

Germany's Big Guns, Engines of Destruction, New Features In Warfare

ONE of the outstanding developments of the great war in Europe is the terrible efficiency of the German artillery. On the stubborn battlefields of Mons and during the continuous rear guard fighting of the retreat to La Fere the German artillery was up at the front harassing the forces of the allies at every stand.

The Germans first developed the idea of massing their artillery close to the front, where it could get into action early and by its shells cut up the enemy's troops so as to shake their morale and thus make easier the success of the German attacking infantry columns.

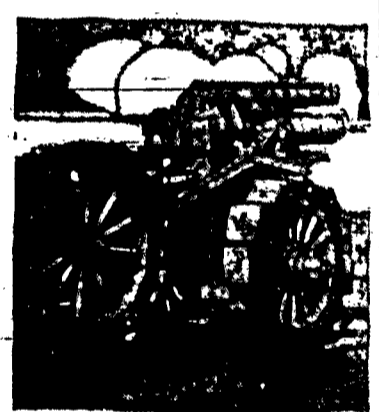
Artillery had been considered a cumbersome, slow moving weapon, of great value in battle, but so defenseless against an enemy's surprise attack that large bodies of infantry called supporting troops were always attached to the artillery to protect it. Similarly to guard against surprise it was placed well to the rear of the columns when marching.

The Germans in 1870 brought forward the new tactics of shoving the artillery up to the front, even at risk of surprise and capture, and thus they gained the advantage of a powerful artillery fire on the enemy while the latter was waiting for his artillery to come up.

After a long series of tests Germany in 1898 adopted the revolutionary expedient of building the gun loose from the carriage so that on firing the gun recoils without dragging the carriage with it. In 1900 it adopted a still further improved gun which allows a longer recoil. Every effort had been made to keep secret the details of its construction, but they gradually leaked out.

France adopted this general type in 1897 and the United States in 1902. All the nations of the world have now armed their artillery with this long recoil gun. Each country has also invented various modifications to improve the service of the gun.

The big improvement of our day is that, instead of being made fast to its carriage by the trunnions that permit only a swinging up or down in elevation, the gun now rests freely in a trough, called the cradle, that guides the gun in its sixty inch recoil. To



SPRINKLER OF HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY.

hold the gun to the guides it has clips near the front end, and at the rear, or breech, it has a lug to which is attached a buffer to stop the recoil.

The general technique of the artillery service in battle is not to delay to get the exact range of the target; the enemy exposes himself too brief a time to permit this. The method is to fire at ranges changed by 200 yards each time until one shot falls short and one goes over. Then the intervening ground is swept by a storm of bullets, delivered by firing eighteen shells aimed to cover the district on each side of, beyond and short of the estimated range. In this way quick results are obtained, though at large expenditure of ammunition.

So great has been the improvement in artillery fire that the present guns can entirely destroy any body of men that is reached by their fire. Security is obtained only by concealment. Even the opposing guns must be concealed behind hills or groves and are directed on the enemy by being aimed at a given angle with some definite visible object. This requires a special light and a rapid determination of the necessary angle, making the artillery a very technical branch of the service. The greatest surprise to military men of the world has been the rapid success of the Germans in capturing the forts of Liège, Namur and Longwy by means of their heavy artillery. These were constructed at great expense and were provided with every known device for strengthening the defense. Infantry assaults resulted in terrible slaughter without effect. The immense shell fired by Germany's heaviest gun weighs 790 pounds and carries a charge of high explosives that blasts out an enormous hole. Well aimed, the fire of these guns will reduce any fort to ruins.

The field gun shell is a pointed cylinder three inches in diameter and nine inches long, total weight fifteen pounds, filled with a powder charge that when exploded will blow a hole in an enemy's parapet and will send the fragments of the steel shell flying in every direction. The projectile used against men and animals is the shrapnel, which is a shell filled with balls that on explosion send a shower of bullets over

PAU A POPULAR HERO.

French General in Winning New Laurels in Present Contest.

General Paul Pau, long one of France's popular heroes, is winning new laurels for himself in the present war, although he has reached the ripe age of sixty-seven. A recent dramatic success was when his adventurous cavalry near Crepy-en-Valois swooped down on a German ammunition column nearly five miles long, captured it and blew it up. General Paul Pau commands one of the French armies and was born at Montelimar, in France. He was trained at St. Cyr, the West Point of France, and was graduated



GENERAL PAUL PAU.

In 1867, General Pau fought through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He lost an arm at Froeschviller. On account of his gallantry in this battle he has been popularly known ever since as "the hero of Froeschviller."

Pau was made a general of brigade in 1897 and a division commander in 1908. He was formerly commander of the Sixteenth army corps and when a general of division commanded the Twentieth army corps.

General Pau retired from active service in February, 1911. In August of the same year the French people demanded that he be placed on the active list again and made commander in chief of the army of the republic. A popular campaign was started to force the government to make the appointment, and this action was about to be taken when the Monis government went out of office. Its successor appointed General Michel. This, however, did not suit the French people, particularly those whose sons were at that time serving with the colors, and the new minister of war, M. Messimy, created the new post of inspector general and named General Pau for the post. This time, however, General Pau declined.

"My one arm," he wrote, "is always at the service of my country, but in times of peace I need it for the support of my family."

GOVERNOR ELECT OF MAINE.

Democrat Wins by a Close Margin Over Republicans and Progressives. Oakley Curtis, recently elected governor of Maine by the Democrats, won out in quite a close fight, in which he was assisted by the Progressive party, inasmuch as it lessened the Republican



OAKLEY CURTIS.

vote. Mr. Curtis is not widely known outside his own state, where he has won golden opinions. He has been mayor of Portland for three consecutive terms, and his administration of civic affairs was so successful that he has been given the opportunity to exercise his talents and acumen in a

ONE

Explanation—Matter in issue is new; matter in issue () is old matter to be omitted. STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Albany, July 20, 1914.

Present to the commission of sections one of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and thirty-five of the Election Law, section two hundred and thirty-six of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and thirty-seven of the Election Law, the following proposed amendments to section one of article two of the Constitution of the State of New York:

Section 1. Every [male] citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States, and who has resided in this state one year next preceding an election to the office of Senator, or who has resided in the county and in the city or town in which he is to vote at such election for the term of one year next preceding an election to the office of Representative in the Assembly, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he is a resident, and not elsewhere, for all offices that he is eligible to fill, and for all matters that he is eligible to vote upon, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that a citizen by moving shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years; and provided that in time of war no election in the civil military service of the army or navy thereof shall be held in any county or town or city or village or hamlet or in any election district in which there is no military or naval force, and that in such election the military or naval force shall have power to provide the manner in which such election shall be held, and that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any election in which the military or naval force shall have power to provide the manner in which such election shall be held.

Approved in the Assembly, April 2, 1914. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly being present.

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