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WHAT MILITARY EXPERTS SAY

Failure of German Plan To Outflank The Allies

Allies Were Too Quick In Closing Up the Gap Between Their Left and the Sea-coast

New York, October 21.—The military expert of the New York Times says:

"The stiffening of the resistance of the Belgians along the Yser River in Belgium may be due to the adoption of the excellent defensive feature of the general lining-up of the Allied forces in this district to check the German campaign against this flank.

German Plan.

"The bulletins from Berlin indicate that the German plan was to make a rapid dash along the coast in the hope of getting in the rear of the British and Belgium armies. In the confusion that resulted, the Germans hoped to deliver a telling blow. We cannot yet tell exactly what has happened, as the reports from Allied sources mention only isolated successes. It is definitely shown, however, that the Germans have not reached the border in this manoeuvre and also that the Belgians have effected a junction with the British and French.

Close the Gap.

"Both of the latter have made strenuous efforts to rush additional troops to close the gap between their left flank and the North Sea. The attacks that they are making between Arras and Ypres will tend to relieve pressure on the extreme flank, and may have this as their principal object. It seems hardly probable that the relative strength opposite Lille is sufficient to give them hopes of breaking through the German resistance at this point.

"On learning of the large force that the Germans had concentrated at Antwerp, the British and French renewed their activities all along the line in the effort to take advantage of any consequent weakening of the German strength at the front. At Arras and Soissons the Germans were forced back to new lines with little result in the relative military positions.

"This advance of the French northward from Nancy toward Metz is part of the original plan of operations on which the strategical conduct of their campaign was based. Their general plan was to permit a German advance through Belgium while they cut in behind the German army by sending a turning force via Metz and the Moselle valley. This move was attempted in August by an army of six corps, but was repulsed with large losses. It may be that the French are again feeling their way forward in this district, with the idea again of using this line of advance if they find the route through northern Belgium barred by the Germans in fortified positions that cannot be carried without undue losses.

Not Enough Force.

"It seems unlikely that the Germans can be in sufficient force at this point to hope to penetrate into French territory far enough to have any appreciable influence on the fighting in the north. Also, while the Allies outnumber the Germans in the French theatre of operations, it is improbable that they are yet able to think of a turning move so extensive as would be required for an advance via Belfort and the valley of the Rhine. They are too much occupied at present with the one thought of stopping the Germans in the north to be able to start such a diversion.

Increasing in Strength.

"There is no question that the Allied armies will continue for some months yet to increase their strength steadily, as the additional forces of Russia and the British Empire reach the front. This is probably the controlling fact that makes the Allies satisfied with the breaking even in the fighting of these first few months.

"It is evident that this war is going to continue for many months. The full strength of the Allies will not be reached before the first months of 1915, and it seems certain that they will not consider peace until they have victories in the field to give force to the terms that they may demand in the final settlement.

Heavy Rains and Sleet Storms Hinder Eastern Operations

And Will Allow Conditions, Especially of Weather, To Fight Germans For Them

New York, October 21.—The military expert of the New York Herald says:

"Reports from the eastern theatre of operations disclose one fact which, in view of the rapid approach of winter, might be regarded as having considerable significance. It is that, while not presenting an open resistance to the German troops in Poland, the Poles have adopted tactics which will interfere seriously with the military strength of the Germans.

German Lines Harassed.

"According to the reports, German lines of communication have been harassed and, in the many concealed ways in which a hostile people can annoy an invader, the Poles have played havoc with detached parties of German soldiery.

"Meanwhile, although there has been considerable activity at various points along the entire three hundred mile battle-front, extending from the Carpathian range, through Galicia, north into Poland, and to East Prussia, the torrential rains and sleet storms at this period which sweep the district at this period of the year undoubtedly have interfered seriously with military operations.

Must Wait for Frost.

"It will be necessary, therefore, before either side will be able to deliver an attack in force, to wait for the advent of the frost to harden the surface of the vast stretches of swampland and morass.

"In the western theatre also snow has made its appearance, but while the Franco-British forces and the Germans in France and Belgium will have to endure the discomforts of living in the field through a winter campaign, the winter in France is not as severe as in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia.

Winter May Hinder.

"Along the greater part of the front from the Channel almost to the Swiss frontier there is not likely to be any material change in the line before spring.

"Instead of the expected drive southward of the German forces in Belgium following the fall of Antwerp and

the release of the troops necessary to maintain the lines of communication while the fortress was still in Belgian hands, the Germans have lost ground almost daily in the campaign in Northern France and Belgium.

"From Hazebrouck, near the Belgian frontier, which they held with a force of cavalry less than a week ago, they have been forced eastward to Lille, a distance of twenty-five miles.

"Incidentally the Germans were forced northward from Fumes, in Belgium, and the troops that inflicted the defeat were none other than the Belgians, who do not seem to have wasted much time in resting as was reported."

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MODERN RIFLE BULLETS USED

Something About the Messengers of Death to Thousands on the Battlefields

THE various bullets used by armies of civilized nations admit of being grouped in three classes. One of these classes of projectiles is called the reduced calibre, jacketed bullet. The second class includes the leaden balls in shrapnel and the blunt-nosed bullet formerly in use in the British army and subsequently used by the Servians. To the third class belong the expanding bullets, the soft-nosed bullet and the dum-dum bullet. Some authorities speak of the first class as the pointed bullet. It has less stopping power than the other two. The greater part of the nations of the world use the ogival bullet, a pointed bullet whose tip forms an obtuse angle like an arch.

Bullet Motions.

The two bullets now in use, the ogival and the blunt-nosed, have a rotary and a wobbling motion. On impact they produce a wound like that made by the blow of a hammer. This effect seems to be observed at all ranges, but particularly at 1,000 yards. Here the gyroscopic steadiness due to rotation is lost; the bullet may even turn on its axis and produce explosive effects. Lateral impact seems the only explanation of these explosive effects.

Japanese Bullet.

The unstable Japanese bullet, unstable because it is the lightest and smallest in use, makes at 800 to 1,000 yards perforations which are large, with explosive exits, and in the soft viscera a wide track showing a great deal of laceration. These effects are probably the result of the bullet's course, which is a tangent to the curve of the trajectory. Before it takes a curve, at very short ranges, it has effects less severe, but here its stopping power is less. In this respect it is much inferior to the blunt-nosed bullet.

Bullet Actions.

The action of both these types of modern bullets on the human body would at first sight seem to be the same, but careful inspection of wounds during the Balkan War shows that wounds caused by the sharp-nosed German or Turkish bullets were speedy healing than those caused by the blunt-nosed Servian bullet.

There is, however, a marked defect of the pointed bullet. The result of shaving off the tip and shoulder to a fine point is to throw the centre of gravity very far back; this peculiarity tends to make the bullet travel on its transverse axis. This effect increases wounding power by increasing the area of the wound.



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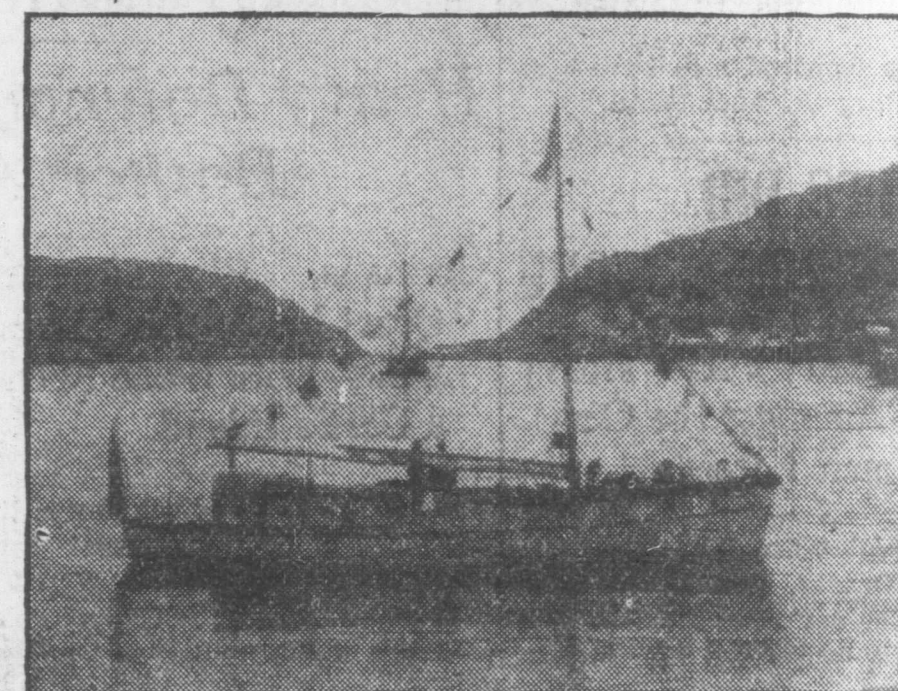
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Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

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The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

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