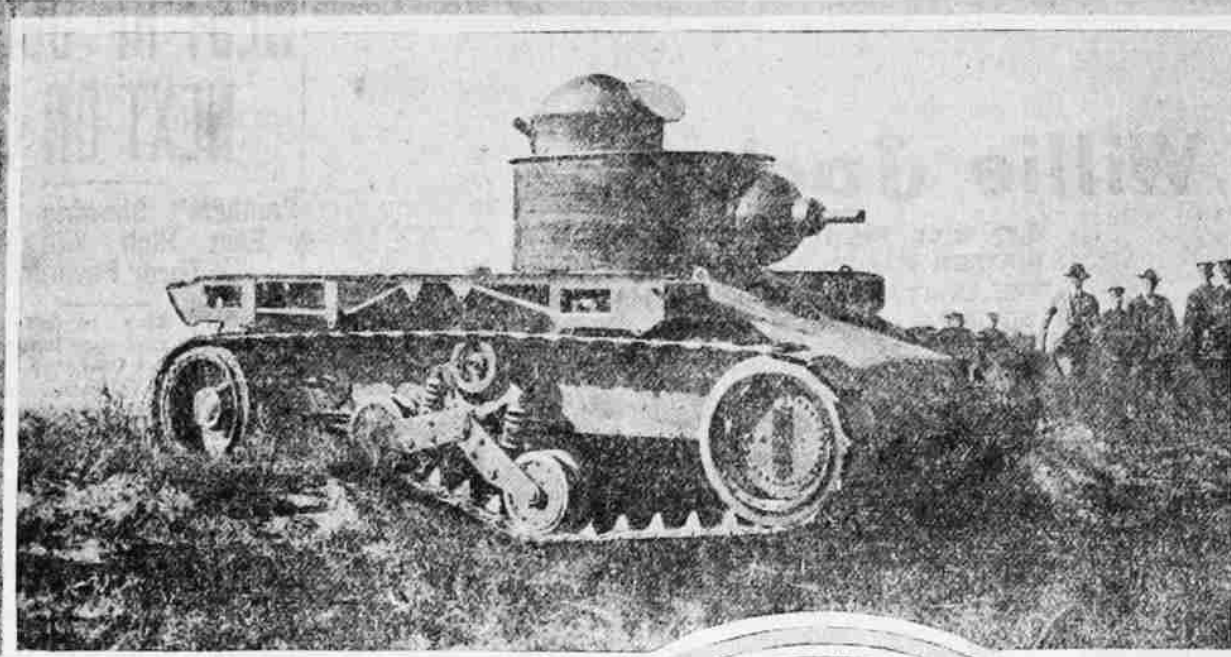
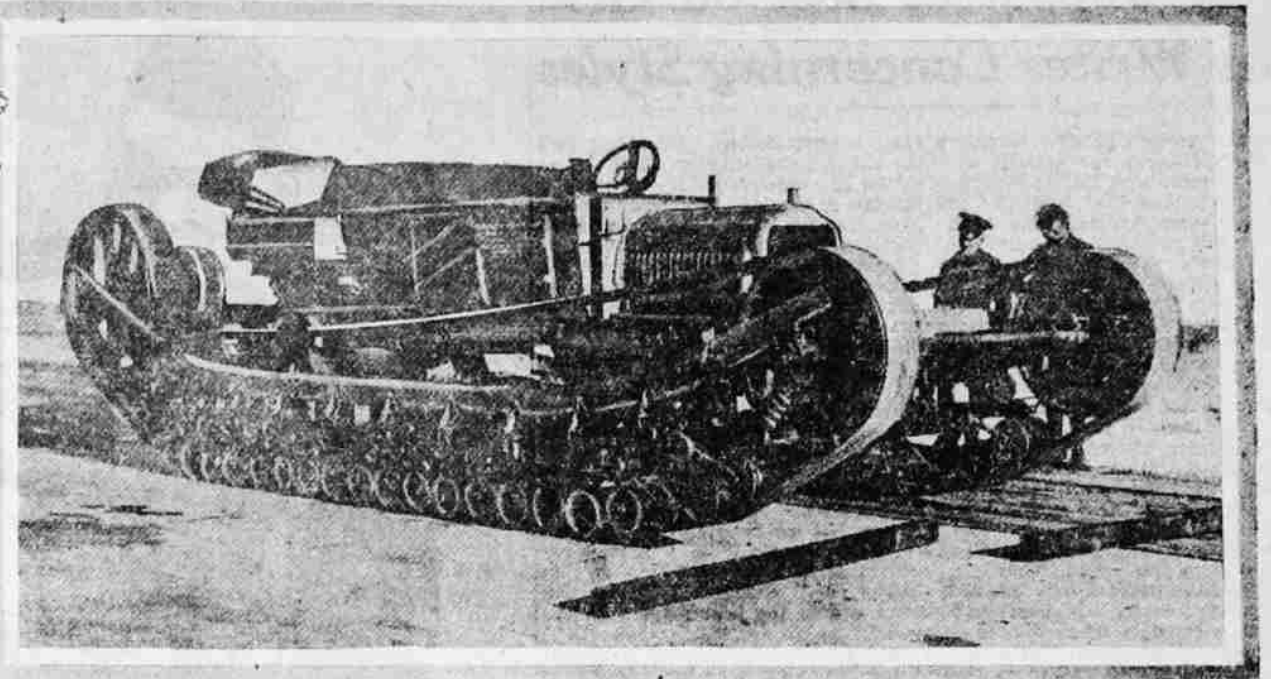


New Ordnance Marvels Attest Uncle Sam's Awakening



Christie tank shown at second annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association



Reconnaissance car, run on a rubber belt, one of the novelties recently exhibited at Aberdeen, Md.

War Department, Profiting From Lesson of America's Deficiency in Artillery During War, Concentrates on Perfecting Gigantic Guns of Great Mobility

There was one great lesson which the United States learned from the great war. That lesson was that armies may be improvised and trained quickly, but the creation of materiel requires time. Not only was it learned that time is required to perfect materiel, but preliminary training is the necessary accompaniment of the production of the materiel of war.



The first president is Benedict Crowell. The other members are William Wheeler, Chairman, president of the Boylston Ordnance Co., South Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Elliot Warren, past president of the American Bankers Association; Ralph Crews, of the law firm of Sherman & Sterling, New York City; Guy Eastman Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Company; James Matthews of the National City Bank of New York; Walter Calkin Bryant, president of the Bryant Electric Company; Frank Augustus Scott, former chairman of the War Industries Board; Robert P. LaMont, president of the American Steel Foundries of Chicago; and C. L. Morrison of the First National Bank of Cincinnati.



Pictures taken at Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground during the recent Ordnance Association convention. The boy is looking through a 14 inch armor plate after a 14 inch shell hit it. The mount of the highly elevated machine gun is the special novelty shown in the other picture.

Civilian Experts Give Their Services and Technical Schools Cooperate With Government Engineers to Build Up Vital Branch of Defensive Forces

Programme of preparedness, which is being carried in the history of this country. The interest and attention which is being paid to the development of ordnance is the result of knowledge gained from the world war. All forms of artillery from the 150 mm. to the seventy-five mm. gun prove the effectiveness of this arm of the service. As an example of the extent to which the use of artillery developed during the European war it is recalled that at the battle of Gettysburg the Union army expended only 22,781 rounds of artillery ammunition. At the battle of the Somme the British fired 1,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. The Union army in the civil war during the year 1862 expended 1,500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, while in the year 1918 of the world war the French fired 81,070,000 rounds.

Women's World Council Fights Against War

By MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE
President National Council, U. S. A.

NATIONAL Councils of Women have been formed in twenty-eight countries. From Russia to Mexico, from India to the Scandinavian countries, from Australia to Canada, including the United States. This was the first to be formed in 1888, and it has since in point of numbers as all the councils together. Twenty-five of these councils were represented at Christiania by women from the furthest ends of the earth, many of them not only in their own countries but internationally, speaking possibly twenty different languages, yet uniting on three well known and widely spoken languages, English, French and German.

Questions important to women and to the races were discussed by representative women from twenty-eight countries, who held their International Council at Christiania, Norway, in September. Child welfare, health conditions, a general league against war and the project of holding in the near future an international conference of immigration officials were considered profitably. While the delegates speak twenty languages it was found that the majority of the women were able to speak English, French and German.

An inscription in expressing regret that we could not join with the others in many discussions as to details. One resolution asked that the membership of the league should be extended as rapidly as possible to all self-governing countries. Another urged governments members of the league to send a woman as one of the three delegates to the first Assembly of the league in November.

Coming to more particular subjects the council adopted a resolution to enable women to retain their nationality if they wished on marriage with an alien. A Swiss woman was elected president, as it was judged expedient to keep the presidency in a neutral nation. Lady Aberdeen was made honorary president. No full report was made of the proceedings of the International Council of Women which was held in Christiania, Norway, in September, and on the return of the American delegates to this country the president of the American National Council, who attended the conference, was asked to remedy that omission. The topics discussed at the Council were of two kinds, those of general interest and some of particular value only to women.

Another decision was in regard to a special woman's commission under the league, that men and women should cooperate in the discussion of all questions coming before the league. The one central thought was the speedy evolution of a genuine and powerful league of nations, throughout the council meetings it became clear that this was the burning question.

The discussion turned on whether the women of the world could induce the league to recognize the marriage with an alien. The convention decided that an effort should be made in the various countries to enable women to retain their nationality, if they wished, on marriage with an alien. A cablegram was received from the Department of Labor at Washington, expressing appreciation of the support which the International Council had pledged at Rome in 1914 to the suggestion of the United States Department of Labor, to arrange an international conference of immigration officials; that, since the war had prevented action, it was hoped the pledge might now be carried out and that the councils and officers newly appointed should cooperate. This was approved.

From Coal Digger to Professor

FROM a coal digger in the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky to a professorship of educational psychology in Columbia University within ten years is the record of Dr. William A. McCull.

A few months later William was among strangers at Red Ash. He obtained a place with a mine foreman, went to school and paid his board by doing chores. A year later his father married again, and the family was united once more at Red Ash. William then went to Williamsburg Institute for nearly a year. Poor health prevented continuation of his work there. A few months later the family moved to a place near Pineville, Ky.

The object of greater mobility in manufacturing is being attained to a highly gratifying degree. Guns are being perfected upon movable carriages in a manner that will revolutionize artillery practice of the future. In spite of the fact that in supplying ordnance to the armies on the French front the American War Department fell down, and notwithstanding the slowing up of interest and the necessity for economy which followed the armistice, the Aberdeen experiments prove that the United States is making a vital contribution to the world's artillery equipment.

Conceals the Location. The mounting of heavy guns in this manner on their own self-propelled mounts is of the highest military importance. Military science has so far developed that the location of a gun can be determined by instruments prepared to catch the sound waves. The result was that during the war heavy guns soon after taking up their positions would be located by the enemy and destroyed by counter-artillery fire.

Secret Devices Perfected. Other arms of the ordnance service have been developed concerning which considerable secrecy is being observed.

The Ordnance Department is now conducting intensely interesting experiments in the development of higher grades of powder than were ever used. Smokeless powder now makes it impossible to observe the discharge of artillery in the daylight. Government and private chemists are now working in an effort to develop a flashless powder which will make the discharge of artillery non-observable at night.