

ARMS AND  
THE MAN

LOOKING OVER THE HAND GUNS

No. 1—The Tribe of Automatics

NEW MODEL REVOLVERS FOR U. S. ARMY

MORE COMMENTS ON THE NEW RIFLE

No. 1—"Sixty Rounds With the 1917"

No. 2—New Points on the 1917

REST SHOOTING AT WALNUT HILL

(Conclusion)

EDITORIALS and

LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND

SHOTGUN, THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND

THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXIII, NO. 5



OCTOBER 27, 1917



# A WASHINGTON REPORT

508 Wardman Courts,  
Washington, D. C.

September, 27, 1917.

United States Cartridge Co.  
2201 Trinity Building,  
New York, N. Y.

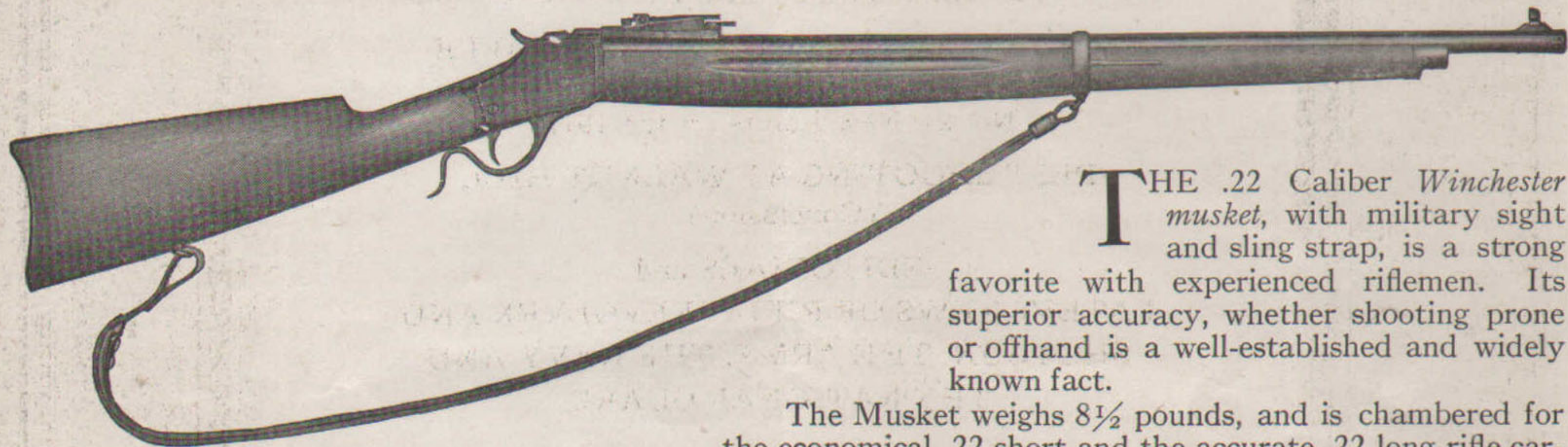
Gentlemen:

I have been associated with the Central High School Team as captain and coach for four years and during that time have never had cause to regret the almost exclusive use of U. S. AMMUNITION by the team. It seemed almost incredible to me the way your shorts held up at 75 feet when used by G. E. Cook and members of our team in the D. C. R. A. matches last winter.

(Signed) W. R. Stokes.

**US** AMMUNITION

## *For Rifle Clubs and Military Training Classes*



**T**HE .22 Caliber *Winchester musket*, with military sight and sling strap, is a strong favorite with experienced riflemen. Its superior accuracy, whether shooting prone or offhand is a well-established and widely known fact.

The Musket weighs  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, and is chambered for the economical .22 short and the accurate .22 long rifle cartridge. With the latter cartridge, remarkable groups are being made by members of rifle clubs all over the country, shooting in the indoor matches conducted by the National Rifle Association.

Particularly adapted to the use of those riflemen who wish to participate in the Outdoor Small Bore Qualification Course of the Association. Its close similarity to the 30 cal. army service rifle together with its excellent accuracy shown in the tests to which it has been submitted, strongly recommend it for use in military target practice.

*Behind Each Winchester Stands  
A Half Century of Reliability*

**Winchester Repeating Arms Co.**

**New Haven, Conn.**



# ARMS AND



# THE MAN

The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXIII, No. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 27, 1917

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy

## Looking Over the Hand-Guns

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN

NO. 1—THE TRIBE OF AUTOMATICS

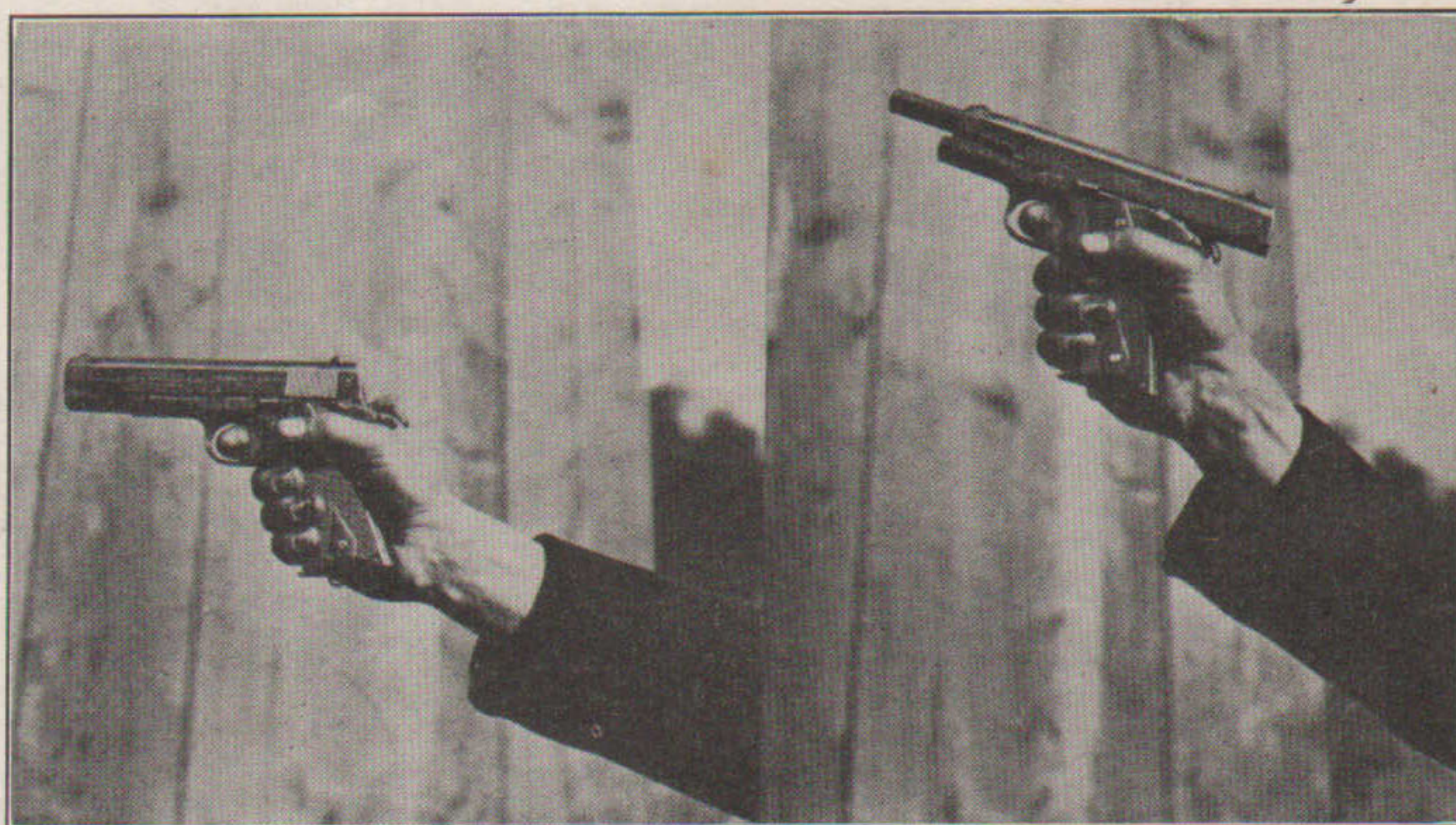
I HAVE on hand a considerable quantity of marbles, chalk or cheese, also a ducat or two held out on the family grocer, that I would willingly swap for a repeating variety of hand gun, pistol or revolver that I could put into action with the certainty and celerity of old Betsey Springfield, and that would work with the sureness of the same rifle.

I am willing to admit that I am possessed of a first-class jinx and that maybe my experience is not a fair criterion as to the experience of the multitude with the pistol but I still feel that in the scores of guns I have put through their paces, one at least should have appealed to me as being a fit companion for a person of peace but still a lover of the sure and certain in pistols.

Hand guns of many and wondrous varieties I have shot during the past dozen years, during which time I have also regularly burned powder through the two Government rifles, Krag, and Springfield, and that reliable foreign arm, the Mauser. At the end of the time I am more than ever a lover of the Uncle Sam variety of rifle, and a pessimist as to the virtues of the pistol from the standpoint of quickness in unlimber, and certainty of fire when that operation is over.

Having duly announced itself as the logical and permanent successor of the revolver and having presented us with its card as having printed on the back thereof more virtues than it could possibly recite in one breath, the automatic pistol has snuggled down into its new nest without developing a single cardinal virtue over the revolver, and with some vices the revolver has not. It may be more compact than is the revolver—but it is not so compact as it might be with more clever designing, and not so compact that any of us carry one of them in our dress clothes. There is a limit to the bulge the average citizen will permit to break the symmetry of his form and a limit to the weight of the hardware that drags his garments into forms the tailor never developed. Outside of the Colt .25, and the now unobtainable Bayard .32 from Belgium, there is not an automatic made of weight and size small enough to make it a half-way permissible addition to one's ordinary street clothes.

The Anciens Etablissements Pieper of Liege made a little



The Weighty Recoil of the Army Automatic Caught by a Fast Camera Lens

automatic of .32 and .380 calibre before the war that was little larger than the Colt .25, and yet carried the more sensible cartridges of the largest Colt pocket guns. The weight was about one pound. This little gun was so small that it could be carried comfortably and snugly and unobtrusively in the waist-line watch pocket of the trousers, where my own Bayard rode many an evening when conditions were such that gun-toting was advisable. Neither gun of the two I owned ever balked, and either one was accurate enough to hit a man at the ordinary hold-up range and do it effectively, wherefore I never was much impressed with the necessity for the bulk and the hardware necessary in the American automatic pistol. A friend bet one peso with me that the gun wouldn't keep ten shots on the two-foot paper at 50 yards, and lost the peso.

But these guns, like most automatics, were slow to get into action. Like all automatics they had a little "snivey" to push around to get the internal economy of the gun in proper condition for firing, and pushing around said little snivey was not a sure and certain performance if the other gent had just stepped from behind a tree with obvious designs on your property.

Outside of possibly the Colt with its grip safety, there has never been produced the automatic that the user could get into action from a safe pocket condition, as quickly as he could the double action revolver. The Colt, because of this

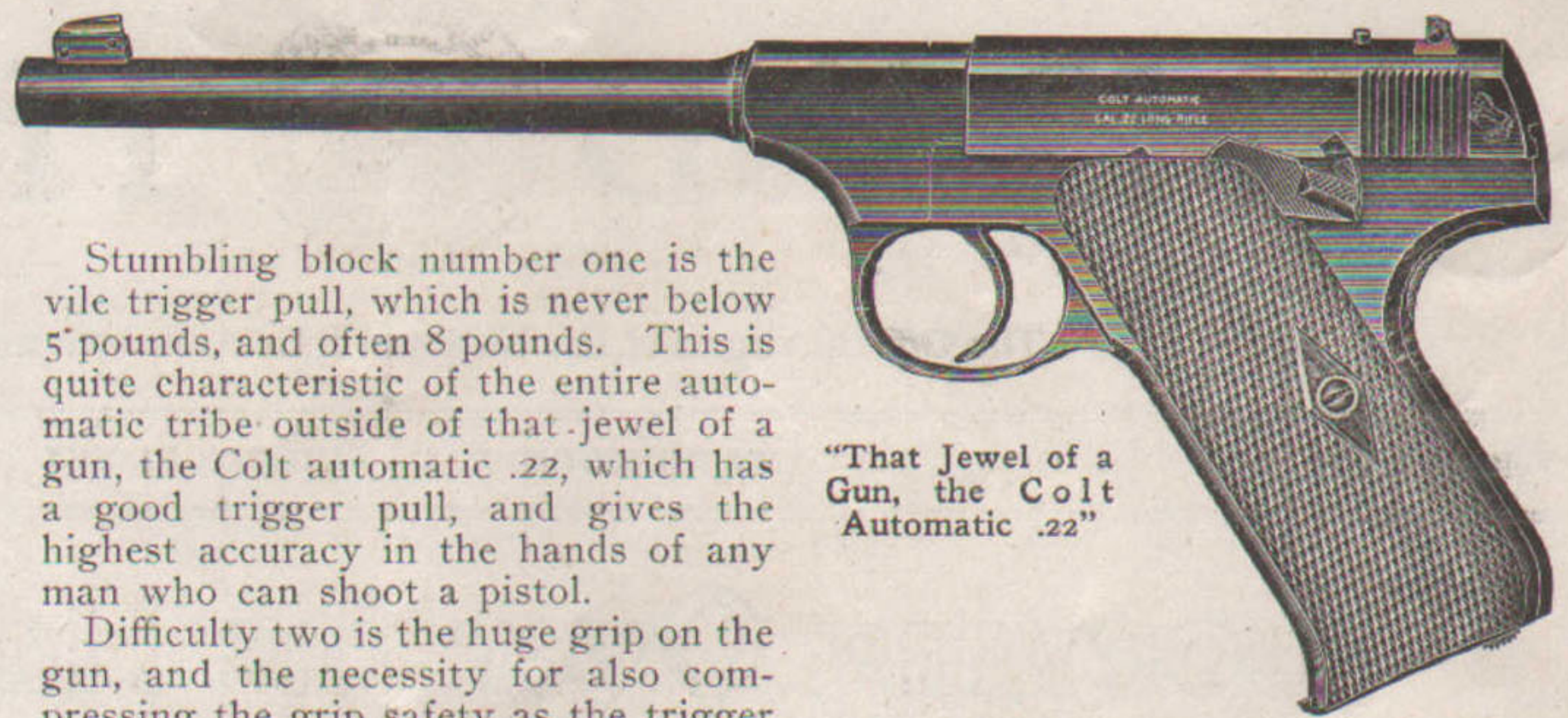


grip safety, can be carried cocked with reasonable safety without having the striker locked by the catch on the side of the frame. Until both grip safety and trigger are pressed toward each other by the squeeze of the crotch of the hand and the trigger finger, the gun cannot be fired, but even this device does not make the gun entirely safe, particularly in the "draw," when the finger hooked through the guard and the quick clasp of the hand around the grip may fire it ahead of time. The same objection holds with the double action revolver, save that the pull is so long that the accident is less likely. No automatic is so safe and yet so speedy for the first shot as the double action hammerless Smith & Wesson, with grip safety preventing accidents from the trigger catching, and with no protruding hammer.

Outside of Uncle Sam's .45 automatic pistol M 1911, I have little faith in the reliability of the automatic pistol—and his cavalrymen state that they had to carry the pistols wrapped in socks to keep out the dust on the Mexican expedition, otherwise they would jam. Evidently the pistol firing regulations will need a new line or two as to the proper use of the sock pistol cover.

Kept clean, the .45 pistol seems to be reliable, and is fairly quick to get in action. It is, however, not a pocket gun, and it has a fearsome blast that to me at least is more shocking than the report of the service rifle, to the man firing either weapon. Something in the makeup of the gun results in a report that is fairly ear-wrecking and I "am off the gun" for good.

Also this gun, like every other automatic, while accurate *per se*, cannot be shot accurately by the average man. Training will do wonders for the man essaying accurate shooting with one of them. Training also will permit the juggler to do still more wonderful things. I would sum it up by saying that the trained shot getting good results with this gun, gets them in spite of it, not because of it. Because a man is a fine pistol shot he need not expect to make good with this bellowing weapon. The case of several magnificent pistol shots of San Francisco, who tackled the automatic at the national pistol matches at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1916, proved this. Although their ranks included a world's champion with the pistol of .22 persuasion and a man nearly as good with the revolver, not one of them distinguished himself with the Government gun, and some of their efforts were laughable. The good shot with the Government arm must be a good shot with that arm, world beating work with other varieties of the hand gun seems to have little bearing on the results with the automatic.



"That Jewel of a Gun, the Colt Automatic .22"

Stumbling block number one is the vile trigger pull, which is never below 5 pounds, and often 8 pounds. This is quite characteristic of the entire automatic tribe outside of that jewel of a gun, the Colt automatic .22, which has a good trigger pull, and gives the highest accuracy in the hands of any man who can shoot a pistol.

Difficulty two is the huge grip on the gun, and the necessity for also compressing the grip safety as the trigger is pulled. Astute shots there were who snapped a heavy rubber band around this safety, holding it in during the pistol matches, but this is of course beating the devil around the stump and would not be permitted by any efficient officer as being a mis-use of the gun that would merely complicate matters when it had to be used as issued.

Automatic pistol designers admit the self-evident fact that the automatic is at the mercy of its ammunition—faulty cartridge, faulty functioning. It seems to be at the mercy of a lot of other things, among them the cussedness of inanimate nature, judging by the experience I have had with this breed of gun in pocket variety. My Belgian guns didn't mal-function, but this was because I didn't shoot enough rounds through to constitute a fair test and let the law of probabilities get into the game.

With another breed of gun I have tried out nearly a dozen different weapons of my own and belonging to others, with the net result of jams, misfires, and once the firing automatically of a whole magazineful of cartridges in the estimated time of about one and a half seconds, and to the horror of the assemblage over at the pistol house.

I don't ask much more of the hand gun than I do of the service rifle, and certainly wouldn't ask certainty of function over the number of thousand shots I've fired through the rifle. I want it, whether of pistol or revolver persuasion, to pull clean and not more than 4 pounds weight. I want it to be safe while being carried and yet quick to get into action. I want it to function surely for say 100 consecutive shots—outside of that I'll take a chance. I'll put up with the lack of stopping power of the automatic pocket pistol and with the unnecessary bulk and weight of the present brutes if the other requirements can be filled—but they cannot. Not an automatic on the market today has a pull that is even half way respectable—outside of the Colt .22. Most of them have triggers that sneak, ooze or grate

through an indefinite distance and fire the gun without any warning when they get ready.

For use in a holster the choice of the wise man falls on the revolver, because it is the revolver alone that can be given the light, clean, sharp pull that is essential to hitting things at a distance with the hand gun. But the revolver is bulky and heavy for pocket use, worse even than the automatic, and so the problem of the gun for city use is a real problem.

The Colt automatic is the safest of the automatic lot, the Savage is the easiest to take apart, holds the most cartridges and is preferable in some other ways. As they run the Savage has the harder but cleaner trigger pull, the Colt the lighter, but also the "oozier" of the two. The Smith & Wesson I cannot discuss.

A gun for the pocket should not have an exposed outside hammer. The older model of the Savage for instance, carried cocked would invite lint, etc., to drop down between hammer and frame, with the additional chance offered by the hammer to catch on the pocket. It had the advantage, of course, that the hammer could be let down—but so can the Colt by withdrawing the cartridge in the chamber and snapping the internal striker. Also the motion necessary to throw a new shell from the magazine to chamber in the Colt, was no more bother than trying to cock the hammer on the Savage, while the Colt, chamber empty, was of course the safer of the twain.

The new Savage has a grip safety—outwardly like that of the Colt—but not so good inwardly because the Colt patents cover their particular application of the automatic safety. No automatic ever built equalled the Colt gun for safety of handling or carrying—I don't like the gun personally because of the bad pull, the inaccessibility of the parts, and the bad shape and angle of the grip.

(Continued on page 92)



# New Model Revolvers For U. S. Army

By STEPHEN TRASK

MILITARY revolvers firing the rimless, steel-jacketed ball cartridges heretofore exclusively associated with the Army Automatic, calibre .45, will be part of the side-arm equipment provided for our overseas forces.

Announcement that such arms have been perfected and are being manufactured for the Government has come from a commercial source. The news has been confirmed by army officers.

The weapons are being manufactured by the Smith & Wesson Company, whose experts originated the device which makes possible the firing of a rimless cartridge in a revolver cylinder, and by the Colt Patent Firearms Company.

From the standpoint of appearance, the new army revolvers closely follow the lines already familiar to the thousands of hand-gun shots who have known and appreciated the qualities of the Smith & Wesson military models and the Colt's Double Action Revolver, Model of 1909. Indeed, it would take an expert's eye to detect traces of the very minor alterations which have been made in the cylinders to permit of the use of the new cartridges, which are loaded in clips of three, two clips filling the chambers in the cylinder.

The story of the development of this new side arm is almost as interesting as that of the genesis of the new army rifle, and both have much in common.

To begin with, in addition to a widespread predilection for military rifles as weapons of offense and defense, the citizens of the United States, from whose ranks are being drawn the personnel of our overseas army, can also be classed as a nation of pistol users.

This is not true of European nations to the same extent, and this particular difference between Americans and their continental neighbors has been and now is reflected in the equipment of their respective fighting forces.

In European armies the revolver and pistol are regarded as weapons for the use of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Seldom is a ranker seen with a short-gun. In the forces of the United States, in addition to officers and non-coms, the rank and file of entire units are frequently provided with pistols or revolvers.

Primarily the general use of the hand gun in the United States army can be directly traced to the fact that this type of side arm has proven particularly effective in all of the late-year campaigns in which the United States has participated. Behind the precedent, however, lies the fact that in the beginning the



The Smith and Wesson U. S. Model 1917, With Clip

American soldiers have wanted pistols, have asked for them, and have gotten them.

From the time of the Spanish-American war, the hand-gun has been a prime favorite with the American soldier, second only to his rifle, and by the time the Philippine tribes had been brought under the sway of American pacification, practically all the officers who had seen service in the archipelago were satisfied that, while a revolver made an excellent weapon for close fighting, care had to be taken to see that any arm issued to the United States forces qualified as a "man stopper." These officers knew of hundreds of instances where Moro "*Juramentados*," as the fanatics of the islands are known, running *amuck* with religious frenzy and cutting down Christians in order to gain their Mohammedan paradise, failed to succumb to as many as half a dozen of the .38-calibre service bullets then in use.

Whereupon "man stopper" became synonymous with "Forty-five calibre," where hand guns were concerned, and the two army model .45-calibre revolvers came into general use.

Although it was possible in 38 seconds to send 18 heavy lead slugs from the barrel of one of the old revolvers at a rate of 738 feet a second, each of which dealt a 231-foot-pound impact at 50 yards, the revolver ultimately gave way to the army automatic. With the automatic it was possible to fire 21 shots in 12 seconds, each traveling at a muzzle velocity of 802 feet a second and delivering an impact at 50 yards of 305 foot pounds.

And so the revolver took its place in the discard beside the Krag rifle, and the automatic was hailed as the greatest hand gun ever produced. Other features of the automatic, however, were considered by many as overshadowing the rapidity of fire. This led to the pistol controversy, which is not entirely disposed of even yet, notwithstanding the fact that a wider knowledge of the use and possibilities of the automatic has made many converts to the pistol.

Yet there are still many men who

firmly believe and will always firmly believe that the six-gun is superior to the automatic for practical fighting purposes, and the army revolver is far from being a discredited weapon. In fact, the news that it is again to be found on the ordnance lists is destined to be favorably received by many.

The adoption of the new form of revolver, however, must not in any way be regarded as an indication that the cylinder gun has superseded the .45-calibre automatic pistol. It is simply another instance of the Government taking advantage of existing facilities to supply a pressing war necessity.

With the declaration of war against Germany, the Ordnance Department's first care was to obtain an adequate supply of rifles. This, as has already been announced, was achieved by utilizing machinery existing for the manufacture of British rifles to produce a military rifle chambered for the Springfield cartridge.

While this problem was being solved, the Ordnance Department was conscious of the fact that Americans almost instinctively turn to the hand gun when in need of a small weapon, and that a call for hand guns would almost certainly follow the mobilization of the national army. This presented a problem almost as vexing, if not quite so momentous, as the task of supplying rifles.

A survey of resources developed that while the Government arsenals and the Colt's Firearms Company were prepared to make the automatic pistol, Model 1911, the output would in no way equal the probable demand.

It was then that the Ordnance Department began considering what use could be made of the machinery installed in the plants of the Smith & Wesson and the Colt companies to produce the .45-calibre revolvers with which the army was previously equipped.

It would, of course, have been easy to order a supply of .45-calibre revolvers, with ammunition therefor. But if this had been done the same drawback would have existed as if the National Army had been equipped with rifles shooting the British type of ammunition—in the ammunition supply there would have been two styles of cartridges, a fact which might lead to endless confusion and difficulty in the matter of supply on the firing line. Such a situation would manifestly have destroyed the standardization of pistol ammunition. The problem therefore resolved itself into the question of how to supply the army with automatic pistols and re-



volvers, each using the same type of cartridge.

Peculiarly enough, the chief mechanical difference between the old-style revolver cartridges and the automatic pistol cartridges is largely the same as that presented by the British cartridge and the Springfield cartridge; the brass case of the revolver ammunition is provided with a rim upon which the ejector acts, while the automatic cartridge is scored with a groove which the ejector engages. The rim and the groove had to be reconciled.

It was into this impasse that the Smith & Wesson Company stepped with a simple, practical device to adapt the rimless automatic cartridge to the cylinder of military model, .45-calibre revolvers.

When the Smith & Wesson people first undertook to solve the problem of interchangeable ammunition for automatic and revolver, it was found that the .45-calibre automatic cartridge worked splendidly in the Smith & Wesson revolver, the arm functioning well and satisfactorily, except that the revolver ejector failed to throw out the spent automatic shells. It was therefore necessary to devise some way in which the shells could

be mechanically ejected instead of laboriously picked out by hand.

This was finally accomplished by the use of a metal plate, which for want of a better designation may be termed a "clip." This clip is a metal semi-circle, approximating one-half of the surface presented by the rear face of the cylinder. In the clip are three perforations, each presenting about  $\frac{5}{8}$  of a circle. Into these notches are forced rimless cartridges, the edges of the notches engaging in the groove at the head of the cartridge case provided for the ejector of the automatic pistol. To utilize this device it was necessary to make only a few minor changes in the original arm, the greatest alteration being the provision of slightly more "head room" between the base of the cylinder and the frame.

With a little practice, it seems that the weapon can be loaded more quickly than with the old rim cartridges, loading taking but the two motions necessary to shove in two clips, which meet and form the complete circle. In emptying the cylinder, the old ejector engages the edges of the clip, acts upon them just as it acts upon rim cartridges, and ejects clip and empty shells at the same time.

The claim is made by the originators

of this improved revolver that a greater number of shots can be fired in a given time even than with the automatic, provided, of course, that a considerable number of shots are fired, as an automatic would naturally work faster on a small number of shots because of the magazine holding seven cartridges whereas the capacity of the revolver is only six.

Among other points of superiority claimed for the new weapon over any other hand gun for military use is that of its functioning with poor primers or light loads. It is pointed out that should a poor primer or a light load creep into a clip used in the automatic, it is necessary to use both hands in ejecting the defective cartridge before firing can continue. With the revolver the action, with another pull of the trigger, simply passes over the defective shell.

Just what the ballistics of the new model revolvers will be has not been made public. Allowing for the effect of escaping gas between cylinder and barrel, it is believed that the new weapons will at least approximate the 250-yard range of the automatic and the 802-foot muzzle velocity.

## About Deer Rifles

By A. E. SWOYER

*Field and Stream*

EVERY little while—and sometimes oftener—the writer is called upon to answer the following inquiry: "I expect to go deer hunting this fall; what rifle shall I use?" or else it is: "Which is the best rifle for deer, the ——— or the ———?" I don't know how many times this question is asked during a season, whether it is ever satisfactorily answered or whether they will ever stop asking it, but one thing I do know and that is that neither my humble self nor even the mighty Editor of "The Great Releigious Magazine" could make more than a pretense at answering it.

For, if you could be sure of nailing a deer through the heart or in the brain at every shot you wouldn't need anything more powerful than a .22 to bring home the bacon; if you are good enough to be able to land on your deer somewhere through the body at every shot, any one of half-a-dozen different calibers will do the trick—and if you don't, when you shoot, have anything more than a forlorn hope of putting it on him somewhere above the hoofs, neither a Lewis machine gun nor a 42-centimeter will do you any good, and you'll have to resort to gas bombs!

This applies, of course, principally to hunting similar to that found in the Adirondacks, among the scrub oaks of

Pennsylvania and in other localities where a shot at over fifty yards is the exception rather than the rule; under such conditions, a 12-gauge shotgun loaded with solid ball is as effective as anything, although perhaps not so sportsmanlike. On the other hand, I've done some hunting in the West where I wanted a rifle which didn't require much monkeying with the sights at any range up to 300 yards and with punch enough to put the game down to stay when hit fairly—but where deer are driven rather than stalked and where you can't see more than a few yards through the scrub except down a fireline, most any old gun, even with black powder and a trajectory like a rainbow, will do the trick. Under one set of conditions, a modern gun with its accompanying virtues of high velocity, flat trajectory and tremendous hitting power is necessary—under the other, almost any caliber capable of stopping a deer when hit between the solar plexus and the Adam's apple will do, and it becomes simply a question of getting this moderate power in a gun light and small enough to conveniently carry.

Obviously, the "best" gun—granting that there is such a thing—for the one class of hunting might be very far from measuring up to specifications

at the other, which is one of the problems that your humble servant and the others are up against. Worse still, about every hunter of experience sincerely believes that he owns and uses the best gun for the purpose—if you can get him to admit that any other make or caliber is even fit for use at the game, you've struck an exceptionally reasonable individual. For example, I belong to a club of sixteen members and organized for the exclusive purpose of deer hunting; every one is experienced and practically all have killed their deer. It seemed as if such a crowd of hunters, all familiar with the game, would more or less all choose something of about the same caliber at least, but just to satisfy myself I took count of the guns carried at this year's hunt. This is the result:

- 3 Winchester . . . . .38-55's, full length
- 1 Winchester . . . . .38-55, carbine
- 1 Winchester . . . . .30-30, carbine
- 2 Winchester . . . . .38-40's, full length
- 1 Winchester 1895 box magazine, shooting the New Springfield '06 cartridge.
- 1 Marlin . . . . .32-40 full length
- 2 Savage 1899 Featherweights, .303.
- 2 Savage 1899 Featherweights, .22 Hi-power.
- 2 Remington pump-action, .30's.
- 1 Remington-Lee straight pull bolt action, shooting the Krag cartridge.

And there you are! Practically every type of action—lever, bolt and pump (the laws of the State do not permit the use of automatics)—and a



selection of calibers ranging from the old .38-40 soft coal burner to the last word in modern high-power loads as represented by the .30 Government and the wicked little .22's. True, our old friend, the .44-40 trench mortar and some of the modern school, as the Ross copper tube, the Savage .250-3000 and others, were not represented, but that was merely a question of chance as, I have run across all of these guns and more too in the hands of hunters outside of our party, and therefore the collection may be taken as fairly representative. Moreover, each gun owner was willing to go to the mat at any remark slighting his favorite weapon and more than one knock-down-and-drag-out argument was started between the boys with the hand cannons and the disciples who toted the small bores. The only conclusion to be reached by such an analysis is that no man, no matter how expert, may tell another what the

"best" gun, or even the best caliber, is.

As a matter of fact, any one of the above guns was suitable for our territory and at the ranges customary any one of them would bring home the bacon with neatness and despatch. Undoubtedly, some of the big bores were purchased before the advent of the high-power, and their owners have failed to be converted to the small-bore theory; many of them, too, believe still that "the bigger the gun the bigger the shock," and as a result lug a young cannon, that by rights should be used for coast defense only, through the brush. Undoubtedly, there is a happy medium.

Personally, I like the pump action—simply because I use a small rifle of that type for target practice and small-game shooting and am therefore accustomed to handling it. If somebody would get out a hammerless rifle with this action, a shotgun type safety and in .22 Hi-Power caliber, he'd have me for

a customer mighty quick—but that don't keep the bolt-action worshipper or the lever crank from having his own opinion nor from being in all probability as nearly right as I am. So, in the interests of safety first, last and in between I'm not going to say a word about actions.

Calibers and weights are other questions, though, and a consideration of those commonly met can be taken up without injury to the feelings of any one; just for the sake of comparison, we may as well take the list as given above. You will note from this list that four distinct phases of rifle evolution are represented—the old black-powder large bore, the low-pressure smokeless big bore, the early small-caliber smokeless type and the latest high-velocity small calibers with spitzer bullet. The first of these is represented by the .38-40, the .44-40 and the similar sizes—guns which will  
(Concluded on page 91)

## More Comments on the New Rifle

NO 1—"SIXTY ROUNDS WITH THE 1917"

By E. NEWITT

**S**NIPER'S" remarks in your issue of Oct. 13 upon some shooting tests made by Mayor Hyde and Sergeant Schriver with the 1914 British Service rifle adapted to shoot the 1906 Springfield cartridge, and rechristened the 1917 Model U. S. Rifle on its adoption into the U. S. army, inspire comment.

The rifle was designed by soldier ballisticians for soldiers' use in war under conditions in which black and white vertical targets at predetermined intervals of 100 yards find no place. Had the British military authorities intended it primarily as a match rifle doubtless it would have been shorn of some of its present furniture and would have been equipped with match sights and other requirements favouring bull's-eye hitting.

The comments upon rifles one reads in the press, even when emanating from accomplished marksmen with military titles, convey the impression that the American conception of the ideal in war rifles is one which performs best under the utterly artificial conditions prevailing in match shooting. The influence of this view is plainly reflected in the Springfield Rifle Model 1903 in which its soldier designers, in endeavors to compromise between the practical requirements of war and the demands of target marksmen, have evolved a rear sight far from the ideal under any conditions, and absolutely impossible under those which prevail in war. Critics

who are inclined to doubt this allegation are invited to don an infantry fighting equipment, get themselves wet through and half frozen, and then make an attempt to adjust the Springfield sight to 625 yards.

"Sniper" remarks upon the absence of lateral sight adjustment for wind. Most marksmen are firmly impressed with their ability to estimate the effect of the wind, and it may be a hard task to disillusion them. I therefore suggest another, quite an easy test by which they may disillusion themselves once and for ever. Select a day when there really is some wind, paint a vertical line two feet wide down the centre of a six feet square target, get back 600 or 700 yards and fire ten shots without marking. Then inspect the result, and the best of wind dopers will probably realize for the first time how much assistance he gets from the target tender, and how seldom his wind judgment would enable him to hit a man.

Small errors in the lateral zero of the 1917 rifle may be corrected by adjustment of the front sight which is so constructed as to permit of a little lateral displacement for this purpose, but a windgauge on a war rifle only confounds confusion and is as much out of place as the cat in the proverbial game of ten pins.

"Sniper" comments suggestively also, on the absence of sight adjustments for intervals of 25 or 50 yards. What, it may be asked, would be the

utility of such under any conditions outside of a rifle range? In the field, distance is rarely if ever ascertained nearer than about 50 yards and within the range which the aimed fire of the most skilled sniper has the remotest hope of hitting, so flat is the trajectory that two elevation marks alone would suffice for all the objects at all the distances.

Assume an example in trench fighting, the objective fifteen inches of a Boche's head, the distance anything from forty to 400 yards—otherwise unknown. The rearsight is set to 400 yards and a six-o'clock hold taken. As the vertex of the 400 yards trajectory is only 14.5 inches above the line of sight at 200 yards, if Herr Boche happens to be 100 yards away he gets it about ten inches up, if 200 yards just in the top of the cranium, if 300 yards about 11 inches up, if 400 yards just at the point of aim. If he happens to be beyond 400 yards he is beyond the limit of anything but chance or a machine gun.

Now assume a case where Herr Boche is advancing to the attack, or, as we hope to see him, beating it for the rear. Slide up the backsight to 600 yards and hold at six as usual and if your line and wind are right you will get him between the heels and the skull at whatever distance he may be short of 600 yards, the trajectory at no point in this distance rising more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

(Continued on page 90)



# ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

## PREFERENCE FOR TRAINED RIFLEMEN

IT has now been some months since the National Rifle Association requested its affiliated clubs to take the initiative in volunteering to train in rifle shooting men subject to the draft.

That practically every club responded to this call with enthusiasm is a matter of common knowledge. Many of the clubs went far in incurring expenses which were defrayed by individual members.

With the perspective of the weeks which have passed since this work was undertaken, it is now becoming apparent that much good was accomplished. Reports which are coming in from several of the clubs show that while the War Department has not yet reached the point where it is officially accepting the aid which rifle club members can give the nation, individual officers at the different cantonments not only have been pleased with this volunteer cooperation but appreciate it to the extent of giving preference to the men who came to them with at least a rudimentary knowledge of shooting over men who are entirely unlearned in the art of shooting.

Now that the Ordnance Department has so satisfactorily solved the question of producing the rifles which will be needed, it is not unlikely that in the near future comprehensive plans for training the draft will be forthcoming and that some civilian expert riflemen will be called to the colors to aid the army instructors.

Many men trained in the art of shooting, thoroughly equipped to instruct, and who occupy the high places of the shooting game have seen discouragement in the fact that specialists of all callings—except rifle shooting—have been commissioned from civil life to aid in training the army. It is frequently pointed out that vocal teachers have been commissioned to instruct the cantonments in song; that physical culturists have been made officers so that the exercises of the drafted men can be intelligently controlled; and finally that Johnny Kilbane, the pugilist, "has retired from the squared circle to accept a commission in the army," in order to instruct the drafted men in the art of boxing.

This does not necessarily indicate that when the over-

seas army takes the field, its members will be accomplished vocalists, trained athletes and masters of slugging to the exclusion of being good shots. In fact the trend of events during the past few weeks suggests that within a very short time all efforts will be concentrated on the matter of turning out expert marksmen, with the singing, physical culture, boxing, *et cetera*, as auxiliaries necessary to conserving the health and the mental well being of the drafted men.

It is difficult to believe that after paying so much attention to the question of developing a force of physically and mentally fit soldiers, the United States Army will send them into action without proper training to safeguard their splendid bodies by the intelligent use of the weapons issued to them. Such an idea, on its face, is preposterous.

It is safe to predict that when the War Department learns of the work which the rifle clubs have already done, and of the great field of vital activity open to them that at least the men who have reached the top in the shooting game will be called into service to help in supplying the "seven tenths of a soldier's business" which remains after the vocal teachers, the physical culturists, the boxers, and the host of other special instructors have finished their work.

## WINTER CAMPS FOR THE CONSCRIPTS

WHAT are referred to as "the deplorable conditions at Camp Devens," established at Ayer, Mass., for the training of 35,000 selected conscripts, is causing much comment in the daily press. The charge is openly made that a blunder was committed in selecting this camp site and grave fears are expressed as to the outcome of this move in connection with the health of the men trained there.

If the steam heating plant designed for installation in the camp is ever satisfactorily completed, if the barracks are properly constructed, and if the proper steps are taken to insure good ventilation, the epidemic of pneumonia which some of the critics see in the situation, may be avoided.

There is, however, another important phase of the question which should receive some consideration. It is that, unless conditions are such that the selected conscripts will be contented under the training administered at this post where the climate to say the least is rigorous, the camp should be abandoned even in face of the fact that it at present represents an outlay of something like \$7,000,000.

An epidemic of depression among the 35,000 men taken fresh from civilian life and accustomed to city existence, would be quite as disastrous as the epidemic of pneumonia which some of the camp critics fear.

In this connection, it would be well for army officials to consider the case of the Catterick Training Camp, Yorkshire, England, in the establishment of which the British government is accused of a blunder similar to the one which is scored against the selection of Camp Devens.

In a recent issue of one of the London service papers, this appeared:

"The most ghastly accounts have reached 'Truth' regarding Catterick training camp in Yorkshire, where the surroundings are so lonely and miserable that the men get chronic fits of depression before being sent to the front. The camp is in a very exposed site, and during the recent



bad weather nearly all the training had to be done indoors. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the nearest railway station. There are no shops, no restaurants, and few amusements, except what the men try to make for themselves. Non-commissioned officers and men arriving from France for rest say that they

prefer life at the front. To make matters worst the leave restrictions are more stringent than in any camp known to the writer, one week-end leave in five months being all that a man can get. Who selected the site is not known, but he cannot be congratulated on his choice."

## Rest Shooting at Walnut Hill

(Conclusion)

WHILE much of the early rest shooting was done with rifles which of necessity conformed to a maximum weight of ten pounds, because of N. R. A. rules, the time came when the bars were let down to rifles of greater weight.

This was done because the Massachusetts Rifle Association wished to attract rest-shooters to the Walnut Hill Range. Therefore the Massachusetts Rifle Association rules were changed to permit the use of any rifle, any sights and any trigger pull.

When this step was taken weird pieces of ordnance began appearing from time to time. There were instances when weapons weighing nearly 40 pounds were used; yet the average weight, even of the heavier rifles, was about 20 pounds. The addition of weight was uniformly apparent, not in the stocks or the actions, but in the barrels.

These extremely heavy rifles did not fall into the accepted order of shooting at Walnut Hill, even though frequently used, the majority of the rest-shooters on that range still preferring rifles which more nearly approximated the weapons used for off-hand work.

At other ranges, however, the heavy rifles were of frequent occurrence and were admittedly regarded as possessing in the great weight of their barrels an advantage on the side of accuracy. In

fact, one instance reported by Ralph Greenwood, under which signature much rifle history has been written, chronicled the use of a rifle without a stock, and with a barrel which made up in metal the weight taken from the butt. Such rifles were fired from fixed rests.

Yet the rifle which weighed from 20 to 40 pounds was not given an even break with the lighter weapons in rest shooting, which is evidence that the rifle-club officials were convinced that the weightier barrels were conducive to accuracy. Under the old "string measurement," this handicap was placed upon the user of an abnormally heavy rifle: taking 20 pounds as an average,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch for every pound under 20 pounds was deducted from the strings made with rifles falling below the average weight.

Of all the rest-shooters who thronged to Walnut Hill, the three best-known shots were Chase, Rabbeth and Wilder. In the early nineties, rest shooting had progressed to a point where the Standard American Rest target had appeared. This target had an inner circle counting 12. This circle was 1.41 inches in diameter. Long runs of bull's-eyes on this target at 200 yards were not of frequent occurrence.

In 1894, F. J. Rabbeth made the remarkable record of 14 consecutive bull's-eyes on this target. Rabbeth and Chase,

who often shot together, began shooting on September 1, 1894. They fired through the remainder of a late afternoon, each making successive bull's-eyes until darkness prevented further practice. The following Saturday, September 8, they took up the work again, Rabbeth keeping on without sighting shots until he had made a run of 14 "twelves," and Chase falling down after 13 successful shots. Chase duplicated his record of 13 bull's-eyes on June 1 of the following year.

In the earlier years of rest shooting, while the decimal target was still being used, J. N. Frye made three perfect scores in a month, an occurrence which at the time was not an ordinary happening. The last of these scores, made October 17, 1885, showed the first four shots in the upper half of a  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bull's-eye, a group which could be enclosed in a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch circle. The six remaining were in a group which could be enclosed in a 2-inch circle. Something of the conditions surrounding the making of this target may serve to throw some light upon the methods adopted by rest-shooters at Walnut Hill.

The score was shot with a .38-calibre No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ballard rifle. The barrel was 30 inches long, and the weapon complete weighed 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. The ammunition used held 55 grains of powder, and the ball was a patched bullet weighing 330 grains. Shell and ball were seated separately in the rifle. The sighting equipment included a rear peep and aperture front of medium size. The rifle was cleaned after each shot.

## Moro Stronghold Taken by Constabulary

BAYAN COTTA, the famous Moro stronghold, about which centered much of the fighting in the early Philippine campaigns, is no more. It fell in tumbling ruins before the fire of mountain guns from a detachment of Philippine Constabulary on July 27, according to an account of the brief but brisk engagement in the *Mindanao Herald*, which chronicles also the passing of the two datos, or native chiefs, Amai Lumamba and Amai Karangkapang, who defying an order from the authorities to disarm the cotta, resisted and perished in the subsequent fight.

The taking of the Bayan Cotta is properly an aftermath to the famous

battle of Bayan, fought in Lanao Province, Mindanao, in 1902. At that time, the principal datos who were killed in the recent engagement, were not disarmed.

For fifteen years they retained their weapons and occupied the crude but strongly fortified cotta. Lumamba and Karangkapang, after their surrender and promise to be loyal to the Government were allowed to reoccupy the cotta for defensive purposes against the swarms of outlaws that infested the province at that time.

Finally last year outlaws were entirely eliminated and this left the Bayan datos with the only strongly

fortified cotta in the province, also a large number of guns. The American soldiers having been withdrawn and the province garrisoned by Scouts and Constabulary the datos began to feel arrogant. They failed to obey the orders of the authorities and obstructed the work of surveyors. This got on the nerves of the authorities and the Department Governor decided to put a stop to it and disarm the cotta. The datos were informed that as the outlaw element had been wiped out there was no further necessity for maintaining fortifications at Bayan and that the provincial governor would be pleased to take over the arms and store them away in a safe place at Camp Keithley. The datos, convinced of their power to

(Continued on page 92)



## MORE COMMENTS ON THE NEW RIFLE

(Concluded from page 87)

With such enormous latitude, anything up to 400 yards for a head, and anything up to 600 yards for half a body what can be the use of 25 or 50 yards adjustments for any distance within the possibilities of aimed fire except to complicate things? Beyond 600 yards, distance cannot be judged, or rather guessed, nearer than 100 yards, so that finer adjustment is still of no value, moreover the diameter of the collective group of trained men equals the drop between two consecutive hundred-yard periods, so that with sights elevated for either distances half the shots fired will be correct for elevation.

One point to which "Sniper" devotes the whole of a long paragraph is that of cocking on the drive home of the bolt. If there is one feature in which the old Lee Enfield and the present Enfield excel it is in this. The British musketry experts have

always been advocates of rapid fire, and short of entirely eliminating recoil, nothing so conduces to rapidity as the British system of cocking. To lift the bolt lever, as is necessary with the Springfield, against the dead inertia of the primary extraction plus that of the main spring with the rifle at the shoulder and only the left hand at arms length to keep the rifle from twisting under the force of upward thrust on the bolt handle, demands strength beyond the average, to drive home the bolt against the resistance of the mainspring alone, as in the British system, when there is a free start of two or three inches is quite easy for anyone.

The writer has seen a whole company of the Gordon Highlanders fire 152 rounds per man in fourteen minutes and a sergeant in the Warwickshire Regiment get 45 hits at 200 yards in a competition in one minute with the Lee Enfield, and suggests that no such speed has ever been reached with the Springfield or any rifle cocking on the lift.

The 1917 Model U. S. rifle was originally designed in England for a rimless cartridge and no alteration in this particular has been made by the United States. On the contrary when this rifle was brought here for manufacture, the exigencies of a war in which the Service rifle in use and all the machine guns were designed for a rim cartridge precluded a change of ammunition, consequently the new rifle made here for the British army had to be altered again in design to accommodate the older cartridge, and the U. S. designers had only to revert to its original design to accommodate the U. S. rimless cartridge, indeed the only alteration made by the U. S. was to rifle and chamber it for the Springfield cartridge.

The new rifle can readily be converted into a match rifle by substituting a match rear sight for the present rear sight, but it would be far preferable to alter match conditions by making them a bit more natural than to monkey with a good war rifle.

## NO. 2—NEW POINTS ON THE "1917"

By "SNIPER"

THERE is always a great deal to learn about any new rifle. The more patent features are easily observed. Yet much remains which first glance does not disclose.

Considerable has already been told about the new army rifle, Model 1917. Still, it is safe to say that until these weapons have been in actual service for many months, or until a number of them have been distributed among riflemen who will "sit up late" with them, studying them—literally sleep with them—all of the peculiarities of the arm will not be generally known.

The new rifle, except by hearsay, is still an unknown quantity to all but a very few riflemen. That perhaps explains why at least two features of the rifle have never been brought out in the published accounts.

The first "discovery" is that the magazine of the United States Rifle, Model 1917, will hold six .30-calibre cartridges, and, what is more to the point, *will function them perfectly*. Just how this happens, it is hard to say. It is safe to assume that the Ordnance Department in designing the rifle never contemplated a six-shot rifle, inasmuch as the standard load for most service guns is five or a multiple thereof.

It is likely that the "six-shot magazine" resulted from perfectly natural causes. The British rifle, which, rechambered for Springfield ammunition, gave us the Model 1917 U. S. rifle, was constructed so that its magazine would hold

a clip of five .303-calibre cartridges of the rim type. The tests unquestionably showed that the magazine as designed, and for which tools, gauges and jigs were already at hand, properly functioned the five .30-calibre rimless cartridges used to fill the magazine of the Springfield rifle. This being so, there was neither rhyme nor reason in altering the magazine, which would have called for new jigs and gauges, and occasioned delay; also having no desire to produce a six-shot rifle, it is probable that the experts made no trial to force an extra cartridge into the magazine.

The fact that the new rifle will take six cartridges, instead of five, is in no way an undesirable feature. There is no question of lessening the strength of the rifle. There is no question of complicating the mechanism or, so far as is known, of malfunctioning on account of the extra large magazine. On the other hand, the soldier in the trenches, with a few loose cartridges at hand, can count upon an extra shot with every filling of the magazine.

Much emphasis has been laid upon the fact that the new rifle has no cut-off; that is, that it is impossible either to use it as a single-loader, or to simulate rapid fire when the magazine is empty. It is quite true that the rifle has no cut-off. Yet a statement that rapid fire can not be simulated with magazine empty is incorrect.

The general impression among many military men—and even among the

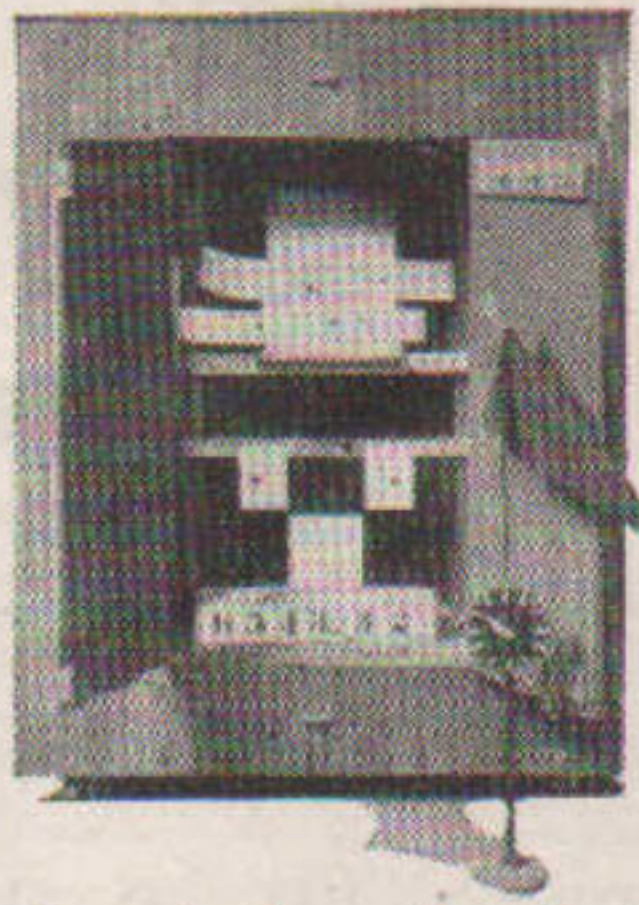
staunch supporters of the Springfield—is that the magazine cut-off on a military rifle is neither so vital as it appears, nor is it so desirable. It is pointed out that as far as cutting off the full magazine retaining it for emergency and using the weapon as a single-loader is concerned, no very great advantage can be expected, since a well-trained rifleman is so proficient in the handling of his arm that shoving in a full clip is almost a reflex action and can be accomplished, with practice, almost as quickly as shoving one cartridge into the chamber of the rifle. This belief, if reports count for anything, is shared by many European military experts.

The advantage of a "cut-off" in simulating rapid fire, when dummy cartridges are not handy and the magazine is empty, however, is generally conceded. Also, it is at times advisable, in instructing inexperienced men, to operate a rifle as a single-loader upon the principle of "safety first."

When the Ordnance Department had determined to manufacture the new rifle along lines as nearly similar as possible to those of the British rifle of 1914, no steps were taken to supply a "cut-off." For practice, however, a device has been perfected which makes the simulation of rapid fire, and the use of the rifle as a single-loader, practical.

The device is of British origin. It has been adapted to the rifle as now manufactured for the United States. It operates as a "magazine follower depressor."





**The Winder Locker Butt**

EQUIPPED WITH

**The Winder System of Gallery Targets**

Forms a complete and satisfactory indoor range. It can be installed in any corner of your home where a 50 foot distance can be obtained.

The Winder Locker Butt is constructed on the "safety first" principle, and the targets permit of shooting which takes into consideration problems of windage and elevation. Order through

**ARMS AND THE MAN**

1110 Woodward Bldg.

Washington, D. C.

**Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.**

Philadelphia

MAKERS OF THE REGULATION INSIGNIA AND COLLAR DEVICES

For the Army, Navy and Marine Corps



**INSIGNIA OF RANK**

Sterling Silver

Solid Metal—Most Durable

*The Standard or Official Sealed Samples adopted by the Quartermaster General for the National Army and National Guard were manufactured by this House*

It is nothing more than a thin steel plate, grooved on top to guide the cartridge into the chamber and also to escape the forward thrust of the bolt, and flanged on either side to engage with the magazine follower. To attach this accessory is a simple matter, the plate being simply inserted on edge, so that the flange engages the follower and pressed down horizontally, depressing the follower and seating itself below the line of the bolt thrust. It is as easily detached.

When the 1917 rifle is tried out by a man who has had no previous experience with its bolt action—the cocking being on the closing motion—it is usually declared that it is more unhandy than the Springfield. Another criticism is that the bolt handle, placed as it is nearer the trigger than that of the Springfield, results, unless great care is taken, in barked knuckles when the rifle is being rapidly fired.

There are some men in this country who have had long experience with the bolt action now incorporated in the 1917 rifle of the United States Army. There is one man who is regarded as one of the foremost British experts. In his opinion the difficulty which some of the American shots are encountering in operating the bolt mechanism is purely and simply due to lack of practice and familiarity with the arm in question. It is quite true that the motions with which the man accustomed to the Springfield operates a bolt-action rifle and those necessary to open and close the breech of the 1917 are entirely different.

It is quite possible that the British expert is entirely correct and that the man who has handled the Springfield will, when first taking up the new rifle, experience more difficulty and more bruised knuckles than the man who has never handled a military rifle and learns with the model 1917. That there may be something in this would seem to be borne out by the fact that because soldiers—especially those of the old world

—become wedded by habit to weapons of some certain mechanism, the rank and file of European armies always swear that their own rifles are the best in the world, and for this reason European nations are generally loath to change their armaments, even if, from a ballistic standpoint, the new model is superior to the old.

There are a few who claim that the 1917 rifle is the superior of the Springfield, yet there are those who persist in declaring that the 1917 rifle is still in its embryonic stages of development. Neither of these estimates of the new rifle is in any degree correct, except in the matter of the sight equipment of the 1917 rifle, and that, from all practical standpoints, with the exception of lack of windage, is admittedly superior to the Springfield.

Still, the 1917 rifle is a practical arm in its present form. Trench fighting, for the rank and file, makes no demand that the 1917 rifle will not answer.

Of course it is likely and quite possible, now that the Ordnance Department has brought the rifle to a state of efficiency, that when occasion permits, improvements will be added.

**ABOUT DEER RIFLES**

*(Concluded from page 87)*

bring down the game at close range, but which are so overweighted with lead in comparison with the powder charge and so low in velocity that considerable experience is necessary to land on the game at ranges over 100 yards. The next phase is shown in guns such as the .38-55, the .32-40 and the .32 Special—all good cartridges at normal ranges and among the best calibers made for deer shooting in thick country. Either one, particularly in carbine or saddle gun for convenient handling, is hard to beat for that sort of hunting—and yet for the occasional long shot, or for game in those sections where such shots are

the rule rather than the exception, leaves much to be desired. Next come the semi-highpowers of the .30-30 and .303 class—good guns in their day and good guns yet, but with neither the jolting power nor the flat trajectory of the most modern types; as compared to these they are sadly lacking. These latest developments, of course, are represented in such calibers as the .30 Springfield, the .22 Hi-Power, the .250-3000; all guns requiring no manipulation of sights—beyond that of taking a coarser bead—at ranges up to and including 300 yards.

If you are still a devotee of the big bullet, then the .38-55 as now loaded is pretty close to the gun for you, but if you are a believer in the small-bore theory then there's no use in being satisfied with the older types—you might as well go the whole hog and tie to something on the order of the .250-3000. Such guns, of course, are ultra-modern and there is still argument in some circles as to their hitting power, although they are rapidly winning their way against all opposition. The old argument that the small calibers do not have the hitting power is brought out against the new arms just as it was years ago when the first .30-30's made their appearance—but you can't get by the laws of physics and just so long as momentum equals mass times velocity squared, just so long will a light bullet at high velocity strike as heavy a blow as a bullet of twice the weight traveling at one-half the speed, provided that all of the momentum of the bullet is expended upon the body of the game, as it will be if the soft-point bullets are used. In addition, the high velocity cartridge has the advantage of extremely flat trajectory, so that no alterations in sights need be made for any hunting range, while it will deliver its bullet exactly where the gun is aimed with practically no allowance for the speed of moving game.



## LOOKING OVER THE HAND GUNS

(Concluded from page 84)

As a pocket piece, choice is that of Hobson between the Colt .32 or .380, the Savage hammerless, and the S. & W. hammerless revolver, which as I said before, while not a gun for high accuracy, is a gun that is mighty quick to get into action whilst carrying it in a condition of entire safety. And, because of the poor pulls on such guns, a man armed with a long barreled Colt or S. & W. revolver with decent pull could stand across the street and everlastingly shoot up three or four gents armed—or handicapped as you please—with the pocket guns specified.

From time immemorial the assigned place for the pocket gun has been in the right hip pocket—t'other side for the south-paw gent. The location is carefully selected to make the victim reach as far as possible and to get the good right hand out of the way in case the other man decided to use a hay-maker swing instead of recourse to arms. Also it advertises the fact that unless the reacher has a very apparent cold in his head or unless the day is a warm one or unless relations are such that he's likely to ask the other party to have a little snifter, he's gone after a gun. Circumstances govern the judgment of the other party to the proceedings.

As our legal friends say, in the regrettable but still existing necessity to resort to a gun, time is the essence of the contract. Also lack of warning to the other party is very desirable until the gun is produced and trained on the other chap's superstructure.

The quickness and the surprise in producing the gun depend entirely on the distance the right hand has to travel, and the location to which it travels. The fastest "drawn" gun I ever saw was one brought into a gun shop here by a real bad man who had killed his man and who has killed another one since I examined his gun. The gun was a double action .41 Colt. A pivot screw had been taken out and replaced with a screw having a collar-button shaped stud that protruded from the frame of the gun on the left side.

On the belt of the gunman an inch or so forward of the right hip bone, there was riveted a steel plate, raised from the leather an eighth inch or so at the end nearest the buckle of the belt. In this plate there was cut a slot the width of the neck of the collar button stud on the gun, the slot opening at the end of the plate. At the back end of the slot there was cut a little wider space in which the stud could rest without any tendency for the gun to work forward off the plate.

The stud on the left side of the gun

was slipped back in this slot, which was about an inch long, until it rested in the cut-out portion in the plate. The gun merely dangled from this stud fixed in the plate.

In case of a sudden argument, the gun could be merely pivoted on its stud until the muzzle lined up with the other person's tummy or else a sudden thrust forward of the hand drove the stud out of the slot and put it free in the user's grasp, with the muzzle almost automatically lined up. There was no lost motion, no upward drawing motion from the open top Mexican belt type of holster, no reaching back to a hip pocket, merely a thrust forward of the hand which the owner kept conveniently poised on a right hip bone. A vest covered the gun from observation.

The watch pocket near the right hip bone was another favorite spot for the man who had to get his gun first or visit the Coroner, but of course the gun had to be small, of the Deringer type.

For convenience and comfort and speed, the shoulder holster is probably the best design for the man who has to carry a gun in his street clothes. The type from which the gun can be sneaked out the side is quick, quicker than the hip pocket, and there is less danger of dragging the whole hip pocket along or shooting oneself in a spot that would make standing up at the movies a necessary if unpopular performance.

*Note—This is the first of two stories on the hand guns. The second will appear in an early issue.*

## YALE GETS FRENCH BATTERY

A battery of French "Seventy-fives," showing much camouflage, and other signs of service on the Western Front, have arrived at Yale University. They have been set up, with cassions and equipment, in the baseball cage at the University. They will be used by the Yale Artillery Companies, to whom they were given by the French government. These are the first guns of their kind to arrive in the United States.

Captain Dupont, a French artillery officer, is at New Haven to assist Captain Overton and his Canadian officers to organize the course of instruction, and Prof. E. B. Reed has prepared a book of French and English military terms with special reference to the artillery. The guns were sent to the university on the recommendation of M. André Tardieu, the French high commissioner, and the members of the French military commission to this country.

"Henry," said his wife, "whom do you regard as the greatest general in history?"

"Joan of Arc, my dear," answered Mr. Meekton, promptly, desiring peace.—*Boston Transcript.*

## MORO STRONGHOLD TAKEN

(Concluded from page 89)

defend the cotta against the Filipino troops who had no cannon, finally refused point-blank to obey the order.

Governor Carpenter immediately asked that two mountain guns be sent to Lanao from Jolo and then Colonel Waloe, district chief of Constabulary, and Provincial Governor Coverston sent an ultimatum to Amai Lumamba and Amai Karangkapang informing them that the guns must be surrendered and the cotta dismantled by a certain date or they must be prepared to accept the consequences. July 26 was the date fixed. On that morning the datus were given a last chance to comply with orders but persisted in their refusal. They were then given an opportunity to send out their non-combatants and seventy-five women and children were surrendered.

Lieutenant Herbert in charge of the mountain gun platoon then opened fire on the cotta and the fight was on. The Moros fought back valiantly but the rapid, accurate fire of the mountain guns was too much for them. The fight lasted all day and by night the cotta was a mass of ruins. The following morning, however, the attacking force still met with resistance and the fight continued until the survivors, completely overpowered and buried in the ruins, surrendered. Colonel Waloe reported that Lumamba and Karangkapang and a number of other Moros were killed. Seventeen Moros and about seventy-five women and children surrendered. Fifteen guns, nine of them highpower rifles, were captured or surrendered. Major Beck arrived at daybreak on July 27 with nine officers and two hundred and nine Scouts but his force did not get into the fight as the surrender took place immediately after his arrival. The presence of the Scouts undoubtedly influenced the final outcome. Colonel Waloe added: "Major Beck's attitude throughout the entire affair was most helpful and commendable. Lieutenant Herbert and the mountain gun detachment did fine work and Herbert deserves commendation both for skill and hard work. So did our own officers and men. I especially commend Captain Stephens and Lieutenant Santos, also Governor Coverston and Captain Fletcher of the Scouts, who participated as volunteers. The total casualties of the Constabulary were Private Makakur, of the Third Lanao Company, thought mortally wounded; Lieutenant Santos and five enlisted men wounded but will recover. I consider everything a great success and that it will prove of permanent value for law and order in Lanao Province."



# Off Hand From the Clubs

## Give Us Uniforms— At Least Prescribe One That Riflemen May Wear

By CAPT. ROY S. TINNEY

THE bedrock upon which rests the foundation of all armed organizations is *esprit de corps*. With it, nothing is impossible; without it, all efforts are in vain. And to create a substantial *esprit de corps* without a uniform is about as practical as endeavoring to run an auto without gas. It simply can't be done.

Some time ago the question of adopting a uniform for the N. R. A. was the subject of considerable discussion in *ARMS AND THE MAN*, several excellent suggestions were offered and things looked very promising; then, for no apparent reason, the subject was dropped and died of neglect.

To the casual observer the mere matter of clothing may seem unimportant, but it is not. Every military leader in history has recognized and appreciated the value of the uniform. The old adage, "Clothes make the man," contains an element of truth that can not be ignored with impunity. Clothe a man as a hobo and he soon becomes one. Put the same man in a trim military kit, impress upon him the fact that he belongs to a "crack outfit," and witness the metamorphosis. The round shoulders straighten, the slouch leaves his gait, up goes his chin and out goes his chest. "Richard is himself again."

The American riflemen possess an enviable record and an honorable past. It was American riflemen who conquered a wilderness and created these United States. The National Rifle Association is the child of these sturdy pioneers and I am not "spreading it thick" when I say that no other organization in this country is so distinctively American or more closely embodies the spirit of our ancestors. Like all men actuated by patriotism in its purest and most practical form, we riflemen are proud—proud of our past, of what we are now doing, and what the future holds in store for us. In spite of seemingly hopeless handicaps, we have developed an *esprit de corps* that is most commendable; give us a uniform and it will become a mighty force that will soon place rifle shooting where it belongs and hasten the day when, like Switzerland, we will again be known as a nation of sharpshooters.

Look at the illustrations of successful rifle and pistol shots that appear in this and kindred publications, and note one thing: nine times out of ten those men are in uniform. Members of civilian clubs in most cases, but tricked out in "fightin' clogs" just the same. A man does not attend the theater in overalls, he does not play golf in evening clothes, nor does he go into the hunting field wearing a business suit. To be suitably dressed is the "divine right" of every American. No one can do good work unless he is comfortable, and to be unsuitably clothed for your work instantly imposes a subtle handicap that precludes the possibility of obtaining good results.

A good soldier likes to be seen in uniform because he is proud of his corps and likes to wear the corps' badge of distinction. We riflemen are doing a work of no secondary importance. We are not working for personal reward, or even the hope of reward. To be explicit, we are paying for the privilege of serving Uncle Sam in his hour of need, and

the least the Government could do would be to give us an exclusive right to a distinctive uniform. We do not ask the War Department to supply us with these uniforms, or with anything else. We have become so accustomed to digging deep in our jeans for every little thing that it is now a fixed habit and we expect no other sort of treatment. But we do most forcibly and respectfully insist that a distinctive uniform be "prescribed" by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice—a uniform that is ours and ours alone. And we further insist that we have a voice in making up that "prescription."

The Home Defense Leagues asked for an "official uniform," and "Oh, boys; oh, boys, see what the cat brought in!" The design given out would be fine for the drill team of "The Order of the Bull" and great stuff for Charlie Chaplin. In these busy times such matters are usually left to the fourth assistant office boy. To blame that Home Guard uniform on the Secretary of War would be nothing short of *lèse majesté*.

Only riflemen are capable of designing a suitable uniform for riflemen, so let us decide upon what we want and then have it made "official." Surely we ought to be able to agree within a reasonable time, which should not be later than the end of the year, and having the design standardized and properly protected from misuse is not particularly difficult under the existing Federal statutes. Special legislation is not required. The Boy Scouts accomplished this very neatly; surely we can do as much.

As I understand the matter, the consensus of opinion favors "forestry green" for the color, both as a matter of practicability and sentiment. It is a good wearing color, follows the camouflage principle, and sharpshooters have worn green since the days of Robin Hood. Breeches or trousers should be optional, as each has its particular use under different conditions. But the coat should be a garment cut for the business. Our military blouse is too tight and the Norfolk jacket is too slouchy. A happy medium is found in the blouse of the French chasseur, which unquestionably comes as near being both neat and serviceable as any coat I have ever seen.

In cold weather, add a mackinaw jacket and a cap of the same material, a sweater to match, and there you are. The campaign hat is, of course, understood and needs no comment in its favor. In place of a hat cord use a leather band, that excellent utility device invented by the cow puncher, and attach our device to the front of the crown as the Marine Corps do. Our insignia was supplied by the N. R. A. years ago, and the marks of rank are a detail no one is going to worry over, for on the rifle range one finds democracy in its purest form.

Let us get busy and settle this matter *right now*. Strip the cover off your old typewriter and open up. Speak your mind freely and speak at once, or forever hold your peace and wear our corps uniform as "prescribed," for a uniform that is not uniform is nothing at all.

### Lakewood League Formed

The Lakewood Rifle League of the National Rifle Association, is the latest outcome of small-bore activities in Cleveland, Ohio. In the League at present are the Fifth Maccabees, Lakewood, Preparedness and Western Reserve Rifle Clubs. The League was organized October 12.

The officers elected include:  
President, R. G. Beattie, Preparedness Club.

Vice-President, W. H. Sletzer, Life Member, N.R.A.

Secretary, J. P. Flynn, Western Reserve Club.

Treasurer, C. E. Alger, Fifth Maccabee Rifle Club.

Executive Officer, H. A. Mills, Lakewood Rifle Club.

Each of the above Clubs, and any other clubs who may join later, will elect two of its members, who with the above officers will compose the Executive Committee of the League. The plan in mind is the holding of frequent inter-club shoots, and the purpose of the League is to foster the shooting game in the City of Cleveland and its suburbs.

An ideal range of 600 yards has been acquired, with a 93-foot natural bluff to act as a stopper of the wild ones, and two targets have been erected, the range being located on property belonging to the city of Lakewood and the use donated by the city officials gratis. About twenty members of the several clubs enjoyed an informal shoot on the 14th, resulting in R. A. Mackenzie and J. H. Short of the Lakewoods, and W. H. Sletzer being tied for high score with 46 out of a possible 50. Weekly shoots are to be held hereafter.

The League will use the Maccabees indoor range during the severe winter weather.

The Clubs in the League own several sets of reloading tools and have plenty of empty shells hence the ammunition question no longer is a bar to the outdoor sport.

## Sighting Shots

The indoor shooting season is close at hand and many new rifle and pistol clubs, organized since last year, are getting their equipment in shape for an active winter on the indoor range.

New ranges will be built by many of these clubs and it goes without saying that no two will be alike in design or construction.

Safety being the first consideration, it is necessary that trolley target carriers be made a permanent part of the range equipment. Some of the clubs try to get along without the carriers because of the additional expense, depending on one or two of the members to travel back and forth between the firing point and the butts to substitute clean targets for those already used. This is a dangerous procedure for no one should ever be in front of the business end of a gun loaded or unloaded.

These trolley carriers may be built at home or bought in complete units for about \$10.00, ready to be set up. Each member may, without moving from his shooting position, attend to his own target without disturbing anyone else. Any ordinary club of about 100 members can get along very well with five of these carriers.



In building the indoor range due consideration must be given to the proper lighting of the targets for nothing is so discouraging as a poorly lighted target.

An excellent light is furnished by a 60 watt nitrogen filled bulb placed directly in line with each target about 18 inches from and below or above. It does not matter, however, just so the light is reflected directly on the target.

A modern rifle and revolver range is laid out for 20 and 25 yards, the shorter distance being standard for pistol and the longer for rifle shooting. Two sets of lights for each distance allow the firing to be done from the same firing point.

It is very important to remember that in building the range all exposed parts must be protected from the constant impact of

the small but powerful bullets that would otherwise cause damage.

Steel plates of 3-16 inch thickness behind the targets and set at an angle of .45 degrees will deflect the bullets into the sand trough below and thus prevent the spatter of melted lead and steel jackets from doing damage to the immediate surroundings. This also prevents many broken lights.

A loft or basement that has ventilation and heat and measures 25 x 100 feet will make an ideal location for a rifle or pistol club shooting range. Many evenings can be spent very profitably and pleasantly during the long winter months. Profitably, because by learning to shoot straight one's value as a citizen increases, and to shoot straight is an obligation every one owes to his country; pleasantly, because one has

the company of good sportsmen which promotes a feeling of good friendship and fellowship.

H. H. Mitchell, of San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed Range Master for the Boy Scouts of that city.

The Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club is preparing to open an indoor range for winter practice.

W. R. Denton has been named to succeed Ray Murphy as Secretary of the Herington, Kansas, Rifle Club. The former secretary is now under training at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

V. H. Braunig, Secretary of the Alamo Rifle Club of San Antonio, has entered the officers' training camp at Camp Funston, Texas. S. N. Crewe has been named to succeed him.

Officials of the St. Joseph, Missouri, High Schools are endeavoring to obtain an equipment of 300 military rifles for the school drill teams.

Michael Nugent, of Winooski, Vermont, and Joseph O. Trudell have been elected President and Secretary of the Burlington, Vermont, Rifle Club.

The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, High School Rifle Club is making a drive for members. The club plans to enter teams in the N.R.A. matches during the coming season.

#### 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. In the September 29 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN appeared a description of the new small-bore qualification course. There are some points that are not clearly understood, or about which a difference of opinion arises, viz., "calls for shooting at 50, 75, 125, and 150 yards instead of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards." Below is specified the number of shots and the value at 75, 125 and 150 yards, leaving out the 50-yard distance. Is this correct? Also, "In firing with a sand bag rest, either the rifle or back of hand must rest upon the sand bag." Does this mean that a sand bag rest can be used at all slow fire ranges or only at 150 yards? Also, in rapid fire work, is the time taken from the moment the shooter drops into position, or from the time of firing the first shot after getting into firing position?

A. The reason the 50-yard distance is omitted in the number of shots and value is that the paragraph in question refers only to slow fire and the 50-yard distance is for rapid fire. Concerning the sandbag rest, this is used only at 150 yards. Concerning the timing of shots, the shooter assumes his shooting position and the time is counted from the moment the targets appear.

Q. In shooting the N.R.A. courses, with either Krag or Springfield, is the use of an aperture front sight permissible under the rules?

A. The rules of N.R.A. shooting permit the use of any sight. This leaves the way

(Concluded on page 96)



## Look for the Name of the Powder

ANY sportsman who gives the matter a moment's thought will agree that the powder contained in the shotgun shells he uses is a factor of prime importance to him when shooting either in the field or at the traps.

This being so it is a matter of ordinary prudence when buying loaded shotgun shells to specify that they be loaded with a powder with which you are familiar—a powder upon which you can depend under all circumstances.

You get such a powder when you specify either Infallible or "E. C."—the two Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders.

Undoubtedly the name of your favorite make of shell is given in the list at the right. You can obtain either of these Hercules Powders in *that shell* by asking your dealer for it.

On the top wad of every shell, and on the cover of the box in which the shells are sold, is printed the name of the powder with which the shell is loaded. Look for this name when buying. See that it is either Infallible or "E. C."

These powders are of high quality and uniform quality. They give light recoil, even patterns, and high velocity. Write for a free booklet which describes them fully.

Infallible and "E.C." can be obtained in all of the following makes of shotgun shells.

PETERS  
REMINGTON  
SELBY  
U. S.  
WESTERN  
WINCHESTER

### HERCULES POWDER CO.

1053 Market Street  
Wilmington Delaware





# ALONG THE FIRING LINE

## Manhattan Club Holds Matches

Shooting in a strong fistailing wind, David J. Gould, Jr., on a score of 485 out of 500, won the annual outdoor small-bore championship of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association. The contest was held on the club's range, Staten Island, New York, October 6, 7, 13, and 14.

Considered in the light of past annual meetings, the scores were excellent, Mr. Gould's winning total being higher than the score which won the match last year. Mr. Gould's victory, however, was secured by a margin of only 1 point over the score of Alfred H. Seeley. Seeley, who won second place in last year's contest, again finished in that position.

Third place was taken by the club treasurer, J. E. Silliman, on a total of 476.

The conditions of the match called for 50 shots prone on the standard 50-yard target, with any rifle and sights qualifying under N. R. A. rules. The scores:

David J. Gould, Jr.....	96-98-98-96-97—485
Alfred H. Seeley.....	97-97-94-98-98—484
J. E. Silliman.....	93-95-95-97-96—476
Lawrence W. Wright.....	95-95-94-93-95—472
C. L. Cammann, Jr.....	94-91-95-94-98—472
Clinton B. Walker.....	96-91-96-91-95—469
K. H. Fichtner.....	88-92-96-95-93—464
P. F. Lahm.....	94-95-90-90-89—458
Chas. W. Latham.....	89-92-87-91-84—443
F. N. Sanborn.....	81-86-92-91-79—429

## Shoots for President's Cup

The match for the President's Cup, donated by E. A. Wagner, President of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Rifle and Revolver Club, was held Sunday, October 14, on the outdoor range. The match was a handicap event, each contestant choosing his own handicap. In the event that the net score, plus the handicap, exceeded the score of 150 points, the contestant was penalized double the amount of the excess. The three ranges shot were 300 and 500 yards slow fire and 200 rapid fire. This was the closest and most interesting match of the season, so far.

Under the direction of O. E. Archibald, executive officer of the club, the shooting progressed smoothly, and was finished by 2 p. m. The scoring in the pit was under the direction of Lieut. Otto Brintzenhofe. The cup was won by X. J. Divens with a score of 149. This score was tied by J. W. Dickens, but according to the rules of the match the cup went to the contestant with the smaller handicap. The scores are:

X. J. Divens.....	149
J. W. Dickens.....	149
G. Bente.....	148
F. B. Hall.....	147
R. Bartel.....	145
J. W. Patch.....	144
R. H. Chadwick.....	144
F. R. Neff.....	144
H. E. Boughers.....	144
V. Bradbury.....	144
J. E. Hall.....	141
W. Nichter.....	140
R. D. Sowle.....	136
H. C. Bradley.....	136
H. A. Hartman.....	135
C. A. Hatch.....	135
E. J. Stroud.....	127
R. O. Orff.....	123

C. Nichter.....	122
E. Johns.....	120
M. Certia.....	111
R. Pidgeon.....	110

## Canadians Stage Matches

Canadian riflemen at the front have recently concluded a series of marksmanship competitions which lasted several days. Snap-shooting, rapid firing and sniping dominated the program. The results of the competitions were:

The winners of the Grand Aggregate in various snap-shooting and rapid-firing competitions were: Officers and sergeants—Major Morris, Ontario, 81; Sergeant Sissons, Ontario, 71; Sergeant Marshall, British Columbia, Lieut. Downie, Alberta, and Sergeant Boyd, equal, 69. Corporals and privates—Pte. Morrison, Alberta, 73; Pte. Fancher, Alberta, 72; Pte. White and Pte. Lunn, Alberta, equal, 71.

Another Albertan, Sergeant Wright, won the prize for rapid shooting with a score of 41, five more than the next competitor. In this match fifteen rounds had to be fired at a moving target of a man in one minute. The rifle had to be twice reloaded during the minute with clips of five cartridges. In the match between the privates, Pte. Craven, of an Ontario battalion, obtained 41 against 39 by the second man.

The sniping competition, open to all ranks, was very popular. At a range of 200 yards, five rounds were fired at a head exposed for four seconds, with intervals of three seconds, anywhere along a trench front of forty yards, for a shield given to the winner as the best Canadian sniper. Pte. Harress, of an Ontario battalion, had to shoot off a tie against Pte. Brierly, of British Columbia. Harress won. The others who found places among the first six were: Pte. Digue, Ontario; Inglis, Alberta; McLarchen, Quebec; Manderson, Ontario, and Hall, Manitoba, tied for sixth place.

The Battalion Challenge Cup was won by a Light Horse team, with Ontario and Alberta battalions as second and third. Alberta had four battalion teams among the first ten, and only one other province, Ontario, had two.

In the platoon competitions, Alberta also made an excellent record, securing with the first team the remarkable score of 67 hits on one of the figures exposed for ten minutes to twenty-eight advancing riflemen, who began firing at 800 yards, and continued till they reached 100 yards from the figure.

## "Jitney Match" Popular

The "Jitney Match" is still popular with the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association. The match is shot when every entrant deposits a 5-cent piece on the scorer's desk, the firing being done in rotation.

The first man to make a 25 is scored that figure, and the next man has a try for the pot, and whatever he makes is recorded, and J.

so on until all who are entered have had a chance of one shot. If there is a tie, the pot is divided; if three tie, all tie, and the pot is added to for another match. It is very attractive to both shooters and to those who happen to be onlookers, not for the stakes, but for the competition and the practice it gives the shooters, as each and all try their best to win. These shots are often scored in other matches as well, so that no time is lost and the match adds to the interest for the day. At the shoot held by the club on October 14, the winners in the "Jitney Match" were: Schweizer won three of the eight matches shot, Schurz two, Forsythe two, Opitz one.

The club on October 14 shot several regular matches in spite of plenty of wind and low temperature.

On the King target, 10 shots, possible 250, these results were marked up: A. B. Snyder, 220; Gus Schweizer, 212; C. L. Forsythe, 211; J. J. Schumacher, 209; Hy. Schurz, 205; H. H. Opitz, 202, and Dr. Sayer, 187.

With military rifles on the standard target, possible 100, 10-shot strings, these scores were recorded: Dr. Sayer, 88, 70, 81, 79; Charles Urban, 82, 86; A. J. Kolar, 78, 86, 83, 81; and A. B. Snyder, 81.

## Denkmann Makes Record

C. F. Denkmann, making the unusual record of 72 points out of a possible 75, with three shots on the Honor Target, won the senior gold medal for the best season's score at the official matches of the Davenport, Iowa, Sharpshooters' Association. The matches closed October 7. In spite of the interference of wind, the scores during the matches were good.

The most interest centered in the gold medal winners on the season's scores. The most likely winner seemed to be Frank Berg for the senior medal and Albert Sindt for the junior medal. Just near the close of the shoot, however, after Frank Berg felt sure he had the prize, a rare streak of luck fell to the fortune of C. F. Denkmann, who had to make a phenomenal score to win. Although the wind was still strong, Mr. Denkmann took steady aim and used good judgment and his efforts were crowned with success.

Mr. Denkmann made the sensational record of 72 points in the face of an almost hopeless task, and was returned the winner of the senior gold medal by a few points. Albert Sindt won the junior medal.

The next shoot will be held the Sunday before Thanksgiving Day, November 25th, when there will be poultry of all kinds put up as prizes.

The scores of the different matches follow:

Honor Target, 3 shots; possible 75—			
C. F. Denkmann..	72	Hugo Ranzow ...	58
T. M. Watkins....	68	N. S. Wilson.....	56
Albert Sindt .....	66	H. E. Wade.....	56
J. F. Nabstedt....	64	C. W. Ranzow....	55
Frank Berg .....	64	J. Arp .....	46
Emil Berg .....	63	H. Fulendorf ....	39
J. Jansen .....	61		

Ten-shot target; possible 250—			
C. Jansen .....	218	N. S. Wilson....	195
F. Nabstedt... ..	218	Frank Berg .....	192



## IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

Solve the Wartime Ammunition Problem  
Reloads Are Safe, Inexpensive, and Accurate

Outfits for reloading both Krag and Springfield cartridges are ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Orders for single tools will receive the same careful and prompt attention accorded to orders for armory outfits.

Send 6 cents in stamps for Ideal Hand Book No. 26.

The Ideal Manufacturing Co.

Phineas M. Talcott

271 Meadow Street

New Haven, Conn.



T. M. Watkins...	218	C. W. Ranzow...	189
C. F. Denkmann.	216	H. Kraft .....	176
Emil Berg .....	214	Albert Sindt ....	166
J. Fulendorf .....	205		

## Davenport target, 1 shot; possible 25—

C. F. Denkmann..	24	J. Fulendorf .....	19
J. F. Nabstedt....	23	H. Wade .....	18
C. Jansen .....	20	A. Sindt .....	17
Tobe Watkins ....	20	J. Arp .....	16
Emil Berg .....	20	Frank Berg .....	10
C. W. Ranzow....	20	N. S. Wilson.....	10
H. Ranzow .....	19	H. Kraft .....	5

## People's target, 3 shots; possible 75—

N. S. Wilson.....	71	H. Ranzow .....	67
C. Jansen .....	71	A. Sindt .....	66
Emil Berg .....	70	Frank Berg .....	66
J. F. Nabstedt....	70	H. Kraft .....	64
Tobe Watkins ...	70	C. Ranzow .....	62
C. F. Denkmann..	70	F. Strohhahn .....	62
H. Wade .....	68	J. Arp .....	60
J. Fulendorf .....	67		

## Man target, 3 shots; possible 60—

C. Jansen .....	58	F. Strohhahn .....	50
H. Ranzow .....	56	C. Ranzow .....	50
C. Denkmann....	56	A. Sindt .....	49
Frank Berg .....	54	J. Fulendorf .....	49
Emil Berg .....	53	H. Kraft .....	46
T. Watkins .....	53	N. S. Wilson.....	44
F. Nabstedt .....	52	J. Arp .....	36
H. Wade .....	52		

## INQUIRIES

(Concluded from page 94)

open for the use of aperture front sights if the shooter desires this equipment.

Q. Under the provisions of the Explosives Bill recently passed by Congress, will it be necessary for rifle club members to take out a license to keep a few primers and some Bull's-Eye powder used in re-loading cartridges?

A. Until the regulations which will govern the keeping of explosives are published and until the machinery for regulating the possession of gun powder and similar components is complete, it is difficult to tell just what will be true in such a case. It would seem likely that a permit would have to be obtained. An easy way to avoid the necessity of getting a permit would be to load the powder into cartridge cases, the law specifically exempting small arms ammunition. It is not probable, however, that there will be any difficulty in getting permits for purposes of this kind.

Q. Is there any great difference between the .30 and .35 caliber high power pump action rifles when it comes to shooting for deer and bear?

A. Both cartridges mentioned have approximately the same velocity but the .35 caliber produces greater shocking power because of a heavier bullet and greater muzzle energy. The trajectory is about the same for both. Shooting at 200 yards the bullet rises about six inches above the line of sight at 100 yards. All in all, the .35 seems to be best.

Q. I have been told that boiling water is good for cleaning rifle barrels after shooting. Please tell me what you know about this.

A. For rifles from which the barrels may be detached, boiling hot water in which a small quantity of washing soda has been dissolved makes an excellent cleaner. Great care, however, must be exercised for unless all of the moisture is removed afterward the barrel will rust. Place the muz-

zle of the barrel in the solution mentioned and work the cleaning rod from the breech. If you have placed a cotton flannel patch on the tip of the rod the result will be that you will pump the hot water through the barrel. Dry barrel thoroughly with clean dry patches.

Q. Will you tell me the best 20 gauge load for ducks? I would think the best load would be 2½ drams of powder and ¾ ounces of 6, 7 or 7½ shot?

A. An excellent load is 2¼ drams of powder and ¾ ounces of No. 4 shot, preferably soft.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of ARMS AND THE MAN, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1917.  
District of Columbia, ss:

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fred H. Phillips, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the ARMS AND THE MAN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.; editor, Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Business managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association.

2. That the owners are: National Rifle Association of America, (no stock issued); Col. William Libbey, president, Princeton, N. J.; Maj. Wm. C. Harlee, first vice-president, Washington, D. C.; Maj. S. W. Brookhart, second vice-president, Washington, Iowa; C. C. Crossman, third vice-president, St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, treasurer, Princeton, N. J.; Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

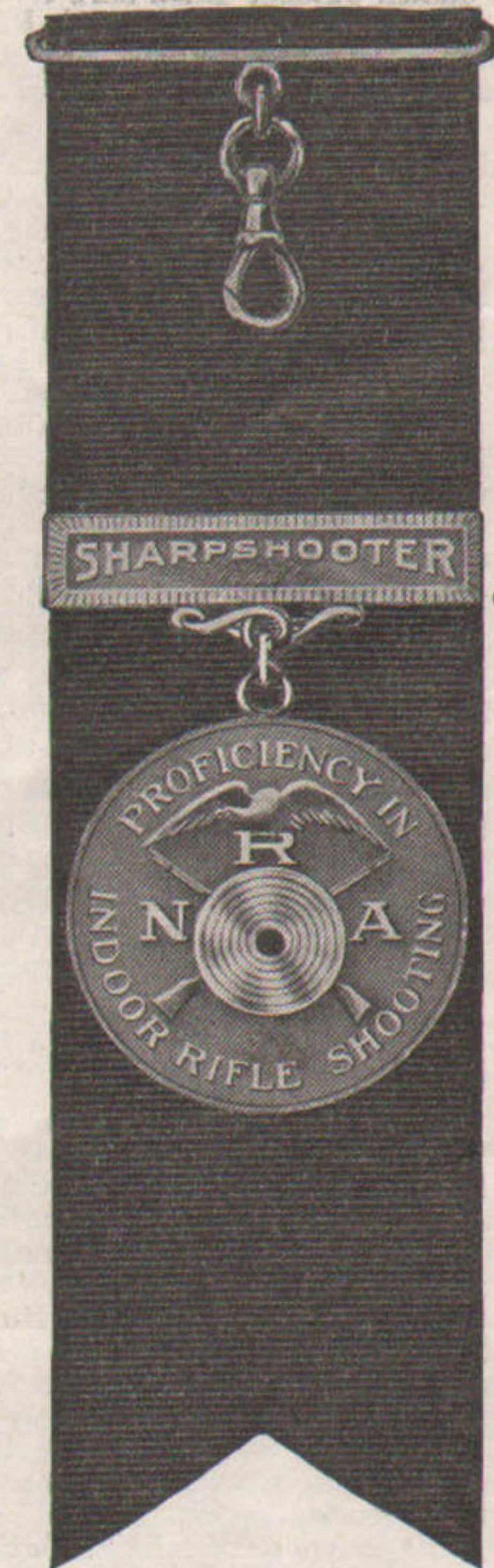
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustees is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Editor.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of October, 1917.

(Seal) N. M. L. JENKINS.

My commission expires June 6, 1921.

## Qualifying Scores Win Watch Fobs



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

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

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

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

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

Address

The Secretary of the  
National Rifle Association  
of America

1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.



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



### Without Cleaning

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

### B. S. A. SAFETIPASTE

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

Sold in tubes by  
**SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES**  
 302 Broadway, New York  
 And by most gun dealers  
 Inventors and Sole Manufacturers  
**THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Ltd.**  
 Birmingham, England  
*Makers of Rifles and Machine Guns for British and Foreign Governments*

## Are You Reloading



*Send Us the Name and Caliber of Your Rifle*

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION  
**E. I. DUPONT DENEMOURS & COMPANY**  
 WILMINGTON, DEL.

## Trapshooting Appeal is Glorious Uncertainty

By THOMAS D. RICHTER

WHAT is the appeal in trap shooting? This question has been asked so often and answered in so many forms that it is no longer new or novel, but we believe that the grip of the sport mainly lies in glorious uncertainty.

Golf undoubtedly owes its popularity to this element. So many things enter into golf that none can ever tell just what will be the outcome of a day's play. Baseball possesses a large amount of this element, also. So also do other sports in lesser degree.

Depending upon the amount injected into a sport is its hold upon its followers. The sport that never varies, that becomes mechanical, that once mastered is always at the beck and call of its exponent, soon palls upon devotee and spectator alike. To be successful, to pull, to hold, a sport must be such that the same result is never twice attained, that the champion of today is the ex-champion of tomorrow, that stars spring up in a night, that the outcome of a race for any honors can never be forecasted.

Scan this closely and you will find that this more nearly fits trap shooting than any other sport. No champion has ever

held a grip upon a title for a long period. It is true that once a good shot, always a good shot; but it is only natural in a sport that requires great study and concentration to obtain proficiency in the first place.

But none was ever so foolish in the sport of trap shooting as to try to pick championship winners. At least, if they had that temerity they never made good in their efforts. It simply cannot be done.

Scan the list of winners of the big events for 20 years. Go down the roll of men who have landed the greatest honors of all, the Grand American Handicap, take the list of national amateur champions, the State champions, the winners of the subsidiary handicap titles, and you will find an ever-changing list of names.

In no other sport under the sun is it possible to scan a record of 20 years and not find any man who has taken the title twice, not necessarily in succession. Yet such is the case with the sport of trapshooting.

The Grand American Handicap has had a new winner for every year of its competition. The same is almost true of the other big events, though there have been

a few instances of repeating. However, in the main, a new champion has stepped to the front each season.

Even the shooters who are regarded as the very best never succeed in shooting the same gait over long periods. There is an ebb and flow in their success. First the tide runs high, and then there is a recession. Sometimes the shooter smashes all of his targets and a week later finds that five to ten get away from him with conditions exactly similar to those that prevailed a week previously.

This is the glorious uncertainty that prevails in no other sport in such profusion. Your trap shooter is the best kind of sportsman for this reason, because he is never playing a sure thing. The more he shoots the more strongly he is impressed with the mutations of the sport. He places his money, no matter how high the cost, and takes his chance with any shooter, though he has no means of rating his ability from day to day.

It is not so with other sports. A ball team that really reaches championship caliber is no longer a doubtful proposition. Its average is always high. It can be counted upon until parts of the machine wear out and are not properly replaced. It is so also with the individuals in baseball. The men who have been leading batters, pitchers, fielders and base runners, have been so invariably over long periods, once they attained proficiency.

The golf titles have been won on many



occasions in long strings of years by the same men. A golfer of ability holds that form and a good general average for years, and generally can almost be rated for his ability whenever he enters a tournament.

So it goes down the line, lawn tennis, rowing, swimming and many other sports running more in an avenue of certainty than trap shooting. That sport stands out as the best exponent of the "unknown" and as such it holds its sway over an ever-increasing army of good sportsmen.

#### Gun Owners Organize

With Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, world's foremost march composer and bandmaster, as its national chairman, and with many prominent sportsmen enrolled as members, the organization of the National Association of Shotgun Owners bids fair to be one of the most popular and helpful patriotic moves made since America entered the world war.

At the outset let it be thoroughly understood that to be eligible for membership in the new association one need only be the owner of a shotgun.

The real object of the association is to cultivate the familiarity with arms, in sport, for the protection of the home by a civilian organization for first aid to the public authorities in case of sudden riot or invasion.

The watchword of the organization is "Home Defense." Every patriotic citizen who cannot fight for his country "over there" should be prepared to defend his own home and fireside. And to do this he should have in his home a shotgun and some buckshot loads.

There are at present approximately 10,000,000 shotguns in the hands of Americans.

These are distributed so that there are many shotgun owners in each city, town, village and community. To know where these shotguns are and to know that each owner of a shotgun has the ammunition to protect his home is another object of the National Association of Shotgun Owners.

Even if a man cannot join a home defense unit, he may be asked to lend his gun to responsible members of home guards who may be called upon to defend the homes and institutions of a community against military or social enemy organizations, mobs, etc.

The shotgun owner who joins the association is asked to furnish his office and home address, together with his office and home telephone numbers. He is asked to state on the membership blank how many shotguns he owns and also to promise to have in his possession a number of buckshot loads.

As the organization grows a chairman will be named for each State, and it is expected that he will, in turn, appoint a captain for each community. Probably these units will be fixed geographically according to the location of the trapshooting clubs in a State.

One is asked to send 50 cents with the application blank to become a member, this money to be used to cover organization and other necessary expenses and the cost of the insignia of the association, one of which is sent to each member. R. B. Hurst is the national secretary. He is located at No. 17 East Eleventh street, New York. He will give any information desired.

E. A. Zealy, of New York, is the father of the idea that gave birth to the N. A. S. O. The organization has taken hold in every State in the Union.—Peter P. Carney.

#### "Why I Like Trapshooting"

I have always been more or less at home with a gun. In fact, I was delighted with having my first trophy during a vacation in

**Cleaning Patches for .30 caliber rifle. Send 15 cents for big sample package**  
**IDEAL CHEMICAL COMPANY** - - - **Box 78, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania**

the Adirondacks. Gradually, however, I began to think that taking the life of such a beautiful creature was not so very creditable to a woman—especially when we were recognized as the gentler sex—and so it was that I resolved never to handle a gun again.

But—when one has the memories of pleasant days with the gun revived by a visit to an active gun club, and sees there men and women engaged in shooting at lifeless targets, the desire to do likewise is quite irresistible.

Fascinated beyond expectation during just such a visit, how could one help but be drawn to the sport. Frankly I became a ready victim, and as I look back at this experience and the many more that were to follow, I am more than ever convinced that in trapshooting there is a sport that lends all the pleasure minus all the disturbing elements associated with field and marsh shooting, particularly from the feminine point of view.

I must confess that now, as an ardent devotee of the sport, I would strongly recommend trapshooting to all women, for I feel it will do much toward self-development, both mental and physical, and make us better able to cope with the affairs of life.

Almost every outdoor sport is increasing rapidly in popularity, and surely there is no more healthful recreation than trapshooting, especially in the case of the eternal feminine. It smacks of fearlessness and ambition. It develops quickness, concentration and accuracy of both vision and judgment. It is one of the best nerve tonics that I know of and it not only steadies the nerves but it strengthens the muscles as well.

I heard of a woman not long ago who, left at home by herself in the country, scared burglars away with her shotgun. When we consider the number of cases of nervous prostration reported in the daily papers of women who have been frightened in a similar way it surely makes me wonder why more women have not learned to shoot. The sport will help a woman to overcome her natural timidity and fear of firearms—the pleasure and recreation it offers—is well worth while.—Harriet D. Hammond, *Woman Champion of Delaware.*

The Disappointed One—The officer comes up an' says, "Which one of you boys would like to have a night out of the trenches?" I steps forward; an' 'e says, smilin', "Well done, my boy, you will complete the wiring-party to-night."—Sketch.

The Wonderful Results Obtained  
by Using

**J. L. N. Gunoyle**

Makes it necessary for every rifleman to have it in his kit.

The most perfect solvent for nitro powder.

Sample on Request

**E. HALSTEAD HAVEN**

95 FRONT STREET NEW YORK CITY

#### 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.

FOR SALE—1,200 rounds of .30 caliber Guard Cartridges, 1903 Springfield Rifle. Muzzle Vel. 1,200 ft. per second. Good up to 300 yards. F. W. Horenburger, 63 West 184th St., New York City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 new Winchester .22 calibre Musket. Price, \$15.00. 1 Winchester, take down, Lyman wind gauge and globe sights, \$20.00. H. H. Bennett, 38 Ivy St. Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—5A Winchester, Telescope sight, with No. 2 mounts, suitable for attaching to Winchester .22-calibre musket or Stevens rifles. First draft for \$20.00 takes same. G. A. Ringlund, 16 South 8th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Warner and Swasey 2-inch Telescope, 25 and 30 power, with tripod mountings and carrying case. Price, \$95.00. 1 pair Brush Terlux Binoculars, 10 power. Black finish, sole leather carrying case. Price \$65.00. John Turner, 2419 16th Aven., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Krag Rifle; barrel and action must be in perfect order. State conditions and price in first letter. Theo. Raneau, Crystal Lake, Ill.

FOR SALE—New Springfield, Star-gauging record. Lands, .3005; Groves, .3080; all the way through. Price, \$25.00. With 160 rounds of ammunition in clips and bandoliers, \$33.00. Warren H. Wolf, 1715 Washington Ave., Northampton, Penn.

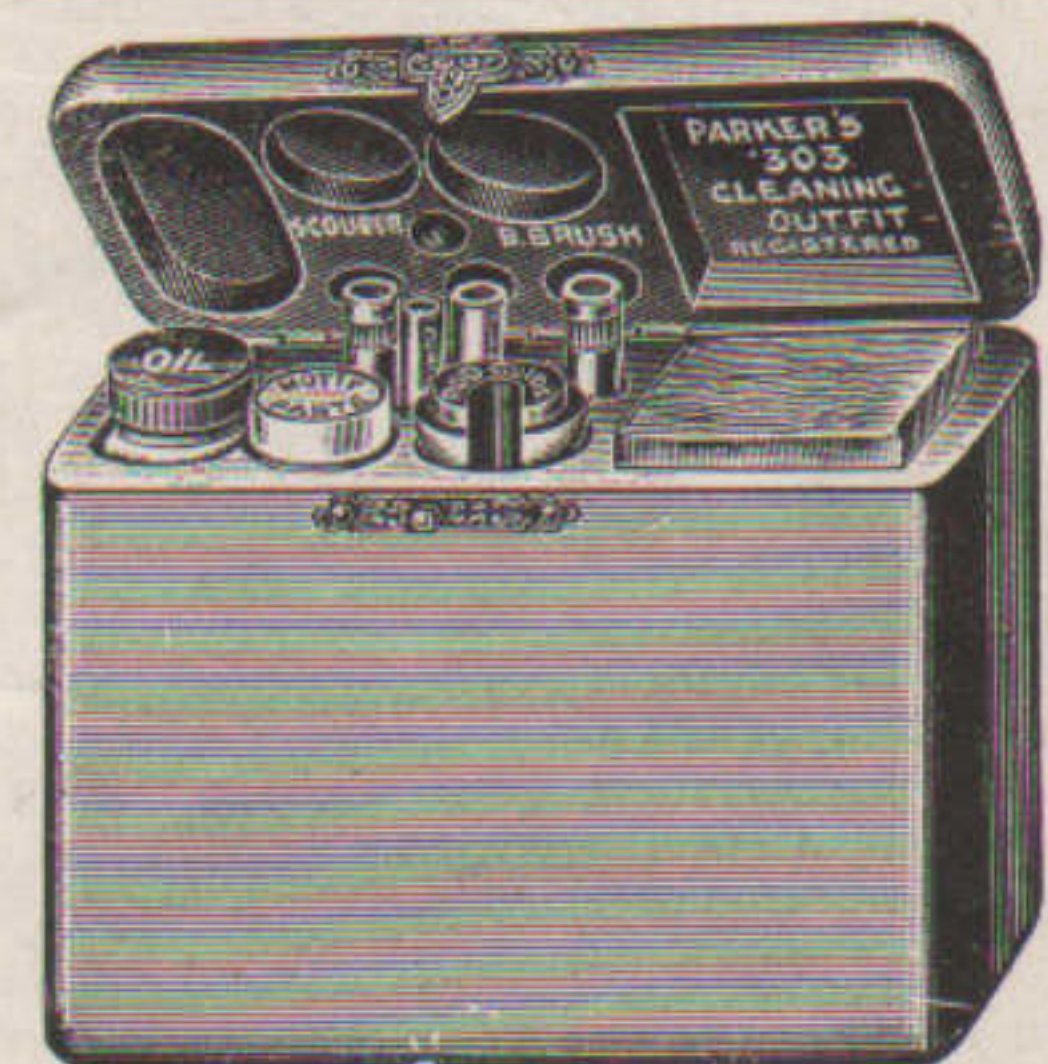
SHIP to my gun smith, Mr. A. O. Niedner, 18 Beacon St., Malden, Mass., a new Springfield Rifle, checked; trigger and butt plate, action in good condition, barrel to be replaced by another. Cash, \$15.00. One cent each for 500 empty '06 shells. Privilege to his examination. F. A. Williams, 302 Whitney Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—1 Winchester single shot, solid frame, 32/40 or 38/55; cheap. Condition of barrel not considered. W. R. Whiteford, 910 West 20th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

#### THE ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR Hoppe's Nitro Powder Solvent, No. 9

has caused us to greatly increase manufacturing facilities, and we are now located at

2314 North Eighth Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.  
FRANK A. HOPPE, Manufacturer



Parker's Service Pocket Cleaning Outfit for the .30 caliber Rifle, including ACCESSORIES, as shown, price \$2.50. .22 caliber outfit, including ACCESSORIES, price \$1.50.

Send for No. 4 illustrated price list and catalog.

P. J. O'HARE, Importer and Dealer  
IN RIFLEMEN'S SHOOTING ACCESSORIES  
33 BRUCE STREET NEWARK, N. J.



# 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 (P) Ammunition will make higher scores than any other kind.

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

BRANCHES—NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street

SAN FRANCISCO: 585-587 Howard Street

## A Rifleman's Instructor— The Marine Corps Score Book



For use in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Schools and Civilian Clubs. For beginners, advanced riflemen and rifle teams. For self-instruction and for use in instructing others.

It is the boil-down of the shooting game. Its contents are the digest of range practice and experience. Everything in it is practical, easy to learn and easy to teach. It is the last word in accuracy of the art of shooting, instructing and range service.

Supply it to your Company, Club or Team. It

will save you labor. Your men will then instruct themselves. Your subordinates can teach it. It will produce results for you with the minimum of work.

Adopted by the War Department and issued by the Ordnance Department to organizations of the Army, and to the Organized Militia

Remittance should accompany order. Stamps accepted for orders less than \$1.00. 20% discount on lots of 50 or more, freight paid by purchaser.

Price, 20 Cents, Post Paid

**ARMS AND THE MAN**

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Remington  
UMC



Remington  
UMC



Remington  
UMC



Remington  
UMC



Remington  
UMC



## For the N. R. A. Small Bore Course

Recent tests of the regular .22 long rifle Remington UMC Lesmok cartridge, the same kind that for years has been standard with riflemen the world over, prove conclusively the sterling merits of this excellent cartridge for small bore rifle shooting up to 250 yards.

The tests referred to consisted of firing from fixed rest 10 targets of 10 shots each, at 200 yards distance.

*The maximum measurement for any one target was 3.20 inches; the minimum 1.80.*

*The average mean radius for the entire 100 shots was 2.45 inches!*

The significance of this is important. It means that the Remington UMC .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridge as regularly supplied to small bore riflemen and N. R. A. clubs for the new small bore course, is exceptionally accurate and dependable for all requirements.



**The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Inc.**

*Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World*

Woolworth Building

New York City

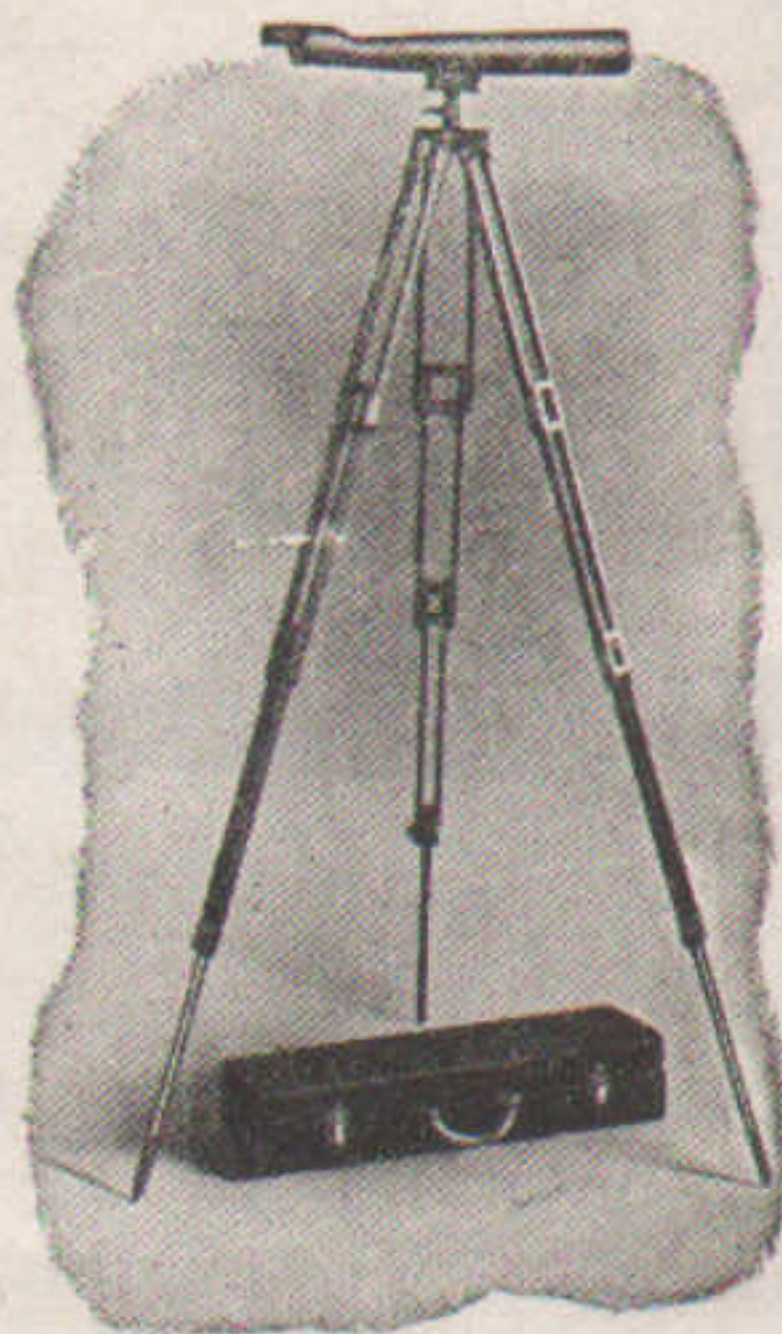


### OBSERVATION

*—Based on Experience*

"I am delighted with my 2-inch Telescope. It is, so far as I can judge, a perfect one, clear and sharp, without giving color. Testing the instrument yesterday at a distance of 350 feet, we could see perfectly and follow the second hand of my watch, which is quite a delicate one. Looking at a farm house, some five miles distant, we could see with ease chickens in the barnyard."—A Banker.

The Warner & Swasey Co.  
Cleveland, Ohio



### Capital Publishers, Inc.

332 C Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

*Magazine and Large  
Edition Printers*

HIGH CLASS COLOR WORK

**Sell  
Your  
Surplus  
Shooting  
Equipment**

Our For Sale, Wanted and Exchange Column is at your disposal and for this service we make

**NO CHARGE**

if you are a subscriber and your subscription is paid up. If you are not entitled to a free insertion, send in the advertisement anyway and if it does not run more than a half inch the charge will be fifty cents; one inch, one dollar.

**ARMS AND THE MAN**

Advertising Department

Washington, D. C.