

AMERICAN EXPLOSIVES AMMUNITION AND GAS USED IN GREAT WAR

When was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

America Produces Gun.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000 or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

In the first 20 months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than we in the production of light artillery, and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition.

Use American Powder.

So far as the allies were concerned, the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 percent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

Sell Gas to Allies.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

Out of every 100 days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for 75 days, by British artillery for five days, and by French for one and a half days. Of the remaining eighteen and a half days that they were in line without artillery, eighteen days were in quiet sectors, and one-half of one day in each hundred was in active sectors.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 560 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

America Enlists 4,800,000 Men In War With Germany; Twice Civil War Strength

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the northern states in the civil war, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

Of every 100 men who served, 10 were national guardsmen, 13 were regulars, and 77 were in the national army (or would have been if the services had not been consolidated.)

Almost Half Register.

Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service.

In the physical examinations the states of the middle west made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys; whites better than colored; and native born better than foreign born.

In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the civil war and at one-twentieth of the recruiting cost.

There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers, one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life.

Doctors Didn't Help Her Sickly Child

Strong and healthy now. Mother says Milk's Emulsion saved its life.

First May my three-year-old baby was taken very ill, got so bad that we expected her to die at any time. Had four doctors but they did not know what aided her and finally stopped coming. She had been sick about a month when I started giving her Milk's Emulsion. I noticed results from the first and by the time she had taken 2 bottles she was absolutely strong and healthy. I am thankful to say that Milk's Emulsion saved her life. Mrs. Willis Pitts, Nacogdoches, Texas.

For restoring appetite, health and strength in sickly children, mothers will find Milk's Emulsion the thing they have always sought. Most children like to take it, because unlike many emulsions and tonics, it really tastes good.

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Now, how to secure your case, you are urged to try Milk's Emulsion under this guarantee—Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions and if not satisfied with the results, your money will be promptly refunded. Price, 50¢, \$1.50, \$3.00.

The Milk's Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Sold by druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

Few Valuable Ideas Obtained by Study of U-Boats, Say Experts

Examination of the surface vessels surrendered by Germany and brought to the United States recently is now in progress. Other German vessels of all classes had been previously inspected carefully by American officers abroad and officials at the department declared that they did not expect the inspection of the cruiser Ostroisland and the destroyers allotted to this country to develop any important new construction methods in the American navy.

In one respect the German ships won the praise of many officers at the department. This was the use of solid water-tight bulkheads between subdivisions of the hulls below decks. No doors for communication below were found in the German ships, the members of the crew being forced to go "up and over" to move from one compartment to another.

It was this construction that kept German vessels in the fight at the Battle of Jutland after they had been punished severely by British fire, officers said. The idea has been adopted.

Detailed examination of surrendered German U-boats built during the war has produced nothing to forecast important changes in American submarines, officers at the navy department assert. After careful study of the German craft and a thorough test in the long cruise across the Atlantic, American experts have found only a few unimportant details worthy of incorporating in new American undersea.

In periscopes and optical fittings the German boats were superior to pre-war American submersibles, it was admitted. Periscopes on new navy submarines, however, are superior to the best similar fittings found on the captured vessels, it was said.

The engine equipment of the German boats was praised by American officers, but it was declared that the mechanical parts of the enemy craft were in no respect superior to those already in use in the United States navy. In many points, particularly that of mechanical simplicity, roominess and comfort for the crew, the American boats are regarded as superior to the German craft.

Opponents of the solid bulkhead theory declare ease and rapidity of communication below decks to be more valuable than elaborate precautions to prevent the passage of water from one compartment to another in the event of hits below the waterline.

A feature of the German ships that somewhat surprised American officers was the lack of provisions for the comfort of the crews. Officers' quarters were found to be about on par with those in the American navy, but little attention has been paid to the enlisted men. The larger ships had cooking accommodations, but a small part of the battle crew, it was said, and it was believed that the ships

ONWARD LABOR DRIVE STARTED IN RICHMOND

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MARKETS OF NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES OPENED TO UNITED STATES BY WORLD WAR

The rapidly increasing importance of the Near East as a factor in world trade calls for a thorough consideration of that field by American foreign traders, if this country is to share in developing the enormous resources of the Near Eastern countries, according to the current issue of "American Goods and Foreign Markets." The future possibilities of trade with the Near East are of vast proportions, the bulletin says. Merchants there are ready to put in lines of American goods, rail and water transportation has been improved, and financial facilities for the handling of American business have become available.

Before the war merchandise from the United States was a negligible factor in the business life of Constantinople, and a vessel flying the Stars and Stripes was a rare sight. Today American liners are in the Golden Horn at all times, besides steamers which make monthly stops on their way to and from Batoum and tramp steamers which make irregular visits.

A dozen important American corporations already have established permanent offices in Constantinople, and many other concerns are represented by local agents.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if the United States is to obtain her share of the growing trade in the Near East, she must establish herself in that part of the world now while the opportunity is available.

A large number of British traders are already on the ground, and no effort is being spared to strengthen the Kingdom's trade position. There are British military forces in many cities, messengers of peace and security for those oppressed communities, which are building up a strong pro-British sentiment, and which assuredly will exert an important influence in favor of British trade. Also, it must not be overlooked that Germany will make strong efforts to regain her former trade in these countries as soon as she is equipped to expand.

The harbor of Constantinople gives that city pre-eminence as a center of water transportation in the Near East.

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