


RIFLE  
AND  
ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA

# ARMS AND THE MAN



WHAT ONE HOME GUARD HAS DONE  
SCOPES FOR THE YANKEE SNIPER  
(Concluded)

MORE ABOUT THE REAL "OLD TIMERS"  
A. C. White

MT. PLEASANT RANGE OPENED TO CIVILIANS  
EDITORIALS and  
LATEST NEWS OF THE RIFLE, REVOLVER, AND  
PISTOL; THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXIII, NO. 21



FEBRUARY 16, 1918



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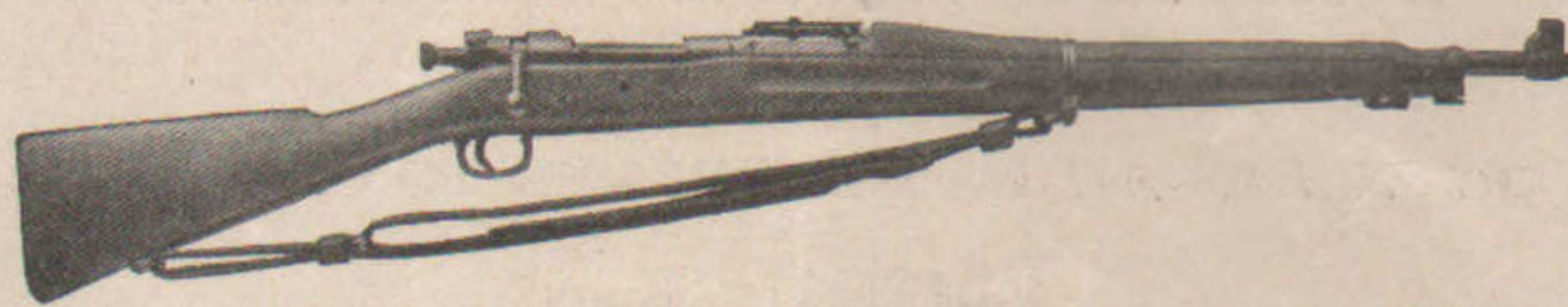
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**ARMS AND THE MAN**

WASHINGTON, D. C.



# ARMS AND



# THE MAN

The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association of America

Volume LXIII, No. 21

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## What One Home Guard Has Accomplished

By C. C. CROSSMAN

**D**ON'T bother us with learning to shoot; we have more important work to do!"

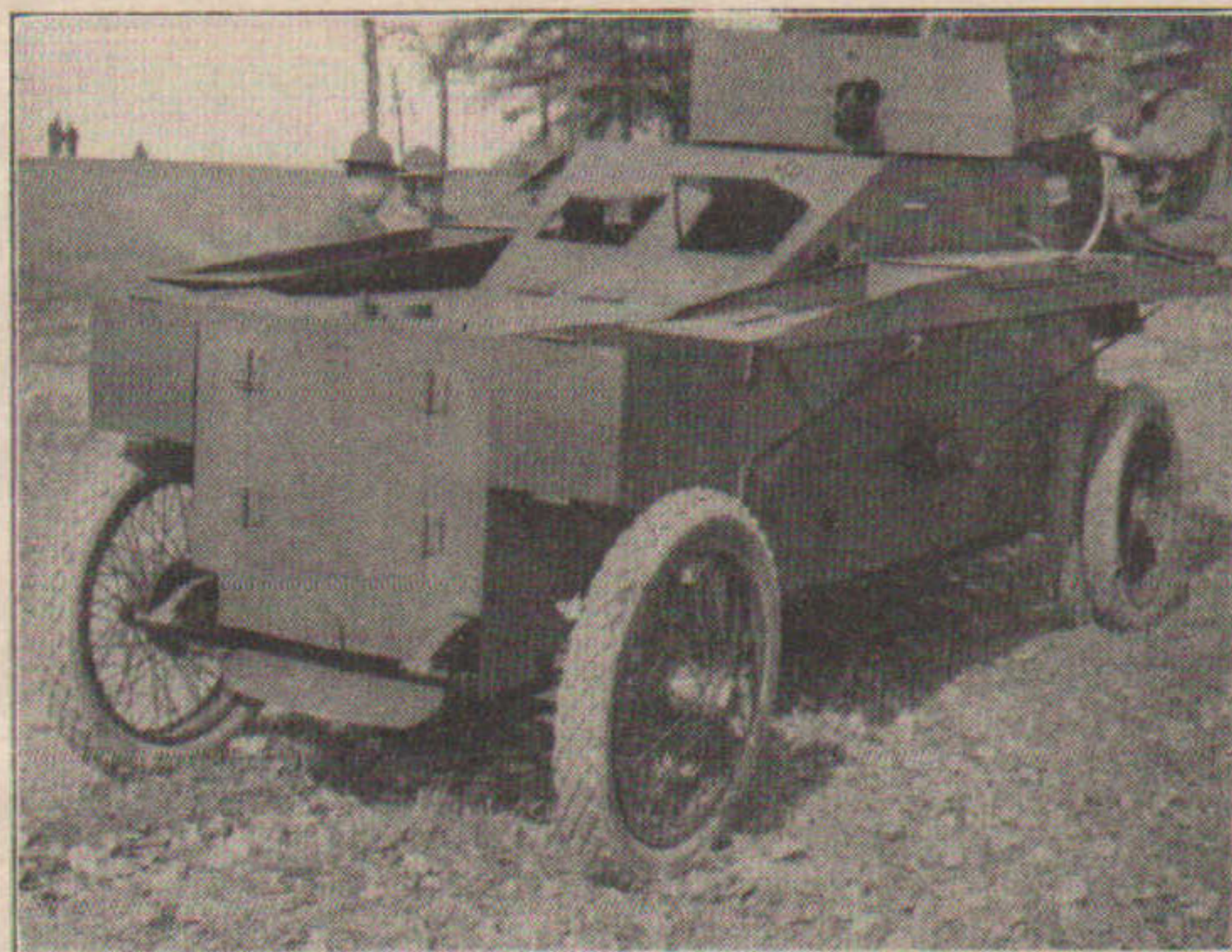
The above remarkable statement and others of a similar kind taken from ARMS AND THE MAN of December 29th, and credited to an officer in an Eastern Home Guard unit are made the basis of a very excellent editorial in that publication on the subject of rifle practice for the Home Guards.

That all Home Guard organizations are not officered by men who hold this opinion is shown by a study of the target work of the First Regiment of Infantry Missouri Home Guard.

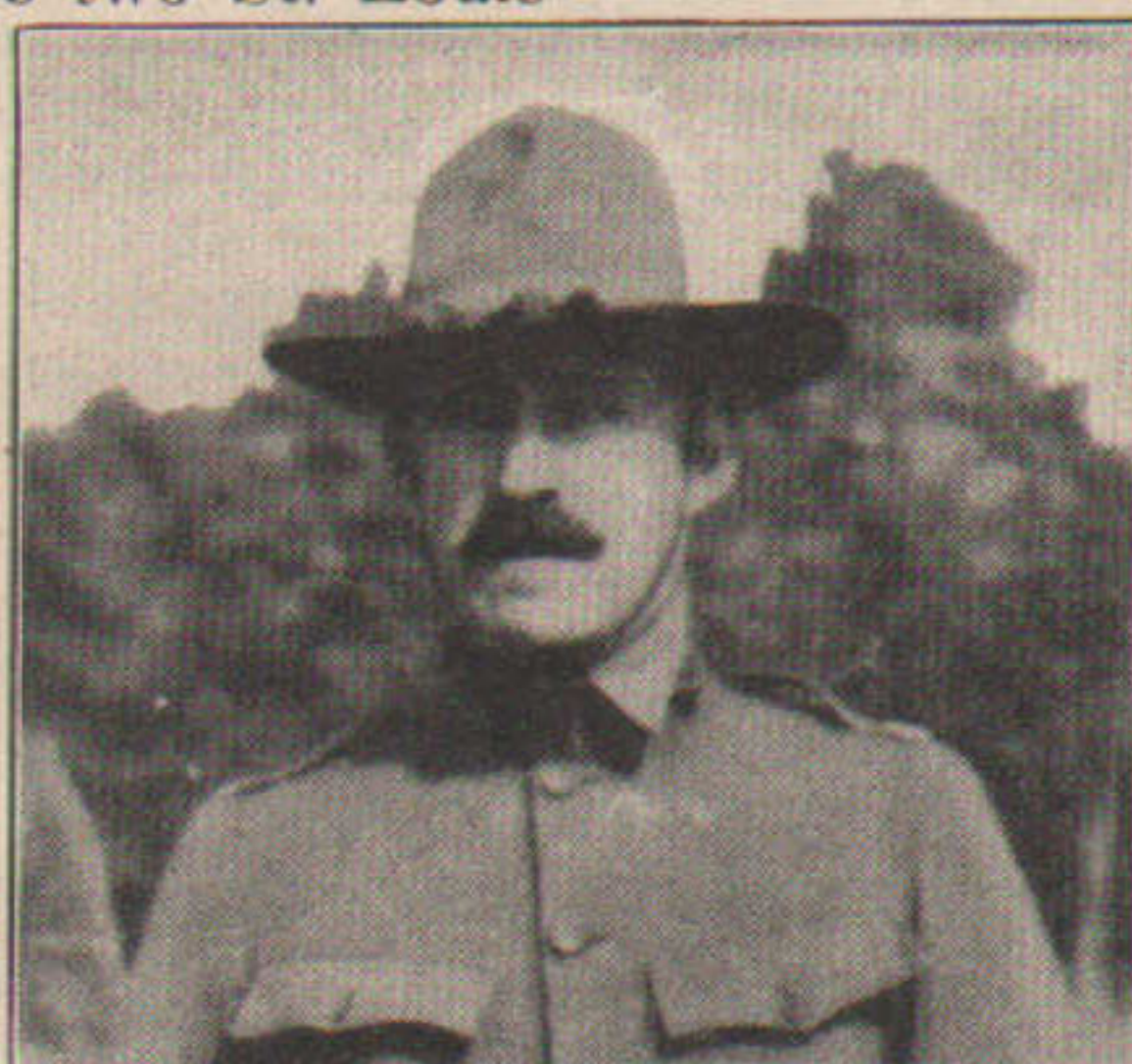
As soon as it became apparent that the two St. Louis National Guard regiments were to be sworn into Federal service and taken away from their former base, arrangements were made to organize a regiment of Home Guards.

It was but the work of a few days to hold a meeting of the business men of the Missouri metropolis, raise a fund of \$100,000 for equipment, and begin the work of organizing a regiment. The committee which had been selected to finance the proposition went to the state capitol where arrangements were made

The machine gun outfit has quite a reputation



Twice each month the armored motor car carrying six machine guns goes to the range

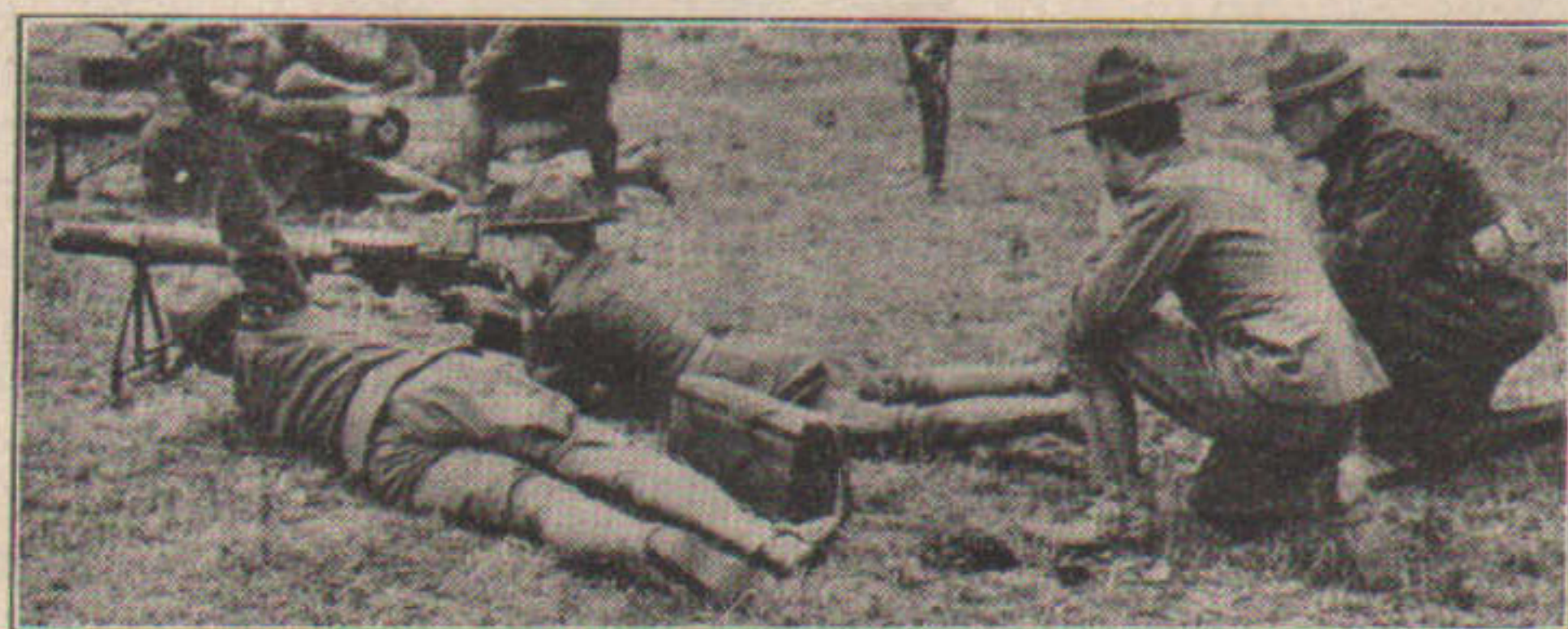


P. B. Fouke was elected Colonel

tered in and the St. Louis Home Guard regiments were ready to answer a call before the National Guards left the State.

Philip B. Fouke was elected Colonel, and H. D. McBride, Lieutenant Colonel, of the First Regiment. Both of these officers realized the immediate necessity for a thorough course of training in small arms practice for the entire regiment. Without waiting for the organization to be brought to full strength, they determined to secure a competent small arms instructor for the officers and men.

An Inspector of Small Arms Practice was appointed and a comprehensive course of target firing prepared, including instruction in care and use of the different arms proposed for the regiment. Enough .45 caliber automatic pistols were purchased to arm the officers and first sergeants. Seven hundred and fifty Model 1884 Springfield rifles and ammunition were issued by the Government and 400 riot guns were secured from the police department. These together with enough .44 caliber revolvers to arm the men of the Machine Gun and Motor Truck Companies, and six Lewis machine guns made necessary an elaborate course of firing.



Outdoor practice is held on the range of the St. Louis-Colonial Rifle and Revolver Club

with the Governor to organize the regiment under the provisions of recently enacted legislation by Congress. Final details were soon arranged and recruiting began. In a very short time the First Regiment was filled and there were so many additional men who wanted to enlist that a second regiment was organized. The Third Missouri was mus-



Indoor practice was arranged for by installing a range in the Armory with ten targets. Regulation sub-caliber muskets are used for those armed with the rifle and .22 caliber



automatic pistols for the officers. The men of the Motor Truck and Machine Gun Companies fire with 22 caliber revolvers. In this way each officer and man practices with the same type of arm with which he is equipped, except that it is of reduced caliber.

The schedule provides for firing five evenings each week. There are 12 line companies, Headquarters, Machine Gun, Motor Truck and Supply Companies, and Sanitary Detachment. Each unit is required to practice every other week, and all are becoming enthusiastic marksmen. Regular qualification shoots are held, as well as company team matches. A record is kept of each man's scores and bulletins issued showing averages for the different units. While about 20 per cent of the men had never fired a gun of any kind and nearly all had never had regular practice they are becoming fair marksmen. Some of them are doing excellent work and the regiment as a whole will compare favorably with the average militia organization.

At present outdoor practice is had on the range of the St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club. Thirty targets are available and one battalion uses this range each week, shooting the entire day. The Government rifle range at St. Charles with ample targets for shooting at all regulation ranges has been turned over to the Home Guard.

This range will be used regularly during the outdoor season for firing over prescribed courses.

Twice each month the armored motor car of the Machine Gun Company makes the run to the outdoor range carrying the six Lewis guns. Regular practice with these rapid-firers is had and the percentage of hits is above the average. The Machine Gun Company has among its members many of the best shots of the Mound City team that did such good work on the range at the Jacksonville National Matches. This outfit has quite a reputation in the shooting line and if ever called out should measure up to the expectations of Captain Lewis M. Rumsey, who has worked hard to develop it.

Company team matches are held at frequent intervals and a regimental shoot will be held on the outdoor range early next summer. All shooting is at military targets and firing is in accordance with small arms manual. The splendid increase in efficiency in marksmanship of the entire regiment is shown by a study of the record of firing.

While small arms practice for the Home Guard is the subject of this letter it may interest your readers to know that most of the officers are men with previous military training and that everything in connection with the First Regiment is conducted accord-

ing to army regulations. Strict discipline is exacted, and the soldierly bearing of the whole outfit is indicative of a high class military organization.

The following roster of officers contains the names of some who are well known to readers of ARMS AND THE MAN:

Staff: Colonel, P. B. Fouke; Lieutenant Colonel, H. D. McBride; Captain and Regimental Adjutant, Selden P. Spencer; Captain and Regimental Supply Officer, Samuel P. Goddard; Captain and Inspector Small Arms Practice, C. C. Crossman.

First Battalion: Major, H. H. Simmons; Captain Co. A, H. C. Macoy; Captain Co. B, Elmer Donnell; Captain Co. C, Geo. Harsh; Captain Co. D, James Cook.

Second Battalion: Major, Chas. E. Michel; Captain Co. E, Clarkson Potter; Captain Co. F, Clarence H. King; Captain Co. G, C. F. Thornton; Captain Co. H, Robert H. Gross.

Third Battalion: Major, A. J. Lindsay; Captain Co. I, N. K. Givens; Captain Co. K, W. H. Coffin; Captain Co. L, Robt. E. Lee; Captain Co. M, Chas. P. Bland.

Machine Gun Company: Captain, L. M. Rumsey.

Sanitary Detachment: Major, H. G. Mudd; Captain, E. Lee Dorsett.

Motor Truck Company: Acting Captain, Joseph R. Barroll.

## National Board Recommendations Approved

THE Secretary of War has given his official approval to the recommendations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

This official action clears the way for many important developments of interest to civilian riflemen.

First—It authorizes the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to proceed with the issue of .22-calibre gallery rifles, targets and target materials to rifle clubs and schools.

Second—The sentiment of the Board that civilian clubs shall be encouraged to practice with the service rifle, as soon as the exigencies of war permit a lifting of the present embargo, receives the official sanction of the head of the War Department.

Third—The chances for a National Match during 1918 are greatly enhanced, and it is more than likely that some way will be found to stage the competition without interfering with the conduct of the war.

While a resumption of the free issue of Kraggs and ammunition depends upon

certain contingencies, and while the holding of a National Match this year is not absolutely a certainty, the issue of the gallery rifles, in the light of the Secretary of War's approval, now seems to be assured.

Major E. V. Brookmiller, Director of Civilian Marksmanship, has been going ahead with his plans, and has already announced that 2,000 of these rifles have been ordered and that deliveries are expected to begin within a few months. The new rules under which this distribution will be made, as approved by the National Board and by the Secretary of War, read:

### Regulations for Carrying Into Effect the Provisions of Section 113 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

1. Section 113 of the Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

"The Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan

as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country. And that all ranges so established and all ranges which may have already been constructed, in whole or in part, with funds provided by Congress shall be open for use by those in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States, and by all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the controlling authorities and approved by the Secretary of War. That the President may detail capable officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and National Guard to duty at such ranges as instructors for the purpose of training the citizenry in the use of the military arm. Where rifle ranges shall have been so established and instructors assigned to duty thereat, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to provide for the issue of a reasonable number of standard military rifles and such quantities of ammunition as may be available for use in conducting such rifle practice."

(Concluded on page 410)



## Scopes for the Yankee Sniper

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN

(Concluded)

I AM moved to the conclusion after watching my own and the German 'scopes of others, that unless the rifle have light recoil or the 'scope be of light weight or unusually well made, mounting the telescope rigidly on the hard kicking rifle is not good medicine.

The German 'scope maker, after finishing his product, mounts the 'scope on a machine wherein a heavy spring pulls the scope stirrup one way, and a wheel with a cam on it, drives it the other way against said spring pressure. When the wheel is started around the result is a series of violent jars to the glass as if it were on a hard kicking rifle, and if there is anything likely to come loose, it comes loose then.

But just the same, hanging a two- or three-pound 'scope and mount on a hard kicking rifle by screwing the mount to the receiver and holding the 'scope rigidly on the mount, is likely to tear loose either mount or 'scope, and consistent shooting is hardly possible.

The Springfield attains a recoil velocity of 10 feet per second, and attains it right away. The tendency is therefore for the rifle to move backward and for the 'scope to sit still and betray no interest in the proceedings. The poor mounts are the goats.

If the telescope is to be mounted rigidly—not sliding in rings against mild spring pressure—then it ought to be as light as possible, and the lenses ought to be firmly held by rubber-faced clamp rings against motion either forward or backward or wheel-fashion. As Major Whelan has pointed out, the lenses in the 'scope must not be allowed to roll—turn wheel fashion in their rings, because if the optical center and the actual center do not correspond, the line of collimation promptly turns with the glass and the rifle shoots to another portion of the landscape.

The telescope mounted American fashion, in two rings, and free to slide, is more protected from the jar of recoil, but has the minor objection that it must—or ought to—be returned to position by hand every shot. What happens is that the rifle and the mounting rings slide backward under recoil, leaving the tube behind, but the practical effect is that the tube slides forward in the rings—the distance depending on the strength of the springs holding the tube in place within the rings. For single shots, or for any but very rapid fire, this is no serious objection, as witness the various scores

at rapid fire, mentioned earlier in this article, and in the one in a later issue of ARMS AND THE MAN on Trying the New Rapid Fire.

The careless or hit-or-miss sort of man has no business with a telescope. It requires care and study. In the first place it cannot be merely there or thereabouts each shot, it must be held precisely the same in its mounts, or must be replaced the same when taken off the rifle, if the soldier is not going to re-sight it on a range before sniping.

No rifleman needs be told what happens when he moves a couple of minutes on his micrometer at 1,000 yards. Consider what a minute means on the telescope.

If the mounts be six inches apart as they must be on the Knoble mount, then a minute of angle—equal to an inch for each hundred yards—is merely this little sum:  $6 \times 2 \times 3.14$  divided by  $21,600 = .0017$ -inch; that is, if the tube moves  $17-10,000$ th inch in either ring or if the mounts move this much at either ring, the next shot will strike 8 inches off at 800, 6 inches off at 600, etc. Dealing with figures a bit more within eye range, if the tube moves sideways in either ring 1-50 inch or if the mount goes back on the rifle this much off at either ring, then the next shot at 800 strikes 1-50 or decimally,  $.02$  divided by  $.0017$  times one inch, times eight, or 96 inches in round numbers. Wherefore as 1-50 inch change means some eight feet at a half mile, we ought to make reasonably sure that such move does not take place, lest our sniper shoot at Hans in the front trench and hit the Kaiser a mile to the rear.

It is for this reason that the micrometer mount is deservedly popular for all glasses save those sighted in and then left so, such as the glass of the Schuetzen rifle. Only, the sniper's mount ought to have a very perceptible click on the minute changes or say the two minute changes, because as any telescope enthusiast can testify, the close scrutiny of the fine red lines and the finer red figures when there's a chance to pot General Hasenpfeffer with the next shot would not be a pleasing performance to the sniper or his waiting spotter. A simple and plainly clicking mike mount would encourage accurate and scientific changes, otherwise the sniper would hold off for the next shot, and postpone the scientific tinkering with the present form of mike mount until he got home and got his specks.

Major Whelan, whose fine Italian hand can be seen in Moss's excellent book on the present trench tactics, says that the sniper ought to toddle back to the rifle range at every chance and re-sight in his telescope-sighted rifle. Evidently he does not believe the 'scope stays put very long. Personally I'm strong for this. If ever I find that somebody has pinned the pretty skull-and-crossbones chevron of the sniper on my left arm, I'll sure put in as much time as possible just where the worthy major advises the sniper to put it—in fact it seems to me that one could put in all his time sighting in the rifle with pleasure, safety and profit.

I'm going to attack at this stage of the game, the remarks written to me by Captain W. H. Richards of the Winchester Co., one of the finest rifle shots in this country, and one of the most experienced and observing on the subject of telescope and receiver sights for the Springfield, Captain Richards says:

"We have done considerable experimenting with receiver mounts on Springfield for a telescope base, but have never had much success with it. The facts seem to be that as the strain of recoil comes mostly on the two screws that hold the trigger guard, the stock, the barrel and receiver together, it causes considerable change in alignment of receiver and barrel. Did you ever notice after firing a string rapid fire, that sometimes your bolt appeared to bind in opening and closing same? Well, if you had that barrel in a machine rest and had it sighted with telescope with rear mount on the bridge, had it sighted on a 6" spotter in center of bull at 1,000 yards for the first shot, at the end of ten shots rapid fire you will have noticed that the sight is no longer aligned even upon the target, though your group from the barrel itself is still around center. That is my experience and why I do not believe in receiver sights for Springfield. Every time a screw works loose or you tighten one, you change the alignment. That in my experience is largely what is the matter with the Government telescope sight. It does not stay put. It is barely possible that for game shooting or shooting over short ranges that a sight on the bolt-head or bridge will work fairly satisfactorily but not for me for target shooting."

Our own experience checks up with the opinions of Richards, save that no change is apparent in rapid fire with



the Knoble mount so long as the screws of the rifle are kept tight. But, if either screw, forward or rear guard, comes loose, then trouble begins. But a week ago, D. R. Dickey, a cool and reliable shot, had his rifle commence to shoot all over the paper at 600 yards in a match against the Redlands boys. Spotting for him I noted that the dispersion was not at all attributable to any conditions existing on the range, as the shots went out into the wind during a strong puff as happily as they went out for two's to leeward in a dead calm.

Investigation demonstrated that the forward guard screw was loose and partly turned out. Wherefore we tightened it up, and the marksman knocked out 46 at 300 on the A target.

This trouble can be obviated by drilling and tapping holes beside the guard screws, for smaller locking screws, such as are used on the German Mauser, and on the Remington automatic shotgun. Such screws, locking the main screw against turning, stop all this uncertainty, and should be used on the Springfield as a matter of design in the first place.

Our own experience demonstrates that with all screws tight and the 'scope lenses held firmly in place, the Knoble Mount and the Winchester or Stevens 'scope will shoot just as reliably as the metallic sight on the barrel. The difference may lie in the fact that the Knoble mount is not fastened down to the receiver at the rear end, where the ordinary receiver mount is fastened firmly by screws. Both of these glasses, however, are not satisfactory for any use with the cross-hairs that are their standard equipment. Cross-hairs blur at the intersection, where the post or the picket reticule is free from this trouble.

The average rifleman is not sure of the principle entering into telescope sight changes for changes in range. In effect the front ring is merely the center of the circle of which the distance between the rings is the radius, precisely as the front sight is the radius of a circle of which the intersight distance is the radius. A minute of angle is therefore merely the answer to the little sum set forth above in this story. It does not matter if the tube is three feet or one foot long, the change is merely the change between the two rings. The scope is moved in the rear ring precisely as a rear sight is moved—up for more elevation, or laterally in the direction of the wind, for windage when that is needed. If the Winchester No. 2 mount moves the tube .001 inch and the mounts are 6 inches apart, then each minute on this mount—each point rather as the graduation is not a true minute—moves the next shot up or down or sideways as the tube is moved, .6

TABLE OF GERMAN AND AMERICAN TELESCOPES

Make	Power	Field at 100 yds. (feet)	Eye Relief (inches)	Length Tube	Weight (ounces)	Objective Diameter (inches)	Type	Degree of Clearness
Voigtlaender .....	2.5	51	3.2	11	12	.81	Direct	70
" .....	3.0	47	...	10	14	.71	Direct	53
" .....	5.0	30	...	11.5	18.5	1.20	Direct	48
" .....	2.5	33	...	8.7	7	.63		
" .....	8.0	20	...	13.7	24	1.35	Direct	20
Goerz (Certar) .....	2.75	51	2.4	11.4	11.4	.82	Direct	
" .....	4.50	30	3.12	12.3	14	1.20		
" (Pernox) .....	3.5	46	2.6	7.0	16	.97	Prism	
" .....	5.0	31	2.6	8.3	17.5	1.25	Prism	
Hensoldt .....	2.5	60	2.6	9.5	12.5	.82	Direct	
" .....	5.0	37	2.6	10.3	16.5	1.35	Direct	
Zeiss .....	2	73	2.3	5	14.5	...	Prism	
" .....	2.8	71	1.0	...	13	...	Prism	
Busch .....	3.0	56	2.6	9.3	12.5	.85	Direct	
" .....	5.0	33	2.6	10.3	16	1.25	Direct	
Luxor .....	3	56	2.6	9.5	13.5	...	Direct	

(A number of these glasses have radium coated pickets, showing at night and thus enabling the shooter to define them against any mark showing through the telescope.)

Winchester A .....	5.0	17	2.0	16	10	...		
" B .....	5.0	8.20	3.5	16	9	...		
" B .....	4.0	11	3.5	15	9	...		
" B .....	3.0	14.6	3.5	15	9	...		
Stevens .....	4	15	2.0	14	14	.63		

inch. For this reason the Winchester specified distance of  $7 \frac{3}{16}$  is preferable because here the minute graduation on the mike head is really just a half minute, and the changes are easily made and remembered, as they are with the micrometer reading the full minute instead of just a half.

The telescope of foreign type, with the changes made inside the scope for elevation is just the opposite in arrangement of cause and effect. The moving picket point is in effect a front sight, and so moving it down makes the shot strike higher; moving it up makes the shot strike lower. The mechanic mounting the glass wants to zero the rifle for elevation with the picket at the highest point in the tube, not the lowest.

Because the accuracy of the 'scope depends on the move in the rings and not on the length of the tube, the old belief of the American that the longer tube was more accurate was not based on fact. Because of the greater chance for warping from heat, the longer tube is likely to be less accurate. Accuracy of mounting is more dependent on the distance between the rings, which ought to be as far apart as possible. Rings twelve inches apart cut just in half the error that would occur from a movement of tube with the rings just six inches apart.

The telescope is an instrument that is full of tricks that are not vain, it is a producer of vexation. Likewise it is a fascinating sort of brute to the man who considers as he glances

through the spotting 'scope beside him, how he could shoot the center out of the bull's-eye if he could only see it as he sees it then. Day in and day out it does not seem to offer better scores than are made by the rifleman with normal sight using the metallic variety of front and rear. But for sniping, for work on ill-defined, mostly concealed objectives, the telescope multiplies the deadliness of the modern rifle and the skilled rifleman by about three. These are the days when we're finding out the true beauty of the pig-headed brass-buttoned stupidity that has for years compelled riflemen at the great rifle shooting clearing houses—the National Matches—to use the sights "as issued," and that has stultified and prevented the utilization of the inventive genius of our riflemen in improving existing metallic sights and working out successful telescopes. Had our National Matches been open always to any rifle and any old sight—while the bulk of the participants would have clung to the service equipment, hundreds of others would have evolved the improvements on the army metallic sights, and on the crude telescope, that we so urgently need at the present time.

As it is, in time of great need and much hurry, boards of officers are working in an endeavor to improve that very poor sight now on the New Springfield, while others are just finding out the true inwardness of the available telescope sights. Long we (Concluded in third column page 407)



# More About the Real "Old Timers"

A. C. WHITE

USING eight different rifles, most of which he won in hard-fought matches, A. C. White, of Worcester, Mass., built for himself an enviable reputation as a marksman in the early days of match shooting.

White was identified with many of the old-time rifle clubs. He was a member of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Rifle Club, the Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club, the Worcester, Massachusetts, Rifle Club, and the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Most of his best shooting was done on the Worcester range and at Walnut Hill.

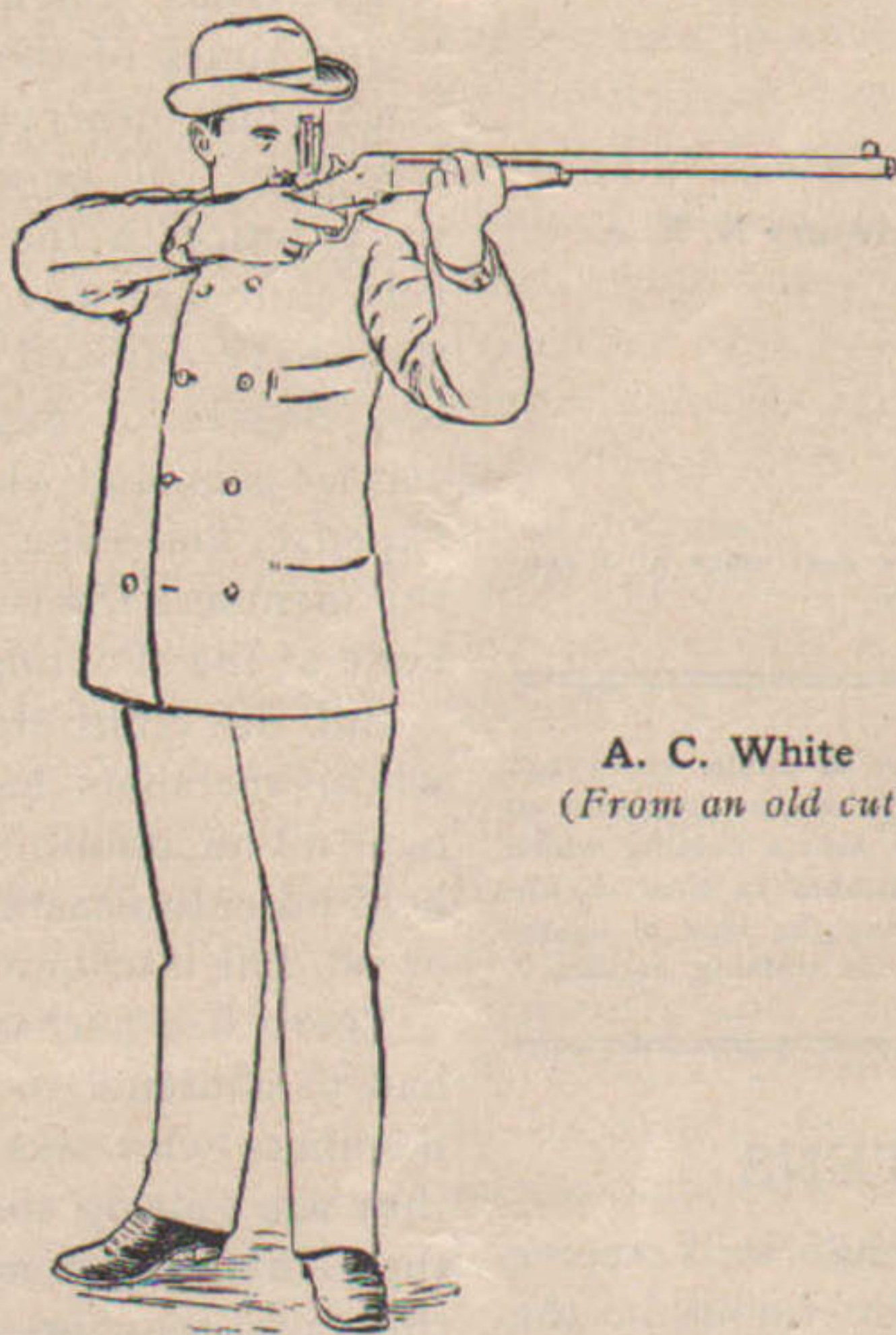
In 1885, at the time White had firmly established himself as a shot of no mean ability, he was 36 years old, 5 feet 6½ inches tall, and weighed in the neighborhood of 160 pounds.

His theories as to rifle shooting were regarded by his associates as being most practical, although in some respects his practices differed markedly from the customs in vogue among his fellows. For instance, while most of the early riflemen selected, after thorough trials, some particular weapon, and used that weapon in record shooting, White was not wedded to any especial make of arm. He believed that most of the American rifles of his time were excellent weapons and that with them records could be made commensurate with the skill of the shooter. He went a step farther and practiced what he believed, by using a number of rifles with excellent results.

White, in shooting, adopted a position which was easy, graceful and comfortable. That it permitted steady holding is evidenced by some of the records which he made.

He began his shooting career by using a Sharps .40-calibre rifle, with a 26-inch barrel. His ammunition was a shell holding 50 grains of powder and a bullet weighing 330 grains. Among the good scores made with this arm was a clean score of ten consecutive bull's-eyes, and two clean scores of 7 shots each.

During 1886, White was shooting a Bullard rifle of .35 calibre, in which he used 40 grains of powder and 250 grains of lead, the bullets being cast and patched by himself. At this time he had forsaken the swaged bullet with which some of his earlier scores were made. The Bullard rifle was equipped with the usual rear peep sight, and a front aperture sight, with a very small hole and a heavy rim which he had constructed for his own use, to take the place of an aperture front sight with a thin rim formerly used. The use of the front sight with the heavy rim, he claimed, arose from his desire to improve his shooting 2 points, the amount of handicap he usually carried in important matches. White, like many other



A. C. White  
(From an old cut)

riflemen of his time, seated shell and bullet separately and cleaned his rifle after every shot.

Among the existing records of White's prowess with the rifle are these, made on the 200-yard range offhand:

Bridgeport, Conn., July 23, 1881, Creedmoor target, 7 shots, 35 out of possible 35.

Bridgeport, Conn., August 19, 1881, Creedmoor target, 10 shots, 50 out of 50, and on the same day a run of 15 consecutive bull's-eyes.

Bridgeport, Conn., September 15, 1881, 7 shots, 35 out of 35.

Bridgeport, Conn., November 27, 1881, 5 shots, 25 out of 25.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 14, 1881, 7 shots, 35 out of 35, and a run of 13 consecutive bull's-eyes.

Albany, N. Y., October 25, 1881, 5 shots, 25 out of 25, and a repetition of this score on the day following.

Brattleboro, Vt., October, 1882, Massachusetts target, 40 consecutive shots, all inside the 10 ring, 12½ inches in diameter, four scores, which counted 109, 109, 109, 108.

Worcester, Mass., October 4, 1883, American Decimal target, possible 70. Three scores of 66, 64 and 68, which gave him 21 bull's-eyes out of 22 shots.

Oak Island, Mass., August 16, 1883, Creedmoor target, 5 shots, 25 out of 25.

Manchester, N. H., October 9, 1885. A run of 14 consecutive bull's-eyes on the Massachusetts Decimal target.

Walnut Hill, January 30, 1886, Standard American target. A clean score of 10 shots included in a run of 15 consecutive bull's-eyes.

In 1885, White became identified with the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, and occasionally shot the Springfield Military rifle. Here are two of his scores with this arm:

Worcester, Mass., April 22, 1886, on Standard American target, Springfield rifle, offhand at 200 yards, 45 out of a possible 50.

On September 11, 1886, at Walnut Hill, in a regular 5-shot Military Match, a perfect score of 25 out of 25.

These records comprise only a portion of those made by White during his career as a rifleman. Although he made fewer clean scores than others among his associates, there were not many riflemen of his day who made as many high scores and it is difficult to find in the records of the early marksmen very many higher average scores than White customarily made.

## SCOPES FOR SNIPERS

(Concluded from page 406)

have been compelled to shoot the sacred rifle "as zissued," and forbidden to profane it with our touch save as prescribed. Now it develops, the Army is finding out what we knew years ago, and what I have said at divers times in ARMS AND THE MAN—that the rear sight on the New Springfield is neither a good sight for target shooting nor for fighting, and the front sight is nearly as bad.

Also the experimental gentlemen in our club, and in another civilian club, have found out more about the telescope sight than the army gentlemen learned all told in pre-war days.

We have at least got a mount for the New Springfield that can be attached in an instant to any rifle and that does not cost \$15 per rifle for merely attaching—which is the amount paid to a nameless gunsmith not long ago, by a nameless branch of the United States armed forces.

Two Tommies were strolling idly along the street when they chanced to gaze into an attractive shop window.

Being soldiers, they both had an eye for a pretty girl, and there within the shop was a real winner.

"Sandy," whispered Mike, "shure, she's just the fairest colleen my eyes hiv ever rested on. It's myself that'll go in and buy something, an' perhaps she will have a smile for me."

His companion came from "ayont the Tweed," as his answer proved.

"I'll gang wi' ye," he said. "But, hoot, mon, ye neednae spend a bawbee. A' ye hev tae dae is tae ask her fur change o' a shillin.'"—*Tit-Bits*.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

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

## THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

**D**EFINITE assurance that civilian rifle clubs will receive government aid during 1918, is to be found in the official approval of the recent recommendations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. In sanctioning the official findings of his board, the Secretary of War has materially brightened the outlook of civilian marksmanship.

The question of resuming the issue of obsolete service arms and ammunition therefor, is naturally a matter entirely dependent upon war conditions; but since it has officially been announced that Krags are being returned in large numbers by the cantonments, and since the Board has gone on record favoring a revival of rifle club activities "upon the resumption of the issue of arms and ammunition," these things together form one of the strongest possible indications that a lifting of the embargo is not far off.

Naturally civilian rifle clubs are far more interested in the possibilities of getting the Krags again, than in any other proposed government aid, but pending the restoration of the issue, another source of supply will be opened to the civilian rifleman.

By virtue of the official sanction of the War Department officials, every obstacle has been wiped from the path of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, and he is now fully authorized to proceed with the issue of gallery rifles and ammunition, targets and target materials to school and civilian clubs. More than that, as soon as war conditions permit, it will probably be feasible for him to carry out another recommendation of the Board—that two service rifles, either Springfields or Models 1917, be issued to every club, together with 120 rounds of U. S. G. ball cartridges for every man who shall qualify as a marksman or better during the coming year.

With such a bright outlook, each civilian club should at once take steps to see that it is in a position to reap the benefits of the issue. There could be no better time than

the present for each club to "clean house"—reorganize if necessary; get rid of hopelessly dead wood, try to resuscitate those whose enthusiasm has died, and make a drive for new, wide-awake members.

The clubs which have stood by their colors during the trying times of the past year will need no reorganization. Such clubs deserve all credit, and the resumption of the free issue will be a fitting reward for their efforts to keep up practice in the face of heavy odds. Of course, some rifle clubs are more fortunately placed than others, in that they have enjoyed a membership made up to a greater or less degree of experienced men who love to shoot the service arm, and who are willing to go to all sorts of trouble, expense, and even sacrifice, to keep the ranges going and the members interested. Clubs of this sort form the backbone of the shooting game.

But the clubs that have failed to continue practice and whose members have scattered either because of the difficulties in obtaining ammunition, or because their ranks held no enthusiasts able to keep the boys shooting whether or no, fall into quite a different category.

There has perhaps never been a rifle club that has not had to contend, to some extent at least, with that class of members who take an interest in the club just as long as they are getting something for nothing, and no longer. If these luke warm members are in the minority, as is often the case, they present no very difficult problem, because sooner or later will either respond to the fascination of the range or fall away of their own dead weight. But if the majority of the members are interested only as long as no personal effort or sacrifice is required of them, the club will have rough sledding, unless the few who shoot for the love of the sport, are able to keep the organization going.

Under such conditions, the two or three or the half-dozen men who shoot for love of the game, should assume the responsibility of reorganizing the club, whether they are officers or not.

Every man who has ever belonged to a rifle club; every man who has gone to the range and shot through the course, even though he is not a proficient marksman; every man who knows how to load and fire a service rifle, is, potentially at least, of value to the nation. Such men should not be permitted to drop out of the game without some effort being made to hold them.

In the first place, every man beyond military age, can contribute something to the war against the Hun by learning to shoot, and passing his knowledge along to some youngster who is likely to be called to the trenches. In the second place, and by no means the less important, hundreds of thousands of civilians voluntarily practicing with the military rifle will wield a tremendous moral influence not only upon their fellows, but upon enemy nations.

Because a club has fallen more or less into the doldrums, is no reason why that club should be permitted to die. If the officers have become infected with the "What-do-we-get-out-of-it" attitude it is high time to call a club meeting and get rid of them. If the clubs which have ridden out the squalls of the past nine months had permitted this sort of an idea to stop their fun on the range, there would be no rifle clubs today.



## PISTOL PRACTICE FOR MEDICAL MEN

IF the government continues to issue the Army automatic to members of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., some steps should be taken to see that these men know how to use their weapons—or what is more important they should at least be taught how to avoid accidents. If it is impracticable to train the medical officers in handling the .45, these high powered hand-guns should not be issued. The army automatic is certainly not a weapon which can with safety be issued to men who do not understand its peculiarities, in spite of the excellent safety devices with which it has been equipped.

First Lieut. Calvin H. Goddard, M. C., U. S. A., in a letter to one of the service magazines, very properly calls attention to the situation which exists in the Medical Corps in respect to marksmanship. His conclusions are worthy of serious consideration by those who have the power to provide or to withhold from the corps the opportunity of learning how to use a pistol. In the light of Dr. Goddard's statement, it might be well for every officer who expects to carry an automatic, to make it his business to learn the workings of the service hand-gun. After all, it is the officer himself who is most vitally interested, for the chances are that without proper instruction he will either hurt himself or some of his fellows if he persists in carrying a pistol about the operation of which he knows nothing.

It is no difficult matter for a man to acquire at least sufficient knowledge to prevent his being a public menace whenever he buckles on his gun. In most cities there are members of the United States Revolver Association. A line to the headquarters of the U. S. R. A. will unquestionably bring the name of someone in any special community. If this fails, there is an N. R. A. club in practically every community of any size. These clubs usually number a few experienced hand-gun shots among their members. They are always willing to help the man who wants to learn to shoot.

Just what the situation is in the medical corps in regard

to pistol practice can best be seen from Lieutenant Goddard's letter. He says:

"I have long wanted to call attention to a condition which appears to me as not making for the best interests of the Service. I refer to the exclusion of Medical officers from the courses in small arms instruction. I am quite willing to do without any marksmanship medals (could I win them), but I am not at all anxious to serve with other Medical officers, or enlisted men of the Medical Department, who happen, as on the Mexican Border or the Western Front, to be armed with the pistol and at the same time absolutely ignorant of the slightest principles of its use. Those best acquainted with small arms know that about the most dangerous thing on earth is a man with a pistol (especially an automatic) which he does not know how to use. He is a constant, potential source of harm to himself and everyone about him.

"One of two things ought to be done: either arms of all kinds should be denied officers and men of the Medical Department, or they should be given sufficient instruction in their use to render them capable of handling them intelligently and effectively in case of need. Inasmuch as the Medical Department enlisted personnel has frequently to be armed for guard duty, and occasions are by no means unknown when both officers and men of this department have had use for arms in self protection, it would appear that the former possibility would not work out well in practice. Should the latter possibility prove preferable, by all means let steps be taken at once to give the whole Medical Department personnel some instruction in the handling of small arms. This should include a limited course in both pistol and rifle for enlisted men, and in pistol at least for officers. The course need not be as elaborate as for the line, but a certain minimum should be allowed to take the more elaborate courses prescribed for the line organizations.

"I do not understand that the few sporadic shots fired by Medical officers under instruction from a Medical Reserve officer at Fort Benjamin Harrison last summer can be considered by any means as a 'course' in pistol practice."

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## Civilization and the Rear Sight

By PAUL B. JENKINS

In "Outers-Recreation"

THE perfection of the rear-sight on a firearm is a very fair indication of the degree of civilization, of education and its application on the part of the people—race, nation or individuals—by whom it has been produced. The reason for the rear-sight, its purpose and use, has always been beyond the comprehension of the savage mind in every part of the world.

Writers of a certain class of fiction have always delighted to descant upon the wonderful marksmanship of the American Indian. As a matter of fact, the Indian, certainly in his original and untutored state, was one of the "rot-

tenest" shots in the world. He could not be anything else. With absolutely no knowledge of chemistry or anything of the sort, in the days of the muzzle-loader he always overloaded his weapon, pouring in "by guess" from powder-horn or hand the amount of powder he fancied would effect the contemplated shot. Indeed today medical missionaries in Africa report that one of the commonest causes of the injuries they are called upon to care for is the bursting of overloaded "trade guns," the "gas-pipe" muskets which, before the war at least, European traders supplied in large quan-

ties to the native tribes. The only reason the Indian ever succeeded in killing either his game or his enemies was that his single fixed idea was to get close enough so that a miss was practically impossible. His idea in either hunting or warfare was either an ambush that would give him a shot at a distance of but a few feet, or a charge that would put him almost "on top" of his victim before the latter could escape.

Every reliable account of either Indian hunting or Indian warfare resolves itself into one or the other of these methods. A careful, deliberate, calculated, accurate shot at anything like "long range" was practically unknown to him. The famous bow-and-arrow work which could, and often did, drive an arrow clean through a buffalo, really consisted chiefly in so maneu-



vering his galloping horse as to bring him so close alongside the victim that the arrow point was almost touching the beast's body when it was discharged. In warfare, the charge that not infrequently wiped out some luckless band of emigrants or hunters, or even such a force as Custer's outnumbered troopers, was simply the same thing, a rush to get into the closest possible touch with the enemy, where a miss was almost impossible—and, of course, to get on and away again if necessary.

Incidentally, it may be added that another reason for the Indian's poor shooting at anything but the shortest of distances was due to the fact that originally and in at least the earliest stages of his acquaintance with firearms, he practically never cleaned his gun. Having no knowledge of the reasons for such a procedure, he simply didn't do it, with the inevitable results. In later years his further acquaintance with the mysteries of the white man's arms taught him many of these things, and in some tribes—as among the Cheyennes—even before their pacification, there were braves who possessed the tools and the knowledge requisite to reloading their own metallic cartridges.

But—apropos of the rear-sight—it was only the other day that we heard a reservation Indian (a Chippewa) say, after listening in silence to a long discussion of rifles and rifle sights for deer-hunting purposes, by a number of white hunters: "Humph! Get close 'nuff—any gun big 'nuff!" And recently an Alaskan Indian guide was at once astonished and valuable against the procedure when he saw the expert white hunter whom he was guiding get off his horse and sit down for a deliberate "sitting-position" shot at a grizzly 450 yards away—only to be still further petrified when at the crack of the Ross the bear dropped dead!

The late General MacArthur told the writer that when the Filipino leader, Aguinaldo, was captured by Funston and his men there was one question which he was burning to ask of someone. It was this: Why, when his men fired so much ammunition, and so rapidly, were so few American soldiers hit, and why did they come rushing straight at the firing Filipinos, as if they weren't afraid at all?

For answer, General MacArthur picked up a Krag rifle, put his finger on the rear-sight, and said: "It is because your men don't know what this thing is for and don't know how to use it!" And Aguinaldo looked at the indicated sight and said: "Well, what is it for?"

Today, even, the Tibetan hunter of the yak or the wild goose stalks into close range of his hoped-for victim,

#### NOTICE TO READERS

Congestion of second-class mail in Washington is causing delay in the delivery of **ARMS AND THE MAN**.

Under the war-time conditions which exist in the nation's capital, this delay cannot be remedied at the present time.

The management of **ARMS AND THE MAN** therefore requests subscribers to wait a reasonable length of time when the paper is overdue before writing to this office for extra copies.

sets up his match-lock on its prongrest, points in the general direction of the object, adjusts his glowing "match," then turns his head away or shuts his eyes tight!—and pulls the trigger! The maneuver is to protect his eyes against the flash of the pan, but it also illustrates how beyond the conception of the savage mind is any idea of the use or possibilities for accuracy's sake of a rear-sight on a firearm.

But as any nation has advanced in knowledge, it has swiftly applied its growing comprehension to the accuracy of its projectile weapons and has unflinchingly evolved some form or other of rear-sight. Thus the Swiss cross-bows had from their earliest period some really wonderful rear-sights, "peep," elevating devices and all. The writer has a powerful modern Swiss cross-bow—manufactured by the Swiss government for the purpose of keeping alive the national traditions as to their ancient marksmanship—whose rear-sight is practically the same as that on the Swiss military rifle, and whose trigger-pull by the way, is adjustable to any desired degree of delicacy.

Even today the development of the rear-sight advances rapidly. We are a long way from its perfection yet—as no less an individual than Uncle Sam himself is discovering in mingled haste and chagrin. Over in the trenches many "periscope-sighted" rifles are being used by sharpshooters and "snipers;" rifles that may be laid on top of the trench, or through a loophole, well above the firer's head, and yet sighted and fired with perfect accuracy by means of a periscope-style sighting device, without the soldier's exposing himself in the slightest. And when we add the still fairly novel rearward-sighting method of aiming modern artillery at an object ahead and entirely invisible to the gunner—which is, of course, in use everywhere in the present war and is being taught our artillerists at every training camp today—we realize what we may yet learn as to the meaning of the word "accuracy!"

#### BOARD REPORT APPROVED

(Continued from page 404)

#### REGULATIONS

In so far as practicable, the appropriation made to carry out the provisions of Section 113 of the Act will be used for the establishment of adequate facilities for rifle practice of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States capable of bearing arms.

2. Target facilities will be made available only to physically fit males between the ages of 16 and 45, who are citizens of the United States.

3. No part of the moneys appropriated by Congress to establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges and for the transportation of persons to participate in target practice, shall be expended in providing facilities for or participation in, target practice upon persons who are unfitted by age or physical condition or for any other reason, to bear arms in defense of their country.

4. Such parts of appropriations as may be allotted by the Secretary of War for the following purposes will be expended under the direction of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, who is authorized to make use of the National Rifle Association of America as an agency for establishing and maintaining indoor and outdoor ranges and instructing the citizens of the United States in marksmanship.

(a) For the employment of labor and purchase of material in connection with the establishment of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, including labor in operating targets.

(b) For the expenses and employment of instructors at schools for the training of civilians as instructors, and for expenses and employment of instructors at outdoor and indoor ranges for training of civilians.

(c) For prizes, except cash prizes, trophies, badges, and other insignia.

(d) For the transportation of employees, instructors, and civilians to engage in target practice.

(e) For the purchase of materials, supplies, and services incidental to instruction in marksmanship of citizens of the United States.

(f) For clerical services.

(g) For expenses incidental to instructions of citizens of the United States in marksmanship.

5. Instructors will be assigned from officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States, the National Guard, and civilians, at outdoor and indoor ranges as recommended by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship on approval of the Secretary of War.

6. The establishment of new indoor and outdoor rifle ranges will be made only after approval by the Secretary of War in each particular case.

7. Regulations for the use of rifle ranges for civilian instruction which have been constructed or may hereafter be



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constructed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by Congress as prescribed by Section 113, Act of June 3, 1916, shall be prepared by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

8. To establish local indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of members of rifle clubs, the Ordnance Department

will issue, in so far as appropriations will permit and on approval of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, ammunition, rifles, targets, target materials, and other accessories not more than the following:

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- 2 U. S. rifles, calibre .30, Model 1903 or 1917, and accessories.
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And such material as in the opinion of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship is essential to the promotion of rifle practice in high schools.

9. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship will collect data and submit to the Secretary of War annually estimates for the purchases of described tracts of land for the establishment of rifle ranges with the ultimate purpose of providing in each State one principal range and such other ranges as are necessary.

10. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship will consider the advisability of tracts of land already owned or leased by the Federal Government and will recommend to the Secretary of War the estab-



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lishment of rifle ranges on such tracts or parts of tracts as are available, suitable, and needed for the purpose from any appropriation available or from future appropriations and shall recommend annual estimates within the purview of this item.

11. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship will prepare for the approval of the Secretary of War and put in operation plans for the training of civilians to act as instructors in marksmanship; for their appointment as such after proper evidence of qualification.

12. Systematic programs shall be prepared by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. In general, these programs will be so formed as to develop a wide participation in rifle practice by prescribing (a) through individual instruction, (b) local competition leading up to (c) State or district competitions, from

which will be selected the civilian competitors and teams that compete in (d) the National Matches.

Apropos of the censorship proposals.

The "society" editor presented his copy to the censor for approval. That official scrutinized the items carefully. He found this one:

"Mrs. Smith announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary, to Lieutenant Jones, U.S.N."

The censor blue-penciled the item ruthlessly. On the margin he noted:

"See censorship regulations, page 10, Paragraph 2, 'News of naval engagements strictly prohibited.'"—*New York Evening Post*.

Private Jimson was relating his experiences of the war. He said he was once taken prisoner and the enemy stripped him of all his clothing.

"Did you feel the cold much?"

"No," replied Jimson, "not at all. You see, they carefully covered me with their rifles."—*Seventh Regiment Gazette*.



# From Club Room and Firing Line

## Mt. Pleasant Range Opened to Civilians

PRIVILEGES of the Mt. Pleasant Rifle Range, recently opened by the Navy near Charleston, S. C., have been extended to all civilian riflemen in that locality. As a result, there is a marked revival in rifle shooting in that section. A thoroughly wide-awake rifle club has already been formed and others are in process of organization.

The new Navy range will compare favorably with the other large ranges of the country, 76 targets having already been installed, and firing lines established at all distances up to 1,000 yards. Pistol and machine-gun ranges have also been constructed, as well as a complete system of telephone communication between firing points and butts.

The range was thrown open to civilians on January 29, when Mayor Hyde, of Charleston, and an official party were the guests of Major W. C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., who had charge of the construction and is directing the operation of the range.

The Mayor's party consisted of Major R. R. Stogsdall, professor of military science at the Citadel; Major Henry E. Raines, quartermaster of the Citadel; Mr. R. C. Richards, Mr. Alfred Halsey. They were met at the Mount Pleasant wharf by Major Harllee, his aide, Lieutenant McNeill, and Mayor Y. Simmons, of Mount Pleasant.

It is Major Harllee's plan to organize rifle clubs among all of the varied organizations in Charleston, and to then form these clubs into a league for competition. The range will be open to them, the Government will supply the rifles, and a substantial meal will be furnished in the mess hall for twenty-five cents.

At the suggestion of Major Harllee, Mayor Hyde appointed Major Raines as chairman of a committee that will seek to stimulate interest among the citizens of the community, and a 45-minute moving picture, showing the many activities on the range, has already been shown at local motion-picture houses, to stimulate enthusiasm.

Efforts will be made immediately to form clubs among all organizations in the city and to build up a league which will engage in regular competitive practices. A club has already been formed at Mount Pleasant, with Mayor Simmons as president.

The Mount Pleasant range is in itself an achievement. From a cotton field there has risen in the brief space of four months a veritable cantonment. There are barracks, comfortably furnished and neatly painted. A hospital, with modern operating room and other facilities. A mess hall and kitchen, officers' quarters, range houses and all necessary accessories, all erected without one cent of expense to the Government for construction work.

From pillar to roof every building on the ground has been erected by the men in the service, plumbing fixtures included, and a great part of these men were fresh from college and probably never did manual labor before in their lives.

The range will accommodate 800 men a day, giving instruction in marksmanship, sharpshooting and other forms of target practice over standard-distance ranges, and can from raw material turn out a proficient rifleman within ten days, the officers boast.

There are on duty a force of approximately 100 trained men who act as instructors. These are of course supplemented with detachments from battleships and other organizations assigned there for temporary duty and instruction.

Here a green set of recruits are taken and taught the essentials of rifle practice from the ground up. They learn to fire rapidly, changing from kneeling to sitting and lying postures, and an accurate score kept of their hits.

What this range is doing for the soldiers and sailors, said Major Harllee, will be gladly done for the civilians if they will but cooperate with the government authorities in their efforts to encourage rifle practice.

The list of officers on permanent duty at the range are Ensigns A. H. Jenkins, A. J. Cook, J. L. Walton, L. J. McGeachy, and Dr. W. A. Morgan. These officers have been at the helm since the first work at the range was begun, and no small share of the success of the undertaking is due to their tireless efforts.

In appointing Mayor Hyde to lead the work among the civilians, Major Harllee, who is himself a South Carolinian, picked a man of particular talent in this respect. The Mayor was formerly one of the leading spirits in the rifle world of South Carolina and has headed more than one organization at Camp Perry.

Gen. W. W. Moore, Adjutant General of South Carolina, has also co-operated with the Government to the fullest, and it is in no small measure due to his ability and aid that the range, the only one south of Virginia Beach, was secured for Charleston.

The Porter Cadets, as well as those of the Citadel, will be especially urged to take part in the practices on the range, and the senior class of the high school will also be asked to participate.

### Twenty-five Yards With the "Short"

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN:

About two years ago I sent you five targets showing 498 out of a possible 500 made at 25 yards, which were published in ARMS AND THE MAN. These targets were made with a match rifle of stock manufacture, using 22-short Lesmoke ammunition. Since that time I have



tried several different barrels on my action and several different kinds of ammunition, and have never been able to improve or quite equal the results obtained with my old "Honest Lizzie."

I am sending you now a target recently made with the same barrel and ammunition as used two years ago, and at the same distance, namely 25 yards. I am submitting this as reason for my opinion that 22-shorts in a good barrel will do as well as 22-longs up to 25 yards.

Yours very truly,  
MORAINE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB,  
Frank D. Elwell, Sec'y.

### Baltimore Draft Instructed

Every effort is being made by army officers, co-operating with civilian rifle clubs, to see that every man in Baltimore who is subject to the draft is given an opportunity to gain the rudiments of military training.

The men, who have been taking preparatory drill and instruction under officers from Camp Meade, are now learning to shoot on the range conducted by the Maryland League for National Defense for the rifle clubs of Baltimore. In groups of 20 men, those subject to military service are visiting the range at frequent intervals.

That there is a very real necessity for instruction of this nature is evidenced by the fact that the majority of the men, upon their first visit to the range, had to even be shown how to load the rifles with which they were to practice.

Many rifle-club competitions are being staged on the range at present, as part of the Defense League program.

E. S. Richards, representative of Peters Cartridge Company, and E. Fred Slear, representative of the Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., visited the range recently. These men expressed their enthusiasm for the indoor range in no uncertain terms. They said that in no city did the men of the community have such a splendid opportunity to learn to shoot at so small a cost as at the indoor rifle range of the Maryland League for National Defense. The local range stands unique among the ranges of the whole country. But 50 cents a year is charged for membership and the ammunition is sold to members practically at cost.

### Wants Expert Decoration

EDITOR, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I noticed in a recent number of your paper a reference in regard to a special button for the expert riflemen. Now I fully agree to this, only I would make the action a little more drastic, and something surely needs to be done, in particular for the small club.

Take my club, for instance: we have lost 8 men—one major, five captains, one lieutenant, one first-class private in the service, and four more men going soon. It is almost going to break us up and we are one of the best-equipped clubs in the N. R. A. Every man owns his .22 Winchester Musket and also a Krag; we have a fine indoor range and also a fair outdoor range. But unless we get help in some form or other we are going to the dogs.

Now why not give every man whom your record shows as having made his expert three years back a special medal, pin or button, and hold this out as an inducement for every one to work for?

Then make some arrangement whereby we can get more publicity. Look what the trapshooters get, and outside of burning a lot of powder what good will they ever be?

If it had not been for "Kitchener's mob," all made up of civilian riflemen, where would we be? Maybe our own civilians who can shoot would have saved the day; and that day may yet come. So for the little extra expense of doing something please do not let us go to the scrap-heap. I am working night and day trying to keep things going here, not for sport's sake, but for what it may mean in some future time. But I am in favor of sending a real S. O. S. call to the mother organization for some real help.

Yours most sincerely,  
HERMAN D. MEYER.  
E. O., Adrian, Michigan, Rifle Club.



### Shanghai Holds Match

The Fourth Annual Allcomers' Indoor Revolver Championship competition of the Shanghai, China, Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club closed on November 30th. This year there were 27 entries and 22 competed. There were no representatives of the United States or British navies. Special notice is to be taken of the fine shooting, which compares favorably with several of the State shoots in America. The competition is the same as held annually by the United States Revolver Association, which calls for 50 shots to be fired within one hour at the standard American target with bull's-eye 2.72 inches and 10

Name	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
R. E. Neale.....	84	77	88	90	81	420
B. S. Chapman....	88	79	82	81	80	410
J. H. Farquharson..	81	80	81	76	81	399
E. W. Godfrey.....	77	78	77	85	81	398
T. Freeman .....	80	78	77	77	78	390
Miss L. Negus.....	85	71	70	75	77	378
K. D. Stewart.....	82	69	64	82	79	376
St. G. R. Clark....	74	76	67	72	79	368
L. Kadoorie .....	68	73	75	69	78	363
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	83	71	63	70	72	359
L. R. Wheen.....	65	80	65	73	73	356
W. C. Younger.....	70	66	55	71	62	324
J. C. Mantel.....	64	67	60	58	61	310
A. B. Puddicombe..	57	58	61	58	71	305
Miss M. Radcliffe..	63	62	67	47	59	298
C. D. Pearson.....	52	65	54	44	60	275
Fitzroy Lloyd.....	48	61	52	30	49	240
H. P. S.....						500

5 scores below 240 not published.

\*Winner of gold medal—Championship class in future competitions.

†Championship class, allowed to compete for honour medals only.

THOMAS FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

ring 1.13 inches in diameter, distance 20 yards, no body or artificial rest, which makes it the most difficult and trying of indoor matches. The targets used were presented by the Remington Arms, U. M. C. Special praise is due to the ladies who entered the competition for the fine scores made by them. Revolvers used were Colt's "Officer's Model" .38 calibre, and Smith & Weston .38 special. Ammunition U. M. C. special. The winner of the gold medal is transferred to championship class, and can compete for honor medals in future allcomers' championship competitions. Honor medals for score of 375.

The scores:

Residents	Representing	Remarks.
Residents	†Honor medal	"C. C."
American Co.	*Gold medal	S. V. C.
Residents	Silver medal.	
"A." Co.,	British S. V. C.	Silver medal "C. C."
Residents	†Honor medal	"C. C."
Ladies of Shanghai	Bronze medal.	
Machine G. Co.,	S. V. C.	Honor medal.
"A." Co.	British S. V. C.	
Residents.		
Ladies of Shanghai.		
Machine Gun Co.,	S. V. C.	
Residents.		
Residents.		
Residents.		
Ladies of Shanghai.		
Engineers' Co.	S. V. C.	
Artillery	S. V. C.	

### Zanesville Boosts Practice

In a campaign to arouse the interest of men in Classes 1 and 2 of the draft, the Zanesville, Ohio, Rifle Association has caused this statement to be printed in the local papers:

Statistics show that about 10,000 cartridges have been fired on the western front for every man killed. This may sound incredible, but as the troops are so well entrenched the mark to aim at is usually very small and the Frenchman values his rifle mainly as a handle for his bayonet, taking little stock in individual marksmanship. He has been known to chase a German soldier for two or three hundred yards, with a loaded rifle in his hands, in order to bayonet him, not having sufficient confidence in his marksmanship to attempt to shoot him.

The Americans have always been known as a nation of riflemen, but is this true of the young man of today? How many of the young men of military age today have ever handled a military rifle, much less ever fired one in target practice? How many of them even know how to operate the mechanism of the rifle, much less know anything about sight-setting, windage, or the effect of atmospheric conditions on the flight of a bullet?

General Pershing insists on the troops learning to shoot before going across. The opportunities for learning to shoot after going to the military cantonment are very limited.

The shooting is mostly rapid-fire, but a man cannot become an expert at rapid-fire before he can shoot slow. The proper way is to begin with the 22-caliber, and after becoming proficient with that caliber, take up the high-power rifle.

In order to give the men a chance to gain this knowledge and experience before going into the army the government is providing the rifle clubs with arms and ammunition for target practice. The appropriation for this year for this purpose is \$320,000, and the members of the rifle clubs using these arms and ammunition are not bound by any obligation on account of their use any more than those

citizens who do not avail themselves to this privilege.

The Zanesville Rifle Association has an indoor range on the fifth floor of the Senhauser building for the .22-caliber and a range on the County Infirmary grounds for the high-power shooting, also an abundant supply of the government highpower ammunition and the military rifles for shooting it.

In order to give those who may be called upon for military duty, a chance to become proficient in shooting before being called, the association has reduced the membership fee to \$1 a year for all privileges of both indoor and outdoor ranges. The indoor range is open for target practice every Monday and Friday nights, but applications for membership may be given to any member of the executive committee, consisting of Wm. B. Worstall, president; Capt. A. J. Senhauser, vice-president; Earl D. Sulcer, secretary; Byron T. Jackson, treasurer; and Harry C. Jackson, executive officer; any of whom will see that the application is placed in the hands of the secretary.

The manual of arms, foot movements and all such training is thoroughly taught at the cantonments by competent instructors, but to become an expert rifleman the soldier should by all means have very intensive rifle practice under competent instructors, preferably before going to the cantonment. The Zanesville Rifle Association has these competent instructors to teach those who desire this knowledge.

The United States Marines are known the world over as the best fighting men in the world, and are always the "first to fight" for America. This is because they are the best riflemen in the world, and they are such because of their intensive training in rifle practice under competent instructors.

All registrants of the first class should avail themselves of this privilege of the Zanesville Rifle Association as expert marksmanship may sometime save their lives or that of a comrade.

### 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. There has been considerable discussion in your magazine about the Enfield and the amount of alteration necessary to adapt this arm to '06 ammunition. In all the articles I have seen there is not one reference to the difference in length between the British .303 and the .30 U. S. G. cartridges, and the consequent difference between the magazines of the two rifles. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that to adapt the British rifle to our cartridge it was necessary to lengthen the whole receiver of the British arm. What did this alteration amount to?

A. There is a considerable difference between the length of the British .303 cartridge and the Springfield cartridge, the British ammunition being shorter than that of the United States. The alteration in the magazine of the British arm to take the U. S. G., however, was not a very serious matter. The British .276 cartridge for which the 1914 model was made is quite a bit longer than the British .303. Therefore, when the war broke and it was deemed necessary to hastily alter the new 1914 to take the older .303 cartridge, a makeshift was resorted to. Instead of changing the dimensions of the receiver as designed to take the .276 cartridge, the British simply put what amounted to a "false magazine." This false magazine, which was nothing more than a metallic lining for the original magazine, was built to accommodate the .303 cartridge. When the weapon was remodeled for .30 U. S. G. cartridges, the false magazine was not used, and the magazine as designed for the British .276 accommodated the Springfield ammunition without trouble.

Q. When members of a rifle club have either purchased rifles before July, 1916, or obtained title after that date by qualifying as a sharpshooter or an expert rifleman, has the club any authority to recall those rifles because of non-payment of dues? Is there any way to recall a rifle owned by a man who does not practice?

A. If title to the rifle has been vested in a club member, the club no longer has any jurisdiction whatever over the arm. It could not be recalled either for non-payment of dues or failure to practice.

Q. Is it possible to convert a .22 calibre Springfield into a .30 calibre weapon? A club in this city owns one of the small-bore Springfields. The barrel has rusted badly and its accuracy has been destroyed. The question is whether the metal of the barrel and of the action is strong enough to withstand .06 ammunition, if the barrel were re-bored, or whether the receiver will take a new .30 barrel.

A. Either of these courses is quite feasible. The .22-calibre barrel is of the same dimensions and the same material as the .30 calibre barrel. Therefore it could be re-bored without trouble. It would be better, however, simply to obtain a new .30 calibre barrel and have it screwed into the old receiver.

Q. Is a Krag rifle equipped with a Lyman sight permitted in record shooting whereon qualifications may be based?

A. Such a rifle can be used when shooting the N. R. A. qualification course. It is not permitted when shooting the National Guard course.

(Concluded on page 418)





It looks like any Long Rifle Cartridge

**BUT**

It is accurate at 250 yards and therefore better for short-range shooting also.



**.22 N. R. A. LONG RIFLE CARTRIDGE**

## SIGHTING SHOTS AND RICOCHETS

CONCERNING the "First Annual .22-calibre American Record Match," which he is sponsoring, C. T. Westergaard, of Charles City, Iowa, says:

"The first entry fee for the match was turned in on January 14th by Charles Urban, Military Rifle Champion of Chicago Sharpshooters' Association. He stated that he would shoot a Winchester musket with peep sight. The sheriff of Ouray County, Colo., was next with two entries. He informed me that they had no indoor range in Ouray, but that he would install one in the courthouse at once and expected to have a few more entries to send in when he got the range in operation. Fifteen fees have been received to date. A number of letters have been received from clubs and individuals stating their approval of the match and promise to send in fees later on.

"Several questions have come in from different riflemen, asking to let them know if I would be able to hold the match. Brother Marksman, I can assure you that the match will be held. I can also assure you that it is going to be a grand success."

Members of the Knox County, Nebraska, Rifle Club are preparing to instruct the 1,760 military registrants of that section in rifle

shooting. The club plans to start the work just as soon as a supply of ammunition can be obtained.

Using .22-calibre rifles and reduced charges in the Springfield and Krag, members of the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Rifle Club are holding weekly shoots on a new indoor range which has recently been completed.

"Now that the nation is at war," says J. D. Perdue, of the Whitefish, Montana, Rifle Club, "the young men who have refused to become interested in rifle practice see that they have been slackers when it came to the use of the army weapon, and they are seeking all the information they can get. We are doing all that we can in our locality to teach these fellows what we can. The 1917 season was very successful in many ways, although at times it seemed as if we would have to stop shooting because of the scarcity of ammunition. But now, we think that we can go on for at least the first six months of 1918, and probably through the entire season.

Three of the best of the undergraduate shots in the University of Chicago Rifle Club have volunteered for service in the Navy and have

been accepted. All are under draft age. The University club is encouraging rifle practice among the women undergraduates of the institution and have developed some excellent shots.

The Antioch, Illinois, Rifle Club has obtained an indoor range which permits shooting at 75 feet. This club is practicing with the idea of entering a team in the coming gallery matches.

The Portland, Maine, Revolver Club team of the United States Revolver Association has begun its first competitive shooting. Up until a few weeks ago the Portland team was not figuring on any shooting in interclub competition this year on account of the war and the difficulties that have arisen.

The Portland Revolver Club's team is not in any too good shape and will have to shoot the best teams in the country first this year. Last year they competed against some of the easier teams to start with and ended up the season with the best clubs, but this year the local club will have to start against the very best teams in the country.

The following men will make up the Portland team this year: George W. Wilson, R. H. Craddock, Captain J. F. Moore, Larry Evans, John Young, W. H. Hubbard, Roger Newhall, R. F. Prescott, Morris Abraham and David Goodell.

The Portland team won the championship of the United States last year, with R. H. Craddock taking all individual records for the year.



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



### Without Cleaning

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

### B. S. A. SAFETIPASTE

is largely used by British soldiers at the front. It abolishes labor because the bore has merely to be coated with it immediately after firing.

Abolishes anxiety because steel destroying powder gas deposits are immediately and positively killed by Safetipaste.

Bore may be even more brilliant when Safetipaste is wiped out before firing again.

Safetipaste is soap-like and assists washing of hands.

Invaluable for hunting and knockabout rifles and guns especially when benches, vises and refined cleaning apparatus are not available.

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**SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALE**

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Inventors and  
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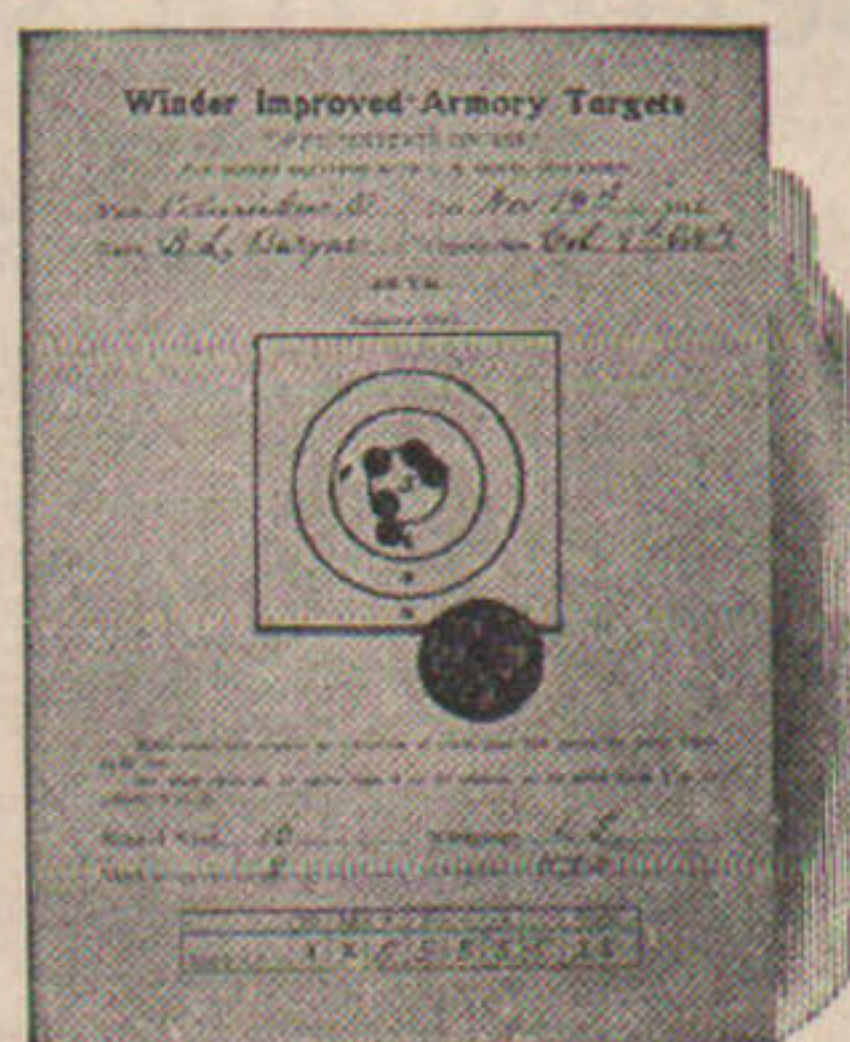
## THE Winder System OF GALLERY TARGETS

Enables the shooter to practice under conditions accurately approximating those of the open range.

It is possible to vary distances, shooting one string on a target which has been reduced to represent the regulation target at 200 yards, another at 500 yards, and so on through all the ranges.

Individual problems in windage and elevation can be worked out. The same benefits as those resulting from out-of-door shooting in sight setting and elevation, can be obtained by indoor gallery work with the Winder System.

Winder Targets are inexpensive.



Wind Allowance Tables, each .05  
Spotting Targets, 1 3/4, 3 3/4 and  
4-inch bullseye, each .05

Aiming Targets, mid and long range, each .....	.05
Windage and Elevation Charts, each .....	.25
200-yard Targets, slow fire, per hundred .....	.35
300-yard Targets, slow fire, per hundred .....	.40
500-yard Targets, slow fire, per hundred .....	.40
600-yard Targets, slow fire, pin wheel, five targets to sheet, per hundred targets ..	.40
600-yard Targets, slow fire, 5 targets to strip, per hundred ..	.40
800-yard Targets, slow fire, 5 targets to strip, pre hundred ..	.40
1000-yard Targets, slow fire, 5 targets to strip, per hundred ..	.40
200-yard Targets, rapid fire, per hundred .....	.35
300-yard Targets, rapid fire, per hundred .....	.35
"X"-Target, "Gallery Practice," per hundred .....	.40

Order through **ARMS AND THE MAN**  
1110 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The Worcester, Massachusetts, Rifle and Pistol Club has contributed 30 members to the cause of the Allies. Many are on the Western front, while a few are preparing in this country for overseas duty.

The members on the roll of honor include: Lieut. E. G. Adams, U. S. N.; Capt. H. W. Bartlett, O. R. C.; F. T. Blake, naval reserves; Charles A. Bliss, aviation section; Lieut. Loring Coes, O. R. C.; Lieut. F. R. Crierie, dental corps; Lieut. R. U. Cross, Q. M. R. C.; Sergt. E. L. Cassavant, Q. M. D.; Battalion Supply Sergeant J. A. F. Classon, Corp. J. D. Daly, 301st F. A.; Maj. Kendall Emerson, Royal Medical Corps; R. A. Ewing, engineers' department; Machinist's Mate R. H. Frost, U. S. N. R.; Capt. W. S. Greene, O. R. C.; R. W. Haywood, Engineers' Corps; Capt. Harlan W. Holden, O. R. C.; Capt. C. D. Heywood, O. R. C.; L. R. Heal, Engineers' Corps; Lieut. R. K. Hutchins, O. R. C.; J. W. Hopkins, infantry, American expeditionary forces; Lieut. R. B. Libbey, Ordnance Department; Roy Morris, aviation section; Brayton Nichols, Plattsburg; E. H. Oliver, Medical Corps; G. M. Rittenhouse, Signal Corps; E. F. Racicot, cook with the American expeditionary forces; Jacob Reed, aviation section; Lieut. L. A. Stortz, Dental Corps; Sergt. R. B. Taylor, Q. M. R. C., and Lieut. Haskell Williams, O. R. C.

The roll of honor was read for the first time at the annual meeting of the club.

At this meeting were exhibited a number of rare firearms owned by the members of the club.

The Shanghai, China, Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club, 3A, Siccawei Road, wishes to know whether there is any revolver club that can produce a ladies' team of ten shooters, for post matches to be held during 1918.

Shooting on the National Guard Range, the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club held its Members' Match last September. Ten members took part. The shooting was done under good conditions, the light being bright, with some clouds and a five-mile wind at six o'clock. Carlos Viena won on a score of 132.

Six members of the Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club have qualified as expert riflemen. They are: J. E. Oxford, 164; E. H. Elrod, 180; W. J. Timms, 154; A. Wright, 150; W. D. Marshall, 148; C. C. Smith, 148.

Two marksmen, three sharpshooters, and one expert rifleman are reported by the Ellenburg, Washington, Rifle Club. They are: Expert, W. T. Bowman, 148. Sharpshooters, F. M. Lash, 173; John Sorenson, 158; J. N. O. Thompson, 154. Marksmen, Guy C. Williams, 170; W. C. Brundt, 176.

At the annual Members' Match, shot October 21, eleven members shooting, J. M. Parks won the medal on a score of 118. Frank Schorman was second with a score of 117.

The Monroe, Washington, Rifle Club reports the qualification of seven marksmen and three sharpshooters. They are: Marksmen, E. T. Bascom, 187; George Main, 186; Edwin

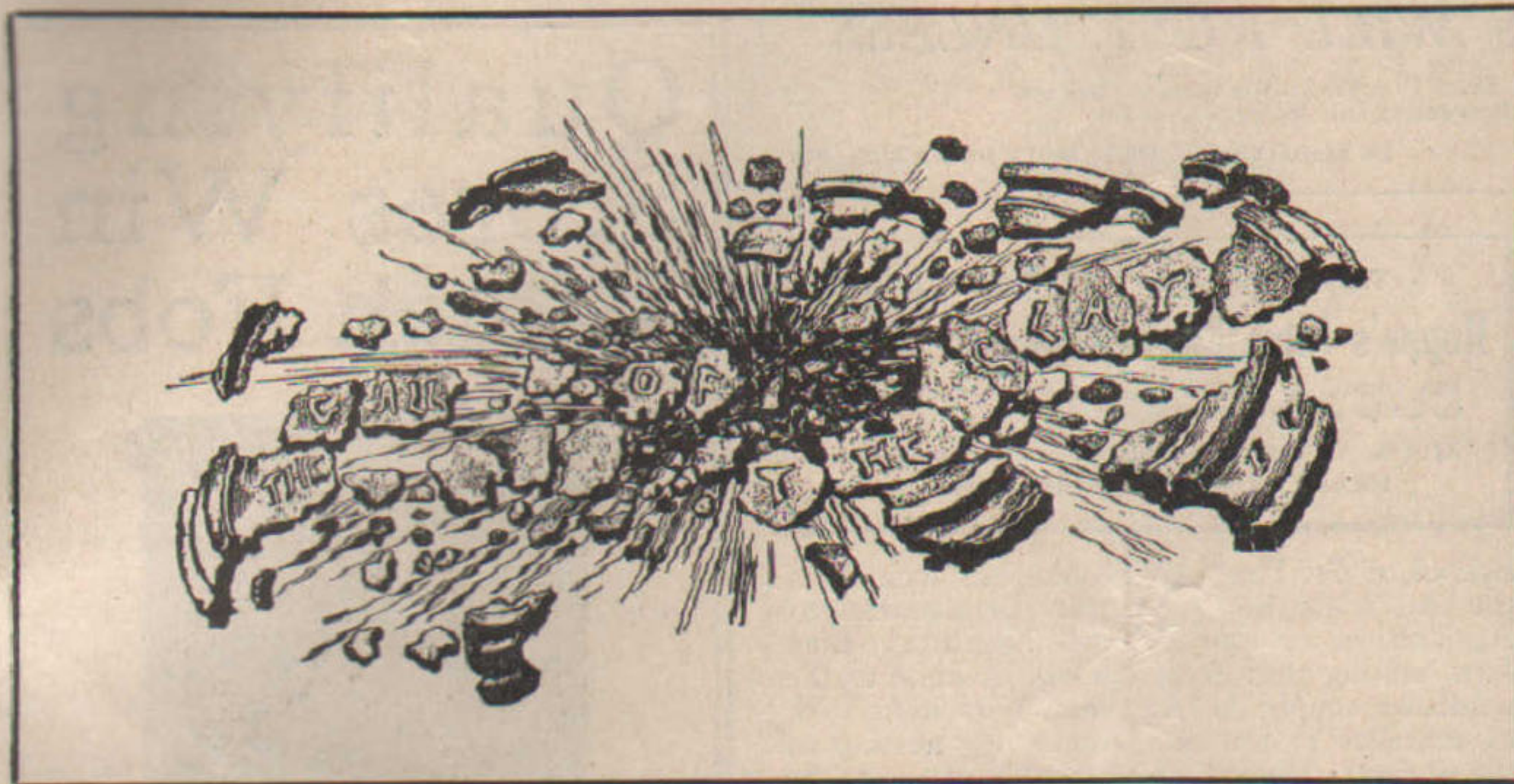
Brown, 184; J. H. Maulsby, 179; M. Dawley, 178; L. Main, 173; A. Ross, 167. Sharpshooters, Roy W. Jellison, 208; C. W. Roben, 201; M. J. Lanning, 199.

The Tonopah National Rifle Club of Manhattan, Nevada, reports the qualification of four experts and one sharpshooter. They are: Experts, T. R. Musante, 224; F. P. Cullinan, 213; R. A. Gillan, 219; W. R. Williams, 214. Sharpshooter, W. R. Williams, 203.

Three expert riflemen, four sharpshooters, and one marksman qualifications are reported by the McKean County, Bradford, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club. They are: Experts, Carl Johnson, 217; F. J. Urban, 221; O. B. Dunn, 228. Sharpshooters, J. S. Brown, 205; E. Edwards, 206; W. W. Reed, 203; O. Olson, 191. Marksman, J. Welty, 188.

Sixteen qualifications have been reported by the Ashtabula, Ohio, Rifle Club. Eight qualifications were made over the .22-calibre course, and eight on the new outdoor long-range course. They are: Expert, .22-calibre course, L. B. Reiter, 219; C. T. Patterson, 215; E. R. Wilken, 211. Sharpshooters, G. O. Sweet, 209; H. G. Howlett, 208. Marksmen, S. A. Waters, 186; John Holly, 187; G. Lewis, 184. Outdoor long-range course: Experts, G. O. Sweet, 134; H. H. Holmes, 170; C. T. Patterson, 157; L. B. Reiter, 159. Sharpshooter, S. A. Waters, 155. Marksmen, W. J. Stephenson, 170; C. O. Bancroft, 160; John Sweet, 154.





## National Association of Shotgun Owners Has Prospered From Start

By PETER P. CARNEY

**B**IRTH was given last fall to the National Association of Shotgun Owners. The organization has prospered. It has proven even more successful than its promoters had hoped. Somewhere in America N. A. S. O. companies are being formed nearly every day and the individual membership has mounted into the thousands. Fifty companies are now drilling in as many cities.

The prime object of the National Association of Shotgun Owners is for the protection of the homes in case of riot or invasion; and the need of such an organization became apparent when it was decided by the Federal Government to muster the National Guard into the Regular Army, thereby leaving the country without the protection it had formerly enjoyed and leaving the community open to mobs and rioters, instigated and encouraged by the representatives of our enemies, the German Government.

These are not idle thoughts, and there is no community in the country immune from these attacks, as was revealed in the trial of the I. W. W. in Oklahoma, where it was confessed by one of their members that a plot had been entered into by more than 2,000,000 malcontents to capture small towns, mob banks, burn bridges and cut telegraph and telephone wires, not only in Oklahoma, but in forty-eight States. This, if the plans had not been frustrated, would have so demoralized the country that our efficiency would have decreased, and we would be compelled to retain our forces at home instead of sending our wonderful army to France to help our allies in the great fight for democracy and against Prussian militarism.

It has been suggested by several States that they form a State Militia to replace the National Guard; but, while such a course would be beneficial in a way, it would place rifles in the hands of inexperienced men and boys who would not know what to do with them after they got them; and, furthermore, the units would in all probability be located in the cities, and in case of trouble in an outlying district the depredations would be over before the militia could get there; as was the case in Chicago when the so-called Peace Conference was held, contrary to the orders of the Governor of Illinois, but with the consent of the Mayor of Chicago. The Governor ordered troops to Chicago, but before they arrived the meeting was over and the damage done.

The danger is not altogether in the cities; and the violence will not be confined to manufacturers engaged in making munitions of war,

but to our bridges, watergates, reservoirs and even our crops.

While the dastardly plot which was unearthed in Oklahoma has been, for the time being, settled, what assurance have we that there is not another and possibly greater one in the state of incubation and may be launched at any time?

The National Association of Shotgun Owners, with its members in every city and town in the country; with organized units in each locality, composed of men and women who have had years of training in handling shotguns and will not be transferred from one town to another, but will be on the ground when the call comes from the Governor or his representative, will be able to take care of any emergency which may arise; and do it in a way from which there will be no criticism except from the unfortunate one who, through being misguided, perhaps, finds himself at the muzzle end of our shotguns.

In this connection we wish to call your attention to a letter from E. M. Sweeley, former Mayor of Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Sweeley says, in part:

"During the month of March last, when the situation was becoming tense, we organized the active trapshooters and hunters of this county in connection with, and as a department of the sheriff's office. Each man chosen was commissioned as a deputy sheriff, without pay, and provision made for instant service day or night. We have in this county, all irrigation farming; and the systems, with their dams, laterals and headgates, represent about ten million dollars, while the land under them—and absolutely dependent upon the systems—comprise about 350,000 acres. Obviously, this offered some little problem in protection.

"Watchmen were placed at the important points; but no effort was found necessary to secure the prompt presence of a sufficient force of guards. Most of the men have cars; and those that do not, know with whom they will go in case of call. The result has been very happy; the sheriff's office has been relieved of the worry of where to get help in case of a hurry call; and the knowledge that such a force exists has a deterrent effect upon those who might be desirous of causing trouble."

The above is carrying out on a small scale just what the National Association of Shotgun Owners is doing on a national scale, with the exception that companies are not to be deputized under the sheriff, nor are the members obligated in any way except to do their duty as American citizens, and protect their homes.

### Business and the Scattergun

Are we destined to become a nation of trapshooters?

That truly American sport is fast assuming proportions which would seem to spell domination at no distant day, when every other sport, American or alien, will have to retire to a secondary place in the ranks of popularity.

It is estimated that the Star-Spangled Banner waves over upward of 500,000 active trapshooters, the majority of whom regularly face the horizon "somewhere in America," and by yelling "Pull!" dare some hidden trapbooby to shift an angle which they cannot connect with while the balance, equally as defiant, enthusiastic and destructive, gather at shooting clubs or enjoy the same exhilaration with portable hand traps as often as conditions, business and otherwise will permit.

It really all comes under the head of preparedness, since it is seldom that a choke-bore artist is not equally familiar with a rifle. If perchance his experience ends with the shotgun, it is experience that stands him in such good stead wherein instantaneous co-ordination is demanded that he takes to the rifle and its more deliberate sighting with little or no coaching.

Where only a few years ago trapshooting was a minor sport, with active clubs few and far between, we find it today on the crest of the wave, with new clubs being organized daily within city limits as municipal concessions, at yacht clubs and country clubs, while the wonderful hand traps have carried the sport to the farm, the country home, the yacht, the tonneau of the flying automobile, the roof of the skyscraper, the deck of the battleship, and even to the wings of the airplane.

In fact, the possibilities for indulging in the sport seem unlimited, and Young America, with Young-old America, takes advantage of every opportunity to live up to oft-proven tradition that his country produces the best marksmen on earth.

It is said that the United States produces the shrewdest business men in the world, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that the heads of the welfare bureaus of our great industries are turning their attention to trapshooting as a sport to be included in their schedule of pastimes which will make for the general betterment of employes and department heads alike.

Great department stores, mail-order houses and manufacturing concerns have awakened to its importance, and soon we will see trapshooting tournaments in full swing between employes of rival and competitive industries, which in turn will mean a closer and friendlier commercial relationship.

The Western Electric Co. is a mammoth manufacturing industry which recently recognized The Sport Alluring, and holds weekly shoots upon its own grounds in Chicago.

Primarily, the Hawthorne Club, made up of employes of this company, with a membership of 3,000, fostered many varieties of social and sporting activities, such as dancing, photography, archery, casting and tennis.

The name was subsequently changed to the Hawthorne Rod and Gun Club, with greater scope given to its recognition of sports and an important and constantly growing adjunct is the trapshooting feature, the inception of which occurred in November, 1915, with a charter membership of 60.

Now the Western Electric Company fathers one of the largest trapshooting organizations in America. This is borne out by the fact that 107 novices turned out for the Beginners' Day shoot last year.

And while we are on the subject it might be apropos to mention the fact that trapshooting is encouraged and has a prominent place in the list of sports of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (at more than 30 division points), Oneida Community, National Store Specialties Co., Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., du Pont Powder Co., United Shoe Machinery Co., and other concerns.

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### Scattering Shot

This season's hunting of ducks, geese and brant on Long Island (Great South Bay particularly), and in New Jersey (Barnegat Bay, for instance), was exceptionally good and larger bags were made of black ducks, sheldrakes and mallards than in several years past, according to Alexander McD. Stoddart.

Observing gunners say that this is due to the Federal migratory bird regulations, and the uniform dates of the various States, which have curtailed spring shooting throughout the United States, given the birds a square deal and offered the gunners of every State a more even opportunity.

Quail have not been taken in such large numbers on Long Island but men afield say that this is due to the habits of the birds, the native birds standing the winters well but the New Mexico importations finding cover in the woods. Few gunners seek the birds in these places. Bag limits have been cut on upland game on Long Island at a time when much cover formerly occupied by birds is now given over to the National Army.

Jack-snipe are decreasing, say gunners of Long Island.

That Florida is literally a huntsman's paradise has been more than ever demonstrated during the present season. Sportsmen from every section of the country have flocked to this State this winter to seek the game, nearly every variety of which abounds here. Those who seek deer and bear have been enjoying the season down the east coast, while those who are satisfied with squirrel, quail, turkey, duck and other smaller game have been hunting in this section of the State. Local huntsmen report that game was never more plentiful than this season. The unusually cold weather has been especially favorable for duck hunting and there have been more quests for wild fowl on the St. Johns River, since the present season, than ever before.

As a general rule, the section of North Dakota, near Grand Forks, is classed as a fairly good wild game country, but for the last two or three years, due to the late springs and other conditions which retard breeding, the supply of game has been decreased somewhat.

The game that can be killed in this section is of the small type, such as prairie chickens, ducks, geese, snipe, jack rabbits and several of the smaller animals and birds. As a rule, in the fall lakes and slow streams are plentifully supplied with mallards and large numbers of chickens can be found in the fields.

The sportsmen of the section are enthusiastic. Grand Forks has a kennel club, the purpose of which is to train hunting dogs and there is also a gun and rifle club. Trapshooting is one of the chief sports of the summer, and during the winter the rifle club confines its shooting to indoor meets. The club shoots twice a week during the winter months and once a week during the summer. There is no protest from the farmers regarding trapshooting and as a matter of fact, a number of the farmers near the city belong to the gun clubs.

According to the "Bulletin" of the American Game Protective Association, Mr. D. Lange, principal of the Mechanic Arts High

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School of St. Paul, Minnesota, has written to the Advisory Board of the Department of Agriculture on the Federal Migratory Bird Law, stating that great damage is done to the wildfowl supply by the annual burning over of marshes at the time ducks are nesting in the spring. He says further, "It seems to be a kind of mania with our people to burn over grass lands and wood lands in the spring and fall. In this way a large number of the eggs of ducks, grouse and quail are destroyed every year, and the feeding and nesting grounds are made worthless for the birds."

No doubt a part of this damage is done by farmers burning off the dead growth in the spring in order to make better pasture for their cattle, but it is likely also that a considerable number of the fires are started for no economic reason, and Mr. Lange is right in stating that action should be taken wherever possible to save the feeding and nesting grounds of our birds. Sportsmen's associations throughout the country should look into this matter and take whatever steps are practical to abate the nuisance.

Mr. John B. Burnham, chairman of the Advisory Board, has written the Biological Survey at Washington, asking that an investigation be made of the extent of the practice, and also that the federal inspectors take whatever action is possible to check the unnecessary destruction.

### QUESTIONS

(Concluded from page 414)

Q. I am a member of the local rifle club and being interested in .22 calibre rifle shooting wish you would tell me if the .22 Long Rifle cartridge is accurate for 200 yard shooting practice. What is the drop of the bullet at 200 yards sighted point blank on the target?

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Q. What is the difference between the two cartridges 8 m/m Mannlicher and 8 m/m Mauser? Are the ballistics the same? Could the 8 m/m Mannlicher cartridge be used in any 8 m/m Mauser rifle? Is there a cartridge with an umbrella metal cased pointed bullet for the 8 m/m Mannlicher?

A. The cartridges mentioned are interchangeable and the ballistics are identical. There is no cartridge of the kind mentioned for the 8 m/m Mannlicher.

Q. I wish to buy a Krag Army rifle. Can you advise me about this and tell me the cost?

A. Occasionally these are advertised for sale by individual owners at anywhere from \$10 to \$25.

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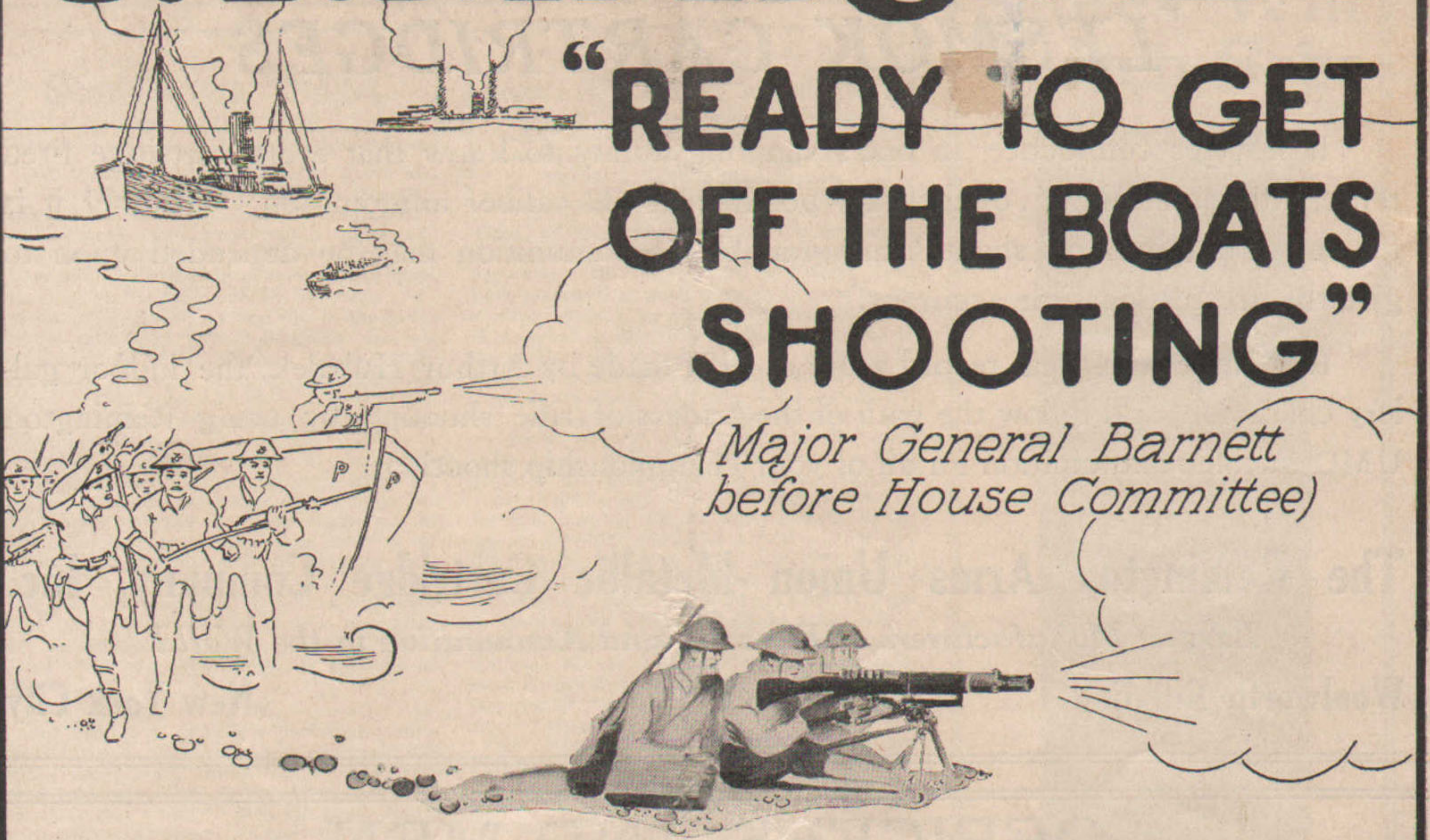
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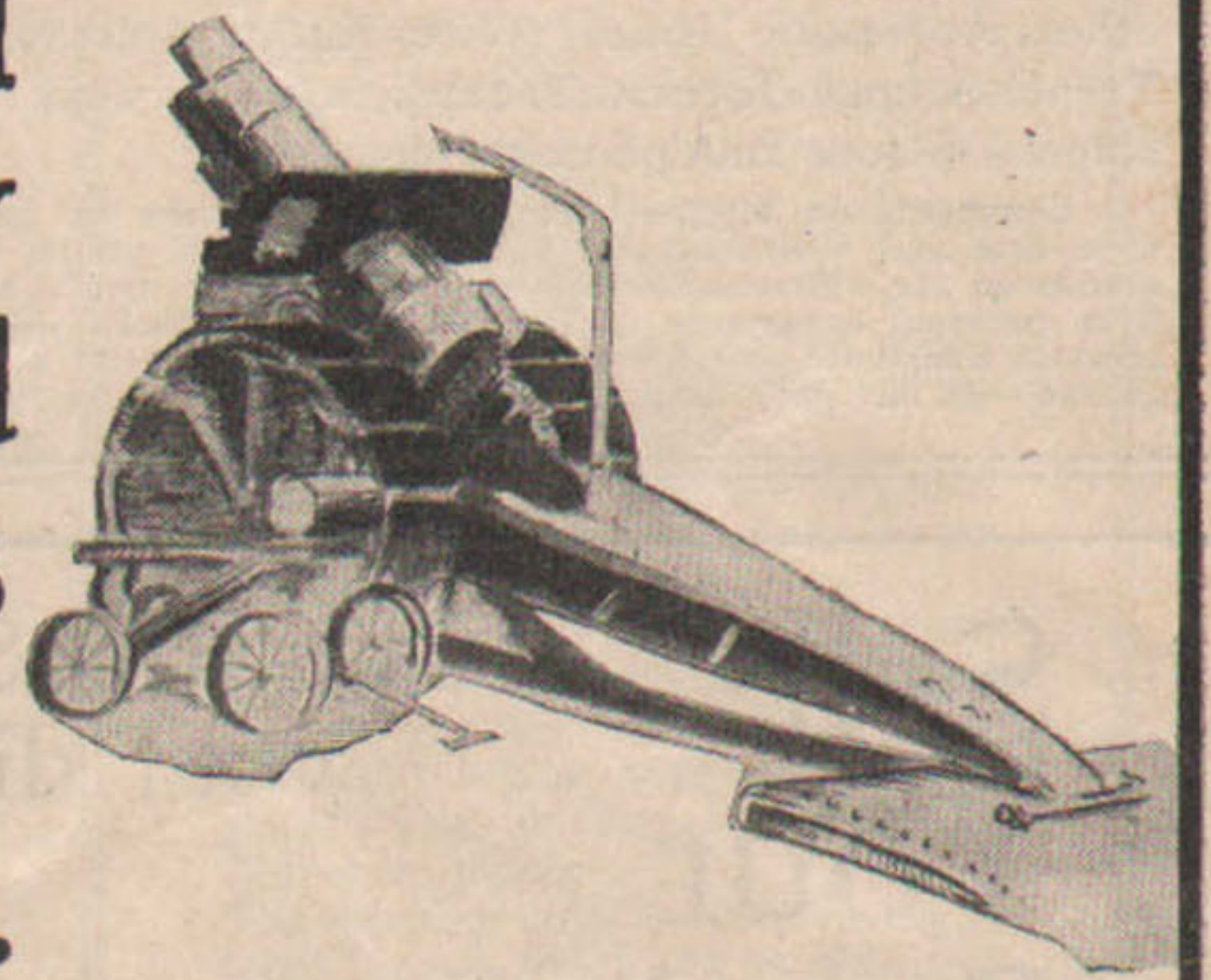
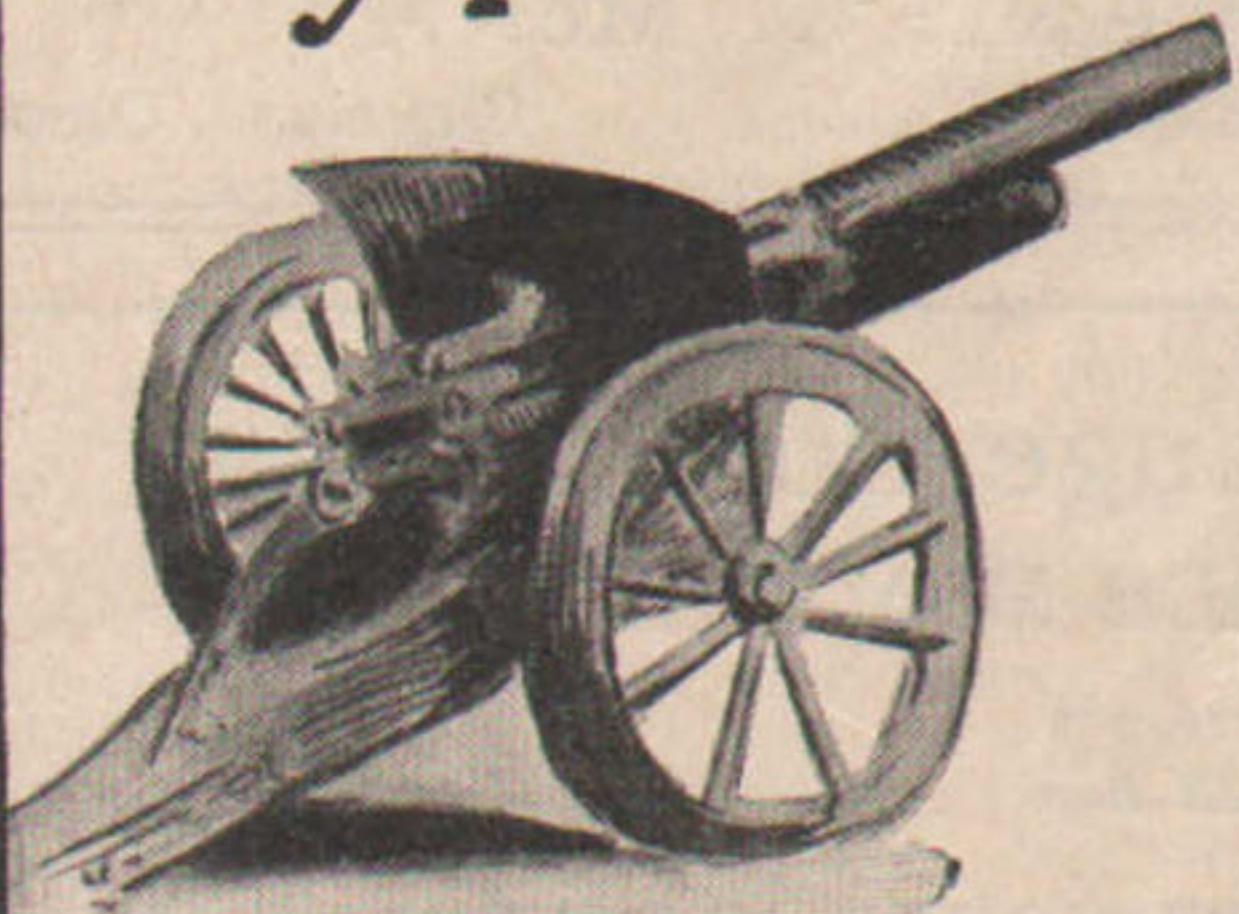
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