons, together with membership cards, make attractive credentials for Rifle Club Members. FOR SALE BY

**ARMS AND THE MAN**



# REVOLVER AND PISTOL

## A Word About the U.S.R. A. Headquarters

By GEORGE C. OLCOTT

IN these times of great need for efficient men trained in the art of war and national defense, it comes to the minds of some of us, in view of the revival of interest in shooting and the substantial growth of the National Rifle Association, as evidenced by the list of new names of clubs and individuals affiliating therewith, contained in each weeks issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, why the United States Revolver Association does not share to a greater extent in this "shooting prosperity." New rifle clubs are being organized daily in all parts of the country and are joining the national association, thus increasing not only its income, but adding to its prestige, strength and ability to be of more service in its chosen field, while the United States Revolver Association remains passive and is probably no more widely known than it was years ago.

It would be a great opportunity for putting the United States Revolver Association on a more substantial and useful basis, if its officers would devise some means of conducting a publicity campaign, or in some way put before the public the advantages to be gained by

### St. Louis Trims Los Angeles Team In 3 Matches

NOT only with the pistol, but with rifle and scattergun as well, the St. Louis Colonial Rifle and Revolver Club experts swamped the Los Angeles, Cal., marksmen in a telegraphic match May 13.

The Two Crossmans—"C. C." of St. Louis, who is president of the U. S. R. A., and "E. C.", whose scribblings on shooting topics are more or less well known to readers of ARMS AND THE MAN—headed the opposing teams.

"E. C." in chronicling the tragic trouncing administered to his pet outfit of snipers, says:

"It is not improbable that any gentleman having a gun suitable for clay-bird shooting, and desiring to swap it for a military rifle and pistol in fair condition, can arrange matters by getting in touch with the members of the team of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, who got the licking of their sweet young lives from the Colonial Rifle Club of St. Louis, led by the redoubtable ex-pistol champ, C. C. Crossman of the Mount City.

"Had said licking been confined to the pistol alone, much present grief would have been left out, because the superiority of the eastern men with the pistol was conceded by the Californians, who do little pistol work, but for the denizens of the frosty and flooded St. Louis regions to crawl out of their winter burrows and hand the locals also a licking with the rifle is just too much.

"The match was over the unusual course of pistol, military rifle and shotgun, the pistol being fifty shots at fifty yards on the standard American target, and the rifle taking in the 200 rapid-fire on the A target, which is the little eight-inch bull's-eye, and 600 slow fire, with fifty clay birds as the wind-up.

"St. Louis, chiefly by the enormous superiority in the pistol department, totaled 3009 points to 2790 for the Los Angeles shots, and there is mighty little room left for an alibi, inasmuch as the easterners led also with the rifle. With the pistol out, the Californians would have won with rifle and shotgun, because the total with the two arms showed Los Angeles in the lead by twenty-two points, but as this was accumulated with the shotgun it is scant comfort for a passel of gents who consider themselves rifle shots.

"Evidently as rifle and pistol men the Los Angeles boys are fine clay-bird shots with the shotgun, wherefore the leading paragraph of this screed.

"The work with the pistol by the Californians is quite up to what would be expected from men who drop in casually once or twice a month at the pistol house and squib off a few shots, but there is no available alibi for men who have been firing the rifle since the first of the year getting licked by a team that has just started to shoot in the cold regions of the East. Some of the Los Angeles men shot the rifle as if afflicted by the palsy, others as if they and the rifle had just gotten acquainted that morning—and didn't think much of each other at that.

"The entire Missouri team was composed of men who shot on the shark Mound City rifle team of 1916 at the national matches at Jacksonville, cleaning up the interclub match and the pistol-team match from the entire field of fifty-six teams in the latter, and running but three points behind the winning California Civilian team in the first two stages of the national team match, while four men of the local team were on the California Civilian rifle team, and the other man shot on the club teams of 1915 and 1916 in the Interclub Military, so it was a case of veteran against veteran. C. C. Crossman, of St. Louis, holds the world's record for a "possible score" with the pistol indoors, while Alcott and Peterson are two more men of national reputation with the handgun.

"One crumb of comfort for the Westerners is the fact that high man for the Los Angeles team beat high man for the eastern team with rifle and shot gun and beat any of the rifle and shotgun scores of the easterners, but otherwise the analysis of the totals fails to dig up many things that taste nice when rolled beneath the tongue of reflection.

"The pistol work of the California men was wild and woozy, but two men making an average of 80 or over, and being thirty to forty points below the three leading St. Louis pistol stalwarts. This was all right, and expected and prophesied, but what wasn't all right was the exhibition alleged to be rifle shooting when that part of the shoot rolled around."

Following are the figures:

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club vs. Colonial Rifle Club, of St. Louis, May 13, 1917.

LOS ANGELES CLUB				
Name—	50 shots pistol	Rifle total	50 clay birds	Grand total
E. C. Crossman.....	409	142	46	597
Dr. L. Felsenthal....	415	129	41	585
I. O. Gardiner.....	371	120	45	536
A. L. Thomson.....	360	134	42	536
E. D. Neff.....	367	131	38	536
Totals .....	1,922	656	212	2,790

COLONIAL RIFLE CLUB				
Name—	50 shots pistol	Rifle total	50 clay birds	Grand total
C. C. Crossman.....	451	140	41	632
Alcott .....	452	136	34	622
Peterson .....	455	141	22	618
Bunding .....	405	132	40	577
Rumsey .....	400	132	28	560
Totals .....	2,163	681	165	3,009

Course, 50 shots at 50 yards, standard American target, any pistol, 20 shots rapid-fire military rifle 200 yards, sitting or kneeling, A target. Time, 1½ minutes per 10 shots, 10 shots at 600 yards, 50 clay birds, 16-yard rise.



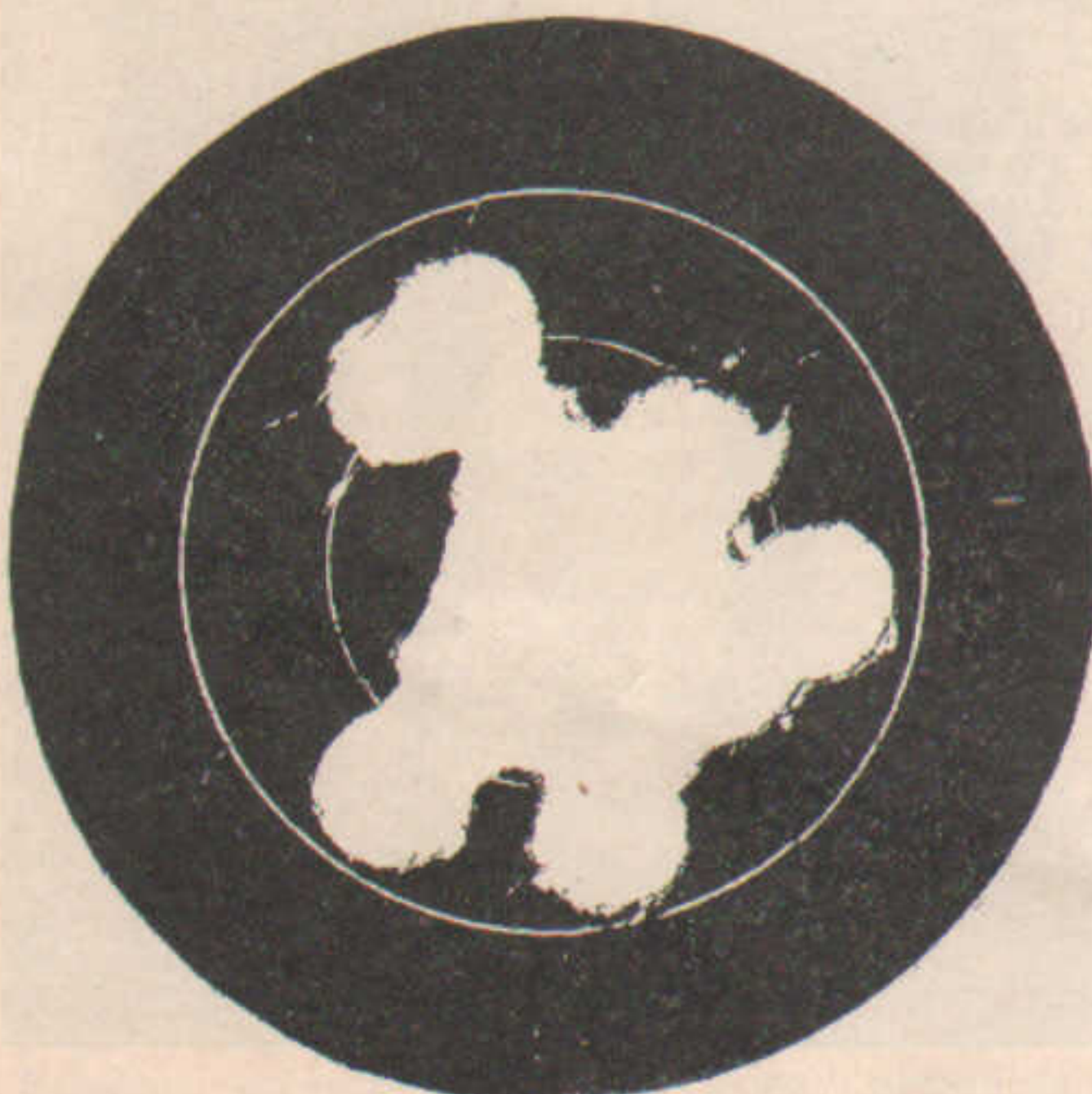
"The Two Crossmans" at Jacksonville, 1916: left, "C. C.", of St. Louis; right, "E. C.", of Los Angeles

membership in the Association and competition in its pistol and revolver matches. Unfortunately, however, there does not seem to be any definite plan of arrangement in effect as between the United States Revolver Association officials.

Some of the present members are dissatisfied with the organization on account of the dilatory methods used in transacting its business, and a great many old members have lost interest and dropped out for the same reason. The Association is considered by a great many as being largely controlled by a certain group of men in the East, who for years have had absolute control over the destinies of the organization, and thus while it is presumed to be nationwide in its work and character, it is in reality under the control of a few men, who, while they undoubtedly have the interest of pistol and revolver shooting at heart, still, probably on account of the fact that they were the main support of the association when it was in its infancy, cannot see that it could be made more prosperous and more national in its character by selecting for once at their annual meeting some man and some location out of the present favored Eastern section of the country for its business manager and business headquarters. This action would not only reduce the average time consumed in the transportation of targets and supplies from headquarters to the various shooting centers throughout the country, but would make the shooters west of New York feel that the association was as much theirs as anyone else's.

The vice-presidents have little or nothing to do with the conduct of the business affairs and can in no way be held responsible for the conditions that exist.

It is an easy matter, of course, for the present incumbents to maintain their control of the association, if they are so disposed. The secretary mails out proxies which are signed by the members in blank and returned to him to vote at the annual meeting, the distance being too great for any but a few members to attend. Therefore it seems that the only way that anything can be accomplished to inject new blood which is so badly needed into the association, is to have the board of directors fix a slate at the next annual meeting which will give the West the business office and management of the association. This is one of the main things needed to secure for the United States Revolver Association, the strength, power and membership which it rightfully deserves, and which will place it on a parity in these respects with the National Rifle Association, its sister organization in the same field—the promotion of the art of shooting straight, for sport and for defense of home and country.



T. K. Lee's Target. With .44 calibre bullets it is a "possible"; with .22's it would have been much less

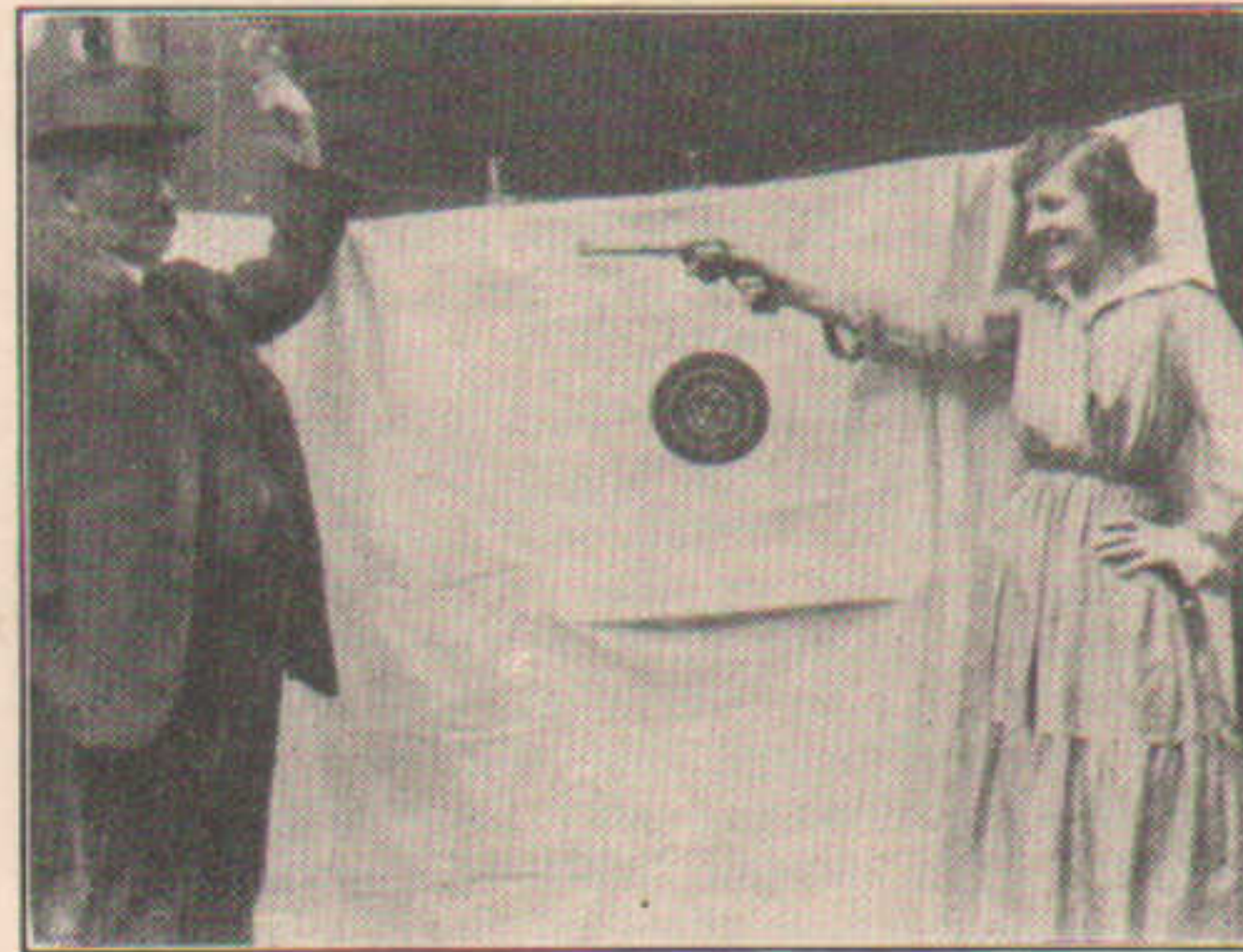
#### Lee Favors Forty-four

"Tack-hole" Lee, who is willing to go up against any kind of a shooting game, and usually gets away with surprising results, has turned his attention lately to revolver shooting.

In sending along a perfect target made with a S. & W. .44, using Peters Wad-cutter cartridges, he says:

"This target might serve as an argument that higher scores could be made with large calibres, since this target, if made with a .22, would be only a .96 or possibly a .95."

The shooting was done at 20 yards.



Dr. R. J. Mullikin, his target and the Club's "lady member"

#### Mullikin Makes Possible

Dr. R. J. Mullikin, vice-president of the United States Revolver Association, long cherished an ambition to make a "possible" score of 10 shots at 50 yards. The best results accomplished in earlier trials ranged between 95 and 97, with one score of 98.

A few days ago, however, on the Hamilton Range of the Baltimore Revolver Club, Dr. Mullikin "put across" his 10 bull's-eyes, using a Colt officers' model revolver, .38 caliber, and United States cartridges. The shooting of the string was witnessed.

The accompanying photograph shows Dr. Mullikin, his target, and "the lady member of the club, who is holding up her dad." Concerning the "lady member," Dr. Mullikin says: "She shoots well enough to shoot herself, but says she won't do it any more."

#### MARINE OFFICER DECORATED

That our own American fighters have the "do-all-dare-all" gallantry of their allies in Europe is shown by a recent report commending First Lieutenant Ernest C. Williams, of the United States Marine Corps, who has just been presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor for "extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy at Don Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic." As the U. S. Marines expect to be the first to fight in France, the incident bears unusual interest.

Lieutenant Williams, with twelve U. S. Marines under his command, charged the stronghold, Fortaleza, in the face of fire from about forty rifles, hurled himself against the doors as they were about to close, and forced his way inside, followed by his men. Eight of the twelve men were wounded, but no one was seriously injured. They captured the fort without assistance from other units.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, in forwarding his report, said: "It appears that by his conspicuous gallantry, initiative and excellent judgment he solved the problem which might have proved a serious one had the enemy been given time to organize and consolidate, and that Lieutenant Williams, in entering and seizing the Fortaleza by its only entrance, was most gallant and courageous."

## Qualifying Scores Win Watch Fobs



**B**RONZE and silver-plated watch fob medals are offered by the N. R. A. for proficiency in indoor, small-bore shooting.

A score of 85 standing and 90 prone entitles the rifleman to the marksman's bronze decoration.

A score of 90 standing and 95 prone wins the sharpshooter's silver-plated decoration.

Ten shots are fired from each position, with a rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds and equipped with any sight which does not contain glass. The distances are 50 feet or 75 feet as desired.

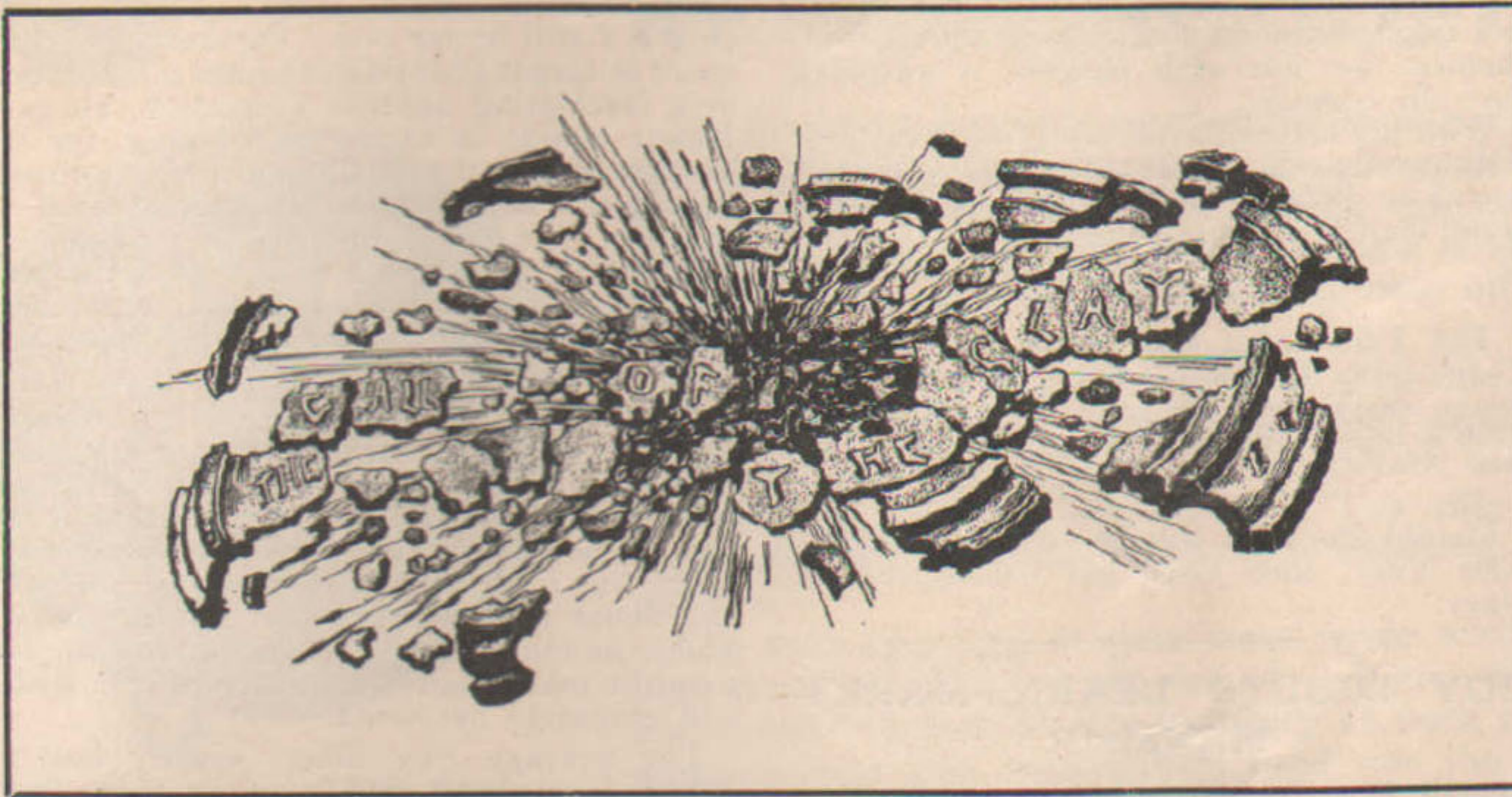
The shooting must be done on registered targets which can be obtained at a cost of 20 cents for each target.

Address

The Secretary of the  
National Rifle Association  
of America

1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.





## Boys Who Can Shoot

Remarkable Performances at the Traps by Lads in Their Teens Speaks Well for the Nation and the Sport of Trapshooting

**Y**OUR UNCLE SAMUEL hasn't the least cause for worry over the shooting ability of Young America, for the lads of the coming generation are daily demonstrating that they are quite proficient in the use of firearms, especially the trapgun. Great performances have been recorded at the traps by boys wearing knickerbockers. These boys are not confined to any one locality; they can be found anywhere from Maine to Oregon.

Possibly the best known and the best shot of the younger contingent of trapshooters is William E. Phillips, Jr., of Chicago, Ill. Master Phillips is 15 years old and one of the best shots of the Lincoln Park Gun Club and the South Shore Country Club. Shooting two years, he is now on the 19-yard mark in handicap events. He shot from the 18 yard mark in the Grand American Handicap in St. Louis last August, and in the Consolation Handicap tied for first honors with 96 breaks in 100 targets.

The poorest score that Phillips, Jr., is credited with in the past year was at the South Shore Country Club tournament, when he broke 92 out of 100 clay targets. Later at the same club he broke 95 targets in 100 thrown. In the Illinois State shoot at La Salle he broke 48 out of 50 targets, and in the Metropolitan Gun Club shoot (Chicago) he won first honors with 139 breaks in 150 targets. Here he had a run of 25 straight. In the tournament at Peru, Ind., last July, he broke 99 out of 100, and in successive tournaments of the Lincoln Park Gun Club he broke 97 for the Clarke Trophy, 98 on Peters' Shell Day and 48 out of 50 on U. S. Shell Day. He had a run of 101 straight on Peters' Shell Day. Young Phillips has hopes of being the "Champion of Champions" and the G. A. H. winner one of these days. His father won the Grand American in 1912.

Chicago furnishes us with another remarkable trapshooting prodigy in eight-year-old Jimmy Cooper, who is one of the regulars of the Long Lake Gun Club. His father is a veteran live-bird shooter and is taking a great interest in the development of the "coming champion," as he fondly calls him. Young Cooper broke 41 out of 50 targets with a 28-gauge gun recently and won a gun through this shooting.

Another little fellow who inherited his shooting ability is A. Wade Strowger, the seven-year-old son of Allan W. Strowger, president of the Portland, Oregon, Gun Club. Young Strowger uses a 28-gauge gun and

appears in all of the Portland Gun Club tournaments.

New England asserts it has the best juvenile trapshot in America in Phipps G. Moshier, of the Boston A. A. Moshier is the son of W. D. Moshier of Hopkinton, Mass. The senior Moshier is president of the Brampton Gun Club, and it was here that young Moshier learned to break clay targets. He is 16 years of age, a member of the Boston A. A. trapshooting team, and one of its scratch shooters. Moshier recently averaged 92 per cent. on 500 targets thrown in zero weather. He has won the high average and high gun trophy at the Brampton Club for the past two years.

There are exceptional trapshots in every section. In the neighborhood of Chappaqua, N. Y., they claim that Perry Brevoort Turner, 11 years old, is just about the best there is. At a shoot of the Ossining-Briarcliff Gun Club recently Perry broke 46 straight in one event and 47 out of 50 in another. Young Turner is the grandson of John I. D. Bristol and learned to shoot on the estate of his grandfather, where traps were erected for his use. He also has a gun especially made for him. In passing we might mention that Master Turner would be delighted to engage Master Moshier in a special 100-target event.

Getting around the Philadelphia district, the Quaker City folks have great respect for the ability of Creighton Armstrong, 13 years old, who shoots on the team of the Clearview Gun Club in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League. He averaged better than 90 per cent. in the league shoots.

From Philadelphia to San Diego is a long jump, but we had to make it to get in Archie Julian, a native son, 18 years of age, who on several occasions of late has broken 96 and 97 out of 100 targets, in one tournament, having a run of 87 and in a two days' tournament breaking 290 out of 300 targets.

From the coast of California we travel to the South, and here find some more real shooters among the boys. Joe Pacini, of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Virginia Gun Club, is 16 years of age and the best shooter in the combined clubs. In the Virginia State shoot last year he broke 126 out of 150 targets and 87 out of 100 for the State title. He has an average of 95 in the club shoots. Jennings Harding, of Columbus, Ga., 14 years of age, tied for third place in the Southern Handicap at Memphis two years ago, and J. D. Cummings, a Nashville, Tenn., boy of 15 years, broke 92 targets in the same event.

Russell Richards, of Richwood, West Virginia, is the oldest of our list of youthful trapshooters, being 21 years. He had a run of 66 in the West Virginia State shoot last year. Richard L. Beck is eight years old and lives at Martins Ferry, which is pretty close to Wheeling, West Virginia. This lad has broken 55 out of 60 targets and is equally as proficient in handling all other firearms. In a recent tournament of the Hill City Gun Club, of Vicksburg, Miss., Ted Bradfield broke 47 out of 50 targets.

Getting back to cooler climes, we find Kirk Shearer, in Carlisle, Pa., is 13 years old, the son of former Internal Collector of Revenue R. E. Shearer. Young Shearer is a live-bird shot, too. He has a challenge out to meet any boy in the Middle Atlantic States to a shooting match. Wilmington, Del., boasts of a lad who shoots above the average. He is W. E. Springer, Jr. His father and mother are trapshooters, also. Mrs. Springer recently tied with Miss Harriett Hammond for the woman's championship of Delaware.

Ralph Spotts, Jr., son of the former amateur champion at 200 targets, has just turned 15 years of age, and in a recent shoot at the New York Athletic Club he broke 25 straight. Kendall, N. Y., claims the real "gun bug" in Edward Lacy. He is 16 years old, secretary of the Kendall Gun Club, the best shot in the club, and hopes to be the American champion before he votes. He recently broke 93 out of 100 targets in the tournament of the Riverside Gun Club, of Rochester, N. Y.

Other youths who aspire to fame as trapshooters are Clarence Martin, 13 years old, who recently broke 42 of 50 targets at the Parkton, Maryland, Gun Club, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Vruce Steele, Jr., of Birmingham, Mich., who is 13 years of age, has a record of 48 straight and 94 out of 100; Dan Jackisch, Jr., of Gasconde, Mo., who at 16 years broke 141 out of 150 targets in a tournament at Chamois, Mo.; Wesley McCausland, 10 years old, of London, Ont., has averaged 90 per cent. for two years.

These boys are of the stuff from which champions are made.

### League Idea a Success

Competition in one form or another has done more to popularize sport than any other one factor.

It is the spirit of competition that adds zest to a contest and makes it more interesting to participants and spectators alike. This applies both to contests between individuals and teams.

A college football squad at practice attracts very little attention, except from a few loyal students, but on the day of the Yale-Harvard game it is almost impossible to buy a seat for the scrimmage. It is the desire to see the strength and strategy of one team matched against that of the other which attracts the crowd.

The same principle applies to baseball. It is the big-league games that attract the most people, because in them competition is the keenest. The result of one game places the club nearer the coveted pennant or further away from it. Although the clubs in the "World's Series" for some years have been of the East, just as much interest is evidenced in the result throughout the West.

It is the battle for supremacy that has been the incentive of contestants in every match of skill or strength since the time of the old gladiatorial contests. Every sport since has owed its success to some form of competition, and because of this competitive spirit sports of all kinds have been made interesting and attractive to all.

Trapshooters, realizing that their sport could be made even more popular by introducing the element of competition among gun clubs, organized Trapshooting Leagues, consisting of from three to twelve clubs each. The result has been that the club members are now de-

iving more pleasure and a greater incentive for concentrated effort through the medium of friendly competition.

A few years ago the Trapshooting Leagues in existence could be numbered on the fingers of two hands, but through the promotive efforts of the sport's exponents the desire for inter-club matches has increased to such an extent that new leagues are being organized nearly every week.

Trapshooting leagues are not only beneficial to the sport as a whole, but also to every club and to every club member. As soon as a trapshooting organization affiliates itself with a league, the club immediately becomes more important and receives a greater amount of attention and publicity than it did before. Such affiliation renders the club eligible to make application for a League Trophy offered by the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, which is located in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The average club member would much rather compete in conjunction with a large number of his fellow shooters and with a regular set form of inter-club competition than he would in the small club shoots. The Trapshooting League offers the solution to his problem, engenders a get-together spirit on the part of the members of each club and stirs up friendly rivalry between organizations that the mere shooting in practice events cannot bring about. In addition to this, if a shooter is a member of a club in a league he has the privilege of competing for the individual prizes offered by the league.

Among the most successful leagues in the country are the Central Ohio Trapshooters' League, the Central Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League, the Central Illinois Trapshooters' League, Philadelphia Trapshooters' League, West Jersey Trapshooters' League and the Inland Empire League of Gun Clubs.

The last named is being conducted by *The Spokesman's Review*, of Spokane, Washington. It has been in operation only a short time, but, nevertheless, the competition among the clubs of twelve cities is very keen and the members' enthusiasm is at fever heat. Matches are held every Sunday, and the scores are sent to *The Spokesman's Review*, which paper is handling the contest exactly as though it were a struggle for baseball honors. Opposite each club is shown the number of matches won and lost and the percentage credited to each organization.

The Trapshooting League has come to stay. It is a form of competition that appeals to all shooters and to the public because of the publicity which the newspapers accord the league matches. It will be a matter of a short time only before nearly every club in the United States will be affiliated with some Trapshooting League. Interest in trapshooting

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has increased wonderfully in every club which is a league member, and a desire among trapshooters for inter-club matches is sweeping over the country.

With the assistance of this promotive spirit trapshooting and the Trapshooting League is bound to become more popular and democratic than it is at present.—EARL R. JENKS.

The Pahquioque Gun Club, of Danbury, Conn., is in its new quarters. The old clubhouse was burned last fall. The Pahquioque Club is one of the liveliest in the East.

Harold Burch, a member of the Earlville, New York, Rifle Club, has enlisted in the Navy.

**BOY SCOUTS LEARN MARKSMANSHIP**

THE Boy Scout's education is not complete unless he has had instruction in the art of rifle shooting. Edward Cave, in his valuable little book, "Boy Scout Marksmanship," says:

"Almost every boy is by nature fond of a gun. And this is something proper to encourage, if rightly done; for although firearms are sometimes put to bad use, that does not mean they are to be condemned. Everything depends upon the motive back of their use, and it cannot be denied that marksmanship is a valuable and manly ac-

complishment which makes every good citizen a still better one. Furthermore, the sport of target shooting provides in addition to a fascinating outdoor recreation, an excellent course in character training, for it inculcates initiative, confidence, self-control, steadiness, accuracy and concentration—qualities the development of which is valuable to a man in any and all walks of life—qualities, in fact, which are, with one or two others, the chief character assets of every successful man."

For a Scout to obtain the Merit Badge for Marksmanship, it is necessary for him to make a score of 38 points out of a possible 50 in the standing position at 50 feet, and 42 points out of 50 at the same distance, but from the prone position. Before any Scout makes an attempt for the Merit Badge he must promise on honor to comply with the marksman code, which, if followed, will eliminate accidents.

The average Boy Scout usually has a pretty level head and may be depended upon to follow the rules of the game. The Scout who wears on his sleeve the emblem denoting that he has qualified in the test prescribed for marksmanship, may be proud of that honor.

Promoting the proper use of firearms with "Young America" is advancing the future reserve strength of our country. This is a step in the right direction toward correct preparedness, and every patriotic father should do all in his power to encourage this sport.—*The Sportsman's Review*.



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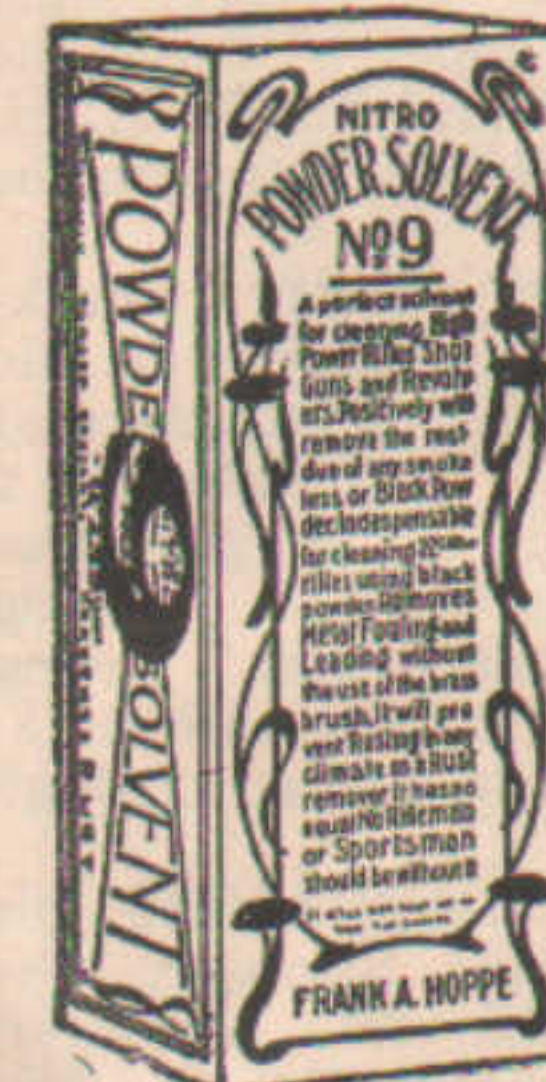
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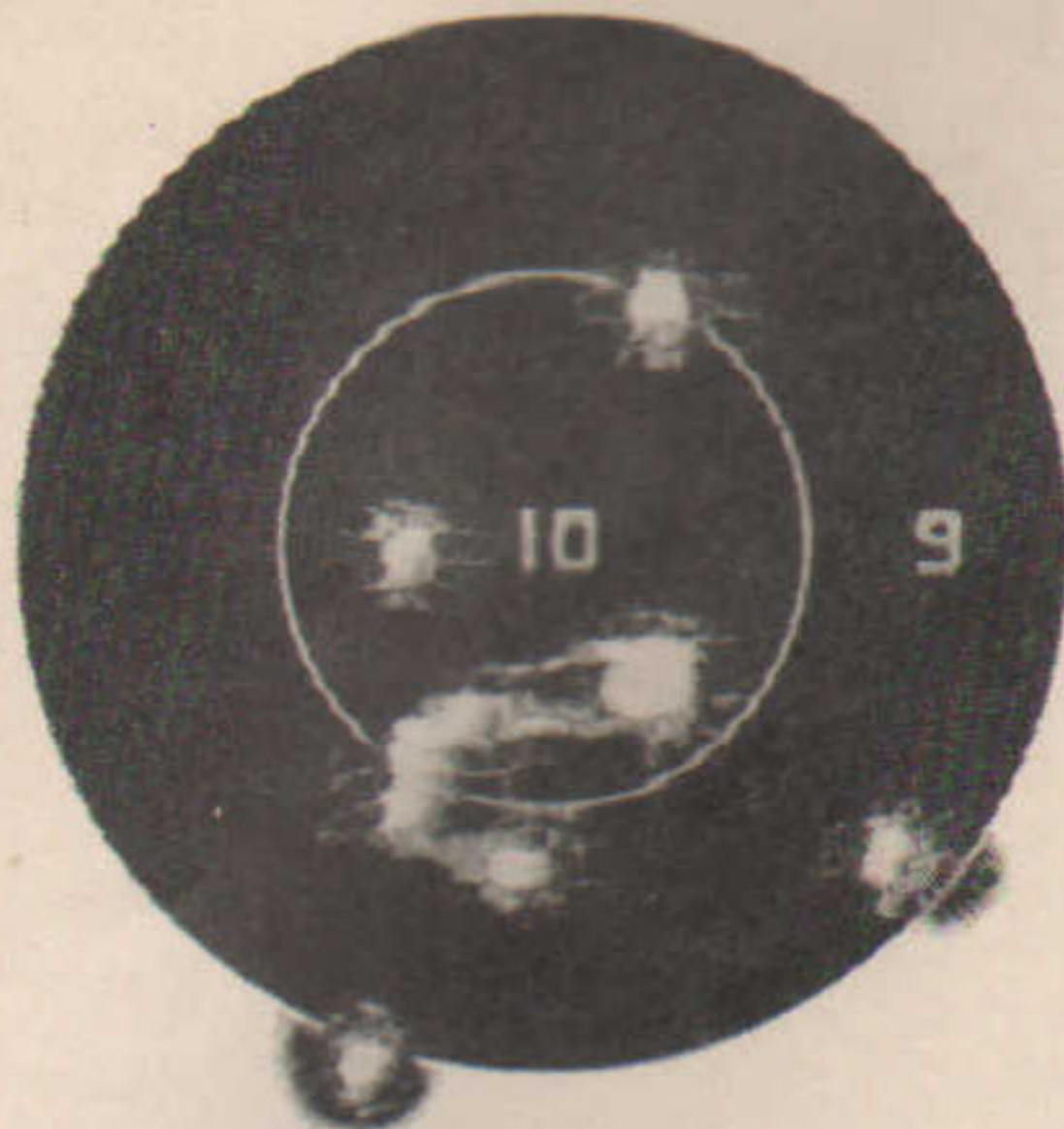
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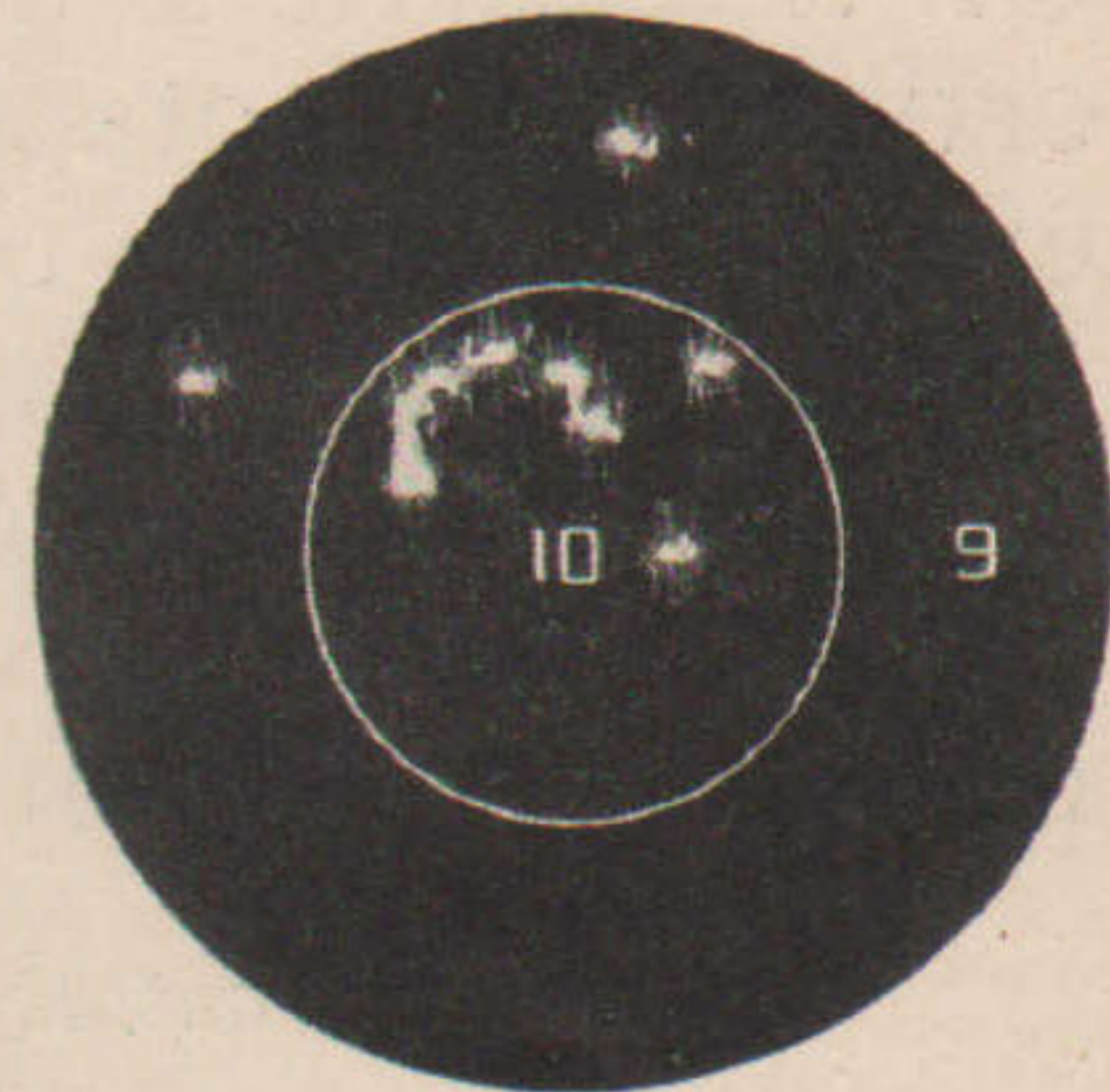


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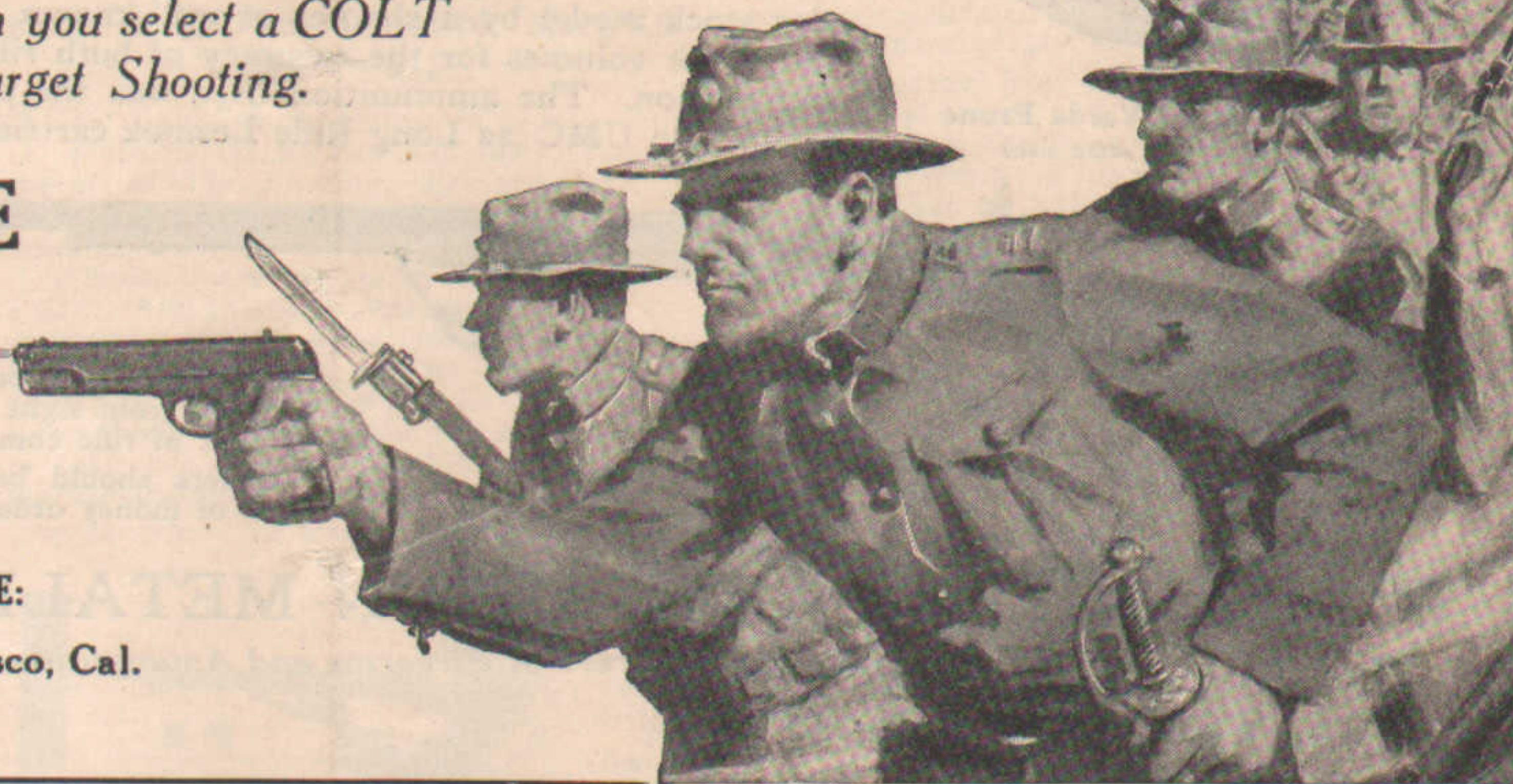
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