

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



RUSSIAN ARTILLERY AT THE FRONT.

This Week's

"Sketch"

(March 1) is a

KIRCHNER

NUMBER;

that is, it contains a Magnificent
Coloured Presentation Plate by

RAPHAEL KIRCHNER.

GET YOUR COPY NOW;
OR YOU MAY BE TOO LATE!

"The Sketch."

Every Wednesday.

6d.

6d.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Your Hair will Look Better

will be more beautiful, longer and
finer if you take care of it by using



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

It will keep your CHILDREN'S HAIR always in good condition. Start taking care of your hair to-day and send for a bottle to any chemist, perfumer or hairdresser, or Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London. It is prepared in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/- & 10/6 sizes.

PART 72 COMPLETED THE SIXTH VOLUME

The Illustrated War News.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS—SIXPENCE.

A HANDSOME BINDING COVER

FOR VOLUME VI.
IN HALF-MOROCCO

is NOW ON SALE, to hold Nos. 61 to 72 of this Popular Publication.
Price 3/3 with Title-page. Post free 3d. extra.
Or can be obtained through all Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls.

SIMILAR COVERS for Vols. I. to V. ARE ALSO ON SALE.

*Each complete Volume, beautifully bound in half-morocco,
can be purchased for 10/6.*

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The Illustrated War News.



RUSSIANS WITH THE BRITISH IN THE BALKANS: DEPOSITING KITS TO REST ON AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF A FORT.

Photograph by Topical.

THE GREAT WAR.

ALL the rumours of massed forces, all the actual facts of local feints, that have filled the last few weeks have come to a head. A great attack has developed, and the French are encountering on their Verdun lines what may well be the grand German offensive in the West. Here, in the course of a day or so, has arisen something that is indubitably more than a large local episode. The Germans are pressing the French with great energy and determination, and with a power of men and guns said

to represent seven or more army corps. And with such tenacity is this great concentration being employed that it seems assured that the Germans are fulfilling the multitudinous promises of rumour, and are at last striking at the Allies in the hope of overwhelming them.

The main fact that the Germans were concentrating behind this eastern sector of the Western front was known, and preparations had been made for it. The Germans, however, still strove to bring into the affair the elements of surprise, for it was after a bombardment of no more than one day (Monday) that their assault was launched. In this way, it seems, they aimed to replace the usual long bombardment by a success attained through the old method of massed and continuous attack. The

gunnery preparation embraced nearly the whole of the great half-circle of the French defences of Verdun, the trenches being shelled on a twenty-five mile front curving from Malancourt to Etain. Although the bombardment on this strip was kept up with great severity, the actual infantry assault was launched on a short front to the north of the fortress. Here, on a nine-mile line extending from the Meuse below Consenvoye to a point below Azannes, the Germans developed their offensive on Tuesday. The immediate attempt was to get possession of Herbebois, the woods immediately above Beaumont and Ornes, as well as to break into French salients by Beaumont, in the Bois des Caures, and in the woods of Haumont. Pressure, too, was brought to bear upon the front before Brabant, the whole of the attacks being pushed in one movement. The country is extraordinarily difficult all round the Verdun defences. It is woody, full of steep hills and ravines; and, because of these things, not the best of terrain for artillery work. Also, the French have spent their considerable ingenuity and energy over a period of eighteen months in preparing the ground against any such German advance. In this difficult country the enemy is now attacking on a line that gives him the best chances there are of doing anything. His route of attack is approximately through what is known as the gap of Stenay, and it places him in a position where he can assault more or less on the

[Continued overleaf.]



ILLUMINATED! THE "IRON HINDENBURG" MONUMENT AT BERLIN.

The "Iron (Nail) Hindenburg" is what the Germans call the statue at Berlin shown here illuminated (with the "Victory" of the Sieges-Allée. There are various other "Iron" hero monuments to popular worthies in German cities, some of them erected years ago.



BRIGADIER AND D.S.O.: PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK IN A TRENCH NEAR THE YSER.

Prince Alexander of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, who has been serving on the Staff at the Front in France and held a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy in the Life Guards, has recently been promoted to temporary Brigadier-General. Prince Alexander has the D.S.O.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A JUNCTION OF BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES: "MR. ATKINS" INTERESTED IN THE ARRIVAL OF RUSSIANS AT TUZLA FORT.

The above photograph and that on our front page illustrate an occasion on which British and Russian troops have had an opportunity, during the operations in the Near East, of joining forces and getting to know each other. The British decided to occupy Tuzla Fort, it has been stated, when the transport "Norseman" was sunk by a German submarine in Greek waters. This photograph shows, according

to the description authorised by the Censor, "the arrival of Russian Marines at Tuzla Fort," under the general heading of "Scenes with the Allies in the Balkans." Beyond that we are unable to locate the fort, or to give any details regarding the strength of the Russian force which arrived there. It is interesting to find that Russians are co-operating with our troops in that sphere.—[Photo. by Topical.]

level, and not up the steep hills, as in other parts of the sector. The railways here also serve him better, and he can be fed from both the Virton and Stenay lines, as well as from the routes that strike from Germany into Luxembourg. These things probably balance many of the difficulties in the minds of the German Staff, and Verdun—and all it means—is prize enough to tempt them to plunge.

Verdun has been a stone in the cogs of the German plans since the outset of the war. It has always been the pivot of the Allied defence. If it had collapsed, as Liège and Namur collapsed, in the early days of the war under the impetuous rush of the Crown Prince, the Germans would have cut down behind the fort barrier of the east, and separated and broken piecemeal the eastern and the western forces of France. If General Sarrail had not held so tenaciously to Verdun during the Marne, the battle might not have been fought—certainly it would not have been won, for the Germans would have rolled us up even as we advanced. As it stood then, Verdun was the keystone of the defence. Break through here, and the line stretching from the Meuse to the Channel was turned, and the curtain of forts extending to Belfort endangered from flank and rear. The Germans, no doubt, are of opinion that to break through at Verdun will be the first step to break France.

But, whatever they think, it is undoubtedly a fact that the French have made up their minds that to break Verdun will be supremely difficult. The old perishable scheme of fortifications has been reorganised, and lines of works have been extended in an ever-widening perimeter. There are

said to be three lines of works to be overcome before the outer curtain of the fortress is reached, and these works have been made as strong as man in alliance with accommodating nature can make them. It is a fact, too, that the offensive was foreseen, and that men, guns, and a most adequate supply of shells have been concentrated to meet it. Finally, it must be remembered that since faith in fortresses has declined, Verdun has lost some of its primary meaning. There are lines behind it waiting the enemy should it fall.

It must be said that the Germans have entered on their onerous task with power and with courage. The main thrust of their first attack was met, and repulsed at points on the wings—at Brabant and Herbebois—though some local advantages were gained in the woods about Beaumont and Haumont. At first the fighting was evenly balanced, but, the fury of the German attack accumulating, the French began to feel the strain of the assault, especially that directed against their several salients. The line began to give. The fall of Haumont, in particular, placed the French at a grave disadvantage, since Brabant was left in the air by the sharp angle made by the retired and new-formed line. Here, too, the pressure seems to have been great, and in the face of these things the French set back their front behind Samogneux and endeavoured to straighten the

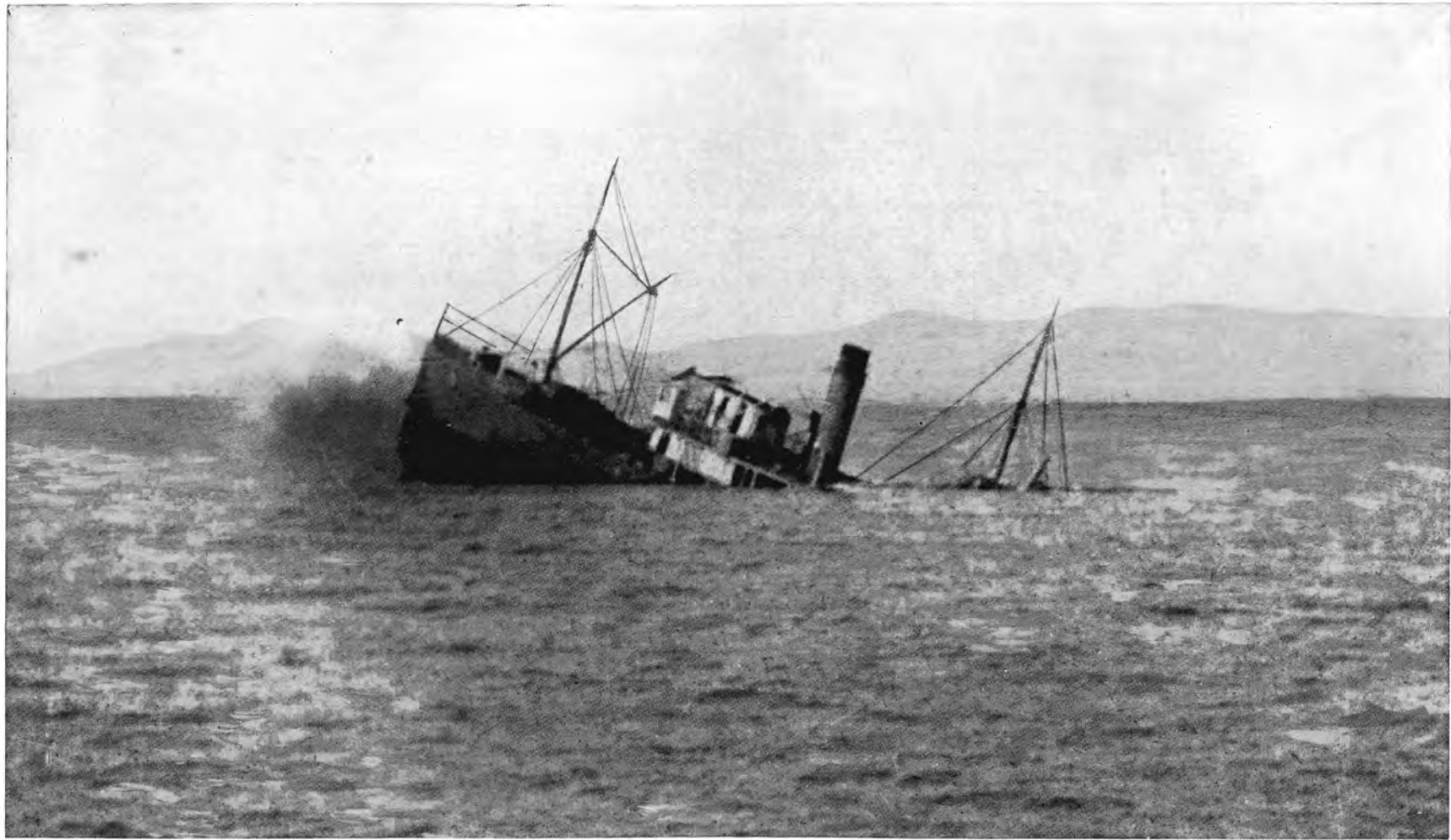


CANNES IN WAR-TIME: WOUNDED UNDERGOING SUN-TREATMENT AT THE SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED "SOUTH AFRICA" HOSPITAL.

Not a few wounded and convalescent soldiers of the Allies from various battle-fronts are recuperating in the towns of the Riviera, where many of the large hotels have been converted into hospitals.—[Photo, by Underwood and Underwood.]

defences. The Germans made the most of this, publishing a stirring string of villages captured, and speaking in a loud voice of their conquests. Assuredly they deserved the credit of their captures, for the places fell to the success of their opening movement; but the gains were saltless, since

[Continued overleaf.]



ONE OF OUR RECENT SUBMARINE-RAIDS UP THE SEA OF MARMORA: THE SINKING OF A TURKISH TRANSPORT.

Although Gallipoli Peninsula has been evacuated, submarines of the Allies still make their way into the Sea of Marmora and materially hamper the Turkish troopship and munition-ship movements in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Across the narrow strait outside the Golden Horn harbour at the entrance to the Bosphorus vessels transferring troops from the European side to the Asiatic have to pass;

and the fear that at any time a British submarine may be waiting about there constantly leads to the holding-up of vessels and the loss of hours. In the illustration one of our submarine successes is recorded, a useful Turkish transport with soldiers and munitions being disposed of. Contrary to German methods, those on board were given the chance of saving their lives.—[Photo. by C.N.]

the French fell back without trouble and without breaking. However, the victory attending the opening vigour of the assault had a further effect on the French front. The retirement on the west of the line had not made



ON DUTY IN LONDON: ONE OF THE NEW ZEALAND LADY AMBULANCE-DRIVERS.

New Zealand ladies have taken charge, as chauffeurs, of the two New Zealand ambulances which convey wounded on their arrival at London railway stations to the New Zealand Military Hospital.—[Photo, by *News Illustrations*.]

Of this move the enemy also expressed himself with unbounded elation. Another tabulation of villages was added to his banner of victory, while he declared that all the French positions as far as the ridge of Louvemont were carried by storm. Quite ingenuously, too, the German reports asserted that, while the French losses were immense, the German casualties were merely normal. The ambiguity probably deceived nobody outside Germany, for by now we know what "normality" must mean in a heavy attack—especially a heavy and packed German attack—against

those sections of the line fighting to the east—at Beaumont and Ornes—any too happy. They were facing very heavy pressure here; and now, with the line back beyond Samogneux, there was a threat that the Germans might push through the woods and valleys, and catch them on the flank. The line held well enough during Wednesday and Thursday, but on the latter day it seemed wise that the forces holding so far in advance should fall back, so that the defences should be consolidated in a straighter and firmer front. This was apparently accomplished without great trouble, and, though ground was relinquished, a new system of defence of great strength was established on the heights from the Meuse, below Champneuville to the ridges south of Ornes—a line giving advantages of great natural power, as well as cohesion of resistance.

strong, well-garrisoned positions in the face of modern artillery fire. The normality of death on these occasions represents hecatombs on any other occasion. Every French report agrees on the terrible slaughter that took place in the dense attacking ranks, but possibly the Gallic mind has yet to become normal in the matter of killing.

By Friday morning it was hoped that the fire of the German attack had spent itself, for during the night there had been a lull, and the force of the artillery bombardment had died down. This was only a pause, however, for Friday saw the Germans coming forward once more, but now with greater pressure against a new face of the defence. The advance towards Louvemont was picked up, and fighting of great intensity took place at the Hill of the Powre and through La Vauche Wood. Here, as the result of successive attacks, the Brandenburgers were able to force their way forward, to fall on to and take the Fort of Douaumont—a fortress described by the Germans as the corner-stone of Verdun's defences, and

[Continued overleaf.]



THE HANDIWORK OF A DISABLED SOLDIER: A NOAH'S ARK AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON "LEIPSIG" FAIR.

The above illustration shows one of the most interesting of the exhibits at the British Industries Fair (open until March 3) at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. It is a wonderful Noah's Ark which was made by a disabled soldier.—[Photo, by *Alfieri*.]



SUBMARINE HEROES: LIEUT.-COMMANDER NASMITH, V.C., AND LIEUT. D'OYLY-HUGHES, D.S.C. The exploits of the "E 11," which destroyed nine Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora, lend special interest to this photograph showing Lieut.-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, V.C., and Lieut. Guy D'Oyly-Hughes. The attack was carried out in the face of great danger, and was of the highest importance.—[Official Photograph circulated on behalf of the Press Bureau; supplied by the Central News.]



A DUKE'S SON ON A COALING DAY AT SALONIKA: THE MARQUESS OF GRAHAM. Lord Graham is heir of the Duke of Montrose. Our photograph shows him on a coaling day at Salonika. The Marquess was formerly Lieutenant, Black Watch, and Lieutenant, Army Service Corps. He served in South Africa, and is in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He married Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton.—[Official Photograph circulated on behalf of the Press Bureau; supplied by the Central News.]

by the French as merely an advanced element of the old defensive organisation. Whatever the definition, the attack had brought the Germans to within four miles of Verdun, and the situation seemed grave. But the fighting had not ended at this. The French, with the greatest dash, countered; and, though the Germans had declared Douaumont firmly in their hands, the French retook the battered fort and pushed their line beyond it. Here in this and the rest of the front both gunnery and infantry attacks are going forward with the utmost desperation. It is useless to prophesy what may happen. The Germans are using the hammer-head tactics that brought them success in Russia and Serbia; but the French, on their side, are better armed and equipped than either Russia or Serbia, and it seems by their recapture of Douaumont that they are getting the measure of their opponents. The one definite thing that can be said is that the Germans must be losing men in a way they did not lose them either in Russia and Serbia, and that these heavy losses are bound to tell in the long run.

Along the Western front the battle at Verdun has not prevented a fairly lively interchange of encounters. The Germans attacked Steenstraate and failed; and a gas attack on a five-mile front at Lihons (south of the Somme) met the same fate early in the week. A more purposeful movement on the Vimy ridge, against the French trenches in Givenchy Wood, succeeded in wrecking half a mile of works, and gave the Germans command as far as the support-trenches for a short time; counter-attacks cleared the

latter, though whether the Germans were driven back to their own works has not been communicated. Another German success was the capture of an advance post east of Heidwiler. On their side the French have taken a salient south of St. Marie-à-Py, in the Champagne, and have held it and 340 prisoners in spite of all attacks.

The remaining outstanding point of the week is the continuous success of the Russians in Asia. The victory of Erzerum is being followed up

without halt, and already the Russians have reached and captured Ashkala, a village some thirty or forty miles west of the captured fortress. Northward, on the Black Sea, the Russians are also pressing on Trebizond, and from Arkhave are marching on to Rize, a town forty miles away from the objective; while from the south they have already reached Ispir, on the Chorok below Rize. On the southern wing, the fighting moves forward from Lake Van, and some engagements have been reported in the Bitlis district, which is in the direct route to the Bagdad line. In Persia, too, the Russians have been doing excellently. After some quietness, they began to move against the

Turkish force that had come along the Bagdad road to Kermanshah. The Russians drove through the Bidesurkh and turned the position, the Turks being forced to retreat. The Russians, following up, were able to carry Kermanshah by storm, and have thus secured a tight hold of the road that leads to Mesopotamia and Bagdad. The victory should have great effect on our own campaign in this zone. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: FEB. 28, 1916.



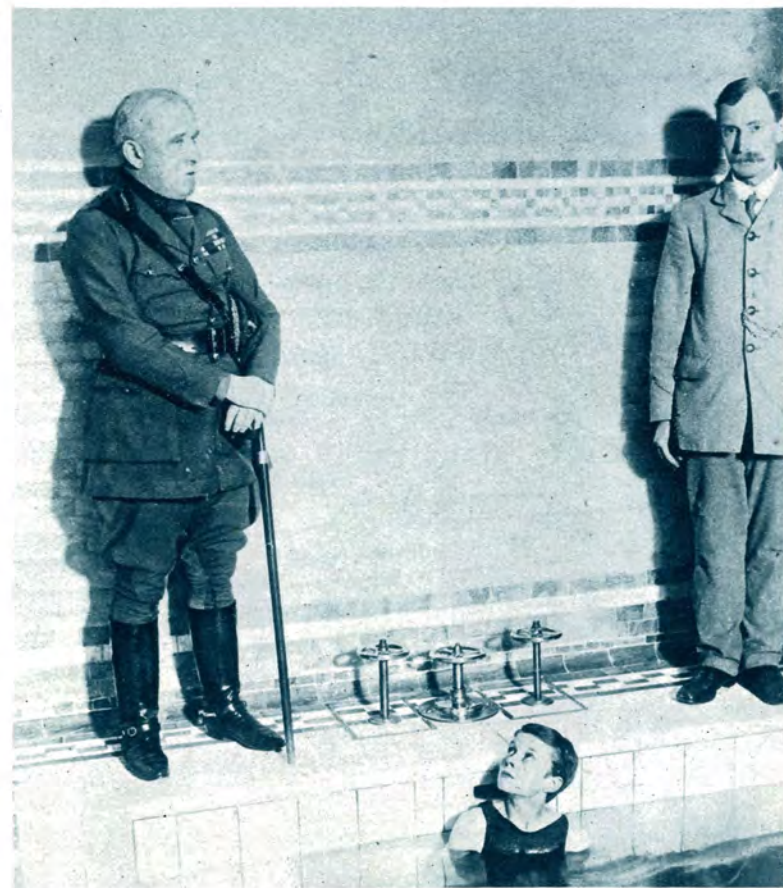
WHERE THE CROWN PRINCE, WITH THE PICK OF SEVEN ARMY CORPS, HAS ATTACKED *EN MASSE* "TO BREAK THROUGH TO PARIS": VERDUN AND THE SALIENT IN THE FRENCH BATTLE-FRONT AT WHICH THE ENEMY ARE BATTERING.



"THE LOYAL DEVOTION OF INDIA TO THE COMMON HERITAGE": INDIAN STUDENTS MAKING SHELLS AT A GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

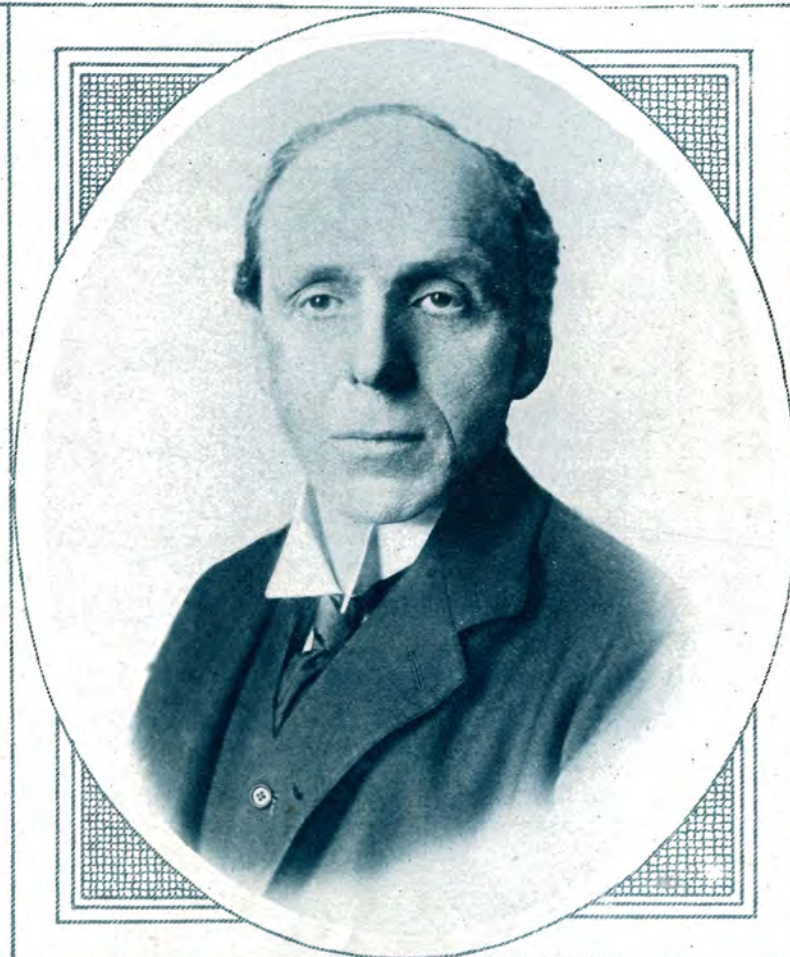
India's magnificent loyalty to the Crown has shown itself splendidly not only in the heroism of her soldiers and the munificent gifts and personal service of her native Princes, but also in the industrious efforts of her people at home to help the cause of the Empire. One way in which they do so is illustrated in this photograph of Indian students engaged in munition-work at a Government technical school. They

turn out hundreds of cast shells every day, with much zest and untiring energy. In reply to the deputation of Indian officers whom he received recently at Buckingham Palace, the King-Emperor spoke of "the loyal devotion of India to the common heritage for which we are fighting—a devotion to which we have never looked in vain."—[Photo. by Record Press.]



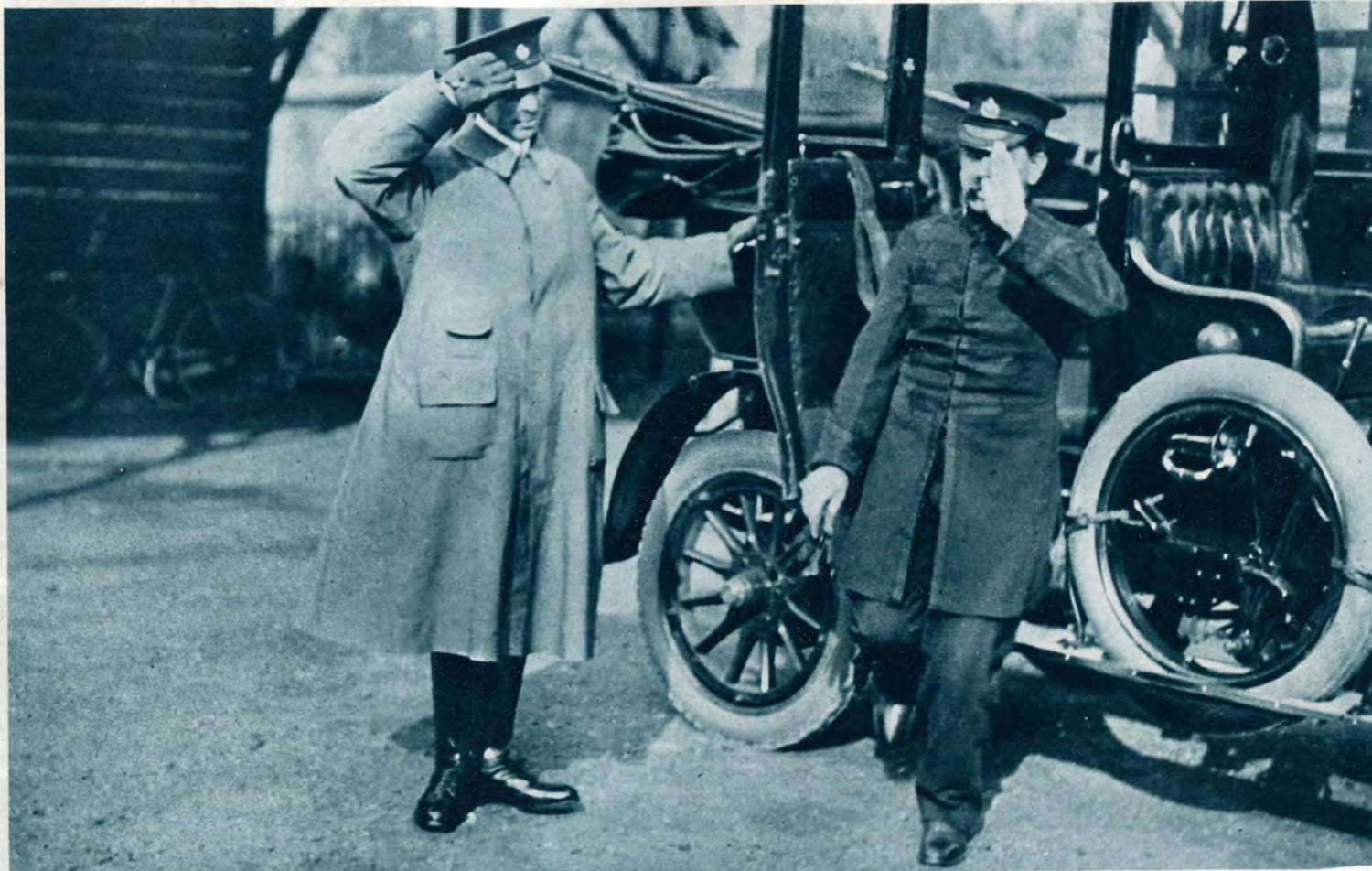
FROM WAR TO PEACE: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD FRENCH AT BATH.

The revival of Bath has been remarkable of late years, its popularity as a fashionable health-resort recalling the days when Beau Nash showed the polite world the "nice conduct of a clouded cane." The hydropathic facilities, too, have been enlarged, and on February 23, Viscount French of Ypres formally opened a new bath and paid a tribute to the value of such institutions.—[Photo. by Illus. Bureau.]



THE "BLOCKADE" MINISTER: THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT CECIL, P.C., M.P.

The co-ordination of the authorities controlling our policy of blockade being decided upon, the duties are entrusted to Lord Robert Cecil, who remains Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and enters the Cabinet. Lord Robert Cecil is a brother of the Marquess of Salisbury. He was born in 1864, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and is a barrister of the Inner Temple.—[Swaine.]



ONE OF MANY TITLED SPECIAL CONSTABLES: THE MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE—SALUTING A SUPERINTENDENT.

The Marquess of Downshire, and his heir, the Earl of Hillsborough, both of whom are not merely influential but extremely popular in the neighbourhood of Easthampstead Park, the beautiful Berkshire seat of the Marquess which has seen so many delightful house-parties for Ascot, have been enrolled as special constables at Wokingham. Both are scrupulous in the fulfilment of their duties, and the Marquess

has driven his car over twenty thousand miles on police duty. Lord Hillsborough is a Lieutenant in the Berkshire Yeomanry. The Marquess of Downshire is the sixth holder of the title. He was born in 1871 and succeeded when he was only three years old. The Earl of Hillsborough was born in 1894. His brother, Lord (Arthur) Francis Henry Hill, is a Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons.—[Photo. Photopress.]



A CENTRE FOR FRENCH "SISTER SUSIES": AT ONE OF THE ARMY SHIRT-DISTRIBUTING DEPÔTS.

The term "Munitions," in its full sense, really covers everything that is required for military equipment—not only shells and explosives. In the above photograph of the interior of one of the munition-supply establishments run by women in France, we see the produce of a special department in an organisation which has its workshops and factories in almost every French town. The depôt shown above is entirely

engaged in collecting, from the various local centres, soldiers' shirts, which are stored there and sent to the front as required. The magnitude of the supplies forwarded and of the continuous demand is witnessed to by the mountains of garments on the shelves and tables of the building.—[French Official Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A SAMPLE OF DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY IN THE ALLIED ARMY AT SALONIKA: A BRITISH FIELD-HOSPITAL TENT.

Nothing would appear to have been left undone towards completing the organisation of the Allied army at Salonika and placing it in a condition of all-round readiness to meet eventualities. Time, since the first landing of British and French troops there, has been on the side of the Allies, and they have undoubtedly made the most of their opportunities. We have the testimony of the Greek Generals who, as a recent

telegram states, by special invitation of General Sarrail visited the camps and fortified positions of the Allies, that these represented the highest possible efficiency. One incidental detail of life at Salonika is illustrated above. It gives a glimpse of how the British field-hospital management—to take one Army department as a sample of all—is up to date.—[Press Bureau Photograph, supplied by Central Press.]



A ROYAL-ALLY PHOTOGRAPHER: KING VICTOR TAKING THREE OF HIS FRENCH GUESTS DURING THEIR VISIT TO THE ITALIAN FRONT.

After three days in Rome, where the programme included a dinner given by M. Barrère, the French Ambassador, the French Mission to Italy, consisting of M. Briand (the Premier), M. Albert Thomas (Minister of Munitions), and M. Léon Bourgeois (Minister of State, without portfolio), proceeded, with M. Barrère, to the Italian front. At Udine they were received by Generals Cadorna and Porro, and

thence motored to Headquarters. After lunch with King Victor, they went with him towards Monte Sabotino, and inspected the situation at Gorizia and on the Carso front. M. Briand and M. Bourgeois returned to Paris, while M. Thomas went to Milan and Genoa. King Victor is seen photographing M. Bourgeois, M. Briand, and M. Barrère (left to right), while M. Thomas (to the King's left) looks on.



BROUGHT IN TRIUMPH THROUGH SALONIKA STREETS: A GERMAN AEROPLANE FOUGHT AND CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

The outcome of an exceptionally brilliant and dashing air-exploit near Salonika is shown above—the bringing-in in triumph through the streets of the city of a German biplane, which was cut off and forced to the ground by a French machine after a sharply contested fight. Immediately the approach of the German 'plane was reported, a French machine went up to meet it. It chased and out-maneuvred the

enemy and, after a half-hour's encounter, made the German machine descend, the two German officers on board being made prisoners. The French pilot, and the observation-officer who accompanied him, received the Croix de Guerre for their exploit, the decoration being presented at a public parade of the Allied troops at Salonika, where the captured German aeroplane was on view.—[Photo. by Manuel.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

LIX.—MAJOR-GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

THE gallant defender of Kut, Major-General Charles Vere Ferrers Townshend, was born in 1861, and is a cousin and heir-presumptive of the sixth Marquess Townshend. In 1881 he entered the Royal Marines, and five years later he joined the Indian Staff Corps. He became Captain in 1892; Major in 1895; Lieut.-Colonel in 1896; and Colonel in 1904. His further promotions have been: Brig.-General, 1909, and Major-General, 1911. In 1900 he was attached to the Royal Fusiliers; and in 1908 to the Shropshire Light Infantry. His war service is extensive and distinguished. It includes participation in the Soudan Expedition and the Nile Expedition. In the former he was with the Mounted Infantry at Suakim; and in the latter he was with the Guards' Camel Regiment in the Desert Column actions of Abu Klea and Gubat, 1884-85. For his services on these occasions he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with two clasps and the bronze star. He again served with great distinction in the Hunza Nagar Expedition of 1891-92, and once again he was mentioned in despatches and decorated, receiving the medal with clasp. His greatest fame, however, rests upon the most memorable of minor sieges, that of Chitral Fort, where he commanded the garrison, throughout an affair which, in the late Sir George Robertson's narrative, reads like a latter-day epic. Once more Captain Townshend was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the medal with clasp; but he received an even



MAJOR-GENERAL C. V. F. TOWNSHEND, C.B., D.S.O.,
DEFENDER OF KUT.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

higher recognition, for he was publicly thanked by the Government of India. He further received the brevet rank of Major, and the Companionship of the Bath. In the reconquest of the Soudan, Major Townshend also played an important part. He was with the Dongola Expedition of 1898, and was mentioned in despatches, received the medal with two clasps, and the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Honourable mention and another clasp added to his medal fell to his portion for his services at the battle of the Atbara; and in the Nile Expedition of the same year he was once more mentioned and won the D.S.O. He again saw active service in South Africa during the campaign of 1899-1900, and since that time he has held various important posts. In 1903 he was appointed acting military attaché at Paris, and four years later he returned to India as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the 9th Division of the Army in India. In 1912-1913 General Townshend commanded a Division of the Territorial Force. Early last December, after the battle of Ctesiphon, in Mesopotamia, General Townshend remained in possession of the field, and beat off all counter-attacks until he had completed the removal of his wounded and 1600 prisoners. The appearance, however, of heavy Turkish reinforcements, compelled him to withdraw to Kut-el-Amara, which he is now defending successfully against heavy odds, pending the arrival of General Aylmer's relief force. To the story of Chitral will be added a companion adventure no less thrilling, and Townshend of "Kut and Chitral" may yet be an official title of honour.



BY WIRE "RAILWAY": HOW ITALIAN WOUNDED ARE SENT DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO VALLEY HOSPITALS.

For the speedy and comfortable transport to hospital of men wounded in action during the fighting at high altitudes among the mountain-peaks in the Alps, the ingenuity of the Italian Army medical and engineering services between them has devised a mechanical system, the working of which has been found to answer requirements and to be very efficacious. We illustrate the general method. The

wounded, on the stretchers on which they are brought out of the firing-line, are slid gently down by means of a travelling-cradle working on guiding wires, trained ambulance-attendants being posted at intervals to prevent hitches or delays at difficult places. On arrival below, the stretcher is detached, and the patient taken into the surgical ward.—[Official Photograph, authorised by the Italian War Office.]



A GOLF-COURSE IN WAR TIME: ROYAL HORSE GUARDS LEARNING INFANTRY WORK ON A SANDY LINKS NEAR LONDON.

Golf, which formerly threatened to become a national obsession, has—at any rate for the duration of the war—lapsed into comparative obscurity. Large numbers of golfers have answered the call of patriotic duty, and have laid aside the clubs for more formidable weapons. Many golf-courses, too, have undergone a change, being turned over to the uses of soldiery in training. Our photographs, for

instance, show men of the Royal Horse Guards being instructed in infantry operations (which cavalry have had to undertake on a sandy course near London. They illustrate: (1) Filling sandbags for fortifying a trench; (2) Fortifying a trench; (3) Laying explosives to blow up an enemy trench—men carrying sandbags to cover up the explosives; (4) Learning how to set a fuse.—[Photos, by Alfieri.]



A NEW USE FOR BUNKERS: A ROYAL HORSE GUARDS' MACHINE-GUN IN POSITION ON A GOLF-COURSE NEAR LONDON.

After the war some of our golf-courses will present unusual features in the way of bunkers, such as trenches, dug-outs, and gun-positions. Possibly if a prophecy may be hazarded—these unfamiliar obstacles produced on the links by the emergencies of war time will be preserved and cause some special modifications of the game. Meanwhile, the thoughts of golfers are occupied by sterner matters, and

even if the elder ones who remain at home play an occasional round, it is not with the same absorption as of old. Such a phenomenon as that here illustrated—a machine-gun in position on a course near London, for the instruction of men of the Royal Horse Guards—is a sufficient reminder that a man's handicap has come to be a matter of no vital importance.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



"EXCELSIOR," ITALY'S ALPINE MOTTO: HOISTING A FIELD-GUN UP A CRAG.

The Italians are proving experts in mountain war. There seems no end to their clever devices for surmounting the physical obstacles they encounter in their Alpine campaigning. We have previously illustrated how they manage to get the heaviest guns up steep mountains. Here we see a party slinging field-guns up the face of a precipice to come into action on some otherwise inaccessible peak.

A "TIP" FOR WHITEHALL: BADGES FOR WAR-SERVICE AND WOUNDS.

A novel order, which might be made useful to stimulate recruiting in England, has just been issued by the French War Ministry. Soldiers are to wear special badges on their arms according to the length of their service in the war and the number of times they have been wounded. As seen above, the upper stripes (black) represent service; the lower (red) wounds.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



COLONEL DOUGHTY-WYLIE'S GRAVE AT GALLIPOLI: A FRENCH OFFICER-FRIEND AT THE HERO'S RESTING-PLACE, FOR THE LAST TIME.

Colonel Doughty-Wylie met the most heroic of deaths during the landing of the Australians at Gallipoli. He was on the Staff, but, seeing the Australian officers being shot down, asked leave to go and aid in the attack. Springing to the head of the nearest Australians, his lead incited the men to a tremendous effort which cleared the enemy out of their positions with a rush and enabled badly needed reinforcements

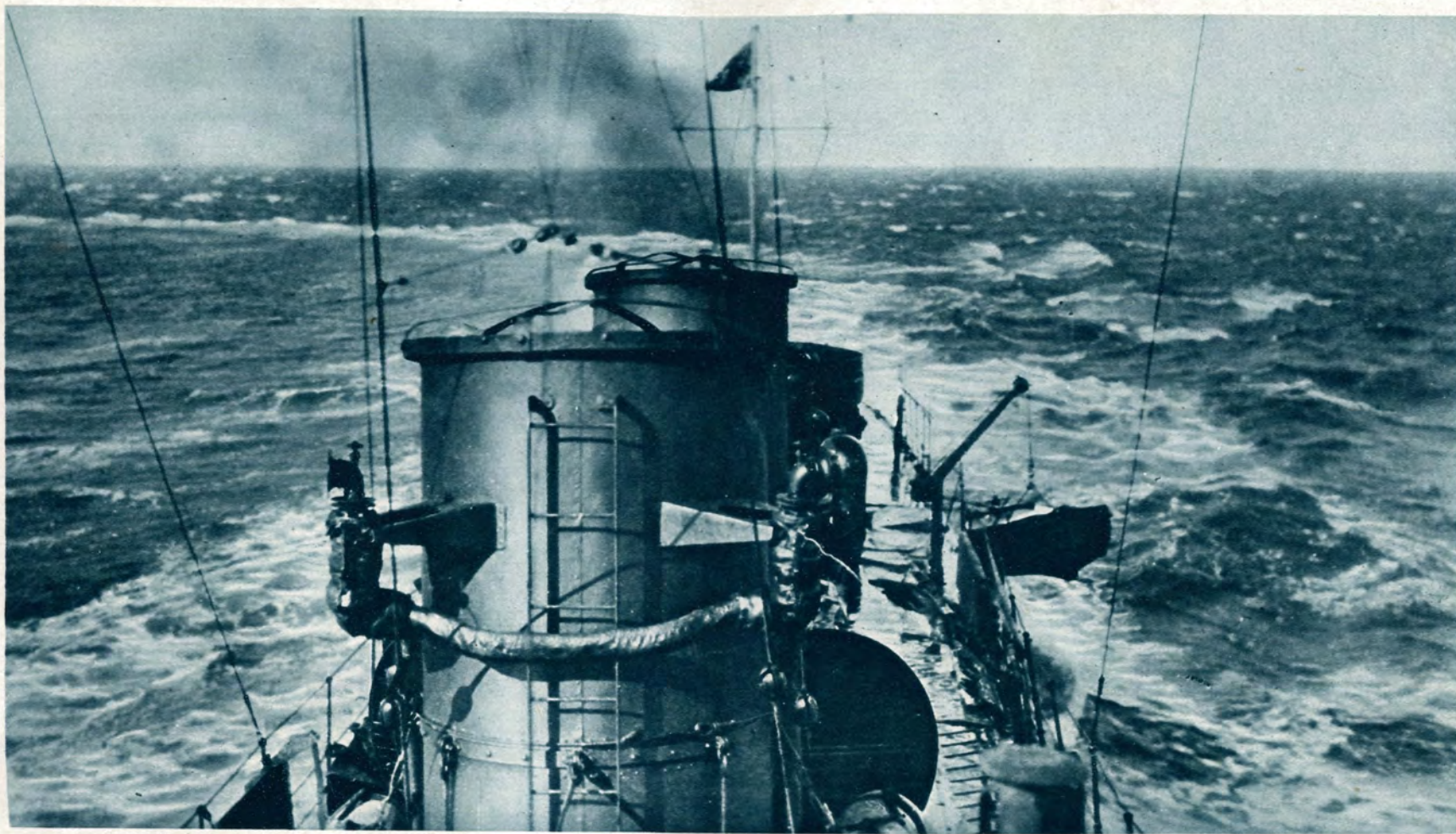
to land. At the moment of victory, Colonel Doughty-Wylie fell. He was buried there, and the spot was known during our occupation as "Doughty-Wylie's Hill." The illustration shows a French officer friend paying a last visit to the grave, which bears round the cross a wreath placed there by Lady Doughty-Wylie herself, the only lady allowed to land on Gallipoli Peninsula.—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE VALUE OF LIQUID FUEL IN NAVAL WAR: FRENCH TORPEDO-BOATS TAKING IN OIL FROM A SUPPLY-VESSEL.

The widespread adoption of oil as fuel by all modern navies has had one very advantageous result—among others—that has proved its value for war-purposes in greatly simplifying and speeding up the work of taking on board fuel-supplies while at sea. How it is managed practically the above illustration well suggests; the oil being taken on board from the storage-tanks of the supply-vessel and transferred

to the "bunkers" of the vessel, or vessels, alongside. The British and French navies both possess a number of war-vessels of various types and classes, from battle-ships to light cruisers and destroyers, which either wholly or in part have their engines worked by means of oil-fuel, some using coal as well as oil, while others are entirely oil-driven.—[Photo. by Topical.]



DODGING AN ENEMY SUBMARINE AT SEA: A FRENCH TORPEDO-BOAT EVADING ATTACK BY STEERING A ZIG-ZAG COURSE.

Just a year ago, when the German submarine activity against British mercantile shipping first began in home waters, it was realised that there was one way, in particular, of baffling the "U" boats in their attacks, provided the vessel in danger possessed a fair speed and sighted the enemy in time. That method was by steering erratically, with sharp turns, on a zig-zag course. Submarines can only discharge

their torpedoes when end-on to their object, the torpedo-tube being fixed and built into the bows of the craft. The manoeuvre has saved several valuable vessels. We see it above being similarly employed by a French torpedo-boat to dodge an enemy submarine. The irregular streak of white water formed by the foaming wake of the torpedo-boat shows how she changes direction.—[Photo. by Topical.]



WHEN THE BRITISH NAVY HAS A JOB ASHORE: A NAVAL BR

Naval Brigade landing operations come in as part of the every-day training of the British bluejacket in peace time, and the process, as managed by the Gunnery School at Whale Island, Portsmouth Harbour, always forms an extremely popular item in the spectacular programme arranged for the benefit of visitors of distinction, such as foreign royalties or M.P.'s invited to visit the Fleet. It is, at the same time, an evolution that the Navy has had opportunities of practising in war scores, if not hundreds, of times during our past oversea expeditions all the



NAVAL DETACHMENT LANDING ITS GUNS.—DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.

world over for the past hundred-and-fifty years at least. Of course, details in the working method necessarily differ between the old-time ways and those of the present day: the slow rowing-craft, gigs, cutters, and man-of-war barges of a former day used at landings have been replaced by swiftly moving and powerful steam-pinnaces, launches, and motor-vessels—but in general features the modern-time plan of operations is conducted on very much the same lines as formerly, whether the locale be amidst the surf of a rocky shore or an open sandy beach.



A NOVELTY IN BARRICADES: A LADDER PLACED ACROSS A ROAD BY THE GERMANS IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

Barricades across roads are, of course, very common during war, especially in districts within the sphere of operations. They are used, not only as defences, against a possible advance of an enemy along the road, in which case they are, naturally, of more solid construction than the one here illustrated, but also for holding up traffic with a view to the inspection of passes. Now that so much travelling is

done by motor-car, such precautions against an enemy's spies are more than ever necessary. Even in belligerent countries where no actual fighting is going on, such barricades are frequently used to keep a check upon the possible activities of enemy agents. In the present case the obstruction consists of a ladder resting at each end upon what appear to be agricultural machines.—[Photo. by Continphot.]



PROFESSING A CREED DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE WITH GERMAN DEEDS: A GERMAN MILITARY CHAPLAIN HOLDING A SERVICE BEHIND THE LINES.

Remembering the deeds of the German Army and Navy, it is difficult to understand what sort of Christianity a German chaplain could preach. A neutral visitor to Germany, writing in the "Daily Mail," said: "It was the clergy who popularised 'May God punish England' as a form of greeting. That phrase has been the conclusion of hundreds of thousands of sermons. I can hardly imagine an

Evangelical minister in England haranguing his congregation on the Almighty's approval of the drowning of the women and children in the 'Lusitania,' but German pastors not only do make such addresses, but buttress them up by carefully selected texts. The submarine, the Zeppelin, and the 42-cm. gun are believed by millions of Germans to be God's gifts for the destruction of England."—[Photo. Continphot.]

HOW IT WORKS: LVIII.—THE "CHAIN OF COMMAND."

WE owe to "Eye-Witness," in one of his articles, the aptly descriptive term, "The Chain of Command," a description of the working of which forms the subject of this article. The development of long-range artillery and the advent of the aeroplane-scout have materially increased the difficulty of maintaining efficient intercommunication between the Headquarters Staff and the fighting units. As the success of field operations largely depends on the safe and uninterrupted working of the Headquarters Staff, the position selected for General Headquarters must of necessity be well out of range of the enemy's guns. It is, therefore, usual for the Commander-in-Chief to locate himself and his Staff in a permanent building, at some twenty-five or thirty-five miles behind the firing line. His establishment, known as "G.H.Q.," is in telephonic or telegraphic communication with the headquarters of each of the corps under his control. As the district between G.H.Q. and Corps H.Q. is fairly safe from artillery fire, the communicating wires are usually fixed on poles above ground in the ordinary way; but this system is abandoned as they approach the firing line, and the wires are often buried underground in the last section. From each Corps H.Q.—which, like G.H.Q., is usually fixed up in a house or other convenient building—wires radiate to the headquarters of each of the divisions forming the corps. It is advisable that the "O.C." (Officer Commanding), usually a Lieut.-General in charge of a division, should take some care in the concealment of his Divisional H.Q., as his position is sometimes near enough to the firing line to involve some risk of bombardment if "spotted" by enemy aeroplanes, although far enough away to make this contingency

improbable. A division is subdivided up into three brigades, each under its own Brigadier-General, whose Brigade H.Q. are often so near the firing line that they need careful and substantial protection. An underground "dug-out," well roofed in with earth so as to make it impervious to shell-fire, is frequently used for this purpose. From the Brigade H.Q. com-

munication wires extend to the H.Q. of the Lieut.-Colonel or other officer commanding each of the four battalions (marked B.C.'s on diagram) forming the brigade. These headquarters being close in the rear of the trenches, this C.O. is in close touch with the Majors or other officers in command of the four companies of which each battalion is composed. Each company, again, is divided into four platoons under subalterns; and each platoon is subdivided into four sections controlled by a non-commissioned officer.

The system of wiring described above enables G.H.Q. to get into direct communication with any unit down to the Lieut.-Colonel in command of a battalion in the firing line, as each H.Q. through which the line passes acts as a telephone or telegraph exchange and connects the G.H.Q.'s line to the desired branch. A wireless outfit is employed at G.H.Q. and also at some of the other centres, by means of which messages are received and transmitted from aircraft scouts, and in some cases war-ships, when a fleet is acting in conjunction with land forces. Communication between various H.Q.'s is kept up by "Liaison" Officers, mounted on motor-cars, motor-cycles, etc., and by this means the different C.O.'s are kept in direct touch.

Elaborate and well-thought-out organisation is required to enable the H.Q. Staff quickly to tabulate and classify the multitude of messages with which it is frequently flooded, and to present the result to the C.O. in such a condensed form that he can issue the requisite orders without delay.

[Continued opposite.]

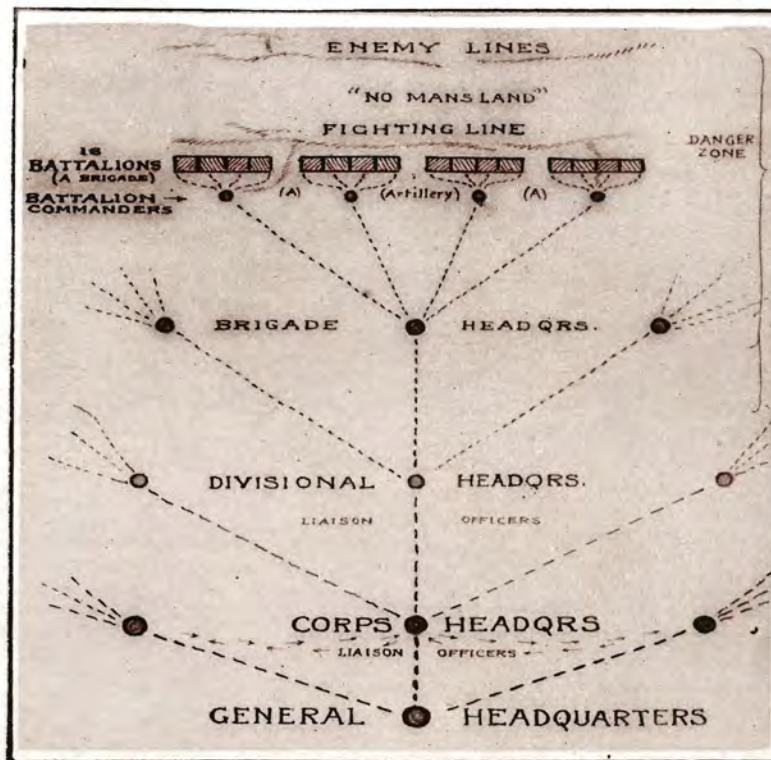
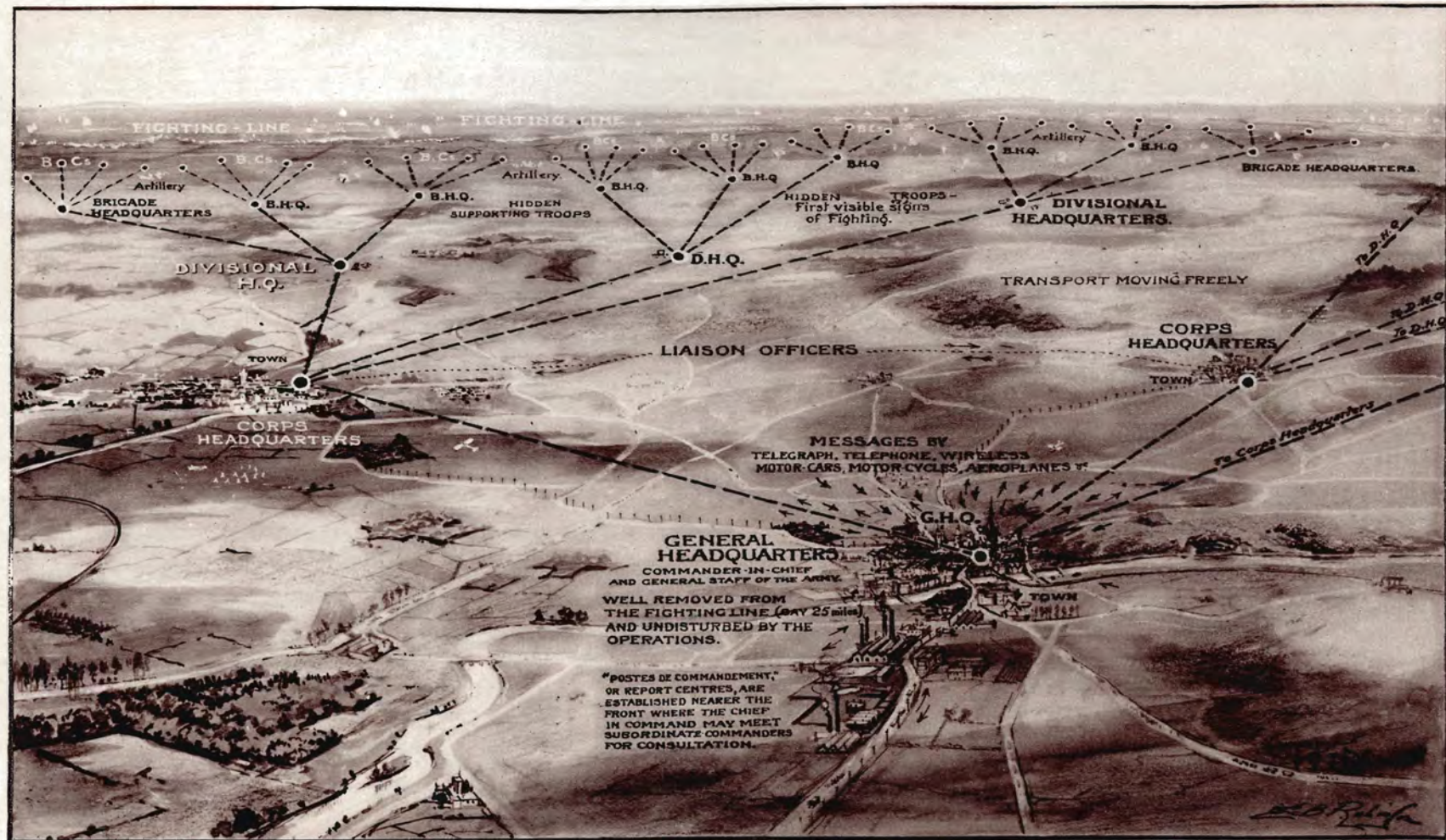


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM TO SHOW THE LINKING UP OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WITH BATTALIONS IN THE FIRING-LINE.



HOW IT WORKS: LVIII.—THE "CHAIN OF COMMAND" BETWEEN HEADQUARTERS AND THE FIRING-LINE.

Continued.

In order that the Commander-in-Chief may quickly realise the general effect of the movement of a body of troops on either side, large-scale maps, provided with movable flags to represent different units, are kept spread on tables at G.H.Q., these flags being shifted about to corresponding positions according as information comes to hand regarding the movements of the units represented by them. In the district

between G.H.Q. and the Divisional H.Q. masses of troops, transport-wagons, guns, etc., are to be seen continually on the move. The Divisional H.Q. being, on the other hand, situated on the fringe of the danger-zone, movements of troops in advance of this position are kept at all times concealed as much as possible. Often no movement is apparent, although a large number of men are there.



A SERBIAN WAR HEROINE: A GIRL COMITAJI AS A SOLDIER ON SENTRY DUTY AT SALONIKA.

"Comitajis" is a Balkan vernacular term in common use among the peoples of South-Eastern Europe for troops who are not regularly regimented, and mostly operate in independent bodies in the rôle of light corps in association with Balkan armies in the field. The Serbian comitajis have done yeoman service to their country's cause in the recent campaign, and some of their deeds of heroism against odds,

and self-devotion and stubborn endurance, if ever they come to be told after the war, are likely to rival in stirring interest anything related in the pages of romance. A number of women, girls, and boys as well have been fighting, enrolled as comitajis, with heroic fortitude. The assistance the auxiliaries rendered to the Serbian Army during the retreat more than once proved invaluable.—[Photo, by Topical.]



TAKEN FROM THE TURKS IN THE ERZERUM CAMPAIGN: SPECIMENS OF THE ARTILLERY SPOILS NOW IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

The Russian Army of the Caucasus has reaped an enormous harvest of cannon of all kinds and sizes in its captures from the Turks during the course of the Erzerum campaign, both during the earlier operations of a month ago and recently. As fresh returns come to hand from Petrograd day after day, the total of the spoils in artillery won by the Grand Duke's heroic soldiers is steadily mounting up. In round

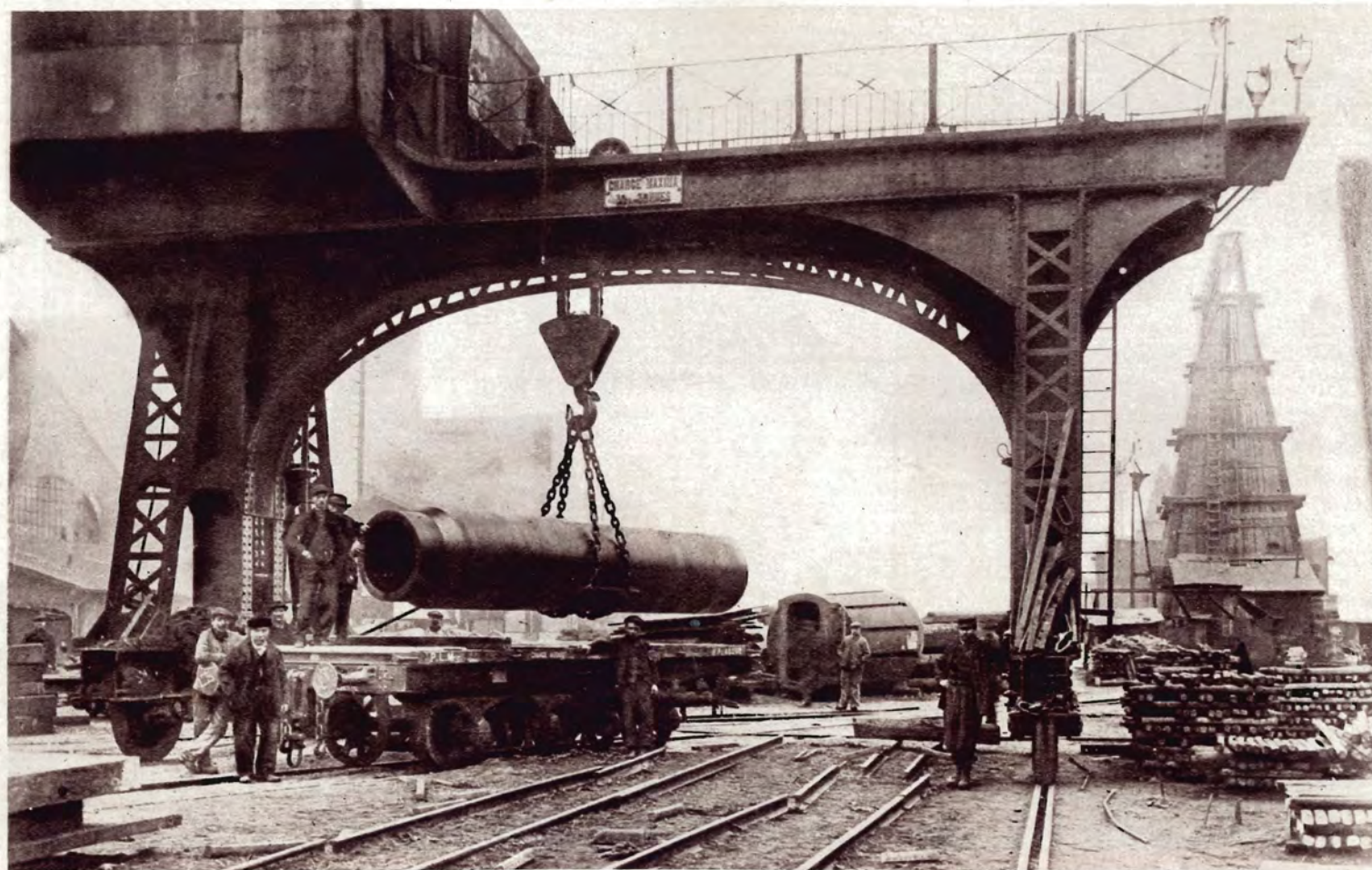
numbers "1000 guns, heavy fortress-pieces, and field-artillery, were taken in Erzerum and its forts, the field-guns numbering more than 200 in excellent condition, many of them being nearly new." "The Russians," continues the same Petrograd message, "have also captured 80 new Krupp guns which were being transported by the Turks from Trebizond to Erzerum."—[Photo. by G.P.U.]



GERMAN ART AND THE WAR GERMANY SOUGHT: A MONSTER ENEMY MOSAIC DEVOTED TO A PLATITUDE.

Without the remotest desire to scoff at sentiment, as opposed to sentimentality, we cannot help regarding the mosaic picture which we illustrate as a characteristically German expression of their idea of sympathetic art. The farewell of a soldier, be he German or British, is a stern incident, worthy of respect, but there is something so conventional about this particular presentment that it seems to offer platitude

in place of pathos. The Germans are an emotional people, and their emotion is apt to find expression in prosaic forms of art, which, like Henrietta Petowker, are "severely proper" rather than inspired. The motive of this rendering of a soldier's farewell is worthy of respect; it is the method which seems to leave more than a little to be desired.



THE BIG GUNS OF FRANCE: PART OF A HEAVY PIECE AT ONE OF THE MUNITION-FACTORIES.

The above photograph was taken in a French Government munition-factory, and shows an outer cylinder, or "jacket," of one of the French heavy guns (the supply of which at the front is ever increasing) being transferred from one of the workshops for further work in another part of the factory. The dimensions of the gun when completed, with all its parts put together, ready to be sent off for service, may be

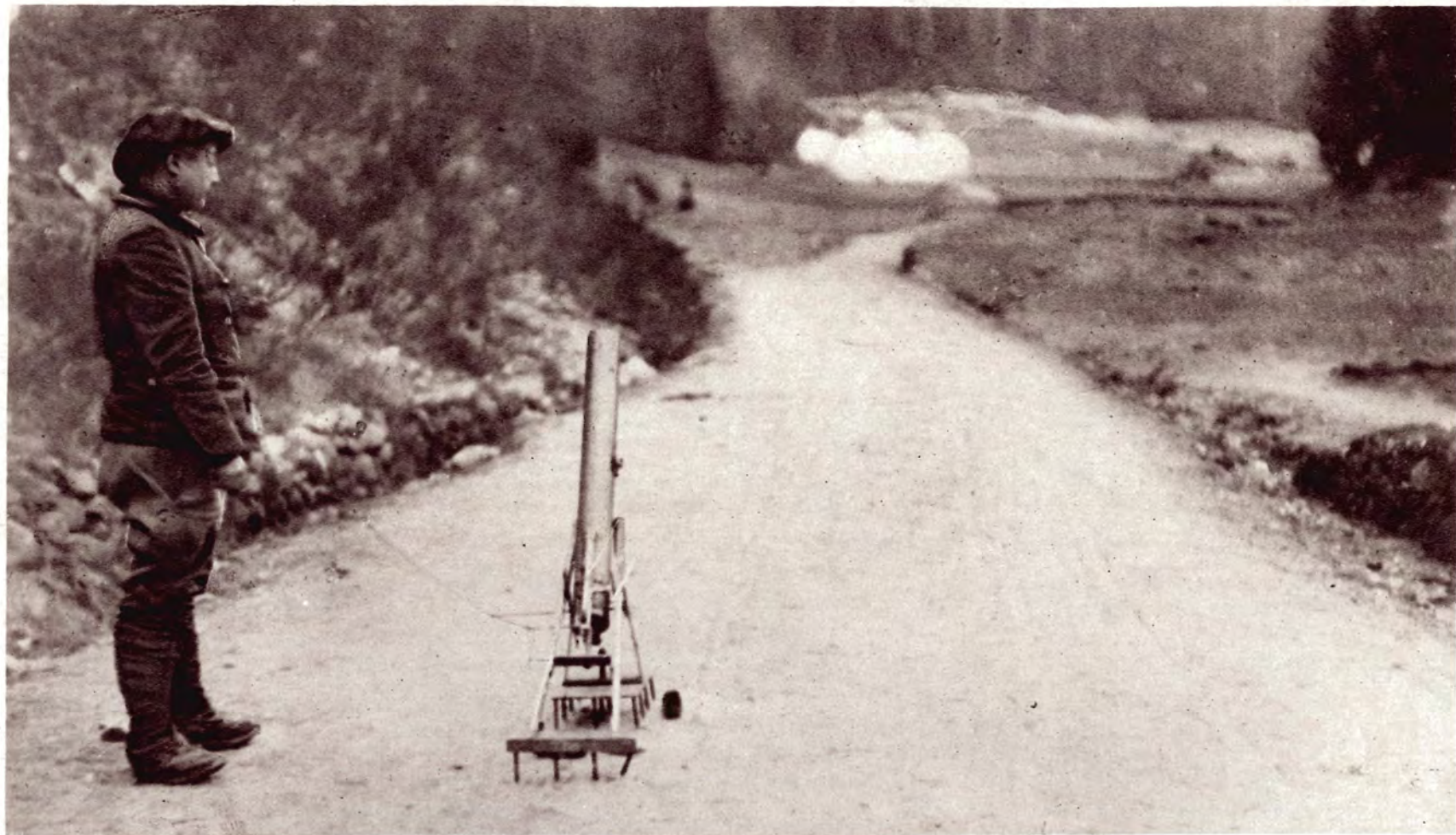
guessed at from the size of the portion seen as compared with the workmen standing beside one end; while its ponderous weight may be judged from the great chains used for lowering it on to the truck from the overhead crane. Special attention has been paid in France for a considerable time past to the provision of the heaviest guns.—[Official French Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



IN THE REGION "NORTH OF ARRAS" WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING LATELY RECOMMENCED: THE BOIS DES ECOULOIRS, NEAR SOUCHEZ.

There has been renewed activity in the district north of Arras, including much mine-warfare. A Paris communiqué of the 22nd stated: "In Artois, after violent bombardment, the Germans launched a very strong attack against our positions at the Givenchy Wood, which enabled them to penetrate into our first-line trenches, which had been totally wrecked for nearly 900 yards . . . as well as into various points of

our support-trenches. A counter-attack on our side has successfully dislodged the enemy from the latter." The photograph indicates what a "wood" at the front looks like after shells and mines have done their work. The Wood of the Ecouloirs is at the foot of Hill 119, near Souchez. French soldiers are seen in dug-outs and shelters which they made after the victorious advance of September 25.



TRENCH-MORTARS FOR FOREST-FIGHTING: A TRIAL SHOT BY ONE OF THE CHASSEURS ALPINS, IN THE VOSGES.

The small trench-mortar, which has become established as a regular weapon of the trench-warfare in Flanders and Northern France, is being turned to account elsewhere. Scope for its peculiar capabilities is found, for instance, in the Vosges, where one of the French trench-mortars is shown in our photograph being fired. The piece, as seen, has just an instant before been fired, and the smoke from its bursting

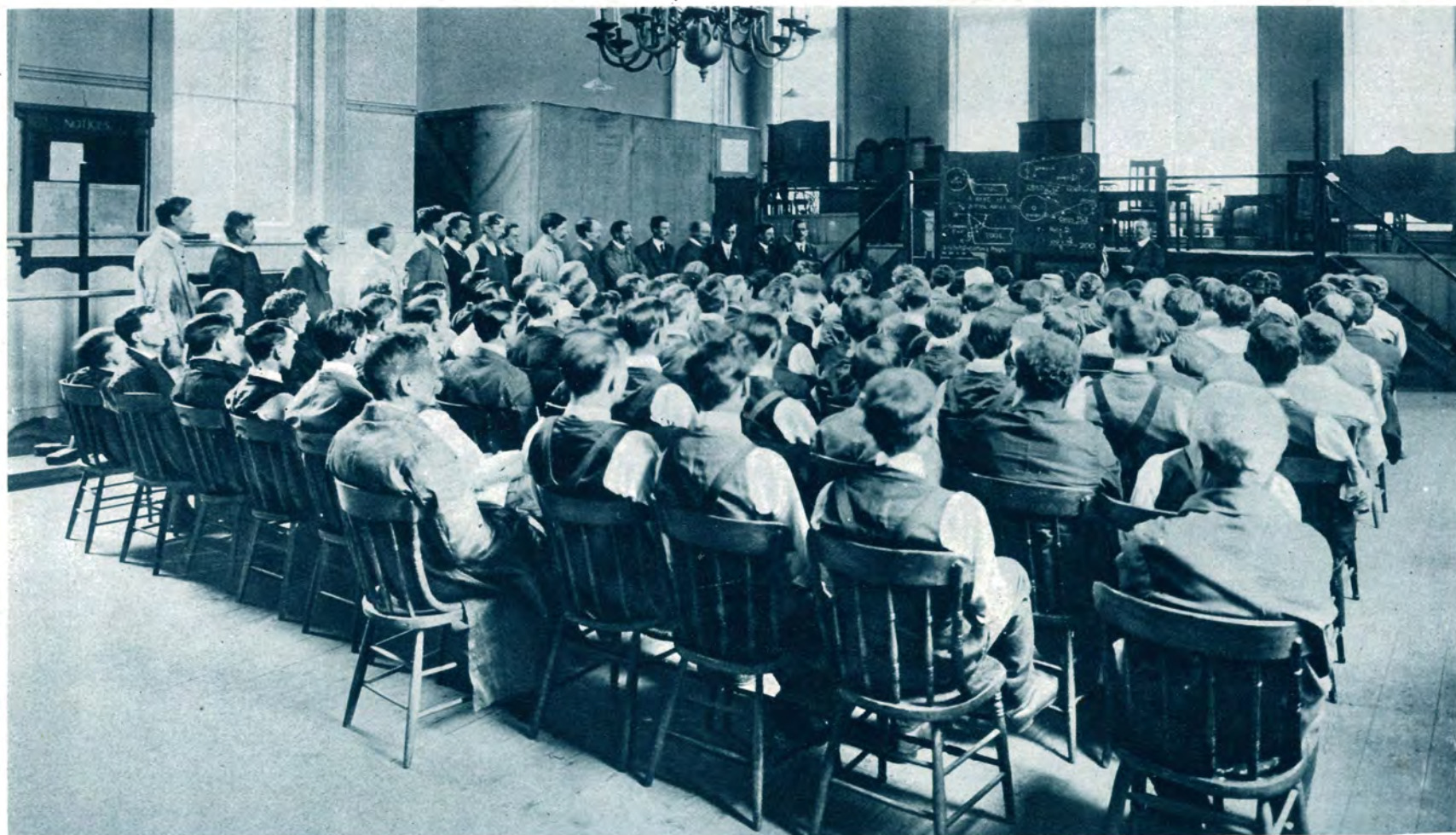
shell is seen a short distance ahead, towards the background of the photograph. It can readily be imagined, as the photograph suggests, how useful such a weapon must be in forest fighting, for "lobbing" its big shells over tree-tops, to drop and burst among an enemy advancing through the trees and screened by thick foliage.—[Official French Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WHERE THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IS HELD AT BAY: A FRENCH POSITION-GUN PREPARING FOR ACTION IN THE ARGONNE.

The Forest of the Argonne extends over the district eastward of Champagne. There the Crown Prince's group of armies have been trying in vain for months to break down the French resistance. The wide-stretching and densely wooded forest, with its heavily timbered ridges and bush-grown ravines, affords useful cover for the French troops, and materially assists their tenacious hold of the strong positions

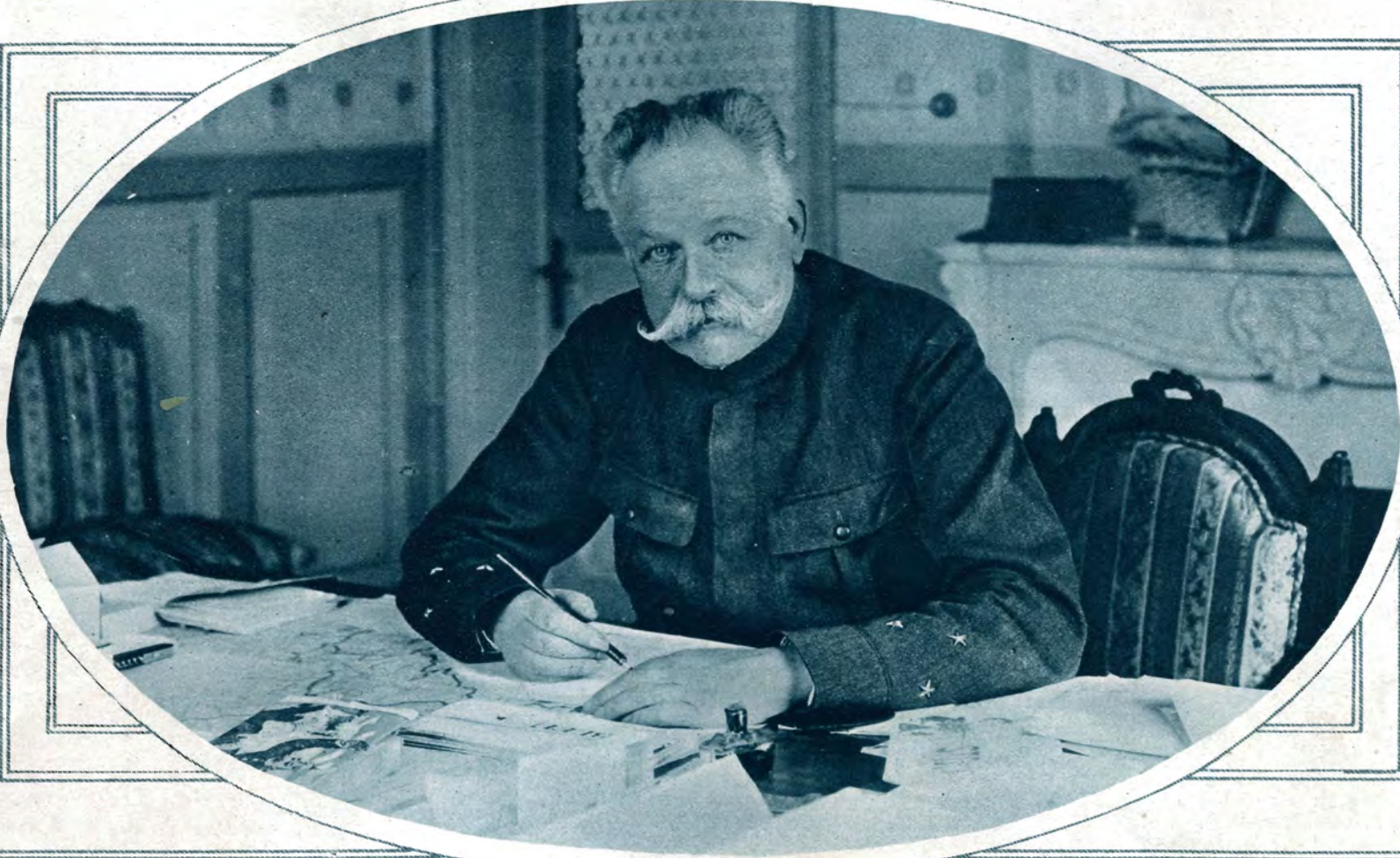
that are a feature of the locality. Our photograph shows a French heavy position-gun being got ready for action at the edge of a ridge, whence it can send its shells with a high trajectory above the trees in front and bombard the enemy's lines beyond direct view from the place attacked, French "observing" officers in advance directing the aim. — [Official French Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



LATER DERBY-GROUPERS LEARNING MUNITION-WORK: AT A SPECIAL L.C.C. CLASS AT THE SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

As other leading executive municipal bodies in the great provincial centres all over the Kingdom are doing, the London County Council have instituted special training classes in various parts of the Metropolis for the instruction of women and men in munition-making work of different kinds. The men under training are either outside the military age-limits or else belong to later Derby or "starred" groups.

Already several hundreds of women have been trained in the classes and have found employment. It is stated that they can readily obtain employment enabling them to earn from thirty shillings to three guineas a week. Men can earn from £3 10s. to four guineas a week. The illustration above shows a Derby group class in the Shoreditch Technical Institute lecture-hall.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



SOLDIER, STRATEGIST, AND DIPLOMATIST IN ONE: GENERAL SARRAIL, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

General Sarrail, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies at Salonika, has shown himself throughout the tenure of his command eminently the right man for the post. He combines ideally the man of the iron hand and the velvet glove. It was his promptness and fearlessness of responsibility that effected the dramatic arrest and deportation of the enemy Consuls at Salonika. As a military commander his

brilliant talents are responsible for the plans which have brought about the conversion of what was an open position at Salonika into strategical lines as impregnable as those of Wellington's famous fortifications at Torres Vedras. In addition, General Sarrail has proved his diplomatic skill by establishing the most cordial relations with King Constantine and his Government.—[French Official Photograph, supplied by C.N.]



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S LADY CHAUFFEUR: ONE OF THE MANY CHANGES THE CALL FOR MEN HAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The supersession of men by women in many callings which in pre-war days were regarded as masculine monopolies, is one of the phenomena of to-day which is likely to become one of the commonplaces of the future. Not merely upon the land, and, naturally, not for ever in munition-factories, the women enlisted to help in the immediate prosecution of the war, or to take the place of men who have joined

the Colours, may find it distasteful to walk in the old paths, and amongst the callings in which many will find employment is that of motor-car driver. The always practical Duchess of Marlborough, realising this, is already employing a woman-chauffeur, and the alert eyes and determined mouth of her *chauffeuse* augur well both for her nerve and skill.—[Photo. by Topical.]



WHERE BODIES OF SOME OF THE CREW WERE FOUND: A WRECKED CAR AND PROPELLER OF THE DESTROYED ZEPPELIN, "L 77."

An official French communiqué of February 21 stated: "A Zeppelin, flying south from St. Meneshould, was brought down by the motor-gun section of Révigny. The Zeppelin was shot through with an incendiary shell, and fell in flames in the neighbourhood of Brabant-le-Roi." A later communiqué said: "The Zeppelin brought down at Brabant-le-Roi is the 'L 77,' of very recent construction. It was set fire to

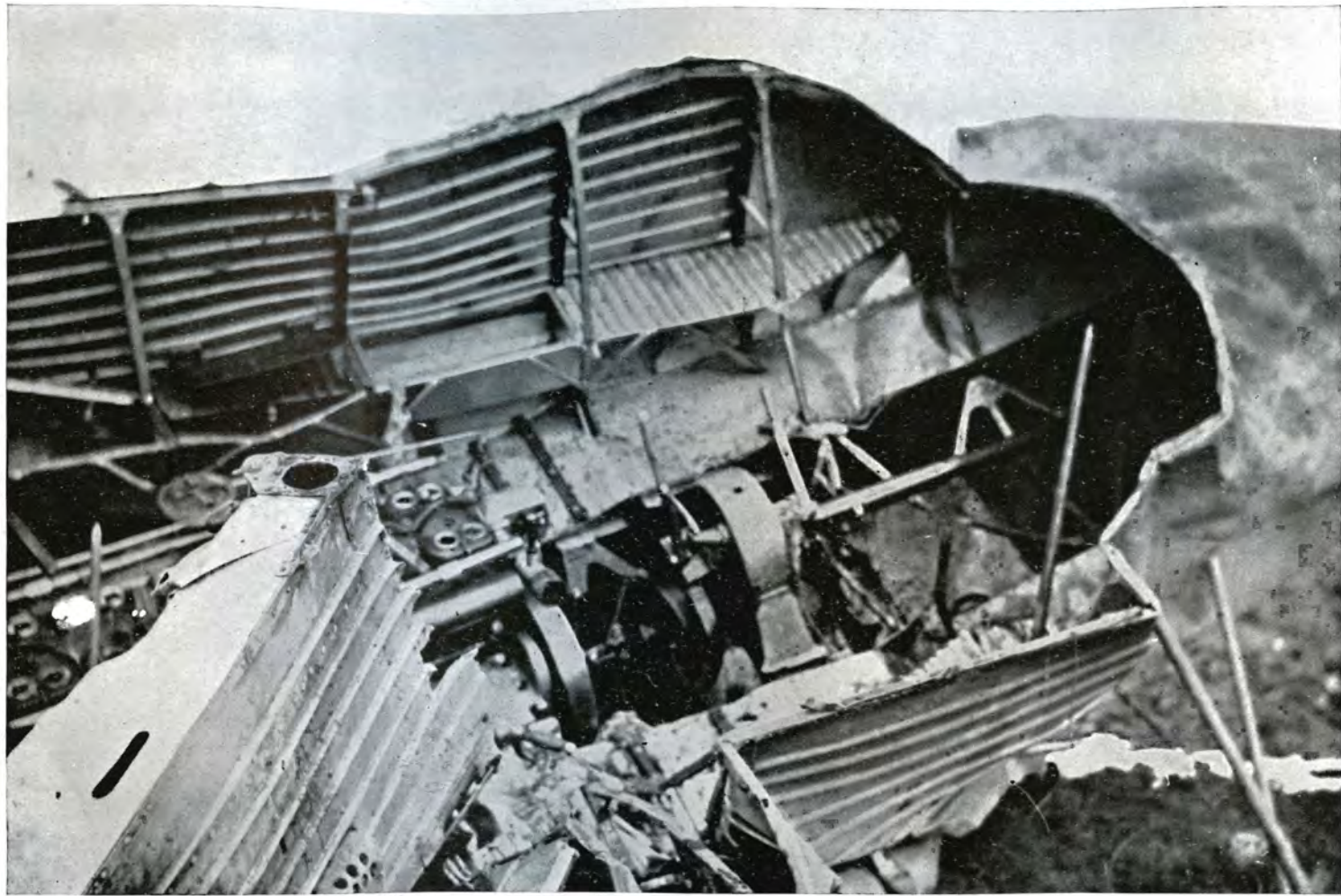
by an incendiary shell, and, on coming to earth, was further destroyed by the explosion of the bombs on board. The bodies of the officers and men forming the crew of the Zeppelin have been found in the cabin-boat." A Zeppelin has two cabin-boats (also called cars, or gondolas), suspended underneath it, one near either end, and communicating with the long corridor in the keel.—[Photo. by Topical.]



A "MASS OF TWISTED, MISSHAPEN METAL": WRECKAGE OF ZEPPELIN "L 77," SHOT DOWN BY FRENCH GUNNERS AT BRABANT-LE-ROI.

By excellent shooting and searchlight work, French anti-aircraft gunners at Révigny, using a "75" gun, mounted on a motor, brought down the "L 77" with an incendiary shell. It crashed to earth at Brabant-le-Roi. "I found the *débris* of the Zeppelin," writes Mr. W. L. MacAlpin in the "Daily Mail," "lying in a field in a corner of a great snow-covered plain two miles west of Révigny and about fifty

yards from the railway line to Verdun. At one end of the mass of twisted, misshapen metal protruded the sharp point of the front car, and at the other extremity the monstrous steering-wheel was plainly visible. . . . The remains of the Zeppelin look like a long broken ladder. All the upper structure has, of course, disappeared; what is left is the aluminium tubing, flanked by twisted trellis-work."—[Photo. Topical.]



THE RESULT OF A BRILLIANT SHOT BY A FRENCH ARTILLERY OFFICER: ZEPPELIN "L 77"—ONE OF THE WRECKED ENGINES.

The story of the destruction of the Zeppelin "L 77" was given a few days ago, in the French paper "Petit Parisien," as told by the officer who fired the decisive shot—Adjutant G——, commanding a battery of motor-guns. When the Zeppelin was within about two miles of Ste. Menehould a "75" opened fire. The first shell, an incendiary one, struck the fore-part of the dirigible, and four others

followed in quick succession. Then the sixth shell, fired by Adjutant G——, got properly home, passing into the middle of the Zeppelin. A great mass of flame spurted out and formed a circle of fire about the airship, which began slowly to descend until, as it passed over the Révigny-Ste. Menehould lines at a height of about 2600 feet, it broke in two and collapsed.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THE BRITISH FRONT IN FLANDERS UNDER SNOW: TURNING OUT FOR A WASH IN A FROZEN POOL.

By now, Sir Douglas Haig's men are veterans in facing climatic changes, inured to weather hardships whatever they may be. Nor, happily, are they the worse in health for the almost Arctic cold experienced at the Front; while nothing could be better than the temper in which all ranks are making the best of an extremely trying time, looking forward with confident self-reliance to the future. One interesting

incidental detail of everyday life with the troops just now is seen in the illustration, which shows some of our men from one of the camps not far from the trench-lines, turned out for an open-air wash in a frozen-over pool amidst snow fields on which they had to break the ice in order to get at the water—not an unusual condition just now.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



THE BRITISH FRONT IN FLANDERS UNDER SNOW: CHEERY SOLDIERS CHAFFING AN ARMY SERVICE CORPS COMRADE TRYING TO START.

The severe cold of the last week of February in the British Isles has prevailed with equal, if not intensified, rigour all over the Western front, where blizzards and heavy falls of snow have covered the country in Flanders and Northern France far and wide. The added trial of the bitter weather, from all accounts, has made little difference to the cheerful confidence of the men, in spite of the greatly increased

discomforts they have to endure. The little road-side episode seen in the illustration of soldiers standing round and chaffing the driver of an Army Service Corps wagon in temporary difficulties in the deep snow, as he makes vain efforts to start up his engine, is interesting as showing how lightly and good-humouredly the men are taking a very hard time.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THEIR ADVANCE IN THE BUKOVINA: SOME OF THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN NEAR CZERNOWITZ.

There was heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Czernowitz when the Russians made their recent offensive in the Bukovina. One Petrograd communiqué, for example, stated: "North-east of Czernowitz furious fighting continues. Our troops have seized further portions of the enemy's positions. Hostile counter-attacks were beaten back, and our fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In this region one

of our units captured 18 officers, 1043 soldiers, and 4 machine-guns." Again (on January 20) a Russian official report said: "North-east of Czernowitz, in the region of Rarancze, we captured a sector of the enemy's position. With the object of recapturing this sector, the enemy made five desperate counter-attacks, which were all repulsed with enormous losses."—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE LASSIEKA: A NEW AND FORMIDABLE TYPE OF RUSSIAN "WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS" FOR TRENCH-DEFENCE.

In the present war wire entanglements have assumed various new and more scientific forms. In some cases, of course, they are charged with electricity. In combination with a mass of pointed wooden stakes, as shown in this photograph of a new Russian type of trench-defence, barbed wire presents a most formidable obstacle. It is interesting to compare this with the French type as used at Salonika.

Describing this, Mr. G. Ward Price writes: "Two independent entanglements, each 12 yards wide with a gap between, are not an uncommon arrangement. The wire is not spun on 'knife-rests' after the English fashion, nor fastened to wooden stakes knocked in with a mallet, but is made fast to iron rods of a special kind like a harpoon with a twist in it."—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



GUN-GIRT SALONIKA: A FRENCH BIG-SHELL GUN EN ROUTE TO ITS PLACE IN THE FORTIFIED ZONE.

From all accounts, nothing has been left undone, or relegated to eleventh-hour expedients or chance, in rendering the entrenched position held by the Allies round Salonika as strong as possible against any weapons that the enemy may be able to employ in an attack. Every hill-top of tactical value has been fortified with field-works on which powerful long-range guns have been mounted, to command all the

approaches by which the enemy might make an attempt to break through; while miles of barbed-wire entanglements cover the nearer ground under fire from the guns. One of the heavy position-guns the French have landed at Salonika and brought up to the front is seen in the illustration on its way to where the piece has its selected station.—[Photo. by C.N.]

THE Illustrated London News

of FEBRUARY 26 contained:—

GERMAN PRISONERS UNDER FRENCH GUARD.
"APPAM" AND "MOEWE" PHOTOGRAPHS.
ROME'S WELCOME TO M. BRIAND.
A POLLARDED GERMAN "GUARD."
THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.
AT SEA WITH THE GRAND FLEET: REMARK-
ABLY INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

SALONIKA: BY DR. E. J. DILLON.
A RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN A RUSSIAN FIELD-
HOSPITAL.
THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY PALACE IN FRENCH
HANDS.
THE FIRE AT THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.
A GERMAN GUN USED BY THE FRENCH,
Etc., Etc.

The next issue of "The Illustrated London News" will be of equal interest.

*You can only realise what the Great War means by having it brought before you
in the pages of the Best Illustrated Weekly, the*

Illustrated London News

Every Friday.]

PRICE SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

[Every Friday.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: MILFORD LANE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Send your "SKETCH" to the Trenches.

.....

EVERY SOLDIER AT THE FRONT SAYS:

"What I want to see is something pretty
and bright ; something to while away the
time and to keep us amused."

.....

"THE SKETCH"
always contains—
*AMUSING PAGES. CHEERFUL LITERATURE,
and PRETTY FACES.*

6d.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

6d.