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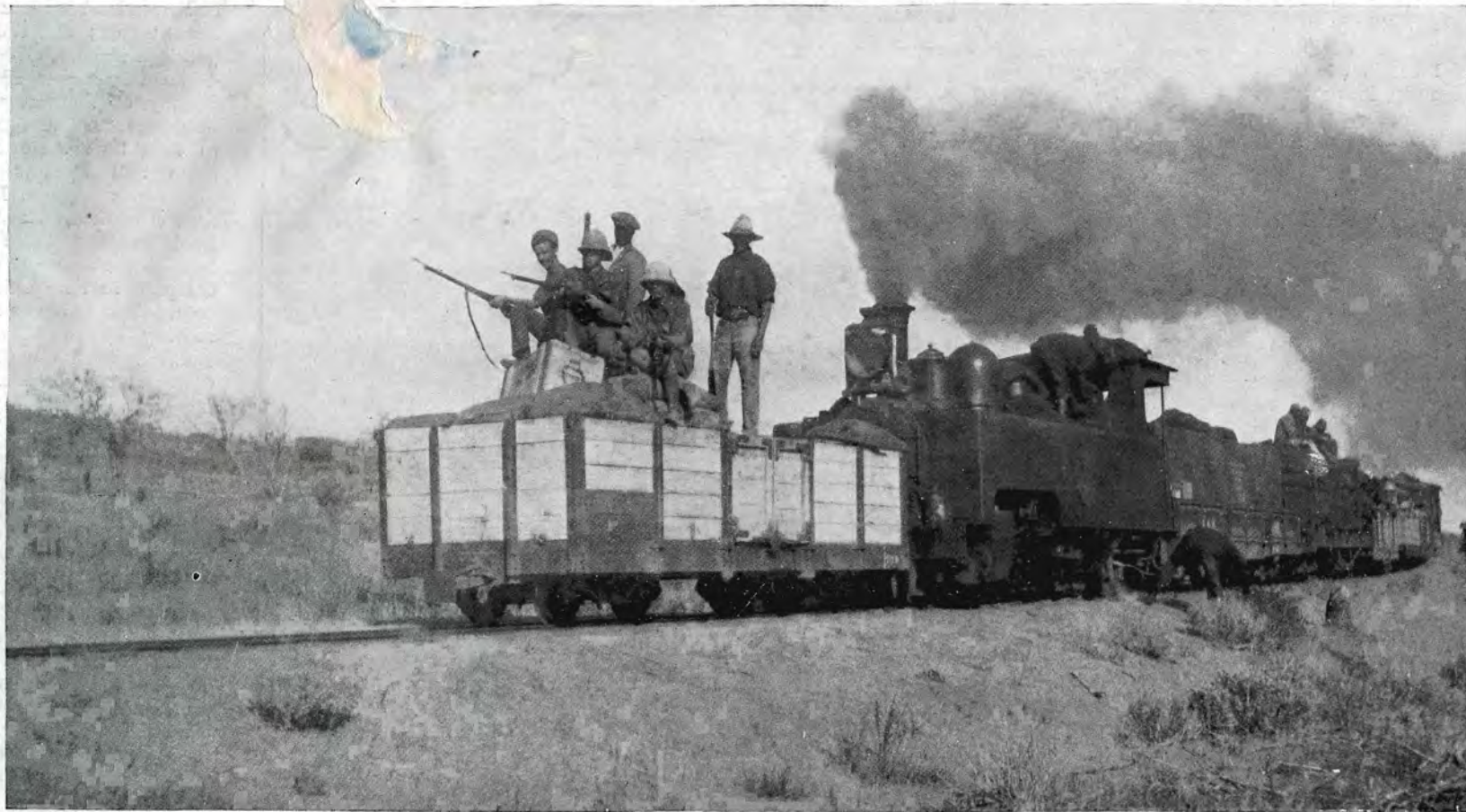
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The Illustrated War News.



UNION TROOPS ON A NARROW-GAUGE LINE IN CONQUERED GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: "A SHOOTING PARTY" AT OMARURU

Photograph by Topical.

THE GREAT WAR.

TALKING the other day with an officer just off to a front "somewhere in the Eastern Hemisphere," and discussing, perhaps rather inevitably, the chances in the different theatres, and the opportunities for fluency and movement in any of them, I was struck by a saying of his. He said: "It would be queer, wouldn't it, if the crucial battle of Armageddon was fought on or about the Holy Land—perhaps in the Holy Land itself? And yet, at the present moment, doesn't it seem as though the war was drifting that way?" The point is striking, because at the present time the war does appear not only to be drifting that way, but by force of circumstances—by locked and fortified lines, by lack of flanking positions, and the rest—to be drifting inevitably that way.

At the present moment—though this may not be true of future moments—the activities of the war are almost entirely Asiatic. The Western theatre is locked in two grim and Pyrrhic lines of fortifications, to which there are no flanking areas, and which must be broken through if success is to be gained. The break may come—will come, we think—but there is no perceptible movement now. In the East the Germans have been held since October last by lines as grim as those in the West; and, conscious of their frustration, they have constructed strong fronts of their own to hold any assault that

may come against them, or as starting points of advance if that should be again possible. There is small movement along these lines; a fluctuation, meaning little as yet, on the Dvina in the north; and a graver battle, indeterminate and slow in its terrible courses to the south, in the Bukovina. The Balkan theatre is quiescent, and shows no palpable reason for great movements on either side. Italy's difficult front is still obdurate; the key

of the sea has been turned home by us; and Gallipoli is finished.

In Asia only is there fluency of movement—because, indeed, it is only in Asia that there are room and chances to manœuvre. Where Europe is banked down behind trenches, there is free fighting all round the compass in the Eastern area. The Russians are moving downward and outward from the Caucasus, as they are also pressing westward to the Tigris from Teheran. We are ourselves, though we have met checks, advancing upward towards Baghdad; while our army at Suez awaits the assault of a great Turkish force now concentrating about Jerusalem. Save the latter armies, all these forces are driving inward to a land intimately familiar to us through Christian teaching; while in the Egyptian theatre

the enemy army is camping in the very land that gave us our religion. Armageddon, certainly, has the appearance of setting its battle line towards the Holy Land. If the crucial battle is to be fought in Asia, we can at least take heart at the omen that here events show a tendency to

(Continued overleaf.)



WITH THE ENEMY TROOPS AGAINST SALONIKA; BULGARIAN GUNS IN A MACEDONIAN VILLAGE MARKET-PLACE.

Both Krupp guns and Schneider-Canst "75's," quick-firers of the 1909 pattern, are to be found in the Bulgarian field artillery, which, when Bulgaria joined in the war, was of a strength of 136 four-gun batteries. Most of the Bulgarian Krupp pieces are guns captured from the Turks in the battles of the war of 1912.



A GERMAN FAILURE RECENTLY DISCUSSED BY THE GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY: SCENES AFTER THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Interest in General Botha's victorious campaign in German South-West Africa has recently been revived by a discussion following a speech in the Reichstag by the German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, on Germany's position in Africa generally. Our photographs show: (1) German prisoners at Kalkfeld, drawing water. (2) The issue of rations to German prisoners. (3) Men (wearing goggles to protect their

eyes from sand) shovelling sand off a railway line, at a point where a gang of 150 were constantly required for such work. (4) A C.G.A. gun at Shark Island, overlooking Luderitzbucht. Kalkfeld is a place on the Swakopmund-Grootfontein Railway, forty miles north of Omaruru, and was occupied by General Botha's forces in June, about a fortnight before the final surrender.—[Photos. by Topical.]

go in favour of the Allies. This week we can acknowledge successes in all the active spheres—in the Caucasus, in Persia, and on the Tigris. Of these, Caucasian events are, perhaps, the most important. The Russians, after



A NAVAL HERO OF THE TIGRIS EXPEDITION : THE LATE LIEUT.-COMMDR E. C. COOKSON, V.C. Lieut.-Commander Edgar Christopher Cookson, D.S.O., R.N., was killed while performing a most gallant act on September 28 while commanding the river-gunboat "Comet." Under heavy fire from the bank he boarded one of several dhows placed across the Tigris as an obstruction, and was shot while trying to cut their hawsers with an axe. His heroism has been commemorated by the award of the V.C.

Photo, by Knise 1, Southsea.

time at Hassan Kale, only ten miles from Erzurum. Erzurum is a place of some importance as a depôt and the headquarters of the enemy Army Corps. Its fall, which lies in the region of the probabilities, would be a grave blow to the Turks. It must be remembered, however, that the country presents immense obstacles to campaigning, and that as the Russians advance they will have to face the problem of communications and supply. Their nearest rail-head is apparently at Kars, and that but a branch of the convolute Tiflis line. Still, if they keep in touch with the Black Sea, where their

great and patient work in country bleak, mountainous, and difficult, have ended a chain of small gains with a personable victory. Attacking on a sixty-six miles front extending from the region of Lake Tortum, on the Black Sea, to the region of the River Sharian north of Melazgert, they made their main thrust along the Karshigh road against the Turkish centre. Overcoming enormous difficulties among the snow-clad heights, our Ally's forces were able to concentrate a surprise assault which completely broke the enemy. The Turks were turned out of their strong positions and forced back, sometimes with such rough handling that units were exterminated and others took to the wildest flight. The success was so complete that the enemy could not hold the advance, but had to fall back upon the plain of Erzurum, losing men and material in the retreat. Following, the Russians got to within thirty-three miles of Erzurum itself, capturing Kopri-keui, a town on the Aras; and the latest official news is that they had again beaten the Turks, this

war-vessels are again showing activity, they may solve the difficulty by sea supply. In Persia the Russians have made good their hold at Kangavar, having inflicted a heavy loss on their opponents, with but small casualties on their side, and are thus about sixty miles from Kermanshah, where the Turks are said to be barring their road to Mesopotamia. South-east of Hamadan, Turco-German detachments have been beaten; while in the region of Enzeli and Resht a band of about a thousand rebels were cut off from the Turkish frontier and badly thrashed. At the same time, the Russians have occupied the town of Sultanabad, about a hundred miles from Kangavar—from which the British colony had been driven by the rebels.

Our news from Mesopotamia has been steadily good during the past seven days. General Aylmer's force has been able to go forward along the Tigris, and, following up the Turks retreating after their beating at Orah was able to turn them out of their works once more at the Wady position

after a fight ending on the 15th. The progress has at all times been hampered by weather conditions; but, there having been some betterment, the relieving force has been able to press on until it has reached the Turkish defences at Essin. This brings it within six or seven miles of the troops beleaguered at Kut. The enemy has had time, and also occasion, to make his works strong here, and, as these must be pierced before the garrison is relieved, there is bound to be a



THE KING'S TWO-AND-NINEPENCE : A HALF-CROWN AND THREE PENNIES PRESERVED AS A MEMENTO OF ATTESTATION.

Each Derby recruit who attests under the Group System receives 2s. 9d. as one day's pay and billeting money for the day in which he is technically in the Army before passing into the Reserve. The coins shown were given to a recruit who decided to keep them as a souvenir.

Photo, by Illustrations Bureau.

[Continued overleaf.]



PRIVATE JOHN CAFFREY, V.C.
2nd. Btn. York and Lancaster Regt.



CORP. ALFRED ALEXANDER BURT, V.C.
1st. Btn. Hertford Regt. T.F.



CORP. SAMUEL MEEKOSHA, V.C.
1/6 Btn. W. Yorkshire Regt. T.F.



CORP. ALFRED DRAKE, V.C. (DEAD)
8th. Btn. Rifle Brigade.

HEROISM AND ITS REWARD: THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR THREE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ONE PRIVATE.

His Majesty has awarded the Victoria Cross to Private John Caffrey, for most conspicuous bravery, near La Brique, where he risked his life to save others with the utmost coolness and bravery.—Corporal Alfred Alexander Burt, for most conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy, where he rendered a bomb innocuous, thus, by his presence of mind and great pluck, saving lives.—Corporal Samuel Meekosha, for most

conspicuous bravery near the Yser, where he dug out wounded at close range from the German trenches, and by his magnificent courage and determination saved lives.—Corporal Alfred Drake, for bravery near La Brique. He remained with his officer, regardless of the enemy's fire. A rescue party found the officer unconscious but alive and bandaged; Corporal Drake dead, riddled with bullets.

stiff fight. Meanwhile, the force at Kut must be hard pressed. They have held their lines in the peninsula made by the river for some seven weeks. The hold in a country so flat must be excellent for defence, but, cut off from reinforcements and supply as he is, General Townshend must be facing a time of great anxiety, though very little grave fighting at Kut has been reported for some weeks. The relief, however, appears to be imminent. General Aylmer should be strong enough to account for the force before him, and should connect up with the defending garrison very soon.

The fall of Montenegro, proclaimed with such excellent stage-management by Count Tisza in the Hungarian Parliament, seems to be proving, after all, not much more than the usual Austrian triumph—that is, there is every indication that Montenegro is not going to capitulate at all. Mention of the matter has to be qualified, for there is still much mystery enshrouding the proceedings, though the hardening of Montenegro's heart seems actual. On Monday the unconditional capitulation of the tiny kingdom was announced, and, amid manifestations of joy seemingly rather grandiose—if we compare that which surrendered to that which remains still very antagonistic—the terms of peace were promulgated. These were drastic: all arms were to be laid down, the country occupied, and the inhabitants rounded up. These terms were almost immediately followed by a new defiance from the Montenegrins. It became apparent that surrender was not of the people's choosing—not of the entire people, anyhow. Some of the Generals, it is said, refused to be parties to it, and had made it plain that they intended to continue the struggle. There are now indications, even from Germany, that negotiations have fallen through, and that the army, and King Nicholas with it, are firmly resolved to continue the war. The circumstances in Montenegro

are not altogether hopeless, particularly under winter conditions, which favour the defence; and this, with some aid from the Allies—Italy especially—may at least mean that the courageous people can hold the ground until all things in the Balkans are favourable to us. At Salonika matters are still without movement.

Hints are thrown out that the enemy force in Thrace has been thinned by the translation of Germans elsewhere, and also that transport difficulties have brought the armies into sore straits through lack of food. It is not really necessary for salvation to believe those things until they are proved.

In the fierce fighting that is taking place on the Strypa and by the Bessarabian border the Russians have again been able to force advances. The defensive system of the enemy is undoubtedly very strong and well backed by men, so that though the progress of our Ally's troops might not appear great, yet—if only for the enemy forces pinned down here, for instance—in actual value it is considerable. The first of the advances was made north-east of Czernowitz, where the Russians were able to capture a sector of the enemy's position in the region of Rarancze. This gain was held, though the Austro-Germans countered five times, each time with the heaviest loss. Another gain was made last Saturday. Attacking a section of the enemy line extending from a hill north-east of Izalowice to the village of Dabrova, south-east of Latacz on the Lower Strypa, the latter village was carried, and excellent ground made in a fight yet continuing. North of Czartorysk, too, the Russians have been able to hold to ground taken, and bitter attempts on the part of the enemy to force back their new front have been repulsed.

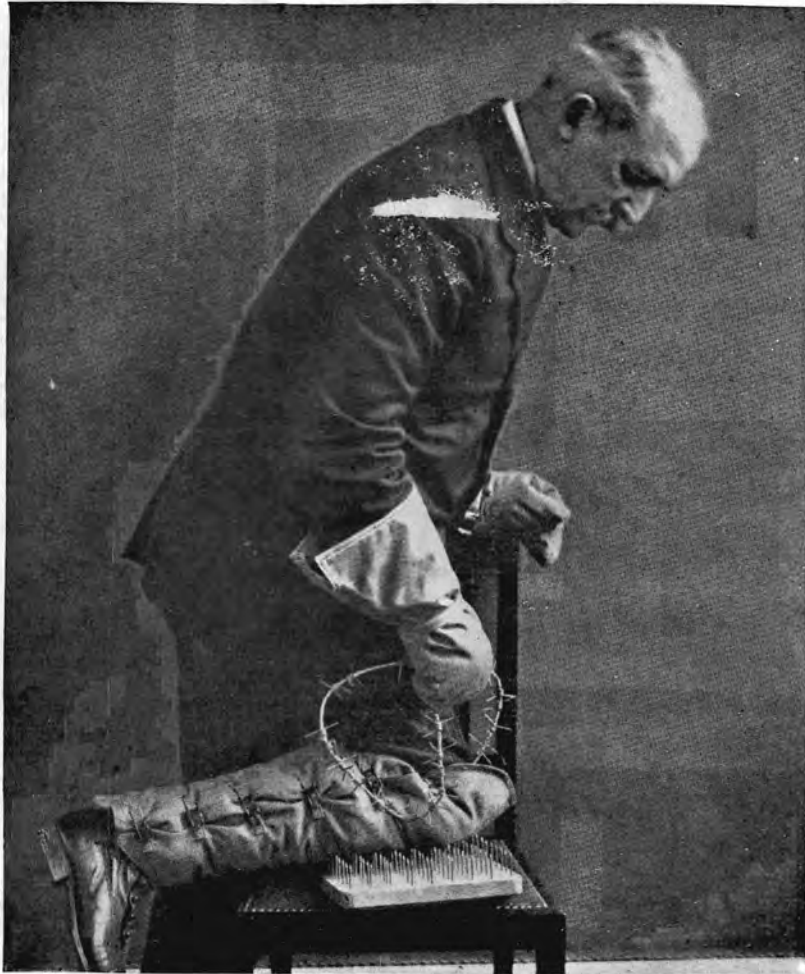
The interest in the West is centred mainly in aeroplane fighting, particularly in that type of fighting indulged by the Fokker monoplane. The



A NECESSARY OPERATION AFTER A VISIT OF GERMAN TROOPS TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD: FRENCH SOLDIERS DISINFECTING TRENCHES FROM THE EFFECTS OF POISON-GAS.

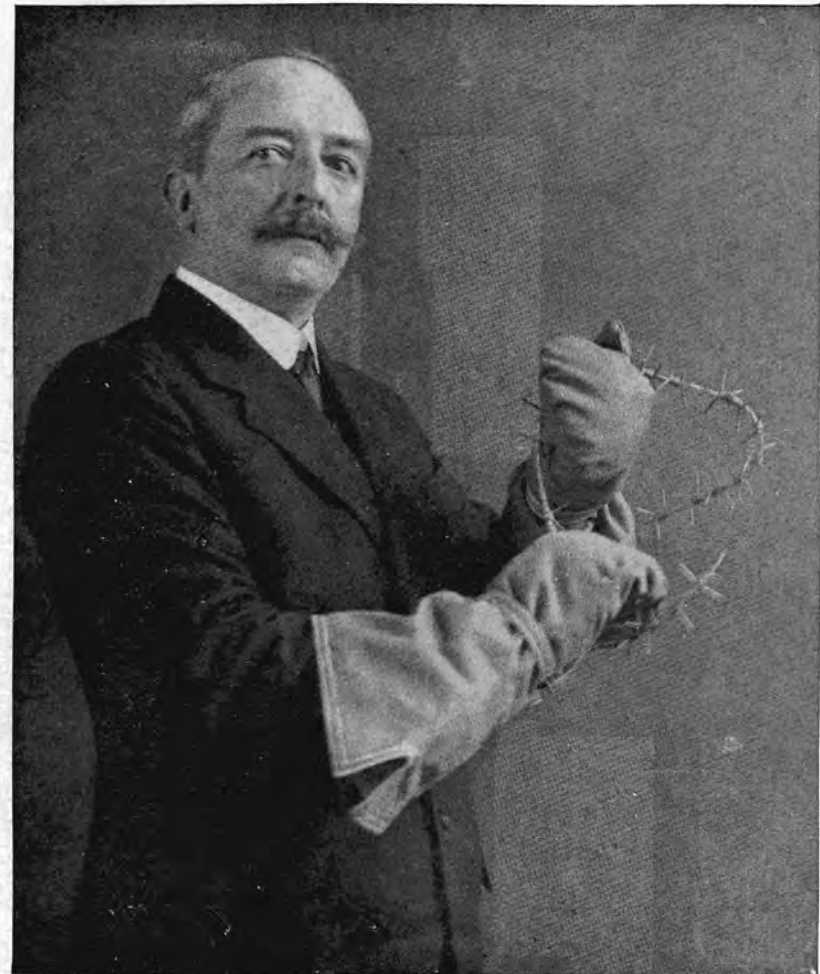
Photograph by Alfieri.

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IMPERVIOUS TO THE "BUSINESS END" OF NAILS: "S.O.S." LEGGINGS.

One of the most useful inventions the war has produced is the remarkable "S.O.S." fabric patented by Mr. George Lynch, the well-known war-correspondent, who, we may recall, represented the "Illustrated London News" in South Africa. He is here seen putting it to a severe test, from which it emerged most successfully. The fabric is made of cotton wool so treated as to be impervious to sharp points.



A BOON TO BARBED-WIRE CUTTERS: "S.O.S." GAUNTLETS—A WAR-INVENTION.

It is invaluable, in the form of gauntlets (which can be insulated against electric shock), for handling barbed wire; also as leggings, knee-pads, waistcoats, overcoats, airmen's jackets and helmets, sheets, and sleeping-bags. It is waterproof and warm. The British and Russian War Offices are using large quantities of it.—[By Courtesy of the Barbed Wire Traversor Co. Whitehall House, Charing Cross.]

Germans claim to have either destroyed or driven down a great number of British machines—seventeen or more since mid-December—and the inference is that the Fokker monoplane is the cause of these casualties. The Fokker is a heavily engined monoplane capable of great speed, but useful only for fighting. Its machine-gun is mounted to fire through the propeller, and it can make its flights without passenger, the pilot both controlling and fighting. With its great speed it can manœuvre for altitude and position, its slower rival being almost entirely at its mercy. It is, however, not a new machine, but an adaptation of the Morane, familiar

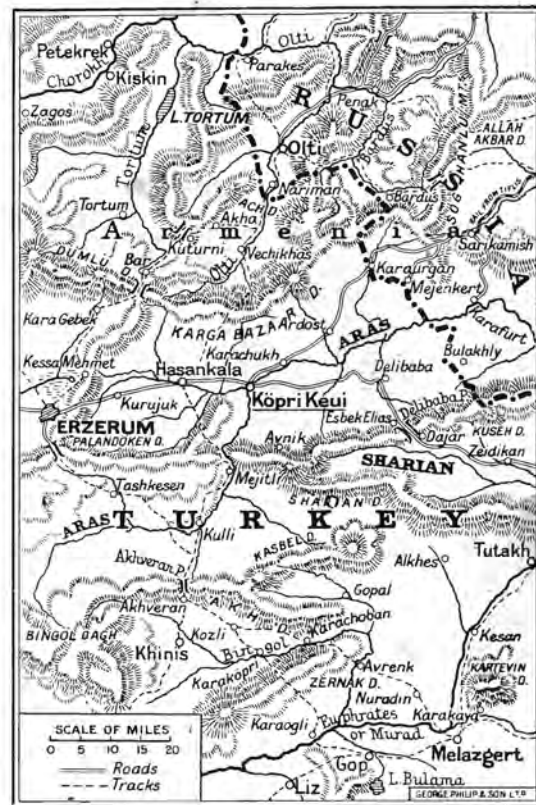
enough to many of our fliers, though it is built entirely of steel—after the manner of most German aeroplanes—for the sake of additional stability and security. It is no faster than some of our machines, and will probably meet its match when our speedy craft are employed. In this, no doubt, there lies the reason of its apparent supremacy. Our own slower machines go out to observe or to carry cargoes of explosive first, and to fight

only if necessary. The Fokker only ascends to fight, and has only been built to fight. It is obvious, however, that although this nimble enemy will not venture away from his own lines, he must be met and beaten, or else the smooth working of our reconnoitring corps is threatened. In the military sphere the reports are few. The Germans state that the British attacked on a front of over a hundred yards north of Frelinghien on the 19th, and, in spite of a use of smoke-bombs, were repulsed. The affair is not mentioned in the British despatches, though on that day a party of our men raided a German trench north of the Lys and brought back some prisoners. For the rest there has been artillery and mine activity.

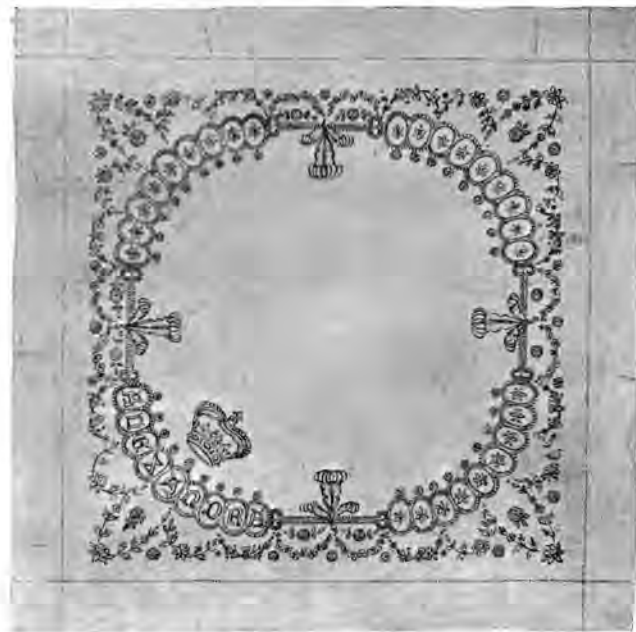
In the smaller news we have to note that another British submarine has grounded off the Dutch coast without any loss of life, though part of the crew was taken off by a Dutch war-ship and conveyed to Holland, the rest having already been rescued by a British destroyer. On the credit side, the Allied Fleets have again bombarded Dedeagatch; and in the Black Sea the Russian torpedo flotillas have been making large bags of shipping along the Anatolian coast.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: JAN. 24, 1916.



THE RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ARMENIA: THE SCENE OF THE TURKISH FLIGHT TO ERZERUM, AFTER THE RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF KÖPRIKEUI AND HASANKALA, IN THE VALLEY OF THE ARAS.



BROUGHT BY "THE SEA-KINGS' DAUGHTER" AT HER BRIDAL, AND NOW GIVEN BY HER FOR THE RED CROSS: QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HISTORIC HANDKERCHIEF.

Fifty-two years ago, this embroidered handkerchief was given to Queen Alexandra when she left Denmark for her marriage to King Edward, celebrated in Tennyson's "Welcome To Alexandra." She has presented it to be sold by auction during the Red Cross Week at Croydon, which began on the 22nd. It was arranged that Princess Christian should open the auction on the 25th.

Photograph by L.N.A.



THE WEST INDIES' RESPONSE TO THE EMPIRE'S CALL: TRINIDAD AND BARBADOES RECRUITS BEING SWORN IN BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR.

The West Indies is taking its part gallantly in the war, as the formation of a special regiment, officially styled "The West Indies Regiment," proves. It is distinct from the black regulars of "The West India Regiment," now fighting in the Cameroons. Keen enthusiasm to join in the war has prevailed among the islands and British Guiana and Honduras, and enough men of all classes, whites, blacks, and

mulattoes, to form four battalions have been enrolled. Three battalions are training in the South of England with a dépôt battalion, and companies are training in Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and elsewhere. The detachment sworn in before the Lord Mayor of London were recent arrivals—civil servants, clerks, etc., sent over at the expense of Trinidad merchants and citizens of Barbadoes.—[*Illus. Bureau.*]



BRITISH TROOPS, NEWLY ARRIVED AT SALONIKA, MARCHING TO THE DOIRAN CAMP: WINTRY WEATHER IN THE NEW THEATRE OF WAR.

Our troops at Salonika are operating in a country not only historic, but remarkably picturesque, as the photographs on these and other pages show. The climatic conditions, however, are often severe. Mr. G. Ward Price writes in one of his interesting articles from this new front: "During the snap of cold and snow . . . the morning temperature in those tents on the bleak, wind-swept positions towards

the Vardar was commonly about 15 deg. below freezing-point. By day the men had to be sent on route marches to keep them warm, and by night it happened several times that the greater part of a battalion would have to turn out and put up tents blown down by the gale in a bitter, driving cold that made your bones ache within you." Describing Salonika itself he mentions that "graceful white

[Continued opposite.]



Continued. MEN OF AN ARMY WHICH HAS "LEFT THE GROUND FREE FOR THE PRINCIPAL COMBATANTS": GREEK SOLDIERS LEAVING SALONIKA. minarets that the Turks built are sprinkled about among the houses," and how, in the streets, one may meet "a string of wizened little horses, with untidy Greek soldiers perched sideways on their heavy, wooden pack-saddles." By the end of December most of the Greek troops had been moved from Salonika—some to Seres, near the Bulgarian frontier, between the Allies and the enemy. "The Greeks have withdrawn on both flanks and left the ground free for the fight of the principal combatants. The greater portion of the Greek Army, however, is not far distant, and if its old enemy, the Bulgarians, began to be active on Greek soil . . . who can say whether the Greek attitude would remain passive?"—[Photos. by Record Press.]



FRANCO-BRITISH CAMARADERIE AT SALONIKA: A FRENCH OUTPOST GAILY HAILING THE DRIVERS OF A BRITISH CONVOY NEAR. DOIRAN.

The "complete harmony" between the French and British commanders at Salonika, of which General Castelnau spoke after his visit there, evidently extends throughout the rank and file of the Allied forces. Writing from Salonika on December 28, Mr. G. Ward Price said: "The line which we now hold [is] ten to fifteen miles from Salonika with a broad and absolutely open field of fire across a bare plain

rolling up at intervals of five or six miles into hills that are thoroughly suitable for artillery positions. . . . Quite a good road runs straight out from Salonika to a central point on the line. . . . Refugees are only the smallest part of the traffic that congests the Lembet road, stretching on down its long perspective of camps on either side. Interminable strings of supply-carts jog up and down behind their

(Continued opposite.)



WHERE THE BLACK SHEEP IS COMMON: TYPICAL MACEDONIAN SCENERY NEAR THE GREEK FRONTIER—AND SOME SERBIAN REFUGEES.

Continued. teams of mules or horses, Generals on horseback, motor-cycles, motor-lorries, marching detachments, and long caravans of Greek labourers." As regards the Serbian refugees seen in the background of the right-hand photograph above, it may be mentioned that the number of fugitives who found their way southward into the province of Salonika was not nearly so great as that of those who went westward

across Albania. It was estimated that while some half-a-million people trekked into Albania, only about 10,000 came towards Salonika. They were well cared for by Sir Henry Boyle, the British Commissioner, by a relief committee over which Princess Demidoff presides, and by the American Sanitary Commission. Many of them were employed to dig trenches.—[Photos. by Record Press.]

RHEIMS REVISITED.

HAVING obtained the necessary passport for the zone of the armies, I recently left London for my fourth visit to Epernay and Rheims since the war. From Dormans I took the light railway to Pargny, about nine kilometres from Rheims. The train does not go further, as the Germans would fire on it. The cathedral one could see in the distance, still "unconquered" and standing majestically high above the city the same as ever.

Rheims was indeed the "Ville des Morts," a City of the Dead, like Pompeii or Herculaneum. Grass was growing in the streets and ruins of the houses, with many rats, and half-wild cats left behind by their owners. Out of a population of 123,000, only 20,000 remain, and more than half are fed by the town, with municipal aid and that of the soldiers. The cathedral is still standing, with its fine stone roof, huge walls, and two towers, so that it can be restored. The two organs, pulpit, paintings, clock, statues, and chapels are untouched, and most of the beautiful stained glass remains. Half of the celebrated rose-window is still left. Thousands of pigeons make the cathedral their home, and fly backwards and forwards, entering through the broken windows. The Cardinal goes once a week and prays in his chapel.

I stayed again at the world-famed old posting-house and hotel well known to motorists, the Lion d'Or; but Madame and her pretty daughters had departed to Paris, leaving only the cashier (a Mademoiselle), two excellent women *chefs*, and a guardian, who slept in the hall to awake us to descend to the cellars when the shells came over the town. There is

no gas or electric-light in the town, and everyone has to be in at 8 p.m. till 6 a.m. the following day. Most of the glass in Rheims is broken, and coal and wood are very scarce. Business is quite at a standstill, but a few of the large shops are open, and many smaller shops are selling post-cards to the military, who come in their picturesque blue uniforms, steel helmets, and with rifles. The market is well stocked with provisions. The celebrated Rheims champagne biscuits are still made.

The different champagne-cellars mostly communicate, so that the children can go to school in safety from one to the other. Schools are in the cellars, and Swedish exercises and singing lessons are taught. Church is held in the deep caves generally at 6.30 a.m. The day I attended there was a harmonium to lead the singing, and a splendid Mass was sung by the soldiers. For seats we sat on full champagne-cases. It is much safer than above ground. Six civilians were killed by an asphyxiating shell, so that it is necessary to have a mask with you. The *ouvriers* sleep and have their meals in the cellars, and in one of the large champagne-cellars I heard a very fine military band rehearsing. I am quite certain the "Boches," as they are called here, will never get through again, and that the 80,000,000 bottles of champagne in Rheims are quite safe.

Before leaving I visited the advanced trenches and artillery batteries. German trenches were only eighty yards away. These were some of the finest trenches on the French lines, and dug out of chalk. Cemeteries were beautifully kept, and the graves of the German soldiers kept quite as well as the French. One grave I saw was that of a German aviator.

[Continued opposite.]



ONE WITH A HAND KNOCKED OFF BY A GERMAN SHELL: STATUES OF TWO FOURTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH KINGS OUTSIDE RHEIMS CATHEDRAL—MR. FRANK HEDGES BUTLER STANDING BETWEEN THEM.



ACCOMMODATION AT THE LION D'OR, RHEIMS, WHILE SHELLS ARE FALLING: MR. FRANK HEDGES BUTLER IN THE HOTEL CELLARS!

Continued. Half an hour after our visit to the cemetery a shell came, and some of the pieces we took home as souvenirs. The 1915 vintage is very fine and abundant, and the best for ten years. Most of the 1914 and 1915 are still in the country in wood, but being kept air-tight does not hurt the wine. I drove back from Rheims to Epernay with a farewell look at the Cathedral from the

top of Monchenot and caught the express for Paris.—FRANK HEDGES BUTLER, F.R.G.S.—[Our readers will no doubt remember that Mr. F. Hedges Butler was the founder of the Royal Aero Club, and was the first Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Automobile Club. The two dachshunds seen in the above photograph were born in Rheims.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

LIV.—LORD CHELMSFORD.

THE choice of Lord Chelmsford as successor to Lord Hardinge in the Viceroyalty of India has been hailed as singularly opportune at the present moment. The Viceroy-elect is at once an Imperial statesman and a soldier, with recent military service in India to his credit; and he possesses, besides, a practical knowledge of home affairs. It is essentially a "war appointment," and although Lord Chelmsford may not have been considered as prominently in the running for his new post, his record is such as to inspire confidence in the choice. The Right Hon. J. F. N. Thesiger, third Baron Chelmsford, bears a title and a family name which are both famous. He is the grandson of an illustrious Lord Chancellor—the first Lord Chelmsford—and the son of the second, the gallant soldier who faced desperate odds in Zululand. The new Viceroy, who is forty-seven years of age, was educated at Winchester and at Magdalen College, Oxford. He graduated in 1892 with a first class in Law. At the University he made a name for himself alike in cricket and in scholarship, signalling his capacity in each by the captaincy of the University Eleven and a Fellowship of All Souls. He was called to the Bar, thus following the legal tradition of his family; while he upheld the military tradition by a captaincy in the Territorial Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment. Sixteen years ago he was elected to the London School Board, and later, in 1904, he was for a short time a member of the London County Council. His sound Imperialism and—in a lesser degree, perhaps—his



LORD CHELMSFORD, G.C.M.G.: THE NEW VICEROY
AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Photograph by Jacolette.

brilliance as a cricketer, led in 1905 to his being appointed Governor of Queensland, where he proved most acceptable to the Australians. During a constitutional crisis he showed courage and knowledge in the handling of affairs; and thereafter his Governorship of New South Wales brought him further credit, and is considered one of the most successful of recent times. Two years ago Lord Chelmsford was spoken of as a probable Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, but events have brought him an even greater distinction. Early in the war he went with his regiment to India, and he has not neglected the opportunity of making himself acquainted with our great Dependency. In the intervals of military duty Lord Chelmsford has travelled in Upper India, and he has recently been the guest of Lord Hardinge at Government House, Delhi. These movements were, to those who could read them aright, signs of the times, and may have guided the prophets who anticipated the official announcement of Lord Chelmsford's appointment to the Viceroyalty. He has served a good apprenticeship as a pro-consul, and his record and personality alike are full of the happiest augury for India, at a moment when his Majesty's representative there has a task of exceptional difficulty and one that calls for especial qualifications.

Lord Chelmsford is a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and Chancellor of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he was made a Knight in 1906 and a Knight Grand Cross in 1912. He married the eldest daughter of the first Lord Wimborne.



HOW DRINKING-WATER IS SERVED ROUND AT THE FRONT: DRAWING SUPPLIES FOR THE FRENCH TRENCHES.

In view of the surface soil in most districts of the war-area having become contaminated and impregnated with substances injurious to health, as must be the case after so many months of warfare within restricted limits, special precautions are taken in regard to the water-supply of the troops. The efficacy of the measures is proved by the marvellous freedom from the epidemics which in former wars

ravaged armies that has been so exceptional a characteristic of the present war. A regular system of filtration and storage for the drinking-water of men in the trenches, under the supervision of officers of the field sanitary departments of the Army, is one of the measures adopted both in our own service and in that of the French, and the above illustration shows a French method at work.—[Photo. Alfieri.]



SOME OF THE ENEMY WHOM THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA AWAIT: GERMAN CAVALRY AMONG THE SNOW-CLAD HILLS OF SERBIA.

At the moment of writing, news as to the movements of German troops in Serbia is scanty, but it may be inferred from the photograph, in which cavalry are seen walking their horses along a track through snow-covered mountains, that they have been affected by the severe weather conditions and the state of the roads. It was recently reported from Paris, on the authority of the Salonika correspondent of

the "Petit Parisien," that some detachments of German cavalry and of Austrian infantry had left the district of Monastir, and had moved in a northerly direction; also that some of the Bulgarian forces had been withdrawn from the vicinity of the Greek frontier. These withdrawals were generally ascribed to the difficulties encountered in supplying them with provisions.—[Photo. by E.N.A.]



FOLLOWING THE DETESTABLE GERMAN EXAMPLE: BULGARIAN SOLDIERS REMOVING STRAW AND MANURE FROM A SERBIAN SHOP USED AS A STABLE.

Evil communications corrupt good manners, and may also make bad manners worse. In our issue of December 22 appeared a photograph showing some German soldiers marching their horses through the front door of a shop in a Serbian town. Shops and private houses, it seems, have been systematically used as stables for their horses by the German troops in Serbia. It is one of the humiliations and

defilements to which they have subjected the inhabitants of conquered territory. From the photograph which we now give it is regrettable to observe that the Bulgarians appear to have followed the example set them by their super-cultured Allies. It shows some Bulgarian soldiers engaged in the task of clearing out straw and manure from a Serbian shop in which their horses have been stabled.—[Photo. by E.N.A.]



WINTER PROTECTIVE-COLORATION AT THE FRONT: A GERMAN SNOW-PATROL SETTING OUT ON SKIS AND DRESSED IN WHITE.

Ski-patrols are an idea the Germans adopted from Norway. The Norwegian troops stationed on the Russian border have had for years an organised winter system of ski-patrolling, the work forming part of the regular garrison training. The observant German General Staff, some time before the war, made a study of the Norwegian system, and ski-reconnaissance and patrolling were systematically practised long

before 1914 by the troops quartered on the Eastern frontier. Patrol work on skis has been actively carried on in the warfare on the Russian front during both this winter and the last. The men employed, as shown in our illustration (from a German paper) are equipped with hooded face-masks and wear white clothing so as to be as inconspicuous as possible on the snowy surface.



THE HUN'S INSTINCT FOR DEMOLITION IN SPORT: GERMAN SOLDIERS ON THE EASTERN FRONT SET UP A TARGET FOR MISSILES.

The psychology of the German soldier recalls Matthew Arnold's famous definition of the populace as composed of persons whose graver selves liked "bawling, hustling, and smashing," and whose lighter selves, beer. This seems to be more or less true of the Germans, except that the two selves show a tendency to combine. In their lighter moments, along with beer, they like some "bawling, hustling,

and smashing" thrown in as a pastime. In the intervals of bombarding cathedrals and town halls they play a game which consists, according to this drawing from a German paper, of setting up a little pyramid of stones and other objects, and then knocking it down with missiles "according to certain rules." Men running round the pyramid suggest some elements of rounders.



THE HEAVY ARTILLERY THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEEDED FOR A FRESH OFFENSIVE: A NEW BIG GUN OF EXCEPT

That the Russian armies have received already an appreciable number of new batteries of heavy artillery, to the want of which class of gun the unfortunate events in Galicia and last summer were very largely, if not indeed almost entirely, due, is evident from the descriptions of the fighting in Bukovina. The fact is further testified to by the ocular proof above illustration, drawn from a sketch made on the spot by a special artist. Accounts from Petrograd of the recent actions by General Ivanoff on the Strypa emphasise the domi



FORMIDABLE CALIBRE BEING GALLOPED INTO ACTION WHERE SIMILAR PIECES ARE FIRING.—DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

effect produced by the Russian heavy guns over the enemy's fire, and their efficacy in beating down the Austrian defensive works. These, it is further stated, had been specially strengthened to withstand all attacks the Russians were considered capable of delivering for some time to come. Some of the new Russian big guns are seen above on a battlefield. Their bulk may be judged by comparing the gun being hastened forward into action with the horses of its immense gun-team.



DUG DEEP; WITH WILLOW WITHE WALLS: A GERMAN TRENCH IN FLANDERS.

The willows, formerly so peacefully picturesque a landscape feature in Flanders beside streams and among low-lying meadows, are being generally utilised for war purposes. The branches, in particular, furnish materials to both sides for making withe revetments in the containing walls of the narrow trenches, an exceptionally deep specimen of which is seen in the above German newspaper illustration.



DECORATIVE HOUSE-BUILDING IN THE TRENCHES! A GERMAN OFFICER'S "DUG-OUT."

The German officer is an expert in regard to constructing comfortable living-quarters in the trenches. Some of the artistic structures our people and the French have come upon in captured German positions have been illustrated in previous issues. The finish in details of the German "dug-out" house shown above, are, however, exceptional, and it is practically a *chef d'oeuvre*.—[Photo. Underwood and Underwood.]



WHILE WAITING FOR THE TURKS TO COME ON: IN A SOLDIERS' OPEN-AIR CLUB AT CAIRO.

While awaiting the threatened Turkish attack, the British defenders of Egypt are having a very different time as regards weather conditions from that experienced everywhere else in the war-area, quartered as they are in one of the most agreeable winter climates in the world. The above photograph was taken on New Year's Day, and shows part of the interior of a soldiers' open-air club at Cairo. The

establishment is most comfortably furnished with writing and reading tables, and has attached to it a skating-rink and a theatre, and an excellent buffet managed by New Zealand Volunteer Sisters. Some New Zealanders, in their uniform slouch-hats, are seen. Only just before, they had heard how their comrades had done brilliant work on the western Egyptian frontier at Mersa Matru. — [Photo. by Topical.]



HOW BRITISH SEAMEN ACT TOWARDS ENEMIES IN DISTRESS: HAULING A DROWNING GERMAN ON BOARD ONE OF OUR SUBMARINES.

The story of inhumanity to a German submarine's crew when their vessel was surprised and sunk by the British auxiliary-cruiser "Baralong" a few hours after the same set of Germans had perpetrated the dastardly atrocity of torpedoing the passenger-liner "Arabic," it has now become apparent, is a tissue of malignant lies. In every case of the sinking of an enemy vessel since the war began, the

conduct of our bluejackets to opponents in distress has been marked by the utmost humanity. Some of our men have risked their lives to rescue drowning Germans. In the illustration, men of a British submarine are seen saving the life of a German sailor belonging to a war-ship sunk "somewhere in the North Sea." They are hauling the man on board by means of a life-line which had been flung to him.



A WAR-EPIISODE AT THE LONDON COLISEUM: MME. SARAH BERNHARDT AS MARC BERTRAND IN "DU THÉÂTRE AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt acts with undiminished power and pathos in the new dramatic episode in which she is appearing as Marc Bertrand, a young French actor who has gone to the Front, and lies on the Field of Honour mortally wounded. He can just recall that he has saved the colours of his regiment, and hidden them, but where, he knows not. To him enters a young English officer, and the

dying Bertrand recites to him a poem, "The Prayer for Our Enemies," a protest against German brutality, culminating in the cry, "Forgive them not!" The scene, in which a police-dog plays a picturesque part, shows a shot-torn tree, in which the colours have been hidden, and the whole "episode" is both effective and affecting.—[Photo. by C.N.]



MACEDONIAN MUD AND BRITISH MILITARY ACTIVITY: THE APPROACH TO ONE OF OUR CAMPS AT SALONIKA AFTER HEAVY RAINS.

Rain and mud have made their influence felt in the camping-grounds of Salonika, as in the trenches of Flanders or the flooded plains of Mesopotamia. "The recent heavy rains," writes a "Times" correspondent from Salonika, in a picturesque description, "have turned great extents of the low-lying land into seas of mud," and again: "Two things predominate this December morning on the quay—

soldiers and mud—and they even form an inseparable whole, so closely are they united in a common lot." A long road leads from the town to the Allied front. "Away on both sides of this main track lie the great camps of the British and French forces, two cities of tents. . . . Everywhere the troops are working with the method and industry of ants."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



"FLOODED OUT AND NOT MINDING A D——": SOME OF THE DISCOMFORTS OF CAMPAIGNING IN MESOPOTAMIA DURING BAD WEATHER.

The operations on the Tigris have been much impeded lately by heavy rains and consequent floods. That the British soldier has maintained his good humour despite these depressing circumstances may be gathered from the title on the back of the above photograph, which we give as it reached us from an officer serving there. In reply to a question in Parliament as to the progress of the forces going to

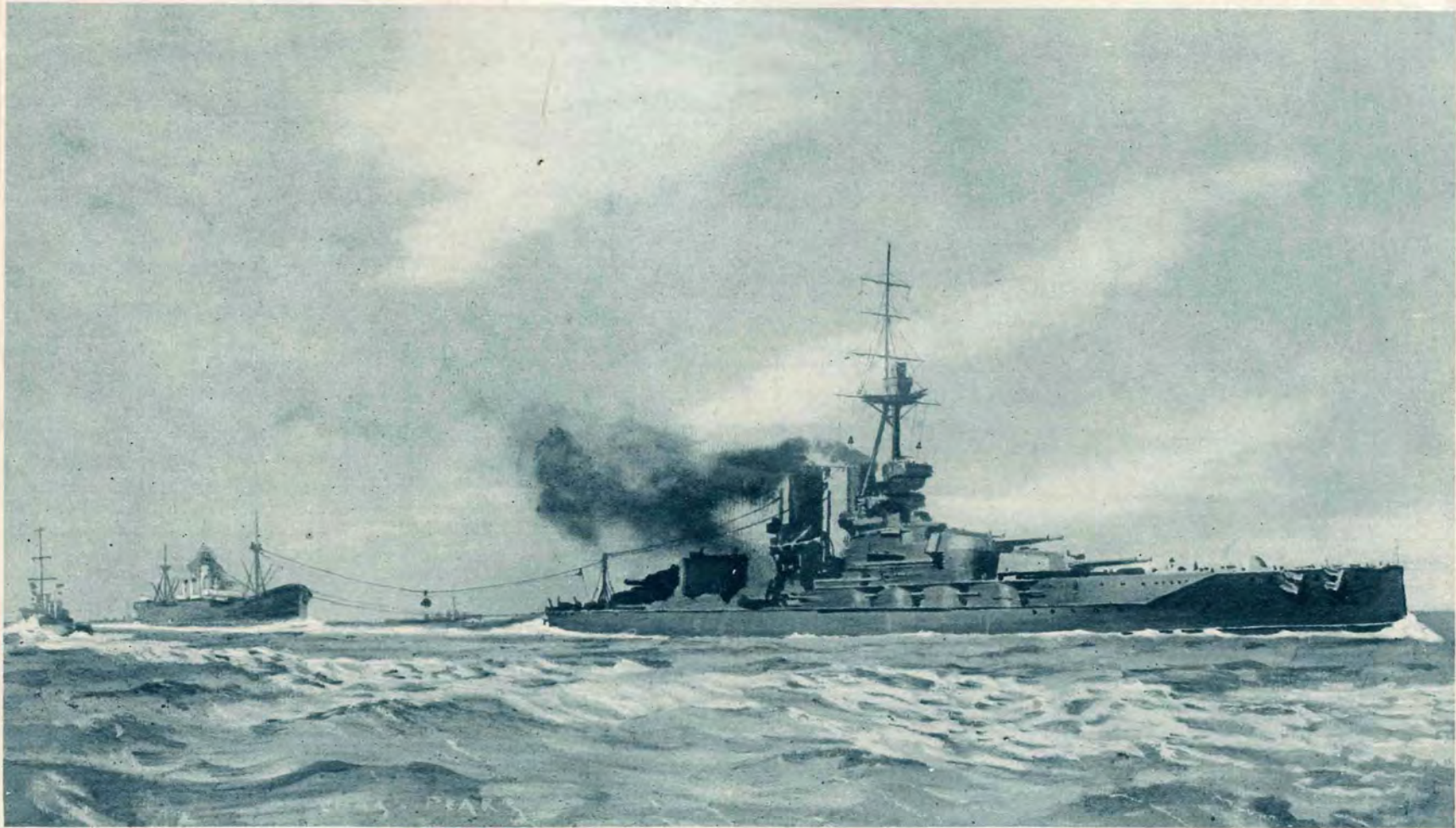
the relief of Kut-el-Amara, Mr. Chamberlain said on the 19th: "A telegram from the General Officer Commanding, dated the 18th, and received by me this morning, states that the weather conditions have been atrocious and have stopped all progress." As regards the line of communications, he said: "So far as I know, the region between General Ayimer's force and the Persian Gulf is tranquil."



THE CALLING-UP OF THE EARLIER GROUPS UNDER THE DERBY SCHEME: KHAKI ARMLETS EXCHANGED FOR KHAKI UNIFORMS.

January 20 was the date fixed for the answering of the first call to the colours under the Derby scheme. The Proclamation in regard to it was issued in the middle of December, in order to give the recruits sufficient time to make their arrangements. The men affected comprised the unmarried between nineteen and twenty-two, inclusive, enrolled under Groups 2, 3, 4, and 5. They were to present themselves in

batches on successive days, to prevent congestion at the recruiting stations. Photograph No. 1 shows men of a group of London recruits reporting at Whitehall. No. 2 is a party entering at the White City recruiting station. In No. 3 men are seen selecting their regiments. No. 4 shows attested men handing in their armlets. The men were of excellent physique.—[Photos. Illus. Bureau and Photopress.]



HOW THE GRAND FLEET KEEPS ITS BUNKERS FILLED FOR ANY EMERGENCY: COALING A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT AT SEA.

For the past twenty years or so coaling ship at sea has been a regular exercise as part of the war-training of the Navy. Before the war it was usually part of the annual manoeuvre course. There are, consequently, few difficulties attending it to which naval men are not used. Methods have varied from time to time, but that most usually adopted is seen in the illustration above. The collier is taken in

tow by the battle-ship to be coaled, and, while the latter keeps slowly steaming ahead, the coal-sacks are swung across in rapid succession on travelling lines stretching between the vessels. To prevent interruption by any enemy submarine, the operation is carried on under guard by destroyers, which continually circle round the spot.—[Drawn by Charles Pears.]



THE OCCUPATION OF CORFU BY THE ALLIES: THE CITADEL AND THE FORESHORE OF THE GROUNDS OF "MON REPOS."

The fortress and citadel of the seaport of Corfu, the chief town of the island, dates back to the days when Venice ruled the Adriatic and Corfu was a fortified Venetian stronghold. It received a British garrison on the Ionian Islands, of which Corfu is the most important and largest, being placed under British protection by the Treaty of Paris of 1815. In 1864 the Ionian Isles were ceded to Greece. The

fortress works were then demolished, only the citadel on a headland detached from the main fortifications being allowed to stand. This the French have occupied as the key to the harbour approaches. Austria is stated to have protested loudly against the Allied occupation. Whether any Serbians are yet in Corfu is uncertain.



THE OCCUPATION OF CORFU BY THE ALLIES: THE HARBOUR WHEN VISITED BY A BRITISH SQUADRON BEFORE THE WAR.

The French occupied Corfu early on the morning of January 11, by a surprise move, having approached the harbour of the island, used by shipping trading to Corfu, before daybreak. Four cruisers accompanied by twelve transport steamers, and a flotilla of torpedo-boats to keep off enemy submarines, formed the expedition, the troops of which comprised cavalry and artillery, as well as infantry. Immediately the

squadron let go anchor, parties were set ashore to take possession of the Achilleion (the Kaiser's palace) and the wireless station of Sidari, and other points of tactical importance. Several arrests of suspected enemy agents and spies were made. So quietly was the descent effected that the Greek Prefect of Corfu knew nothing of what was happening until the entire island had been in French charge for some hours.

HOW IT WORKS: LIII.—FIELD CABLES.

A CABLE detachment consists of an N.C.O. commanding the unit; three office telegraphists, dismounted, numbered 1, 2, and 9; three sappers, numbered 3, 4, and 5; and three linemen, numbered 6, 7, and 8 (Fig. 1). Each man carries a knife, a pair of pliers, and a length of spun yarn or coarse rope; whilst the commanding officer has also a whistle and a crook-stick; No. 4, a whistle; No. 6, 100 yards of cable, two pieces of tubing, a mattock, a whistle, a crook-stick, and two pegs; Nos. 7 and 8 carry the same equipment as No. 6, except the whistle. The cable itself is coiled on drums carried on a cable-wagon drawn by four or six horses (Figs. 1 and 2). The operation of laying the cable is carried out as follows: No. 1 takes his office equipment from the wagon-box and connects his transmitting and receiving instrument with a short length of cable leading to the commutator or local "exchange" instrument. He also connects another terminal with an "earth" wire. The end of the cable on the wagon having been also connected with the commutator, telegraphic or telephonic connection is now established between No. 1 at the starting-point, or base office (Fig. 1), and No. 2 on the wagon; and this communication is kept up during the whole operation of laying, test signals being exchanged every two minutes. If No. 1 receive no signal over a

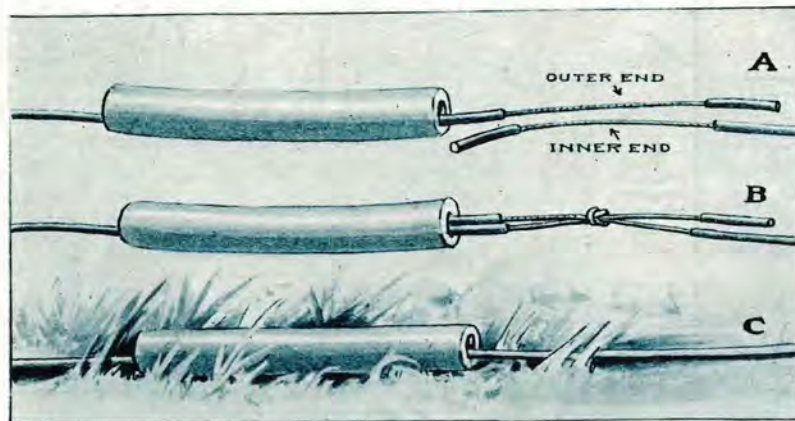


FIG. 6.—HOW A JOINT IS MADE IN A CUT CABLE, OR AN ADDITIONAL LENGTH ATTACHED: A REEF-KNOT COVERED WITH RUBBER TUBING.

A.—The outer end of the cable on each drum is always kept ready for joining, as above. Each inner end is similarly prepared, but without rubber tubing. B.—The ends are tied in a reef-knot. C.—Five or six inches of rubber tubing are drawn over the tied ends to insulate the joint.

space of five minutes he assumes a "fault," and sends No. 8, who remains at the base office for this purpose, along the line to remedy it. After No. 2 has assisted No. 1 to remove his equipment from the wagon, he takes his seat on the box of the latter, and, putting on his head-receiver, exchanges calls with No. 1. As soon as satisfactory communication is established between them, the work of laying proceeds, No. 2 remaining on the wagon-box to receive and transmit messages as required. No. 3 pays out the cable from the drum (Fig. 2) as the wagon moves along. No. 6 rides behind, and by means of a crook-stick guides the cable to the position where it is to remain. A light wagon attached to the unit to carry provisions and stores remains at the base office in charge of No. 9 (Fig. 1).

When all the cable has run off a drum, the latter is thrown to the ground, and the end of the cable is passed through it to prevent its removal. The speed of the wagon varies according to circumstances. Under good conditions, three miles can be laid in one hour; but half of this is considered good work if done in the dark.

When the resting-place of the cable lies on the outside of a curve it is necessary to tie it back (Fig. 4) at frequent intervals, unless suitable posts or stakes are available over which it can be thrown. When this tying back (Fig. 7) has to be done immediately, No. 6 undertakes it, and the commander himself takes his duty at the rear of the wagon until he can rejoin. No. 4 sits on the wagon facing backwards, and closely watches the cable running out (Fig. 2). If a hitch occurs he instantly stops the wagon by blowing his whistle. This man also controls the brakes on the cable-drum. No. 6, as before, rides about ten yards behind the wagon along the line on which the cable is to lie, and guides it to its resting-place. No. 7 rides far enough in the rear to note the condition of the cable after the strain is off it, and has the final responsibility as to its efficient situation when laid (See Fig. 3—No. 7 catching up at crossing).

A road may be crossed by a "pole crossing," to form which two poles are erected, one on each side of the road, the line being stretched across their tops, the poles themselves being supported by guy-ropes (Fig. 3).

(Continued opposite.)

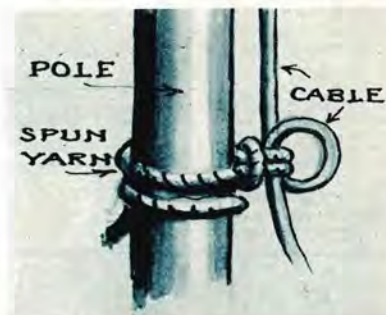
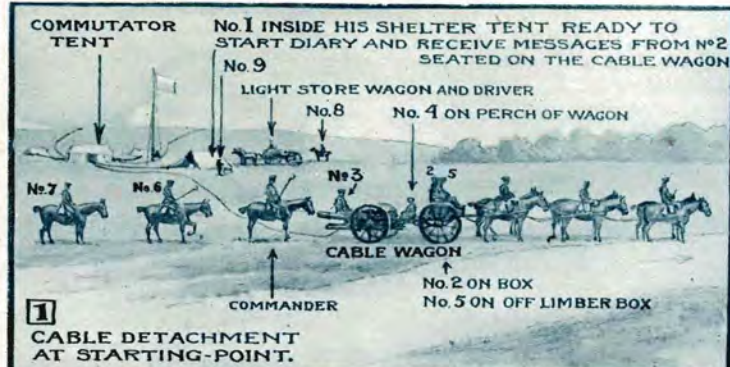


FIG. 7.—HOW A CABLE IS TIED BACK TO A POLE, AS IN FIG. 4 ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

This diagram shows how the cable is looped and made secure with a piece of spun-yarn to the foot of a pole (see Lineman No. 6 in Fig. 3), a tree-branch, or a projection on a building when passing through a village.



Continued.

HOW IT WORKS: LIII.—DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING METHODS EMPLOYED BY THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN LAYING A FIELD-TELEGRAPH IN WAR.

Where trees are available, these take the place of the poles, and a "tree-crossing" is formed (Fig. 5). In order to lead the line over a railway the cable is cut and passed beneath the metals. To make a joint after cutting, or to attach an additional length of cable, a portion of the insulation near the end of each length is removed (A, Fig. 6), the two exposed wires tied together by a reef

knot (B, Fig. 6), and the joint covered by a rubber sleeve previously passed over the end of one of the lengths of cable, and slipped back into position after the knot is tied (C, Fig. 6). Illustration No. 2 appeared in a previous issue of this paper. It was necessary to repeat it in order to explain the other diagrams here given for the first time.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



CLOSED UNTIL "AFTER VICTORY": A DERBY-GROUPER OBEYS THE CALL.

Called up on January 20 in Group 5, under the Derby scheme, Mr. Albert Vaughan, a young tailor in business in the village of Crewthorne, in Berkshire, instead of disposing of his shop as advised on being summoned to the colours, has closed it until, as the notice outside the premises announces, "after Victory." He is seen putting up his announcement.—[Photo. by News. Illustrations.]



THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL: THE RIGHT HON. J. A. PEASE, M.P.

Mr. Pease, appointed to the Post Office in succession to Mr. Samuel, the new Home Secretary, was formerly Chief Liberal Whip in the Commons. He entered the Cabinet in 1910 as Chancellor of the Duchy, and became, later, Education Minister. He did not have a seat in the Coalition Ministry, and, it is understood, will remain outside and not join the Cabinet on his present appointment.—[Photo. by C.N.]



"PATCHING GRIEF" WITH PICTURES OF PATIENTS AND TEETH! AN ARMY DENTIST'S SURGERY AT A HOSPITAL IN FRANCE.

Not least among the minor miseries of war is the discomfort of damaged or defective teeth. To raise the spirits of their patients, the staff of a dentist's surgery at a hospital in France counteract the depressing effect of the trenches and the operating-chair by decorating the walls with Zoetropean figures of the contortions of men who dreading the friendly forceps more than the bullets and bayonets of the

enemy! The dentists apparently believe that they can "patch grief" with pictures, if not with proverbs. A man not prone to make "Much Ado about Nothing" may well seek an antidote to the terrors of the dentist's chair even in laughing at his own prospective purgatory.—[French War Office Official Photograph; Supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



TAKEN FROM THE TURKS IN ONE OF OUR ENGAGEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA: A MUZZLE-LOADING CANNON AND BULLET-PROOF SHIELDS.

Presumably Marshal von der Goltz, who, recent reports say, has been in Mesopotamia, has seen that something more modern in the way of field artillery than the antiquated ordnance and appliances shown in the illustration has been supplied to the Turkish troops on the Tigris. The pieces are an old muzzle-loading brass cannon and bullet-proof shields mounted on wheel-barrow frames with three wheels, for

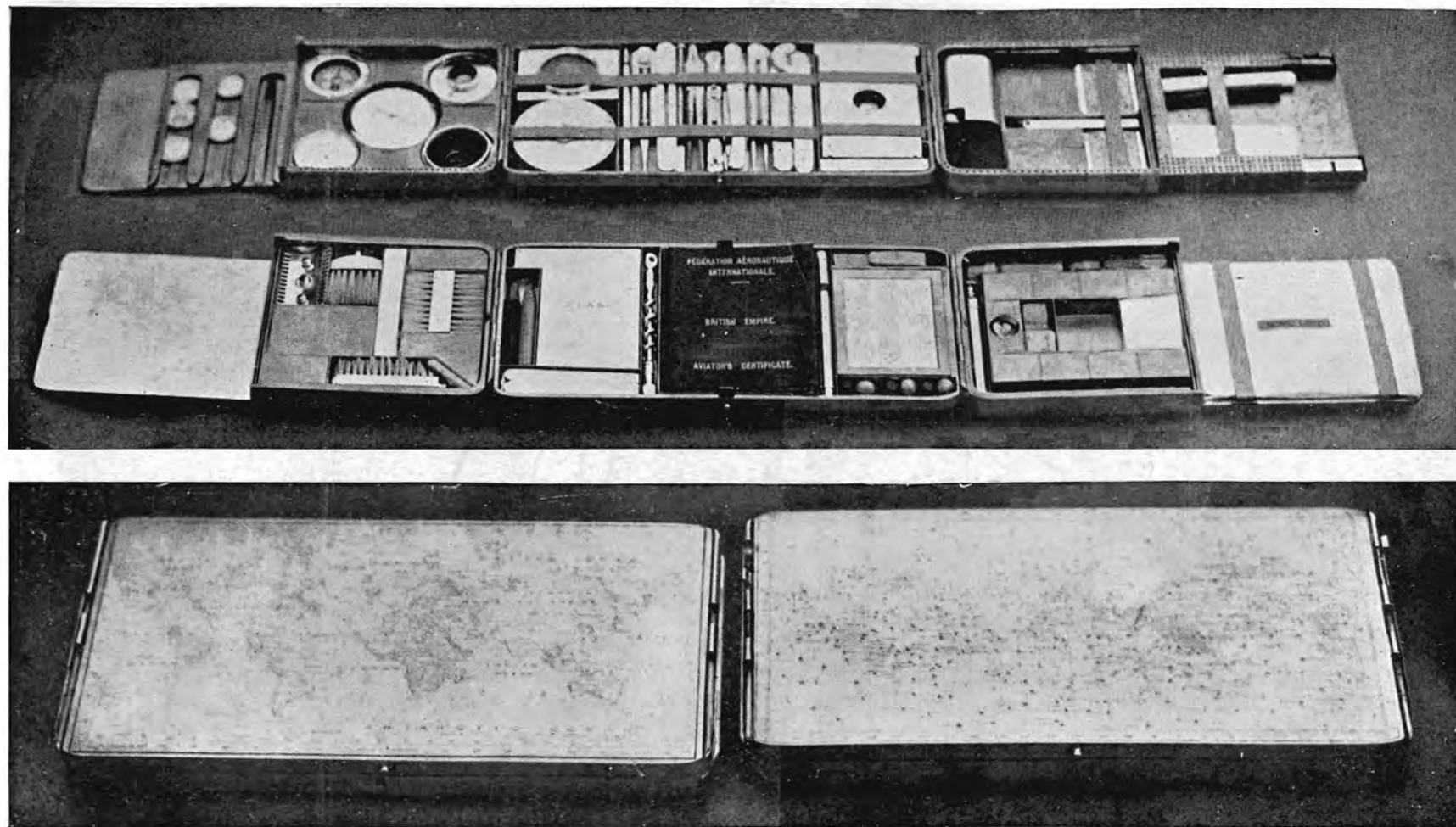
bringing up ammunition in action. They are British spoil taken in one of our Tigris engagements, and probably formed part of the out-of-date equipment of the Turkish army corps garrisoning the Bagdad military district before the war. Until 1914 the Bagdad, or Sixth, Corps of the Turkish Army was the worst equipped of all.—[Photo. by Topical.]



GUARDED BY ALSATIAN GIRLS AND THE DEAD SOLDIER'S STANDARD-BEARER: THE COFFIN OF GENERAL SERRET AWAITING INTERMENT.

General Serret, a gallant French officer, died in Alsace of wounds received in action at the Hartmannsweilerkopf. Before the interment of his remains in the cemetery of Moosch, the coffin, draped with tricolour material and covered with wreaths, was guarded by young Alsatian women and by the standard-bearer of the dead General, who was himself wounded by the side of his leader, whom he brought

back from the second line of trenches. The native costumes of the Alsatians lend a picturesque completeness to the pathetic scene. The feeling of the people of Alsace and Lorraine towards the brave soldiers who are fighting so heroically for the restoration to France of the provinces lost in the War of 1870-71 finds unmistakable expression in this picture.



A FLYING-MAN'S CASE! THE REMARKABLE "HOLD-ALL" OF MR. PEMBERTON BILLING—OPEN; AND SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL MAPS.

Mr. Pemberton Billing's electoral fight for the Parliamentary seat for Mile End, vacated by the succession of the Hon. Harry Lawson to the Peerage, presented features of novel and unique interest. Mr. Billing, who is a Squadron-Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service (retired), stood as an airman, not as a politician, and the electioneering methods used on his behalf had all to do with the air-defence of London

against overhead raids. An aeroplane figured in the streets during the election and other exceptional electioneering curiosities and contrivances in which Mr. Pemberton Billing was personally interested were brought before the voters of Mile End. One of these, as being one of the most out of the ordinary, and at the same time interesting, appears as illustrations on this page and that facing. It is an

[Continued opposite.]



EVERYTHING AN AIRMAN WANTS! SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF MR. PEMBERTON BILLING'S "POCKET" HOLD-ALL.

Continued.

invention by Mr. Billing himself, in the form of an airman's folding-case, designed to contain practically every kind of convenience and useful implement that an airman could apparently require in any possible circumstances. On two of the adjacent interior folds, for instance, are a general map and an astronomical chart. These are some of the contents of the hold-all portion of the case which the reader

can readily identify - a whistle, aneroid, rule, camera with dark slides, first-aid case, pliers, hypodermic syringe, safety-razor, cigarettes, tobacco, pipe, cards, pencils, stylographic pen, indiarubber, block type, sealing-wax, air-pillow, brushes, drinking-cup and flask, knives, scissors, and tools of different kinds.—

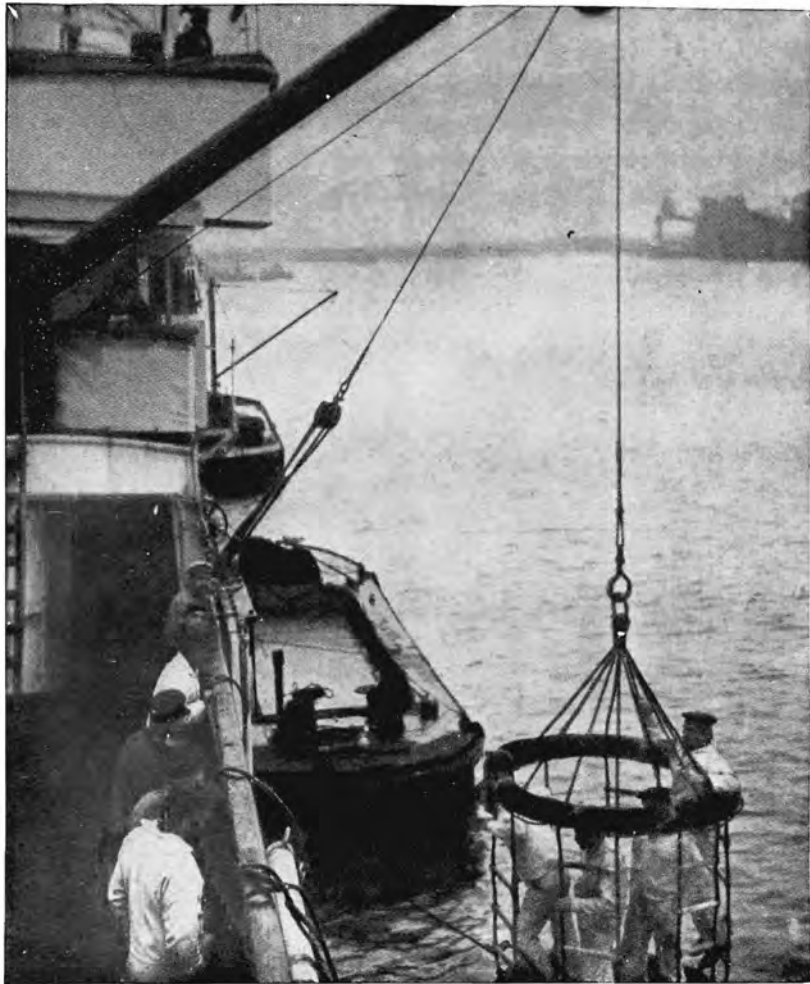
[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]



A FAMOUS HOTEL OCCUPIED BY THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS: SOME OF THE ROOMS AT THE METROPOLE.

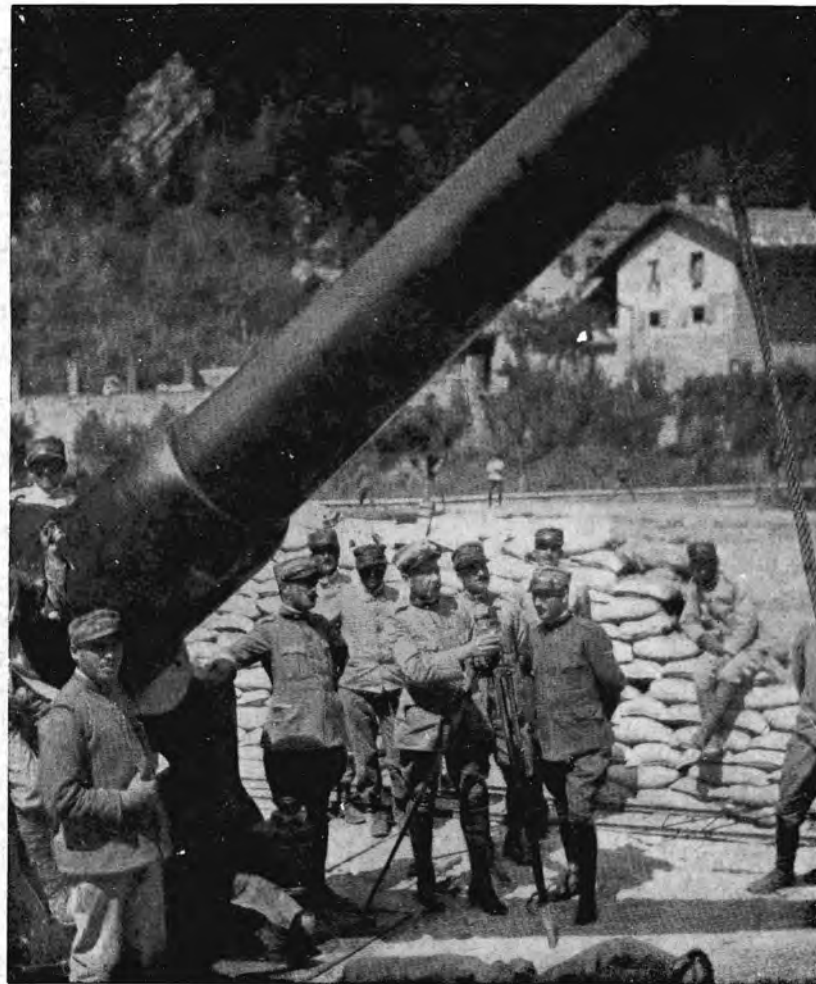
The stern business of war has never been officially directed from such palatial offices as those which Mr. Lloyd George has secured by taking over the Hotel Metropole. Our first photograph shows the handsome Lounge, and our second the beautiful mural decorations and eighteenth-century furniture of the Marie Antoinette Room, which recalls the brilliant pre-Revolution days of the Queen and King who

passed from the splendour of a palace to the tragic squalor of a scaffold. Photograph No. 3 shows the corridor between the departmental offices, which is in keeping with the rest of the fine building, and No. 4, The Music Room, which will probably be set apart for Mr. Lloyd George. The selection of the Headquarters is judicious, as it is so easy of access from the scenes of official activity.—[Photos. by Topical.]



IF THE HIGH-SEA FLEET FIGHTS! A GERMAN HOSPITAL-SHIP'S RESCUING-CRADLE.

Whether or not the German High Sea Fleet ever leaves the Kiel Canal, as far as the organisation of preliminary details for the day of battle goes it would appear that there is no remissness. The "Sierra Ventura" (the ship shown above) is stated to be a newly provided hospital-ship for taking off wounded in action and rescuing the drowning.—[Photo. by C.N.]



SIEGE-GUNS ENGAGED IN MOUNTAIN-WARFARE: ONE OF ITALY'S GIANTS.

Italy, like England, France, and Russia, quite realised the supreme importance in present war conditions of artillery of the heaviest calibre. Guns of immense dimensions, such as hitherto had been considered suitable for siege-bombardments, have been brought up and used against the Austrian mountain forts and positions, firing at high angles often over intervening hills.—[Photo. by Topical.]



BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN USED AS A GERMAN SUBMARINE-BASE: CASTELLORIZO, OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

Interviewed the other day, King Constantine said of the Allies: "They say they are occupying Castellorizo, Corfu, and other points in search of submarine-bases. The British Legation at Athens has a standing offer of £2000, a great fortune to any Greek fisherman, for information leading to the detection of a submarine-base, but it has never yet received any news about a submarine-base in Greece, and

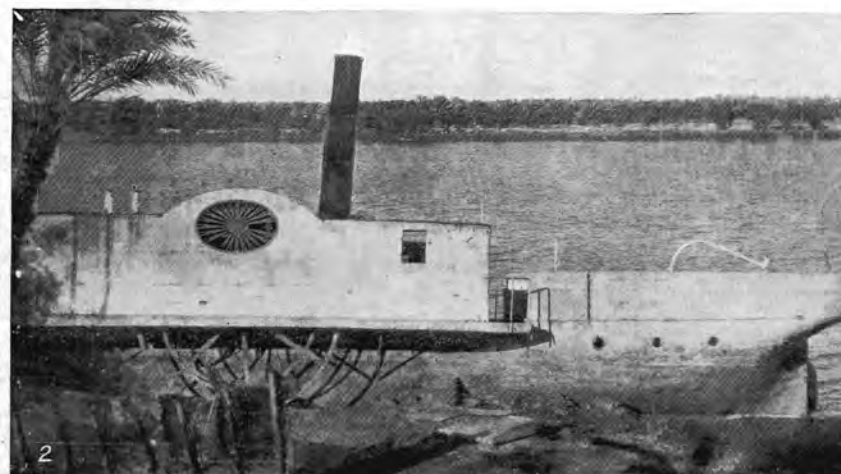
never yet have any submarines been seen supplied from Greece." Since then a high French personage has opined: "Germany's fury at the presence of the Allies in Corfu and Castellorizo proves that they have been using these islands as submarine-bases." Castellorizo, an island between Rhodes and the mainland of Asia Minor, was occupied by the French at the end of last year.



WHERE THE WOUNDED MUST BE BROUGHT DOWN OVER ICE AND SNOW: AN ITALIAN SLEDGE-AMBULANCE WITH ADJUSTABLE WHEELS

On the Italian front among the Alps the difficulties of bringing the wounded back to hospital are increased by the conditions of mountain warfare. The photograph shows a combination of sledge and wheeled ambulance truck used by the Italian Red Cross. By means of the sledge the wounded are brought down from the mountains across the snowy slopes. Once upon firm ground, the wheels are

fitted. In this connection it may be recalled that the well-known Italian poetess, Anni Vivanti (Mrs. John Chartres), after a visit to the Italian war-zone and the hospitals, recently issued an eloquent appeal for wool and warm clothing for the Italian troops, numbers of whom had never seen snow before the war. "Many hundreds," she writes, "are brought back with their feet frozen."—[Photo by C.N.]



ON THE MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITION'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION: SIGNS OF EARLIER BATTLES—BRITISH GRAVES AND TURKISH PRISONERS.

The Secretary for India stated on the 20th: "I am glad to say that the weather having moderated, General Aylmer has been enabled to continue his advance. His troops were yesterday evening close on the Es Sinn position, and consequently only about seven miles from Kut. General Townshend reports no fighting or firing." Mr. Chamberlain stated recently that the region between General Aylmer's force

and the Persian Gulf was tranquil. Our photographs show: (1) Graves at Shaiba, near Basra, of officers and men (including Major Wheeler, V.C.) who fell in the action of April 14 last; (2) A Turkish gun-boat stranded four miles above Basra; (3) Turkish prisoners boarding a transport on their way to India to be interned; (4) Turkish prisoners taking exercise on board.—[Photos. by Topical.]

HELP THE HOMELESS PEOPLE OF POLAND

BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE

GREAT BRITAIN TO POLAND FUND

(with which is affiliated the British Moscow Relief Committee).

THE DEVASTATION OF POLAND is one of the greatest tragedies of the war. People who once were well-to-do stand in silent, anxious crowds waiting their turn while the soup kitchens pass along. Thousands are living in trucks, and sleeping on the stone floors of railway stations. Women, with children in their arms, have walked hundreds of miles to escape the horrors of German invasion, and have arrived at their destination so dazed and tired that the joy of seeing a friendly face, or hearing a friendly voice, has been denied them. "It is the saddest sight I have ever seen," states a writer, in a letter from Moscow, and to all who feel compassion for the victims of the war—broken men and women, and starving children—an earnest appeal is made to send what help they can to

EVELEIGH NASH, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer*,
Great Britain to Poland Fund,
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N.B.—No contributions pass through German or Austrian hands. The money collected is sent to the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Petrograd, and considerable profit is made on the extremely favourable rate of

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