

# *The* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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## Defining the Schuetzen Style of Rifle-Shooting

By C. T. WESTERGAARD

WHILE attending the National Matches at Camp Perry in 1927, and after having shot through a four-days' tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union at Davenport, Iowa, I met a number of shooters at Camp Perry who desired some information as to the so-called Schuetzen style of shooting. As I arrived at Camp Perry when the shooting was about half over, I was too busy to explain in detail to the many crack military shooters how the Schuetzen shooting differs from the military style. The Schuetzen is simply the old American free-rifle style of shooting. It was brought to this country about 50 or 60 years ago from Europe, but it has been Americanized, so that it is simply an American sport now, and nothing else.

The telescope sight, which is used almost exclusively, was never used in Europe; our rifles are all American-made rifles; our targets were all designed in this country and not used by foreigners. It is true the 25-ring target is called the "German ring," but as far as I have learned it was designed in this country, and was never used anywhere in Europe. The "German ring" was given this name because it was the target used principally by the German-American Schuetzen clubs.

A good many articles in reference to the Schuetzen shooting have from time to time appeared in our riflemen's papers, and a most singular thing about many of these stories is that they were written by persons who never went near a Schuetzen tournament. Some have described the sport as too foreign; others have said it was too ancient, and still others claim this sport is on the decline because the "beer steins" have vanished. Some time ago I read a story written for *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* by our old friend, Chas. Askins. Yes; he pronounced the sport as dead and gone. Although I have never met Mr. Askins or heard of him as a Schuetzen shooter, it seems, according to his story, that he frequented Schuetzen ranges some 25 or 30 years ago. His story, however, was very good and practically true in every way; but it was peculiar that it should appear just at a time when preparations for the largest National Schuetzen tournament for nearly a score of years were under way at Davenport, Iowa.

The Schuetzen game is nothing more than a pure free-rifle sport. The so-called name "Schuetzen" was, I think, a nickname given it by the Americans themselves, because the devotees of this shooting in early days were members of the then existing German and Swiss "Schuetzen Vereins." The principal outdoor range is 200 yards. The sights are free; anything, including telescopes, are permitted. So far only one position is allowed in tournaments—the one in which you stand up and shoot like a man. The Schuetzen is in many ways similar to the International Free Rifle, all firing being from under cover. Any rifle up to .40 caliber is allowed, but high-velocity cartridges are sometimes barred in tournaments. The main reason for this is that most of the Schuetzen ranges are close to towns, where it would be quite dangerous to shoot high-powered ammunition.

It has often been claimed that the Schuetzen style has no value from a military viewpoint. Being a follower of both styles I will admit one style is very different from the other; but the principle to be mastered in both is the holding ability. The person who is an

expert with the free rifle can be taught in a very short time to become expert with the military arm, and vice versa.

It is true the Schuetzen sport is very old. Yes, it is so old that our great-grandfathers who were followers of this fine sport were the organizers of the first rifle clubs in this country. As far as I have learned the first union of riflemen was organized at a "Schuetzen Fest" in Highland, Ill., some time during the Civil War.

In former years there was a good deal of agitation by the military riflemen against the Schuetzen men, the former claiming, from their standpoint, that the equipment, such as heavy rifles, vernier or scope sights, set triggers, palm rests, etc., were too impractical. Today the situation seems reversed, because each year one sees more free rifles, equipped with scope, set triggers, etc., at Camp Perry, used in the National Matches, than ever before. Many Army shooters are shooting the free rifle, and with much more enthusiasm than they do the service arm. The free rifle has always been the arm of the Schuetzen men, each shooter having his own rifle, many of them specially made according to the individual's ideas as regards hang and fit.

Our ancestors who indulged in this fine sport were mostly of German and Swiss origin. The shooting tournaments, or "Schuetzen Fests," as they called them, were muchly "foreign fashioned" affairs. Their by-laws and programs were printed in German; their conventions were conducted also in German. In fact, the number of genuine American rifle clubs in existence in the United States before the year 1910 was just a mere handful.

As I have indulged in Schuetzen shooting for 23 years, with probably as much enthusiasm as anyone else, it may be interesting to my readers if I relate some of my experiences. At the age of 16 I entered, for the first time, the annual small-bore tournament of the Indoor Rifle League of Chicago, in 1906. This was about the time when Bill Tewes, team captain of the 1928 Dewar Team, then of New York, made his famous 100-shot indoor world's record at Grand Rapids, Mich. His score was 2,481 out of a possible 2,500 on the ¼-inch ring target. This score was beaten several years later by Arthur Hubalek, who made 2,484 in Zettler's Gallery, New York, which still stands as the 75-foot offhand world's record in 100 shots. Prone shooting was not practiced at all in those days, only offhand free rifles with telescopes, set triggers, etc., being used.

While I shot indoors with great enthusiasm for years it was not until 1910 that I began shooting the Schuetzen rifle at 200 yards. It was at that time that I happened to hear of a Schuetzen Fest which the Chicago Rifle Club was arranging to hold on their 200-yard range at Palos Park, Ill. I had been hearing about these shoots, but did not know just exactly what transpired at these affairs except that they were a sort of prize shooting match. I determined to go out and shoot with these men. As I was not familiar with the kind of equipment used I mounted a telescope on a hunting rifle, bought some soft-nosed smokeless cartridges, and off I went, loaded for bear. Arriving at the shooting park I was much surprised to see a beautiful rifle range. In fact it was the finest and best equipped 200-yard range I have ever seen, although I have shot over a good

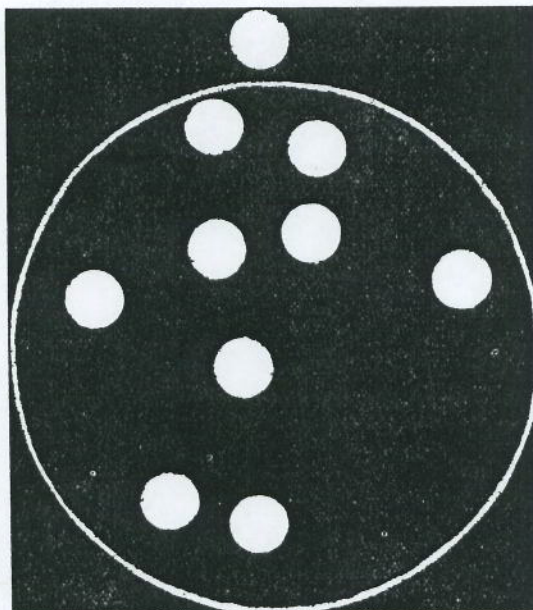


many rifle ranges throughout the United States. The club and shooting house alone cost over \$40,000 to build. Everything was thought of for the accommodation of the shooter. For each target there was a special booth, so shooters could not disturb each other while aiming. In the rear of these firing booths there were long loading tables for reloading purposes. Even steam-heating pipes were run from one end of the hall to the other, so that shooting could be enjoyed all the year round.

Yes; I remember we shot out there one day in a fierce snowstorm with the temperature around 20 degrees below zero, and we never had a better time.

As this was my first appearance on a Schuetzen range I decided first to observe the shooting for a while. I noticed nearly everybody shooting black powder, and reloading the empty shell for each shot. Several visiting shooters were there from near-by States, and nearly everybody conversed in German. I remember while looking on that someone shouted, "Fimf und Zwanzig, mit den Hut;" and on looking down at his target I noticed a flag waving, with a hat on top of it. This, I learned later, meant a 25, with the bullet hole exactly in the center of the bull, or what we now call a "pin-wheel" shot.

After a while I decided to take a crack at it myself, and went to the ticket window to buy shooting cards. The secretary handed me a program, and in looking it over I noticed that there were several matches, such as "Koenig Scheibe," "Ehren Scheibe," etc. However, I did not know whether it meant beefsteak or hash; so to be sure I got what I wanted I ordered the whole "bill of fare." I was permitted to take a few sighting shots, and of course they noticed at once that I was shooting high-velocity stuff, which they said was not allowed. But after some argument they concluded I would have no show anyhow; so decided to let me shoot. After sighting up I began to shoot in the matches. I did not know head or tail of the various matches, but was told to shoot 3 shots on the first target, 10 on the next one, etc. I had no idea what kind of scores I was making, but everything went along quietly until I finished a 10-shot string, when all of a sudden several of the shooters came a-roaring with the information that it would cost me several kegs of beer. I asked, "How be?"



*Score of 29 points out of 30, shot by C. T. Westergaard at Panama Pacific International Shooting Tournament, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 12, 1915. Shooting was offhand at 200 yards. Rifle, .32-40 Pope-Ballard; Stevens scope with crosshairs; shells loaded with 5 grains King's Semi-smokeless and 15 grains du Pont Schuetzen. No. 2½ Peters primers. Cut exact size*

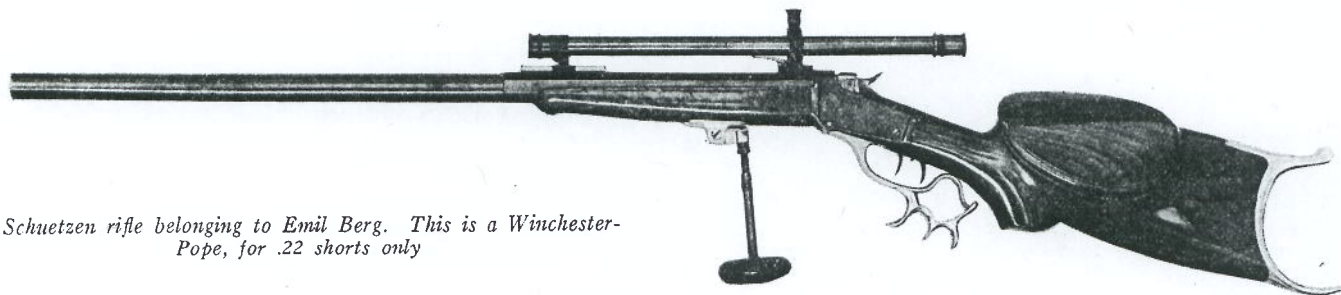
Why, it was the King score I had just shot, and I had made such a high score that it was unlikely that anyone would beat it; and, of course, I would be crowned the "Schuetzen King!" As I heard this my knees began to quiver, for I realized I did not have enough dough left to buy even a half keg of beer. However, a shoot is not over until the last shot is fired; and never, as long as I have been shooting, have I been so anxious to have someone beat me as at that time. All seemed very eager to win this coveted kingship, but everybody's effort seemed in vain until almost closing time, when that well-known diamond jeweler of Davenport, Iowa, Mr. Chris. Jansen, came through with a whirlwind finish and tied my score; and by virtue of a 25 on his last shot outranked me, and Chris. was the King! After the shooting a big banquet took place in the large ballroom, at which several hundred were present.

During the banquet the coronation of the King took place, and it was the main affair of the whole Schuetzen Fest. First the shooting master made the ceremonial speech. Next

a lovely young lady, who I learned was the Queen, decorated King Jansen; first with a fine gold medal, and then with a wreath of roses upon his head and a garland of flowers around his neck, and thereafter the King, with a large following, paraded around the hall several times. I imagine Chris. felt like Kaiser Bill. Anyhow, the steins were then handed around filled to the brim, and everybody shouted, "Prosit Koenig!" It was rumored later that diamonds went up considerably in Davenport on the following day; but this, however, I am not in position to confirm.

In the following year, which was 1911, I attended for the first time a Grand Biennial Tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union. This was held under the auspices of the Swiss Rifle Club of Monroe, Wis. The town was situated in the very heart of the Swiss-cheese-making district, and the population seemed to be about 99 per cent Swiss descent. On this occasion practically every house, including the courthouse, was decorated with Swiss flags and signs marked "Welcome Scheutzen." The tournament lasted five days, and over 100 riflemen from various parts of the country took part. That the affair was not a pure German one was evident at this shoot, for at least 60 per cent of the attendants were Swiss, and the Swiss language was about as much of a nuisance as it was at the International shoot at Milan, Italy. That the Swiss are good sports as well as good shots was evident. The crowd as a whole was about the jolliest and the finest bunch of sports that I have ever met. The spirit all through the tournament was very high, and there was absolutely no disturbance of any kind by anyone. Whenever anyone made a high score he would be heartily cheered, even by his rivals. The tournament was concluded with a grand picnic, at which about 2,000 people from the surrounding country gathered. The principal act of the picnic program was the coronation of the King. This honor was conferred upon Mr. A. G. Bitterly, a young man from Denver, Colo. At the conclusion of the crowning ceremonies the King was carried around the park several times, until he was finally landed on top of the bar.

The next tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union took place at St. Louis, Mo., in 1913. At this shoot I was rather fortunate, for I won both the 100-shot cham-



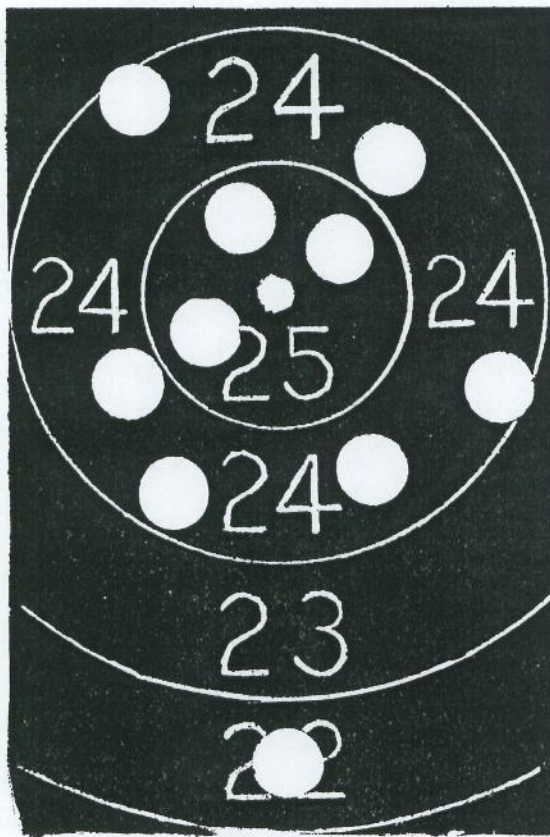
*Schuetzen rifle belonging to Emil Berg. This is a Winchester-Pope, for .22 shorts only*



pionship and the 10-shot King match. I do not just recall everything that took place during the coronation ceremonies of the King. Anyhow, as is customary, they had selected a beautiful young lady as Queen to do the crowning. The unusual feature of it was that, although I had never met the young Queen before, I took her home as my bride; and she has been my home cook, my true and loving wife, and the mother of my promising son, since then.

These grand biennial tournaments of the Central Sharpshooters' Union have been held continuously every other year; even the World War could not halt them. About 20 or 30 years ago there was in existence a Schuetzen organization called the National Schuetzen Bund. Several fine tournaments were held by this association on both the East and West coasts, but the association has long since disbanded. The Central Sharpshooters' Union is now the only national Schuetzen organization we have today. Its headquarters are at Davenport, Iowa, which is really the most logical place for such an organization, being centrally located in our country. Any interested rifle club should communicate with Mr. Emil Berg, 1801 Pershing Avenue, Davenport, Iowa, who is secretary of this Central Sharpshooters' Union. I think the initiation fee is \$5 for each club, and the annual dues are but 25 cents per member. The funds of the Union are used to finance the tournaments, and also for added prize moneys. The principal object of the Union is to hold annual national tournaments at some designated place. Where there is no club in a community a shooter may become a full-fledged "individual member" upon payment of \$5 dues per year. Most of the matches at these tournaments consist of 3 shots each.

The main event is on the Honor target, where each shooter has but 3 shots and no repeat, and is only for the members. All who enter on this target get a cash prize, no matter how low the score. At the last tournament at Davenport the prizes exceeded \$3,500 in cash. Three-shot re-entry matches are also big favorites for the contestants. A good many riflemen who are not familiar with the 25-ring target would perhaps believe a "3-shot possible" would be easy to make. Not so easy. Although the 25-ring target has been in use for perhaps 50 years I have never heard of more than two perfect scores of 3 shots ever being made. It



*World's record, 10 shots offhand at 200 yards; score 241 x 250, made by Frank Dulleck, of Chicago. Cut exact size*

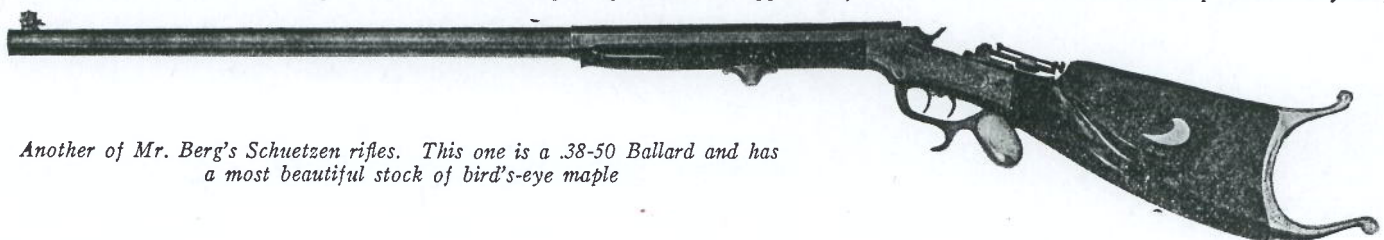
usually takes a 73 or 74 to win first prize in a re-entry match. As the first prize in most matches is \$100, these 3 shots cause a lot of excitement, especially when somebody has been so fortunate as to make a couple of 25's on the initial shots, a thrill that happens occasionally. The crowd will always be anxious to see what the third shot will be, which in many cases results in a flyer, perhaps out of the black. This very thing happened to the writer himself at the big national tournament in San Francisco in 1915. We witnessed a worse disappointment than this at the last tournament in Davenport to a crack shot from a far Western State. Early in the match he scored two darling 25's on the People's target in his first two shots, and for a few moments everything looked like easy money for him in the Mississippi Valley. However, going into the stand for the third shot he must have lost control of his feet, as his shot never even touched the target frame. Another favorite re-entry target is the Man target. This target represents the upper body of a

man, with 1/2-inch lines running vertically from top to bottom, the center line counting 20.

During my nearly 20 years of rifle-shooting I have never missed one of these tournaments of the Central Sharpshooters' Union. In fact a good many of the old-timers never miss any. You will repeatedly meet the same faces year after year, and it seems they simply would not miss any event on a bet. Among the regulars of both the new and the old timers I think one of the most well known in the shooting arena is the famous so-called "Diamond Jew," Chris. Jansen, of Davenport. Chris. was the chief range officer at the last Davenport tournament, and in this capacity he is absolutely unexcelled. Everything went along just like clockwork during the whole tournament, with no confusion and no challenging of shots by anyone. I doubt if Chris. Jansen has missed any of the big matches for the last 30 years. In fact I believe a shoot without him would be next to a failure. Chris. always puts "pep" into the game when things get too quiet around the firing booths.

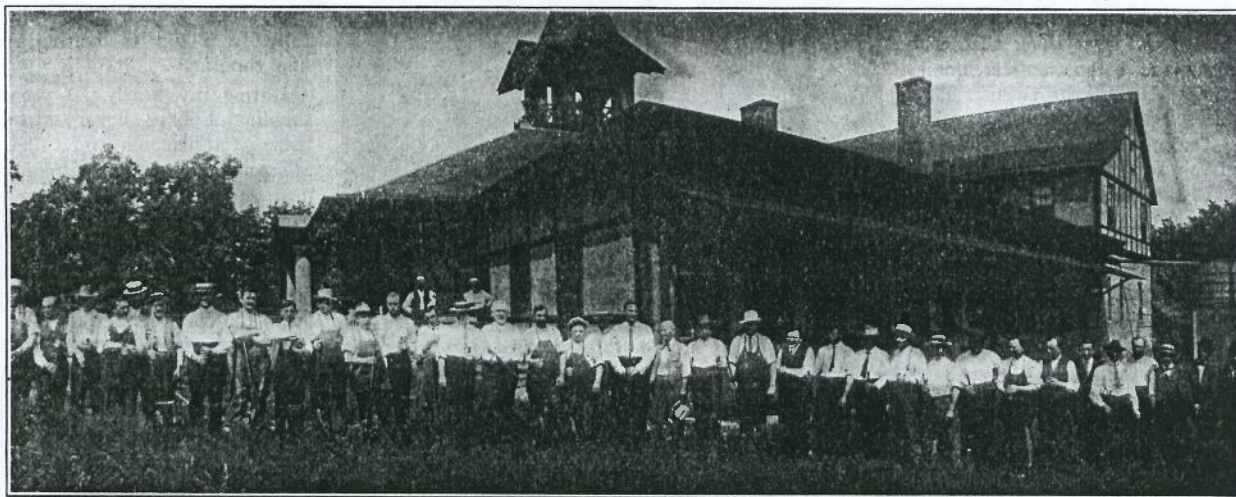
Chris.'s favorite shooting is the Man target, and he hardly ever gives up until he has a 60 score. I remember one occasion when everybody had the laugh on Chris. He had made two 20's, and of course, as usual, he went from one end of the shooting house to the other to spread the news; and at last, when he was mighty sure that everybody knew of the incident, he stepped in for the final shot. At the moment he pulled trigger he shouted, "I've got it!" The score-keeper pushed the target signal; the target went down for inspection, and then after considerable time a miss was signaled. Chris. almost jumped out of the window. The target he was shooting on was No. 11. Down on No. 4 target they had another Man target, and nobody had shot on it. But while a miss was signaled on target 11, on target 4 the marker was signaling a perfect shot with the American flag. Chris. in his excitement had shot from stand 11 to target 4, and his perfect score was ruined. He therefore was compelled to buy some more Man tickets.

As to calibers of rifles, anything from .22 long rifle up to .38-55 may be found on the Schuetzen ranges. The .32-40, however, is the favorite. Not only has each shooter his own special rifle, but he also has his own hand load. The Schuetzen smokeless was the most desirable powder for years;



*Another of Mr. Berg's Schuetzen rifles. This one is a .38-50 Ballard and has a most beautiful stock of bird's-eye maple*





*Shooting house of Chicago Sharpshooters' Association*

but as this powder is not made any more it is a question what powder to use in its place. As for myself, I have for a good many years used Schuetzen, with a small charge of FFG black powder for priming. Prior to the Davenport shoot last summer I had just two cans of Schuetzen powder left, which I wished to save for the tournament. I went out to practice one afternoon, using du Pont shotgun powder in place of Schuetzen, as my shooting was more for practice than for experimenting, and was all done from the usual offhand position. The result was very satisfactory, as I could repeatedly call my shots within a ring on the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch target. The load seemed to be just a little stronger than Schuetzen, which was about the only difference I could notice. I have never tried du Pont No. 80, but know of several who have used it with good results. However, many claim it will ruin a soft-steel barrel in a short time. In fact I know of several shooters around here who have had brand-new barrels ruined in a year's time with this No. 80 powder.

I noticed several "heavy-barrel" Springfield rifles at Davenport last time; and upon enquiring about the loads used in them I was informed that these consisted of the Pope-Squibb bullet and 15 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder. The loading was done in the regular Schuetzen style, simply the empty shell being reloaded for every shot. The idea of reloading for every shot you fire would seem ridiculous to many who have never tried it. For me it is part of the pleasure of the sport to reload my shell every time I shot. As a rule you have to alternate with two or three other shooters

on the same target, so there is plenty of time to reload, which takes but a few seconds. And, furthermore, you do not have to sit up until midnight to reload empty cartridges for use the next day. All you have to do at home is to mould your bullets. For this job I usually pick a rainy day when I can not do anything else; and then I make enough to last for a whole season.

As to my own personal pet rifle, I have a Ballard action with a .32-40 Pope barrel. For the same Ballard I have an interchangeable Pope .22 short barrel and a Peterson .22 long rifle barrel. The .32-40 barrel, which I have used in all the Schuetzen matches for 14 years, including winning the 100-shot Championship matches several times, is still in excellent condition and I would not take any barrel I have yet seen in trade for it. The barrel is a muzzle-loader, for old Harry told me when I had him make it that this was the only kind to get. I used it as a muzzle-loader for several years with fine results; but the breech enlarged so much in time that the bullets would drop out at the breech after being pushed down; so I discontinued loading from the muzzle and now I just drop the bullet into the chamber.

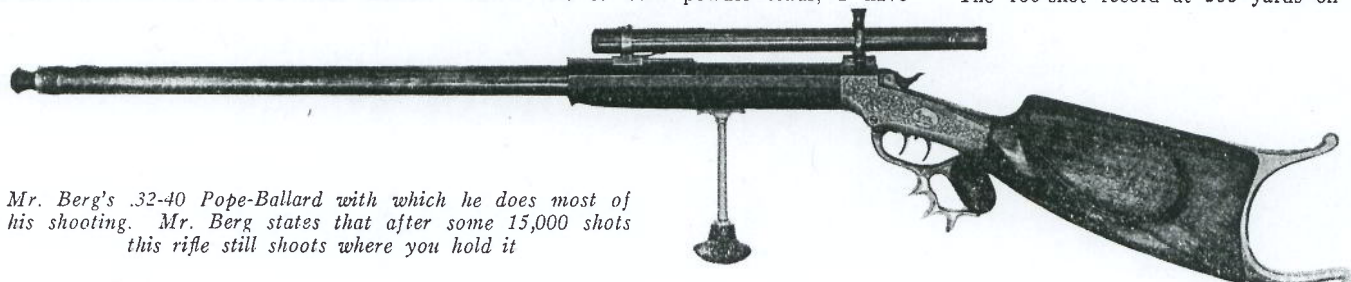
The muzzle-loading system has to a great extent been abandoned, and I do not think there were more than two or three who loaded from the muzzle at the last tournament.

Regarding hand loads, I never did much experimenting. Once having found a good load my motto has been to stick to it. I know of a good many who are always experimenting, but they never seem to get anywhere. As to bulk powder loads, I have

had best results in using a combination of black and smokeless powder. During my early experience I used both black powder and semismokeless for the main load, and a small charge of smokeless for priming, using enough of both to just fill a .32-40 shell. With these loads I had just as good results as with the newer Schuetzen powder. For a powder measure, loading two kinds of powder at one time, I recommend the Ideal measure No. 6, made by the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation. As to bullets, I think it a matter of taste as to which are the best. The Pope shape seems to be the favorite, although many use the Hudson design. For myself I have used the Pope bullet exclusively in the Pope barrel. However, at one time I shot a .38-55 Schoyen barrel and Hudson bullets, and with this combination I scored 2,280 in a 100-shot match in Chicago. This averaged nearly 23 points a shot, a record I have never yet equaled with the Pope.

In some of the articles published in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN considerable comment has been made on offhand records. Ever since I began rifle-shooting I have kept a close record, in a special scorebook, of all high scores that I could pick up; and to interest my readers I will give some of them. In late years there have appeared many unusually high scores made in the home range or postal matches; but the fairness of many of these scores has in many cases been doubted as to adherence to the prescribed conditions. The scores I regard as records are those made in open matches, and as far as I know the following scores are authentic:

The 100-shot record at 200 yards on the



*Mr. Berg's .32-40 Pope-Ballard with which he does most of his shooting. Mr. Berg states that after some 15,000 shots this rifle still shoots where you hold it*



German ring target with the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rings is 2,301, made by Dr. W. G. Hudson in the Eastern Championship in 1903. The equipment Dr. Hudson used was a Pope .32-40 muzzle-loader and globe and peep sights. I doubt whether he could have equaled it with telescope sights. The world's record of 10 shots is 241, which was made by Frank Dulleck, of Chicago, in 1914 in a regular match of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association. A photograph of this target is reproduced herewith. I heard that Dr. Hudson once made 241, but whether this was made in a match or only in practice I can not say. Mr. Dulleck's record was made with a .32-40 Schoyen barrel and Winchester 5A telescope, Schuetzen powder and Hudson bullet.

The Standard American target has also been used a good deal in some localities by the offhand shooting clans. The 100-shot record on this target, I think, is usually credited also to Dr. Hudson, on 922 points out of a possible 1,000, at 200 yards offhand, in the American record match of 1911. However, less than two years ago I had a letter from Mr. Arthur Hubalek informing me that he had boosted the record to 928. Whether or not this was made in a regular match I can not say, but Paul Landrock shot with Mr. Hubalek and witnessed the shooting. Dr. Hudson made 99 in 10 shots, which I believe is the record on Standard American.

For a 50-shot record A. G. Bitterly made the magnificent score of 476 at 200 yards offhand, on the Standard American in the Annual Post Trophy Match of the Denver Rifle Club, on New Year's Day in 1912. This score included one string of 98 and two of 97. I believe this is about the most sensational offhand shooting the world has ever known. I do not think Hudson, Hubalek, Pope or any other of the great shots have ever come up to this record. Some time afterward I spoke to Edward Arps, of Ouray, Colo., who at that time was a well-known rifle-shot. He declared that he would testify on oath that he saw this shooting, as he was firing on the same set of targets, both men using .38-55 Hudson loads.

A wonderful score was made by Arthur Hubalek in 50 shots on the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch 25-ring target, which totaled 1,178; but as this was only a practice score it can not be counted as a record.

There is another target which is used occasionally in matches by the Schuetzen, and that is the point target. This target consists of 3 counts in the 12-inch black. The regulation point target of the Central Sharpshooters' Union has a 4-inch center, the next ring measuring 8 inches, while the outside of the 12-inch black counts as a miss. The Standard point target of the old National Schuetzen Bund has a 3-inch center, counting 3; then a 6-inch ring, counting 2; and the lowest count inside of a 12-inch ring, which is 1, all in the black. As far as I know this target was always used for the 100-shot King match in all National tournaments. The only time I shot on this target was at the World's Fair tournament at San Francisco in 1915. In that tournament Wm.

F. Blasse, of the Golden Gate Club, came to the rescue of the Westerners in a hard-fought contest against the writer, by scoring a total of 223 points out of 300 in the 100-shot King match. This they claimed was 4 points better than the old record, which was 219, made by Hudson in 1904 at the National Shoot in New York. Mr. Blasse's outfit consisted of a .32-40 Winchester-Pope muzzle-loader, 5A telescope and Schuetzen powder.

I made a 10-shot score in a cup match in the same tournament, getting 29 out of the possible 30 points on the 3-inch center, counting 3, and the 6-inch, counting 2, making 9 out of 10 shots within the 3-inch disk and only one in the 6-inch ring. I still have my original score card, and a reproduction of the target, which latter is published herewith. Just whether this is a 10-shot record I do not know, but leave it to the readers for argument.

As the Central Sharpshooters' Union is the



Chris. Jansen, of Davenport, Iowa, in Schuetzen uniform

only National Schuetzen organization now in existence it may be interesting to a good many readers to know about some of the winning scores of late years. Many of these scores were never published excepting in local newspapers, but I have kept a record of them ever since I joined the gang in 1910. I herewith submit a list of the Kings since 1907, and their scores, as well as the 100-shot championship winners and runners-up.

All this shooting was done at 200 yards offhand, and on the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch 25-ring targets.

In 1920 and 1922 the championship match was held at Wheatland, Iowa, this range being only 170 yards in length.

#### WINNERS OF THE 10-SHOT KING MATCH

1907	E. D. Eckstedt, of St. Louis	214
1909	Emil Berg, of Davenport	226
1911	A. G. Bitterly, of Denver	230
1913	C. T. Westergaard, of Chicago	226
1915	S. A. Schindler, of New Glarus	224
1917	Wm. Muhl, of Wheatland	225
1919	C. T. Westergaard, of Charles City	226
1921	Albert Schlatter, of New Glarus	227
1923	Fred Senn, of St. Louis	228
1925	Arthur Hubalek, of Brooklyn	231
1927	C. T. Westergaard, of Whiting	222

The 100-shot championship scores were as follows:

1910, at New Glarus, Wis.:	
1. Joe G. Bardill	2,175
2. Dr. H. Hoesly	2,170
3. C. T. Westergaard	2,147
1911, at Milwaukee, Wis.:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,124
2. E. F. Richter	2,088
3. Otto Mueller	2,077
1912, at Chicago:	
1. P. M. Weinkauff	2,155
2. Wm. Finger	2,148
3. Anton Huber	2,138
1913, at Wausau, Wis.:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,230
2. Otto Mueller	2,169
3. Wm. Finger	2,161
1914, at New Glarus, Wis.:	
1. Tobe Watkins	2,191
2. C. T. Westergaard	2,191
3. Frank Dulleck	2,179
1915, at Davenport, Iowa:	
1. Frank Dulleck	2,219
2. C. T. Westergaard	2,212
3. J. L. Wiget	2,172
1916, at Monroe, Wis.:	
1. Tobe Watkins	2,154
2. Dr. H. Hoesly	2,148
3. Anton Huber	2,133
1917, at New Glarus, Wis.:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,209
2. Frank Dulleck	2,199
3. Ed. Kundert	2,173
1918, at Davenport:	
1. Ed. Kundert	2,253
2. C. T. Westergaard	2,235
3. Chris. Jansen	2,191
1919, at Highland, Ill.:	
1. J. G. Bardill	2,211
2. C. T. Westergaard	2,191
3. Ed. Kundert	2,187
1920, at Wheatland, Iowa:	
1. Ed. Kundert	2,283
2. C. T. Westergaard	2,275
3. Wm. Muhl	2,244
1921, at Davenport:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,174
2. Ed. Kundert	2,151
3. Tobe Watkins	2,146
1922, at Wheatland, Iowa:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,253
2. Wm. Muhl	2,243
3. Chris. Jansen	2,239
1923, at New Glarus:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,192
2. F. E. Border	2,161
3. Ed. Kundert	2,160
1925, at St. Louis:	
1. Paul Landrock	2,194
2. C. T. Westergaard	2,191
3. Arthur Hubalek	2,177
1926, at West Bend, Iowa:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,238
2. Anton Altman	2,136
3. A. K. Friedrich	2,135
1927, at Davenport:	
1. C. T. Westergaard	2,178
2. Arthur Hubalek	2,162
3. Mike Altman	2,160

The next Grand Biennial Tournament will be held this year, and again at Davenport, Iowa; and according to information from headquarters preparations are being made

(Continued on page 27)



## SCHUETZEN STYLE OF SHOOTING

*(Continued from page 11)*

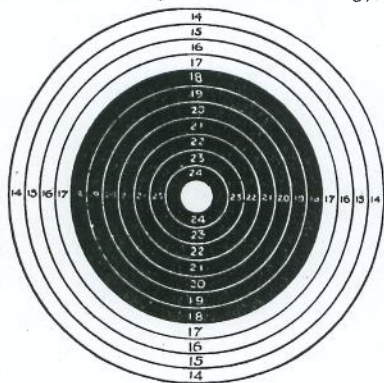
for a much larger shoot and larger prizes than ever before in any of the tournaments of the Union. All you riflemen who are looking for big game, come on and try your luck. If you do not have a large-caliber rifle or a lead-bullet load, bring your pet .22 rifle. Many of the big prizes were won with .22-caliber rifles at the last shoot. A



Man target

lead bullet load is almost as inexpensive to shoot as the .22 long rifle, however. A Schuetzen rifle can be bought almost as cheap, too, as any of the good .22 target outfits; and once you have one it will last almost a lifetime, provided it is taken care of.

I have not yet explained the standard marking rules of the Central Sharpshooters' Union. Whenever a perfect hit is made the inner circle of the target is hit, and it is signaled by waving the American flag; and



25-ring target

a hat is placed on top of the flag when a pinwheel is made. Shots hitting the target outside of the center ring are always spotted first, using for this purpose a pointer with a 3-inch disk, white on one side and black on the other. For indicating the value of the shot the lower right-hand corner of the target indicates 20, lower left 15, upper right 10, and upper left 5. To signal a 23 the shot hole is spotted first, using the white side of the pointer. Then the disk is shown in the lower right corner, which means 20;

and by moving the pointer up and down three times there is indicated the total count of 20 and 3, or 23. If the disk is shown in the lower left-hand corner and then moved up and down four times, it indicates 15 plus 4, or a total of 19 points, etc.

Before concluding I wish to say that this fine sport, which we call the Schuetzen style, is a sport which is practiced by American citizens of every profession, including Senators, preachers, farmers and others. Everybody shoots in their citizens' clothes, needing no uniform excepting a housemaid's apron.

The shooting festivals which 15 or 20 years ago were still partially foreign-fashioned affairs, are today as Americanized in nature as a Camp Perry shoot. Schuetzen Kings are crowned no more; beer steins have gone out of existence. The German language has also passed; but the competition is still going on.

As I have now given a partial history of my 22 years in the use of the free rifle I wish to further say that the Schuetzen Fests are not my only pleasure. I am fond of nearly every kind of rifle-shooting we have today, regardless of whether it is the military, the international free rifle, the outdoor small bore or the gallery. I follow them all with great enthusiasm. But if I were to express my preference as to style of shooting I could only say, give me a day on the 200-yard Schuetzen range, shooting offhand, on the little  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch 25-ring target, for I consider this still to be the greatest of all sports on the face of this great green earth.

## SOME NOTES ON PRACTICAL REVOLVER SHOOTING

*(Continued from page 22)*

deviation and elapsed time is a matter for discussion. Certainly the radial deviation is nearly proportional to the range—more so than elapsed seconds; but it would require a great number of observations to determine the actual relative values.

*Other Tests.*—To these rapid-fire tests in the daytime might be added tests on moonlit nights, at nightfall, in fog or at night by firing at flashes or reports. Some will argue that a target the size of a garage would be needed for this. It might be, but if so it shows how little a revolver is worth in time of greatest need. Firing from the hip, or point firing without aiming, will also reveal how easy it is—not. Then, try firing from a speeding automobile.

Those who insist that these tests are entirely outside the requirements of marksmanship have missed the point. When one needs a revolver he himself does not choose the time or place; he must be prepared for at least the most probable conditions—speed, motion and bad light.

*Value of Tests.*—It is probable that very few marksmen fire the first time the sight is on the mark; they try to better the aim, or their minds are not made up. This is not the case in rapid-fire tests, for one can not waste time in taking second sights. Again, there is a tendency for the eye to wander to other objects, as there is plenty of time; but in rapid firing the eye at once seeks the bull's-

eye and the sights. One suggestion we would make is for a general rule requiring that the revolver should not be cocked until just before aiming; running with a revolver cocked is bad business.

No apologies are offered for bringing up what is an old story to many experienced marksmen, because there are so many more who have not been trained in this rapid-fire work, and we would like to interest them in it. We believe it to be very good training and not at all as dangerous as it may seem. The savage intentness, quick decision, steadiness, control and instant perception that it requires can not be other than invaluable to a real marksman.

## A GOOD SHOTGUN PERFORMANCE

*(Continued from page 19)*

shooter expends three to five hundred shells, I'd think 60 per cent about what the average man would accomplish.

Upon the whole, I suspect that the man who buys a case of shells, and who bags 250 head of mixed game with his 500 shots, does very fair average shooting. If he does much better than that he is either an expert shot or is overcautious, not taking chances except when the game is within easy range or flying to suit him. Therefore, perhaps, an average of 50 per cent, on all kinds of game, under all conditions, is not so very far wrong. The man who bags 60 per cent is entitled to be called a crack shot; and the 70 per cent all-round wing shot is so rare that I couldn't quite place him.

## ONE SHOT BILL

By JAMES B. CASH

I've hunted big game quite a lot with many different men;

I've had some fair-to-middling shots fore, camp mates, now and then.

I've heard some outdoor stories as I've watched the embers fade,

Of wondrous trophies they had gained by wondrous shots they'd made;

But I've never known a marksman who for cleverness and skill

Could be mentioned the same minute with my old friend One Shot Bill.

For instance, I was cruising 'round, as hunters sometimes will,

One day until at last I climbed a lofty wooded hill

That overlooked a level plain; and there, far down below,

I spied old One Shot William, moving cautiously and slow.

I knew that he was on a track, so naturally I

Stepped out of sight and watched him as he pussy-footed by.

I saw them when he jumped them up—two big bucks and a doe—

Each one ran a different way; and how those deer did go!

I saw old One Shot raise his gun; I heard the old gun crack;

The largest buck turned part-way round, then went down in his track.

Then One Shot raised the gun again and held it quite a spell,

And then the other buck went down and stayed right where he fell.

It's great to scatter lots of lead and hear the loud shots ring;

It's great to mow the bushes down and hear the bullets sing;

It makes a jolly lot of noise to empty out your gun

And it gives you the impression that you're having lots of fun.

But for filling up the license tag you can't do better than

To place your idle ducats on the strictly one-shot man.