

ARMS AND  
THE MAN  
RIFLE ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA

SNIPING WITH A TELESCOPICALLY SIGHTED  
RIFLE  
MAKING TWO BULLETS FLY WHERE ONE FLEW  
BEFORE  
MUSKETRY AND MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB  
SHOOTING  
(Concluded)  
WITH THE SMALL-BORE LEAGUE  
EDITORIALS and  
LATEST NEWS OF THE RIFLE, REVOLVER, AND  
PISTOL; THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND  
THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXIII, NO. 26



MARCH 23, 1918



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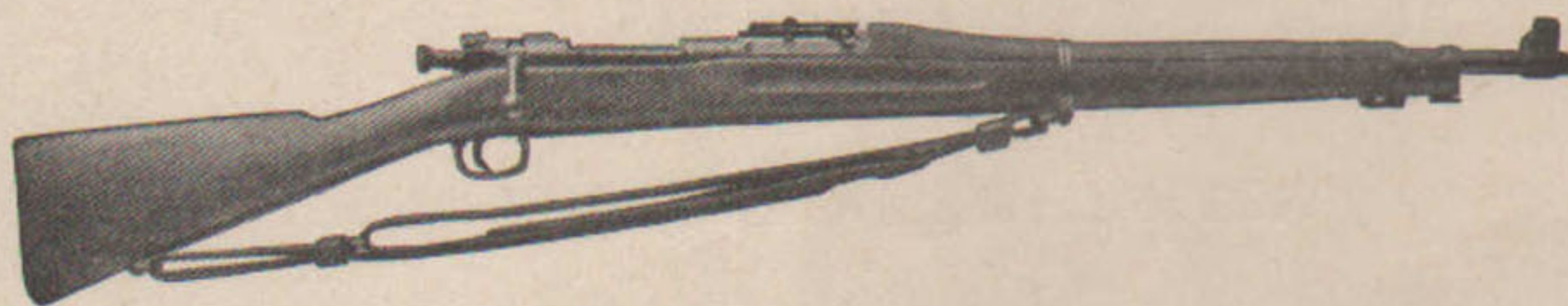
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## Sniping With a Telescopically Sighted Rifle

By C. S. LANDIS

THE recent article in ARMS AND THE MAN on the "Telescopically Sighted Springfield" has seemed to me to have given very little credit to the virtues of the telescopic sight and to have unduly magnified its sins. It does not appear to me that the tests referred to in this article have really proven anything whatever of value, excepting cheapness, to be possessed by this sight for the use of the sniper, that are not or cannot be possessed by the right kind of a telescope sight, with the single exception that it lacks lenses to become fogged. This sight, so far as this article shows us, possesses not a single benefit of increased clearness of vision or magnification, which are, practically speaking, the only excuses for the use of a telescope sight.

Sniping at living game, or men, at unknown ranges is an entirely different game from target shooting at paper targets, having a black bull's-eye on a white background, and shooting at known ranges. It is my purpose to point out in this article how the telescope sight gives the rifleman advantages in clearness of vision in sighting on his mark, a certainty that his pull and hold is correct, and how he can very frequently see exactly where his bullet strikes, and therefore know with certainty whether his enemy, or game, is dead, or missed and bluffing. This last is nearly always impossible with any other form of sight if the enemy is partly concealed.

I have used nothing but telescopic sights for the last seven years for everything but military target shooting at paper targets, and have fired possibly fourteen to fifteen thousand shots from telescopically sighted rifles in that time. I have used telescopes on Engineers' transits and Wye Levels in engineering work from time to time during the last thirteen years, in one year doing the instrument work on nearly 200 miles of precise leveling, so that while I might not class as an expert on telescopes, still I believe I can modestly claim to have passed the kindergarten class with this style of sights and sighting.

I admit quite frankly that I have never taken a pot shot at the head of an enemy, because around where I have been this is not exactly classed as one of the popular pastimes, and the common people are inclined to get very rough and messy with any one that makes a mistake of this kind.

I have, however, fired thousands of shots at such marks as squirrel, woodchuck and crow, with rifles equipped with telescopic sights. This is sniping work in every sense of the word. In practically all of this work personal concealment is of prime importance, and while one's life does not depend upon his ability to keep under cover in this sport, still his ability to keep out of sight and shoot accurately does usually determine whether he kills enough to walk home via the main street, or through the back alley.

Everything considered, I believe that crow shooting over the snow-covered fields in winter time comes the nearest to sniping on the western front of anything that it is possible to think of for practice. The mark is small—about a 3-inch circle—it is nearly always at unknown ranges, and you must make a bull

at the first shot, and must usually do it when lying down, or when hid behind a fence, without any chance to get up for a look at the possible range. It is also about as hard a test of a telescopic sight under adverse weather conditions as is likely to be encountered in the hunting fields.

In winter we find all kinds of weather. Snowstorms, blizzards, sleet, occasional rainy and foggy days, high winds and mud galore. We have just as ugly weather to contend with as there is in the trenches, and a muddy ploughed field gets just as muddy and wet after a thaw right here in Pennsylvania as in Europe.

I have been interested for years in a comparative test that would show just how much of an advantage would be possessed by a rifleman armed with a rifle upon which has been mounted a good telescopic sight over another rifleman of equal skill armed with another rifle the sights of which were of the best obtainable type but not telescopic. I have at last been able to conduct such a test and I am taking the liberty of describing that test in the hope that it will bring the advantages of the telescopic sight for the use of the sniper to the attention of some of those men of the National Rifle Association who will do a large part of the sniping work in this war—that is, our side of it.

I understand that some American soldiers of exceptional skill in rifle shooting are using telescopically sighted rifles in the trenches now. The very first successful raid by the enemy that enables them to secure the body and equipment of a single American sniper shows them immediately what equipment our snipers use. This, of course, has occurred long ago, and still the American public, that is paying for this war, that is furnishing the men, the food and the ammunition to win this war, is not considered safe to be told anything.

In Germany they concentrate the brains of the nation in their War Department. Over here we concentrate all the red tape possible. Just look at the difference in the results.

In this little test I have been able to induce five of my friends in our rifle club to go crow shooting with me at different times. I was very careful to only invite some of the very best shots in the club in making such a test, because I wished to shoot the 'scope against the very best shots I could find.

I naturally concluded that the best rifle shots in this locality would belong to the leading rifle club. Therefore to shoot with the very best rifle shots in, say, 100,000 people, it was only necessary to shoot with the best shots in this club. This I did.

My friends in these little excursions included the winner, the third high, and the fifth high man in last year's Members' Match shoot. The four high men in this shoot scored 135 to 140 out of a possible 150 with the military rifle. Two of them were members of the Pennsylvania State team that went to Jax. the year before. It also included one of the very best rapid-fire shots we have, a man who seldom does worse than



46 in practice, and whose last four scores that I have seen were 46, 47, 48 and 49. All of these men are qualified expert riflemen, or could easily qualify as such if they cared to do so. All of them can shoot well enough to be assigned as snipers in most any company.

All of these men have, at one time or another, beaten me at slow fire with the military rifle. One or two of them will do it every time and do it so easily that I am ashamed of it. Therefore with equal equipment they were all equal to or better than what I was, and therefore I was shooting against a handicap in the line of skill on these shoots.

Now, then, let us see what happened to the crows. These five men collectively, on all the hunts, killed a total of one crow. All of them used peep or open sights on rifles that included two .22 long rifles, a .22 Auto Winchester, one .22 WRF., one .32-20 Marlin, and a .32 Remington rimless. They all hunted as they pleased and used the methods that they thought would get results.

In comparison I used a .25-calibre Stevens single-shot rifle, shooting a lead bullet at possibly 1,550 to 1,600 feet per second, and equipped with a telescope sight. On these shoots I killed 25 crows. Twice by picking my shot, with the aid of the telescopic sight, I killed two crows with a single bullet, and on one occasion I killed two with one bullet at 190 paces, killed one and stunned another with the next shot at 70 paces, got the stunned one with the third shot, and then got three shots in rapid succession at about 130 paces and got two of the three, and waded through knee-deep snow back to the machine with six dead crows out of five hits and a miss.

On several occasions I spotted my shots so accurately at ranges of 100 to 125 yards that I told my friends where they would find the bullet holes in the birds before they went to pick them up, and was wrong at no time, and on one occasion I shot one off a tree at 126 paces that flew nearly 200 yards over a hill before it fell. I told my companion where I had hit the bird and to follow over and get it. He laughed, as he was certain I had missed, but he went over and found the bird, brought it back, and the hole was where I said it would be. We went a little farther and I shot another which fell in a stream and could not be recovered, but the next shot was 136 paces off the top of a tree. I told my friend where that bullet hole would be and it was at that place. This may sound amusing and impossible to some people. It is neither amusing nor impossible. If a man is on sniping duty and he sees another sniper's head, and takes a crack at it with a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight, he can tell immediately if he has scored, because he can see the brains and blood fly, looking clearly through the scope, as he can see dust fly off a brick wall. Not to the same

extent, of course, but a man who is accustomed to using a telescope sight for years and knows his business will have an almost uncanny ability in calling his shots. If there is a place on earth where a man does need this ability it is in sniping, because the fellow who must get up or stick up his head to see if he has hit his enemy is likely to look clear into the next world, for some other sniper on the other side will settle his business very suddenly.

All is well so far, but here some fellow cannot stand it any longer and gets up and yells, "That proves nothing; you did not use a military rifle!" This is true. This is a thickly settled community and I have a fair amount of respect for the safety of my own hide. Besides, I only own one Springfield; my chances of getting another are not very good just now, and last spring our range officer was very careful to tell me that if my telescopic sight went on my Springfield I stayed out of all the matches in this club.

It seems that there are certain difficulties encountered in the use of existing 'scopes on the Springfield rifle, the most serious being in time that the recoil of the rifle uses up the mounts to such an extent that they fall off in accuracy, and to the fact that some men get kicked in the eye from the rear of the 'scope.

A new set of Winchester mounts, best grade, retailed—or did until very recently—for about \$4.50. Probably they can actually be made for about \$2 per set. If one set of mounts will only last for 500 rounds, just look what can be done in those 500 rounds if the rifle and man are adapted to the job. It is easy enough to furnish extra sets of mounts and I am using the same rear mount I began with seven years ago, so I suppose this wear is not so dreadful after all. That old 'scope has been knocked around over a good many hundred miles of travel.

There is no reasonable reason why snipers should not be equipped with heavier rifles than the standard Springfield. It would be easy enough to make the barrels thick and heavier and longer. Lead could be easily run into the stock to balance. This would practically annul the recoil and would tremendously add to the accuracy of fire. This is especially true when a man must shoot from any old position and style of rest and when he does not want the gun to shoot any old place in a 2- to 2½-foot circle at 200 yards, as the Springfield will do if rested in different ways.

We do not purchase a Ford to haul the load intended for a ten-ton truck, neither is there any sense in equipping the very best shot in a regiment with a rifle that is not a particle more effective than that used by the worst shot in that regiment. If the Winchester mountings are too light in build, it is just as easy and perfectly possible to make them stronger, heavier and capable of standing

the racket. The weak point is at the left side of the mounts, just above the screw. The 'scope mount is liable to snap off at this point if screwed on too tightly in cold weather. If the tubes are too thin they can be made thicker.

A 15-pound rifle is neither too heavy nor too clumsy for sniping work, when used with a cartridge that has as much recoil as the .30-1906. It is just as easy to make a 15-pound rifle balance as to make a 9-pound rifle balance, and it is very much easier on the nerves of the shooter to shoot a rifle of this type.

The modern sniper goes out at night, digs his pit or selects his shell crater, and fixes up his shelter. He stays right there all day and usually for two or three days. If he makes a mistake the enemy sees to it that he stays there longer than he had intended to. Possibly he gets one or two shots a day. He has no time and no opportunity to get up for a look at the range. He needs a gun that will hit the smallest possible mark at the greatest possible range and make the least possible disturbance while doing so. Speed of fire counts for little, except for that one shot. He is not engaged in bayonet charges. If he gets into one it's the last anyhow for him, and the bayonet is not for a man who can hit another man's head at 300 yards.

He is not engaged in pounding holes in any old armory floor, not marching 20 miles, nor doing a lot of fool drilling stunts, nor running after any one with a bayonet and a handful of bombs. What he is doing is lying in a hole by himself—watching, watching for an inch of "Hun" to shoot at. His feet get cold, his hands get cold (if you don't believe it, go out and sit in a hole for twelve hours hand running in zero weather); he sees what is left of hundreds of dead men and hears the groans and screams of others who have not been so fortunate, and it does not improve his nerves any. His rifle feels the size of an air rifle. In fact, that man is likely to imagine that he is a hell of a long way from home.

He needs a good, heavy, finely sighted target rifle, sighted for just one target—and that target is *man*.

The sniper is a specialist in a specialist's job. Why not give him a specialist's tools? Ysaye or Kreisler could play a \$5.00 violin, but who would expect them to try it?

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Hundreds of razor bills and guillemots which have been washed ashore along the English coast are taken as an indication that many U-boats have been sunk off shore. The birds are invariably smothered in oil.

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American Soldier (somewhere in France)—What's the matter?

Injured Frenchman—A shell just hit me.  
American Soldier (formerly traffic cop in U. S. A.)—Did you get its number?—*London Opinion*.



# Making Two Bullets Fly Where One Flew Before

By "SNIPER"

RAPID fire from the shoulder, the value of which is continually being emphasized by modern trench warfare, may ultimately determine which is the best military rifle in the world.

Expert marksmen who have familiarized themselves with the possibilities of military weapons of various types, and who have been able to set aside whatever personal prejudice they may cherish for any particular arm from the target-shooting standpoint, have long voted the United States Rifle, Model of 1903, and the German Mauser as being the superiors of all other rifles of army design. Since the advent of the Model 1917, upon which has been conferred the excellent muzzle velocity and ranging power of the Springfield, this rifle has also been admitted to ballistic knight-hood, and is now spoken of by many as "one of the three best rifles" on the far-flung firing lines of France.

What can be expected in accuracy, and ease of operation, in the Springfield has been pretty thoroughly established. More or less is known about these qualities as found in the arm of the Hun. Little concerning the Model of 1917—especially as to its possibilities at ranges greater than 600 yards—has been conclusively proved; there has been insufficient time to settle this and other points. Yet there appear to be very good grounds for including this latest of the long line of United States small-arms in the "best rifles" category.

When one begins to sum up firearm vices and virtues, it become almost at once apparent that what appeals to one rifleman may be condemned by another of equal experience and judgment, and that when the analysis is complete each type will be found credited with some good points and debited with so-called defects; wherefore, when all is said and done, the final criterion to be applied is whether a particular army, equipped with a particular rifle, is able, all other things being equal, to vanquish an enemy by virtue of the rifle in question.

Naturally there are many phases of rifle shooting which bear alike upon the problem of obtaining good results in registering hits upon an inanimate bull's-eye and upon bringing down an animate, crafty foe. Yet in sizing up a rifle for battlefield work, target-shooting standards, as such, should not be permitted to exert a prejudicial influence except in-so-far as these standards may apply to the problem of wiping out the enemy. In other words, while a military rifle for trench work, and a military rifle for target work must of necessity possess certain fundamental qualities in common, the two arms may be actually quite dif-

ferent; and some specific characteristic which would make for a good target arm might be entirely out of place on a battlefield weapon.

Now if the ballistics—such as muzzle velocity, foot-pounds of impact, ranging power, and other basically vital qualities—are equal, or so nearly equal in two rifles as to render each as effective as the other, there remain among others, two important matters to be considered in determining the relative merits of military arms. These two things are breech action and sighting equipment.

Frankly, the United States Rifle, Model 1903, would lose out if its claim to perfection rested alone upon the abominable sights with which it is now equipped. There are indications, however, that this very grave fault will soon be rectified. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in accomplishing this much needed improvement. On the other hand one of the chief virtues of the Model 1917, lies in the very practical battle sight with which it is equipped. The front and rear sights on the Mauser, while falling far short of the ideal in what target sights should be, are regarded as being practical enough to enable the average Hun soldier to make his bullets count in battle firing. So, with good battle sights on the Model 1917 and the Mauser, and more than a mere future possibility of having a better battle sight than either of these for the Springfield, the question as to which of these rifles will be regarded in the future as the best military arm, moves on to the breech actions of the weapons under consideration.

In-so-far as the feeding of cartridges into the magazine is concerned, the Mauser action has long been recognized as one of the most satisfactory of breech mechanisms. The Springfield—a modified Mauser—has all of the good points of the German arm in this respect, *plus* more careful machining and finishing. The 1917 action, although taken from that of the British Pattern of 1914, has proved highly satisfactory since it was changed to function with rimless cartridges, and in this way eliminate the likelihood of jams. Consequently on the ground of action there seems to be very little choice, except that choice which is dictated by personal preference.

But now let's look at the bolt handles of the three rifles. That on the German Mauser is a stubby, awkward-appearing affair—the usual ball on a straight shank which sticks out abruptly on the right side of the rifle. The Springfield bolt handle is bent straight down from the bolt, laying close against the side of the weapon its functions, instead of protrud-

ing. The Model 1917 bolt handle is bent down and back. In the difference which is apparent in these bolt handles lies the direct cause of increased rapidity of fire in the Springfield and the Model 1917 and of a retarded rate of fire in the Mauser.

The bent bolt as a characteristic of the American magazine military rifle, first appeared in the Springfield, and this feature was in no way conceived to add to the shooting qualities of the arm.

When the Mauser rifle was designed for Germany's army, in 1898, apparently none of the experts who had a hand in this work foresaw the future development of rapid fire from the shoulder. Consequently the Mauser was made with the straight bolt which has since been characterized as a most glaring fault in an otherwise excellent battle weapon. With this bolt, when the breech is closed and locked for firing, the index or trigger finger is left several inches above the trigger at the completion of the operation.

No objection was found to this at the time of adoption of that rifle, since the German cavalry and other mounted men carry the carbine slung from their backs.

When the U. S. rifle, Model of 1903 was designed, the length of the barrel was reduced from 30 to 24 inches, so that the rifle thus shortened could be used by both the infantry and cavalry. The carbine had been carried for years in a leather scabbard attached to the side of the saddle. In order to allow this rifle to go readily into a scabbard and to protect the rear sight, the bolt handle was bent down toward the trigger and left a little in front of it. This position of the bolt handle, although designed for a far different purpose, soon proved to be a wonderful aid in that kind of rapid fire during which the weapon is held at the shoulder.

In the U. S. Rifle, Model of 1917, the bolt handle is bent not only down, but also about an inch to the rear, so that upon locking the bolt for firing, the index finger is guided naturally into position for squeezing the trigger. This feature was present in the British Rifle of 1914, as made in America for the English troops, and those who have been trained to use the 1917 action declared that the bolt bent *downward and backward*, makes for an increase in rapidity of fire even over the Springfield which is almost as great as that obtained by the Springfield over the Krag by the bend-down bolt handle.

If for any country's rifle, the rapidity of fire can be doubled, or, as popularly expressed, "two bullets made to fly where one flew before," the fire efficiency of the soldier, other things being equal, will of



course also be doubled; or practically two men placed on the firing line where one was there before. The other, or supposititious, man needs no shelter, clothing, rations, water, or pay; he does not get sick, although he has to be repaired, nor does he ever become an economic burden or draw a pension. The enormous financial demands necessary to prosecute modern warfare would thus be considerably reduced, temporarily at least, until the rifle of the enemy could be similarly changed or improved, which takes a long time. It is true, this supposititious man would consume rations in the form of increased cartridge expenditure.

No matter from what angle the increase in rapidity of fire is considered, it is apparent that this has been one of the principal considerations in gun design since men stopped throwing missiles against one another in primitive warfare. On the firing lines of today, the military rifle which does not permit of a rapid rate of fire must at least on this important point be considered the inferior of any other rifle from which a greater number of shots can be fired in a given time, provided both rifles are equally accurate and dependable.

Now because of the peculiar conformation of their bolt handles, both the Springfield and the Model 1917 are conceded to be speedier weapons than the Mauser—some riflemen declaring that the so-called Modified Enfield can be operated almost twice as fast as its German rival—and in a war such as this, where a premium has been placed on speed of fire, this feature cannot but have weight in determining which rifle, or rifles have the strongest claim to being "the best in the world."

Returning to the question of long-range accuracy, which of course must enter into any comparison of military rifles, while it is true that the weight of the Mauser bullet is slightly greater than that of the U. S. bullet and the bullet is propelled at a somewhat greater velocity, nevertheless, the Mauser bullet is of such a peculiar shape that, at the longer fighting ranges, it is not considered by many of our rifle experts nearly as accurate as the U. S. bullet, for the reason that it is more apt to tumble or "key-hole" at those ranges, especially when the wind is blowing across the range.

It is also known that the Mauser rifle, produced in such large quantities for the German government and others, is not made with near the mechanical accuracy demanded in our manufacture of the chamber and bore of the U. S. rifles. The manufacturing tolerance in caliber and depth of the rifling grooves in this country are believed to be one half those permitted in the Mauser. One of our rifle experts, who recently fired a captured German rifle, states that the bore was not nearly as accurately finished as in the Springfield rifle; nor was the rifle am-

munition as accurate. After the Spanish-American War a report gained circulation that the Spanish Mauser was more accurate than the Krag rifle in use at that time. After that war this report led to tests at the Springfield National Armory with firing results which showed that the Krag rifle and its cartridge were superior to the Spanish Mauser and its ammunition.

In order to have some idea of their standing, the records of the Springfield rifle and its cartridge in international competitive tests with the military rifles and cartridges of other countries must be considered.

In the International (Olympic) Shoot of 1908, held at Bisley, England, the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Sweden, Norway, Greece and Denmark participating and scoring in the order just named, our rifle team won first place with the Springfield rifle. In the International (Olympic) Shoot of 1912, held in connection with the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden, national teams, using their military service rifles, from the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, South Africa, France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, Russia and Hungary scored in the order just named.

In 1912 at Ottawa, Canada, the American team, firing Springfield rifles, put on the targets the world's record score—which still stands—with any military rifle at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

In the Pan-American International Match, held at Buenos Aires in 1912, in which the United States, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Uruguay scored in the order named, Springfield rifles and cartridges won first place.

In the Palma Trophy Match held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1913, the United States with the Springfield (U. S. rifle, model of 1903); Argentina with the Mauser, caliber 7.65m/m; Canada with the Ross rifle, caliber .303; Sweden with the Mauser, caliber .256; and Peru with the Mauser, caliber 7.65 m/m, scored in the order named.

It is noted that the teams armed with the Mauser were defeated at these matches, whenever used. In winning all these great victories for the Springfield rifle and the American cartridge, too much credit can not be awarded to "the man behind the gun"—the American marksman.

In all, the present Springfield rifle was used in the defeat of the military rifles of fifteen nations.

## Musketry and Miniature Rifle Club Shooting

By "CARTON"

(Conclusion)

*NOTE: The Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain have passed through the same conditions which as the result of the war are now confronting the civilian rifle clubs of the United States. For this reason, ARMS AND THE MAN is printing these opinions upon co-operative methods of coaching which appeared in "The Rifleman." Although they are based upon British practice with the British miniature rifle, they may contain many helpful hints for the members of N. R. A. clubs.*

**N**OW we are not at this moment concerned with the various types of trenches which are in use in the seething cauldron of war. I could give you some dozen sketches of sections of trenches which have come under notice, each having a fire step, a parapet, and a parados and an elbow rest, and of course, a traverse provided at every six or eight yards so as to localize the effect of high explosive shell falling into the trench and also to afford protection against enfilade fire. Again, the trench within the battle area is generally deep and narrow, and with low command, so that when the rifle is resting on the parapet it may sweep the ground in front of it. However, for an apparent occult reason the trench or breastwork which is employed for instructional purposes contains neither elbow rest nor fire step. The instructional trench is by no means

narrow, but is generally about three feet across at the top—at a point where the sand bag parapet begins to slope towards the target—to the base of the parados, and rarely will you find a trench used for instructional purposes less than two feet wide at the bottom. The parapet should also be waved to suit the various heights of firers—say from 4 ft. 4 in. at its lowest point and 5 ft. at its highest, and if three feet divides each lowest fire position respectively, each firer having a low and a high point for his discrimination, he should not experience any difficulty in obtaining a certain quality of ease which is highly essential to the young soldier. Men returning from the actual fire trenches in the crater of war tell us that the elaborate trench is now a thing of the past. It is their custom now to improvise the strongholds

(Continued on page 509)



## Again the Sniper's Scope

LOS ANGELES, CAL.,

March 10.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

ONCE upon a time a small boy wrote an essay on the lobster. He said: "The lobster is a red fish."

Whereupon the cruel teacher wrote below it, "The lobster is not red and it is not a fish. Aside from this the essay is entirely correct."

I was minded of this good old yarn when reading over my ole college chum's farther essay on the scope sight question. Not that Steve wasn't right in the main—the yarn was put into my mind by one of Steve's sentences—accusing me of going into considerable space discussing the methods of mounting a 2 or 3 lb. scope.

I didn't; I went into considerable space considering the matter of mounting any ole scope, and referred to the heavy scope merely in passing, telling of the German's test of the completed mount. My scope experience has been somewhat lengthy, and not confined either to heavy scopes or British reports as to sniper's equipment. I hope Steve won't let himself be buffaloed by any British findings re the scope and the sniper, our chaps will know more about both in two months than the British have found out in three years. When war broke out the British didn't make a telescopic rifle sight in England so far as investigation could determine, and I knew the British rifle trade very well.

The big makers used German scopes, exclusively, some of the others, such as Jeffrey, imported American scopes, had 'em "proved for Cordite," as they do our rifles to give 'em an excuse to charge double our prices, stuck their names on 'em, and sold 'em at fancy prices. John Sidle made a great many for the said Jeffrey.

So when war broke out, what they didn't know about scopes and mounts, and in fact using them would have filled a book. A friend of mine, George Grassby, a Britisher, went home and enlisted as an armorer sergeant and got a job mounting scopes on British rifles. He told another friend of mine on a visit down at Birmingham that he could have shed bitter tears to see his handiwork after the British Tommies had the scope-mounted rifles a week or so in the trenches. They got the idea that a rifle with a scope on it was just like any other rifle. Wherefore they banged it around and dropped it, and let the scope fill up with mud, and presently that rifle was inferior to a regular rifle in that it had practically no sight at all on it.

Whatever they have learned by practical experience, the fact remains that Americans are scope users and scope makers, and the British are not. None

of their rifle matches permitted the use of scopes, save the match competitions in which a small handful of men took part, and they rarely used scopes, but merely magnifying lens sights instead. While Steve's humility well becomes him, the fact remains that American riflemen do not need to let any British findings get their angoras when it comes to the scope question. Field conditions are easily duplicated elsewhere, and findings not on the battle front are often more valuable than those in a fight itself. It may happen that a failure on the front is never adequately reported, merely for the reason that the person concerned goes to the happy hunting ground. A failure in a cold blooded test arranged for the purpose, does not get by, that's what the test is for.

Our British cousins are doing fine work with the American machine guns, the Maxim and the Lewis, while we adopted a far better one than either in spite of their battle experience and the deference we ought to pay to battle experience. Likewise American riflemen will be able to work out an entirely satisfactory and superior telescope sight and sniper's rifle from the depths of their own experience, knowing that bad light is easily found over here, and that mud and all other conditions of a fighting front are quite easily duplicated, without the disturbing element of the actual fighting. Mechanical aids to killing the other man are not disturbed by psychological considerations—we can duplicate every other condition over here and judge better into the bargain. Otherwise we'd have been duty bound to adopt the Lewis for our light gun, the Chauchat for the still lighter one, and the Vickers for the heavy. We didn't do anything of the sort, but adopted an entirely new and superior machine gun in the Browning—of the three types—despite the fact that it had not been tried out in war. So much for the way the British have Steve buffaloed as to "the expert marksmen on the West Front working under totally different atmospheric conditions than those obtaining in the happy hunting grounds of the L. A. Rifle Club."

Steve touches on the range at which sniping is done. The range at which sniping is done usually reaches from the end of the sniper's rifle to the victim, and the sniper gets as close as he can and get back, and no closer. Where the lines are close, and where cover offers, sniping is at short range. Where cover is scarce and the lines far apart, the sniper fires from the spot made possible. Naturally the longer the range the smaller the chance for hitting, but some sniping has been at considerably longer range than 600. It is not a game conducted by formula, but one regulated by circumstance, also it is a game changing every day as

does every other phase of the war situation. If Steven has ever tried to lay metallic sights, or a very low power telescope on a prone man at 600 or the head and shoulders of a man as in passing a broken parapet, he'll appreciate the fact that 600 is plenty far enough to make seeing alone very difficult.

I see no reason for believing, as Steve does, that I doubted the enlargement of the field by the reduction of the power. There is no particular reason for doubting that this would take place with proper optical design. What I did point out was that it was possible by poor design to drop the power and still not gain in field as in the Winchester A-5, and the B-3. Keeping the same optical construction as the A-5, there is of course a purely automatic gain in field and in light when the magnification is lowered—as I have pointed out a number of times in articles on telescopes and field glasses, one of them quite recently in ARMS AND THE MAN.

If all the considerations of weight and size of glass, together with power and field and light are to be taken, then of course the lower power glass than the 5 is preferable. Cutting the power means considerably enlarging the field and the illumination of the telescope without enlarging either object glass or ocular, both of them objectionable in the small and compact telescope.

I still believe, however, that the power of the new scope has been dropped too low, surely not below 3. For hunting I have found the 3½ nearly ideal, but there of course the instrument was fitted with large lenses and admitted plenty of light. Keeping the same size lenses now used in the Win. A-5, a 3 power can be evolved that would be a beauty and yet would be small and light and compact. It is to be remembered that our old army telescope, the Warney & Swasey prismatic, was of 6 power. The power in this case was too high, of course, but the 2.6 is quite a change.

All of which reminds that Cap Richards, now in the service, takes a running jump and lands on me with all four claws going, over our advocacy of the receiver mount for the telescope. I can't print his epistle without his permission, and because he's now in the service, but some of his remarks can be used and ought to be.

He says "I shot a sniper gun not long ago at 500 yards telescope on the barrel, flat mounts and low. That gun gave a ten shot group that a dollar bill would cover. Some 20 groups averaged 8¼ extreme at same distance. That looks like sniper equipment to me. How about it?"

Also farther on he says: "Col. ——— (Army Team) and I shot the mount you sent me, just last week here at Camp ———, 300 yards, sandbag rest. Our groups averaged about 12". Screws were tight too, you bet. With service sight,

(Concluded on page 509)



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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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.

## OPPOSITION TO RIFLE CLUBS

THAT there exists in the United States today a breed of water-weak pacifist who is so nearly a mental cripple that he cannot realize the vital necessity of teaching the present and the future generations to shoot service small-arms is difficult to believe.

Yet every month or so there are reported one or two instances in which some pacifist has undertaken to block the organization of a rifle club or to prevent an existing rifle club from enjoying range privileges.

Fortunately men of this ilk do not customarily possess those mental and physical characteristics which make dangerous adversaries. As a matter of fact most of the pacifists whose convictions were conceived in honesty and furthered in sincerity—and there were a few such—have laid their pacifist doctrines aside until the Hun shall have been conquered, so that those who still flaunt the rags of a creed outlawed by world cataclysm can either be cataloged as “weak sisters” of the slacker type or dangerous menaces of pro-German making and proclivities.

Unfortunately loyal, patriotic citizens cannot always distinguish between the two at first glance. Although the pacifist-slacker merits only the contempt of American manhood, while the pacifist-pro-German deserves short shrift, each must be regarded as being a potential menace to the nation. As a matter of fact, motives should not be permitted to become extenuations for policies which constitute a national danger.

Prior to April 6, 1917, there may have been men and women whose opposition to war was honest. No man or no woman can today permit such sentiments to dictate an obstructionist, pacifist role. Therefore the man or the woman who opposes the formation of a rifle club, or range privileges for such a club on the ground that rifle shooting should be stopped because such practice makes for war, must automatically be placed in the “suspect list.”

Men and women of pro-German sympathies do not care to contemplate a crop of American riflemen in the making. They know that it spells the defeat of Kaiserism. They know that so long as the United States is able to send to the colors

thousands of young men every one of whom is a good shot, just that long will German autocracy and atrocity be challenged with swift, straight bullets. Therefore the pro-German who reveals his sentiments by obstructing the spread of the shooting gospel, should be recognized as a menace and dealt with accordingly. As to the “weak sister” ilk of pacifist, if these suffer with those of Pro-German origin their misfortunes are not entirely unmerited; they should have avoided the appearance of evil.

The rifle club member is present in practically every city and town of any size throughout the United States. He is usually alert and intelligent, or he would not possess other characteristics which go hand-in-hand with these and which make for the enthusiastic, wide-awake rifleman. No rifle club member should permit the pacifist who opposes his organization to go unchallenged. The rifle club movement is too far-reaching, too deep-rooted and too well established to be hindered by the pacifist except in local instances. But in every instance the rifle club member should *fight back*.

The man or the woman who opposes the formation of rifle clubs at this time, will bear watching. Watch him or her. Let every rifle club appoint a committee of investigation as soon as any such opposition arises. If the investigation develops any evidence which tends to show the opponent of rifle practice to be pro-German in sympathy, get in touch with federal officials.

The present is no time to stand on ceremony. Opposition to rifle clubs and all such movements, is one of the hall-marks of the Hun sympathizer. When he shows his head, strike.

## BULLET-PROOF COMMISSIONS

CONGRESSIONAL debate has been frequently punctuated of late with references to “bullet-proof commissions.” There is every evidence that sooner or later Congress will inquire into the methods employed by the War Department in creating officers by the thousand since the outbreak of the war.

Instances have been cited on the floor of the House and the Senate of clerks formerly employed at a salary of \$1,000 a year in the Departments now conducting the war who have been given good commissions and retained on the very work—and even at the very desks—which they formerly performed on a civil service salary.

If such government employes have been commissioned, and have been retained on the desks they occupied as civilian employes, it would seem that such an action is well-nigh indefensible, especially as the fighting forces at present need thousands of men for active or field service who cannot be commissioned because the lists in certain grades are already over-full.

There are also being made appointments which may be in accord with military usages, but which do not look any too good to the private citizen. An order of this character was promulgated not long ago when a young man, reputed to be of draft age, was designated to a minor grade in one of the army's special departments. Incorporated in the order making this appointment was this stipulation:

“He will proceed to New York for services on — duty solely, and will not be assigned to any other duty or to the command of troops under this appointment.”

Whether or not this order was intentionally couched in



terms calculated to remove the subject from the danger zone of Hun bullets, it would be difficult to frame an order more completely "bullet proof." The father whose college-bred son is fighting as a private in the mud of France does not enjoy reading this kind of an assignment.

However, while there may have been many commissions conferred the wisdom of which can be questioned, the members of Congress should make haste slowly in condemning the commissioning of all officers who are on duty in Washington and who may never see the firing lines of France.

In the present war the services of an unprecedented number of men with special training has been vitally needed. These men could, in most cases be found only among the successful business men of the nation. For them to wind up their business affairs, and enter the service of the nation involved in many instances great self sacrifice. To these men the offer of

a civil appointment meant less than nothing. A commission, and the right to wear the nation's uniform—to be part of the fighting force with which the work demanded was a vital part—was, to some extent at least a consideration which appealed to patriotism and which induced many of them to make the business sacrifices required. Practically all officers who fall into this class are mature men, well beyond draft age. Many of them are doing highly important technical work, and any corps of investigators who may inquire into the propriety of commissioning such men should bear in mind the fact that the same considerations which spur a man to risk his life for a bit of ribbon in action have brought to the departments charged with the conduct of the war, to accept commissions which can have no possible financial or service evading consideration, men of attainments vitally concerned in our efforts to break the Hindenburg Line.

### AGAIN THE SNIPER'S SCOPE

(Concluded from page 507)

same ammunition, they cut to less than eight. Twelve inches is about a 46 average, so our trial agrees with your dope" (referring to score shot by Dickey after screws on his inaccurate rifle had been tightened up.)

On the other hand Cap Knoble throws violent handsprings and alleges that he can hit hens-eggs with his scope so mounted at 200 yards—he being a reckless devil and able to buy such targets—or else he blows the eggs first and shoots at the empty shell.

The 46 score is far from the high score made at 300 with telescope so mounted, it was quoted merely to show how a rifle ceased shooting around the landscape after the guard screws were set up. Without the slightest doubt it improved the shooting of Neff and Dickey, both with a little eye-trouble and yet both good shots with metallic sights.

If the new sniper scope is to use a receiver mount, then Cap Richard's criticism hits that too. Also the Hon. Cap probably knows more about the military rifle, and the telescope than any man in this country. Why they haven't got him on the outfit trying out scopes is more than I can see because no man at all familiar with American rifle shooting for the past ten years needs to be told anything about that ole "hull team an' cross dog under the wagon." You don't catch me arguing with him, I take to the dug-out and wait until the barrage lifts.

I'm going to write him an' advocate a 2.6 power scope against the 5, and see what he says about that—likewise I'll take his say-so again' any Britisher that ever walked, and I'll stake Cap against said British in a shooting match for money, marbles or cheese.

The nicest thing about a telescopic sight, anyhow, is the fact that the more you monkey with it, the less you know—and that is what keeps the nuts trekking to the rifle range.

I am reminded that former Ambassador Gerard in his diary now being printed in the Hearst papers and in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, goes quite fully in a recent installment into the sporting conditions in Germany. He describes the German Hunter's equipment of sporting Mauser chambered for the German cartridge, and fitted with telescope sight. He adds that on the outbreak of war all such rifles and telescopes were picked up by some German nobleman and sent to the front, for sniping. I used a picture of such a fitted rifle in a recent ARMS AND THE MAN, one of many I have shot on the range and in the field.

Cap Richards writes, however, "You misunderstood me concerning the German Mauser. I have always considered it the best-made rifle of any—outwardly. Shot five of 'em taken off the battlefield of Mons, ammunition, steel jacket, same course. At 300 yards couldn't get meat enough (horse) to make the bullet even hesitate; punctured steel Springfield would hardly dinge. Only place rifle not well made was in rifling, hog-wallows and uneven bore. You bet good enough for battle purposes. Can't shoot bayonet off, and all that. Never did like their rear or front sight—you don't either. These rifles and cartridges were not to be compared with the average accuracy of Springfield. I understand they use special Martini-Henry single shot rifle on order of Swiss for sniping purposes. Telescope now mounted on top and on barrel, the logical place—where we'll finally put it when we get wise."

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

The majority of people are under the impression that the House of Lords possesses special privileges, but, according to Lord Farner, the sole remaining privilege a peer has today is the right to kill the King's deer. But even this privilege must be exercised under certain conditions, which it would be difficult to comply with in these times. The ancient Statute provided that the deer would only be killed by the peer himself, and only when travelling to and from the King's presence in obedience to the King's invitation. Then only

two deer could be killed, and these had to be killed in the presence of the King's forester. If this officer did not happen to be on the spot, then he was to be summoned by several loud blasts of the peer's hunting horn before the hunter could proceed with his chase. Altogether it seems that this privilege is more trouble than it is worth.—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman*.

### MUSKETRY AND CLUB SHOOTING

(Continued from page 506)

which were formerly occupied by the enemy. Elaborate they were when constructed, but the pounding by the Allies' heavies have rendered them shapeless and vulnerable. Head cover is hastily thrown up and an improvised fire position adopted from the former parados.

Now rarely, if indeed at all, will a soldier when taking up his post in the far-flung fighting line, be called upon to adopt a firing position which coincides with the correct position for the young soldier when firing his classification practice. No, he is more likely to assume an attitude regarded as being incorrect, for the simple reason that he is able to obtain steadiness by resting his elbows, and we may regard it as practically certain that he will keep an ever watchful eye upon the old campaigner who keeps his head down, digs his elbows into the burm or parapet and rests the weight of his body against the front of the trench.

Safety—well, there's nothing in which one may discriminate. No one would dream of firing over the "top" except under the cover of darkness or of a smashing artillery fire. To do so would be courting certain death. No man's land—the battered waste between the Huns' and the Allies' fire trenches—rarely exceeds 200 yards, so it would be more suicidal than valorous to attempt a "pot-shot" across the preserves of the ever wily sniper.

Although criticism of this fire posi-



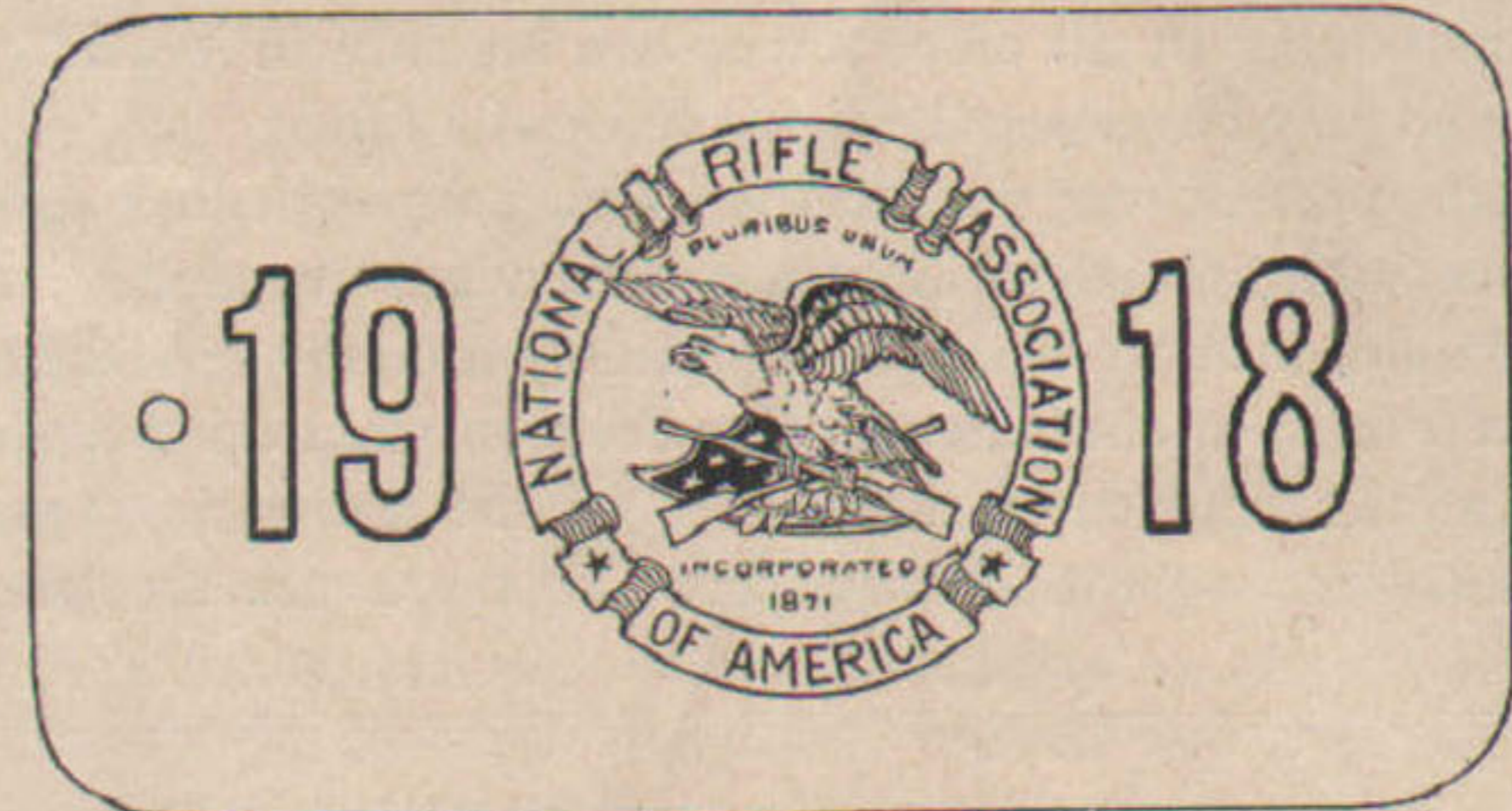
# Are You Reloading



*Send Us the  
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## Rifle Club Membership Cards



**T**HIS size and cut of membership card, seal and year tinted in rifle green, makes an attractive and valuable credential for club members when black print is used over the tint. Many rifle clubs used cards of this pattern in 1917. More should take advantage of their possibilities in 1918.

The cards are sold to rifle clubs at the low cost of \$1.00 the hundred.

**ARMS AND THE MAN**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

tion as taught may be inimical and the method of instruction paradoxical, it has, possibly, many redeeming features. Before, however, describing the detail from its initial stages, I must warn my readers who have touched lightly upon the science of musketry—whether it be in the ranks of our citizen army or in the precincts of the club—not to confuse the method of firing over cover such as a breast-high wall with the exercise known as trench firing. The former is generally admitted to be a practice of firing from cover from view which also affords protection, while the latter is tacitly recognized as being the fire fight from a known position which is constantly under observation—a position occupied by a large number of men offering a stubborn resistance. Other points in diversity are movement and exposure. Movement is perhaps the greatest factor of all to attract attention, which is accentuated by unlimited exposure of parts of the head, shoulders and arms when firing a rifle. Therefore, when firing behind isolated or continuous cover, movement must not only be re-

duced to the minimum but must also be very slow. Firing over the parapet of a trench is quite the reverse, in so much as speed in getting fire effect is concerned. But as to exposure, only that limited portion is necessary so that the soldier may obtain free use of the rifle and a good field of fire.

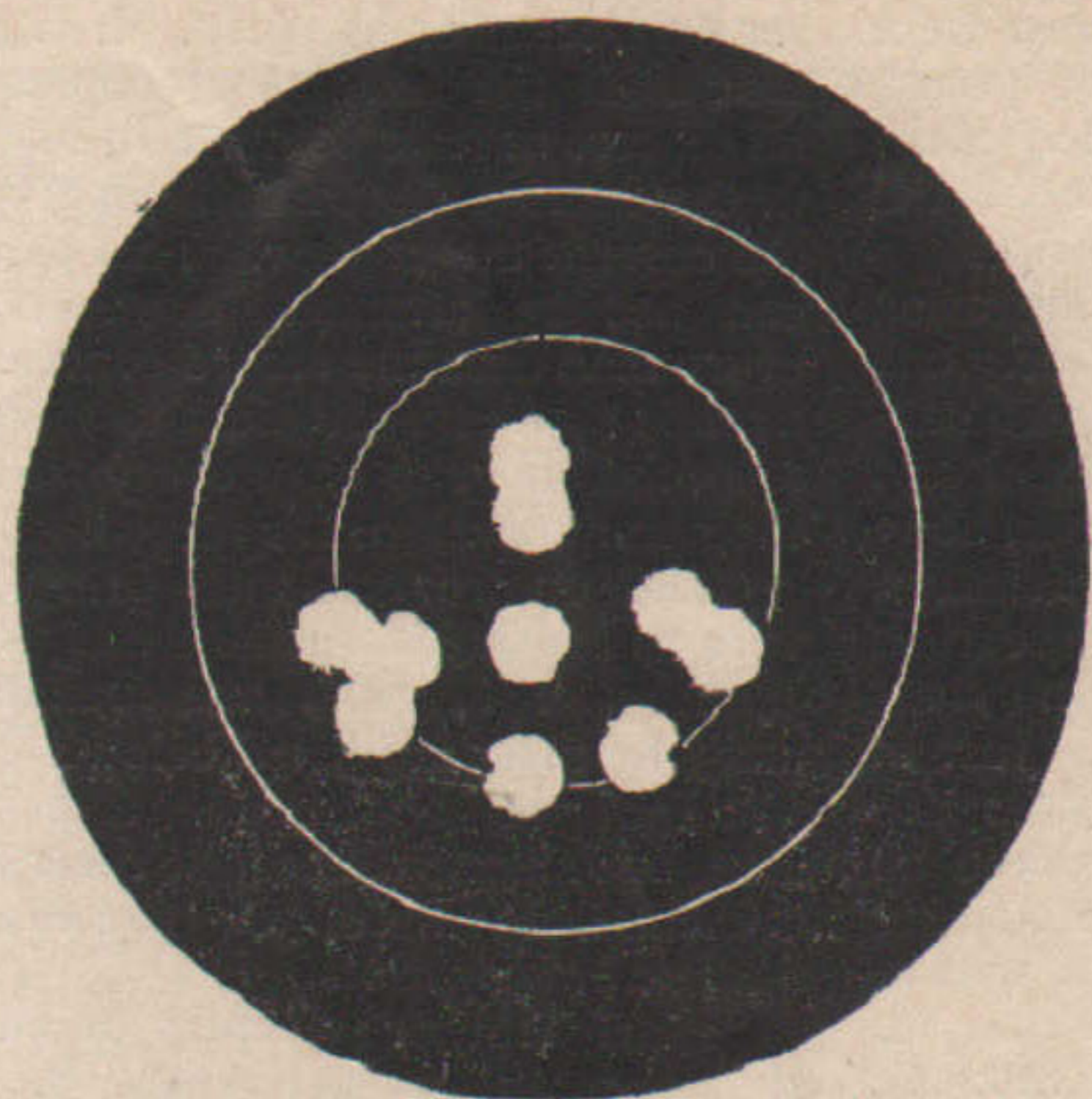
Now as ninety-five per cent of the practices a soldier fires during his General Musketry Course come under the trench firing code it is incumbent upon instructors to devote as much time and energy as possible to this fire position. Trench firing has not yet found a place in the various manuals, which is to be regretted, because we have no governing authority to insist that the method of instruction shall be conducted in any particular way. However, with some thirty odd months of experience, demonstration, and practice productive of good results, I think it may be permitted to carry on the stunt now in vogue until the services of the oft-maligned instructor can be dispensed with. Only two features are actually enforced officially, viz:—

- (1) In loading in the trench "the muzzle of the rifle must be below and clear of cover." (Para. 6, Addendum No. 4, A.G.M.C., 1/4/17.)
- (2) Trenches shall be "whenever possible, unprovided with an elbow rest." (Addendum No. 4, A.G.M.C., 1/4/17.)

An application practice of the General Musketry Course is invariably carried out as follows:

Men enter the trench from the right, or advance towards the breastworks as the case may be, carrying rifles at the "slope." They then halt, "stand at ease" and face the objective, crouching low, but keeping the targets under observation. At the command to "stand to" the firers cant up the rifle into an exaggerated "standing load" position, the butt of the rifle being against the thigh and the grip being taken by the left hand at the point of balance—i.e., just in front of magazine—and the right hand at the small, while at the same time the legs are separated and knees bent, thus pro-





*This perfect target helped to add a bar to Mr. Fennell's U. S. R. A. Diamond Medal.*

## A Diamond Medal Plus A Bar

Mr. W. E. Fennell of the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club is one of the few men who has ever won the diamond medal given by the U. S. Revolver Association.

To win the medal it is necessary to shoot ten scores of 97 or better. The same requirement is necessary for the winning of a gold bar to be appended to the medal. Mr. Fennell has both, which means twenty scores of 97 or better shot with

### U. S. .22 LONG RIFLE LESMOK CARTRIDGES

At the left we show one of Mr. Fennell's targets—a possible. The target shown here was witnessed by Messrs. Marshall, Carter and Darling.

## United States Cartridge Company

2201 Trinity Building

New York, N. Y.

viding a good base which assists steadiness. "Load" is then given by the O. C. firing point subsequent to the instructors taking charge of their men, who, if experienced, will insist that the firers when coming up quickly to aim will throw the weight of the body against the front of the trench, keep the left knee bent and resting on the front of trench, stiffen the right leg and use it as a prop. Although this pose is contrary to the diagram appended, I am convinced it is by far the best position to adopt and to counteract the swaying of the body, which would not be noticed were the elbows rested. When aiming and firing, the left forearm should be pressed up to the parapet, but the left wrist should be just below the top, while the right elbow should also be below cover. The trigger-finger should be slipped into position immediately after the butt has been pressed into the shoulder and the first pressure taken, while it may be as well to mention that the safety catch is pushed forward as the rifle is brought up and is assuming a horizontal posi-

tion upon the parapet. In all application and snapping practices the rifle should be brought down to be reloaded or unloaded, but I must emphasize that the grip of the left hand must be maintained and that no movement of the feet should take place, so that it may be possible to secure identically the same position for each successive shot.

From the order "stand to" rapid practices are conducted somewhat differently. The firers in these exercises observe their front and await the exposure of their targets, which is the signal for them to immediately charge magazines and open up a fire fight. As the targets are being hoisted up from the markers' shelter the O. C. firing point raps out his fire order, which is generally completed before the targets are fully exposed, no time being lost before the executive word "fire" is given, thus enabling the men to get to work quickly. As the targets disappear at the expiration of the time limit "cease fire"—"unload" is then ordered. The firers are im-

mediately instructed to submit their rifles for inspection, "unfix bayonets," and file out, making way for another detail.

Trench firing is decidedly the most important position in vogue just now. I could not therefore conclude the subject of fire positions without a somewhat copious reference to it, and although cooperation—the spirit of which I set out to inspire among those that shoot over the small bore rifle ranges for sport and pleasure—appears far from being possible at this stage, the digression, prima facie is not so irrelevant as it seems. Cooperation between the utilitarian miniature rifle and the Service weapon is much in evidence in trench firing exercises on the .22 rifle range, ample provision being now made for both slow and rapid practices to be fired. The practices are conducted in a similar manner as those described, thus enabling a recruit to become acquainted with the difficulties and to overcome them before reaching the latter stages of his musketry training.



### THE BRITISH N. P. S.

The British N. P. S. One wonders how many folks—even those interested in certain birds—can say offhand what these initials stand for. Certainly they are seen seldom, very seldom, in the world of print, and are found for the most in use by that particular Service itself. Yet, though it is not heard of once in a blue moon, it is doing invaluable work in the great hostilities. By means of it not only human lives have been saved, but it is one of the invaluable means of the offensive and defensive against the underwater craft of the enemy.

The British Naval Pigeon Service is not new. It is as old as the times of galleys and bows and arrows, and was also the sole means of distant communication in the days of masts and yards and pig-tails. Thus the medium that served for sending information in mediaeval days, when only certain English ports provided the naval forces of England, still serves the same purpose today, when the British Navy is an Empire force girdling the world seas, and wireless telegraphy has harnessed the air.

Perhaps no living creature is more carefully preserved in Britain at the present time than the carrier and the homer pigeon. Thrilling stories creep out from time to time of the splendid work done by their wonderful pluck and determination. On shore they are trained and looked after by the N. P. S., the men of which have had handling of training and racing pigeons before entering this Service. Then the birds are despatched as required to the various naval bases or sub-bases for use along the coast by the watchers, and the patrolling and other craft.

A coast-watcher on one of the loneliest parts of the west coast of Britain may realize the worth of the N. P. S. better than most folks, for it brought about the capture of a crew of Germans. For nights together he had kept a sharp lookout along his beat for the U-boats possibly making the land to get the petrol, so cunningly stored away somewhere up his short stretch of coast. Day and night his vigilant eyes, jammed against his binoculars, swept the lonely waters. Again and again he searched all likely and unlikely places for the store of essence. But in vain. Then, one evening, just after sundown, he saw the tip of a periscope rise far out at sea, and then the conning-tower of a U-boat showed awash. The underwater craft became stationary. Specks representing men appeared on her conning-tower, confident of safety, for the nearest British base was far distant and the patrols here were few.

But the watcher turned to the light basket he was carrying on his back, and the little note he wrote hurriedly he tied to a leg of the pigeon. Then he released the "homer." For less than a minute the bird cast about, as if finding its bearings,

then winged quickly away toward the naval-sub-base, its home.

Sooner than the sun rose next morning, that U-boat was lying moored hard by British destroyers, and her crew were prisoners. She had run out of petrol, but not this time was the hidden cache emptied. The winged member of the N. P. S. had stopped that enterprise.

Another instance is that ensuing when one of the British patrol boats, early one morning, was attacked by a German submarine. The vessel was torpedoed and began to sink quickly. The skipper, however, had time to write a brief message, roll up the scrap of paper, and secure it to a leg of the pigeon, before the shattered craft sank under his feet. Just in time he threw the carrier pigeon up into the air, for within the next minute he was struggling in the water and striking out for dear life toward a bit of wreckage. By now the U-Boat had risen to the surface, and her men were watching the patrolmen struggling in the water. The pigeon they espied, and immediately began to shoot at it. The skipper saw the bird badly hit, and gave up all hopes of rescue.

He did not know how plucky the N. P. S. is, how staunch the spirit of a trained "carrier."

Some twenty miles away it lighted on the deck of a patrolling destroyer, its silvery gray plumage specked with blood, one of its wings wounded, and some feathers of the tail completely shot away. Quickly it was brought to the commanding officer, who took the message off its leg. Three minutes later the destroyer was rushing at full speed to the succor, and her wireless telegraphist was ringing the sky with news of the enemy's whereabouts. In less than three-quarters of an hour the patrolmen were safe on board. The N. P. S. had saved their lives and brought together the avenging destroyers for the hunting. The "carrier" recovered from its wounds and resumed its place on the active list.

Many are the praiseworthy deeds performed by the birds of the British Naval Pigeon Service, which if achieved by human individuals would be acknowledged by some Distinguished Conduct Medal or other decoration and laudation in public print. Only the register of the Naval Pigeon Service could tell fully, but in curt, laconic, and brief sentences, the record of each bird and its good work done against the Germans.—Patrick Vaux in *Our Dumb Animals*.

### U. S. M. C. PUBLISHES QUALIFICATION LIST

Calling attention to the necessity of training men in the art of marksmanship before they are sent overseas, the U. S. Marine Corps has published a bulletin containing a list of qualifications made in this branch of the service in January, 1918. The report says:

"Target Practice Bulletin No. 3 (1917) shows that over 57 per cent of the total strength of the Marine Corps held qualifications as marksmen or better on December 31, 1917. It is believed that with the intelligent cooperation of all officers at least 80 per cent of the men in the Marine Corps will qualify during the current target year. This percentage can not be attained, however, unless every man fires the record course. Commanding officers should therefore make a special effort to have every man under their command fire for record.

"The number of men firing on the various Marine Corps rifle ranges during January, 1918, and the qualifications made by them are listed below:

"Managua, Nicaragua: Expert riflemen, 20; sharpshooters, 7; marksmen, 2. Qualified, 29; fired, 30; percentage, 97; figure of merit, .811.

"Pearl Harbor: Expert riflemen, 6; sharpshooters, 9; marksmen, 8. Qualified, 23; fired, 23; percentage, 100; figure of merit, .795.

"San Diego, Cal.: Expert riflemen, 9; sharpshooters, 11; marksmen, 12. Qualified, 32; unqualified, 1; fired, 33; percentage, 97; figure of merit, .770.

"Santo Domingo: Expert riflemen, 61; sharpshooters, 19; marksmen, 50. Qualified, 130; unqualified, 7; fired, 137; percentage, 95; figure of merit, .761.

"Guantanamo Bay: Expert riflemen, 30; sharpshooters, 35; marksmen, 75. Qualified, 140; unqualified, 16; fired, 156; percentage, 89; figure of merit, .696.

"Paris Island: Expert riflemen, 84; sharpshooters, 190; marksmen, 367. Qualified, 641; unqualified, 91; fired, 732; percentage, 87; figure of merit, .675.

"Pensacola, Fla.: Sharpshooters, 1; marksmen, 5. Qualified, 6; unqualified, 2; fired, 8; percentage, 75; figure of merit, .557.

"Point Arguello: Sharpshooters, 5; marksmen, 11. Qualified, 16; unqualified, 6; fired, 22; percentage, 72; figure of merit, .549.

"Total: Expert riflemen, 210; sharpshooters, 277; marksmen, 530. Qualified, 1,017; unqualified, 124; fired, 1,141; percentage, 89.10; figure of merit, .694.

General Penn of Camp Custer was passing directly in front of a recruit whose education had not so far progressed that he considered it a breach of military regulations to sit unconcernedly on an empty box and pull at a cigarette while an officer was passing by. He did not "bawl out" the recruit. The general went a few paces ahead and then returned to where the recruit was sitting and in a tone of friendly interest inquired:

"My boy, do you know you are supposed to stand at attention and salute officers who pass by?"

The boy replied that he did, but hadn't noticed any officers.

"Well," said General Penn, "I am nothing but a mere general, my boy, but one of these days some second lieutenant is going to come along here and reprimand you severely for your lack of observation."—*Camp Custer Bulletin*.



# From Club Room and Firing Line

## Zettler Club

### Holds Matches

By **GEORGE R. BENJAMIN**

THE Twenty-second Annual Indoor Gallery Championship Match of the United States given under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, came to a most successful close at the ranges of this old and popular club, located at 159 West 23rd Street, New York City, on Saturday evening, March 16th. While the number of entries did not quite reach that of the 1917 tournament this was easily accounted for as many of those who formerly graced this shoot with their presence are now in the service of the United States Government in various capacities. Although lacking the number of entries expected, nevertheless the shoot was conducted with the usual Zettler Club enthusiasm and perfect system of detail.

The rules under which the 100-shot match was conducted and which is the feature event of this big tournament are as follows: 100 shots on 20-25 ring targets at 75 feet with .22 Short cartridges, any sights permitted and palm rest allowed.

The winner of this particular event was that wonderful holder—Mr. Arthur Hubalek, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who finished with the magnificent score of 2476 out of a possible 2500. In 1917 he won the same match with the same score. In his last fifty shots he managed to put together the remarkable score of 1243, which in the words of the small calibre shooters "is going some, and then some more."

Mr. Louis C. Buss, that consistent and hard working rifleman, from Montclair, N. J., finished second with the good score of 2464 which was eight points better than he made in the 1917 tournament.

"Jake" Hunziker found time to run away from Hartford, Conn., long enough to put up a score of 2452 which landed him in third place.

In the Continuous Match, Messrs. Hubalek and Pope tied with three perfect scores of 75, and Mr. E. Kogler was first in the Bull's-Eye Match with one that measured 8½°, as the machine used in measuring these bull's-eyes is set at 5 points off this, you will note, is almost a perfect shot. Bob Goldthwaite was second with a 10°, and S. N. Murphy third with a 10½°.

Prior to the presentation of the prizes on Saturday evening a short regular meeting of the club was held at which time several new members were admitted and matters of importance were discussed and decided upon. It is the intention of the Zettler Club to make their 1919 Indoor Gallery Championship the best, biggest and most attractive tournament ever given under the auspices of this club.

Many new faces were seen at the range during the week, as well as the old-timers, as the annexed scores will show. Many trade representatives attended this tournament in the interest of their concerns.

#### 100-Shot Match Indoor Championship

One hundred shots, no re-entries, off-hand distance 75 ft. Possible 2500.

A. Hubalek.....	2476
L. Buss.....	2464
J. Hunziker.....	2452
J. Kaufmann.....	2445
H. M. Pope.....	2443
P. E. Brooks.....	2439

L. Neusslein.....	2436
E. Kogler.....	2414
C. Zettler.....	2409
F. Busch, Jr.....	2409
W. A. Lemcke.....	2401
G. Schlisht.....	2372
F. Senger.....	2372
C. A. Schrag.....	2366
R. A. Goldthwaite.....	2364
P. Landrock.....	2359
G. L. Amamoux.....	2359
J. Huels.....	2359
J. E. Ward.....	2335
A. Begerow.....	2333
A. Mandelli.....	2324
C. Boag.....	2322
L. Mauser.....	2321
A. A. Hoper.....	2319
J. H. Nelson.....	2313
J. E. Ebersold.....	2309
J. Muzzio.....	2303
F. Busch.....	2282
W. H. Willard.....	2278
Mrs. E. F. Ball.....	2277
C. Otto.....	2177
M. Dorrlor.....	ret.

#### Continuous Match

H. M. Pope.....	75	75	75
A. Hubalek.....	75	75	75
L. C. Buss.....	75	75	74
E. Kagler.....	75	74	
J. Hunziker.....	75	74	
P. E. Brooks.....	74	74	
C. A. Schrag.....	74	73	
J. E. Ebersold.....	74	73	
J. Kaufmann.....	73	72	
J. E. Ward.....	72	71	
C. Zettler.....	73	70	
A. Hofer.....	72	70	
R. Goldthwaite.....	72	70	
A. Begerow.....	71	69	
A. Mandelli.....	69	67	

#### Premiums

H. M. Pope.....	75	75	75	75	75
A. Hubalek.....	75	75	75	75	74
J. Hunziker.....	75	74	74	74	74

#### Bull's-Eye Match

E. Kagler.....	8½ deg.
R. Goldthwaite.....	10 "
S. N. Murphy.....	10½ "
J. Huels.....	11 "
C. A. Schrag.....	12 "
M. Dorrlor.....	12 "
F. Busch, Jr.....	12 "
P. E. Brooks.....	12 "
C. Boag.....	13 "
L. C. Buss.....	13 "
A. Begerow.....	13 "
H. M. Pope.....	15 "
F. von Ronn.....	16 "
G. Schlicht.....	16 "
J. E. Ward.....	17 "
Gus Zimmerman.....	17 "

#### U. S. R. A. Scores

At the conclusion of Match 12 in the U. S. R. A. League, the standing of the teams was:

Club	Won	Lost
*Olympic.....	4	0
Denver.....	10	1
Portland.....	10	1
Providence.....	9	2
Cincinnati.....	9	2
Boston.....	9	2
St. Louis.....	8	4
Chicago.....	6	4
Manhattan.....	5	6

Baltimore.....	5	6
Manito.....	5	7
R. R. N. Y.....	4	8
Toledo.....	3	8
Columbus.....	3	8
Quinnipiac.....	3	9
Birmingham.....	2	10
Fort Houston.....	0	6
Dallas.....	0	9

\*No reports since fourth match.

The official scores for Matches 11 and 12 are:

#### OFFICIAL SCORES—MATCH 11

647 Cincinnati.....	vs. Manhattan.....	636
627 Boston.....	Denver.....	669
625 Quinnipiac.....	Dallas.....	597
626 Toledo.....	Columbus.....	639
664 St. Louis.....	Chicago.....	602
625 R. R. N. Y.....	Birmingham.....	610
644 Providence.....	Baltimore.....	639
673 Portland.....	Manito.....	644
Olympic.....	Fort Houston.....	

#### MATCH 12

622 Manhattan.....	vs. Denver.....	668
Cincinnati.....	Dallas.....	
658 Boston.....	Columbus.....	622
607 Quinnipiac.....	Chicago.....	634
637 Toledo.....	Birmingham.....	605
633 St. Louis.....	Baltimore.....	602
626 R. R. N. Y.....	Manito.....	642
621 Providence.....	Olympic.....	
Portland.....	Fort Houston.....	

Fort Houston team, made up of many old members from other parts of the country and called to military service, are shooting against each club formerly scheduled as waiting. Since starting the series some of our old friends on their team have been called "over there."

Clubs who waited in the first half-dozen matches will please shoot those as soon as they can.

Unofficial scores for Matches 13 and 14 show:

#### MATCH 13

654 Cincinnati.....	vs. Chicago.....	637
642 Boston.....	Birmingham.....	617
614 Quinnipiac.....	Baltimore.....	629
636 Toledo.....	Manito.....	654
645 Providence.....	Fort Houston.....	529

Scores of St. Louis, Olympic, Dallas, Portland and Manhattan not received, so the scores of their opponents, R. R. N. Y. and Columbus, are withheld.

#### MATCH 14

655 Denver.....	vs. Chicago.....	606
624 Boston.....	Manito.....	657
641 R. R. N. Y.....	Fort Houston.....	505

Columbus, Birmingham, Quinnipiac, Cincinnati and Providence scores withheld. Opposing scores not yet reported.

#### ROLL OF HONOR

T. K. Lee.....	Birmingham.....	3
George Armstrong.....	Olympic.....	
Robt. Mills.....	".....	
George Wilson.....	Portland.....	
David Goodell.....	".....	
R. F. Prescott.....	".....	
Dr. O. A. Burgeson.....	Denver.....	
C. M. McCutchen.....	".....	
D. J. Gould, Jr.....	Manhattan.....	
H. M. Manchester.....	Providence.....	
A. G. Busche.....	St. Louis.....	



George Wilson, best score of series, 49-50-49-148.

## HONORABLE MENTION

George Wilson	Portland	7
T. K. Lee	Birmingham	6
R. S. McBean	Quinnipiac	2
A. G. Bitterly	Denver	2
H. C. Miller	Providence	2
H. M. Manchester	"	
A. B. Colwell	"	
Frank P. Day	"	
Dr. J. D. Millikin	Olympic	
George Kimball	"	
W. F. Blasse	"	
George Armstrong	"	
Robert Mills	"	
W. T. Foley	Cincinnati	
Charles Runck	"	
A. H. Kenan	"	
J. B. Daniel	"	
L. K. Evans	Portland	
W. H. Hubbard	"	
Roger Newhall	"	
H. R. Marshall	Boston	
Charles Kelly	"	
J. A. Baker, Jr.	R. R. N. Y.	
Hans Roedder	Manhattan	
Walter Wolff	Chicago	

J. B. CRABTREE.

## Rapid Fire With the .22

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Your recent leading articles upon military rapid fire as it is done by certain British experts these days, naturally arouse the desire to practice this high speed work. It seems the most useful kind of rifle practice that a hunter or a soldier could have,—particularly the soldier.

But how is the practice to be had, for either hunter or soldier? It is bound to consume a lot of cartridges, and there is the rub, military repeaters we have, but the .30 calibre ammunition is too scarce and costly to be used in practice which would require many hundred shots per man before he became expert. Also we can't wear out good star-gauged barrels too recklessly.

The evident answer is that there ought to be a bolt action military model .22 calibre repeater, adapted to this work. Such a gun does not exist at present. The Springfield .22 calibre comes nearest the idea, but its slow, awkward method of loading with adaptors puts it out of consideration. If it loaded ten shots in a clip, like the Savage .22, it would come mighty close to filling the need.

Attached is a crude set of specifications for such a rifle. It would be just the thing for N. R. A. gallery work, for the new .22 calibre qualification courses, outdoors, and for the education of the young soldier. It would make possible the introduction of the time element in matches to a degree never before attempted, and that would be the best thing that could happen to promote public interest in rifle shooting. Lots of chaps will shoot blue rocks whom you couldn't hire to potter around with deliberate rifle fire. "No pep," they say. Provide moving targets and rapid fire .22 military repeaters and there would be many converts to the rifle from that class.

Mechanically, there might be some difficulties, but I venture to assert that Mr. John Browning, of Ogden, Utah, could produce a suitable model in a month.

My suggestion as to a small-bore arm adapted to this practice is:

*General Description.*—In length, weight, balance, sights, and shape of all external parts the arm should be identical with the standard U. S. military rifle.

*Calibre.*—22 Long Rifle ammunition.

*Action.*—As near like the U. S. rifle as the use of small ammunition will allow. Cut-off, safety, operating lever and length of travel

of bolt to be identical, but other parts of the action modified as necessary. Cleaning to be from the breech.

*Loading.*—By means of a magazine like that of the Savage .22 repeater, but similar in size and shape to a clip of Service cartridges. Magazine should go to place by a movement practically identical with the loading of a clip.

The magazine should hold as many cartridges as its outer dimensions will allow, but should function if loaded with a less number, say five. With the cut-off at "On," the bolt should lock open as soon as the last shot from the magazine is fired.

*Unloading.*—Emptied magazines should be forced out in front of the trigger-guard by the pressure of a fresh magazine when loaded in. A magazine, full or empty, should be easily removable with the fingers alone.

*Snapping.*—With the cut-off at "Off" the bolt should operate to facilitate snapping practice.

R. V. REYNOLDS,

Forest Service Rifle Club.

## "War Course" Suggested

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Recently had an interesting talk with a Canadian soldier who had just returned from France on sick leave. He says that shooting from a kneel or a squat is rare "over there" and that off-hand shooting never heard of; that rests are used in about 99 out of 100 times and most of the shooting is done standing in the trenches with a sandbag or other rest for the rifle, and also that about 600 yards was the limit he had fired in combat.

I assume this is true; and, this being so, would it not be a splendid training to inaugurate a "War Course" in rifle shooting—something simulating trench work? Here is my suggestion. It may be worthless, but anyway looks good to me.

For the Marksman Course.—B target, 20 shots; time allowance, 2 minutes; distance, 200 yards; necessary to qualify, 80 points, or 18 hits on the paper. I dope it out that 18 hits would more or less disable 18 men or about as good as 16 bulls. Of course a 200-yard advance by an enemy would not take any two minutes, but this course would accustom the chap to working the bolt as rapidly as he could and at the same time making hits.

For the Sharpshooter Course.—Use pits at the 500-, 400-, 300- and 200-yard lines; 40 shots, 10 at each pit; 1½ minutes time allowance for the 10 shots and the advance to next pit, and so on. Score to qualify, 150, or 35 hits.

Then for the Expert Course, the "School for Snipers," have all the firing at 500 yards on target A, and allow telescopes or other apparatus to improve the shooting. Forty shots, slow fire, and 180 to qualify.

Am submitting the above suggestion and would be glad to have it discussed in ARMS AND THE MAN if you think it a feasible stunt. Am going to try out the above Marksman Course on our range the very first time we have an opportunity.

W. H. SELTZAR,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

## Good Shooting in Oregon

In spite of the fact that Washington County, Oregon, has been settled since 1846, the country thereabouts is rich in good shooting, according to L. A. Long, of Hillsboro. He says:

"Deer abound in the Coast Range mountains and many bucks are killed during the open season from August 15 to November 1. The county is situated in a basin and there is a great deal of overflow. Ducks are plentiful in the late fall and winter, and there are thousands killed each season by sportsmen using the blind system. Hillsboro has a Rod and Gun Club, with F. J. Sewell as Secretary. Mr. Sewell is an enthusiastic sportsman, and

won the Denny Cup at the Portland shoot last fall.

"The great game bird of the county is the Mongolian pheasant imported here from China by the late Judge Denny, an enthusiastic sportsman of pioneer days. These are the most beautiful game birds known to the sport. The bird is about the size of the average barnyard White Leghorn, more trimly built, and a table delicacy that rivals any wild game. The cock is a beautiful bird, his head and crest having all the colors of the rainbow. The Hartrampf Brothers, who have a bird farm, recently shipped by express 700 of these birds to the Pennsylvania State Game Commission. Pennsylvania will see some great sport when these fellows are turned loose and have had a year of nesting. The Oregon black bear has his haunt in this section. The mountain district is his habitat. Gaston, a few miles south of Hillsboro, has a Rod and Gun Club that has 800 acres of a duck reserve on overflow lands in the winter. Trap-shooting is in its infancy here, and there is but little rifle practice. Many Hillsboro sportsmen hunt on the Willamette River, 20 miles from here, tributary to the Columbia, and this is the real great duck shooting ground of the State.

"An incident of interest took place near here last summer. County Judge R. O. Stevenson had six tame deer in a park at his mountain home. C. S. White, a rancher, aged 79 years, went out hunting, climbed the fence, not knowing it was a preserve, and shot one of the Judge's pets. When the Judge appeared and remonstrated the old fellow said: 'Judge, this is the first deer I've killed since I was 50, and I didn't know it was a tame one. I jest naturally feel young again, and I'll pay for the deer.' The aged huntsman commenced fumbling in his pocket to get out his coin when his gun discharged and he shot himself in the heel. He was taken to a hospital but says that he doesn't mind the injury or paying for the deer as it took 30 years of his life to see the venison crumple."

## RICOCHETS

Because of its inability, up to the present time, to obtain rifles and equipment, the Waldwick, N. J., State Militia Reserve is drilling with wooden guns.

Through the activity of the Ridgeville Rifle Club of Evanston, Ill., a company of regular militia and a company of reserves have been organized in that locality. The Evanston Club is growing rapidly.

The city officials of Lamar, Colorado, have given the Lamar Rifle Club permission to construct an outdoor small-bore range within the city limits. The range is now in operation.

Through recourse to a reloading outfit, the Phoenix, Arizona, Rifle Club has been able to hold monthly shoots in the face of the ammunition shortage.

The trap-shooting and rifle interests of Seattle are behind a movement to construct a municipal shooting field. For rifle practice it is thought that the plan followed in San Antonio—that of shooting through tunnels—will have to be followed in order to safeguard the public.

A campaign to enroll as members the entire Home Defense Unit of Norwich, New York, is being made by the Chenago County Rifle Club. Although the club has lost many mem-



bers through enlistment and the draft, it still has a first-class equipment, and with the added membership will be able to conduct a successful target season during 1918.

**INQUIRIES OF GENERAL INTEREST**

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

**Q.** If a gun is traveling backward at the rate of 2,500 feet a second—the same rate as the muzzle velocity of the weapon—and if the gun were shot while traveling at this speed, would the bullet travel from the gun, or would it stay in the bore?

**A.** The bullet would travel from the gun.

**Q.** If a rifle were on a train which was traveling at a forward rate equal to the muzzle velocity of the bullet used in the gun, and a man were on the front end of the train, 50 feet from the muzzle of the rifle, could the man on the front end of the train be hit with a bullet from the gun?

**A.** The bullet would reach the man on the front end of the train with as great speed, as if it had been fired on the ground. The rate of speed at which the train traveled would have no effect on the bullet, since both gun and target would be on the same moving platform, progressing at identical rates of speed.

**Q.** Can the Springfield bullet be used in the Krag rifle?

**A.** The calibre of the Springfield and the Krag bullets is identical, but it is likely that shooting a Springfield bullet in a Krag would result in a loss of accuracy. If one desires a Spitzer type of bullet for the Krag several types of these projectiles, such as the Thomas and the Hudson bullets can be obtained.



**Newton High Power Rifles** Highest velocity rifles in the world. A new bolt action rifle, American made from butt plate to muzzle. Calibers .22 to .35. Velocity 3100 f.s. Price \$50.00. Newton straight line hand reloading tools.

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26 McLEAN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

**Q.** Why does a heavy bullet fail to go as far as a light one when the same amount of powder is used? Is the attraction of gravity responsible?

**A.** Gravity has no greater attraction for a heavy bullet than for a light one. Dropped from a high elevation, a bullet weighing 75 grains will reach the ground as quickly as one weighing 150 grains. The heavier bullet fails to fly as far as the light one—assuming they are of equally good design—because the heavier one requires more force to propel it at sufficient speed to resist gravity for the same length of time, on account of its greater weight and larger diameter, and its consequently greater air resistance.

**Q.** Is it possible to make small enough groups with .22-calibre Long Rifle cartridges to be able to shoot consistently into the standard bull's-eye at 200 yards, if, for example, you can do the same thing with the Springfield?

**A.** Providing you use a suitable rifle, of which there are at least three on the market. The standard 200-yard bull's-eye is 8 inches in diameter, and a good target .22 with ordi-

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nary Long Rifle cartridges of the best makes will make 8-inch groups and smaller at that range, if held right. And they can be held right much easier than can the service rifle, because of having no recoil or barrel whip worth mentioning, and a very light report.

(Concluded on page 518)

**WITH THE SMALL-BORE LEAGUE**

**B**EATING the individual record made by the Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club in last week's matches, the Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club of New Haven, heads the scores for the third week's shooting in the N. R. A. gallery competitions.

Last week, Atlanta hung up an individual average of 199.2 which was an unusually good score. This week, the Quinnipiac Club raises the record to 199.6, three of the five high team members scoring possibles and the remaining two 199 each. This showing puts the New Haven boys in first place in the aggregate standing.

The scores for the third stage of the matches are:

**CIVILIAN CLUBS**

1. *Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn.*: A. A. Clouet, 200; F. J. Haas, 200; F. J. Rohloff, 200; P. E. Littlehale, 199; H. J. Gussman, 199. Total, 998.

2. *Peters R. & R. Club, Kings Mills, Ohio*: A. D. Rothrock, 200; J. H. Cranford, 199; Wm. Hines, 199; E. Jones, 199; J. A. Rader, 198. Total, 995.

3. *Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club*: C. P. Allen, 199; A. W. Shaw, 199; L. S. Chilcott, 198; L. W. Somers, 197; O. T. Bradford, 197. Total, 990.

4. *Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club*: R. L. Williams, 199; J. E. Messenger, 199; A. R. Sammons, 198; L. D. Brady, 197; M. E. Carroll, 196. Total, 989.

5. *Washington, D. C., Rifle Club*: J. B. Cooley, 198; W. R. Stokes, 198; R. V. Reynolds, 198; R. C. Stokes, 196; J. B. Johnson, 196. Total, 988.

6. *Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club*: C. C. Smith, 199; C. E. Miller, 198; J. W. Timms, 198; A. Wright, 196; W. D. Marshall, 196. Total, 987.

7. *Auburn, New York, Rifle Club*: W. A. Ockenden, 198; C. E. Shapley, 198; Jack Welsh, 197; F. B. Annin, 197; J. H. W. Stebins, 197. Total, 987.

8. *Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club*: C. M. Barnes, 199; C. E. Magni, 198; W. H. Young, 197; C. Dale, 196; J. N. Ashby, 196. Total, 986.

9. *Warren, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: E. W. Sweeting, 199; J. A. Clark, 199; F. A. Keller, 197; F. W. Fefferson, 196; J. G. Smallman, 195. Total, 986.

10. *Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club*: F. E. Prescott, 198; J. C. Dieckert, 197; L. J. Miller, 196; H. J. Korb, 196; L. I. King, 196. Total, 983.

11. *Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club*: C. C. Kennedy, 200; S. W. Aldrich, 197; H. W. Riddle, 196; D. E. Boots, 195; J. W. Leach, 194. Total, 982.

12. *Denver, Colorado, Rifle Club*: F. Redding, 199; T. H. Smith, 198; C. L. Butler, 197; E. Wehrle, 194; R. E. Ladwig, 194. Total, 982.

13. *Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: H. D. Crouch, 199; F. D. Montanye, 196; M. B. Wheeler, Jr., 196; E. J. Barnes, 195; F. W. Reuter, 193. Total, 979.

14. *Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club*: I. M. Short, 198; J. R. Humphrey, 196; E. E. Tindall, 195; W. C. Andrews, 194; R. K. Brophy, 194. Total, 977.

15. *Salt Lake, Utah, R. & R. Club*: Wm. Stokes, 198; R. B. Harkness, 196; C. T. Letchfield, 193; W. M. McCowahay, 193; J. W. Arey, 193. Total, 973.

16. *Boston, Massachusetts, R. & R. Club*: Dr. J. L. Bastley, 196; R. J. Thanisch, 196; C. H. Kelly, 195; E. M. Bruce, 194; O. E. Gerrish, 192. Total, 973.

17. *Shawnee R. & R. Club, Lima, Ohio*: G. Sproul, 198; J. Happersberger, 196; C. A. Hover, 194; R. M. Brooks, 192; G. B. Myers, 192. Total, 972.

18. *Los Angeles, California, Rifle Club*: J. W. Siefert, 198; A. T. Newcomb, 194; G. L. Wotkyns, 193; T. W. Smith, 193; W. R. Jackson, 192. Total, 970.



19. *Birmingham, Alabama, Athletic Rifle Club*: T. K. Lee, 200; A. F. deFuniack, 196; F. C. deFuniack, 194; Mrs. Malvern Jones, 190; O. L. Garl, 189. Total, 969.

20. *Middletown, New York, Rifle Club*: J. Schramm, 195; R. D. Parker, 195; E. H. Roe, 193; R. D. Clemson, 193; R. W. Callfield, 192. Total, 968.

21. *Detroit, Michigan, Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club*: C. B. Mason, 199; H. L. W. Smith, 196; C. R. Neigebaw, 191; E. L. Astleford, 191; H. Stier, 190. Total, 967.

22. *Manchester, New Hampshire, R. & P. Club*: R. P. Farmer, 198; E. A. Hayes, 197; S. P. Dodge, 193; R. E. Yost, 189; O. M. Howlett, 187. Total, 964.

23. *Wisner, Nebraska, Rifle Club*: R. H. Morse, 196; L. Riley, 195; A. Fuhlrod, 194; J. C. Hoff, 190; S. K. Galbraith, 188. Total, 963.

24. *East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club, 1st Team*: G. H. Beadsley, 197; M. W. Sergeant, 196; R. M. Roper, 194; R. A. Grosenbaugh, 191; C. E. Beers, 185. Total, 963.

25. *Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sportsman Rifle Club*: H. A. Hill, 193; G. W. Farrar, 192; E. W. Dean, 192; G. F. Morrill, 192; T. Williams, 192. Total, 961.

26. *Piqua, Ohio, Rifle Club*: S. F. Hetrick, 194; C. A. Putnam, 192; H. E. Brucker, 192; H. B. Gremaney, 191; S. O. Philbink, 191. Total, 960.

27. *Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club*: H. G. Wautat, 195; W. C. Allen, 192; O. P. Berger, 192; Dee Reade, 191; E. B. Constans, 190. Total, 960.

28. *Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club*: H. F. Walbaum, 195; E. Lundh, 192; H. V. Roberts, 191; John Turner, 190; A. J. Kolar, Jr., 190. Total, 958.

29. *Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club*: C. J. Varian, 194; F. S. McConnell, 194; T. C. Gardner, 191; John Risk, 189; D. W. Wavis, Jr., 189. Total, 957.

30. *Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club*: A. J. Parmentier, 197; S. C. Moreross, 192; A. J. McClure, 191; E. S. Johnson, 189; C. C. Newman, 188. Total, 957.

31. *Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club*: P. Meigs, Jr., 194; H. S. Willard, 193; L. P. Wood, 190; W. S. Carroll, 190; C. K. Nichols, 187. Total, 954.

32. *Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club*: Albert Black, 193; W. H. Martin, 192; H. C. Knox, 191; A. C. Kimmell, 190; B. F. Russell, 187. Total, 953.

33. *Citizens' R. & R. Club, Rochester, N. Y.*: F. C. Sherman, 196; L. D. Slade, 192; J. L. Mathews, 191; G. S. Searle, 188; H. S. Woodruff, 185. Total, 952.

34. *Haverhill, Massachusetts, R. & G. Club*: W. J. Murphy, 193; R. L. Turner, 192; E. W. Kenerson, 189; D. G. Fox, 189; T. D. Bond, 188. Total, 951.

35. *Toledo, Ohio, Rifle Club*: Henry Yunker, 193; H. S. Crawford, 191; J. W. Taylor, 191; R. W. Roberts, 189; H. G. Affleck, 187. Total, 951.

36. *Kalispell, Montana, Rifle Club*: H. A. Gayhart, 193; F. Steckman, 191; F. D. Stoop, 190; J. H. Cruttenden, 190; R. D. McDaniel, 185. Total, 949.

37. *Middletown, Connecticut, Rifle Club*: Geo. Morgan, 193; F. I. Hodge, 193; P. J. Wall, 189; H. H. Moore, 187; R. J. Hamilton, 186. Total, 948.

38. *Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club*: C. B. Goodwin, 194; A. L. Pettee, 191; Carl Snow, 188; W. J. Cain, 187; A. B. Jordan, 186. Total, 946.

39. *Concord, New Hampshire, Rifle Club*: S. Dunsford, 195; A. L. Cushman, 193; R. E. Marston, 190; E. L. Putnam, 188; G. H. Lowell, 180. Total, 946.

40. *Ridgeville Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill.*: W. L. Cocroft, 190; R. W. Larke, 188; H. A. Clauson, 188; C. T. Davis, 187; E. J. Moberg, 187. Total, 940.

41. *Washington, D. C., Marine Draftsmen R. C.*: J. F. Hecking, 193; S. A. Sanders, 187; J. W. Webb, 187; W. C. Scott, 186; C. E. Janes, 185. Total, 938.

42. *Englewood, New Jersey, Motor Battery Rifle Club*: F. R. Dubois, 194; S. M. Howe, 188; C. E. Parsons, 187; E. Talbot, 184; Hugh Peters, 181. Total, 934.

43. *Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Training Camps R. C.*: R. L. Stephens, 192; A. Patzer, 191; J. B. Wentworth, 184; L. E. Church, 183; M. G. Hicks, 181. Total, 931.

44. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club, 2d Team*: P. Streich, 190; H. A. Gray, 189; F. I. Schaulin, 186; H. D. Grose, 182; J. M. Large, 180. Total, 927.

45. *Erie, Pennsylvania, Rod & Gun Club*: G. M. Smith, 189; H. C. Goehmann, 188; Lynn Bently, 188; J. Barnhardt, 182; H. B. Boyce, 180. Total, 927.

46. *Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club*: T. H. Parkhurst, 187; B. C. Wright, 187; L. J. Charles, 185; J. F. Day, 183; Carlos Vierra, 181. Total, 923.

47. *Palm Beach, Florida, R. & R. Club*: L. H. Burkhardt, 190; R. M. Robbins, 186; B. B. Beil, 185; H. F. Noble, 181; F. A. Guteilus, 180. Total, 922.

48. *Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: R. W. Francke, 185; C. W. Kline, 185; S. H. Owens, 184; C. C. Harris, 184; Carl Hauser, 183. Total, 921.

49. *Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club*: W. O. Scott, 191; Henry Thibault, 189; J. K. Thibault, 186; R. L. Pemberton, 183; Walter Alexander, 171. Total, 920.

50. *East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club, 2d Team*: E. W. King, 193; R. G. Widdows, 187; F. P. Witmer, 183; J. W. O'Keefe, 178; A. L. Hulbert, 177. Total, 918.

51. *Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club, 1st Team*: L. J. Diess, 192; R. R. Sidell, 188; R. L. Stephenson, 182; M. J. Moore, 178; F. M. Barber, 177. Total, 917.

52. *Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club*: C. F. Huttleston, 185; F. D. Holdridge, 184; W. D. Weaver, 183; S. M. Thomas, 183; G. L. Woodworth, 178. Total, 913.

53. *Stuart, Iowa, Rifle Club*: O. M. Trevillyan, 190; Urban Ryan, 184; S. Kirilin, 183; A. Cameron, 181; R. W. Pote, 174. Total, 912.

54. *Varnum Continental Rifle Club, East Greenwich, R. I.*: H. D. Banks, 188; W. E. Cockrell, 185; F. L. Bacon, 183; H. R. Whaeley, 179; D. Lawrence, 176. Total, 911.

55. *Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club*: Harry Chambers, 192; Joseph Trombley, 185; Ed. Trombley, 182; R. McIntosh, 181; J. C. Smith, 167. Total, 907.

56. *Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club*: C. H. Bronson, 189; W. W. Mackey, 183; G. B. Jobson, 180; C. M. Campbell, 176; C. S. Boswell, 175. Total, 903.

57. *Southbridge, Massachusetts, Rifle Club*: H. B. Morse, 188; Ernest Leno, 182; G. W. Dumas, 177; P. M. Macklin, 176; J. A. Christenson, 172. Total, 895.

58. *University Rifle Club, Reading, Penn.*: C. R. Essick, 190; R. M. Tyack, 185; H. W. Mann, 177; W. W. Miller, 174; H. H. Esk, 168. Total, 894.

59. *Wewoka, Oklahoma, Rifle Club*: A. R. Cummings, 187; J. C. Lillard, 178; D. M. Kirkpatrick, 174; C. D. Wolfe, 173; A. S. Korri, 170. Total, 882.

60. *Antioch, Illinois, Rifle Club*: F. R. King, 181; H. E. Williams, 179; L. Hoffman, 178; E. S. Garrett, 172; N. E. Proctor, 171. Total, 881.

#### COLLEGE TEAMS

1. *State University of Iowa R. C., Iowa City*: D. B. Harding, 198; D. W. Price, 198; E. W. Harper, 198; L. P. Tobin, 196; W. J. Kelly, 196. Total, 986.

2. *Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Club, Amherst*: F. H. Canlett, 198; W. J. Sweeney, 197; D. H. Smith, 196; E. F. Parsons, 196; E. B. Taylor, 193. Total, 980.

3. *Norwich University Rifle Club, Northfield, Vt.*: P. M. Martin, 200; G. W. Smith, 197; G. Z. Wartz, 196; H. A. Amidon, 194; R. A. Smith, 193. Total, 980.

4. *Iowa State College R. C., Ames*: L. G. Wilhelm, 197; D. V. Moses, 196; F. P. Hanson, 196; P. L. Ferguson, 193; H. N. Lough, 191. Total, 973.

5. *University of Vermont Rifle Club, Burlington*: J. W. Meachen, 198; J. A. Smith, 196; G. C. Stanley, 193; R. E. Wilcox, 192; A. H. Cheney, 192. Total, 971.

6. *University of Pennsylvania Rifle Club, Philadelphia*: M. E. Kile, 195; P. D. Ten Brook, 194; J. W. Crowley, 194; A. V. Abbott, 194; R. Klauder, 194. Total, 971.

7. *Worcester, Massachusetts, Polytechnic Institute Rifle Club*: A. M. Holton, 196; F. W. Hubbard, 195; H. J. E. Reid, 195; H. P. Crane, 192; R. M. Eldred, 192. Total, 970.

8. *Columbia University Rifle Club, New York City*: W. G. Fogg, 196; J. R. Twiss, 195; Chas. Wandres, 194; R. W. E. Kerr, 194; J. Schmitt, 186. Total, 965.

9. *University of Chicago Rifle Club, Illinois*: R. N. Magor, 198; J. D. O'Connell, 195; G. C. Moss, 189; W. P. Burleigh, 188; P. J. Sedgwick, 185. Total, 955.

10. *Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rifle Club, Cambridge*: G. R. Bond, Jr., 195; A. C. Atwater, 192; C. L. Tortorelli, 191; M. C. Hawes, 189; W. Hadden, 180. Total, 947.

11. *Cornell University Rifle Club, Ithaca, N. Y.*: J. N. Spaetle, 191; W. W. Simonds, 190; K. N. Elinder, 189; H. W. Tyson, 189; L. M. Orton, 186. Total, 945.

12. *New York State College of Forestry R. C.*: R. W. Woodworth, 190; H. R. Spelman, 189; R. K. Day, 188; L. H. Coons, 185; A. J. Schmitt, 184. Total, 936.



13. *Princeton University Rifle Club, New Jersey*: A. W. Horton, Jr., 189; W. G. Wells, 187; C. W. Laird, 180; R. W. Speir, Jr., 180; D. H. McAlpin, 3d, 177. Total, 913.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

1. *St. Johns Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.*: F. Leidgen, 200; Russell, 199; T. A. Reid, 199; L. J. Weix, 197; E. C. Snyder, 196. Total, 991.

2. *Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater*: H. M. Mauser, 194; J. Gillispie, 193; F. C. Sanderson, 193; W. V. Boughton, 192; H. W. Geiger, 192. Total, 964.

3. *Culver, Indiana, Military Academy*: J. W. Mulliken, 191; C. M. Greenway, 189; S. H. Avery, 189; S. B. Green, 184; G. H. Whittier, 182. Total, 935.

4. *Bordentown Military Institute, New Jersey*: D. R. Linsley, 183; P. J. Serralles, 182; H. B. Parker, Jr., 179; J. H. Parker, 179; J. B. Tower, 178. Total, 901.

5. *Fay School, Southboro, Mass.*: H. S. Redmond, 181; R. D. Sylvester, 175; J. Z. S. Laughlin, 174; R. V. Hough, 172; J. J. Wadsworth, 171. Total, 873.

6. *Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.*: S. Smith, 176; M. H. Mullins, 165; S. Blackwell, 165; H. Cook, 158; Amsworth, 154. Total, 818.

HIGH SCHOOLS

1. *Iowa City, Iowa, High School Rifle Club*: E. Boyd, 197; C. Smith, 196; H. Harmon, 196; O. Darner, 196; R. Harrabin, 194. Total, 979.

2. *Central High School R. C., Washington, D. C.*: R. M. Morris, 199; Sam Houston, 195; J. B. Cooley, 195; R. C. Stokes, 194; A. C. Richardson, 191. Total, 974.

3. *Jamaica, New York, High School R. C.*: C. Bastress, 193; John Gray, 193; Miller Wisner, 190; Victor Wehle, 189; Kimball Gray, 189. Total, 954.

4. *Western High School R. C., Washington, D. C.*: D. Cummings, 188; A. Hastings, 188; R. J. Elliott, 183; R. C. Oliver, 182; Fred Bradley, 177. Total, 918.

5. *Lewis and Clark High School R. C., Spokane, Wash.*: W. McGinnis, 192; L. N. Moss, 189; L. Granath, 181; J. Peterson, 179; O. Zinkgrat, 172. Total, 913.

6. *Boys High School R. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.*: L. Clark, 186; E. McCaffrey, 179; C. M. Flanson, 177; H. G. Schaul, 176; B. Smulow, 175. Total, 893.

7. *Davenport, Iowa, High School R. C.*: M. E. Smith, 191; Karl Vollman, 177; H. G. C. Volkens, 172; J. A. Miner, 169; T. Butterworth, 168. Total, 877.

8. *Technical High School R. C., Springfield, Mass.*: W. H. Woodward, 168; M. Johnston, 147; J. A. Johnson, Jr., 145; F. W. Schlatter, 93; C. T. Congdon, 91. Total, 644.

The aggregate standing of the teams at the close of the third match follows:

CIVILIAN CLUBS

1. Quinpiac Rifle Club, New Haven, Conn. .... 2985
2. Peters R. & R. Club, Kings Mills, Ohio ..... 2981
3. Atlanta, Georgia, Rifle Club..... 2975
4. Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club ..... 2971
5. Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club ..... 2964
6. Warren, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club.. 2956
7. Corvallis, Montana, Rifle Club..... 2953

8. Auburn, New York, Rifle Club..... 2952
9. Washington, D. C., Rifle Club..... 2947
10. Boston, Massachusetts, Rifle & Revolver Club ..... 2932
11. Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Club.... 2930
12. Salt Lake City, Utah, Rifle Club.... 2919
13. Denver City, Colorado, Rifle Club.. 2914
14. Towanda, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club. 2913
15. Lakewood, Ohio, Rifle Club..... 2911
16. Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club... 2905
17. Los Angeles, California, Rifle Club. 2902
18. Detroit, Michigan, Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club ..... 2898
19. Middletown, New York, Rifle Club.. 2895
20. Birmingham, Alabama, Athletic Rifle Club ..... 2888
21. Shawnee R. & R. Club, Lima, Ohio 2883
22. Manchester, New Hampshire, R. & R. Club ..... 2882
23. Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sportsman Rifle Club ..... 2881
24. Toledo, Ohio, R. & R. Club..... 2866
25. Citizens R. & R. Club, Rochester, N. Y. .... 2862
26. Wisner, Nebraska, Rifle Club ..... 2861
27. Middletown, Connecticut, Rifle Club 2860
28. Piqua, Ohio, Rifle Club..... 2859
29. Chicago, Illinois, Rifle Club..... 2856
30. Ridgewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club. 2856
31. Haverhill, Massachusetts, Rifle Club 2853
32. Peekskill, New York, Rifle Club.... 2848
33. Grand Forks, North Dakota, Rifle Club ..... 2836
34. Lakewood, New Jersey, Rifle Club. 2832
35. Concord, New Hampshire, Rifle Club 2830
36. East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club, 1st team ..... 2829
37. Albion, Indiana, Rifle Club..... 2825
38. Ridgeville, Rifle Club, Evanston, Ill. 2824
39. Brattleboro, Vermont, Rifle Club.... 2812
40. Washington, D. C., Marine Draftsmen Rifle Club ..... 2804
41. Englewood, New Jersey, Motor Battery Rifle Club ..... 2800
42. Kalispell, Montana, Rifle Club..... 2789
43. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club, 2d team.. 2778
44. Erie, Pennsylvania, Rod & Gun Club 2768
45. Palm Beach, Florida, Rifle Club.... 2761
46. East Orange, New Jersey, Rifle Club, 2d team ..... 2761
47. Joliet, Illinois, Rifle Club, 1st team.. 2760
48. Santa Fe, New Mexico, Rifle Club. 2749
49. Altoona, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club... 2732
50. Cazenovia, New York, Rifle Club.. 2728
51. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Training Camps Rifle Club ..... 2726
52. Scott, Arkansas, Rifle Club..... 2724
53. Varnum Continental Rifle Association, East Greenwich, R. I. .... 2722
54. University, Rifle Club, Reading, Pa. 2715
55. Franklin, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club. 2710
56. Saginaw, Michigan, Rifle Club..... 2704
57. Stuart, Iowa, Rifle Club..... 2704
58. Antioch, Illinois, Rifle Club..... 2654
59. Southbridge, Massachusetts, Rifle Club ..... 2636
60. Wewoka, Oklahoma, Rifle Club..... 2431

No Matches Reported

- Menominee Rifle Club, Menominee, Mich.
- Commencement Bay Rifle Club, Tacoma, Wash.
- Nat. Def. Organization, Larchmont, N. Y.
- Pacific Service Rifle Club, San Francisco, Calif.
- Roundup Rifle Club, Roundup, Mont.
- Huntington Rifle Club, Huntington, W. Va.
- St. Louis-Colonial Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.
- Eugene Rifle Club, Eugene, Ore.

Third Match Missing

- Olympic P. & R. Club, San Francisco, Calif. .... 1923
- Ashburnam, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.. 1910
- Andover, Massachusetts, Rifle Club.... 1868
- Salmon, Idaho, Rifle Club ..... 1866
- Cal. R. R. Com. R. & R. Club, San Francisco, Calif. .... 1789
- S. F. Tele. Rifle Club, San Francisco, Calif. .... 1780
- Mt. Olive, Rifle Club, Reedly, Calif.... 1437

Nat. Def. Contingent Rifle Club, Rochester, N. Y. .... 1258

Second and Third Matches Missing

- Danbury, Connecticut, Rifle Club..... 962
- Milwaukee, Wis., Rifle Club..... 964
- Poole, Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md..... 891
- Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club..... 856

COLLEGES

1. Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst ..... 2944
2. State University of Iowa, Iowa City 2939
3. Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. 2903
4. Columbia University, New York City 2900
5. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia ..... 2895
6. Iowa State College, Ames..... 2883
7. University of Vermont, Burlington 2878
8. Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Massachusetts ..... 2853
9. New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y. .... 2806
10. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.... 2804
11. University of Chicago, Illinois..... 2804
12. Princeton University, New Jersey.. 2799
13. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge ..... 2774

Third Match Missing

University of West Virginia, Morgantown ..... 1957

No Matches Reported

- University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
- University of California, Berkeley.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

1. St. Johns Military Academy, Delafield, Wis. .... 2950
2. Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn. .... 2822
3. Culver, Ind., Military Academy..... 2795
4. Bordentown, New Jersey, Military Institute ..... 2685
5. Fay School, Southboro, Mass..... 2528
6. Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo. .... 2489

Third Match Missing

Mt. Tamalpis Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif. .... 1412

Second and Third Match Missing

Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif. .... 634

No Matches Reported

Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.

HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Central High School, Washington, D. C. .... 2930
2. Iowa City, Iowa, High School..... 2911
3. Jamaica, New York, High School.. 2755
4. Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash. .... 2725
5. Western High School, Washington, D. C. .... 2682
6. Davenport, Iowa, High School .... 2619
7. Boys High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2488

Third Match Missing

McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C. .... 1884

Second and Third Matches Missing

- Placer Union High School, Auburn, Calif. .... 974
- Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn. 907

No Matches Reported

- Evander Childs High School, New York City.
- Burlington, Iowa, High School.
- Monmouth, Illinois, High School.
- East Orange, New Jersey, High School.
- Technical High School Springfield, Mass.



## Gunman and Gunmen

By MAJOR S. J. FORT, M. N. G.

IT was not long after the advent of the six-shooter that knights of the trigger and artists with the weapon began to appear. Its portability, speed of fire and general effectiveness appealed to the army of pioneers flocking to the so-called frontier after the Civil War, as the weapon par excellence for offensive and defensive purposes, creating upon the one hand an atmosphere of lawlessness which was dispelled by the same weapon in the hands of more peaceful but none the less fearless citizens representing law and order.

The "gunman" of those days, a truculent outlaw for the most part, came into considerable notoriety for his exceptional skill with the revolver, and furnished many a tale of thrilling nature, more or less embellished by the imaginative author, it is true, but creating a type of hero which was only excelled in time by the halos granted others who enlisted upon the side of law and order and were noted man-killers, their private cemeteries containing the bodies of those who were only too proud to die with their boots where they were usually worn.

In later days the title of gunman has been applied to a class of vicious criminals, plying their trade for a price, and in a manner more akin to the stealthy approach of a predacious animal than a human being, and which has done more to make the revolver obnoxious to lawmakers than even the long list of "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" accidents credited to the weapon.

That the victims of these criminals were also criminals has no weight in lifting the ban placed upon the revolver, though it represents a type of weapon particularly adapted for the double purpose of teaching people how to shoot and providing them with an effective weapon for self-defense in time of need.

With several million men preparing to defend their country, there are thousands of officers and enlisted men who will be armed either with a military pistol or revolver and few among the number have been adequately trained owing to the lack of facilities provided and still worse, owing to lack of interest in such training.

It is time to make the title of "gunmen" of equal importance to the title of "riflemen," and I take it that with the male population as well as the female of the sex thoroughly trained revolver or pistol shots, it would not be long before the notorious "gunman" would disappear, either of his own volition or by a well-directed bullet. Very few of these creatures would voluntarily exchange shots with a trained officer of the law or a citizen known to be an expert shot.

The "gunman" has been credited with more skill in pointing a revolver than belongs to him. It is rarely that a first-class revolver or pistol is found in his possession and his shots are delivered at such close range that a human target could not well be missed. Firing from ambush at a short range, even the cheapest revolver will kill as well as the best, and as before stated it is exception rather than the rule for a "gunman" to take a chance at an enemy, where the enemy has an even break to shoot back.

At the present time it is difficult to purchase a revolver of approved make and practically impossible to procure a military pistol.

The man who owns a revolver and desires to re-load his ammunition is hedged about with various rules and regulations pertaining to the purchase of explosives, primers, etc., but it is just such times when those who are interested in backing the President to the limit should keep hustling for an extension of Federal aid to developing revolver and pistol practice as a means of National Defense.

Time was when the sturdy English yeoman was required to have in his possession a well made bow and supply of arrows and report at intervals for practice therewith, all of

which provided England with an effective body of fighting men when required. Is it too Utopian to think of the revolver or pistol as a real family weapon and a citizenry trained to its use?

The title of "gunmen" should become as honorable as that of bowmen in the olden times, and while we are at it, why not adopt a standard home weapon instead of the hodge-podge of vest-pocket, pocket and military revolvers and pistols now prevailing?

Under the present conditions, confronted as we are with the possible extension of the war for another year or two and thereafter a condition under which it will be necessary for America to maintain a very considerable military establishment for several more years, there will come about the realization that American men and women are truly united in keeping America for Americans, and while not anxious or even willing to resort to arms in the settlement of national quarrels, that they are prepared to take their own part whenever the call comes. The old fear of mob violence, of riot and disorder among the criminal classes, is likely to become a thing of the past when every man, woman and child in this great country has awakened to the realization that each and every one is a part of the Nation, doing away with the bugaboo that firearms are dangerous weapons in the hands of the irresponsible, as those irresponsible ones become conspicuous by their absence in the body politic.

Even though firearms may never be needed again when peace has been declared and war ceases to menace an enlightened world, there remains their use as a recreation, scientific and pleasurable, clean and interesting beyond all other agencies, and of these the revolver and pistol is by no means the least.—*The American Shooter.*

### INQUIRIES

(Concluded from page 515)

Q. What is a chronograph?

A. An electrical instrument used for finding the velocity of projectiles, measured in feet per second.

Q. Is No. 7 shot large enough for ducks? I have a 16-gauge gun which patterns especially well with 7's, but very poorly with 5's. I have not yet shot it at ducks, and I always have preferred No. 5 shot for this sport.

A. Yes. From a 16-gauge gun a good pattern with chilled 7's will bag more ducks than an average pattern of 5's, there being so many more pellets in the charge, which is none too big at the most. No. 7's are large enough for ducks, too, and are preferred above all other sizes by plenty of hunters, especially the shooters of small-bore guns.

Q. What metals are used in casting Springfield and Krag bullets?

A. In casting both of these bullets, an alloy of lead and tin is used for the core. These metals are mixed in the ratio of about 1 part of tin to 25 parts of lead. The jacket is made of cupro nickel.

Q. I am thinking about taking up target shooting with the revolver and wish an arm also for hunting purposes. Will you please answer the following questions, which will help me to select the arm I want? Does length of barrel have anything to do with accuracy? Would you recommend fine or coarse sights for target shooting? What trigger pull is about right?

A. Length of barrel has little or nothing to do with accuracy when smokeless powder is used. A six-inch barrel is recommended for your purpose. The use of coarse or fine sights depends altogether upon one's eyesight. Good sight—a fine sight; poor sight—a coarse sight, is the principle to work on. The best trigger pull is about four pounds—that is, for your purpose.

Q. For several years I have had a quantity of smokeless powder cartridges on hand and I am wondering if these are still in good condition and serviceable.

A. Smokeless powder as now manufactured does not deteriorate with age to any appreciable extent, except when being stored under very abnormal conditions for a considerable length of time, such as extreme heat or dampness and cold combined. The chances are that your cartridges are in good condition.

### WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

FIREARMS AND ANTIQUES—Buy, sell, exchange old time and modern firearms. Antiques wanted. Stephen Van Rensselaer, 805 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Wanted—

## Empty Krag Shells

Re & Special Loading Co.  
Julian, Pa.

FOR SALE—250-3000 Savage Hi-Power, with canvas case, Lyman wind gauge, rear peep sight, Lyman Ivory bead front, \$22.50 C. O. D. 300 Springfield Service ctgs. in clips and bandoliers; 160 Springfield Mid-Range ctgs. in clips; the lot \$12.00. 900 empty Springfield shells \$2.00. H. J. Godecker, 938 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Special target B. S. A. No. 12 for .22 long rifle with or without telescope. Must be in good shape. Will sell or exchange. Star gauge Springfield Lyman Micrometer sight on receiver; .22 S. & W. pistol; Stevens 404 .22 long rifle target gun; all in good condition. R. B. Harkness, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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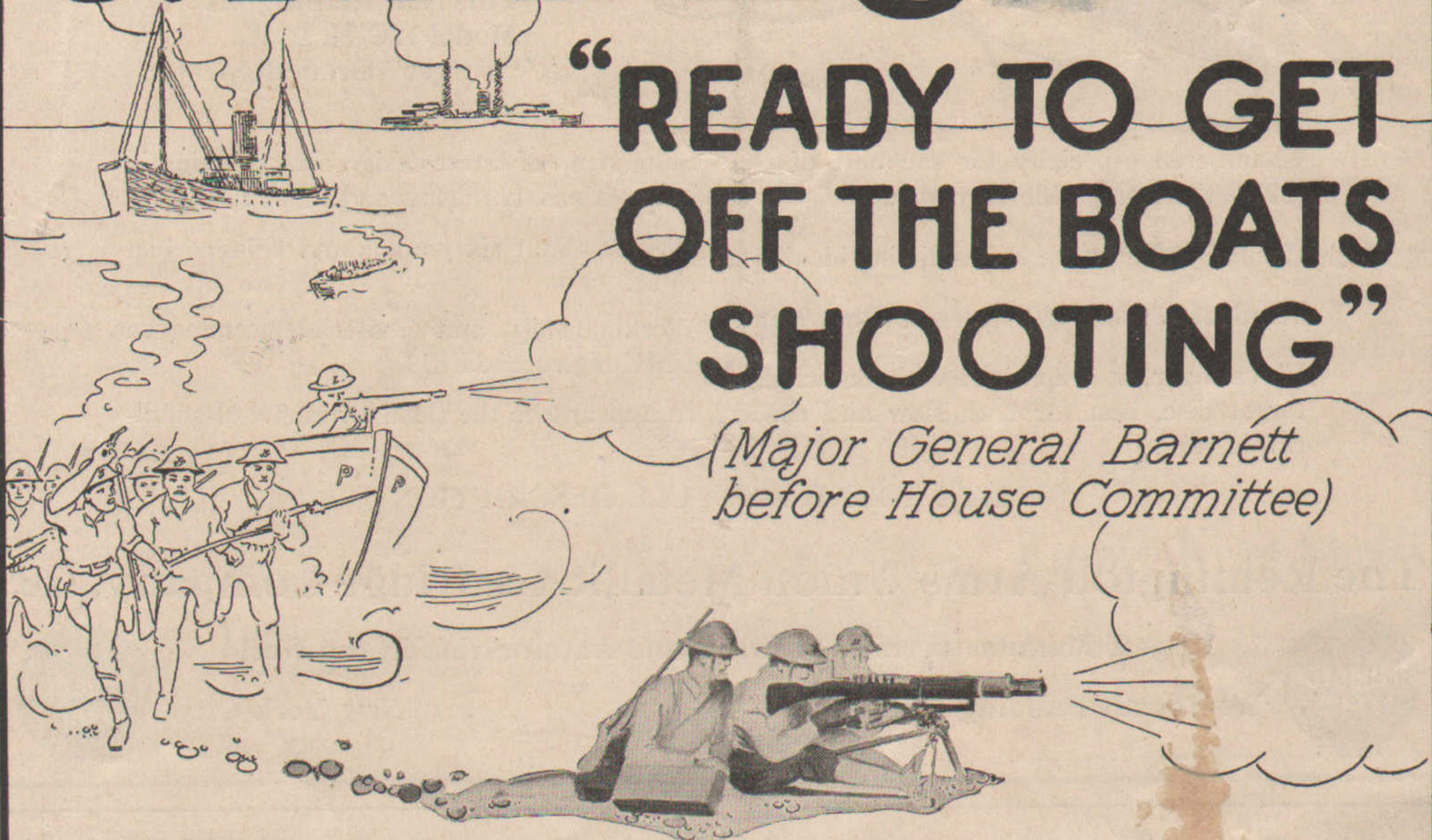
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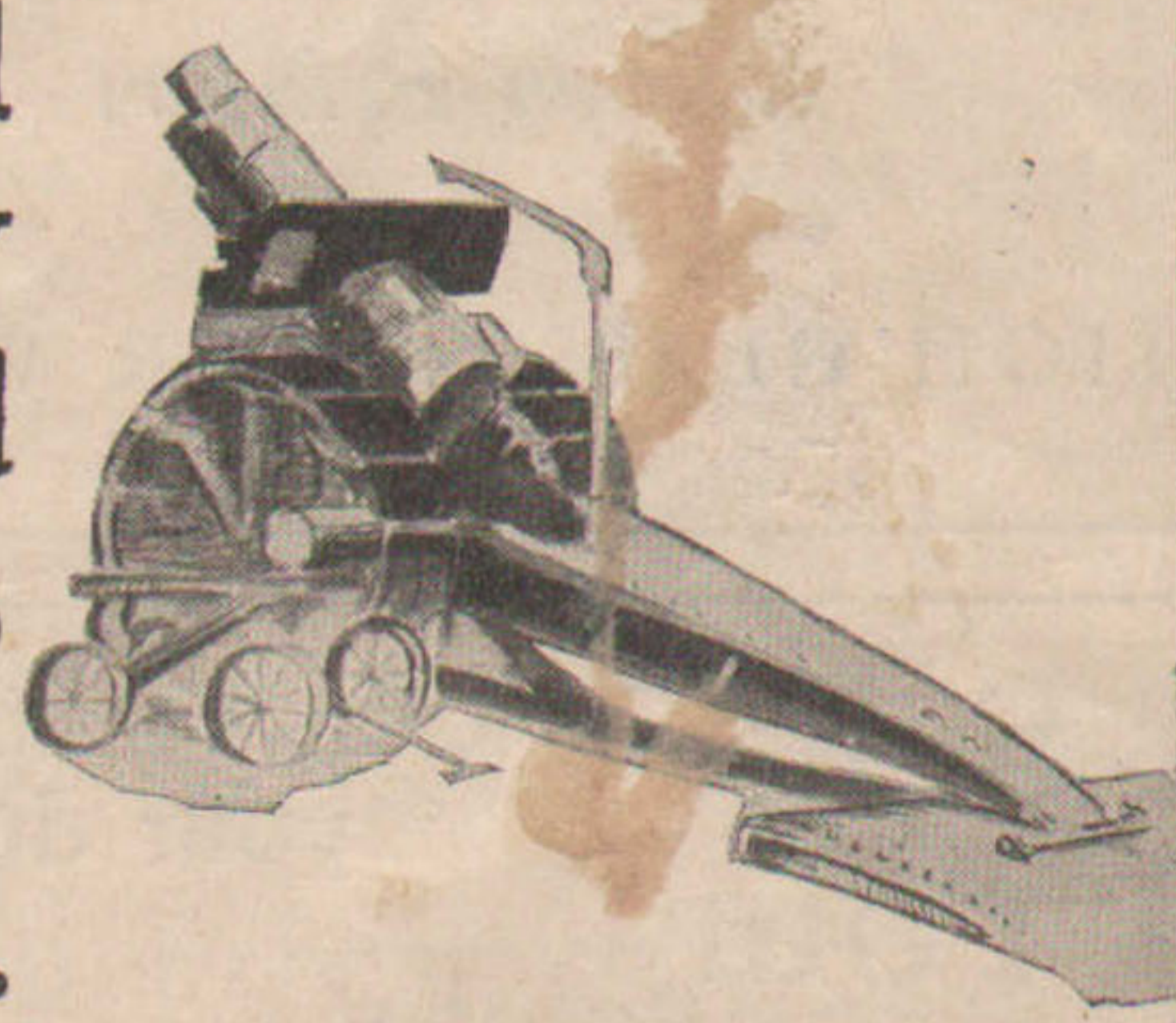
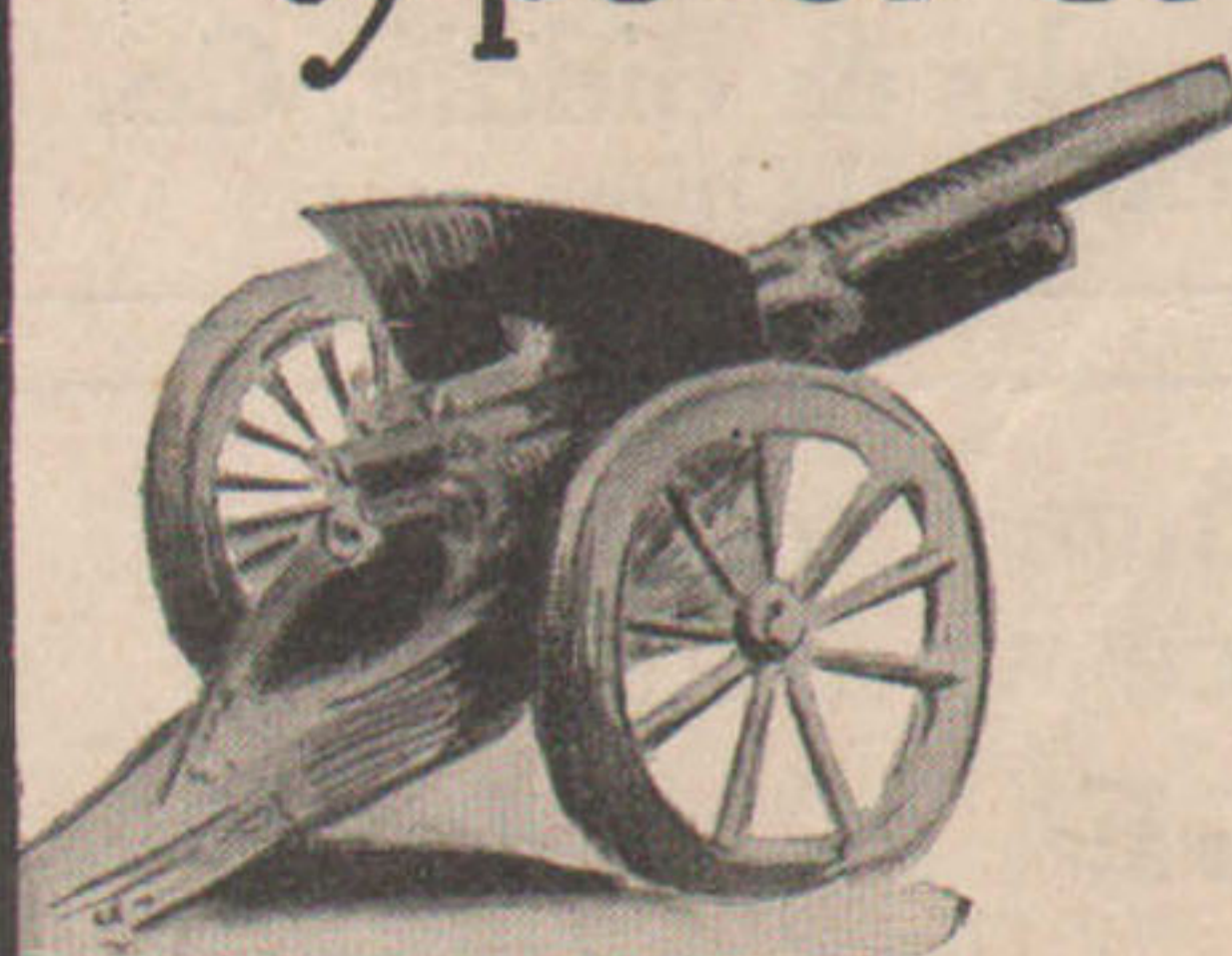
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