



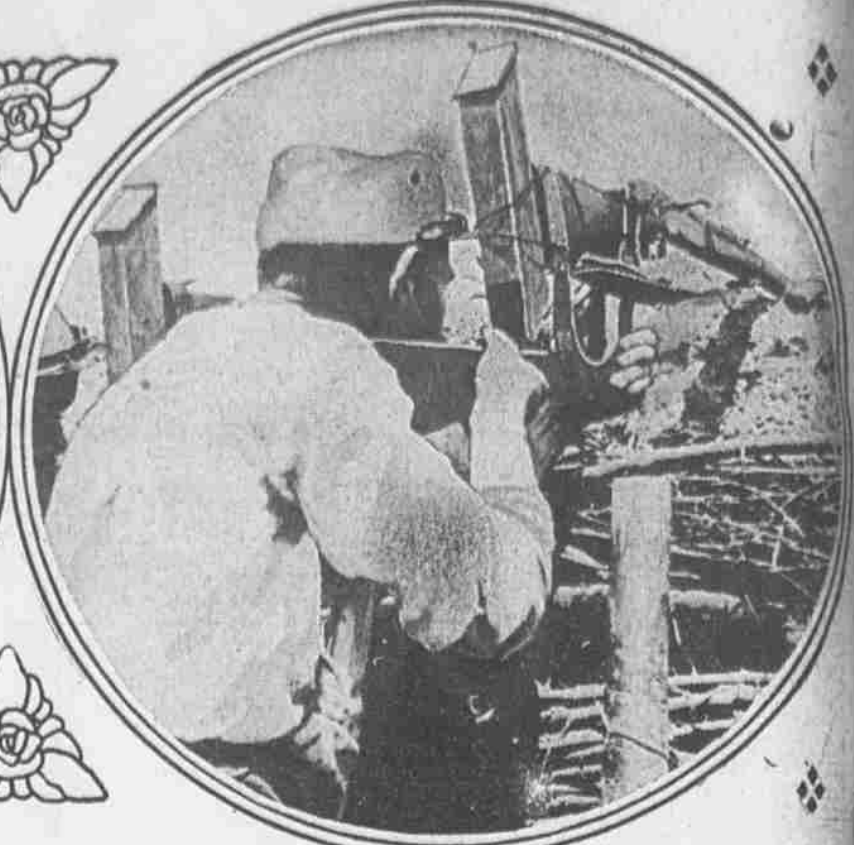
WAR AND THE MAKING OF WAR CALL ON ALL THE INGENUITY AND INDUSTRY OF EUROPE'S MEN



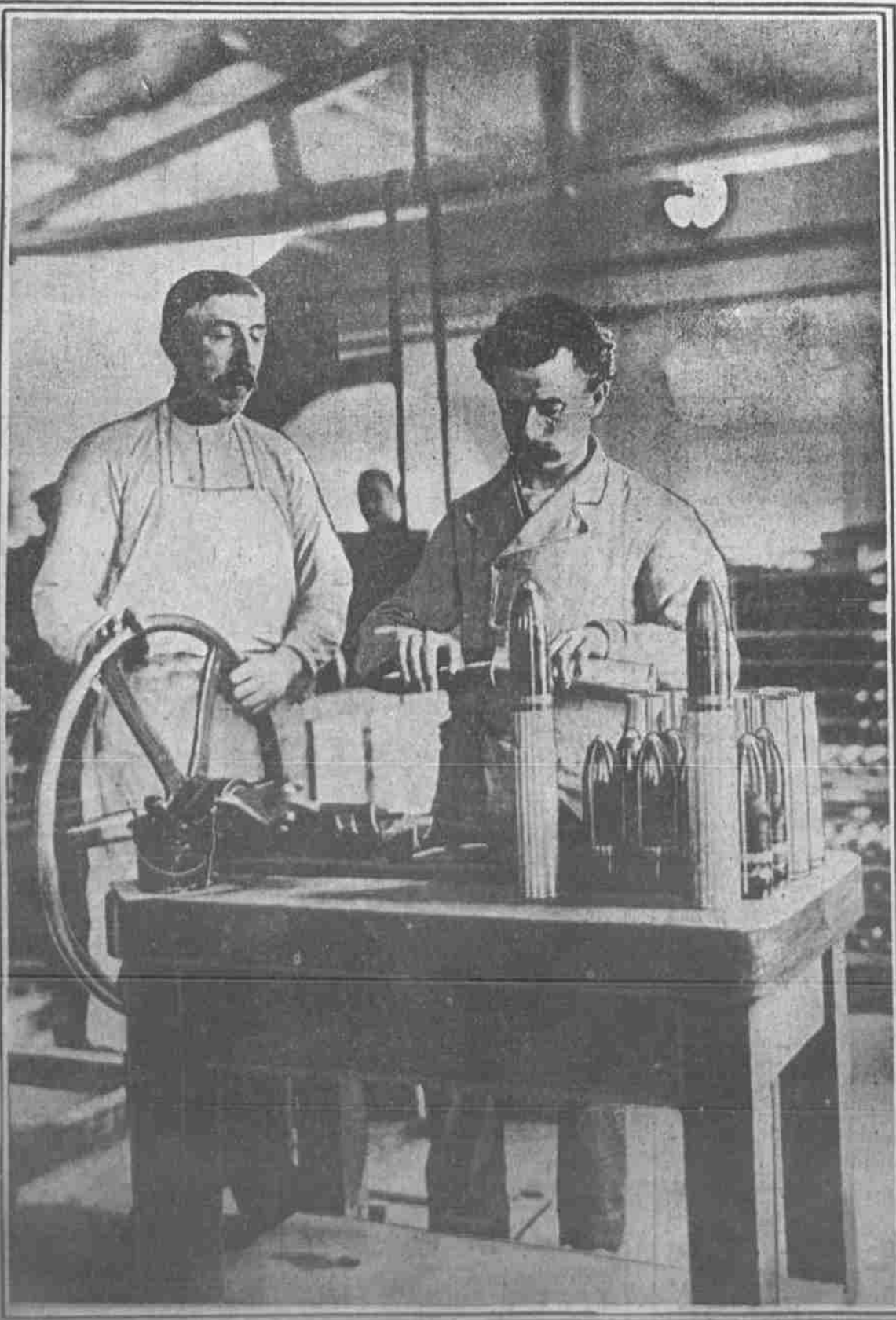
CATAPULTING BOMBS INTO THE GERMAN TRENCHES
This picture illustrates one of the methods by which intertrench warfare is waged. A large bomb, with flanges to direct its flight, is placed on and hurled from the end of a steel tongue connected with a spring.



HAND GRENADES COME INTO THEIR OWN AGAIN
The missile, slightly larger than a baseball, is hurled from a sling-like device attached to the wrist. They often find their mark, as in some cases the opposing trenches are only from 50 to 100 feet apart.



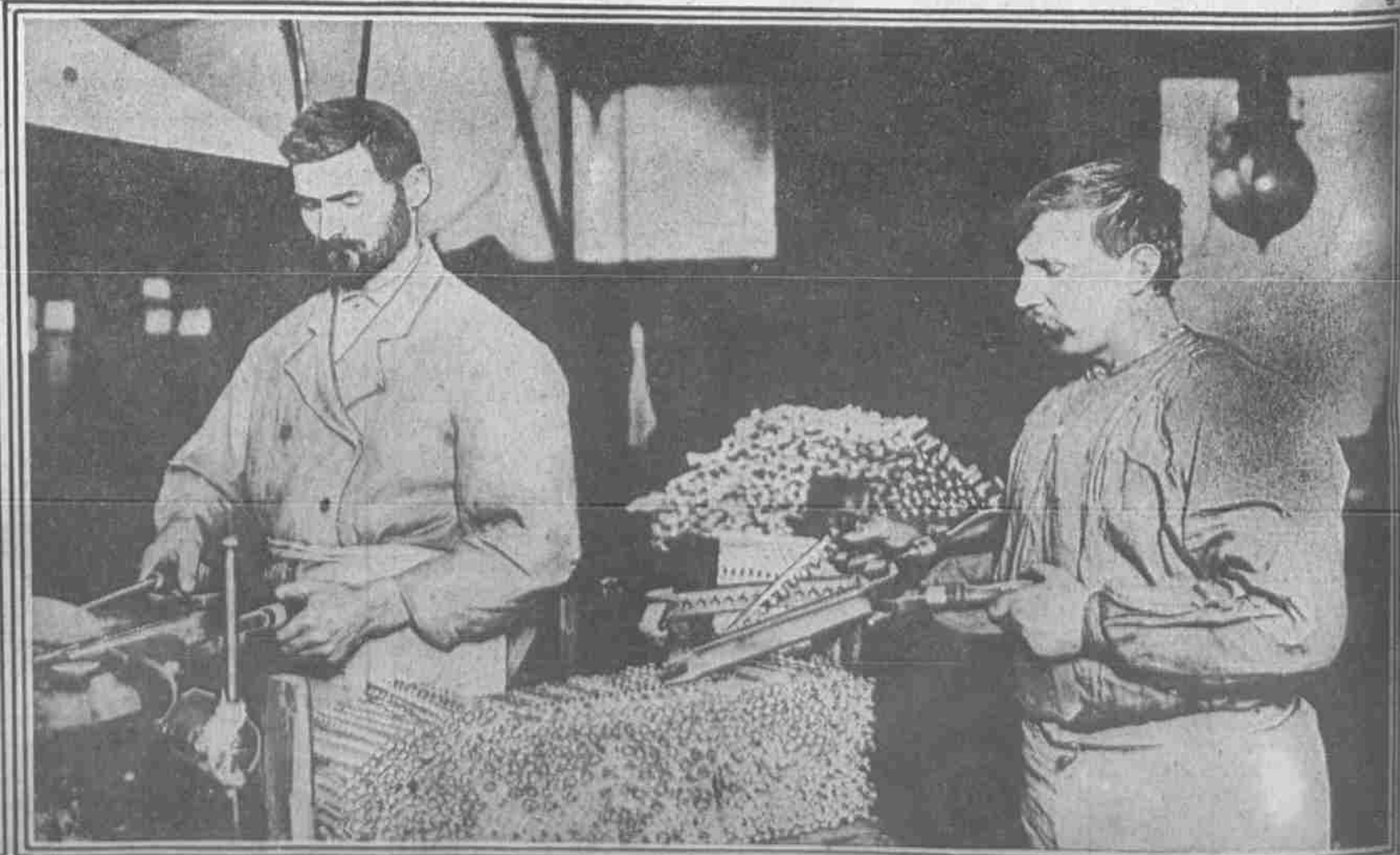
RIFLES NOW SIGHTED THROUGH A PERISCOPE
The French have brought forth this device to save their soldiers from too-accurate sharpshooters. The rifle is fitted into the arm of the instrument.



FITTING SHELLS INTO THEIR CARTRIDGE CASES
The metal casing is clamped around the missiles by machinery, which is being perfected so fast that thousands of shells can be turned out in a day. The picture was taken in a Dutch ammunition factory in Amsterdam.



PREPARING THE SHELLS FOR THEIR EXPLODERS
The noses of some types of shells are hollowed out for the reception of caps or fuses, which cause an explosion at the moment of striking. The missiles are then sorted and made ready for packing.



MOLDING SHRAPNEL BULLETS "THE MILLION"
The molten lead is poured into steel molds of the size wanted. Shrapnel bullets are generally round and somewhat larger than the ordinary buckshot. A shell contains from 250 to 500 of them.