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SOME FACTS ABOUT SHRAPNEL SHELL; DEADLIEST MISSILE IN WAR

It has been calculated that if one man were required to make a shrapnel shell it would take him five days, working eight hours a day, the cartridge case and the powder being already supplied to him. The making of high explosive is therefore an extremely difficult business, requiring the minutest care and precision. A badly-made shell is more than a shell wasted or a shell that explodes at the wrong time. It may destroy the gun from which it is discharged, and in many cases this would be the equivalent from a military point of view of the loss of a hundred men. It is plain, therefore, that inspection cannot be too thorough, for it is conceivable that a battle might be lost through some apparently trifling mechanical defect in the shell. The workmen who are engaged in this business, therefore, are doing quite as much as themen at the front to bring victory to their country's arms.

The Inventor of Shrapnel
 Shrapnel is named after Lieut Henry Shrapnel, of the British Royal Artillery, who devised the explosive, having received his inspiration at the siege of Gibraltar in 1781. The first test was made in 1803, and the weapon was used successfully against the French at Vimera in 1808. The first shrapnel was spherical in form, and was filled with bullets and a bursting charge of powder. On occasion rusty nails, stones and all sorts of metallic rubbish have been employed instead of bullets, but when it is possible to get lead bullets or steel-covered lead bullets they are preferred. Shrapnel reaches the maximum of destructiveness, probably, in the famous .75 guns of the French artillery. The shells of this gun are three inches in diameter, and the maximum range is about 8,500 metres, but in general practice the range is about 6,000 metres. The best infantry has an effective range of only about a third of this distance. The shrapnel bullet, moreover, is heavier and therefore more deadly than the rifle bullet.

A Gun Within A Gun
 To make his hit the infantryman must see his mark. The shrapnel needs only the range, for when it explodes it literally sprays a space of 25 by 160 yards with its missiles, which number anywhere from 250 to 375. The rifle bullet at 2,000 yards has nearly spent its velocity. The shrapnel, on the contrary, at the moment it bursts has a greater velocity than on the moment it leaves the muzzle of the gun. In other words, it is as tho a couple of hundred infantrymen had been instantaneously transported to thovery midst of the enemy

and there fired upon them. A shrapnel shell has been called a gun within a gun, and with the exception of the torpedo is the most deadly and complicated weapon that has ever been devised. Contrary to the common idea, the burst of the shrapnel shell does not occur when the bullets are discharged. The head of the shell continues its flight, and only after it has come in contact with a solid object does this head, which also is equipped with a number of steel-laid bullets, burst into a hundred fragments. In other words, the modern shrapnel fires twice, once when the fuse operates, which may be at 2,000 yards, and again when the shell strikes, which may be a couple of thousand yards further on.

How Shell is Fired

A Shrapnel shell is, on the outside, merely a huge cartridge, perhaps 18 inches long and three inches thick. It is discharged by a percussion cap operating on a charge of black powder, which in turn explodes the smokeless powder, which is the real propellant. Half-way down the cartridge, or at the base of that part of it which leaves the gun, is a rim of copper. Being a great deal softer than steel, this copper band when forced through the gun is cut by the steel rifling, and a spinning motion imparted to the shell which increases the precision of aim. Before the gun is discharged the time fuse is set, and the discharge ignites it. If it has been timed for say, 4,000 yards, this means that after the complete shell has travelled 11 1-2 seconds another charge of black powder in the base of the shell will be exploded.

Two Explosions in One Shell

This is called the bursting charge, and it is this that explodes the bullets which are embedded in a matrix of resin. The reason for thus embedding the bullets is to keep them from moving when travelling through the air; and also because when the black powder reaches the resin it produces a cloud of smoke which marks the point of discharge and lets the observers know if the shells are bursting in the right place. Undisturbed by this explosion in the rear, the head of the shrapnel continues its flight until it strikes a solid object, when there is another explosion more violent than the first, though scattering fewer bullets. To understand the part that shrapnel plays in this war it is only necessary to reflect that 50 per cent of the wounds caused are by artillery fire. In one day's action north of Arras the French artillery fired 300,000 rounds of shrapnel.



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NAVAL SUPREMACY

That and Defeat of England Wanted by Germany

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 2. (Montreal Gazette cable.)—"No peace is possible before England has been definitely defeated and the supremacy of the seas wrested from her."

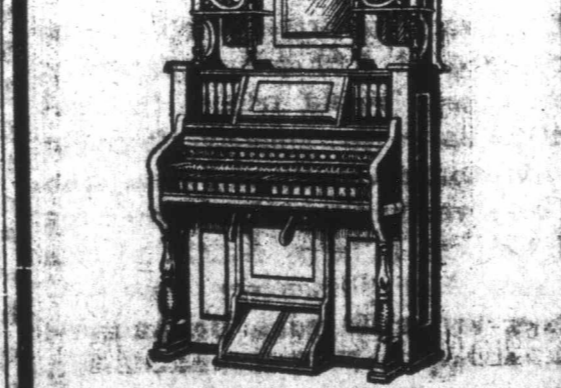
This, in substance, is the trend of the German press comment to-day. Most of the leading journals demand that the government prosecute the war until that aim has been accomplished, and urge that all efforts should be devoted against Great Britain.

Count Ernest Von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, who wrote some bitter articles against the United States after the sinking of the Lusitania says to-day in his paper: "Britain alone remains our mortal foe. The German empire does not dream of ruling Europe, despite efforts of the British to throw dust in the eyes of neutrals. Germany desires, after defeating her enemies, to insure herself against attacks and to create a Europe in which the recurrence of the present situation will be impossible.

"This, however, is possible only after the soul of the driving power of the continental conspiracies and wars has been placed hors de combat and confined to its island."

Seems Like It.

Houston Post.
 "What makes you think his advice always good?"
 "Because it is invariably disagreeable to follow."



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NEWSPAPER MEN TO GATHER AT TORONTO

The Question Will Be Discussed at Big Convention of Newspaper Men

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Should journalism be added to the curriculum of one or more Canadian universities to rank with such studies as those of medicine and law? The advisability of making provision for such a course in Canada will be discussed at the 57th annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, which is to be held in the Board of Trade rooms, 19th floor, Royal Bank building, Thursday and Friday.

Departments of journalism have in recent years been established in connection with a dozen or fifteen United States universities, and newspapermen in Canada are now anxious to get an insight into the principles and practice of these courses. As a representative of the department of journalism in connection with one American university Dr. Talcott Williams will address the association at its Friday afternoon session. Dr. Williams is dean of the "Pulitzer School of Journalism," which is connected with Columbia University, New York City.

Following Dr. Williams' address, the newspapermen present will have the opportunity of listening to one of Canada's leading educationists, Dr. R. A. Falconer, president of Toronto University, who will introduce a symposium on the advisability of establishing a department of journalism in Canada. This symposium will be participated in by Sir John Willison, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, J. E. Atkinson, E. Norman Smith of Ottawa and other eminent Canadian journalists.

The Press and Politics.
 Another topic of unusual interest is "The Paper and the Party." An address on this subject will be given by M. W. Rossie of The Port Arthur News.

The relation of pen and sword in these times of war will be brought out in an address by Major Ernest J. Chambers, chief press censor for Canada, who will speak on "Principles of Press Censorship, Newfoundland and S. Africa represented.

The publishing fraternity in two of Canada's sister dominions in the British Empire will probably be represented at the convention. Sisson D. Cooper of the Argus South African Newspapers, Limited, and P. T. McGrath of The St. John's Evening Herald will, it is expected, be present. W. A. Thomson of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and E. K. Whiting, one of the leading weekly newspaper publishers of the United States. A large number of publishers will arrive in the city today to attend the convention. It is expected that every province in the Dominion will be represented. At least 350 are expected to attend the meeting.

BRUTAL OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION SABRED CRIPPLE

Berlin, Sept. 8.—Lieutenant Baron von Forstner who gained notoriety as a result of the Zabern incident has been killed in action. Lieut. von Forstner was reported to have been killed near Louvain in September, 1914, but official confirmation was lacking. The Zabern incident occurred at Zabern, Alsace, where the 99th German infantry under Col. von Reuter was stationed in 1913.

The citizens of the town had difficulties with the soldiers and showed strong anti-German feeling. Lt. von Forstner provoked several clashes between his men and the inhabitants and told the soldiers to bayonet anyone seen insulting the German flag. He himself sabred a lame shoemaker. For this exploit he was tried and sentenced to 42 days imprisonment, although strongly upheld by Colonel von Reuter his Commander. The incident caused great excitement throughout Germany.

Banks of Manchester Are Staffed by Girls

London, Sept. 2.—The war has been responsible for women railway ticket collectors in London, but it is in Lancashire more than any other part of England. Hundreds of women are engaged in farm work in that country, and, with one exception, the Manchester banks are staffed almost entirely by girl clerks. A curious fact is that girls of 18 or so are found more adapted to banking than those of 25 and upwards.

Over 50,000 people are homeless around the Brest-Litovsk district in Russian Poland.

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- 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Crates BANANAS.
- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
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- 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
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- Fancy Regatta Shirts 65c. to \$1.80
- White Dress Shirts \$1.00 to \$2.00
- White and Fancy Vests \$1.00 to \$1.80

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- Norfolk, from \$2.50 up
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- Blue Serge Sailor, from \$1.60 up

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PATIENCE THE WORD

"Germany Marching To Disaster in Russia" Says Joffre

Paris, Sept. 8.—Writing in Preparation, an Italian military organ, Col. Barone, the great military critic, who recently visited Gen. Joffre, makes the following disclosures:

"Some people, among them the French supreme commander, think for the present circumstances a general offensive on the western front can be delayed without inconvenience

in order that once it is begun it can be carried out thoroughly without interruption.

"There also is an impatient minority, headed by some of the most prominent politicians, who believe that it is best to act quickly.

"The former are right. By pushing her advance into Russia Germany is marching to disaster, and it is far better for the allies to await this event and then strike.

"That is how the Franco-British commanders reason, and far from believing that they are abandoned to their fate, the Russian general staff think so, too.

"Joffre is not asleep. He deserves our entire and illimitable confidence."