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For 2.00 and **\$1.50** 2.50 Values

We are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

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## SHORTAGE OF SHELLS MAY STOP THE WAR

Ammunition is one of the few things that cannot be hoarded. It soon gets out of date. Ordnance supplies made even five years ago have been superseded by more up-to-date supplies. The consumption of ammunition during the present war has been beyond the comprehension of most people, and out of all proportion to the manufacturing facilities of the nations involved. One of the main incentives for the taking of Liege by the Germans was the existence in that city of one of the largest ordnance factories in Europe.

What are the needs of ordnance ammunition of the huge armies in the field? To answer this question with accuracy would be almost impossible, but a very fair and conservative calculation can be made that will bear comparison with official data.

The number placed in the field by the warring nations is, at the very lowest estimates, 4,000,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery. We will consider only the ammunition which is under the control of the artillery. Small arms ammunition is beyond computation.

### Twenty Thousand Cannon.

Modern military science has established the principle that for each thousand men in an army there should be three guns. For armies aggregating 4,000,000 men this would mean 12,000 pieces of ordnance of various calibres, ranging from 3 to 12 inches, from field guns to field howitzers, throwing projectiles varying from 15 to 1,000 pounds. The smaller calibre ordnance pieces are semi-automatic, and must under the manufacturers' test fire twenty shots a minute. The pieces of larger ordnance fire from three to ten projectiles in the same small fraction of time. One of the nations in this war, it is said, has 156 cannon with each corps.

Of course, these 12,000 guns will never be in action all together. A computation of their consumption of ammunition in such a hypothetical case would be staggering but of no practical importance, as we will look at the real possibilities and the figures they yield.

### Staggering Figures.

Assuming that the war lasts eighteen months or 547 days, in view of the incessant fighting that has been going on since it started it is only these 547 days will be fighting days of twenty-four hours each, and that 200 hours of fighting will fall to every piece of ordnance in this army. This would be somewhat less than 1 1/2 per cent. of the time consumed in action.

So much for the time element in our calculation. It is, without doubt, conservative. Now for the percentage of gun capacity expended. As already noted, semi-automatic guns have a test capacity of 200 shots a minute, or 1,200 an hour. Will a demand be made for two per cent. of this capacity. Will such a gun fire at least 20 shells an hour? It certainly seems a minimum at which artillerymen will smile.

Assuming that the 12,000 guns of all calibres accompanying the armies in the field fire an average of 20 shells a minute for 200 fighting hours, we get the sensational total requirement of 2,880,000,000 shells, varying from 15 to 1,000 pounds. The lowest cost of a shell (that of the three-inch gun) is \$6, which gives the staggering minimum figure of \$17,280,000,000 for ordnance ammunition alone.

### At Six Dollars a Shell.

How many shells would be required in a two hours' engagement to supply 4,000 guns—one-third of the total—firing at the rate of only five shells a minute? Answer: Five shells a minute for 120 minutes is 600 shells a gun. Four thousand guns times 600 shells gives a result of 2,400,000 shells for two hours' fighting. At the minimum cost of \$6 a shell this means \$14,400,000.

The semi-automatic three-inch cannon, using the high explosive shrapnel, is without question the piece of ordnance that will be in most continuous service during this war, although we read of 392 shells from the heavy ordnance falling upon the roof of a single one of the besieged forts of Namur.

Now as to the time and labor required to manufacture these shells, with some words regarding the plants and their machine tools, in order to prove that lack of ammunition is very likely to bring about an early close of this war. It takes six hours of one skilled workman's time to make a shell for a three-inch gun.

### Demand Greater Than Supply.

The ordnance ammunition for these 12,000 guns, assuming that the war will last eighteen months, and that during that time all the ordnance will be in action on an average of 1 1/2 per cent. of the time, and at not less

than two per cent. of its maximum capacity, would require for its manufacture 125,000 man years, the man working eight hours a day, 300 days in the year and 40,000 machine tool years with the machine tool running at full speed 24 hours each day.

In other words it would take 125,000 skilled mechanics and 40,000 machine tools to provide in one year ordnance ammunition enough to keep up with the demand. And this nearly double the actual equipment of the belligerent nations.

### Cost of Maintaining Dreadnaughts.

If Britain's twenty-seven Dreadnaughts were sent on an eight-hour full-power coal-burning run they would consume 4,320 tons of fuel, running up a bill of some \$15,000. If a single Dreadnaught battle squadron of eight ships were ordered to steam at full speed for twenty-four hours and to fire each gun and each torpedo tube once, the cost to the nation would be approximately \$1,000,000 allowing nothing for the depreciation of material.

### Hot Shot From Col. H. Watterson

Toronto, Sept. 12.—"I get mad clean through every time I think about this 'dam fool' business Germany has been trying to put over. It takes me back to '61 when some of our Southern confederates talked the same crazy nonsense we have been getting from the German professors," said Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, who spent a few hours in Toronto yesterday.

"It will be a relief to thousands of decent Germans when their swash-buckling braggarts get their knocking. All this aping of the Huns, this 'frightfulness,' this hellish barbarism, will go down like a house of cards. Every time I think of Belgium and the Lusitania and the Zeppelins I get mad, and want to fight as I never fought back in the sixties. This half mad Hohenzollern dynasty, with all its wholly barbarian kultur, must be first smashed, or there'll be no peace for any of us."

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## GERMAN LINES WILL CRUMBLE UNDER DELUGE

Paris, Aug. 22.—Senator Charles Humbert, one of the leading members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has written for the Associated Press the subjoined article on the relation of industry to the war. Senator Humbert has been conducting the successful campaign for the high pressure production by the whole industrial resources of France of shells and guns. He is the new proprietor of Le Journal, with a circulation of about a million. Senator Humbert writes:

"The important part played by industry in the present war is due not only to the power and the perfection of firearms, but even more to the immense number of men in line. These millions of combatants would be nothing more than a mob predestined to massacre without the tools of combat, which must incessantly be supplied and renewed.

"Long before the war it could be seen what character the hostilities would take on. Personally, I predicted it. The Germans especially, were very well aware of it, and it is only necessary to think for a moment of the formidable preparations they had made to realize that they could put at the service of their warlike intentions a military machinery ready to its last detail. I regret very deeply that my own country, in spite of oft-repeated warnings, did not follow their example.

"But the actual experience of war has gone far beyond any foresight for it. The destructive power of the firearms—rifles, machine guns, rapid fire guns, of all calibres—has been so revealed on the field of battle that the combatants have had to renounce completely the system of manoeuvring in open country.

The old fortifications of other times, fixed, standing out, marked in advance for the fire of the enemy's artillery, cannot hold out against the projectiles of giant cannon. But the plain ditch, scarcely a yard or two wide, easily dug, completed with invisible arrangements, the approach to which is made impracticable by means of barbed wire entanglements that constitutes an obstacle almost impossible to be taken.

"This thread-like obstacle, dug in the ground, furnishes only a very reduced target for artillery fire. To hit it, it is not enough simply to send projectiles—they have got to be wasted to demolish the terrain under a veritable hell of devastating explosives, under a deluge of shrapnel.

### Task of the Factories.

"That is why the consumption of munitions, and especially artillery munitions, has exceeded anything that was ever conceived in time of peace. Moreover, this intensive firing itself wears out the guns, made only to fire some thousands of rounds, and there is therefore the necessity of replacing them incessantly. From this it is easy to see the enormous effort which must be required of the factories to keep on supplying guns and munitions.

"I have heard that a German officer, speaking to one of our compatriots, boasted that the troops of the Kaiser would take Calais whenever they willed by 'paying the price,' which he set at 50,000 killed. This boast is silly: Simply spending men will not give results. The Germans can pay our terrible three-inch guns a bloody price of 50,000 or 500,000 men if they please without getting anywhere. But the day when, duly provisioned for that purpose, we scatter along their lines the tempests of iron and fire that we are preparing for them, they will have to abandon their burrows, and our infantry will occupy the ground gained, their guns on their shoulders, without losing a man.

"I have confidence in the final victory—a victory perhaps less distant than is believed—of France and her allies. The advantage which the German heavy artillery had over us can only be temporary. The industrial strength of the peoples leagued together for the defence of right far surpasses that of the enemies of humanity; and the freedom of the seas permits us to profit by the labors of that great America whose sympathies, as we know, go out to the cause of the independence of peoples.

"France, in any case, has had for centuries the genius of artillery; once more she has given a proof of this in her marvellous three-inch guns, which no German cannon anywhere near approaches in perfection. When she shall have completed her armaments in heavy artillery we shall show that we fear Germany in no field and that her present superiority is merely presumptuous."

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  - STANDARD--Cold Blast**
  - TRULITE--Cold Blast**
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