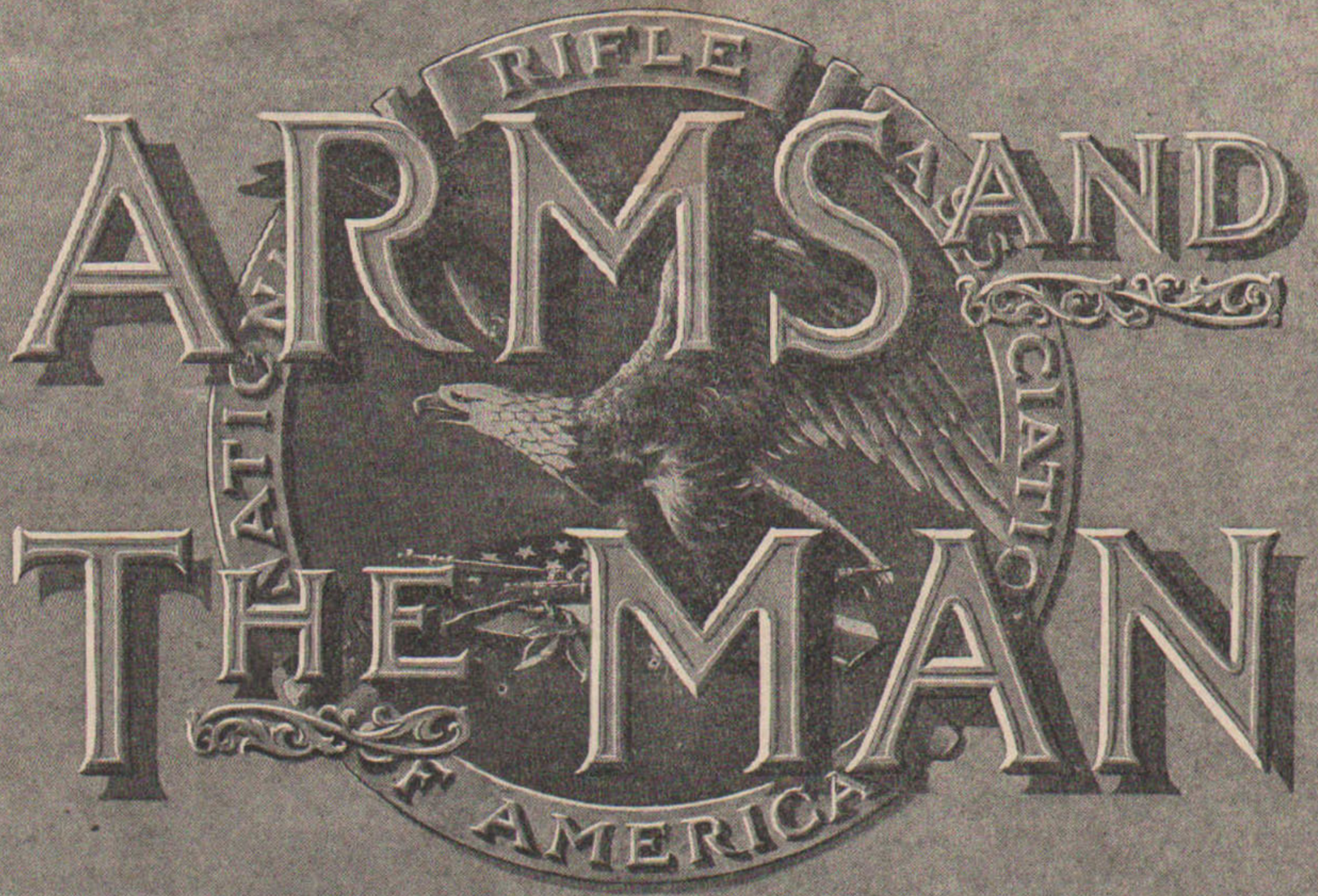


RIFLE  
ARMY AND  
THE MAN  
OF AMERICA



POSSIBILITIES OF THE N. R. A. SHARPSHOOTER  
COURSE

OTHER ANGLES OF THE SCOPE QUESTION

MORE ABOUT THE REAL "OLD TIMERS"  
Cale Maudlin

GET TOGETHER AND FIGHT

EDITORIALS and  
LATEST NEWS OF THE RIFLE, REVOLVER, AND  
PISTOL; THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXIII, NO. 22



FEBRUARY 23, 1918

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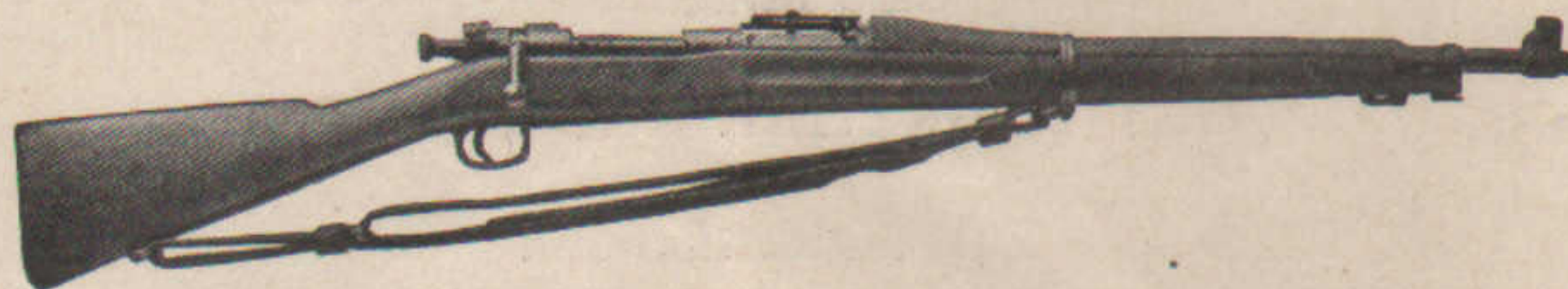
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**ARMS AND THE MAN**

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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## Possibilities of the N.R.A. Sharpshooter Course

By C. S. LANDIS

THE first rifle range possessed by the Harrisburg Rifle Club was a sort of topographical freak. The pits were situate at the foot of a wooded mountain, from which the ground sloped gradually downhill to the 200-yard firing point. The 600-yard firing point was out on the top of a stone pile on the very edge of the river hill. This, of course, was not used in shooting the Sharpshooter Course.

The 500-yard firing point was slightly lower than the 600-yard firing point, and about 50 feet below the level of the targets. It was on the flat concrete roof of the range storage shed, which was situate in a ravine.

A man shooting at the 500-yard point always had trouble from a stiff neck and a pounded face due to shooting so much uphill. The least said about the skinned elbows the better. Concrete is just a little bit better abrasive for use on sore elbows than is carborundum.

In going over the skirmish run of the Sharpshooter Course on this range the shooter shot his string at 500 yards. Then he shinned down a 12-foot ladder and ran up a winding path through waist-high grass for 100 yards, jumped across a run, and then scrambled up a vertical slate bank 12 or 15 feet high. The narrow path up the wall was through head-high poison ivy. The coach meanwhile helped by pushing on the rear of the unfortunate and yelling advice as to how to keep the poison from hitting his face, how to keep from falling over the wire fence at the top of the hill, and casually calling off each ten seconds from a stop watch.

We always counted on 60 seconds for the run of 100 yards and fifteen more to get pulled, pushed and boosted up the bank. That left 15 seconds to blow before the coach yelled "target up." Oh, yes, we all blew at 400. So did the scores.

The 400-yard point was just at the top of this slate wall and we had built a firing rest with cross arms of different heights supposed to fit all sizes of shooters. Result was that it suited no one and as on hot days everyone was puffing, panting and sweating as he sat or squatted down to shoot, the scores seldom ran over 17 to 20 at this range, and plenty of them were not over 8 to 12 out of a possible 25. In fact we always considered 20 a very lucky score on the skirmish at 400. I know one fellow who had one 2 and 4 misses on his skirmish at 400, and he had the idea he could shoot.

From 400 to the 300 yard point was through a level stubble field, and then a climb up a ladder onto a 6-foot high firing butt, where we had another cross-arm firing rest for kneeling shooting. This stage was easy if taken slowly, but most everyone tore up like mad and then had to sit and wait a full minute for the targets to show up.

From the 300-yard point to the 200-yard butts was down the ladder to the stubble, and then down into a ravine through blackberry briars ten feet high, a jump across a run and, then a stiff climb up a 20 foot grade to the firing line. This was a heartbreaking pull on a close hot day, as the sun beat down on the hillside unmercifully. Result was that most men, instead of finishing with a 25, which was easy, often ended up with a freak group which was usually 15 to 18 inches low and to the left, and would score 12 to 18.

The net result of this state of affairs was that most men with a score of 80 to 85 slow fire, would make 35 to 60 on the skirmish and fail to make

a total of 150 necessary to qualify.

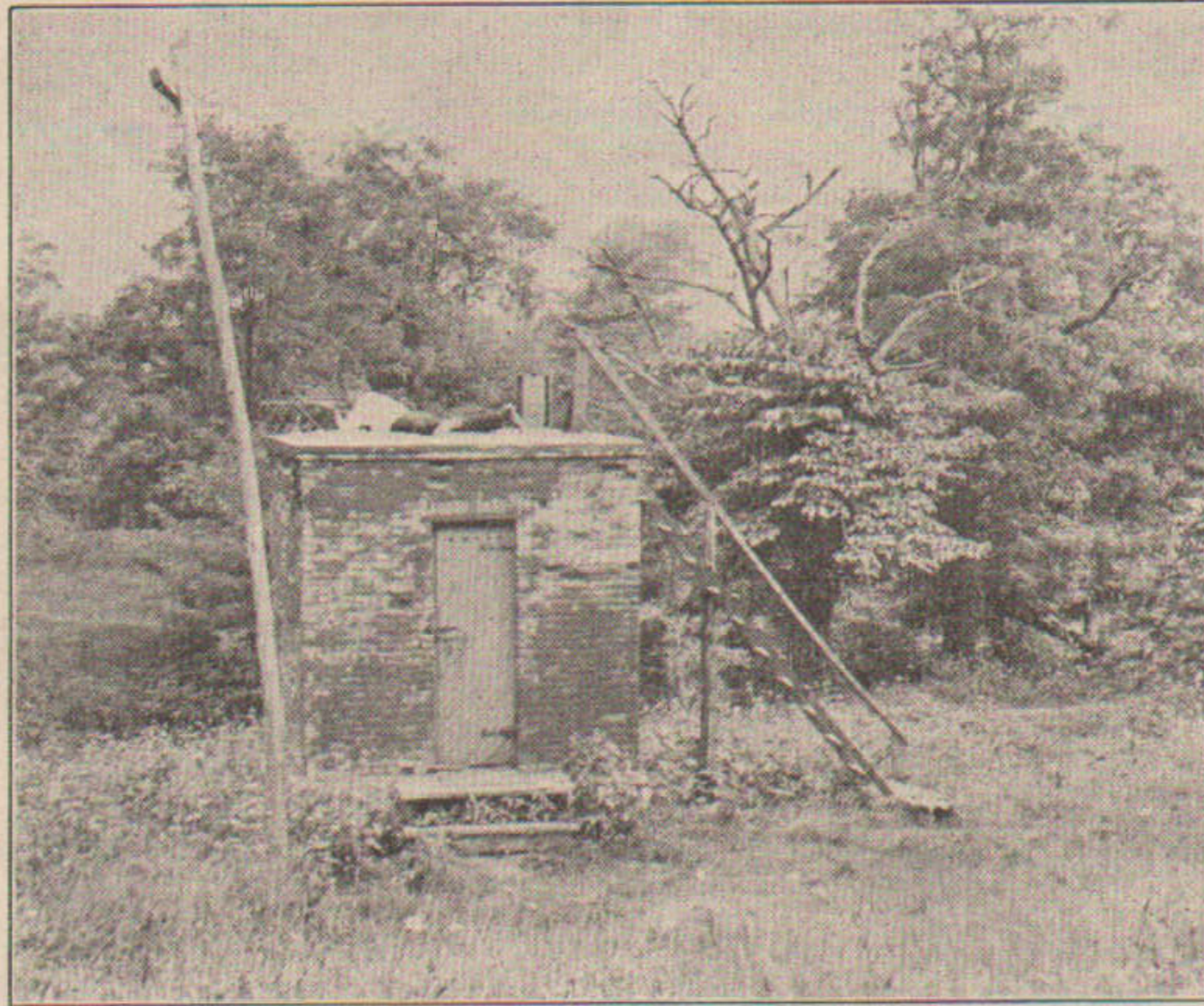
During the first year that we used this range the high score over the Sharpshooter Course was 167, due to the fact that no one really studied the range, and also due to the fact that the range was very much overcrowded that year, and no one had any opportunity to pick a day that suited his peculiarities.

However, towards the end of the season the men who did most of the coaching and pit scoring, got their heads together and told each other their troubles, and everyone that fell down damned the range and added his little tale, so that finally we found that there were five general causes of failures. I have divided the men suffering from those causes as follows:

Class 1. Those men with poor eyesight who could never see well at 500 yards on very cloudy, smoky and rainy days, or late in the evenings when the targets were in the shade of two large chestnut trees. I was in this class and always in trouble, because with the large crowds we seldom got back to the 500-yard point before 4 to 4.30 P. M.

Class 2. Those fellows who could average 22 or 23 at 500 yards, but could not average 20 at 200 yards because the bull looked so big that they thought they could shoot a rifle like a shotgun, and the 200-yard scores looked like it.

Class 3. Those fellows who were too tired to keep a score



The 500-Yard Firing Point Was on the Roof of a Range Shed

book and who could not remember their elevations. They always wasted one or two shots at each range in "getting on."

Class 4. Those men who made 85 to 90 slow fire and then always made 40 to 50 rapid, due to the fact that they shot their 300-yard group on the edge of the 3 and 4 rings and their 200-yard skirmish group on the edge of the 2 and 3 rings, due to the fact that the barrels of their rifles dropped or climbed when overheated on the rapid fire, and who would not go up to the target to look at their groups and profit thereby. The men shooting the Krag had much more trouble in this line than those using the Springfield.

The Krag usually requiring 100 to 125 yards *more* elevation at 200 yards on the skirmish, and the Springfield 50 to 75 yards *more*.

Class 5. Fat men, men with weak hearts, and those that got flustered on the skirmish run. They got one to four misses at 400 yards, about two four's, two three's and a two at 300, and the same or worse at 200 yards. Some of this poor shooting was due to forgetting to take off the safety, to shooting four shots instead of five, to paying no attention to the time limit, as called off by the coach, and to the fact that some thought that they did not need a coach.

The following winter the members purchased about 20 more Springfields and everyone went out in the spring determined to do things to that score of 167.

One of the men that bought a Springfield was cursed with poor eyesight and had never been able to make a decent

score with his old Krag with the model 1902 sight. He surprised everyone and himself by starting off with the excellent score of 174.

I had been coaching a great deal the year before and was wise to most of the things that caused trouble and waited for the right kind of a day, clear light being of more importance to me than most anyone in the club. At last the perfect day arrived and several of us were on the job, and I went down the line, slow fire, to the tune of 93, spoiling what would and should have been a fine score with an unaccountable 2 at 500. I started off the skirmish with 24 at 500 and ended up at 200 with a 25, the third time in succession that I had made 25 at 200 on the Skirmish, and pulled through with 180, 87 being the best skirmish score that anyone has been able to make, and was a freak for me, as I am usually a poor shot at rapid fire. This score stood for the rest of the season, although Mattern came along one day and broke the marksman record, then put on 177 on the sharpshooter, and broke the expert record, all in one day.

About the middle of the season we acquired a new range and our troubles on the sharpshooter course were a thing of the past, as the new range is almost as level as a floor, but somehow I hated to see the old hilly range go. Neither am I alone in that, as we have never been able to get up the enthusiasm, the intense rivalry, and the crowds, that we used to have that wanted to shoot the sharpshooter course on the old range.

One day one of our very best slow

fire shots, a big game hunter and a man who is particularly cool under fire, went over the skirmish run and made a score of something like 40. Everyone was handing out the usual consolations about the "damned range" when he said, "don't kick about the range men, it is the very best training of anything that I have ever been up against for game shooting. That skirmish run is just like chasing a bear up a mountainside. I wish we could make it hillier and harder because the harder it is, the more thoroughly does it train one for practical shooting."

This is a tip to those clubs who have a strip of rocks and gullies that is no particular good for anything but which will make a range for shooting the sharpshooter course that will give all kinds of practice. For training those men who are going into the Army it is invaluable because the club can make a sharpshooter course of its own that will have a shorter time limit than the regular one, or can lay it out over a succession of hills and gullies that will wind the best athlete in the club. Most sharpshooter courses are easy enough in cool weather, but run a sharpshooter skirmish through a succession of blackberry thickets, laurel thickets and streams, on a July day with the temperature 120 in the sun, and not a breath of air stirring, and it will do up anyone. If the range cannot be changed the time limit can, *if not shooting for record*, and we can "go over the top" to the extent of the imagination and the ammunition supply.

## Boxing Instruction Aids Bayonet Fighting

FILMS showing the relationship between boxing and bayoneting, and demonstrating the methods of using the bayonet have been prepared by the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments and distributed for exhibition in the various National Army and National Guard cantonments and naval stations to facilitate the education of the soldiers and sailors along these lines.

Johnnie Kilbane, Benny Leonard, Kid McCoy and James J. Corbett posed for the pictures illustrating in detail the proper way of starting and landing the different blows and how to put the full force of the body behind them. Their counterparts in bayoneting are demonstrated by Captain James Donovan of the Canadian army, who was instructor in bayonet fighting at Shornecliff, England. Captain Donovan spent 22 months in the trenches and was wounded at Ypres.

"Bayoneting is boxing with a gun in your hands," is one of the expressive sub-titles of the film which afterwards

shows Johnny Kilbane starting a left hook for the head of Benny Leonard, and Captain Donovan using the same movements in sending his bayonet slashing for the neck of an armed antagonist.

The similarity between other blows in boxing and bayoneting is also shown in the film. For instance, a soldier using a right hook to the jaw duplicates the blow when he swings the butt of his gun on the jaw of a foe. In addition, the pictures make clear that a man who has developed speed on his feet through boxing has a decided advantage over his opponent in a duel with cold steel.

Every soldier at Camp Upton where the 77th Division is stationed is now receiving instruction in the boxing course that the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has established in National Army and Guard cantonments, and Benny Leonard, lightweight champion of the world and camp instructor, is prouder of his success as a tutor than of his ring laurels.

When you can get Benny to talk about

his part in the work—which is not very often—his eyes gleam and the words leap forth with a snap like his punch. He says:

"It's incredible the way boxing has taken hold of the men here. They're simply wild over it. In the classes, when I am explaining and illustrating the blows and positions they hang onto every word and watch my movements like a cat watches a mouse.

"The results of the instruction are plainly seen in the bouts the men hold in their barracks and the camp recreation buildings. Instead of lowering their heads and whaling away wildly in windmill fashion which is the style of the novice, they square off and sail into each other with heads erect and their guards up just like real professionals.

"In bayoneting where the boxing instruction is particularly valuable because the principles are so much alike, the results are even plainer. The men charge the dummies with more dash than before and they are sending their blades through the figures of boughs and burlap with a force that speaks volumes for the training."

## Other Angles of the Scope Question

By STEPHEN TRASK

THE chances are that neither of us will be called upon to draw plans and specifications for "Scopes for the Yankee Sniper." Yet since Friend Crossman, out Los Angeles way, found "Snipers and Sniping" worthy of his critical attention, together we may, by talking loud enough and long enough "start something" among the army men who *can* accomplish something.

I know Friend Crossman of old. He's a contentious divvil. Wherefore, more power to his jaw; for in the shooting game, half the joy is burning powder, and half comparing notes with the other fellow.

That his conclusions concerning the proper power for a sniper's scope are the result of long practice with glass sights, there can be little doubt. Also we may as well start by admitting that the general conditions which must be met by a telescope suitable for hunting elusive game parallel some of the conditions which must be overcome by that lone wolf of the battlefields—the sniper.

It does not follow, however, that the members of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, in using the telescope for target shooting, or Crossman's own experience in hunting game with sights containing glass, furnish any conclusive criterion to guide the expert marksman on the Western Front who is working under totally different atmospheric conditions than those which obtain in the Happy Hunting Grounds of the Los Angeles Tribe. Accordingly, upon any controversial point, the opinion of the British authorities who are, after all, mainly responsible for the importance which snipers' warfare has gained in the present struggle, might be regarded as having a bit more practical weight than those of the man whose conclusions have resulted from target practice with the scope and trips after game in a country where climatic conditions are vastly different from those obtaining abroad. However, the results obtained by Crossman in his investigations should by no means be disregarded in considering the matter of sights containing glass, especially whenever his conclusions agree with those of the men who have actually met and dealt with the peculiar conditions surrounding sniping in the world war.

By way of getting a preliminary handhold on the Traskian scalp lock, in order to make sure that the final yank would leave a bald and gory pate, Friend Crossman remarks:

"There is no basis for the belief that the change mentioned in the lug fitting of the bolt of the British rifle, would

produce the change in shooting mentioned, also in our new Springfield."

Now in this Crossman may be right. It isn't of much material difference, anyway, since the difference an ill-fitting bolt makes in the British rifle was cited not in connection with any application it might necessarily have to the United States rifle, but simply to emphasize the care which the British exercise in selecting a rifle for snipers' use; also to bring out the point that service rifles can be adapted to such work, if arms as nearly perfect as possible are chosen. Since, however, this point has been made, there is this to say: it is more than possible that Crossman's failure to notice any material difference in the shooting of a Springfield rifle with different bolts may be due to the fact that only a variation of .004 of an inch is permitted in the fitting of Springfield bolts, which naturally reduces the difference between individual bolts to a minimum; on the other hand, a variation of .006 of an inch is countenanced in the Model 1917 bolt, a latitude which might develop lateral eccentricities in this type of arm, especially since .005 of an inch difference has been found to cause wild shooting in the British service arm.

Now, so far as it goes, Crossman's criticism of "single loading" the Springfield or the Model 1917, by shoving the cartridge home *ahead* of the bolt, is correct. This method is more noisy than that of shoving the single cartridge into the magazine and letting the follower feed it up. Also his suggestion that cross hairs are by no means as satisfactory as a light horizontal hair, bisecting the telescope field, with a heavy steel picket running vertically to a point just above the horizontal hair, is practical and sound.

Now as to power and mounts—the points upon which the greatest stress is laid in "Scopes for the Yankee Sniper."

Concerning the type of mount best suited for sniping work, Crossman quotes Captain Richard who, after much careful thought and experiment, holds to the belief that it is impracticable to use a receiver mount for this purpose. Captain Richard is known as a man who does not jump at conclusions. Therefore his deductions are worthy of the most careful consideration. Yet before his conclusions are accepted as final—it being understood that his experiments largely dealt with the service as issued—it may be well to discuss to what extent the 1917 rifle can, and probably will, be altered for use by snipers.

Indications are that the Models 1917 equipped with telescopic sights, will probably be very different arms from the

ordinary service weapon upon which they will be based, although there will be no marked changes in mechanism.

For instance, the hand guard will be cut away, and other alterations made so that there will be no bearing on the barrel at any point, it being permitted to swing absolutely free on the heavy guard screws. Not even the use of the sling will tend in any way toward barrel-binding.

Now what Captain Richard has found by experiment is undoubtedly true to a greater or less extent, in using a receiver mount telescope on the service rifle as issued. All riflemen concede that there is a certain amount of error in the receiver mount because of expansion and because of disturbance of alignment by recoil, just as Friend Crossman concedes that there is a greater error in a longer telescope—due to heat expansion—than in a shorter one.

A short telescope for the sniper may be expected to correct the greater part of this error, and since the barrel is to be freed from all errors arising from improper bedding in the stock, it is thought that the receiver mount for the new Winchester will give quite as excellent results as the Winchester A-5 mounted on the barrel. The combination of small size, large field, increased illumination and light weight, make it a much more desirable scope than the A-5. As planned, the new outfit, telescope and mounts included, will weigh only a few ounces more than the rifle as issued. Of course the sniper who uses such a rifle, must be careful to get the same position and the same rest each time, in order to get the same whip of the barrel, and keep his elevations uniform. If, however, he is shooting without a rest, his elevations should hold uniform, without especial care if the recoil is taken uniformly.

Crossman apparently assumes, as one of the premises for most of his opinions on the power proposition, that the sniping which the Yankee marksman will be called upon to do, will all be at very long ranges. Unless conditions on the Western Front materially change, this is not the case. Sniping today is carried on at about 400 yards, and rarely more than 600.

In the matter of power, it must be borne in mind that the lighter and more compact the scope, the better—all other things, of course, being equal.

Crossman devotes considerable space to discussing the methods of mounting a 2- or 3-pound scope. His conclusions on these points make interesting reading—valuable information also for the man who wants to mount a heavy scope.

But this is precisely what the Army doesn't want. Also it will hardly apply to the new Winchester which will weigh much less than the A-5.

The new Winchester will be a scope of about 2.6 power, and in spite of Crossman's doubts on this point, the fact remains that the field is enlarged several times over the old A-5. The advantage of a large field for sniping work, and shooting at moving targets, need not be argued.

Crossman suggests enlarging the field of the higher power scope by enlarging the glass. That of course could be done,

but there is one criticism which would seem to lie against it. Such a course would result in a great big blunderbuss of a scope, giving off a much greater reflection than one equipped with smaller lenses, and consequently interfering more with concealment. Those who have studied the sniping game at close quarters, declare that a large glass is very undesirable for this kind of work.

"I have never seen a German 5-power glass that did not give ample light for any time of the day when one would expect to shoot" declares Friend Cross-

man. Granted. Unfortunately for this contention, however, the sniper is called upon to shoot at the very times that no one else would expect to shoot. He shoots in the falling darkness, and in the half-lights.

Those last few minutes of gathering twilight before darkness falls—or better still that brief period at dawn when darkness is lifting and the enemy beginning to stir about—when the sniper is able to see and shoot by virtue of a low power telescope, are perhaps worth more than all the rest of the day.

## BOOK NEWS AND REVIEWS

THAT the German Army officials consider it unnecessary to teach men to fire at distances greater than 400 meters is the statement of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., who has written the preface for a new book of interest to riflemen, and which has just been published by the George U. Harvey Company, New York City. The book is entitled "Musketry" and is largely the work of Captain E. J. Solano, who is well known among British riflemen.

The book as published by the Harvey company is an American edition and is based on the Model 1917 U. S. rifle. There is a chapter on hand grenades by Captain S. A. Dion.

Other chapters in the book discuss the definition of technical terms and military vocabulary, the care and cleaning of arms, the theory and practical application of rifle fire, instruction as to aiming, ranging, fire direction and control, range and field practices, grenades and bombs, etc.

General Craigh in his preface giving information obtained from a German officer on German musketry, says:

"The Germans consider it unnecessary to teach men to fire at distances beyond 400 meters. Their plan of infantry attack is devised to get within this range without opening fire. Accordingly, judging distances is practiced by officers only, and no attention is devoted to the indication of targets, concentration of fire, or to fire direction and control generally, as practiced in the British army. To concentrate the fire of a platoon or company on one spot at 1,000 yards range was considered by Germans to be a waste of ammunition. Their training seems to have been limited to independent firing by battalions on large areas of ground.

"Only some of their men were practiced in rapid firing, which averaged eight or nine rounds a minute as against fifteen well-aimed shots a

minute which British troops are trained to deliver in rapid firing. In this respect it may be mentioned that the straight bolt of the German rifle is not so easy to work as the bolt of the British rifle, nor is its clip so easy to put on. When put to the test of war, the musketry of the German infantry is characterized by British officers as poor and 'lamentable.'

"On the other hand, the German officer referred to described British musketry under the test of war as 'marvelous' and, in doing so, expressed the views generally held in the German army as a result of experience. He states that the Germans had counted on being able to rush the British troops by weight of numbers; but they found themselves unable to do so, because the British rifle fire was 'so straight and so quick.' He added that 'they had never had a chance against the British,' because, although they reckoned on their third line with their machine guns being able to get within 400 yards of the enemy, they had never been able to do this over open ground against the British, because their first line was down too soon—sometimes at 800 to 1,000 yards. Again on the Aisne, this German officer's machine gun battery came under the concentrated fire of British infantry at 1,000 yards, and though his men suffered heavily from it, they were unable to reply to the British as they were unable to see them.

"Up to the present, the tactics of the enemy and the conditions of warfare of the campaign on the continent have resulted as a rule in giving the infantryman fairly short fields of fire and more or less visible targets. This has accentuated the value of rapid accurate fire within close range, to which particular attention should be paid in training men. On the other hand, when opportunity has afforded, the

value of fire direction and control has been demonstrated by the effect of British rifle fire beyond close range."

For the sake of convenience, Major James A. Moss has combined several military manuals which have just been published by the George Banta Publishing Company under the title "Combined Army Publications." In this volume may be found the Manual for Courts Martial, Rules for Land Warfare, Field Service Regulations, Small Arms Firing Manual, Manual of Interior Guard Duty and Uniform Regulations. The manuals are reprinted without any change whatsoever.

Since so many different services have been added to the fighting forces of the nation, any book which enables one to recognize the different marks of rank will unquestionably prove valuable. Such a volume has recently been published by D. Van Nostrand & Co., of New York. It is the work of Lt. J. W. Bunkley and is called the "Military and Naval Recognition Book." The volume is well illustrated and in addition to dealing with insignia contains valuable information touching upon service customs of the fighting forces of the world.

The text, divided into 34 chapters, is one of the most comprehensive descriptions of every branch of the military-naval service, together with kindred information regarding armies and navies of foreign powers. The book is of use to members of the service personnel and will be informingly useful to laymen. The chapters on customs of the service will be of special value to those who have lately entered the service.

"The military training camp is the greatest single educating and character-building force in the country today."

This is the substance of a statement that the Secretary of War makes in the introduction he has written for the new book by Joseph H. Odell—"The New Spirit of the New Army." The book

(Continued on page 430)

## More About the Real "Old Timers"

### CALE MAUDLIN

**A**MONG the riflemen of the north-western states, who attracted nation-wide attention from fellow marksmen because of the excellence of his scores, was Cale Maudlin, of Minnesota, member of the Minneapolis Rifle Club.

During the early days of match rifle shooting, many brilliant scores were made, but in most instances, these records were hung up on home ranges during competitions in which re-entries were permitted. As a result, the best score made during an entire day of shooting was presented as evidence of the skill of the marksman in question. Team matches however, in which re-entries could not be made, were the most severe tests of proficiency; wherefore it often happened that here and there throughout the country were men whose names never appeared opposite the record of a long run of bull's-eyes, yet who were, by virtue of high scores made in closely contested matches, entitled to a place among the best riflemen of their day.

Such a one was Cale Maudlin, who began to show promise as a rifleman in St. Paul, during 1883. In that year, shooting ten scores on the German Ring target, he won a gold badge, on a total of 2,086 points. In this contest, he used a 12½-pound, .38 caliber Scheutzen Ballard rifle with a 32-inch barrel. In this instance he did not use either palm rest or bracket, but made his score from the "hip rest" hold, a position which he used for many years.

The year following, the Minneapolis Rifle Club offered a \$20 gold piece for the three highest scores on the American Decimal target. This prize was won by Maudlin on totals of 86, 86 and 87. In making these scores, he used a Ballard long range rifle which carried a charge of 80 grains of powder, and a 550-grain patched bullet, which was seated in the shell on the powder, the lead entering the shell to a distance of about ½ inch.

Using the same rifle with which he won the Minneapolis Club prize in 1884, Maudlin on March 4, 1885, in a team shoot on the home range, made a score of 113 out of a possible 120 on the Massachusetts decimal target. On the same day he made a perfect score of 50 on the Creedmoor target. In these instances, he used the same rifle and ammunition that had won him the club prize during the previous year.

Maudlin never fired his rifle until he assured himself that his "hold" could not be improved. So deliberate was his shooting that often he would take his rifle from his shoulder three or four times before letting off. Sometimes he



Cale Maudlin  
(From an old cut)

would even leave the firing point between shots.

Maudlin was of slight build and but little above average height; consequently he and his long barreled rifle made a queer combination on the firing line.

As part of his equipment, Maudlin always used a rather large pinhead bead sight. He always preferred the long range stock and butt plate to any other. He almost invariably used patched bullets and cleaned his rifle after every shot. This custom with him arose because, he declared, he could not call the shots made with ground bullets as successfully as he could call those made with patched bullets.

Although much of his work was done at the shorter ranges, Maudlin was known as a very consistent long range shot. Perhaps his greatest effort at the longer ranges was made in August, 1884, at the meeting of the Western Rifle Association. At that time, using the long-range Ballard with which he customarily shot, but running his powder charge up to 100 grains, he entered the competition for the American Field Champion Long Range Badge, a match calling for 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. There were no sighting shots fired except at 800 yards. In Maudlin's effort, both the sighting shots were bull's-eyes, and he finished with a score of 223 out of a possible 225.

Later in his career Maudlin used a Remington Rifle, and the riper seasons of his shooting brought a fulfillment of the promise given in his earlier trials.

Among other early scores made by Cale Maudlin were these:

On March 25, 1885, at the range of the Minneapolis Club, in 10 consecutive shots on the Massachusetts Decimal Target, Maudlin scored: 9, 10, 8, 10, 8, 10, 10, 9, 10, 10, a total of 94 or 50 on the Creedmoor target.

On March 11, 1885, in a team match, Minneapolis against Springfield, O., Springfield, Mass., Indianapolis and Norwalk, on the Massachusetts target, his score was 112.

On May 13, in regular practice with a Hepburn No. 3, match rifle, .38 caliber, 50 grains of powder, 330 grain patched bullet, he made Creedmoor count, 49; Walnut Hill count, 88. On the same day ten consecutive shots, he recorded, Creedmoor count, 50; Walnut Hill count, 91.

### DISMOUNTING THE 1917

When it comes to dismounting the bolt of the United States Rifle, Model 1917, the soldier in the National Army will find it a much more complicated operation than is concerned in performing the same service for the Springfield or the Krag—that is, if the soldier in question does not know the easiest way to proceed.

Just to show how complicated the description and Rules for the management of the new rifle makes this operation, here are the directions as set down to be followed upon such an occasion:

"To dismount the bolt—Remove the bolt from the rifle by drawing it out to the rear, while pulling out the thumb piece of the bolt stop. Hook a loop of string on the dismounting hook on the cocking piece lug, and, holding the bolt in the left hand, and the string in the right, draw the cocking piece out until the lug clears the end of the bolt. Then, by moving the right hand in a circular path, counter-clock-wise, unscrew the sleeve from the bolt, and withdraw the sleeve, cocking piece and striker from the bolt.

"Grasp the sleeve with the left hand and, while holding the point of the striker against wood or a similar surface, force the sleeve toward the point of the striker, compressing the main-spring until the lug on the cocking piece clears the lug-slot in the sleeve. Then with the right hand give the cocking piece a quarter turn in either direction to disengage it from the striker and draw it off to the rear.

(Concluded on page 430)

# ARMS AND THE MAN

1110 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

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

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

## TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION

EVERY rifleman has his own individual notions as to what the ideal service weapon should be. This is an excellent thing; not alone for the shooting game, but for the entire country. It should be encouraged, and a spirit of full and free discussion of the relative merits of different types of rifles and equipment therefor fostered as much as possible.

The value of encouraging each rifleman to think for himself on subjects pertaining to the shooting game, and to form his own conclusions has amply been proven in the past.

A good many years ago, civilian riflemen realized the shortcomings of the military sight as prescribed for use in the army; and the superiority of aperture sights mounted close to the eye, as in use even then on match rifles. Intelligent experiment developed aperture sights suitable for military shooting, and susceptible of being mounted much closer to the eye than military sights, but the question of persuading the army to adopt this type of sight was another matter. During the years which followed, "Open versus Peep Sights" was a frequent and favorite theme for discussion. Constant repetition of the virtues of the aperture sight mounted close to the eye, backed up by practical results obtained from its use, has at last borne fruit. Today the soldier of the National Army will be supplied with a rifle equipped with the very kind of sight which civilian marksmen advocated as the proper type many years ago.

Another example of the benefits of discussion may be found in the special bullets for the Krag rifle which resulted from the efforts of National Guardsmen and civilians to improve upon government ammunition. Ammunition of this class won the Canadian Palma for the United States, although it was never adopted by the government, because the Springfield was in process of superseding the Krag about the time these bullets were perfected.

Methods of overcoming the binding of rifle barrels due

to improper bedding; remedies for drag and creep in trigger pull, and scores of other minor improvements on military rifles have resulted from those greatest of all gatherings of riflemen—the National Matches—where the fullest discussion accompanies the competitions.

And so these are but a few examples of the truth that when the best minds among thousands of men set to work on any problem having to do with rifle shooting, the mass of suggestions resulting will be sure to contain several worth while ideas which might never, otherwise, be conceived.

THIS is one side of a question which is engaging the attention of riflemen in the United States at present—The United States Rifle, Model 1917. As a consequence, such criticisms as the absence of a knob on the cocking piece, the lack of a magazine cut-off, and the position of the bolt handle are being brought against the new arm.

In the vast majority of cases, when such criticism comes from riflemen of experience, it is honest criticism, the expression of honest conviction based upon experience in military shooting. Occasionally criticism emanating from less worthy motives and less weighty sources is given unwarranted publicity.

Now, although constructive criticism should be encouraged, the time seems to have come when the riflemen of the United States, both in and out of the fighting forces may render greater national service by adopting a different policy.

The men in the regular army who have been taught to shoot with the Springfield, will it is understood, continue to use the Springfield. The men of the drafted forces, who have never shot the Springfield, will be the ones supplied with the Model 1917.

Even the severest critics of the new weapon have credited it with ballistics similar to the excellent Springfield *plus* a better sight than the Springfield has ever had. It is undoubtedly a good weapon and an accurate one. It is a better weapon than the rifles which England and France are using today.

Therefore it would seem the part of wisdom and patriotism for every rifleman to emphasize the cardinal virtues of the new weapon—accuracy, power, and an excellent adaptability to the very needs which must be met in trench warfare.

If riflemen will do this, bending every effort toward helping the recruit to learn his weapon and have confidence in it, instead of confusing him by comparisons with another arm about which he knows nothing, we will win the war against Hun autocracy all the more speedily.

AFTER all, the absence of the knob on the cocking piece, the lack of a magazine cutoff, the position of the bolt handle, and many other details which may be important in the eyes of the individual rifleman, but which are not so important to the man who is to be trained from basic principles in the use of the rifle, are matters of design rather than accident.

While the assertion is made that the peculiar position of the bolt handle, "barks" the knuckles during rapid fire, and sometimes results in the handle being raised, these, in



the eyes of the Ordnance Department, are things which must be endured by those accustomed to the different action of the 1903 in order to gain a design which will readily lend itself to the rapid working of the magazine. The recruit, when learning the rifle, will be taught to avoid them.

The knob on the cocking piece was omitted because, in the Ordnance Department's theory, it is more logical for the man who wishes to cock his rifle to do so by working the bolt than by reaching back to pull the cocking piece out. The lack of a magazine cut-off is predicated upon the belief that a military rifle for use in the trenches should be a magazine arm, and that some automatic warning, which cannot be disregarded, should be given the soldier when his rifle is empty. Under the excitement and in the noise of battle, without such a warning, men have been

known to work the bolts of empty rifles, snapping them time and time again under the impression that they were firing. This has been an established fact for many years. A musket was picked up on the battlefield of Gettysburg which contained 13 charges of powder and ball, the first charge evidently having failed to explode, and the other twelve having been rammed home on top of the first, the soldier meanwhile evidently laboring under the delusion that he was firing every time he snapped the trigger.

Wherefore let every rifleman who has an opportunity to do so, boost the good points of the new rifle, and wait until the boys are back from Berlin to discuss the bolt handle, the lack of cut-off and the lack of a knob on the cocking piece, which some rifle men insist should be on the Model 1917, because of having become familiar with the uses of these parts on the Model 1903.

## Get Together and Fight

By G. C. BROWN

Secretary, Eastern Detroit Gun Club

NOTING in the editorials of the February 2nd issue of the ARMS AND THE MAN, a statement that the report of the U. S. R. A. emphasizes the need of eternal vigilance to ward off insane legislation regarding the possession and use of firearms, particularly pistols and revolvers, I am compelled to wonder why it is necessary to do this. Why is it necessary for citizens to be compelled to spend time and money to prevent the infringement or abolishment of a constitutional right, particularly when this right was expressly provided for by the framers of the Federal Constitution, one of whom was that master champion of the people and their rights, George Washington?

If it is possible for state and city governments to enact legislation against this one right, "The right of the people to keep and bear arms," then it is possible for them to enact legislation abridging all the other constitutional rights. If this is possible, why have a constitution at all? If it is of no value to keep secure without infringement the rights of the people, then the Constitution is not the *supreme law of the land* as is specifically stated in Article VI, Section 2.

Recently I made a study of the Constitution, and the reasons for the clauses which so expressly state what shall be considered the rights of the people. I noted with interest that the reason for the addition of the amendments, which is a bill of rights, was to prevent exactly what stupid legislators are now trying to do. One of the chief reasons for opposition to the Constitution as originally framed was due to the lack of a bill of rights incorporated in it. Some of the framers objected vigorously to submitting the Constitution to the states for

ratification unless the greatly desired and clamored for bill of rights was attached. Mr. Mason said he wished the Constitution had been prefaced with a bill of rights, as it would "give great quiet to the people. Even Jefferson, although in Paris at the time, wrote as soon as he had received a copy of the proposed Constitution, that it should have included a bill of rights. Washington, our wonderful, farsighted, and wise statesman, saw that unless a bill of rights was incorporated in the Constitution it would never be ratified, as the people were bitterly opposed to it as it stood. He pointed out that the bill of rights could best be incorporated by amending the Constitution. This was done, and the people felt secure in that the rights which they desired most were incorporated in that document which was to be the bond to unite the various states together in an indissoluble union.

The demand for a bill of rights was created by the knowledge that the English people in their bill of rights of 1689, were very specific as to what they desired to be considered as rights. One of these was the right to keep arms. Apparently our forefathers were wise enough to see that at some future time legislation would be attempted to deprive them of certain rights which they considered to be of great value. Hence their insistence that the Constitution should contain a very definite expression as to what they wished. They believed, as many of us now do, that their safety as a nation laid in the ability of the people to defend themselves against those who would destroy them and their country. Today we need to be trained in the use of arms more than our fore-

fathers did. Every true American who loves his country and values the liberty he has, ought to own both a good rifle and revolver or pistol and be skilled in their use. He should also make it a motto that the use of these weapons should be "*for defense only.*"

A study of the Constitution will not fail to make anyone wonder why it is necessary for any citizen to be continually on his guard to prevent legislation which would endanger a Constitutional right. We never hear of any organization working to prevent legislation which would take away the right of trial by jury, or to prevent them from worshipping God as their consciences might dictate. Then why is it necessary for the U. S. R. A. to spend time and money to prevent legislation against the use of arms? I once saw a statement that the reason for legislation against revolvers and pistols was that these were unknown at the time the Constitution was framed, and were therefore not to be included under the heading of arms as meant by the word then. I have many flintlock pistols of such small calibre that they could easily have been concealed in any kind of a pocket large enough to accommodate a .25 calibre revolver or .25 calibre pistol. This excuse is ridiculous and not worthy of a serious consideration. It only exposes those who advance this reason for attempting to deprive the people's right to keep arms.

I lived in a time when the Constitution was a farce, the people looked into the eyes of their rulers and heard many things which they did not want to doings. They were doing things which they very much wanted to do from the very beginning of the time that the Constitution was framed.

laws, and the murderer will not stop his ghastly work simply because he does not have a shooting iron with which to take the life of his victim. There are too many other weapons which will accomplish his purpose, and that in a more secret manner.

Recently I saw a statement that German gold has undoubtedly been the cause of some of the attempted legislation against arms. As a possible stumbling block to her hellish plans, it would most certainly be to Germany's advantage to make us more defenseless than we were. I am sure that Germany has not attempted to use Switzerland as she did Belgium, because the Kaiser knows that the Swiss have arms and know how to use them. In this particular instance, well armed and trained citizen soldiers have proven to be a fine example of national life insurance. The good citizen who has arms and knows how to use them is the best friend any government or community can have, unless those in authority have some crooked work they wish to put through. I will go on record as saying that any official who institutes, or causes to be instituted, or who votes for, or in any manner supports any bill intended to infringe the right of the people to keep and bear arms, is not only not fit to be a public official, but is a traitor to the country and a betrayer of the people's trust.

If the U. S. R. A. is sincere, which I believe it to be, let us all get together, raise a fund and fight a test case through the courts, and if necessary take the case up to the United States Supreme Court, and get a decision as to whether or not the Constitutional rights of the people are worth anything, and incidentally find out just what the value of the Constitution is.

Abraham Lincoln placed a very high value on the Constitution, as did the men who opposed to slavery. On his way to Washington to be inaugurated President he was frequently greeted with the words "Stick to the Constitution and we will stick to you."

The state of affairs that now exist in the Federal Government encourage revolver shooting, and city governments do the same thing by the sale of arms out of men's hands. The Constitutional right to keep and bear arms is being taken away from the people by the commission of the crime that it is to be used for and the use of arms more than for the

#### 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.

the nation's advantage to make this practice compulsory.

The "Right of the people to keep and bear arms" is a national asset. Let us fight for it. I will do my part toward preserving it inviolate. Will you do yours, brother shooter?

#### DISMOUNTING THE 1917

(Concluded from page 427)

Relieve the spring from stress slowly and remove it and the sleeve from the striker, being careful that the parts do not fly from the hand. Turn the extractor so that it covers the gas-escape holes in the bolt and push it forward with the thumb until it is free of the ears on the collar."

Re-assembling the bolt calls for more manipulation with the loop of string, as part of a reversal of the dismounting process.

The 1917 rifle had not been issued very long, however, before at least one man began to get very weary of dismounting bolts by the aid of a loop of string. He therefore set about devising a simpler method of getting the sleeve, cocking piece and striker from the bolt. Already different "tools" have been devised for this work, the simplest tools being an ordinary copper penny into the edge of which a notch about 5/16 of an inch wide and deep has been cut.

In dismounting the bolt with this tool, pull the bolt of the rifle back as far as it will go and turn the "safety" to safe. Then push the bolt forward slowly, turning the bolt handle down on safety lock plunger, which overcocks the piece, leaving a clearance over which the notch of the tool can be seated. Raise the bolt and let it come back until the tool is locked tight in the clearance. All that is then necessary is to unscrew the striker. With this accomplished the dismounting of the striker can be proceeded with according to directions in the official description. To assemble it is only necessary to reverse the operation.

#### BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 426)

has just been issued and is the first to be published on the moral phases of the soldier's training in the National Army and Guard camps.

In his book, Dr. Odell writes: "I would rather intrust the moral character of my boy to a camp like Camp Hancock than to any college or university I know. This does not cast any unusual dark shadow upon the educational institutions of the country, but they have never possessed the absolute power that is now held by the War Department."

The Secretary of War's endorsement of this statement is contained in the first sentence of his preface which reads: "When the war is over and the men and women of America have had an opportunity to obtain a perspective on its conduct and results, there will be an adequate appreciation of Dr. Odell's statement."

Continuing, the Secretary praises the complete understanding Dr. Odell has shown in his book of the work that has been done by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities in providing the normalities of life to the soldiers in the camps and contiguous communities. In estimating the value of this work he says he cannot improve on the statement of Dr. Odell who says: "If Germany should crumble before these men should get into action, if we have lavished billions of dollars to train men for battles they will never fight, yet the money has been well spent, and I consider it the best investment in citizenship the country could have made."

To obtain material for his book, Dr. Odell made a lengthy tour of all the cantonments. He writes that he was amazed by what the government is doing to keep our splendid one-hundred per cent manhood at the one-hundred per cent level of efficiency—something no other nation has ever done.

The splendid purpose of Dr. Odell's trip was to find out what the government was doing in looking after the moral welfare of its fighters. One of the striking incidents of which he writes occurred at Camp Hancock near Atlanta, Ga., where he found that in a division of 27,000 men there had been but four "drunk and disorderly" cases in six weeks.

In summing up the results of his investigations, Dr. Odell says: "Parents, brothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts may rest assured that every possible safeguard is being placed around the character of their dear ones. Indeed, more than this, every conceivable incentive is being summoned or created to stimulate a healthy moral life in our citizen-soldiers. Of course, there are isolated details or detachments of men for whom little can be done in an organized way, but in the great camps and cantonments, it is difficult to conceive how anything more could be done.

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Whatever may be said of our material preparedness, it is certain that the moral resources of the nation have become swiftly and effectively available in this period of crisis."

Another contribution to the literature dealing with the close-quarters combat of the trenches is to be found in the book, "Hand to Hand Fighting," by Captain Haskell C. Billings and Captain Harry B. Johnson, published by the Banta Company.

In the introduction to the book, the authors say:

"In this present war, the enemy has with his brutality, duplicity and diabolical weapons, brought trench combat to such a stage that the infantry, as they go forward, have but one alternative—to specialize in hand-to-hand fighting, for it is now only the one who knows the best and quickest way of killing that comes out alive. Brute strength is not a necessity—speed and celerity of movement is what counts."

Coporal Levi—Halt! Who goes there?  
Voice in the dark—Ordnance officer.  
Coporal—Advance and give the discount!—  
Medical Pickwick.

### HOW MACHINE GUN CREWS ARE TRAINED

In answer to several queries regarding the allotment of duties of machine gun crews in training and in the field, the Army and Navy Journal gives the following data, which should be of value to those about to take up the training. It was issued in a bulletin to the 32d Division by order of Brig. Gen. William G. Haan; Lieut. Col. E. H. De Armond, Chief of Staff.

The duties of a platoon commander are to command his guns in accordance with his orders and the tactical situation, select gun positions, to observe and control fire generally, to regulate ammunition supply, and give instruction regarding the movements of limbered wagons.

The duties of a sergeant are to assist the platoon commander, to act as second in command of the platoon. He should be ready to replace the platoon commander should the latter become a casualty. Normally he will command two guns in action and supervise the transport of these guns on the march. He is responsible for the re-

placing of casualties among the gun crews as they occur. The company commanders should assign the sergeants, who should be capable of filling the platoon commander's position at any time.

The corporal is responsible generally for the packing and contents of the gun limbered on the march; he will superintend the unpacking and take command in the absence of platoon commander or of the sergeants. He will have the spare parts box handy, supervise the ammunition supply and fill all belts, direct the gun members as required, superintend the filling of sand bags and watch for signals from the platoon commander. He will be required from time to time to take over the duties of any of the sergeants.

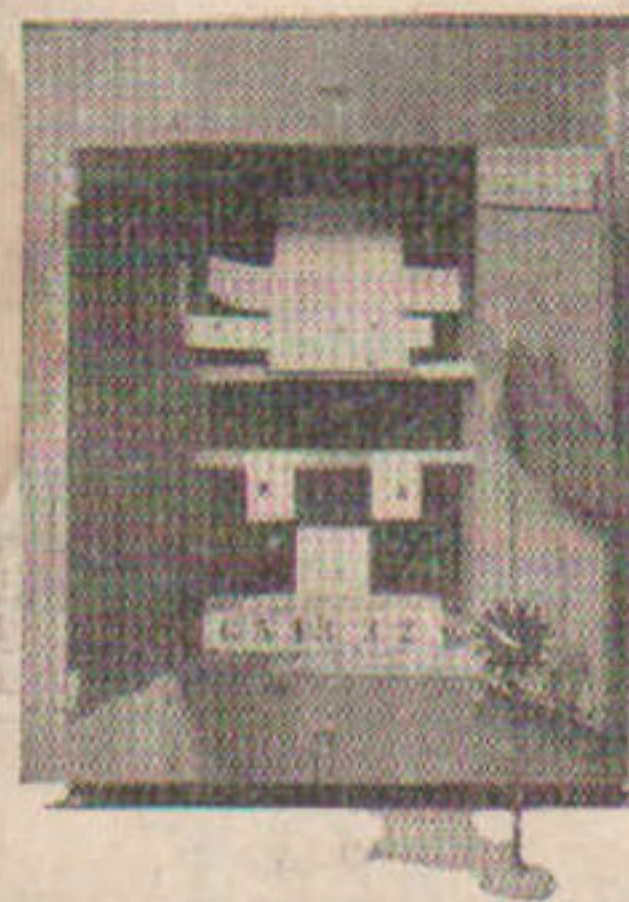
No. 1 is the gunner; he will personally clean and look after his gun and be sure that the mechanism is working smoothly. He will oil the gun at every possible opportunity, and see that an available supply of water is on hand, see that ammunition belts are properly filled, and make sure that spare parts are actually at the gun position. He will learn how to obtain

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the range to a target by ranging fire; how quickly to get his fire on the target by use of the traversing mechanism without stopping to alter sights. On going into action he will carry the tripod and place it in a suitable position and assist No. 2 in mounting the gun. He repeats all orders received, observes his own fire when possible and makes necessary alterations of elevation and direction.

No. 2 assists No. 1 at the gun, carries the gun into action and mounts it with the assistance of No. 1. He will learn the absolute necessity of watching the platoon commander or his gun commander and in the dark he should learn how to carry out his duties of assistant firer properly; to extend to the proper feeding of the gun, and assist No. 1, in any way necessary. On going into action he will secure the tube of the condenser to the gun and take the emergency spare parts case.

No. 3 is responsible for keeping the gun supplied with ammunition; see that the condenser reaches the gun position before there is any chance of the water in the barrel casing boiling and carries out the minor duties while the gun is in action. No. 4 assists No. 3 and is responsible for keeping him supplied with ammunition and water and spare parts as required. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are spare men and act under the orders of the platoon or gun commander.

At a gun position in the trenches by day, only one man need be on duty at the gun position and he will be the sentry. By night two men will always be on duty; one being the sentry is always on the lookout. The second is the No. 1 for the term of duty, is actually at the gun and may sit down but must be awake. All men of the gun crew will be familiar with position of all the emplacements allotted the gun; also with the sectors allotted to each emplacement; should also know what gun crews are on either side and



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the infantry with which they may be working in conjunction. They should know the platoon and company headquarters and be thoroughly conversant with special orders for gun position and orders for the sentries on machine gun emplacements. All members of the gun crew not actually needed at the gun will be allowed to remain in the dugouts unless there is some special work to be done. Machine gunners should not be compelled to do other work outside of their own particular sector of the trench and they should also be allowed to call upon the infantry for working parties if such parties are necessary. In case of attack during the day the sentry will run to the dugout and turn out the other members of the gun crew and take the gun to the emplacement, mount, load, and lay it. Other members will carry out their duties as specified. At night the gun will always be mounted. In case of action No. 1 will complete the loading movement and the sentry will awaken the men in the dugout and return to his post.

### U. S. TAKES RUSSIAN RIFLES

More than half a million rifles ordered by the Russian government from the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Company at Bridgeport, and from the Westinghouse Company of Springfield, have been taken over by the United States Government.

The desire of the War Department to hold together the trained workmen in the two plants while the factories are being reorganized to manufacture machine guns is the principal reason for the action. After a series of conferences in which the Russian Embassy was represented, it was decided that the Department would, in effect, take over the contracts, reimbursing the manufacturers. It is understood the Russian Embassy requested and obtained an option on the rifles in the hope of eventually being able to take them over.

Orderly Sergeant—Lights out, there.

Voice from the Hut—It's the moon, Sergeant.

Orderly Sergeant—I don't give a d—n what it is. Put it out.—Punch.

# From Club Room and Firing Line

## The .22 in War Time

By W. CARY NICHOLAS

WE have reached an age where the .22 is to be appreciated; to take its proper place as king of small arms where it rightfully belongs, and is also to serve as a stepping stone to the use of larger calibres.

To the active members of the N. R. A. the .22 is proving an anchor to windward pending the reissue and sale of rifles and ammunition by the government.

The enforced introduction of this popular arm to many who heretofore looked upon it with more or less disinterest, will without doubt, augment mightily its hosts of backers.

You know it is sometimes amusing to hear those talk who are not wised up to the capabilities of this particular weapon, likely harking back to the day of our old friend the "Flobert" with its ponderous hammer and generously proportioned mechanism. At that I am casting no aspersions on the old-fashioned Flobert as we all remember when it gave us much pleasant pastime, at least I remember mine and how proud I was of it taking my toll of English sparrows.

But the splendid .22's we have today are winning their way very rapidly into the hearts of riflemen, particularly the military models taking the short or long bullets.

The .22 calibre seems to be very exclusive, that is ballistically speaking, as much to my surprise I can find no velocities, energies or trajectories in any tables I have handy.

But let that pass; the point is, "she gets there" and the way that little old 40 grains of lead beats it over a distance of 250 yards has to be actually seen and experienced in order to be believed and appreciated. From a military standpoint I should consider the .22 musket "par excellence" in teaching the rudiments of rifle shooting, and from what I can learn on the subject believe that the English have come to that conclusion long ago, as witnessed by the legions of miniature rifle clubs in existence in that country where they are encouraged by the government. And why not? The principle remains the same as to proper holding, sighting and trigger-squeeze, leaving only windage and the recoil of the larger gun to get used to later.

The latter considerations are important to be sure, in fact very important; but in my humble estimation the hold and the squeeze are the two prime factors and lay the foundation for successful rifle shooting.

Both the hold and the squeeze can be learned with the .22 and with great economy in ammunition. Also the availability of ranges goes without saying.

Always having been a firm believer in the efficiency of this arm, the thought must occur to me as well as to many others, as to what a tremendously useful and potential weapon this can and will prove itself in training those subject to draft in becoming an army of trained rifle shots, the like of which the world has never seen.

The time has come, the opportunity is here, the facilities are at hand, so let us go to it with vim, throw open our ranges, polish up our .22 muskets, invite every young man between the ages of 21 and 31 who are eligible for military service to attend whenever possible, keeping ever in mind that the man who can consistently shoot a score on the N. R. A. target at 25 yards with the .22 in the various positions such as prone, sitting, kneeling, and squatting, of say, 75 per cent will without

doubt pick up a Springfield, Krag or Model 1917 and do considerably better than marksmen of no such previous training can do on the regulation targets at distances up to 500 yards. I have seen this demonstrated so often that I am convinced of its practicability.

Scores of clubs have undoubtedly already put this idea into execution. It is not too late for yours to do so if you have not already done it. You can do your share in a great big patriotic way toward making our National Army the finest body of rifle shots in the world, bar none. The latent ability is in all our men and only awaits its chance for development.

What a fertile field lies waiting the hand of the tiller to cultivate, a field the surface of which has been but merely scratched.

The field we will assume is represented by the thousands of young men waiting for their call to arms, young men who are anxious to do their full duty, and if possible to fit themselves in the best manner possible while waiting. In what better manner could they spend their spare time than in mastering the art of straight shooting? It is more or less certain however, that many will be without the knowledge or the means to accomplish this. This is where the tiller steps in. He may be seen as one of the members of the N. R. A., possibly a man past the military age or incapacitated for other reasons for active service.

He will be a man, however, with knowledge of what is required and the way to go about it to get results. He will also be endowed with a patriotic and keen insight as to the great benefit resulting from such practice to all the men who can get it before being called to the various camps. When we realize that one well directed shot may some day save the life of the prospective soldier as well as the lives of others also then surely there is ample room for serious thought and consideration in connection with this subject. And you can do your bit in your locality and I can do it in mine.

### Another Victory For Los Angeles

Officially, in the dry language of the present army organization, they call it the Officers' Rifle Team of the 22nd Battalion, 160th Infantry, 40th Division, from Camp Kearny. Unofficially it was mostly a bunch of the old time California militia sharks, veterans of many a range battle, wherefore in beating them again we pin medals upon ourselves and put feathers in our caps.

Sunday, February 3rd, for the second time we had the privilege of meeting on the range as fine a lot of chaps as you could dig up with a divining rod in the persons of the said Officers' Rifle Team, and hugely enjoyed taking them into camp because one always enjoys besting his friends.

Sixteen of our crowd made the long 140 mile trek from Los Angeles to Camp Kearny, one of the nation's great militia cantonments near San Diego, and faced the little A-4 targets at 300 yards that bright, warm still, Sunday morning. Alas, but ten of the officers of the great battalion found the lure of the range greater than the civilian delights of San Diego and wives and hotel rooms and hot baths after six days of Kearny's hard work—for which no man could blame them.

The course prescribed was 300, 500 and 600, all slow fire prone, 15 shots per man per range, with a pair of sighters per each. Any number to fire, the high six to count.

Originally the high eight was planned on for the team, but the dope was changed to suit the small turnout of the national guardsmen.

Two weeks before we had taken into camp on our own range a team of the officers of this battalion, the same by virtue of a slide of their lower men, not by any wonderful shooting on our part, ranges the same as in the second match.

The Kearny range is a small neat range, running from Dan to Beersheba and then some miles beyond. The eight A-4 targets facing us at 300 hardly started along the serried row of figures that marked target positions, and that made even Jacksonville or Perry resemble our own great club range of as many as three targets to a butt.

Also the new army firing dope and the appurtenances thereof are very neatly adapted to competition over the old style firing course. At 300 there ran the length of the line a neatly boarded-up trench, with a fire step on the yon side, looking from the back. Being as we didn't contemplate firing from a trench, we had to smear ourselves on the dirt on the parapet side with our tootsies hanging into said fire trench.

Likewise the poor soldiers were up against the red tape of every big and well conducted army training camp in that they couldn't get any short or midrange spotters because there were no such animals in the cantonments. Both sides therefore contented themselves with guessing from the spot smeared over by the 10-inch marking disc in the hands of not always hair-splitting markers, all of which is not highly conducive to high scores at 300 yards on the 8-inch.

As the opening chorus, however, there came the most gratifying discovery by our soldier friends, led by Captain Ed Sutherland, formerly of Red Bluff, and the Red Bluff Rifle Club, that they had by some error, brought out more ammunition than they needed for themselves and therefore could let us have enough to fire our own scores also. Business of cheers, and a stampede for the spot where lay the much-to-be-desired store of pills. One case turned out to be of 1917 vintage, made by a commercial company.

It was regarded with dark suspicion, for it looked like foreign ammunition, even though said suspicion was akin to considering the mouth of the gift horse, and every shot outside of the cringing black, was duly laid to the new ammunition and its departure from the true faith. Great is the rifle shooting alibi. Personally I had all possible faith in it, but having some 1913 on hand, shot up that to keep it from going stale.

The 500 saw some elegant free-hand frescoping of the bland face of the paper target by the use of 10-inch 1,000 yard spotters. Business of howls like the festive coyote by one or two club members with not enough sense to keep quiet on a range where they were guests. Finally the markers were persuaded to keep the spotters out of the bull, and the two layouts went to work on targets presenting—when one didn't get a bull—the lovely appearance of a pair of bull's-eyes, one of which was, of course, the spotter. In spite of this, seven of the club outfit put on 70 or more ex-75.

All this time the eyes of the spectators were be-dazzled by the presence of various luminaries, such as Judge John York, of the Superior Court, one of our shooters;

Major Stewart Edward White, now in the artillery and stationed at Kearny, also firing with us; and D. R. Dickey, one of the best known big game photographers in the country. White tackled the military rifle game for the first time in this match, handicapped by having the "author" of this tale paired with him and coaching him out of the bull every time he got into it. Likewise he had a strange and very doubtful borrowed rifle obtained from the doughboys, and had his practice, including learning the sling and prone position, in the two sightings at each range. Likewise in outfit he was practically nude, having the rifle, some borrowed cartridges and some ditto sight black.

However, with the necessity of sighting in the rifle during the string and sacrificing two shots to get on at 600, he handed a licking to four of those present, two of our bunch and two soldiers, all of whom were alleged to be experienced rifle shots and surely not trying the game for the first time. Dickey distinguished himself by tying the high score at 600, made during worse conditions than the other score.

"Old War Hoss" Major H. H. Brown, of Sacramento, usually there or thereabouts in any shoot, got off to a bad start and got no better quick, while most of the soldiers, saving Captain Sutherland, didn't deliver the shoot that they really have in their rifle shooting systems.

After 500, as an emergency measure, they proceeded to spring a galaxy of beautiful damsels and matrons on us, with a toothsome lunch in sight, figuring that those of us with willowy figures would be so puffed up by said lunch within that we wouldn't be able to assume the prone for 600. The scores showed the keenness of their reasoning but, alas, they were unable to keep their own men from the bait, and both sides proceeded to slide together, with the final results still 40 points in our favor.

The shooting of our own bunch was figured by the slide of some of the regulars off'n the high six—including Grove Wotkyns and Ray Jackson with bad scores at the tricky, windy range of 600—and the climbing on of Doc Newcombe, a new hand at the game, but a keen one at that.

Having taken into camp twice the fine chaps of the soldier team, we've decided to get licked and go down with flying colors, and so have challenged the entire 40th Division—only 30,000 men, to a shoot on their own range. Without doubt they'll muster some of the best shots in this country, but 'tis human to err, and we're in hopes that our own condition of being in practice may offset the staleness of even the best shots of the great division, the Excells.

The scores:

L. A. R. AND R. CLUB

Table with columns: Name, 300, 500, 600, Total. Rows include A. L. Thompson, L. Felsenthal, E. C. Crossman, J. W. Siefert, E. C. Price, Dr. A. T. Newcombe.

ALSO RANS

Table with columns: Name, 300, 500, 600, Total. Rows include G. L. Wotkyns, D. R. Dickey, W. R. Jackson, E. D. Neff, B. C. Lembke, Ed Elliott, E. D. Kemper, Stewart E. White, J. M. York, Milo Walker.

OFFICERS' TEAM, 2D BAT., 160TH INFANTRY

Table with columns: Name, 300, 500, 600, Total. Rows include Captain E. E. Sutherland, Lieutenant J. Hill, Lieutenant Bradley, Lieutenant Stark, Lieutenant Balch, Lieutenant Bevins.

OUT OF LUCK BRIGADE

Table with columns: Name, 300, 500, 600, Total. Rows include Lieutenant Caldwell, Major H. H. Brown, Lieutenant Pagnello, Lieutenant Kines.

U. S. R. A. League Standing

U. S. R. A. Headquarters has announced the unofficial standing of the clubs in the current matches for the sixth and seventh stages of the series.

At the close of the sixth match, the records were:

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost. Rows include Denver, Olympic, Boston, Providence, Cincinnati, Chicago, Portland, Baltimore, Manhattan.

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost. Rows include St. Louis, Manito, Columbus, Quinnipiac, R. R. N. Y., Toledo, Dallas, Birmingham, Fort Houston.

OFFICIAL SCORES—MATCH FIVE

Table with columns: Score, Club, Club, Score. Rows include Providence vs R. R. N. Y., Portland vs St. Louis, Olympic vs Toledo, Manito vs Quinnipiac, Baltimore vs Boston, Birmingham vs Cincinnati, Chicago vs Manhattan, Columbus vs Denver.

Dallas-Fort Houston

UNOFFICIAL SCORES—MATCH SIX

Table with columns: Score, Club, Club, Score. Rows include R. R. N. Y. vs St. Louis, Providence vs Toledo, Portland vs Quinnipiac, Olympic vs Boston, Manito vs Cincinnati, Baltimore vs Manhattan, Birmingham vs Denver, Chicago vs Dallas.

Columbus-Fort Houston

Since last report five shot possibles have been made by D. J. Gould, Jr., of Manhattan, and our old friend George Armstrong, of Olympic.

With reports much delayed, the standing of the clubs at the end of the 7th Match was as follows:

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Club, Won, Lost. Rows include Denver vs St. Louis, Boston vs Manito, Olympic vs Columbus, Cincinnati vs Quinnipiac, Portland vs R-R-N-Y, Providence vs Toledo, Chicago vs Dallas, Baltimore vs Birmingham, Manhattan vs Fort Houston.

Official Scores. Match 6

Table with columns: Score, Club, Club, Score. Rows include R-R-N-Y vs St. Louis, Providence vs Toledo, Portland vs Quinnipiac, Olympic vs Boston, Manito vs Cincinnati, Baltimore vs Manhattan, Birmingham vs Denver, Chicago vs Dallas.

Columbus-Houston

Unofficial Scores. Match 7

Table with columns: Score, Club, Club, Score. Rows include St. Louis vs Toledo, R-R-N-Y vs Quinnipiac, Providence vs Boston, Portland vs Cincinnati, Olympic vs Manhattan, Manito vs Denver, Baltimore vs Dallas, Birmingham vs Columbus.

Chicago-Houston

Roll of Honor

Targets have been received and scored which place five shot possibles to the credit of:

- George Armstrong, Olympic. Robert Mills, Olympic. D. J. Gould, Jr., Manhattan. H. M. Manchester, Providence.

Targets have been received and scored which place scores of 49x50 to the credit of:

- T. K. Lee, Birmingham, 3. George Wilson, Portland, 2. Dr. John D. Millikin, Olympic. George Kimball, Olympic. W. F. Blease, Olympic. H. C. Miller, Providence. H. M. Manchester, Providence. F. P. Day, Providence. George Armstrong, Olympic. Robert Mills, Olympic. H. R. Marshall, Boston. W. T. Foley, Cincinnati. Chas. Runck, Cincinnati. R. S. McBean, Quinnipiac.

Individual unofficial scores received from the St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club and from the Toledo Rifle and Revolver Club show these results:

St. Louis Match No. 6

Table with columns: Name, 47, 47, 41, 135. Rows include E. A. Krondl, R. A. K. Traber, Dr. O. G. Schwarz, E. V. Papin, M. B. Peterson, Team total.

Toledo R. and R. Club

FIFTH MATCH

Table with columns: Name, Score. Rows include G. D. Carpenter, R. W. Roberts, Frank Mooers, H. G. Affleck, B. C. Wilson.

SIXTH MATCH

Table with columns: Name, Score. Rows include G. D. Carpenter, Frank Mooers, R. W. Roberts, S. Lloyd McAfee, B. C. Wilson.

SEVENTH MATCH

Table with columns: Name, Score. Rows include G. D. Carpenter, R. W. Roberts, Frank Mooers, H. G. Affleck, Herman Smith.



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

**More About the Regulations**

ARMS AND THE MAN:

In your issue of February 9, 1918 under the editorial, "When the Music Plays," I note what 1st Lieut. C. J. Evans, Ordnance Department, National Army, and J. E. Carlson of Westfield, Massachusetts, have to say. Both of these gentlemen are behind the times.

Changes No. 59, August 10, 1917, Army Regulations, makes paragraph 378 read as follows:

"Whenever the National Anthem is played at any place when persons belonging to the Military Service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation shall stand at attention facing toward the music (except at retreat, when they shall face toward the flag). If in uniform, covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they shall uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder and so remain until its close, except that in inclement weather the headdress may be slightly raised."

You will note that the corrected Army Regulations provides that when the National Anthem is played at any place, all officers and enlisted men belonging to the Military Service who are not in formation, shall stand at attention, facing toward the music; the exception is, if they are in uniform and covered they shall salute at the first note of the anthem

and retain the position of salute until the last note of the anthem.

It is therefore not proper if officers and men are uncovered, for them to do anything but stand at attention facing the music.

Respectfully,

M. R. NYMAN,  
*Captain of Field Artillery, N. A.,  
 Adjutant, 313th Am. Tn.*

**The U. S. R. A. Situation**

ARMS AND THE MAN: The annual meetings of both the National Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association have come and gone without the question of the union of the two associations being mentioned or acted on at either meeting.

The only results were somewhat vague offers of "co-operation," which seems of no practical value to anyone.

The writer is a member of both Associations and feels considerable interest in the matter, but is not quite clear as to the details of the proposed consolidation. Asking strictly for information, how do the advocates of the union expect that it will be effected? The National Rifle Association is an association of affiliated clubs and enjoys Government recognition and assistance. The United States Revolver Association is a private corporation of individual members and has no provisions for affiliating with other organizations. It is not conceivable that the N. R. A. should merge into the U. S. R. A. so of necessity the U. S. R. A. must be the one to merge. But how? Shall the

U. S. R. A. would retain its present organization affiliated with the N. R. A. or become individual members? Or shall the U. S. R. A. affiliate with the N. R. A. just as the various local clubs have affiliated? In the latter case the U. S. R. A. would retain its present organization and would enjoy such privileges as the N. R. A. extends to all its members. It is conceivable that with the accession of so large a membership of revolver shooters, considerably more provision might be made for them at the National meets and contests. Also the U. S. R. A. might hold its Annual Championships under N. R. A. approval and continue its individual and club contests as formerly; also as a N. R. A. member it would be entitled to apply for Government aid in transportation of teams and other privileges now accorded N. R. A. members.

The writer considers the idea of U. S. R. A. dissolution impractical and inadvisable, and the scheme of affiliation rather unsatisfactory. But as the two Associations are now organized and under their present constitutions and by-laws what other ways are there for the two to unite?

It is believed that some information from those in a position to speak with authority would be welcomed by many members of both Associations.

"HIT OR MISS."

*For the benefit of those who wish information upon the points made by "HIT OR MISS," the National Rifle Association is not considering any plan to merge the two organizations.*

EDITOR.

## Navy Range Issues Magazine

The range force at Wakefield, Mass., are publishing a semi-monthly magazine under the attractive title of *The Bull's-Eye*.

The objects which led to the publication of the sheet, are set forth in the initial number thus:

"*The Bull's-Eye* is published primarily to create universal interest in rifle range work. Our eternal slogan is to create such an interest in rifle range work that the good work will be perpetuated and that target practice will become a national game and not a basement pastime. Secondly, *The Bull's-Eye* is published to arouse the public interest in Camp Plunkett, the U. S. Navy Rifle Range at Wakefield; to announce to the outside world that we are in existence and full of 'pep'; and watching every opportunity to demonstrate our wares.

"To us, the name of *The Bull's-Eye* seems most appropriate for a rifle range publication. The word '*Bull's-Eye*,' when used on the firing line excites envy and produces keen competition. Possibly one reason which actuated our motives in assigning this name to the paper is because the paper will be invulnerable to attack. We are ever mindful of your difficulty in hitting *The Bull's-Eye* unless your windage is right."

That Camp Plunkett and *The Bull's-Eye* will do much for the cause of rifle practice is evidenced by the fact that the facilities of the range have been thrown open to civilians. In inviting the members of rifle clubs to make use of Wakefield, *The Bull's-Eye* says:

"Since the Navy has taken over the Wakefield Rifle Range from the Massachusetts National Rifle Association Clubs, there has been expended approximately 600,000 rounds

**RIFLES AND REVOLVERS WILL RUST UNLESS—**

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of ammunition costing the government about \$30,000. There have been 2903 Marksman courses fired qualifying 645 men, or an average percentage of qualification of 22½ per cent per courses fired.

"The Navy has erected permanent score boards and telephone booths on all the firing lines, constructed two new range houses for storing ammunition and cleaning rifles, put new number posts on the firing lines and target numbers on the butts, besides regrading several of the firing lines themselves.

"The public are urgently invited to make use of this rifle range on Saturday afternoons and on Sunday. Rifles will be loaned to all responsible parties, and on Saturday afternoon the range coaches will be on hand to assist at each firing point, and the range will have men to run the targets in the butts. On Sundays, no coaches will be assigned to a firing point and the range will not undertake to run the targets. If you come on Sunday, you should bring your own detail to run the targets.

"There are times during the week when we will be able to give the public the same range accommodations that we give on Saturdays, but to insure this, all parties should communicate with the rifle range beforehand.

"Monday is now a legal holiday and little business is transacted. If the business men will call up the range on Saturday or Sunday, arrangements will be made for them to use the range on Monday, under the same conditions as on Saturday afternoon.

"There is no charge whatever for the use of the range. Of course, the general public will furnish its own ammunition, which can be easily procured at the canteen, from Major J. M. Portal."

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**SIGHTING SHOTS AND RICOCHETS**

ALREADY one hundred and one entries have been received for the Indoor Gallery Matches of the National Rifle Association. This number makes certain that the competitions will be a success and that the small-bore season of 1918 will not fall far behind that of 1917.

Because so many teams waited until the last day before mailing their entries, it has been impossible to do the office work necessary to get the targets out to all points in the United States before February 23. For this reason, all clubs are authorized to shoot the first two stages of the match prior to March 2.

In the competitions so far, 69 Civilian Clubs, 7 Military School Clubs, 11 High School Clubs and 14 College Clubs have entered.

Because the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Rifle and Revolver Club was recently compelled to move its indoor range, this organization cannot participate this year in the indoor gallery matches, since the new range will not be ready in time. The club, however, is arranging a series of matches for the members in order to keep enthusiasm high.

By a resolution of the executive committee the dues of all members of the National Defence Organization Rifle Club of Summit, N. J., who are in federal service have been remitted. Ninety-nine of the club members are serving with the fighting forces of the United States.

Through the courtesy of the Adjutant General of New Mexico, the Santa Fe Rifle Club

is permitted to use part of the basement in the State Armory for a rifle range. Four targets have been installed.

About 90 per cent of the members of the Moraine National Rifle Club, of Dayton, O., own their own Springfield rifles. The club also has a considerable amount of re-loaded ammunition and are looking forward to a prosperous year in 1918. The organization also has a well-equipped indoor range and an outdoor range which permits shooting at distances up to 1,000 yards.

Members of the Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle League have abandoned factory and government loaded ammunition in favor of "re-loads." The marksmen of this organization declare that the re-load has been the order of the day since July 1, last, and that it is just as satisfactory, barring the extra effort, as arsenal loads. The club is using the Ideal gas-check bullet and 23 grains of Hercules Lightning. This load, the members declare, is especially good for work at 200 yards.

Ten marksman, two sharpshooter and 1 expert rifleman qualifications have been reported by the Grass Valley, California, Rifle Club. The marksmen are: Ed Perry, 177; A. B. Snyder, 170; J. B. Stapler, 162; W. J. Peters, 167; H. Crouch, 176; E. A. Erickson, 162; A. L. Wisker, 175; J. F. Turner, 183; Robert Bedford, 171; and William Garland, 175. The sharpshooters are Raymond C. Clinch, 201; and Arthur B.

Footnote, 205. The expert is Howard B. Dennis, 218.

In order to conserve its supply of .30 caliber ammunition the Second Regiment, Missouri Home Guard, of Kansas City, has taken up small-bore work. This guard unit is 1,200 strong and is armed with Krag rifles. The regiment is installing an indoor range which will have a firing line about 40 feet long, and permit shooting up to 75 feet.

Rifle team members of the Crosby High School, of Waterbury, Connecticut, will in the future receive the school letter and will be placed on a par with the boys who play on the school baseball and football teams.

This is a distinct victory for the Crosby boys who have been fighting for this honor for more than a year. The school faculty has placed an instructor at the disposal of the boys. He is a former college rifleman of the middle states.

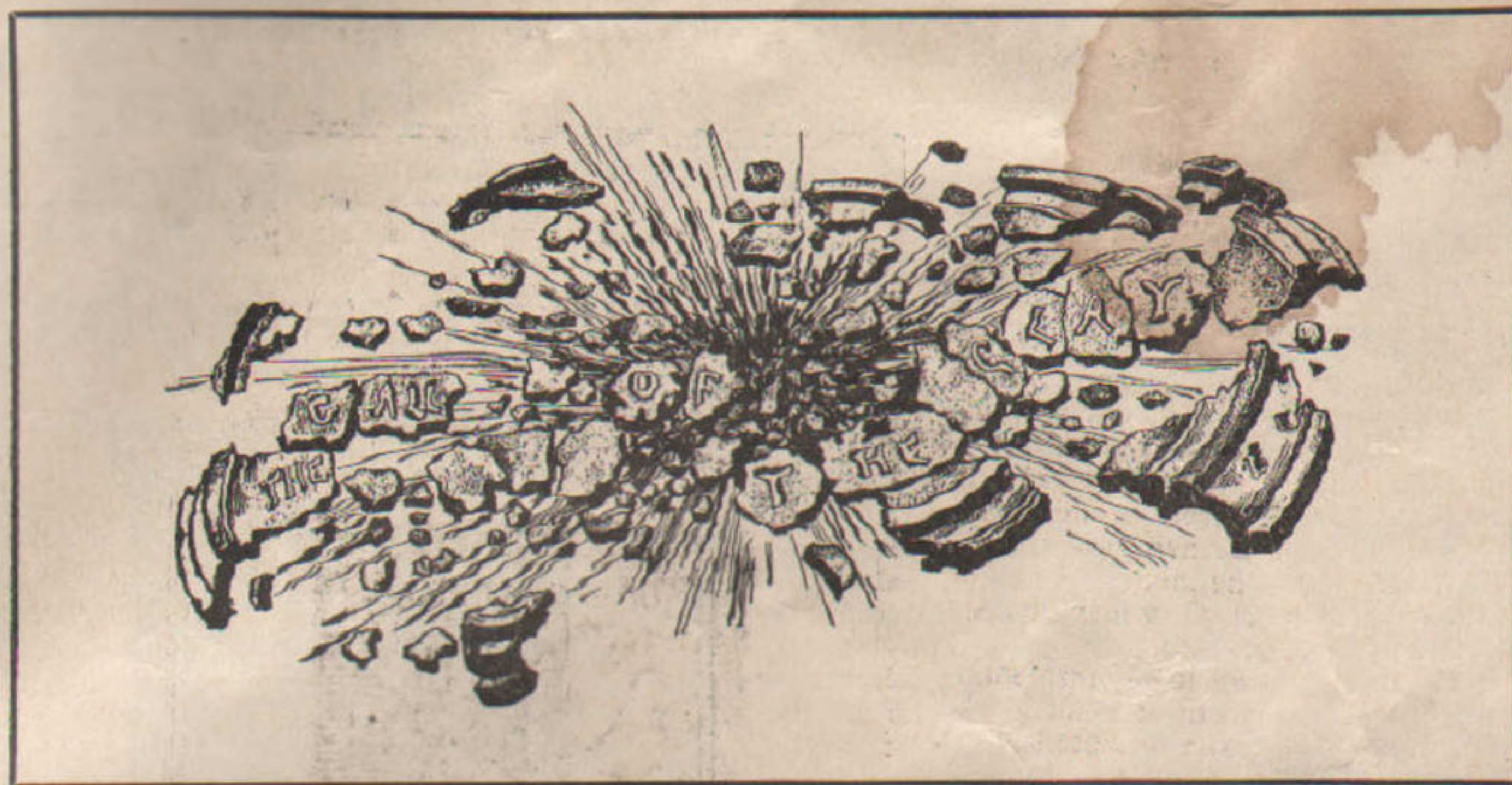
Fourteen qualifications have been reported by the Nashville, Michigan, Rifle Club, eleven marksmen and three sharpshooters. They are: Sharpshooters, J. Hinkley, 151; F. J. White, 156; H. L. Rockwood, 162. Marksmen, N. E. Trautman, 164; W. H. Smith, 69 slow fire, 78 magazine fire; C. O. Mason, 158; F. K. Nelson, 69 slow fire, 81 magazine fire; F. J. White, 150; J. W. Dollman, 163; J. Hinkley, 166; W. H. Burd, 157; D. Darrow, 164; Otto Lass, 159; H. L. Rockwood, 172.

At an American camp a recruit was vigorously studying "French at a Glance" when he noticed his tentmate was as strenuously devouring "German in Five Days."

"What's the idea, Bill?" asked the French student.

"Just this," replied the other, "I don't intend to capture Berlin and not know how to ask for a glass of real beer."—*Judge*.





## What a Physician Has to Say and Advise About the Sport of Trapshooting

By DR. LEROY A. NEWTON, of Seattle, Wash.

NEARLY 20 years ago I began to hunt for some form of recreation best suited to the busy professional man that would offer the maximum amount of pleasure and relaxation from the steady grind and long hours of the busy doctor.

The annual trip into the "Big Woods" is certainly a "life saver", and many professional men look forward to this "back-to-nature" jaunt with pleasure and anticipation, and after such a trip feel rejuvenated and physically fit for some time.

But two weeks isn't enough to keep one in good condition for a whole year, as I learned from experience; so I gave trapshooting a thorough trial, and I believe, after all these years, that truly it is the "Sport Alluring." I am glad to note that doctors and business men are appearing at the traps in large numbers, and I know very well that they will "stick," for once a trapshooter, always a trapshooter.

Some time ago I was asked by a doctor friend to "look him over" and make out a "repair slip." He said, jokingly, "My wife says I appear all run down." Like many other professional men, he was making a big effort to sell about 16 hours of his time each day without the necessary relaxation, and as he started out with a pretty good body it required several years of continued effort before he discovered that the human machine has its limits.

The old saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a true one, and it applies to the "grown-up" as well as the boy.

This applies especially to the doctor, for the reason that, unlike the man of regular hours, he is on duty all hours of the day or night, and complete relaxation from professional duties is denied him, unless he gets entirely away from his place of business and selects some form of recreation that will absolutely make him forget that he is a physician, and only remind him that he is "just a man." Such is also true of the busy inclosed office man.

The one great thing that elevates man above the other animals is sociability, and we very well know that the man who lacks this element to a very marked degree is defective.

Perhaps this is a long preamble before introducing the subject, but it is well sometimes to get down to fundamentals.

First of all, trapshooting and sociability are inseparable, and it is the sociability of competition, the friendly striving to do as well as or a little better than the other fellow.

Secondly, trapshooting takes one absolutely

and entirely away from any and all business, which affords complete relaxation from business or professional cares, and I know that this one thing alone is worth the price.

Trapshooting is an outdoor game. The shooting grounds are usually located a little out of town, in the open, where lots of room and fresh air are assured. And there is a goodly amount of exercise connected with the game. The raising of an eight-pound gun to the shoulder a hundred times, the swing of the gun to follow the flight of the swiftly flying target and the set of the muscles against the recoil of the load, the telegraphic message from the eye to the target, back to the brain and then to the trigger finger in the smallest fraction of a second means exercise with a capital E. And one of the very first important valuable facts one learns early in the game is that the nervous system must be in "tune," or as near perfect as is humanly possible.

This is one sport that will make a man cut out bad habits, when he learns (as he will) that bad habits and trapshooting cannot go together.

I know men who train for a tournament just as carefully as does the prize fighter. They leave off alcohol, tea and coffee, cut down tobacco to the minimum amount and eat plain food, seeing particularly that the waste products of the body are eliminated, and when they step out on the firing line they feel fit to "break them all."

This is the ideal condition, and not always possible for the doctor, who may have been out all night on an obstetric case, or who has worried for 24 or 48 hours over a seriously ill patient, or the business or financial man who is worried over a big deal; but if he has once tried trapshooting, he will find himself thinking of the subject frequently, and will gradually adopt a course that will give him the maximum amount of good health.

Don't go out to the traps with a light gun. Eight pounds or over is the proper weight to take up some of the recoil.

You should master the few rules usually posted in all club houses, and then you need never think of accidents. I will venture to say that among the 500,000 trapshooters in this country there is not one accident in five years. In fact, there is not as much danger as in baseball, football or other sports.

Age is no bar. I have known several men well over 70 who could shoot around 90 per cent through a two-day tournament.

Try it; it will keep you physically fit and make a better man of you in every respect.

### Use The Venison Supply

The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, has reservation societies and sportsmen's associations to secure accurate statistics on the number of deer killed in each State this year.

This information is desired by the Food Conservation Department.

The shooting of deer is permitted in 33 States, and the Biological Survey estimates that 80,000 are killed legally every year. These produce nearly 10,000,000 pounds of venison. Every pound of venison should be made to save a pound of pork, beef or mutton. Every pound saved will aid the United States in feeding hundreds of thousands in the devastated cities on the other side of the Atlantic. These people are dependent upon America for food.

The Biological Survey heads are of the opinion that with the best possible protection the total number of deer in each State can be increased 25 per cent. All sportsmen are urged to cooperate in securing this protection so as to get the maximum amount of venison as a source of meat.

It is estimated that 50,000 deer were killed in the Adirondacks this season; in fact, so many were killed that the New York Conservation Commission became suspicious and sent game protectors from the southern section of the State to the mountain regions in the guise of sportsmen to unearth evidence of wholesale deer law violations.

They did.

The dragnet landed hotel and boarding house proprietors, guides, hunters and residents, who were detected killing does, running deer with dogs, shooting more than the bag limit and committing practically every other possible infraction of the law. The game protectors were unable to "get the goods" on the hunters, etc., because they—the game protectors—were too well known and their movements were heralded in advance.

Eleven hundred bucks were bagged in the one-week season in thickly populated Massachusetts, and 981 bucks were killed in the nine-day season in Vermont. Thousands of deer were killed in Maine, but just how many we are not in a position to say, because figures are not available; but the fact that 2082 were shipped out of Bangor gives one an idea of the number brought down. There has been too much snow in New Hampshire for the hunting of bucks.

Deer have multiplied so fast, especially does, in some sections of Pennsylvania, that they have become a nuisance and a menace, and a great many sportsmen favor an open season of one year on does. Numerous complaints have been made to the Game Commission by farmers, who allege that does have ruined their fruit trees.

After New York had a 12-year closed season on does it was necessary to have a two-year open season. Deer became so plentiful that it was deemed wise to reduce their numbers. Deer have multiplied just as fast in Pennsylvania. It would be fine if some arrangement could be made whereby deer could be taken from States where they are too plentiful and placed in the States where they are scarce. This would help the food situation a whole lot, also aid in solving the problem that confronts many game commissions now.

—P. P. C.

### Concerning the Idle Gun

Guns must have attention occasionally throughout the entire year. Of course, your gun gets a good cleaning every time it is used, but this won't do for gun preservation for all time.

Get some one of the gun oils or grease and with a soft wiper coat the inside of the barrel well, then dope the outside likewise with

an oiled rag and put the barrels in the case without finger marks in the grease, if possible, for salt perspiration is a hungry eater of steel.

The stock may be examined for scratches and these repaired. The firing mechanism should be well oiled and the whole put away like the barrels, without finger marks.

But don't imagine this is going to be enough care for ten months or six months or one month even, or you are likely to find a sadly disfigured shooting iron when next you look at it. Heat will run the grease off from some part or other; dampness seems to have a way of penetrating the thickest oil, and if these things happen, rust is bound to make blots on a finely finished surface. Spend an evening every other week looking over the guns.

It will not come amiss to practice at quickly covering some spot in the wallpaper design, and to try doubles in a similar manner for the sake of your shooting muscles. You need not grin at this, for it is surely as profitable a bit of play as the boxer's toying with the punching bag or the oarsman's pulling at the gymnasium machine, and when the time comes for you to shoot you will not have to worry about the birds getting away.

### THE SLANG OF THE TRENCHES

For the benefit of the American troops who are going into the trenches the veterans of the British Recruiting Mission have prepared a glossary of trench slang. The list contains a strange mixture of languages, a little Hindustani being now and then employed to convey the meaning of the Tommies. Of course every one knows that Hun is applied to the Germans, but it is interesting to learn that it is never meant to designate the troops as a unit, but signifies only the nation.

Men from the front declare that a knowledge of this trench jargon is quite essential to the comfort of the raw recruit, since without it the language would be unintelligible. A glance at the list would seem to confirm this. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* in presenting it says:

The following glossary of trench slang was revised by Colonel St. George Steele, in charge of the mission. It is "up-to-the-minute," and while in common use at the front is rarely heard elsewhere.

According to Colonel Steele, much of the current trench slang is derived from Hindustani as a result of the first British army under Kitchener being composed largely of veterans who have served in India. Examples of words with Indian origin are "cha" (tea), "rooti" (bread), and "blighty" (foreigner). The list follows:

Ack-Emma—Morning.  
Archi—Anti-aircraft artillery.  
Brass Hat—A staff officer. Presumably a reference to gold lace which is a part of the staff uniform.

Bug-house—A dug-out. Also flea-pots.  
Charlie Chaplin's Army Corps—the Canadian casualties. Center. A clearing-house for Canadian wounded.

Coal-box—A heavy artillery shell which, when exploding, sends up a cloud of thick, black smoke.

Char-tea (Hindustani)—Used particularly to designate the meal so dear to the English heart, afternoon tea.

Creeping Jimmy—A high-velocity shell which gives no warning of its approach.

Crumper—A 5.9 shell.  
Crump-hole—Any shell-hole.

Dixie—Strictly speaking, this is not slang. The cooking-pots issued by the Army Ordnance Corps are officially designated as "Dixies," for what reason no one seems to know.

Dud—Anything that's no good, that fails to accomplish its end. Thus a "dud" shell is a shell which does not explode.

Emma Gee—Machine gun or machine gunner (signalers' alphabet).

Flea-bag—Officer's sleeping-bag.  
Flying Pig—An aerial torpedo.  
Fritz—One of the many names applied by British troops to the Germans who oppose them.

Flipper—Hand.  
Gunfire—Morning tea.  
Heinic—A pet name for the German soldier. Possibly suggested by the name of the well-known poet.

Hun—A name (not pet) applied to the Germans as a nation. Never used to designate the troops opposed to the British as a unit.

Jarry—A steel shrapnel helmet.  
Jack Johnson—A big shell which bursts with a cloud of black smoke.

Jake—Universal army term to express satisfaction. If a girl is pretty she is "jake." If a stew tastes good it is "jake." Possibly an Anglicization of "chic."

M and D—Medicine and duty. Universal medical treatment for small ailments in the trenches. In other words, a dose of physic and go back to work.

Mulligan—A stew usually made of the regular ration issue and whatever extras may come to hand. Sometimes cooked in a shrapnel helmet.

Mulligan Battery—Cook wagon.  
Minnehaha—A *Minnewerfer*, or German trench-mortar.

Napoo—Anglicized version of "il n'y a pas." Used in the opposite sense to "jake" and with an equally universal application.

O Pip—An observation-post (signalers' alphabet).

One-star Wonder—A second lieutenant, or "half-loot;" also "one-star artist" and "one-lunger."

Pip Emma—Evening—(signalers' alphabet for p. m.).

Pineapple—Aerial Torpedoes used by the Germans. So-called from their shape which distinctly resembles that of a pineapple.

Rooti—Bread (Hindustani).  
Riveter—Machine gun.

Rum-jar—A trench-made explosive consisting roughly of 200 pounds of powder in a rough casting, fired from a trench-mortar.

Skilly—A stew.  
Suicide Club—Bombing squad or advanced machine-gun squad.

S. O. L.—Delete. Applied to anything that can't be done or is called off. (Signalers' alphabet.)

Ticklers' Artillery—A bombing squad.  
Typewriter—A machine gun.

Tootfinny—Anglicization of "Tout fini," with the same meaning, "it's all over."

Torp—An aerial torpedo.  
Tin Hat—A shrapnel helmet.

Wipers—Tommy Atkins's idea of the correct pronunciation of Ypres.

Whistling Jimmy—Howitzer shell.  
Local American recruiting officers advise a familiarity with these strange trench-words and idioms.—*Literary Digest*.

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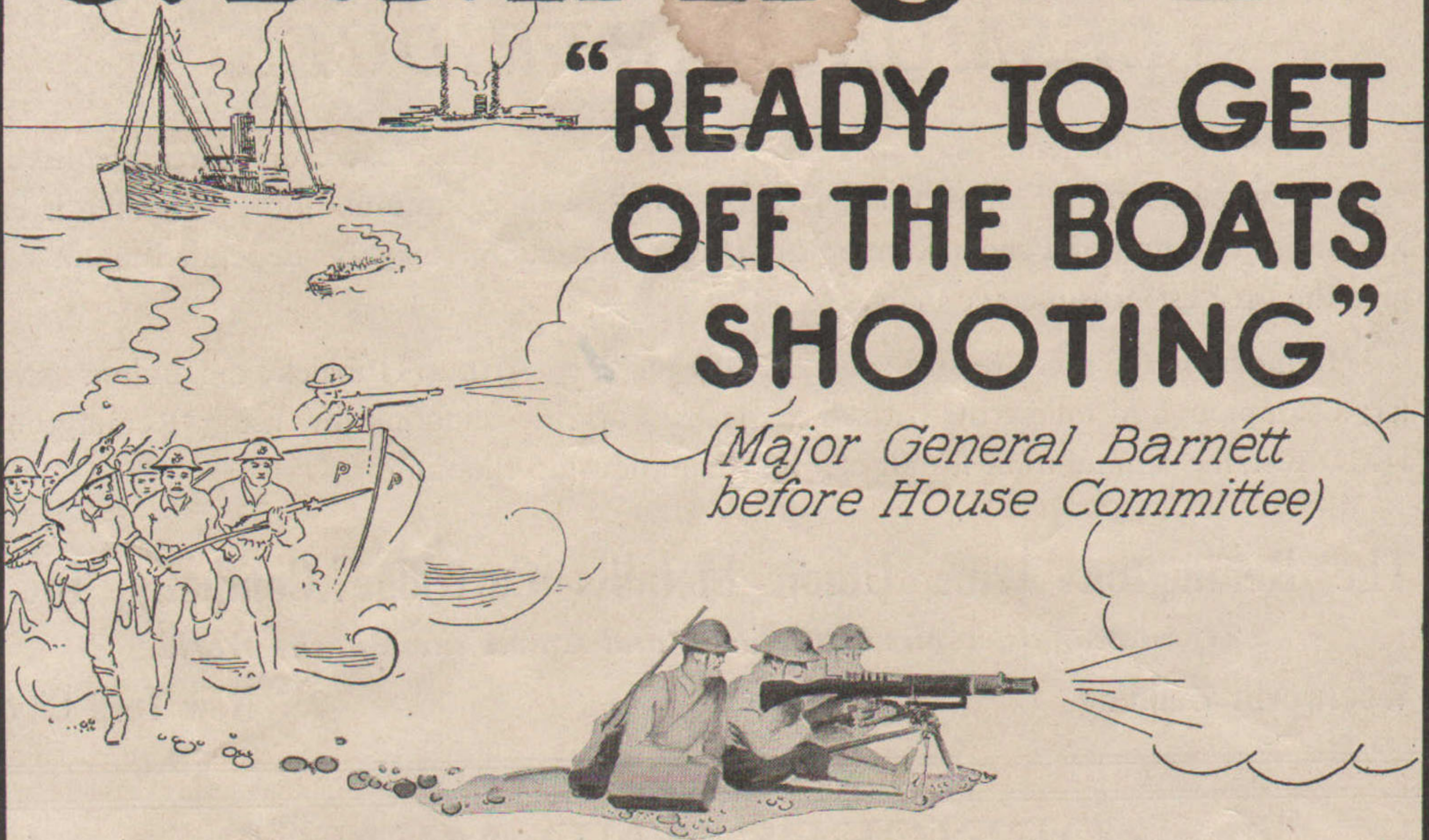
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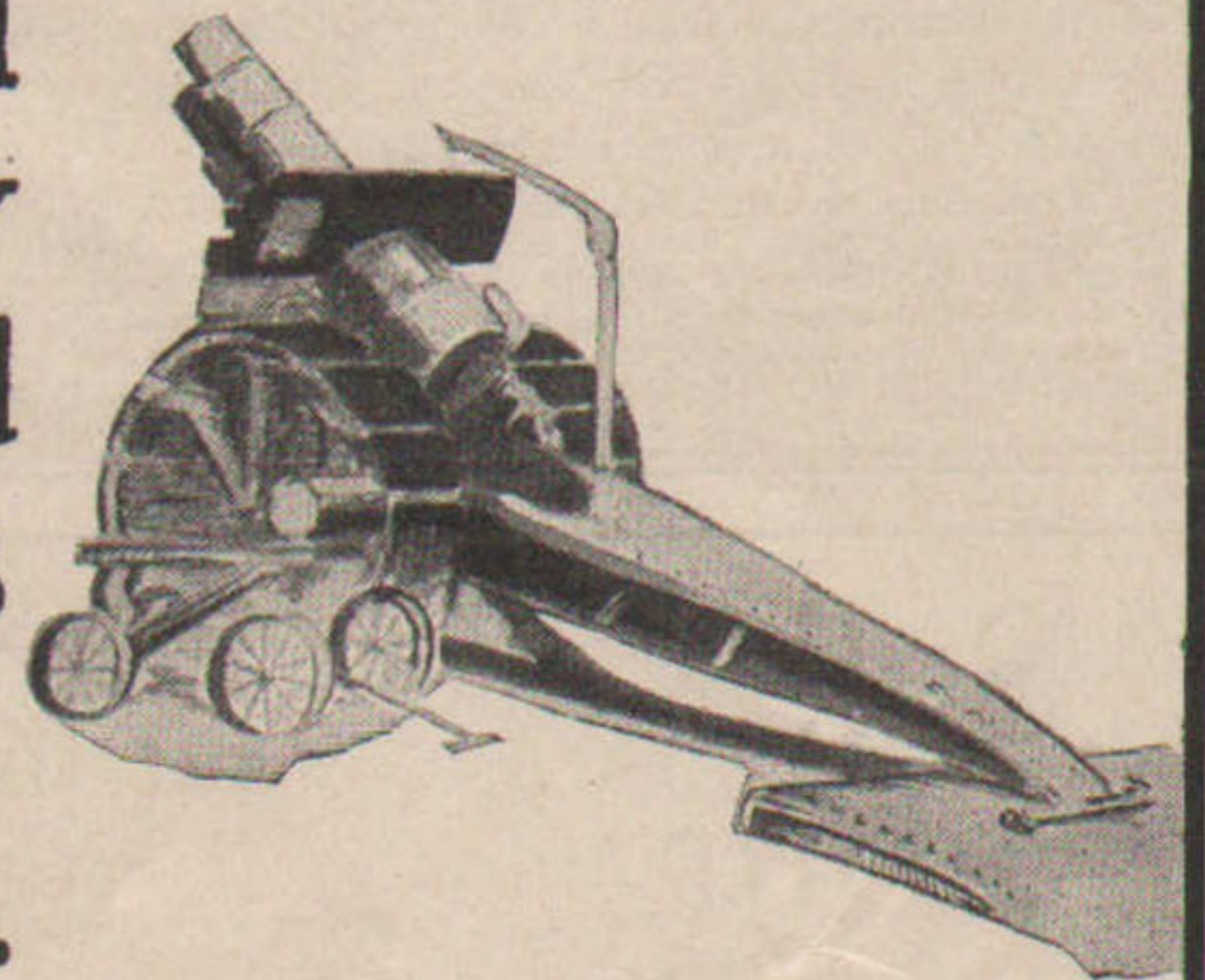
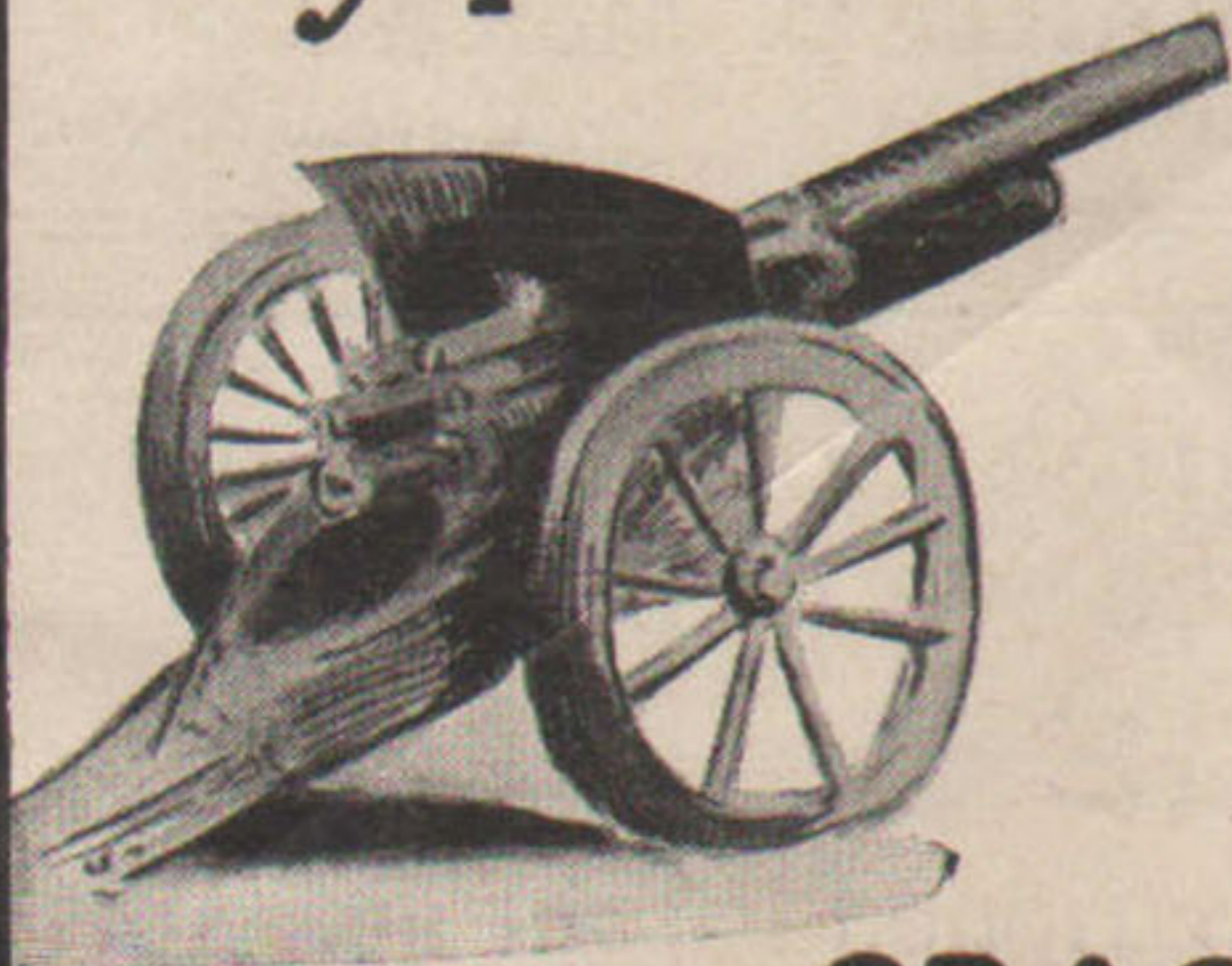
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