

ARMS AND  
THE MAN  
RIFLE  
AMERICA

INTENSIVE MARKSMANSHIP COURSE ADOPTED  
BY U. S. ARMY

SIXTY ROUNDS WITH THE "NINETEEN  
SEVENTEEN"

THE NEWTON RELOADING TOOL AT LAST

CAMOUFLAGE UNITS NEED HANDY MEN

WINANS DISCUSSES MILITARY SIGHTS

EDITORIALS and

LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND

SHOTGUN, THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND

THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXIII, NO. 3




OCTOBER 13, 1917

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Volume LXIII, No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 13, 1917

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy

## Intensive Marksmanship Course Adopted by U. S. Army

**F**IRING from typical trenches, with bayonet fixed, while special attention is given to the effect of wind, light and temperature, and the value of small changes in elevation are the features of a special qualification course which has been designed by the army for the rapid training of troops.

This addition to and several minor changes in the Small Arms Firing Manual have just been published by the Chief of Staff.

The new course is not designed to supersede the courses already prescribed in the firing regulations, but is expected to provide a method of grounding inexperienced recruits in the working of the service rifle where no opportunity is presented to do the work under the former courses.

For this work two new targets have been adopted. The first is to be known as the A-4, which is the regulation A target cut down to 4 feet square. The second new target will be known as "the head target," and consists of the old E target cut down twelve inches from the top.

The new course seems to have been modeled to some extent upon the British system, which requires a recruit to begin with small-bore practice, qualify in that and then work through successive stages over the entire course. In this instance, however, the small-bore practice of the British has been provided for by aiming and trigger-squeeze drills with a target machine, an aiming-rod device, a Belgian aiming device, or a perforated bull's-eye device. Timed fire with all of these mechanical aids to marksmanship will be required and proficiency with them demanded before record practice is undertaken. In addition, a system of practice expected to reduce flinching is prescribed, the feature of this work being that the recruit is kept in ignorance of whether his rifle is loaded with ball cartridges or "dummies" only.

The new Special Course C reads:

### APPENDIX II

#### C. SPECIAL COURSE WHEN TIME OR FACILITIES FOR REGULAR COURSES ARE NOT AVAILABLE

This course will be prescribed for the quick training of troops in rifle practice, when time or facilities for the regular courses are not available.

Success can not be expected, nor can proficiency in rifle practice be attained by a company in this course, unless it has been thoroughly instructed, and each man should satisfactorily pass the prescribed tests before he fires a shot on the range. Without this thorough preliminary course, and satisfactorily passing these tests, it is a waste of ammunition to let the soldier fire ball cartridges on the range.

The soldier is first given a thorough course of preliminary practice as outlined in paragraphs 1 to 70, inclusive. He is then, before being allowed to fire a shot on the target range, given the following tests:

TEST I.—*Nomenclature of the rifle* in so far as is necessary for its efficient care and use.

TEST II.—*Assembling and disassembling of the rifle* in so far as is necessary for its efficient care and use.

TEST III.—*Care of rifle.*

TEST IV.—*Sight-setting:* Normal and peep, with and without deflection. Maximum time limit of 10 seconds in each of not less than 5 consecutive trials.

TEST V.—*Firing positions:*

- (a) Standing.
- (b) Kneeling.
- (c) Sitting.
- (d) Prone.
- (e) From parapet, wall top, or other under-rifle rest.
- (f) From vertical edge of wall, door, window, tree, or similar position.

TEST VI.—*Loading from belt,* pockets fastened, with a clip of dummy cartridges, in position:

Standing, kneeling, sitting, prone. Maximum time limit of 10 seconds each in best 5 out of 7 consecutive trials.

TEST VII.—*Sighting:* With rifle in sighting rest. (Third sighting exercise, par. 27.)

Normal sight, peep sight. Proficiency required in three consecutive triangles of sighting with each. Distance, 20 feet; no side of triangle to exceed one-half inch.

TEST VIII.—*Aiming combined with trigger squeeze:*

Test by means of—

- (a) Target machine.
- (b) Aiming-rod device.
- (c) Belgium aiming device, or
- (d) Perforated bull's-eye over instructor's eye.

(Methods used to be noted by abbreviations M, R, B, and P, respectively.)

- (a) Standing.
- (b) Kneeling.
- (c) Sitting, and
- (d) Prone.

TEST IX.—*Rapid loading, aiming, and firing:* Load from belt and simulate fire with two clips of dummy cartridges. Tested by means of:

- (a) Aiming-rod device, or
- (b) Belgium aiming device, or
- (c) Perforated bull's-eye over instructor's eye.

(Method used to be denoted by abbreviations R, B, and P, respectively.)

In positions:

- Standing.  
Kneeling.  
Sitting, and  
Prone.

Time of each—

- 1 minute.  
1 minute, 10 seconds.  
1 minute, 10 seconds, and  
1 minute, 20 seconds, respectively.

TEST X.—*Flinching:*

In prone position. The rifle will be so manipulated by the instructor that the man under test does not know whether or not it is loaded. Service ammunition to be used.

## KNOWN DISTANCE PRACTICE

An annual allowance of 150 rounds per man is authorized for known distance practice, which includes short-range practice, mid-range practice, and practice with telescopic sights.

## SHORT-RANGE PRACTICE

All firing from a typical trench, bayonet fixed except as noted, rifle resting on parapet.

## INSTRUCTION

TABLE 1.—*Slow fire*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position and type of trench.	Sight.
<i>Yards.</i>					
100.....	No limit..	10	A-4...	Prone.....	Leaf.
200.....	do.....	10	A-4...	Standing.....	5 leaf and 5 battle sight.
300 <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	15	A-4...	do.....	10 leaf and 5 battle sight.

<sup>1</sup> One-half of firing with leaf sight at this range will be with bayonet not fixed.

105 points out of possible 175 in slow fire at bull's-eye target necessary to advance to slow fire at figure target.

TABLE 2.—*Slow fire*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position and type of trench.	Sight.
<i>Yards.</i>					
100.....	No limit..	5	Head.	Prone.....	Leaf.
200.....	do.....	5	F.....	Standing.....	Do.
300.....	do.....	5	F.....	do.....	Do.

9 hits out of possible 15 required to advance to rapid fire.

TABLE 3.—*Rapid fire*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position and type of trench.	Sight.
<i>Yards.</i>					
100.....	One minute.	<sup>1</sup> 10-20	Head.	Prone.....	Leaf.
200.....	do.....	10	F.....	Standing.....	Do.
300.....	do.....	10	F.....	do.....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> At this range the soldier must fire 10 rounds; he may fire as many more as he can up to 20 rounds, and receive credit for every hit he makes. Soldier is penalized 1 point for each round less than 10 that he does not fire.

18 hits out of possible 40 required to advance to record practice.

Soldiers who fail to make the necessary points to advance are given further instruction practice to the limit of the ammunition allowance.

## RECORD

TABLE 4.—*Rapid fire*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position and type of trench.	Sight.
<i>Yards.</i>					
100.....	One minute.	<sup>1</sup> 10-20	Head.	Prone.....	Leaf.
200.....	do.....	10	F.....	Standing.....	Do.
300.....	do.....	10	F.....	do.....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> At this range the soldier must fire 10 rounds; he may fire as many more as he can up to 20 rounds, and receive credit for every hit he makes. Soldier is penalized 1 point for each round less than 10 that he does not fire.

Total shots, 130.

## MID-RANGE PRACTICE

For all men who have made 25 hits or more in record practice.

TABLE 5.—*Slow fire*

Range.	Time.	Target.	Shots.	Position.
<i>Yards.</i>				
500.....	No limit..	B.....	10	Prone.
600.....	do.....	B.....	10	Do.

Every effort will be made to teach the men the effect of wind, light, and temperature and the value of small changes in elevation and windage.

No report of this firing will be required, although a record of it will be kept in each company.

## PRACTICE WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS

After mid-range practice has been completed, the four best enlisted shots of the company will fire as prescribed in paragraph 117.

## COMBAT PRACTICE

Combat practice, individual and collective, will be fired by an organization after the completion of the known-distance practice.

An annual allowance of 50 rounds of ammunition per man, to be expended under the direction of the regimental commander, is authorized for this practice.

## TARGETS

Target A-4 is the A target as described in paragraph 258 cut down to 4 feet square. The rapid fire is conducted as at present prescribed under Procedure Rapid Fire, page 71, with the exception that at all ranges the soldier assumes the firing position before the command "Ready" is given.

The head target is the top of the E target cut off 12 inches from the top. (C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)

[353.1, A. G. O.]

Collateral changes made in the small-arms firing manual, and approved at the same time the special course was published, affect paragraphs 89, 95, 118, 175, 199, 240, 245, 246, 247, 248 and 249, Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913. These changes, by paragraph, provide:

89. (Changed by C. S. A. F. M., No. 14, W. D., 1916.) WHO WILL FIRE.—Known-distance practice.

## REQUIRED TO FIRE

All officers and enlisted men of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers, and of mounted battalions of Engineers and of Engineer Trains, except those authorized but not required to fire, and except bandmen, who will not fire (except in the Philippine Islands, when required to do so by the department commander).

All officers and enlisted men of companies of Coast Artillery will fire special course A.

## AUTHORIZED BUT NOT REQUIRED TO FIRE

Staff departments, except medical and chaplains, all officers and enlisted men.

Staff corps, all officers and enlisted men.

Field and staff officers of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers, of mounted battalions of Engineers, and of the Coast Artillery corps.

Enlisted men of headquarters, supply, and machine-gun troops and companies of Infantry and Cavalry. Enlisted men of regiments and

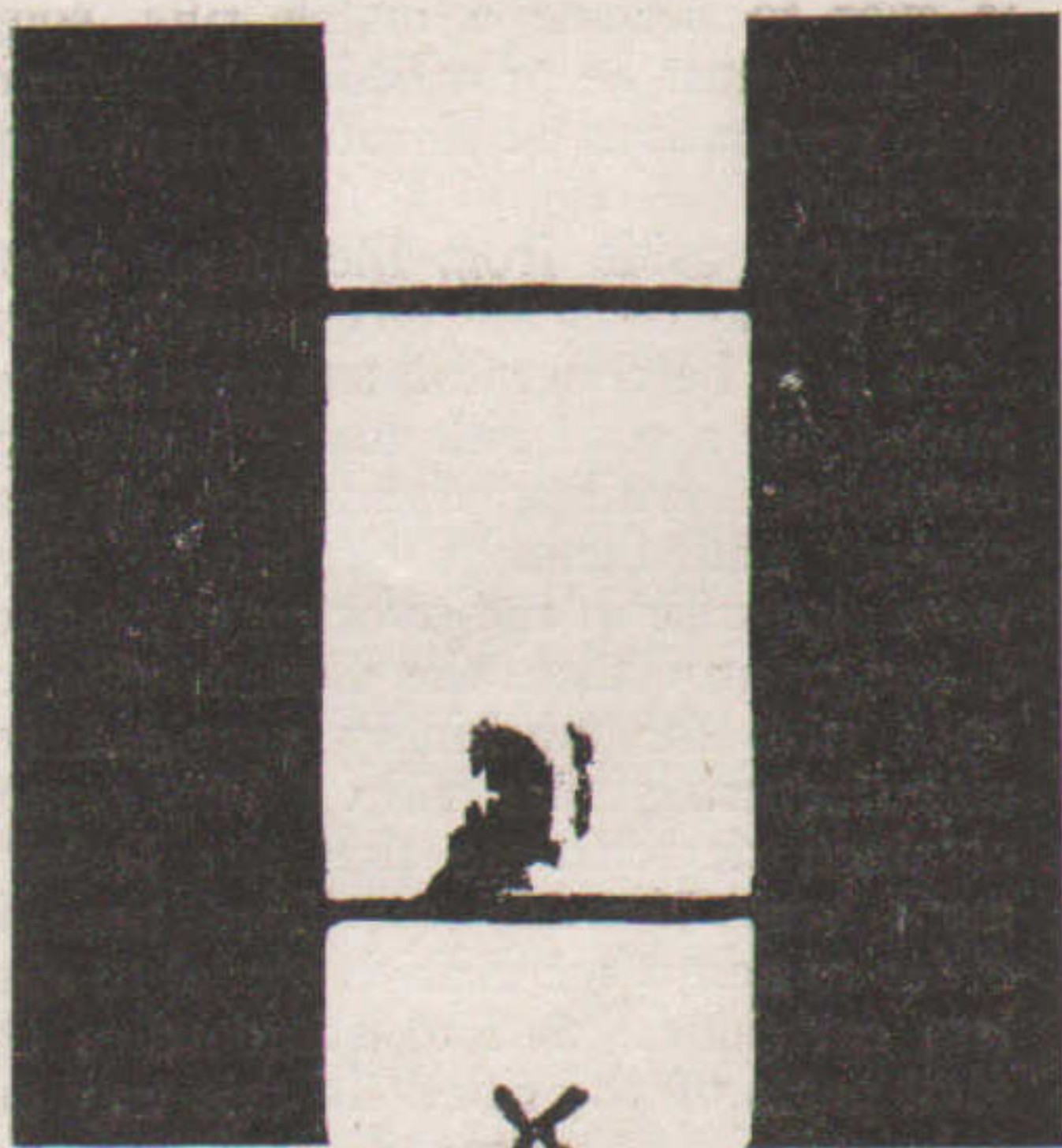
(Continued on page 56)

# Sixty Rounds With the "Nineteen-Seventeen"

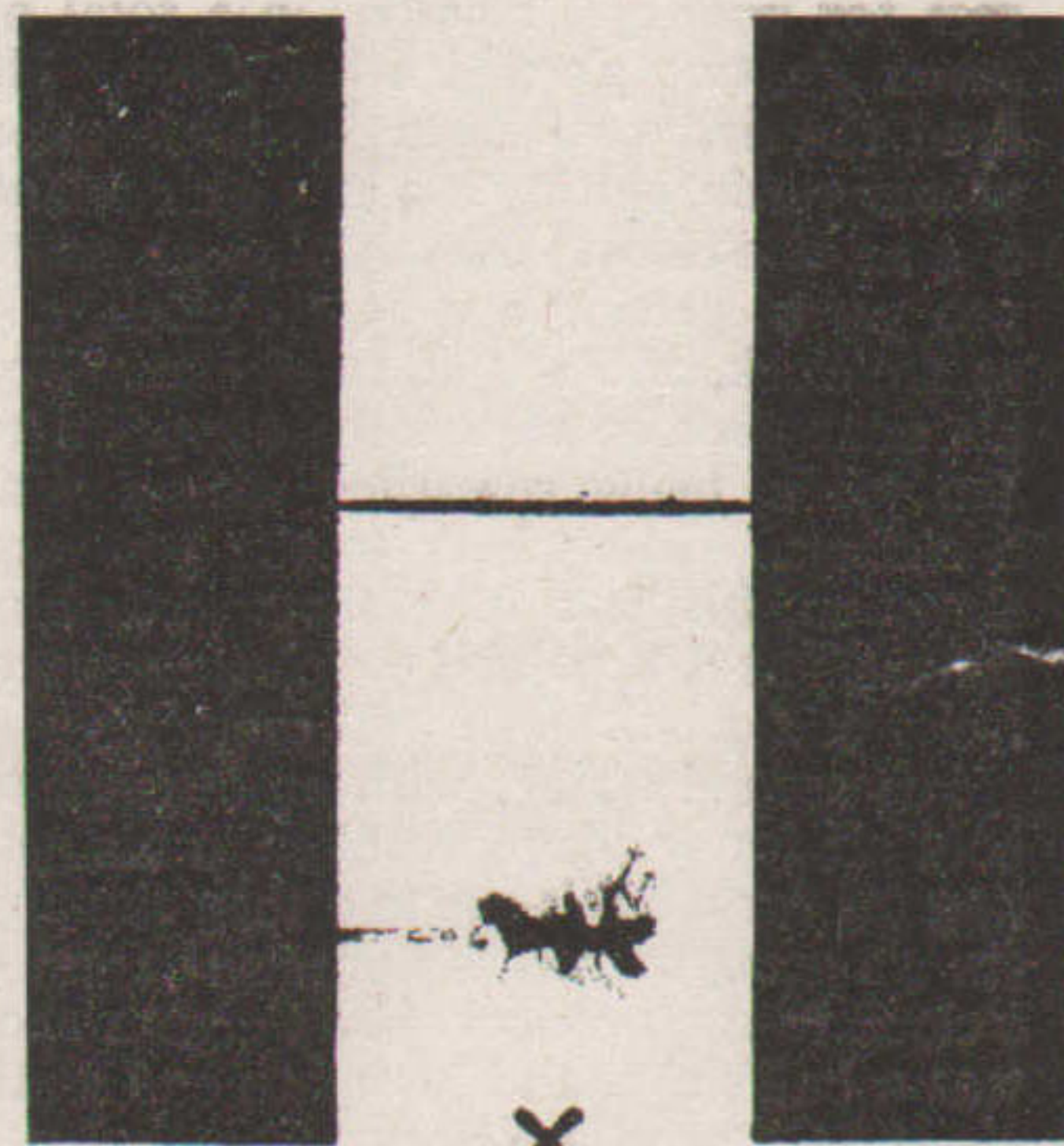
By "SNIPER"



Top, The New United States Magazine Rifle, Model 1917, as it will be issued to members of the National Army.



Right and left: two groups of 5 shots each made from machine rest with one of the new weapons. Groups are actual size, and were made at different manufacturing plants.



ONE "bando" of ball cartridges can not, by any stretch of imagination, be considered a sufficient supply of ammunition for testing out the qualities and discovering the eccentricities of a new rifle.

But sixty shots fired from one of the new Model 1917 United States rifles last week, on the Congress Heights range, out a ways from Washington, gave a line on the performances which may be expected of the weapon as issued and which the Government will soon be turning out at the rate of some eight or ten thousand a day.

No doubt vastly different results might have been obtained if during the shoot a micrometer had been used to set the sights and if an effort had been made to determine by some means, not provided by the rifle, whether the arm was properly "zeroed." But that would not have been the idea at all.

The shooting in this instance was done to give a line on what may be expected of the new arm without any refinements which will not be at the service of the boys who will use the rifle in the trenches; with the single exception that the tryout was made by two men who undoubtedly know far more about rifle shooting than the average soldier will even when he completes his intensive training as a rifleman. The tryout showed quite plainly that the new U. S. Rifle, Model 1917, is an accurate arm, and will, in use, give evidence that the

ballistic engineers who supervised the sighting of it were not far wrong in proclaiming it an excellent military rifle.

But from match rifle standards, there is quite a different story. However, if windage were added to the new rifle, intermediate graduations provided on the leaf sight, and the bolt mechanism so altered as to cock the piece on the opening instead of the closing, the allegiance of many expert shots might be won from the Springfield.

Maj. W. H. Hyde, U. S. N. G., of Tennessee, and Sgt. Ollie M. Schriver, U. S. M. C., did the shooting. Major Hyde, it will be recalled by those familiar with the shooting game, won the Wimbledon Cup in the Divisional Matches of 1914; was a member of nearly every Tennessee State team between 1906 and 1915; was a member of the team representing the United States at the Pan-American matches in Argentina in 1912, where he won the Argentine Army Rifle Championship, the score made being a record for this match; coached the Argentine team during the Camp Perry Palma and has been thoroughly grounded and widely experienced in the handling of military arms. Sergeant Schriver has also many rifle victories to his credit, having also been one of the United States team in the Argentine matches of 1912.

And so both of these men may be credited with having long ago graduated from the amateur ranks, and acquired that knowledge of rifle shooting upon which conclusions to be worthy of consideration should be predicated.

When he had finished his tryout, Major Hyde was convinced that the new United States Rifle, Model of 1917, is an excellent arm for the use of the rank and file of the National Army, and if consistent grouping counts for anything, the rifle is accurate and it seems to be admirably adapted for snap shooting.

Naturally a rifle which is entirely devoid of windage, and upon which the sights must be set in jumps of 100 yards, cannot be considered in the class of rifles which are quite as accurate but whose sights permit of the fine changes in ele-

vation and windage necessary to match shooting.

Neither Hyde nor Schriver had ever fired the new rifle previous to taking it to the Congress Heights range. Neither of them had ever before had experience with a military rifle which took no thought of windage and did not permit either of zeroing, or of juggling elevation at distances between hundred-yard divisions. Arriving at the range, they found a bright light, no mirage and an 8-mile wind blowing from 4 o'clock.

Major Hyde went at the target first to fire 20 shots slow and 10 shots rapid, at 300 yards. He consistently lined his sights up at 6 o'clock and got good holds. During his initial string, he endeavored to "hold off" in lieu of the windage which was lacking. The result was a score of 41 out of a possible 50. Major Hyde's first four shots were close fours, ranging from 11:30 to 1:30. There followed two bull's-eyes, one at 5 o'clock and the other at 3:30. Holding off for wind in his next shot, he pulled a 3. His remaining 3 shots were 4's, two of them near 3 o'clock and the other at 6 o'clock. The predominating feature of this target was the group which ran from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock scattered over a width of about 7 inches, the majority of the shots showing a tendency to strike high and to the right.

Major Hyde's second string of slow fire was shot with the idea of grouping the shots rather than making a count. It

resulted in another high to the right group, but this time more pronounced than in the first string. This string was made up as follows: a 4 at 1 o'clock; a 5 at 1 o'clock, 2 inches in; a 4 at 2 o'clock; a 3 at 1:30; a 3 at 1:30; a 4 at 1:30; a 4 at 2:30; a 4 at 2:30; a 4 at 3, and a 4 at 12:30.

When Major Hyde fired his string of rapid fire, he encountered the same tendency; eight 4's grouped on the right, running from 12 o'clock to 5 o'clock, with two wild 3's.

Schrivers first string of slow fire, during which he also endeavored to correct for windage, resulted in a total of seven 4's, two 3's and a bull's-eye. He fired the first two shots at an elevation of 200 yards, getting a 3 at 5 o'clock and a 4 at 8 o'clock. He then went up to 300 yards, getting a 4 at 4 o'clock, a 3 at 1 o'clock, and a 4 at 12 o'clock. For his next shot he raised the elevation to 400 yards, being rewarded with a 4 at 6 o'clock. Going back to the 300-yard elevation, his last four shots gave him three 4's at 8, 8:30 and 9 o'clock respectively, and a bull's-eye well centered.

His second string, with no attempt to hold off for windage, resulted in his getting off for a bull's-eye and then running six 4's grouped across the target from 9 o'clock to 2:30 o'clock. His eighth shot was a bull's-eye, and his ninth and tenth 4's at 12:30 and 2 o'clock respectively.

Schrivers fired 9 shots at rapid fire—3 of which were bull's-eyes and 6 of which were 4's. The bulls were at 12 o'clock, 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock. The fours were grouped in the upper right of the target.

Even when guessing the windage, the new rifle seemed to group very consistently high and to the right. Major Hyde's opinion of the rifle is that the chief difficulty to be encountered when endeavoring to do any close shooting with the weapon lies in its lack of windage adjustment and the impossibility of making 25- or 50-yard changes in elevation.

In a machine rest, however, with the human equation in the holding eliminated, the new rifle is making some remarkable groups. Two were recently sent to Washington which, while exceptional in their excellence, serve to demonstrate how consistent the new rifle really can be.

With sights set for point-blank range, the targets were made at a distance of 100 feet from the muzzle of the rifle. The first target, made with rifle 2509 from one of the big new factories, produced a group about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch high and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch from right to left. The second target, made at a different plant, produced a group about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch from right to left and about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch at its greatest height.

After the trial at Congress Heights, it was apparent that the new rifle, in addition to being a splendid weapon for the

snap shooting of the trenches, possesses many features which should recommend it to riflemen. In the first place, the pitch of the stock is greater than in the Springfield. This permits the use of the thumb around the small of the stock, in holding, instead of keeping it along the right side of the stock, as with the Springfield. The width of the stock, directly forward of the trigger guard, is greater than that of the Springfield, and is almost perfectly flat, affording a better hold in shooting from the standing position.

One of the most striking advantages in the conformation of the new rifle, from the rifleman's standpoint, is the position of the safety lock. The safety in the Model 1914 is located more advantageously than either the lock or the cut off of the Springfield, but instead of being on the left side or on the cocking piece, unhandily located for operating, and a constant source of danger to the countenances of those who do not have perfect holds, it is on the right-hand side of the receiver, just back of the bolt. In this position it does not menace the firer and it is placed so that the marksman can operate it with the least trouble. Also, instead of turning from right to left, as in the Springfield, the Model 1917 lock throws from the butt toward the muzzle, in line with the rifleman's thumb. In fact the three parts of the rifle with which the firer has most to do—the trigger, safety and bolt—seem to be placed much more conveniently than those on the Springfield, all of them lying within reach of the firer's fingers when he is holding the rifle, and one after the other can be operated with but a slight alteration of the position of the hand.

One rock upon which a great many riflemen are bound to strike, if the new model ever comes into general use, is the proposition of cocking on the closing stroke. One of the most popular points of the Springfield is that the moment the bolt is lifted the piece cocks, and the loading and ejecting mechanism works entirely independently of the cocking mechanism, leaving the rifleman free of either push or pull in addition to that necessary to extract the empty shell and shove a new ball cartridge into the chamber. Any one using the new rifle to any extent will, of course, become more or less used to the cocking-on-the-close mechanism. But the fact remains that in operating the new rifle it is necessary to exert considerable strength, *shoving the rifle away from the shoulder*, during the operation of rapid fire. Still, it must be admitted that this feature does not retard the speedy operation of the arm nearly as much as might be expected.

As in the later vintage Springfields, the new rifle is constructed to permit of the free expansion of the rifle barrel under the forward band, when the barrel becomes heated.

As to the sights, they are unquestionably the best, from the rifleman's view-

point, that have ever been provided. Undoubtedly they will be much more satisfactory in trench warfare than the old-style leaf sight, mounted on the barrel. About the only indictments that can be brought against the new sights are in the matter of windage and elevation, and perhaps the size of the aperture, which at 300 yards will cover five targets. This aperture naturally was designed for use in a much more misty atmosphere than that of the United States, and under such conditions will unquestionably work perfectly satisfactorily; but if the new rifle, Model 1917, is ever to become a match rifle, some windage must be provided, and intermediate graduations of elevation marked on the sight.

Entirely aside from the minor objections to the rifle, the Ordnance Department is to be congratulated upon having turned out a good rifle under emergency conditions, availing themselves of machinery and factories at hand. They were also wise in endeavoring to produce a better arm than the British rifle of 1914 with the machinery provided for manufacturing that rifle. The results obtained demonstrate that the Department very properly sacrificed time in order to adapt the British model to rimless cartridges, and to standardize the vital parts of the rifle. In this way not only was interchangeability of ammunition obtained, but interchangeability of parts, although the parts are being turned out at three different factories.

In the new rifle, as issued, these things have been accomplished, and a first-class rifle, fully capable of doing the work cut out for it, has resulted. The manufacturers went at the work of developing the rifle with an enthusiasm which has brought about a rate of production far in excess even of the sanguine hopes of the War Department.

#### MACHINE GUN SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED

The establishment of what will be known as an "Infantry and Machine Gun School of Arms" is contemplated in recent orders for a survey of camp sites available in the South and which possess the necessary qualifications for such a cantonment.

It is said that suitable sites have been found near Mobile, Ala., and in Western North Carolina. That the school will be established at one of these points seems likely.

The school will occupy, at the minimum, 140,000 acres and 40,000 men will be under instruction at one time. The courses to be given will be in the nature of post-graduate instruction, actual warfare conditions being simulated as closely as possible.

Knicker—What is the German strategy?  
Bocker—When in doubt take Riga.—*New York Sun.*

# The Newton Re-Loading Tool at Last

By C. S. LANDIS

SOME time ago—so long, in fact, that it was almost “Befoh de Wah” I became the proud possessor of a whole package of Newton Catalogs, and with a fine disregard for the future, I promptly distributed them where they would cause me the most trouble.

Charlie Newton can write a whale of a catalog—but the time of delivery of the goods described in that catalog is from my experience—“something else again.”

About eight months ago, and also six months after I had ordered a set of Newton re-loading tools, I got word by wireless common in all rifle clubs that a Newton rifle was in town. In five or ten minutes I had Newton rifle No. 80 in my hands.

I also had a Mannlicher Schenauer, a Haenel Mannlicher, a .280 Ross, and several dozen other rifles of different makes right there for comparison. The Newton was the best finished of any except the Mannlicher Schenauer and the best proportioned rifle of the lot, to my taste, especially the barrel and action. I would prefer less drop to the stock, at the heel, both for looks and work. Two other Newton rifles that I have seen since that time were not so well stocked or finished.

After I came back to earth and began to see things more naturally I casually inquired the cost of the cartridges. The salesman never batted an eye as he said \$8.00 per 100.

I'm with Sherman on this war business.

After I reached home and sadly took up the old Springfield and thought of its fine hand-loaded ammunition at \$1.75 per 100 I had an idea that we could hit that \$8.00 per 100 a wallop in the eye if those tools were ever born.

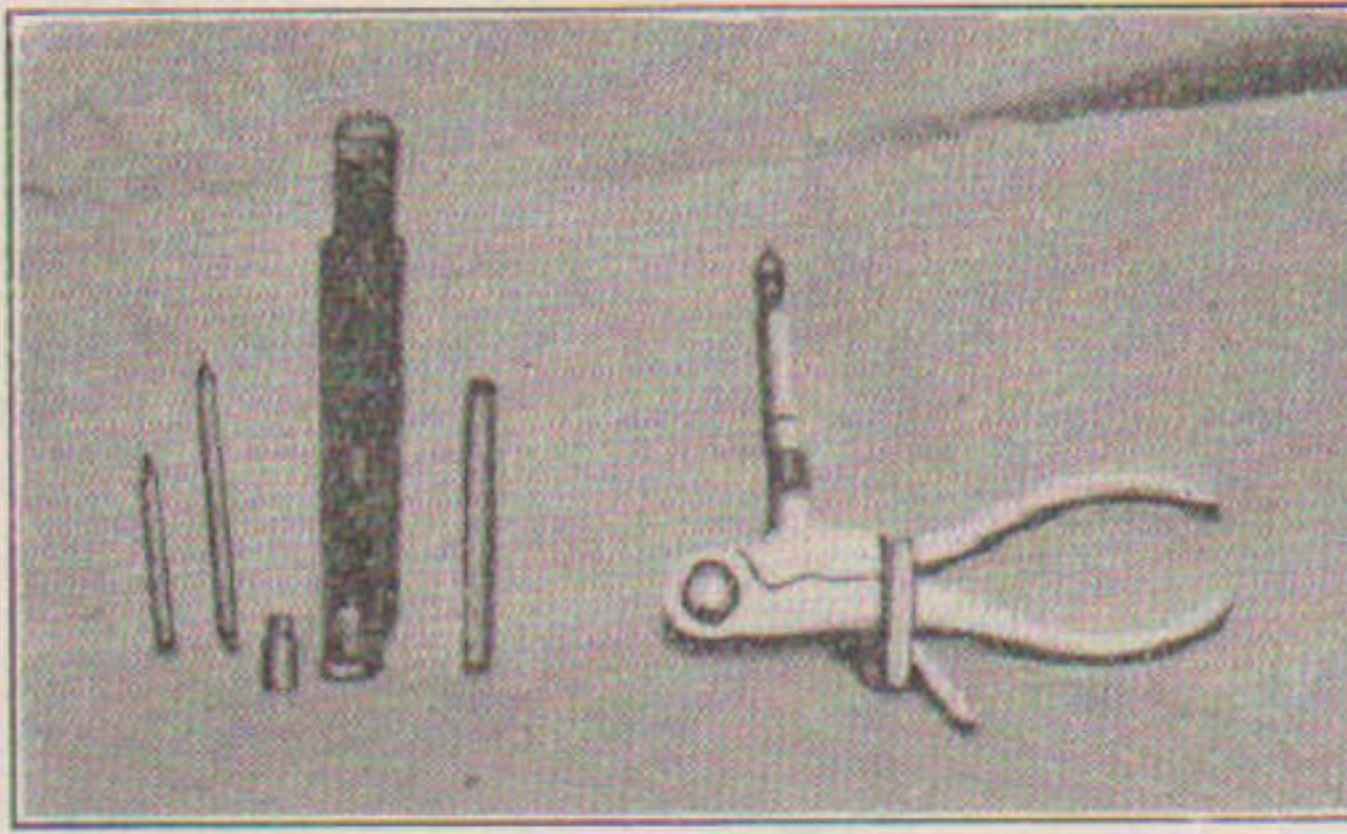
About every two weeks for the last six months Newton has written promising me those tools in ten days or two weeks. At the end of each two weeks St. Peter cut out the middle of a “B” target and pasted it after the name—Charles Newton. What else could he do?

They say that all things come to those who wait—long enough. I suppose 'tis true, for after waiting more than a year I got those Newton tools.

I suppose that I am one of the first to be so honored, so here goes for the benefit of those other people who also ordered, and have at various times bombarded Buffalo with letters beginning with SOS and ending with PDQ.

Considering the Newton tools in operation, let's begin with decapping the empty shells.

The Newton reloading tool that I have is for the .30 Springfield shell. I also have an Ideal tool for the same cartridge.



Mr. Landis' Kit of Newton tools

The decapper that came with this Newton tool would positively not decap any of my Frankford shells. The pin on the end of the rod is too short and too thick and cannot be forced through the primer hole of any Frankford shells that I have. I tried to buck the game with one perfectly good shell and it took my friend, who reloads his shells with me, about 15 minutes to file the head of that infernal shell off the pin.

I saw another set of Newton tools on exhibition as a sample, and not for sale, that apparently suffered from this same defect. This trouble can be remedied by filing the pin into the correct shape.

To resize the necks of the shells. Unscrew the knurled head at the end of the tool next the lever, pull the lever out of the slot in the bolt and pull out the bolt which contains the bullet seater. Take the small, brightly finished piece of metal about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, which is the muzzle resizer, and screw it into the end of the bolt. Then slide the bolt into the tool and after fitting the lever into the slot, fasten the nut.

To resize the neck of a shell, turn the knurled head at the other end of the tool a quarter turn to the left which will allow the shell to be inserted. Insert the shell, lock it with a quarter turn to the right, and after guiding the shell mouth into the hole in the resizer, close the lever. This operation resizes the neck.

This tool does a very good even job of resizing the necks but is slower than with the Ideal tool which apparently does just as good a job, and the Newton tool is harder to operate in opening.

Incidentally this Newton tool does not resize the necks of the shells as small as my Ideal tool does. I believe this is a benefit for purely target work but for hunting, the shells should be resized so small that the bullets will be held with an unshakable grip. Not that I believe the Newton does not resize small enough for most full size bullets but occasionally there is that skinny sinner of a bullet that was

undersized around the waist line from birth and must be allowed for. There is no muzzle expander with the Newton tool and this is probably the reason for this difference.

But when it comes to expanding the necks of the shells that have been crimped, there is absolutely no provision made whereby the crimp may be ironed out of the shells with the Newton tool. Nearly all commercial shells and all of the Frankford shells that I have seen are crimped slightly at the muzzle. The chamber pressure of 50,000 pounds per square inch does not iron out that crimp.

There is a special shell muzzle expander sold with the Ideal tool for that purpose and also to insure the fact that the shell will be expanded to exactly the right diameter, inside, to hold the bullet. The Newton tool is evidently made on the principle that two operations are unnecessary when one will suffice, so it resizes to the exact size necessary with one operation. The correct theory *provided we had no crimp to contend with*, and also provided that *all bullets used were of the same diameter*.

The Ideal tool is made with the end of the loading chamber dressed off to a sharp point so that the crimp can be reamed out on that. With the Newton tool there is no arrangement of this kind and we must force a .308 to .3085 metal cased, or a .311 gas check or cast bullet, through the mouth of a shell that is crimped to about .305 or .306 at the extreme muzzle. This procedure, needless to say, will not lead to accurate shooting, especially with a cast bullet. A .311 gas check or plain cast bullet I have found will shave every time in my Newton tool when forced into a shell that has had all of its crimp ironed out with an Ideal tool, then had the muzzle resized in the Newton tool and the bullet seated in a Newton tool.

If anyone thinks that it is possible to load accurate cast bullet ammunition with such an arrangement will he kindly explain to me how it is possible to center a .311 bar, with a flat end, in a .305 or .306 hole and then drive or push it into that hole without defacing the end of that bar (or bullet)?

So far as I can see the only practical way to use the Newton tool with over-size cast bullets is to own both an Ideal and a Newton tool and to expand the muzzles of the shells with the Ideal tool and do the rest of the job with the Newton tool. I do not believe that the Newton tool will ever

(Continued on page 51)

# 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

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

## THE PRODUCTION OF RIFLES FOR THE ARMY

CRITICS of the Ordnance Department are having considerable to say concerning the fact that a rifle was not ready for every member of the new National Army at the time the "selected conscripts" were ordered into cantonments.

There are perhaps other matters connected with the mobilization of the big fighting force against which criticism might lie; but so far as is concerned the non-existence of an adequate supply of rifles, at the precise moment the recruits began training, the circumstance will probably prove more of an advantage than otherwise.

To those who know the care which must be taken of a rifle, who know the vast amount of damage which follows ignorant handling of a high-powered accurate weapon, who have seen small arms rendered absolutely valueless as the result of a little neglect and a little misinformation, the statement that it is no disadvantage not to have 1,500,000 new rifles ready to hand to 1,500,000 absolutely untrained men at the moment they arrive in camp, needs no proof.

However, the proposition that the important function of a rifle is its accurate use on the firing line, and not as a load to be packed around on hikes and during field maneuvers, may appeal as being sound, even to the man who knows little of small arms.

If as many as three rifles for each firing point on the ranges which should at once be established at or near every cantonment site are available for training the men, all of the immediate small-arms needs of the new forces would be served.

After being given proper training in the use and care of the rifle, well grounded in the principles of placing shots, and imbued with respect for the mechanism which sends a 150-grain bullet to an ultimate range of nearly three miles, the men of the new forces will be ready to take charge of, appreciate, and care for rifles of their own—the rifles upon which they are to depend, perhaps, in hand-to-hand engagements.

Until a man knows how to care for and shoot a rifle, he has no business with a high-powered weapon. When he has become a trained man he will look upon his rifle more intelli-

gently, recognize its fighting virtues, and strive to maintain them by careful handling.

And so the delay in the supply of rifles is not so serious after all. In fact, if every rifle needed were at hand, to issue them forthwith would be an unwise move. If the members of the new National Army are not equipped with small arms until they know how to use them, such a course will result in the reduction to a minimum of the abuse of small arms, and will undoubtedly work toward a great reduction in the number of rifles required to bring the war to a successful termination.

## "MAKING A NOISE" WITH A RIFLE

HERE are two dispatches from the Western front. They may shed considerable light upon why the rifle was practically discarded by the French troops; and also why, in the last grim days of the world war, the Springfields and the United States rifles of 1917, in the hands of thoroughly trained American riflemen, may be counted upon to turn the tide of battle against the Hun.

The first is a message from Herbert Corey, who is attached to the American Field Headquarters. In the course of a discussion as to the manner in which the United States forces are working out their own methods, he says:

There is a divergence, for example, between the American and Frenchman in the matter of using rifles. The Frenchman does not bother about the sights of his piece. He never worries about his target. In battle he looses off for general results, and in rifle practice at the butts a man fires his entire string before the marker calls a shot. That means that accuracy of fire is rendered impossible.

"What's the use?" the French ask. "The chief value of a rifle is that a bayonet can be attached to it."

The American does not understand that. His men have always shot, and shot well.

"Rifles can not be used in the trenches," the French instructors say. "And in repelling an attack they are of no use except to make a noise. You should see the men when the charging line come toward them! They pant as though they were running at top speed. Their breasts heave and they grow dizzy. They could not hold a gun steady."

The second message, which quotes General Pershing, is much more in accord with American ideas. It is rumored that in the form of a recommendation that all members of the National Army be trained to shoot before being sent to France, similar opinions have been expressed by General Pershing in official dispatches to the War Department. But in this instance, after witnessing practice maneuvers hinging upon the taking of trenches, and wherein the rifle played an unimportant part, General Pershing is quoted as having said:

You must not forget that the rifle is distinctly an American weapon. I want to see it employed. There surely will be plenty of opportunity for its use and if you are unfamiliar with the weapon you will lose those opportunities. Bayonets and bombs are all right and very valuable, but rifle fire still has a place in modern warfare.

The General said he had heard of soldiers in this war who had been chasing Germans a hundred yards or more for an opportunity to bomb or bayonet them. If they had thought they might have stopped and shot them easily with the rifle.

If the war-time philosophy of the French, so far as the rifle is concerned, is correctly reported by Mr. Corey, the prolongation of the war thus far can easily be understood. Nor does this in any way reflect upon the unquestioned valor of the French troops. They now apparently prefer the grenade even



to the bayonet in trench fighting, and are doing excellent work with these deadly little explosives, a work which apparently plays an important part in the programs both of offense and defense along the Western front.

But if the French temperament results in the *Poilu* accomplishing a greater ratio of destruction with the hand grenade or the bayonet than with the rifle, that is no reason why the United States should follow the example of the French and abandon the use of the weapon which has won all our wars.

General Pershing's recommendations as to training the army in rifle fire before sending it to France are sound, and word of his decision to rely on the rifle, sparing no effort which will make musketry fire effective, is mighty good news. Next to the gigantic steps which Congress is taking and is planning to take, in support of the new army, this policy may do more than anything else to place the American colors in the forefront of the final, victorious assault.

Then there is another point in Corey's dispatch worthy of note. In speaking of the ease with which the American youngsters are mastering not only rifle fire, but machine-gun fire as well, and in the latter science often outstripping their instructors, he says:

It was an odd and unexpected thing to find that these boys are natural-born rifle shots. The officers frankly did not look for it. Not one young American in a thousand nowadays ever picks up a big-game rifle and not one in ten thousand has a chance to shoot one. It must be that we have a "good eye" nationally. These clerks and farmers and factory hands who volunteered for the first force are flattening themselves on the ground and cuddling up to the stock and squinting along the barrel as though they were a generation of Daniel Boones. They are not making clean scores, of course. But they are shooting marvelously well—so well that if the improvement continues we will send an army of snipers into the field. If the boys hold their nerve, a charging enemy can not get near them—and the old

officers, who know the breed, say that holding the nerve is the best thing an American does.

To say they are shooting infinitely better than their French instructors is not to say anything at all, for the French do not worry about the individual rifleman. But it was a surprise to find that the American machine-gun teams are faster and better shots than their instructors. This statement is made after observation, and it is confirmed by statements of Frenchmen and Americans alike. The "fellows"—that's the true slang name for the American soldier—take to machine-gun shooting like thirsty ducks to a pond.

If the correspondent had ever spent much of his time on civilian club ranges, he would not find quite so much at which to wonder in the rapidity with which the Americans are becoming expert riflemen. Like a great many other people, he perhaps labors under the delusion that marksmen are possessed of some supernatural gift, and that they are born and can not be made.

Of course there are some men who, no matter how much they are trained, may never be quite able to master the technique of trigger pull and hold, and the accurate doping of weather conditions, all of which is part and parcel of the rifleman's bag of tricks. Yet the fact still remains that there is apparently something in the makeup of every American boy which instantly responds when a rifle is placed in his hands, and which usually makes it possible for instructors to develop about 90 per cent of them into at least average, and very often excellent, shots. Perhaps it is the effect of a subconscious idea that rifle shooting should come easy to any American because it has been so interwoven with our history. More likely it is because the average American boy likes the idea of rifle shooting in the first place, and has the ability to assimilate the ideas of those who have become expert riflemen and know how to instruct him in the art.

## Range Extention in the Shot Gun

By HENRY SHARP

*In the Shooting Times and British Sportsman*

### PART 2

THESE rough notes last week mentioned two methods that have been adopted for extending the ranging power of loose charges of shot from breechloading guns. It is just as well to specify "loose charges" in this connection, for it will be patent to the mind of many wildfowlers that enclosed charges of shot were commonly used in those far-off muzzle-loading days when Col. Hawker used Eley wire cartridges with conspicuous success at Brent geese, swans, ducks, and curlew, killing these big wildfowl at enormous ranges. The question of the behavior of contained shot charges is a matter entirely apart from that of loose-shot charges; it is one deserving a special article all to itself. Since breechloaders and choke-boring came in, the shooting fraternity in general has concerned itself very little respecting wire or other shot cartridges, less costly

loose-shot charges having been given full play for accomplishing all they are able to do in the way of long-range shooting. Therefore, when starting off on the line indicated by my present sub-heading, the intention was to deal only with loose-shot charges in connection with the extension of ranging power in the shot-gun.

Two main examples of effort in this direction were given, i.e., a low-velocity shot-gun without chamber cones, and a high-velocity shot-gun with a special form of boring—the latter, including the retention of the cartridge chamber with its cone leading into the true bore. As already mentioned, Dr. Chas. J. Heath has carried out investigations on the first-named lines; and, although this has here been termed a "low velocity" system for easy comparison with the other, that is the so-called "high velocity" system, it will be as well if possible error and

misconception were avoided by applying to these separate methods more correct titles. It seems to be little short of an absurdity to bestow the title of "low velocity" upon an 8-lb. gun firing a loose charge of shot from a No. 12 brass case with force sufficient to pierce the bodies of tough grey geese at 95 yards. That, assuredly, is a performance which would prove highly creditable as a display of penetrative power in so-called high-velocity shot-guns. How can this seeming paradox be accounted for? I think the true solution may be found in the following consideration of this question. We all know that the strength displayed by gunpowder is proportionate with the measure of its confinement during combustion. Spread out a charge of powder thinly on a sheet of paper, and on setting it alight there will be displayed merely a speedy burning. But that same charge confined within a gun-barrel will exhibit remarkable propulsive powers. Of course, propellant explosives may be made to vary greatly in their action; one class may display the sweetly elastic expansiveness of steam as a driving force, whilst another class

kicks the shot out of a gun with the rigidly harsh, dead punch of the internal-combustion engine. To give the former class of powder the task of driving out a more or less unyielding or heavy load, my experience tells me, would prove merely an invitation to a congenial task. Whereas a similar proposition in front of the latter class of powder would very probably lead to disaster. On several occasions I have fired a harpoon-gun, which, with merely 1 dr. of Curtis's and Harvey coarse-grain black gunpowder will propel a 1¼-pound harpoon for a distance of 70 yards or so. Having to drag behind it a cord of a length proportioned to the range, this heavy arrow must needs cover a fairly high trajectory over that range; thus the total measure of expulsion here displayed might prove to be 100 yards on some occasions. Herein may be found one explanation for the remarkably successful ranging results secured by Dr. Heath with his light-powder loads—results which at first sight present a seeming paradox in shot-gun ballistics. But that does not entirely solve the problem. Dr. Heath has doubtless selected a propellant which in the highest degree proves amenable to discipline; that is to say, it will develop its gases and propulsive energy cumulatively behind a heavy shot load. Thus, what is lost at the start is in some measure made up at the finish, so far as internal ballistics are concerned. And herein, probably, is provided one reason assignable for the good results at long range produced by light powder charges, for it would seem that a shot charge that is pushed out of a gun at high speed leaves in better shape for an extended flight than any hastily-kicked-out shot charge. Dr. Heath himself has said that one reason for the longevity of energy displayed by his lightly powdered shot may be found in the lessened amount of abrasion in the peripheral pellets owing to the absence of the chamber cone. This, truly, is a very sound reason, for pellets that are round and that have not lost weight in passage through the gun must ever fly farther than crushed and defaced pellets.

But this does not exhaust the possibilities towards range extension exerted by light-powder loads. There remains at least one other important consideration, and that is the disposition of the shot charge when launched upon the air. A light powder load may well exercise an important bearing upon this disposition in two ways—first, because of the natural tendency toward better cohesion displayed by the shot load starting off under such comparatively easy propulsion; and, second, for the reason that with a light powder charge there

may be less scattering of the shot pellets through excessive gas blast at the gun muzzle. Of course, light powder charges may imply comparatively low muzzle-velocities, and it would seem outside ballistical theory to imagine that a shot load leaving the gun muzzle at 1000 ft. per second can range as far as a similar load starting off at 1,250 ft. per second. But ballistical theory in connection with the flight of a charge of small shot is very liable to be upset by the conditions prevailing within the gun-barrel and just outside the muzzle at the moment the shot charge is released. Experiments undertaken with the object of ascertaining the amount of injury—crushing, defacement, and loss of weight—inflicted upon the shot pellets within the gun, also with the view to prevent such disablement, have proved beyond all possibility of doubt that spherical pellets starting off at comparatively low speed will quickly overtake friction-worn and battered pellets whose initial velocity may have been speedier by several hundred feet per second. And herein is one explanation of the seeming contradiction involved by the position of low and high pellet velocities at the start being entirely reversed at the end of their race. And there is an additional fact which by no means can be overlooked, which is that a comparatively cohesive shot charge will preserve its velocity much better than a disintegrated one. Collective low speed will quickly outdistance individual high speed in such case; and it may be said that prolonged cohesion of the shot charge is more likely to obtain with a moderate than with a violent propulsive effect.

The powder charge used by Dr. Chas. J. Heath in his No. 12 brass-case "chamberless" guns is probably the lightest ever brought into successful use upon big grey geese, for this practical wildfowler states that he never used more than 40 gr. of E.C. for driving 2 oz. loads of BB shot. And yet with only 20 gr. of a 33 gr. powder driving each ounce of shot, geese were killed outright up to 95 yards. Another keen wildfowler and naturalist, Mr. Abel Chapman, author of several delightful works on wild nature and shooting, appears also to favor moderate powder charges. In his book, "The Art of Wildfowling," he mentions having a light double 10-bore built according to his own ideas. This gun weighed one ounce less than 8 pounds, with 30-inch barrels, fully choked, and was shot with 4½ dr. coarse powder and nearly 2 oz. by measure of No. 1 or BB, and with that loading, it is stated, this gun "is capable of bringing down a goose or mallard from the clouds." Although not quite so light a powder charge as that of Dr. Heath, 4½ dr. of powder is

not up to the standard usually fixed for driving 2 oz. shot loads. But, of course, we are here dealing with large shot; still, when due allowance is made in the latter respect, these examples may well repay further investigation; for, judging by the success attained, there is more in the system of light powder charging than many people imagine.

(To be concluded)

### SQUIRREL SHOOTING QUALIFIES RECRUIT

Major W. N. Hughes, U.S.A., the recruiting officer for middle Tennessee, was recently confronted with the difficult problem of determining the acuity of vision in a man who could neither read nor write, and hence could not call off the test letters usually provided in such a case. How the Major finally settled the perplexing question gives an interesting sidelight on the many obstacles encountered by officers on recruiting duty.

The man applied for enlistment, passed all of the physical tests until the acuity of vision test was reached. After having him tell whether there was any difference in size of the six lines of letters on the test-type card beginning with 20-100 line, which are very large black letters, down to the 20-20 line, which are very small black letters, which he easily did, still Major Hughes could not tell exactly what his vision was and was at his wit's end; but finally he asked the applicant if he ever hunted any and what kind of game he killed.

The reply came quickly that he was fond of hunting squirrels with a rifle and volunteered the information that he seldom missed a shot. Then the remarks went on his physical examination report in these words: "Difficult to determine applicant's acuity of vision as he does not know his letters, but he can kill squirrels with a rifle."

The applicant was accepted and sent to a recruit depot, where he was subsequently enlisted. This is believed to be the only case on record where a man's vision was tested by his ability to kill squirrels with a rifle.

"Why didn't you invite young Rookins to your wedding?"

"He's just had a month's practice in camp throwing hand grenades."—*Boston Transcript*.

French and other newspaper men, after a few days of experience, found General Pershing most charming and considerate personally, but a "tight-wad" on news. The day after he had talked freely to all the newspaper men and wound up by warning them not to use one word that he had said, one of the number remarked as they filed out: "What I understand the General to convey was that until Friday there would be no news, and after that absolutely none."—*The Argonaut*.

# 5 GREAT RIFLE VICTORIES

Were won in the 1917 Indoor Matches, conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, by users of

## Peters .22 Cal. Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

**CIVILIAN CLUB COMPETITION**

Championship won by Peters R. & R. Club Team of King's Mills, Ohio, 9,925 out of a possible 10,000

**COLLEGE COMPETITION - - -**

Championship won by Michigan Agricultural College Team, 9,638 out of a possible 10,000

**HIGH SCHOOL COMPETITION -**

Championship won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team, 9,517 out of a possible 10,000

**HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL RECORD**

Made by T. K. Lee, of Birmingham Athletic Club Team, 1,999 out of a possible 2,000

**ASTOR CUP CHAMPIONSHIP -**

Won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team, 980 out of a possible 1,000

These decisive wins, with the World's Record of 4,599 out of 4,600 points, made in 1915 and still held by T. K. Lee, clearly indicate that even in the hands of expert marksmen © Ammunition will make higher scores than any other kind.

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.**

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## The Newton Reloading Tools at Last

(Continued from page 47)

be perfectly satisfactory until the lack of a muzzle expander or crimp remover, is corrected. However, to be fair, the Newton tool is all right for seating metal cased bullets as at present furnished, provided the shells have not been crimped too badly.

In recapping the shells with the Newton, remove the muzzle resizer from the tool and screw the recapping bar into the hole in the muzzle resizer. Replace the whole outfit into the tool, place a primer in the hole in the butt of the tool place a shell in the groove ON THE END OF THE TOOL OPPOSITE THE LEVER—neck of shell then faces away from tool—and close the lever. This seats the primer. This seats the primers alright but flattens them considerably if they fit tight. Incidentally care should be taken in seating tight primers with the Ideal tool as well.

But returning to the Newton outfit; the recapping bar is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch too

long and one is likely to tear a good part of the head off the shell by closing the jaws the whole way instead of only part way—said part way to be guessed at. The recapper should be made shorter; also the slot for the head of the shell is too large and allows too much play between the head of the shell and the butt of the tool.

Where the Newton tool DOES SHINE is in seating the bullets.

The shells should not be inserted in the cannellure in the tool that was used to hold them during resizing, but on top of it. I have loaded some both ways and the shell is not held correctly at the neck if the head of it is held by the grove.

Insert the metal cased bullet in the neck of the charged shell with the fingers—insert the shell in the side of the tool and close the lever with the bullet seater in the tool in place of the recapping bar. The bullet seater will have to be adjusted for depth of seat-

ing by turning it by inserting the point of the recapper.

A collar slips down over the end of the shell—grabs it firmly by the neck and then the bullet seater comes along and jams the bullet down its throat. It will seat the metal cased bullets more accurately than the Ideal tool provided the shells have been freed of crimp with the Ideal tool or some other arrangement. This is my opinion. My chum who loads with me, prefers the Ideal tool for all the operation.

The Newton tool is made, finished and blued almost as well as a Winchester rifle or a Colt revolver. It is miles ahead of any Ideal tool in this respect.

The Newton tool is something like a pocket knife with a half dozen extra attachments. It makes a good pocket knife but a mighty poor toothpick, nail file, screw driver or cork screw. That is the Newton tool in a nutshell. It is a very fine bullet seater, but everything else about it is as slow as molasses and none too satisfactory. As issued it is most certainly not adapted to seating cast bullets in shells

that have been crimped. I suppose in time that the Newton tool will have these defects corrected, but they are not corrected at the present time.

The easiest way out of the difficulty, and the way to load the most accurate ammunition with the greatest speed—is to purchase an Ideal tool with all the attachments and also to purchase a Newton tool. Decap, resize, expand and recap the shells with the Ideal tool. Then seat the bullets with the Newton tool.

This will result in slightly better ammunition than can be produced with either tool working alone and the job can be finished much quicker than with the Newton tool working alone.

I am not the least bit interested in either knocking or boosting the business of the manufacturers of either set of reloading tools. I have paid for my tickets and seen both shows.

I have tried to point out the faults and virtues of both sets of reloading tools to the end that we may have high power rifle ammunition fit to shoot, at a price in time and money that you can afford to pay.

### SOLDIERS TO BE INDEXED

A division which will keep a card-index record of every soldier of the United States, whether on duty in this country or on the battlefields of Europe is planned by the War Department. Every man in the Army, whether officer or private, will be indexed by name and the records filed in alphabetical order for immediate reference should the names appear either in Army orders or casualty lists. With the description of each soldier will be given the name of his next kin with emergency address.

The once-considered plan of giving each man in the National Army a number has virtually been abandoned by the War Department. It is now understood the records will not be kept by numbers, nor will the soldiers engaged in foreign service be identified by a numbered tag. The War Department may finally decide upon the plan which has been in vogue in the regular Army. This identification system is that each soldier shall wear about his neck, underneath his clothing, a small aluminum tag giving his name and company.

With the organization of the statistical division, which will employ several hundred clerks in this country and in France, the card-index record of the Army will be rapidly compiled. This record not only will embrace those men actually in the fighting corps of the United States, but engineers, civilians, war correspondents, and others who are attached in any way to the armed forces.

Maj. J. J. Jones, of The Adjutant General's Department, will be in charge of the statistical division here and will generally supervise the work.

Both in Washington and abroad the records will be kept up to date. It is planned that there shall be prompt handling of all casualty lists. The foreign branch of the statistical division will have the fighting forces listed by regiments as well as alphabetically. When the names of soldiers figure in official dispatches duplicate sets of records kept at Washington will afford quick reference. The policy will be to announce promptly upon arrival all official news relating to casualties, and relatives of soldiers wounded or killed will be advised by the statistical division.

### CAMOUFLAGE UNITS NEED HANDY MEN

In official English, the camoufleur "practices the art of military concealment," but a more literal translation of the French music-hall phrase—for that is what it is—proves him to be a "fakir." The camoufleur is to the modern soldier what the handiest bush was to the American Indian. Fighting from cover first developed from that savage warfare and now has developed to a point where specialists in all manner of devices for concealing the whereabouts and designs of our troops from the eyes of the enemy are grouped together in military units.

Therefore, the Chief of Engineers in the War Department is looking for handy and ingenious men who are ready to fight one minute and practice their trade the next. Wherever a machine is set up, or a trench is taken and reversed, or a battery of artillery goes into action, or a new road is opened, or a new bridge is built, or a sniper climbs an old building, or an officer creeps out into an advanced post to hear and to observe, there must go the camouflage man to spread his best imitation of the magic veil of invisibility. Iron workers, sheet-metal workers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, stage carpenters, property men, plaster molders, photographers, scene painters, and sign painters will make up this force of emergency magicians. There is in store for them plenty of excitement and no end of opportunity to use their wits.

Stories are told of how they have set up dummy cannon that recoiled and flashed a puff of smoke under the eyes of hostile aeroplanes while the genuine rifles fired from their concealed pits some hundreds of yards away. Old boots lying out beyond the trench parapet and broken stakes from destroyed barbed-wire entanglements have concealed periscopes for weeks. A papier-mache steel-lined counterfeit of a dead horse or a shell-blasted tree trunk have proven excellent observing posts. Aeroplane sheds

have looked like wheat fields and railroad trains like workingmen's cottages.

But the military nature fakir had his heartiest reason for laughter when it came to painting a river over a bridge. That happened once when a vital river crossing near an important town was shelled every day by the Germans with such success that the engineers could scarcely make it safe for even a few hours of travel a night. So a new bridge was built and rested peacefully daytimes under a river-painted canvas that could be rolled back at night, while the former bridge needed only to be patched up from time to time to act as a decoy for the persistent German shell fire.

Though the work has long been organized abroad, in this land it is only beginning, so that wherever ingenious young men are looking for special entertainment in the way of fooling Germans, they should waste no time in getting in touch with the Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C.

### U. S. M. C. RIFLEMAN KILLED

The first casualty in the Marine Corps contingent sent to France with the American Expeditionary Force occurred August 21st, when Second Lieut. Frederick Wahlstrom died from injuries received in a motorcycle accident.

News of Wahlstrom's death has been received at Marine Corps headquarters in the following cablegram from Col. Charles A. Doyen, commanding the American Marines in France:

"Second Lieut. Frederick Wahlstrom died 6 p. m., August 21st, from injuries motorcycle accident; buried 23rd."

Lieut. Wahlstrom was one of the crack shots of the Marine Corps, an electrical expert, and a veteran of several campaigns. He was born May 5, 1878, at Mariestad, Sweden, and entered the Marine Corps as an enlisted man, October 1, 1903, serving continuously in the corps until his death, "Somewhere in France." He was temporarily appointed a second lieutenant, July 5, 1917, and was assigned to duty with the Marines in France.

Lieut. Wahlstrom was a distinguished marksman, and represented his corps in the national matches at Seagirt, N. J., in 1908; at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1910, and in the international competitions in China in 1914, when he won the individual rifle championship of North China.

He served with the expeditionary force of Marines in Panama in 1904 and participated in the Cuban pacification of 1906. He was a graduate of the Navy Electrical School.

# Off Hand From the Clubs

## Winans Urges Use of White or Silver Sights

FROM "somewhere in England," Walter Winans, who is helping keep down the overstocked deer forests, has sent to ARMS AND THE MAN his ideas on military sights, and further details of his successes in "hunting for meat" during the trying times of food shortage in the British Isles. He says:

"I have for years urged that rifle sights should be white or silver instead of black.

"A black sight is all very well for shooting at six o'clock, under a black bull's eye, on a white target; but black is the worst possible color for shooting at natural objects.

"The Boer hunters use a bit of white ivory—for a man would be committing suicide to try to use a black front sight in shooting an elephant; what is needed is a vivid contrast which can be seen instantly.

"Anyone can try this for himself by merely buying a small tube of water color 'Chinese White.'

"Go out to the range and try snap shooting at natural coloured objects with the regulation black front sight. Then unscrew the top of the tube of 'Chinese White' (it is in a semi-liquid state, like butter) and squeeze a blob of this on your front sight. Then try snap shooting at the same objects.

"You will find you can instantly align your rifle, instead of having to hunt for your sights.

"Shotgun men who have to do snap shooting have silver front sights, never black ones.

"I had an instance of the use of a white front sight half an hour ago.

"I went out into the forest where I am stopping, near where I am writing this, and saw two very good stags in a clearing.

"They were feeding some distance apart but when I got, by still hunting, within 80 yards of the larger, the other had fed up to him and was standing half covering him.

"As I pressed the trigger, seeing my ivory front sight very clearly on his sorrel-colored shoulder, I saw him begin to sink backwards, I instantly transferred the white bead to the other's shoulder (I was using a double barreled rifle) and they both fell close together.

"Of course at 80 yards anyone with any sort of a front sight could have downed the first stag, but a black front sight could not have been instantly transferred to the shoulder of the second stag.

"My white front sight was so very distinct that it had merely to be swept across to the other stag, almost before the bullet had reached the first one.

"I am sure it is a mistake for snap shooting at moving objects to use a black front sight.

"I have been having real good sport since I wrote last; none of the easy knocking down all the deer you can loose off at. This forest is of great extent, a dense forest of trees, in a district which has never been cultivated, it is, except for the roads, as it was from the earliest ages, no plough has ever been near it, it is a remnant of the great forest which used to extend all over England. It is 'somewhere in Wiltshire.'

"The deer are very fine and as the undergrowth is all high bracken, as high as a man's shoulders, with small open glades, it

requires a great deal of walking, in the early morning, or late in the evening, to get a glimpse of the deer.

"Only big stags are to be shot, or were, as I finished the stag shooting today. What were wanted were big fat stags, no bullet holes to spoil the meat.

"The one I shot today (the best big 'Royal' stag I have shot for years) was beginning to smell, owing to the rutting season coming on so early this year.

"I stop shooting here, therefore today, till the breeding is over, which will be about the first of November; then I come back but only shoot hinds and Fallow does—some 140 or so.

"Any deer not killed clean is lost here, as he disappears in the bracken.

"My bag since I last wrote you is 88 deer, five of them 'Royal stags'; that is, stags with twelve or more points to their horns.

"The result of 16 still hunts during the last 10 days may interest you as I used a rifle unknown in the U. S. It is a rifle built to my own specifications by Messrs. J. Purdey & Sons of London, and is the most powerful rifle I have ever shot, bar an elephant rifle.

"It is a double barreled hammerless rifle, open sights, ivory bead front sight, weighing some 8½ pounds. Cartridge 3-inch straight solid metal shell, of .400 caliber; charge, 45 grains of Cordite; bullet, .230, copper tubed, lead, with metal base.

"I had 16 still hunts, shot at 16 stags (size of small elk, the European Red deer stag being about the size of a three-year-old cow elk). I did all my shooting in the off-hand position.

"1st Stag: hit in neck at 90 yards dead.

"2nd Stag: 200 yards, body hit, stood, unable to move; second shot in neck killed.

"3rd Stag: 80 yards, hit below heart, walked a few steps dying, second shot in neck killed him.

"4th Stag: 120 yards. Heart. Walked a few yards, dropped dead.

"5th Stag: 80 yards, hit in shoulder, dropped dead.

"6th Stag: 140 yards, shot broke back, killed him with knife. (Have to economize cartridges. No more to be got for this rifle.)

"7th Stag: 60 yards, hit through lungs, walked slowly a few yards and dropped dead.

"8th Stag: 25 yards, hit in heart, galloped 20 yards, dropped dead.

"9th Stag: Heart at 70 yards, walked a few yards, died.

"10th Stag: seen 80 yards off, only head showing, shot into bracken where his body should be, stag disappeared, no blood trail, probably missed.

"11th Stag: 60 yards, shot through lungs, dropped, got up and galloped, dropped again dead.

"12th Stag: 50 yards, showed a moment his shoulders, in bracken. Could not find blood; probably missed.

"13th Stag: 80 yards, staggered 20 yards and died.

"14th Stag: hit shoulder at 40 yards, went on three legs and shot him again in neck, killed him.

"15th Stag: 60 yards too dark to see sights, hit in belly, walked and stopped, finished him with shot in neck.

"16th Stag: the biggest stag in the forest, so it is said. 60 yards, heart from in front (he was facing me), went a few yards fell dead.

"The lead of the bullets in all hits flew

into minute fragments, tearing lungs and heart to ribbons. The metal base, of the size and shape of a small vest button, except in the case of No. 5 (where it went out on the far side), always remained in the body, just below the skin on the far side.

"The bullet thus expends every atom of its energy, *inside* the body, not on the surface, also there are no bones broken."

## Sighting Shots

Despite obstacles which might have proven too much for many clubs, the Westfield, Massachusetts, Rifle Club is still "present" and intends to "carry on." Here is what the Secretary, J. E. Carlson, says:

"Just a line to advise you that we are temporarily out of the shooting game, due to the fact that the War Department suddenly decided to mobilize fifteen or twenty thousand men on our property and nearby lands.

"We are scouting around to see if we can find another site we can use while our range is occupied, and in the mean time we are turning our attention to revolver shooting.

"We will have to rebuild our range as the soldiers have demolished about everything we had, such as using our target pits for incinerators, tearing our shooting house down and using the boards for tent floors, etc.

"However, we are not down and out yet, and the real rifle 'bugs' are going to shoot even if we have to arm ourselves with air-rifles and shoot sparrows out in the back yard."

James Stewart Cox has been elected secretary of the Norwood, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute, of Terre Haute, Ind., has added military instruction to its curriculum, and is planning extensive rifle practice. This is being done on the idea that graduate engineers from that institution will be greater national assets if they are grounded in military matters.

Several small-bore matches, along the lines of the new outdoor small-bore qualification course, are being planned by the Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club. The club has recently been reorganized. C. P. Goodwin was elected secretary.

Something of the difficulties encountered by rifle clubs in tropical possessions whose members attempt to shoot during the rainy seasons is told by W. A. Koeber, secretary of the Isthmian Rifle Club, of Cristobal, Canal Zone. He writes:

"We have very little work of late, as it is now (August, 1917) the rainy season on the Isthmus, during which time it is usual to have considerable rain every day. It makes it very trying and disagreeable to try to hold meets when we have to build a scaffold in the target pit or just get started and have all the pasters washed off the target."

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN: I have been reading with a great deal of pleasure as well as interest your articles on marksmanship in the present war, particularly your editorial on

"Shots or Shoemakers." Your views coincide with mine, and it has been one of my arguments for a good many years. My contention is that a squad of marksmen will give better results than a platoon of men who cannot hit. Also, it is the number of men killed or disabled, rather than the number of rounds expended, that will win a fight.

My reason for writing is to make a suggestion: you are in closer touch with the powers that be and, if the idea appeals to you, might be able to have it given consideration where others might fail.

My suggestion is this: to enlist a brigade or more of men who are or who can be made expert with the rifle; cut out the red tape on physical examination, also the age limit; let the principal requirement be the ability to shoot and hit under varying conditions; also let a knowledge of woodcraft have weight. Pay these men a good salary; possibly give them more privileges than the ordinary men. In other words, in some respects let it be a *corps d'elite*.

We have hundreds of good marksmen, many who are above the present age limit or who from some trifling deficiency are barred from the army, and who as a matter of fact would be of more value in such an organization than in the regular line. Get these men together, give them the best rifles and ammunition we have, give them practice, give them their own organization, their own officers, and take them to the front; when there, detail a certain amount of terrain, or, if you prefer to term it, front. Keep them there; let them learn all its peculiarities, all the ranges and all the effects of lights and shadows, and then you will get results.

My reason for desiring separate organizations is that if attached to regular line troops they would be shifted about as the other troops were moved, thus impairing in a way their efficiency, as they would then have to learn all about the new terrain. Another thing is that while the squad of eight men is correct, I believe better results could be obtained by having fewer men in the companies, or by having more platoons. This being a special branch of the work, should have special system in order to insure success.

Each man should have at least two rifles, one equipped with telescopic sights, the other with some good sight, better than we have on the Springfield. I would prefer a received sight similar to the one on the new Enfield; that is, judging from the articles I have read concerning it. Both to be equipped with silencers. The Enfield might do for this work, although from my present knowledge I would prefer our Springfield. Another thing: we are making our Springfield rifles. Our Government could at its arsenal make a better and finer rifle for our sharpshooters than we have at present. The rifle is all right except the barrel wears out, and as the barrel is the determining factor in shooting, all other things being equal it seems to me that by devoting the time of their best men and using better material on the barrels that they could turn out a Springfield rifle for sharpshooters that would be more accurate and would wear several times as long. In fact, our officials say that they can make a better rifle, but that it will cost more, and the one we have is satisfactory for what they want. All of which is correct except in a case like this.

I would also suggest that each man be armed with a revolver or automatic pistol, and that each company have a complete equipment for repairing arms as well as reloading ammunition. You know that selected bullets and precise hand-loaded ammunition give good results.

While I am afraid I have not made myself very clear, yet I have given this matter a good bit of thought, and it is no new idea with me.

I hope you will consider the suggestion carefully, and if you find in it anything worth

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using that you will take it up and see if something cannot be done.

The last analysis of the science of war is to kill as many of the enemy as you can, to demoralize him with heavy losses, particularly with the loss of his leaders, and do so with the slightest possible loss to yourself. Sharpshooters alone will not win a war, neither will artillery, infantry, submarines, or aeroplanes; but each has an important part to play, and the side with the greatest number of expert riflemen, judiciously placed and used with proper judgment, has a big advantage over the other side.

In making these few suggestions—which, by the way, are not all the ideas which I have upon the subject—I do not say that I am the fount of all wisdom, for I realize very much my shortcomings along this line, but I do believe that if given a little publicity this idea would bear fruit, and that the riflemen of the country would give their opinions also, so that from the multitude of suggestions that would be made a comprehensive plan might be worked out that would bring in a harvest of dead Bosches that would bring consternation to the hearts of Berlin and joy to the hearts of the Allies. J. L. Q.

I have read with interest the article on rifle shooting by Captain Tinney, in the September 22d number.

The same principle applies to the use of the revolver or automatic. There are thousands of men who will have to be taught to use the revolver or automatic, who have never fired one. These men must be taught quickly, and there is but one way to do this, and that is on a target of the proper size.

The small bull's-eye defeats this at once. What is needed is to teach the men to kill or disable a man at a distance of from 5 to 50 yards. This can only be done by using a large target, say 20 inches high by 12 inches wide, placed at different distances and heights. The targets to be built to rise from the ground, or be turned towards the shooter. The targets to be stationary at first, until the men can hit target with regularity at from 5 to 50 yards. When they have acquired the skill to do this, they can be started at the shorter ranges, with the target exposed for 5 seconds at first, time to be reduced to 3 seconds as they become more expert. If the first shot is a hit, no more shots to be fired; if a miss, fire to continue until target is hit, if still in view. The object is to have the first shot count, and not to waste ammunition.

If it is thought best, 2 hits can be required of the men.

The size of the target covers about the area of the body that a hit will disable.

Targets can be made of steel, and self-painting, or a steel frame into which paper from a roll can be automatically fed, when target rises or turns towards the shooter. Made in this way, targets would not require much attention. "FORTY-FIVE."

The practice of transferring rifles from one club to another is frowned upon, at this time, by the Ordnance Department. Recently a rifle club in Illinois made application for the transfer of rifles held by another club in the same State which had disbanded.

In refusing permission for the transfer, the Ordnance Department held: "In view of the orders of the Secretary of War suspending for the time being all further issue of rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs, it is believed that any authorization permitting the transfer

between rifle clubs would be contrary to the spirit of said orders."

The Potlach, Idaho, Rifle Club has obtained the use of about forty 30/30 Winchester carbines, and will undertake rifle practice with these arms, pending the time when the free issue is resumed or other arrangements are made to supply clubs with military rifles.

The Liberty Rifle Club and the Capital City Rifle Club, of Sacramento, Cal., are contemplating a consolidation, to bring about the organization of a good strong club.

At a recent special meeting of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Pistol and Rifle Club, in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, George W. Chesley, representing the Winchester Arms Co., New Haven, lectured on shooting as a sport and the care of the rifle.

Chesley held the attention of his audience for the greater part of an hour and answered questions.

He demonstrated his talk with a rifle and displayed the different kinds of targets used in competitions.

D. R. Nichols conducted the meeting.

### INQUIRIES OF GENERAL INTEREST

In this column will appear excerpts from requests for information and for official interpretations, made to the National Rifle Association, the replies to which may be of a generally informative nature.

Q. Will a .45 caliber single action revolver be powerful enough for deer hunting?

A. Yes, if you can place your bullets accurately and do not try shooting at long range.

Q. Is it customary, in aiming a rifle or revolver at a target, to place the front sight in the bull's-eye or under it? I use both methods, but think it best to see the sight at the bottom.

A. Some of our best rifle shots prefer to hold "on" the bull's-eye; that is, to see the front sight in the "black." The more correct way is to "hold" at six o'clock (the bottom of the bull's-eye), with just a line of white showing between the sight and the bull's-eye. It is generally agreed that more consistent scores and better shooting is the result.

Q. Is the "Schuetzen" style of shooting still practiced? If so, where?

A. The kind of shooting mentioned is still in vogue, but for several years has been on the decline. Practically all of the Schuetzen shooting is done in the Middle West, with more or less in San Francisco and in and about New York City. Small bore or .22-calibre rifle shooting with practical rifles has taken its place.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

# ALONG THE FIRING LINE

## Official Recount in Small-Bore League

AN official recount of the winner's targets in the recent N. R. A. Outdoor League Matches has resulted in deducting 5 points from the total score of the Kiowa Club and 3 points from the score of the Washington, D. C., outfit. With these changes, Kiowa has been officially declared the winner of the series on a score of 9433, with Washington, D. C., second on a total of 9369.

The final standing of the clubs has been compiled and shows:

### Clubs Finishing All Ten Matches

1. Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Ia.	9433
2. Washington, D. C., Rifle Club	9369
3. Milwaukee, Wis., R. & P. Club	9351
4. Massachusetts Rifle Ass'n, Boston	9319
5. Brooklyn, N. Y., Rifle Club	9317
6. Birmingham, Ala., A. C. Rifle Club	9024
7. Los Angeles, Cal., R. & R. Club	8974
8. Jacksonville, Fla., Rifle Club	8957
9. Manhattan, N. Y. C., R. & R. Club	8950
10. Joliet, Ill., Rifle Club	8938
11. Cal. Rd. Comm. R. & R. Club, San Francisco	8609
12. Denver, Colo., City Rifle Club	8596
13. Franklin, Pa., Rifle Club	8574
14. Toledo, Ohio, R. & P. Club	8572
15. Cazenovia, N. Y., Rifle Club	8511
16. Canton, Ohio, R. & P. Club	8488
17. Pentwater, Mich., Rifle Club	8478
18. Ashburnham, Mass., Rifle Club	8404
19. Warren, Pa., R. & R. Club	8375
20. Norwalk, Conn., Rifle Club	8317
21. Citizens R. & R. Club, N. Y. City	8251
22. Greater Omaha, Nebr., R. & R. Club	8168
23. Hydraulic Rifle Club, Cleveland, O.	8134
24. New Bedford, Mass., Rifle Club	8118
25. Community Rifle Club, Sherrill, N. Y.	8117
26. Middleboro, Mass., Rifle Club	8036
27. Ontario, Cal., Rifle Club	7775
28. Olig Rifle Club, Reward, Cal.	7670
29. Antioch, Ill., Rifle Club	7583
30. Chicago, Ill., Rifle Club	7381
31. Canyon City, Ore., Rifle Club	6783
32. Patchogue, N. Y., Rifle Club	6287
33. Holbrook, Arizona, Rifle Club	6115

### Tenth Match Missing

Scott, Ark., Rifle Club	7715
Malta, Mont., Rifle Club	5363

### Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

Gen. Phil Kearney Rifle Club, N. J.	5017
Rochester, Minn., Rifle Club	4963
Niskayuna, Mass., Rifle Club	4868

### Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Rifle Club	4715
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### Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

Wilsall, Mont., Rifle Club	3167
Massena, N. Y., R. & P. Club	3100
Kenosha, Wis., Rifle Club	2777

### Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

Akron, Ohio, Rifle Ass'n	2811
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### Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

Hoosier, Ind., Rifle Club	2390
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### Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

Highland, Cal., Rifle Club	1427
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## Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Matches Missing

Hopkins, Minn., Rifle Club	865
Litchfield, Conn., Rifle Club	491

### No Matches Reported

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Rifle Club	
Mt. Olive Rifle Club, Reedley, Colo.	
National Rifle Club, Newark, N. J.	
Long Beach, Cal., Rifle Club	

## M. S. R. A. Holds Matches

The first half of the matches of the Massachusetts Association of N. R. A. clubs, held October 6 and 7, brought more than 100 contestants to the firing line in the different competitions. Some high scores were hung up, but the records made are not final, since most of the events are re-entry matches, and the shooting will be continued October 13 and 14. The shooting is being done on the naval range at Wakefield, Mass. The results to date are:

### Slow Fire, Match, 200 Yards

Spraker, John C.	100
Gould, A. C.	98
Potter, R. A.	98
Ferris, C. Y.	97
Davis, F. W.	97
Vivian, William St.	96
Hawes, A. S.	96
Mason, N.	96
Verry, F. V.	95
Nety, G. S.	95
Kennedy, J. S.	95
Atwater, C. B.	96

### Individual Bull's-eye Match

Marshall, H. R., 6 bull's-eyes	33
Verry, F. B., 2 bull's-eyes	18

### Slow Fire Two-Team Match

68 teams entered

States, H. R.	95
Thompson, L. L.	98
Total	193

Thompson, C. O.	97
Morore, R. S.	96
Total	193

Powell, W. L.	98
Dunlap, G. H.	94
Total	192

Nash, N. C.	96
Marshall, H. R.	95
Total	191

Portal, Major	96
Portal, R.	96
Total	191

### Offhand Match—A Target

Spraker, J. C.	42
Sawyer, T. L.	42-41
Powell, W.	41
Mason, C. A.	41
Eastman, E. A.	41
Gloss, P. R.	41

### Offhand Match—B Target

Spraker, J. C.	49
Weissner, C. J.	48
True, H. E.	47
Whittmore, E.	46
Gloss, P. R.	44

### 300-Yard Slow-Fire Match

Mason, C. H.	46
Gibbons, W. S.	44
Portal, R. T.	44
Portal, Major	43
Brooking, E. N.	42

### Rapid Fire 200-Yard Match

Anselmo, F.	92
Verry, Frank B.	91
Keniston, F. C.	91
Nash, N. C.	89
Atwater, C. B.	89
Davis, F. W.	88
Ferris, R. W.	87
Gilmore, H.	87
Tufts, W. S.	87
Thorburn, A. J.	87
Spieker, J. C.	86
Sheldon, R. W.	86
Kennedy, J. J.	85
Eastman, E. A.	83
Tudgett, A. E.	82
Burdakin, L. K.	82
Marshall, H. R.	81
Gould, A.	81
Harves, A. L.	81
Wafter, H. A.	81
Adams, W. F.	80
Alturasta, J.	80
Patterson, T. M.	80
Fulton, C. W.	80
Togdell, A. E.	80
Ferris, R. W.	79
Randall, E. E.	79

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Erhard, H. ....	78
Curtis, P. O. ....	77
Newhall, A. S. ....	78
<i>Change Position Fire Match</i>	
Anselmo, F. ....	92
Kennedy, J. S. ....	68-65
Adams, M. F. ....	63
Partridge, M. F. ....	63

<i>Slow and Rapid Fire Match</i>			
Name	300	500	Total
Armond, J. M. ....	49	45	94
Gilmore, H. ....	49	44	93
Spraker, J. C. ....	..	..	92

<i>Skirmish Match</i>	
Harves, A. L. ....	88
Spraker, J. C. ....	84
Atwater, C. B. ....	83-77
Schonck, G. L. ....	78
Sullivan, F. L. ....	77
Andres, F. H. ....	76
Tadgell, A. E. ....	75

<i>Slow Fire—500-Yard Match</i>	
	500
Dittmore, C. W. ....	88
Rupkey, C. E. ....	72
Partridge, M. P. ....	72

<i>Slow Fire—600-Yard Match</i>	
	600
Portal, R. O. ....	42
Gibbons, N. S. ....	41
Portal, Major ....	29
Myrick, J. W. ....	26
Diamond, H. J. ....	21

**Clubs Shoot Hand-Gun Matches**

Reports concerning the shooting of the United States Revolver Association outdoor matches have been received from the Colonial Revolver Club, of St. Louis, and the Chicago, Illinois, Revolver Club.

Of the contest in St. Louis, the feature was the shooting of 14-year-old Lewis M. Rumsey, 3d, son of Captain L. M. Rumsey, Jr. Young Rumsey for the first time on this occasion tackled tournament shooting, making a score of 110 in the pocket-revolver match and 143 in the novice match.

There are five places in each match for national winners as well as prizes for State honors. St. Louis entrants will win prizes in the State contest, and Olcott, who showed much the best form, has a good chance to bring a national title to St. Louis. His score of 200 in the pocket-revolver match is within a few points of the record and his team mates are all pulling for him to win. Olcott is a good shot and just now is in top form. He finished high in the only matches he entered and is sure of two State championships.

*Match A—Revolvers*

M. B. Peterson.....	407
I. H. Hellman.....	390
Capt. L. M. Rumsey, Jr.....	348

*Match B—Pistols*

G. C. Olcott.....	440
L. C. Niedner.....	427
E. A. Krondl.....	424
Dr. O. G. Schwarz.....	423
M. B. Peterson.....	417
Capt. L. M. Rumsey, Jr.....	390
I. H. Hellman.....	385

*Match F—Pocket Revolvers*

G. C. Olcott.....	200
Capt. L. M. Rumsey, Jr.....	195
A. G. Busch.....	173
M. B. Peterson.....	169
L. M. Rumsey, 3d.....	110

*Match G—Novices*

Dr. O. G. Schwarz.....	208
I. H. Hellman.....	192
L. M. Rumsey, 3d.....	143

*Match H—Revolver Handicap*

M. B. Peterson.....	195
---------------------	-----

The Chicago marksmen completed these matches September 30, the contest being held over the revolver range of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association.

The officers of the Chicago Revolver Club, R. R. Palmer, I. S. Reynolds and L. W. Parke, assisted by J. J. Schumacher and J. L. Byrne, supervised the shooting. The scores in the several matches were as follows:

*Match A—Target Revolver*

J. L. Byrne.....	407
J. J. Schumacher.....	400
A. E. Tucker.....	399
R. R. Palmer.....	385
T. D. Cooley.....	382
Dr. Sayer .....	369

*Match B—Target Pistol*

J. J. Schumacher.....	440
J. L. Byrne.....	428

Walter Wolff .....	420
L. W. Parke.....	411
R. Blum .....	396
I. S. Reynolds.....	392

*Match C—Military Revolver or Pistol*

J. L. Byrne.....	528
Lieut. W. A. Lee.....	395

*Match H—Revolver Handicap*

	Score	Hdp.	Total
J. J. Schumacher.....	206	40	246
Dr. Sayer .....	191	..	...

*Match I—Pistol Handicap*

	Score	Hdp.	Total
J. J. Schumacher (score) ..	210	40	250

*Match G—Novice*

R. Blum .....	211
A. E. Tucker.....	200
J. V. Cranston.....	176

**Intensive Course Adopted by U. S. Army**

(Continued from page 44)

mounted battalions of Engineers who do not belong to companies. Non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery corps.

All officers enumerated above of over 15 years' commissioned or commissioned and enlisted service, except officers of the Medical Department and chaplains, are authorized but not required to fire.

Cooks may be excused from firing.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon, the post commander may excuse officers and men from practice.

A soldier who has completed the qualification course, record practice, and who is transferred or who is discharged and re-enlists, will not fire the qualification course a second time in the same year.

A soldier will begin his regular practice each target practice season with the instruction practice, qualification course (Tables 1, 2, and 3). Having completed this, he will fire the record practice, same course (Tables 4 and 5).

Officers and enlisted men authorized but not required to fire, and who are not on duty with a company or troop which takes target practice, will, if they fire, be attached to organizations for practice and will be classified on the report of the organization to which so attached.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[242.142, A. G. O.]

95. INSTRUCTION PRACTICE.—Instruction practice, qualification course should carry out the purposes which the term implies, and hence the amount of ammunition to be expended in this practice should be in proportion to the instruction needed. For recruits and those who in the last season's practice failed to qualify as marksman or better, not less than that prescribed in Tables 1, 2, and 3 should be fired, and, in special cases, considerably more, so that the inexperienced shot may be given ample opportunity to determine the nature of his

errors and the best methods of correcting them.

For those who have qualified as marksman or better and who have learned the principles of shooting, not so much practice is required to keep in condition for retaining the qualification or for improving it; hence for them, in one season of practice, this expenditure per man will not exceed the minimum number of rounds prescribed in the tables.

Subject to these restrictions, the expenditure of ammunition and the procedure as to order of practice and details followed in the instruction practice, qualification course, will be at the discretion of the company commander. Scores of five shots are permitted in rapid fire, instruction practice, and, in some instances, it may be found advantageous to begin instruction at 100 yards. The firing in this practice by a recruit of more than 50 rounds in one day is prohibited.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[2620712, A. G. O.]

118. SUMMARY OF PRACTICE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF SHOTS IN KNOWN-DISTANCE FIRING.—(a) Recruits and those who in the last season of practice failed to qualify as marksmen or better will fire Tables 1 and 2 once through each, as prescribed, and Table 3 through twice, as prescribed, before firing record. Additional instruction practice will be given all the men in this category, or to as many as may need it, in the discretion of the company commander, to the extent of the amount of ammunition that may be made available for this purpose.

(b) Men in the grade of marksmen or better will fire through Tables 1 and 2 once each and Table 3 twice, and no more, before firing record practice.

(c) Soldiers of the grade of marksman or better who have been discharged and re-enlisted will fire as provided in (b).

(d) All qualified experts and sharpshooters will fire twice through the course laid down



in Table 6. But after an officer or enlisted man has once fired the complete long-distance course, practice at 800 yards may be omitted at the discretion of the company commander.

(e) The four (4) best enlisted shots of a company, selected by the company commander, will be given practice with telescopic sights, as prescribed in paragraph 117.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[2620712, A. G. O.]

175. The second section is changed as follows:

Classification will be retained from the date of qualification until the next opportunity to requalify, or for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that year.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

199. The second section is changed as follows:

Classification will be retained from the date of qualification until the next opportunity to requalify, or for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that year.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

240. (Changed by C. S. A. F. M., Nos. 1 and 4, W. D., 1914.) The second section is changed and the fourth section is rescinded.

The second section is changed as follows:

An officer or a soldier who attains the grade of marksman or better will retain that classification from the date of qualification until the next opportunity to requalify, or for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that year.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

245. To each officer and soldier qualifying for the first time as expert rifleman, sharpshooter, marksman, expert pistol shot, and first-class pistol shot certain insignia, indicating their skill in marksmanship, will be issued. In case of loss or damage new issue may be made as provided for in paragraph 250.

Insignia may be worn from date of qualification until the next opportunity to requalify, or for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that year.

Officers who are not required to fire may wear the insignia of last qualification.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

246. (Changed by C. S. A. F. M., No. 14, W. D., 1916.) RIFLEMAN'S INSIGNIA—MARKSMAN'S PIN.—(a) To the marksman when first qualifying as such, a marksman's pin will be issued.

(b) SHARPSHOOTER'S BADGE.—To the sharpshooter a silver badge will be issued. To those who have qualified as sharpshooters for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, nor, in the case of enlisted men, in the same enlistment, a silver bar will be issued, on which the three years of their qualifications will be indicated, and this will be attached to the badge, below the pin. For each additional three years of qualification an additional bar will be issued, and each in succession attached below the one previously supplied.

(c) EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S BADGE.—To the expert rifleman a silver badge will be issued. To those who have qualified as expert rifleman

for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, nor, in the case of enlisted men, in the same enlistment, a silver bar will be issued, on which the three years of their qualifications will be indicated, and this will be attached to the badge below the pin. For each additional three years of qualification an additional bar will be issued, and each in succession attached below the one previously supplied.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

247. MARKSMAN'S PIN, SPECIAL COURSE "A."—To the marksman, when first qualifying in special course "A," a special marksman's pin will be issued.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

248. (Changed by C. S. A. F. M., No. 4, W. D., 1914.) EXPERT PISTOL SHOT'S BADGE.—To the expert pistol shot, a silver badge will be issued. To those who have qualified as expert pistol shots for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, nor, in the case of enlisted men, in the same enlistment, a silver bar will be issued, on which the three years of their qualifications will be indicated, and this will be attached to the badge below the pin. For each additional three years of qualification an additional bar will be issued and each in succession attached below the one previously supplied.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)  
[400.3402, A. G. O.]

249. FIRST-CLASS PISTOL SHOT'S PIN.—To the first-class pistol shot a pin will be issued.

(C. S. A. F. M., No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)

## WITH THE SCATTERGUN

### Duck Calling is Difficult Art, But Essential to Good Bags

By PETER P. CARNEY

WHETHER you shoot ducks over decoys, on the pass, jumping or wading, the call is very essential. Yet of the great number of men who shoot, comparatively few are able to call well or with judgment. Nor is it necessary to cultivate many different calls. Two or three are enough.

For the inland water-fowl, mallard, widgeon teal, grayduck, spoon-bill, wood-duck, black-duck and all non-diving ducks the mallard and teal call is sufficient. In fact, the mallard call alone is usually enough for all non-diving ducks.

For diving or deep-water ducks, the blue-bill call will answer, although if one has also at command the purring call of the red-head, it will greatly help in the day's sport. In shooting over ordinary waters where sport is to be had at red-heads, blue-bills, broad-bills, whistlers, butter-balls and the others of their class, most of the ducks

will respond readily to the blue-bill or the broad-bill call. Blue-bills are great callers, and on calm days can be heard hailing every passing flock.

Sometimes the blue-bill calls the ker-r-r-r once, then twice and three times, and occasionally even four times. When they are feeding they often sound a contented kind of chuckle which is similar to that of the mud-hen when undisturbed.

Sound travels a long way in a still marsh. When the call is loud the mallard, black-duck and widgeon detect easily the fraud in calls; therefore, modulate your voice in a marsh. Oftentimes these wary birds, after coming into a marsh in response to your call, will settle among your decoys; or they may alight outside of gun-range and study the decoys to satisfy themselves of their being all right. If not disturbed they will then slowly move towards the

decoys, feeding and chuckling as they swim.

Do not call too loud or too often.

Call to attract the bird's attention to decoys, then modulate your call. In a marsh remember the birds can detect the imitation much more easily in a loud than in a muffled call.

For deep-water birds call louder, for the calling or else give a low chuckle that they can just hear.

If birds start to circle away, a few low calls will often bring them back.

If in open water, the birds often will go entirely around you to discover what the suspicious bunch of weeds contains, and at such a time lie low and do not try to keep them in sight all the while. Your moving will scare them quicker than anything else. Lie low, and stay low, and if the birds come in do not jump up if you happen to be on shore. Rest just high enough to clear your blind when you shoot. Be assured the ducks' eyes are on the shore side, for there is where they watch first for danger, and any movement sends them scattering.

#### Concerning the American Elk

American elk, which once had a wide distribution in North America, are now confined chiefly to the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada.

The largest herds are in the Yellowstone region, numbering between 50,000 and 55,000, distributed in two main herds.

During the summer these herds range near the summit of the Continental Divide in the Park, and in the mountains of Wyoming, immediately south.

In the winter, the northern herd living in the Park, numbering between 30,000 and 35,000, descends to lower altitudes in the Lamar Valley near the northern entrance to the Park. The other herd, numbering from 18,000 to 20,000, moves down into Jackson Hole and the surrounding foothills.

On account of the occupation of their former winter range by farms and settlements, the elk herds are forced down from the mountains to find sufficient food, and in some of the past winters large numbers have starved to death.

Since 1909, however, these losses in Jackson Hole have been averted by winter feeding, provided for through the direction of the Biological Survey and the State of Wyoming.

The Congress of the United States some time ago appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of an elk refuge where sufficient hay can be raised each year for feeding the herds during the winter. This refuge, comprising about 2,000 acres, is located in Jackson Hole, two miles north of the town of Jackson, Wyoming.

Elk are polygamous and breed readily in captivity. The wild herds in Montana and Wyoming bring in large returns to these States, in the form of hunting licenses, guides' fees, and money spent by tourists and sportsmen.

During the past few years, experiments have been made in transferring small herds of elk from the Yellowstone Park and Jackson Hole to other localities for the purpose of restocking Government and State reservations. About 1300 elk have been so transferred to 13 different States.

Many elk now in captivity are privately owned, and a census of such elk is made annually by the Department of Agriculture through its Biological Survey. It is estimated that there are about 2,200 elk in captivity in about 125 different places in the United States; the total number, wild and in captivity, in this country being estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000.

A family group of American elk from the Yellowstone National Park has been put on exhibition in the west wing of the new building for the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D. C.

The animals in this exhibit were especially collected for the Smithsonian through the courtesy of the Interior Department, from one of the herds of elk under Government protection.

This group shows a family of elk in the Yellowstone National Park, at the first sign of winter. Snow has fallen during the night, while there was no wind, and lies heavily on the pine boughs and branches.

At this time the bulls, which are in their prime, being muscular but yet graceful, take possession of the cows by combat. There may be from one to twenty cows to a herd, which may or may not be accompanied by their spring calves. This small band has been wandering carelessly about through the timber when they hear from not far distant a "challenge." The cow has become concerned in the bull's sudden stop, and has her attention divided between the disturbance and her offspring. The calf, feeling the mother's anxiety, awaits dependently on her next move.

Although the animals are shown in a prime condition, they have yet to obtain

their longer and thicker growth of hair and heavy layers of fat which carry them through the long, stormy winter, when shelter and food are hard to find.

#### Prepares Hunters' Code

Signals for deer and other hunters who are in trouble have been prepared by Thomas B. Wyman, secretary of the Northern Forest Protective Association.

Large placards have been placed in the woods by Mr. Wyman in order to keep the signals ever before the minds of the hunters.

Here are the signals:

Help—Four shots in quick succession; as 0000.

Injured—Shot, pause, two shots, pause, shot; as 0-00-0.

Lost—Three quick shots, pause, one shot; as 000-0.

Man Found—One shot, pause, three quick shots; as 0-000.

Call Heard—Two quick shots, pause, two quick shots; as 00-00.

#### Practice With "Narrow Gauge" Helps

Those who own a 20 or 28-gauge will find it fine practice at this time of the year before the leaves get out too far on the alders or sumachs to take the light little guns into a grove of these trees and toss empty cartridge shells over their tops and try to drive the little 8's or 9's through the shells.

The days have been long since the woodcock were with us and you may wish you had a case of shells along instead of a few boxes. Indeed, you may leave the alder for the open and then wish you had a wagonload of shells when you find how provokingly the empty shells come down without a hole in them.

This is, of course, practice for one; two would be far too dangerous. Don't go into a cover where there may be nesting woodcock; there is plenty of small cover where you need not disturb the birds.

#### Chinese Take Up Scattergun

A trapshooting tournament that was novel and, to say the least, unique, was recently conducted by the Edgewater Gun Club, of Toledo, O. It was an international affair in which 15 nations were represented; or, in other words, 15 overseas countries.

Any organization that can get Germans and English together these days with guns in their hands without shooting each other undertakes a big task, but that is what the Toledo Gun Club did and got away with it in fine shape. Squads of five men represented each of these countries: England, Germany, France, Ireland, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Greece, Scotland and China, and there was one delegation that didn't have a flag, a Hebrew team.

Don't overlook the mention of China having a team in the cosmopolitan competition. Very few can reconcile a Chinaman with a gun, but the "chinks" were there. It was no doubt the first time a Chinese team ever appeared before the traps. The Celestials, all young men, were quick to learn the ways of the greatest American sport.

The Chinese squad was on the program as the Mandarin Gun Squad, and was comprised of John Siew, Edward Kota, Henry Yee, Henry Get and Lewis Ouong. At 25 targets each their scores were: Siew, 14 broken; Get, 8; Yee and Ouong, 7 each, and Kota, 6. They are members of the Edgewater Gun Club.

As far as we could ascertain all the shooting

was confined to the regulation attacks upon the "blue rocks," but the spectators, if not the contestants, must now and then have had in mind the possibilities of an interchange of hostilities in imitation of the all-comers' grapple on the other side of the pond—but the influence of trapshooting is always towards peace and good fellowship.

The Edgewater Club in this many-nationalities shoot provided an attraction such as Americans never before witnessed, and drew an immense audience, but the greatest thing they did was to demonstrate the fundamental democracy of America, and it may be that trapshooting will act always as a rallying point around which this democracy may continually be exemplified.

#### WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

WANTED—Colt Automatic Target Pistol, .22 Caliber. J. S. Beckwith, Albion, New York.

FOR SALE—4,000 rounds of ammunition for the Springfield Rifle, Model 1913. Good by test. Sell at actual cost; viz.: \$56.00 per 1,000. F. O. B. Roslyn. Lewis S. Thomas, Secretary Roslyn Rifle Club. Roslyn, L. I. N. Y.


FOR SALE—Warner and Swasey 2-inch Telescope, 25 and 30 power, with tripod mountings and carrying case. Price, \$95.00. 1 pair Brusck Terlux Binoculars, 10 power. Black finish, sole leather carrying case. Price, \$65.00.

WANTED—Lordbury or Bardou Telescope, caliber .45 Colts New Service Target Model Revolver. John Turner, 2419 16th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Winchester single shot solid frame 32-40 or 38-55, cheap. Condition of barrel not considered.

FOR SALE—Back numbers of "Shooting and Fishing" and "Forest and Stream" for thirty years for sale. W. T. Whiteford, 910 West 20th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

WANTED—Smith and Wesson .44 Single Action, Russian Model, 6 or 6½ inch, blue. State best price and condition. E. C. Harrington, 320 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.



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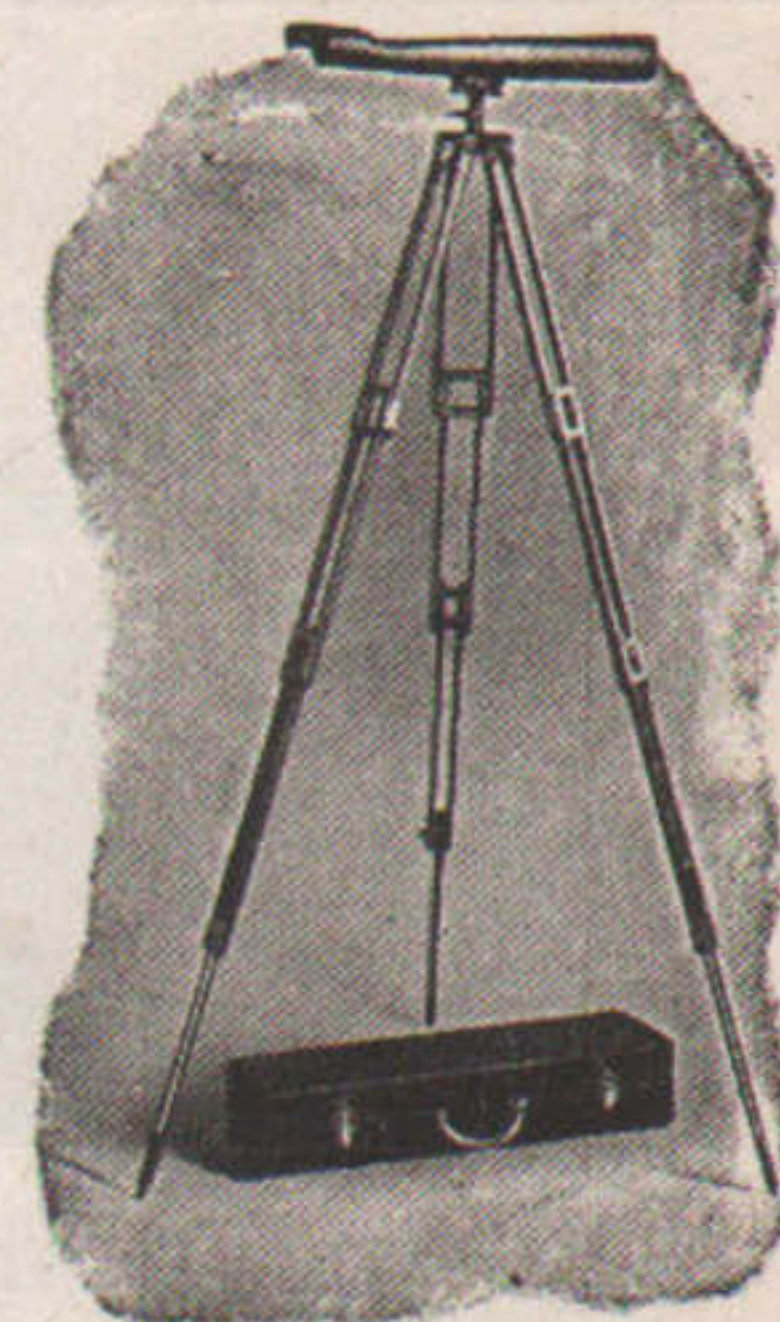
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