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The Illustrated War News.



Photo. Illus Bureau

AN ALTAR SET IN A FIELD: ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS AT AN OPEN-AIR SERVICE AT SITTINGBOURNE.

THE GREAT WAR.

PRZEMYSL and the spring give excuse and reason for examining and analysing the war in its general and widest aspects. The tale of Przemysl is more than that of a strong fortress surrendering. It is a definite point gained in a plan of operations which the Russian Staff have always held. That plan, of course, is a plan of advance; and it has been checked, first, by winter conditions, and then, in a measure, by the obdurate defence of the great Galician fortress. Spring has come, and brought with it the promise of quickening over all the fields of war. To Russia it has brought the power of her steadily accumulating forces, vital strength in the matter of munitions and guns, and the steady domination of this strength and power over her anxious and exhausted enemies.

Russia — with the Allies in the west — has been slowly wresting the initiative from her opponents through the bitter winter months: in the Bukovina she first retreated, then held, and then advanced against the enemy. In the Carpathians she has taken all the shocks of massed assaults throughout the months, has gradually weakened the Austrians, and is now showing signs that she can strike back with appalling force. In Galicia, after falling back after being almost within striking distance of Cracow, she has been able to hold her own against

attack, and she was able to keep Przemysl invested into the bargain. In Poland, after yielding Lodz and falling back to strong positions before Warsaw, a series of most determined attacks delivered by von Hindenburg have not only been met and thrust back with incredible losses, but there is every indication that the Russians have been able to force their way forward in small advances here. In the fluctuant area of North Poland

and the East Prussian border the Russian armies have been beaten with decision on several occasions, and they have been turned out of the Kaiser's own province with extreme violence twice. But — and this is the point to bear in mind — though they have been driven out of East Prussia, they cannot be kept away from the province. Smashed by defeats, their equable line has fallen back to the strong front of the Niemen, has inevitably turned and crushed von Hindenburg's advance — and then has invaded again. Even now, after all the glowing "Hochs" of the last great victory, the Germans have been having the worst of the exchanges in the Augustowo and Przasnysz districts, and Slav

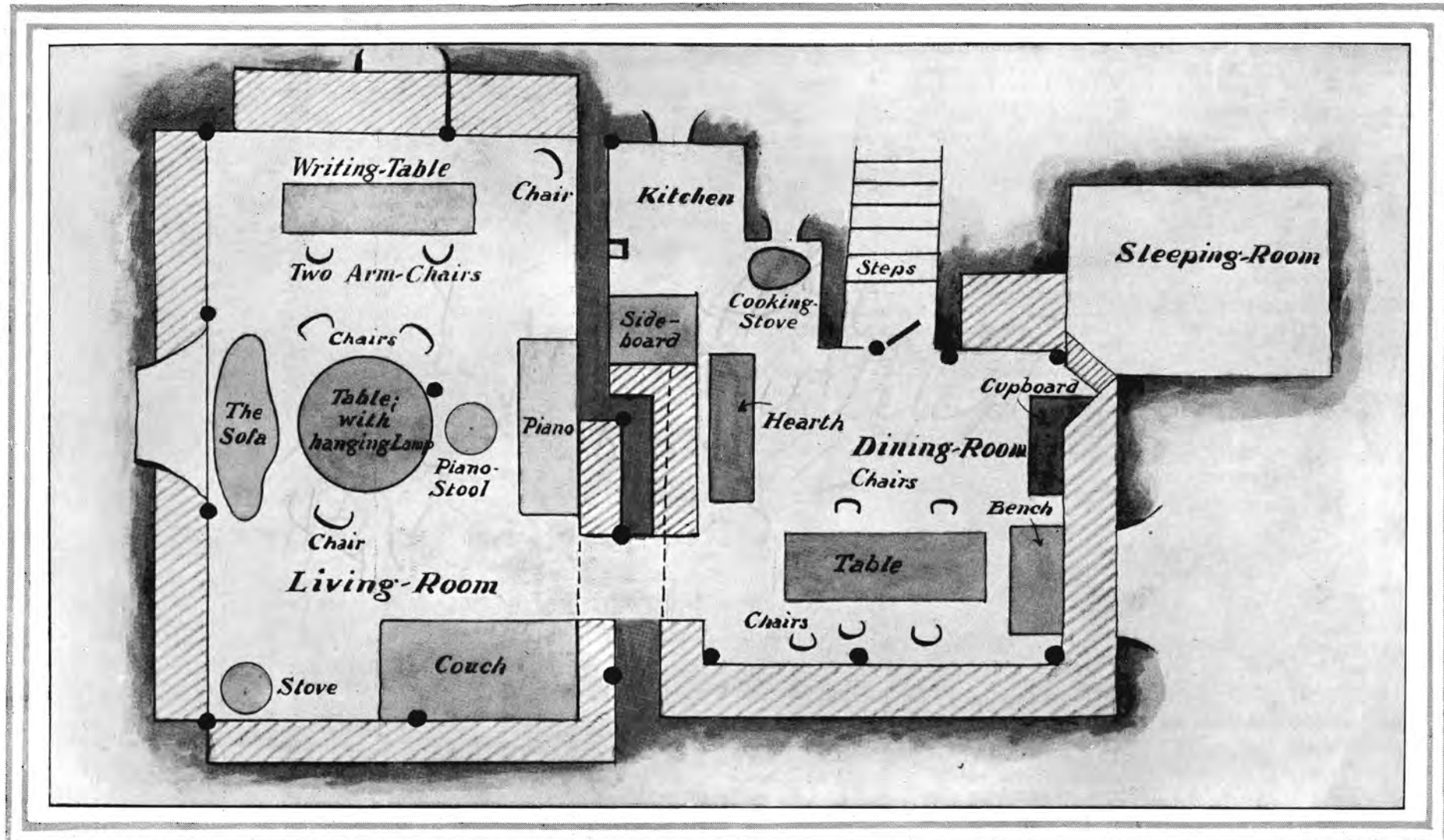
armies are back to and over the borders of Germany even before the medals have been struck in honour of the German success. Moreover, it must be remembered by those made anxious by the Russian defeats in East Prussia that it is not unlikely that the work done here has very little bearing on the main Russian plan.

(Continued overleaf.)



FITTED WITH A TELEPHONE; AND QUITE AN ELABORATE CONSTRUCTION, WITH WINDOWS: THE HUT OF SOME GERMAN OFFICERS IN FRANCE; HALF A DUG-OUT, AND PROTECTED FROM SHELL-FIRE.

On the opposite page of this issue will be found a very interesting sketch dealing with the arrangements of some German officers' dug-out in the field.



LOOTED LUXURY IN THE ENEMY TRENCHES: A GERMAN DIAGRAM OF HOW AN OFFICERS' DUG-OUT IS FURNISHED.

This ground-plan of a German officers' "dug-out" residence in the trenches near Rheims is reproduced (with the furniture details translated) from a German paper. It is described as being fitted up "with every comfort" (mit allen Bequemlichkeiten), and the luxurious if not sybaritic, fittings of the quarters shown in the diagram bear the description out. Donington Hall itself hardly comes up to trench-

standard! The German paper is reticent as to how these various home-comforts were come by—the sofa, piano, couch, arm-chairs, etc. It is not hard, though, to guess. It was one of the Kaiser's officers who cynically told an elderly French landed-proprietor, on the latter's expostulation on seeing his château ransacked and the contents carted off: "We Germans are good at pillage!"

The invasions of East Prussia have been attempts to distract Germany rather than incidents in a march to Berlin. As far as an outside observer can decide, the main line of the Slav attack probably lies through Galicia rather than through Prussia, or even through Poland (from which the mileage to Berlin is the shortest. The route through Przemysl, which has fallen, and Cracow is quite the simplest and most effective for the Russians. By striking at Breslau through Cracow the Slavs would enter and paralyse at once one of the richest of the German industrial provinces. By following the roads along the Oder from Breslau to Berlin, not only can the advancing armies make use of an excellent system of communications, but they will have no fortifications of effective size to bar their way. Finally, by choosing this line of attack the Russians would drive a wedge between the Austrian and German forces and Empires, and, thus split, both defences would be bound to disintegrate. The fall of the Galician fortress, then—coming, as it does, at that moment when the forces of Russia have accumulated to their greatest strength, and the forces of Russia's enemies are badly depleted and exhausted by a vigorous and trying winter campaign—strikes a note of great meaning. Five or more corps have been released, and can come into action either on the

main line of advance against Cracow or in the Carpathians against the sorely tried Austrians who are fighting without actual objective now that Przemysl is no longer to be relieved. That some at least of these corps have followed the latter course is obvious from the latest reports of the fighting; in any case, all corps should have

effect, and the quickening days of spring should see the Russian advance against Cracow and beyond it resumed with a more emphatic and decisive purpose.

We are all more or less familiar with the movements and affairs of the west, and we are all feeling that the sense of vernal activity is exceedingly apparent along the lines in France and Belgium. Here, as in the east, the Allies have allowed the Germans to expend their energies and strength against an equable line, since, after the electric rush of the enemy towards Paris in August, the French strategy has been in the main concerned with locking the German lines, breaking the attacks, and checking every attempt at flanking. This policy has been forced upon the Allies mainly because they had not the means or the men to bear the enemy back in any decisive fashion. Gradually this admirable attitude of battle has won its reward. The German impulse seems to have run down, just as our own power for defence or attack has grown with the months. From being in the position of an all but defeated Commander with an army inferior in numbers, in guns, and in strength, General Joffre has now the superiority in guns and strength and



THE HATE-AGAINST-ENGLAND CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY: A "GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND" BROOCH; WITH THE COLOURS OF GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.

This particular brooch, one of millions being worn by Germans, Austrians, and Turks, is on exhibition in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's window at Charing Cross. "Gott strafe England" means "God punish England."—[Photo. by C.N.]



A GERMAN HATE SIGN POSTED UP IN A STREET: A "GOD PUNISH ENGLAND" PLACARD SET IN A CONSPICUOUS POSITION.

Boards with "Gott strafe England" have been set up in many places by the German military authorities. It has been said that "God punish England" has become a regular German greeting, the reply to which is "Let England be punished."—[Photo. by International Illustrations, Ltd.]

[Continued overleaf.]



THE SINKING OF "U 29": LIEUT.-COMMANDER WEDDIGEN AND THE CREW OF "U 9," PROBABLY WITH HIM ON THE "U 29" (ALL IRON-CROSSED).

"The Admiralty have good reason to believe that the German submarine 'U 29,' has been sunk with all hands." This submarine was, it was understood, under the command of Lieut.-Commander Otto Weddigen, who, aboard the "U 9," sank the "Cressy," "Aboukir," and "Hogue." "U 29" has been cruising off the Scilly Islands, and, by his conduct to the crews of steamers he sank, her commander

became known as "the polite pirate." He told the captain of one steamer that the German submarines wanted to kill ships, not men. It was then that he said that he was in command of "U 9" when she sank the British cruisers. It is probable that he took with him to "U 29" the crew of "U 9." Lieut.-Commander Weddigen is the third from the left, sitting.—[Photo. by Bain.]

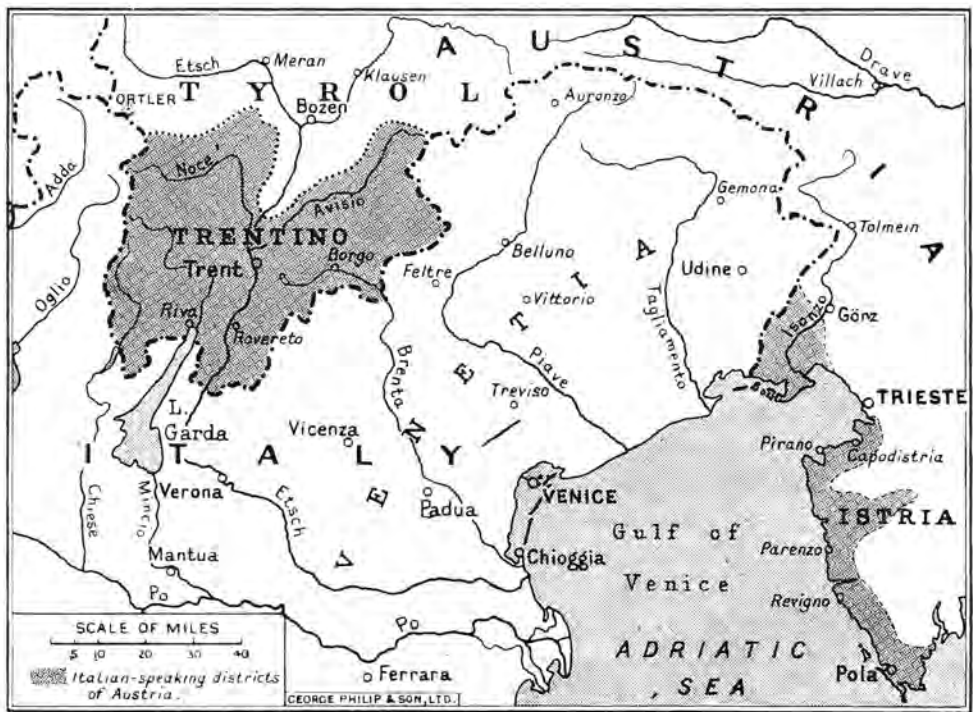
initiative. Germany, it is true, holds practically all Belgium and a great section of Northern France; but she held all this in October last, and, far from being able to gain any more miles of territory, she has been steadily losing miles all the time. The invading armies have ceased to invade: they have fallen to defence. That in itself is a signal of failure. Germany has done no more now than she did when all the forces of numbers and surprise were in her favour.

She can no longer surprise, and in numbers she is out-pointed, and will be out-pointed more and more as each week, as each day goes on. She is not, of course, beaten yet; she will not be beaten in ten minutes. A nation absolutely consecrated to arms will fight to the last gasp—and fight exceedingly well—for she is following her natural trade. But that the omens are against her is made certain by the string of events that disclose the presence of the initiative on the side of the Allies. We have a stern fight and a bitter fight before us; but we are getting men, and, given the munitions, the case is hopeless for Germany.

On the sea, perhaps, it was never anything but hopeless, but we have certainly made it decisively so. We have suffered some losses—the torpedoing of battle-ships and the unpleasantly final affair off Coronel among them—but we have cleared the sea of practically every German war-ship, and sunk practically all of them into the bargain. The German Grand Fleet, after two skilful, daring, but unprincipled raids on our undefended towns, have been taught a lesson that they have not yet forgotten. After the battle in the North Sea, when the *Blücher* was sunk and other

ships damaged, raiding ceased. Two brilliant affairs—one in which our battle-cruisers took part, and another in which our destroyer flotillas sank four of the German destroyers—had, even before the North Sea fight, helped to bottle the enemy's squadrons within the safety of their harbours. In reply, Germany has declared a blockade which is conspicuous for its ineffectiveness, and has failed to break our own cordon system, which, with an ever-growing stringency, has cut off all direct trade with enemy ports, and numbed much of that which goes through neutral countries. Overseas, our vessels have closed and bombarded German colonial ports; and are even now going steadily working their way, in spite of defence and in spite of losses, through the Dardanelles.

In the air, too, failure again for Germany. In the air Germany had promised to nullify and counter the power of our Fleet with her Zeppelins. Always ridiculed by German aviators, as well as the aviators of other countries, these monster gas-bags have startled the world with their complete intility. With their aeroplanes, the Germans, with numerical superiority, opened the campaign with excellent and useful work, especially in range-finding. Throughout the campaign this arm has steadily declined. On the other hand, the use of the Allied aviator has as steadily increased. Not only have our men driven the Germans out of the air, but they have shown marked genius for combined work, and have subjected the enemy's naval bases, railway junctions, and depôts to powerful, deadly, and concerted attacks. They have brought a new science into the air which the slower, less daring



SHOWING TERRITORY REGARDING WHICH FATEFUL NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA: THE TRENTINO (SHADED) AND THE NORTH ADRIATIC SEA-BOARD.

[Continued overleaf.]



RAIDER OF THE HOBOKEN SUBMARINE-WORKS : SQUADRON-COMMANDER IVOR T. COURTNEY.

Our portraits are of two British airmen concerned in the recent successful raid at Hoboken. The report made to the Secretary of the Admiralty by Wing - Commander Longmore, on March 25, says : " I have to report that a successful air-attack was carried out this morning by five machines of the Dunkirk Squadron on the German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp. Two of

A RAIDER OF THE HOBOKEN SUBMARINE-BASE : FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT A. ROSHER.

the pilots had to return owing to thick weather, but Squadron-Commander Ivor T. Courtney and Flight-Lieutenant A. Rosher reached their objective, and, after planing down to 1000 feet, dropped four bombs each on the submarines. It is believed that considerable damage has been done to both the works and two submarines."—[Photos. by Cribb and Swaine.]

German aviator has been unable to master or meet. Outside the European war-area the strength of Germany and Germany's one external ally is also on the decline. The pride of German colonial outposts, Tsing-tau, has gone; practically all the isolated German territories have been taken—many by the efficient Australian Fleet; and the African colonies are undergoing a steady process of invasion—the Cameroons by French and British Nigerian forces, German South-West Africa by General Botha's determined army, and German East Africa by a Rhodesian force on one side and bombarding battle-ships from the sea. Germany's ill-omened ally, Turkey, has entered into a lamentable state. Not only is there every prospect that the Ottoman people will in the future cease to have any interest in Europe, but the armies of that people have experienced a series of defeats on their Caucasian borders and a series of checks in their ill-considered attacks on Egypt. Of these the defeats inflicted by the Russians in the Caucasus have been the most painful and drastic. Two or three Turkish army corps have been shattered, and Russia has not been distracted in the least degree, but has countered with an advance against Turkey, and by driving Ottoman shipping—*Goeben* and *Breslau* notwithstanding—out of the Black Sea. Against Egypt—an attempt, foredoomed to failure, managed with unexpected energy, to surmount the difficulties of the Sinai Desert, and to come within striking distance of the Suez Canal. This attempt was defeated on Feb. 3 with

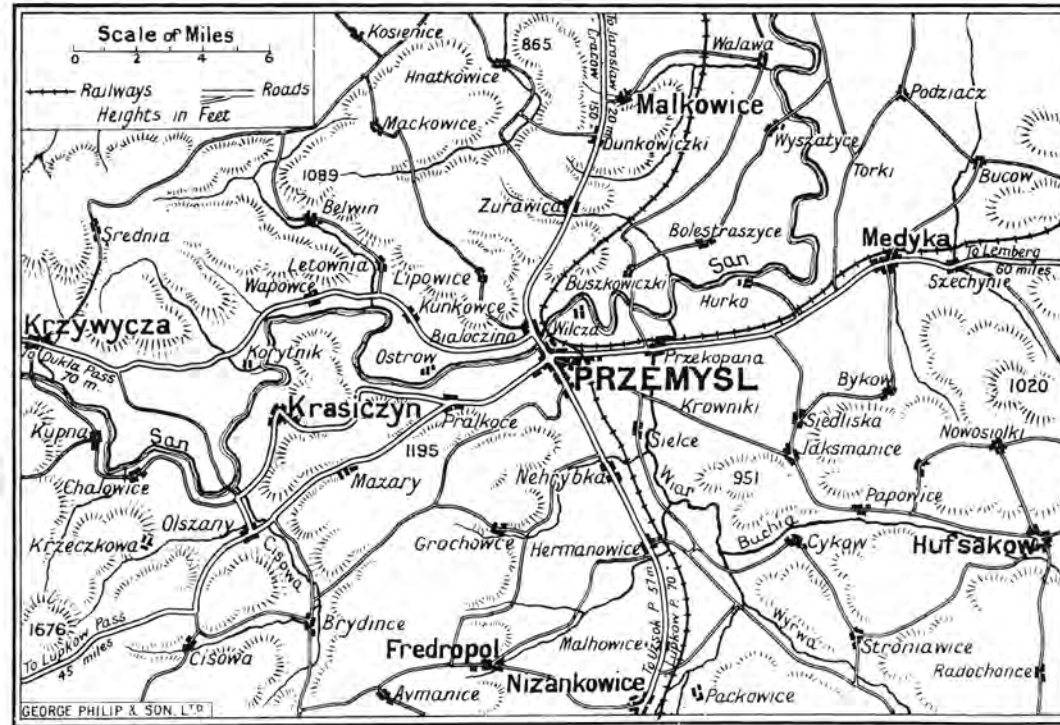
great loss to the Turks and with inconspicuous loss to ourselves. Apart from a raiding attempt which has just been reported, there seems every reason to feel that all ideas of an attack on Egypt have now been abandoned. At the same time, a British force has landed from the Persian Gulf and has been moving forward, in spite of opposition, in the province of Basra in Asiatic Turkey. Turkey, therefore, has quite enough

to do to look after herself, and any hope that Germany may have entertained of her distracting influence on the main scheme of the war must have long ago ceased.

Nine months of the war ends, and the spring energies of events therefore open ominously for our enemies. Throughout the winter the Allies have been occupied, first, in cramping and weakening the forces of Germany; secondly, in accumulating and strengthening their own. Germany has been losing men, has been losing the assets of her colonies, and the channels by which her foodstuffs and means to fight have been cut off. Britain, who entered the war with a few hundred thousand men, has the best part of three millions to use in the field; France, caught partly mobilised, has massed a huge reserve of

fighting material; Russia has been overcoming the task of arming and munitioning her millions—and all, in the vital matter of guns, have advanced from a state where they were hopelessly outclassed to a condition in which they dominate their opponents. The omens of the spring certainly favour us, our big battalions, and our big batteries.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



THE LOCALITY OF THE GREAT AUSTRIAN FORTRESS IN GALICIA CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS, WITH OVER 100 000 PRISONERS, AFTER A LONG SIEGE: PRZEMYSL, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

LONDON: MARCH 26, 1915.



WHEN MOTOR-BATHS ARE NOT! A GERMAN SHELL-HOLE AS A "WASH-BASIN" FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

In our last issue we showed a motor-bath for use at the front for wounded soldiers and by men returning from the trenches. Here we see one of the alternative rough-and-ready methods of getting water for a wash adopted on most days by our Tommies as their only way of keeping clean. The two soldiers are drawing water from one of the huge crater-like cavities in the ground made by

one of the German howitzer-shells on exploding beneath the soft, spongy soil of the surface. These are often from six to eight feet deep, and, if it were not for the time of year, would doubtless provide a make-shift plunge-bath. The nature of their surroundings may be seen by the mud in which the two men are standing ankle-deep.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



COTTAGE WINDOW-CURTAINS AS TRENCH LOOP-HOLE SCREENS: A FRENCH EXPEDIENT TO BAFFLE THE ENEMY SHARPSHOOTER.

The novel and practical expedient of screening the loopholes inside is adopted in some of the French trenches, when the German trenches are quite close, to prevent the loopholes being seen through by lynx-eyed enemy sharpshooters, who are ever waiting to put shots through the holes. The curtains are usually got in some village near by, and are often the actual cottage window-curtains. They are kept

hanging over the inner opening of the loophole, and afford cover from view for men moving about the trench. The soldier has only quietly to push aside the edge of the curtain and fire. To the left in the foreground of the drawing is seen lying a spare wooden loophole casing.—[A Facsimile Sketch by Mr. Frederic Villiers, War-Artist of the "Illustrated London News."]



LOOKING FOR ANY MOVEMENT ON THE PART OF THE ENEMY : WATCHING AT A TRENCH LOOPHOLE IN THE FRENCH LINES.

The keenest watch has to be kept nightly in the French front-line trenches for signs of stirring among the enemy, or of preliminary indications of an impending attack, the trench-sentries remaining absolutely still all the time, with their rifles pointing through the loopholes, finger by the trigger ready to fire at the first glimpse of an approaching human figure. The close proximity of the enemy trenches, some-

times no further off than six or seven yards, requires ceaseless alertness ; otherwise a sudden rush of the Germans might be on the men in the French trenches at any moment. To keep their feet from freezing while seated immobile and rigid by their loopholes, tubs stuffed with straw are provided for the French sentries.—[Facsimile Sketch by Mr. Frederic Villiers, War-Artist of the "Illustrated London News."]



BRUSSELS UNDER THE JACK-BOOT: GERMAN TROOPS AT THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.

The German occupation of Brussels is strictly military. The Germans have assumed all the functions of the national administration. As a concession to Belgian susceptibilities (also, perhaps, to reduce the number of German soldiers required), Belgian policemen are allowed to regulate the traffic in the streets. They can also make arrests, and the culprits are tried by Belgian judges.—[Photo. by Wolf.]



BELGIUM UNDER THE GERMANS: IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AT BRUSSELS.

Some idea of the insults and humiliations that Belgium has had to suffer from the military domination of the Germans may be gathered from this photograph. It shows, we are informed by the correspondent who sends it, the interior of the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels. Some German soldiers have apparently been billeted there, and one of their beds is placed behind the President's desk.



BELGIUM UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION: A MEETING OF THE GERMAN ARMY MEDICAL SOCIETY IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT BRUSSELS.

The above photograph, taken from a German paper, appears therein with the following title: "The first meeting of the German Army Medical Society in the great hall of the German Government, formerly the Parliament, in Brussels." The two figures numbered (1) and (2) towards the left in the front row are, respectively, Dr. Stechow and Professor Pannwitz. The building which contains the Belgian Senate

House and Chamber of Deputies at Brussels is the Palais de la Nation. It was built in 1779-83 for the old Council of Brabant, and was restored in 1884-7 after a fire. The two chambers contain paintings by L. Gallait, J. de Lalaing, and other artists. Belgian officials, it is said, are still working in the Government offices, except those of War, Foreign Affairs, and Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.



THE FAMOUS FERRYMAN'S HOUSE, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: A MUCH-CONTESTED POSITION DURING THE STRUGGLE ON THE YSER CANAL.

This photograph is of particular interest as one of the first showing the Ferryman's House, on the right bank of the Yser Canal (midway between Dixmude and Ypres), which the French captured on December 4 after a month's fighting. "The assault," the French Eye-Witness writes, "was delivered by a hundred volunteers from the African battalions. Our men fought knee-deep in the water in a downpour of rain.

The Germans displayed the greatest courage, and our men had to kill one officer and fifteen men who refused to surrender. In Ferryman's House itself, which had been turned into a little fort, there were 53 lying dead, two of whom were officers. They had been killed by our 8.6 shells. Close by was the wreckage of their searchlight and their machine-guns."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



FRANCE'S TWO FOREMOST LEADERS: GENERAL JOFFRE AND GENERAL FOCH.

General Joffre (left) is, of course, "le Généralissime," the supreme commander of all the troops of the Allies in the Western theatre of war. General Foch (right) ranks as next senior among the French Generals. He commands five Army Corps massed as one Great Army. He is an officer of the highest reputation as a battlefield tactician and as a master in the art of war.



TWO LEADERS WOUNDED BY ONE BULLET: GENERALS MAUNOURY AND VILLARET.

General Maunoury (right), till recently commanding the French Sixth Army, whose counterstroke with the "Army of Paris" stopped the German advance last September, is suffering from the loss of an eye and a broken jaw, injuries received while looking through a trench loophole. The bullet that wounded him also wounded General Villaret (left).

Little Lives of Great Men.

XI.—GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

THE attack we are about to undertake is of the first importance to the Allied Cause. The Army and the Nation are watching the result, and Sir John French is confident that every individual of the Fourth Corps will do his duty and inflict a crushing defeat on the German Seventh Corps which is opposed to us. H. Rawlinson, Lieut.-General, Commanding Fourth Corps." Such was Sir Henry Rawlinson's inspiring communication to his men on the eve of Neuve Chapelle. It is a message that will take its place by the side of Nelson's Trafalgar signal, and it met with a response of equal devotion. The man whose name appears as signatory has a long and distinguished record of service. A son of Major-General Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, Bt., Henry Seymour Rawlinson was born in 1864. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he entered the King's Royal Rifles in 1884, and three years later was acting as A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; then Commander-in-Chief in India. He took part in the Burma campaign, for which he received the medal and clasp. Thereafter he resigned his position as A.D.C., and returned to England in 1889, and in 1892 entered the Staff College, which he passed in due course. The same year he exchanged into the Coldstream Guards, and six years later he won great distinction in the Soudan. In that campaign he was D.A.A.G. to Lord Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Atbara and the taking of Khartoum. His distinctions on those fields are the medal and two



GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE 4TH CORPS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE :
GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

Photograph by H. Waller Barnett.

clasps and mention twice in despatches. The South African War brought him further opportunities. During the siege of Ladysmith, he was A.A.G. in Natal, and next year held the same post at the South African Headquarters. In 1901 and 1902 he commanded the Mobile Column, for his services with which he was three times mentioned in despatches. His other South African distinctions are two medals and eight clasps. At the close of the war Sir Henry was appointed Commandant of the Staff College, which office he held from 1903 to 1906, and from 1907 to 1909 he commanded the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot. In 1910 he took command of the 3rd Division, Salisbury Plain. During the withdrawal from Antwerp, General Rawlinson, with the 3rd Cavalry Division, operated brilliantly in support of the Belgian Army. He described the work of his men from the time of their landing in Belgium as "contributing in no small measure to the success of our arms and the defeat of the enemy's plans." He singled out the 2nd Devonshire Regiment for special praise. From that duty he passed to the tremendous struggle of Ypres-Armentières. On Oct. 29 he was received in audience by the King; and on Nov. 25 the *London Gazette* contained his appointments as Division Commander (dating Sept. 21) and Army Corps Commander (dating Oct. 5). Sir Henry succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1895. He hunts, plays polo, cricket, racquets, and draws. He is also the author of "The Officers' Note-Book." In 1890 he married Meredith Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Coleridge John Kennard, of 39, Upper Grosvenor Street.



TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS WITH ITS 120,000 GARRISON: PRZEMYSŁ, REPUTED ONE OF THE STRONGEST FORTRESSES IN EUROPE.

Przemysl, the siege of which has ended, after an investment of 183 days, with a capitulation, in which no fewer than 120,000 Austrians, including nine Generals, surrendered to our victorious Russian Allies, is one of the strongest fortresses of Eastern Europe. It is situated on the River San, sixty miles west of Lemberg, and occupied an apparently impregnable natural position. In consequence of the war-crisis

of 1911, after the Kaiser's Agadir coup, the always formidable defences of Przemyśl were remodelled on an immense scale against possible hostilities with Russia, the fortifications being enlarged and strengthened, regardless of cost, with every device that German ingenuity could suggest. The strengthening of Przemyśl was completed with feverish haste during the Balkan crisis in 1913.—[Photo. by C.N.]



MONSTER GERMAN GUNS IN ACTION NEAR NIEUPORT: SOME OF THE GREAT 42-CENTIMETRE SIEGE-HOWITZERS ON THE YSER CANAL.

The Germans recently renewed their activity on the line of the Yser near Nieuport. The above drawing, from a German paper, confirms the French official *communiqué* of March 10, which stated that "the town of Nieuport was very violently bombarded with 42-centimetre guns." This bombardment was continued, apparently with the object of destroying the bridge. Some of the bases of the big shells

that were picked up showed that they measured 15 inches across. It was reported on March 23, again, that Nieuport and Dixmude were being heavily bombarded, and that the sound of the 42-centimetre howitzer was audible in Holland. It was recently stated in official Russian reports that the Germans had abandoned two 42-centimetre howitzers in a battle near Osowiec. One had been damaged by the Russian fire.



CITY MEN TRENCH-DIGGING NEAR THE OLD G.P.O.: MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN TRAINING FOR HOME DEFENCE.

The City of London National Guard Volunteer Corps, usually called the National Guard, is far from being a merely ornamental body. The members, many of whom are well-to-do City men, are keenly devoting themselves in their spare time to various branches of military training—drill, musketry, signalling, trench-digging, ambulance work, and so on. Our photograph shows some of them learning the art of digging

trenches in some waste ground near the site of the old Post Office, under the eye of their Commandant, Colonel G. T. B. Cobbett (seen on the extreme right). The Corps, headed by the Lord Mayor, recently had the honour of marching past the King and Queen through the grounds of Buckingham Palace. It is arranged to hold manoeuvres on Brighton Downs during Easter.—[Photo. by Central Press.]



IN THE GARDEN OF DEATH: A SKIRMISH BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN PATROLS WORKING IN A

One of the most depressing effects of shell-fire in the country parts of Northern France is the spectacle of devastation presented by the trees. In particular is this to be observed, of course, in the woodland districts over which the German howitzers have been keeping up bombardments. During the persistent artillery-duels that have continued since the Germans retreated to the Argonne forests and the Aisne valley after the defeat

on the Marne, not a week has passed without huge projectiles being showered on the woods. The German batteries often fire with the only idea, apparently, of searching out the cover at expelling any Allied troops possibly concealed or entrenched there. Widespread woodland though a tropical tornado had burst on them. Here one sees full-grown trees smashed to



AND AMONG THE SHATTERED TRUNKS OF TREES MAIMED BY GERMAN SHELL-FIRE, IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

There gashed skeletons, with their bark scored to ribbons, stand like bare poles, the branches shorn right off. Shattered tree-trunks lie prostrate everywhere. The clay soil of the woods is pitted in places with gaping craters where the shells exploded, now mostly pools of water, knee-deep, sometimes, indeed, waist-deep, after the incessant winter rains since November. Elsewhere the surface of the ground is a quagmire,

swamped by the rains after being literally ploughed up by the jagged shell-splinters. We see a small skirmish taking place in just such a wood between British and German patrols, one side stalking the other in Indian fashion, and attacking at close quarters in guerilla style, shooting from behind the tree trunks, and here and there crossing bayonets in individual combats.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]



SERBIANS AND THEIR VANQUISHED ENEMY: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS RESTING BEFORE BEING SHIPPED DOWN THE DANUBE TO A DETENTION-CAMP.

This photograph of Austrian prisoners taken by the Serbian Army resting at their ease beside the Danube while waiting to embark on one of the river steam-boats for transference to their place of detention in Serbia, is of interest incidentally as evidence of the humane manner in which, as, indeed, is well known, our Serbian Allies are treating their prisoners. Both Austria and Germany, it would seem, have a great

deal to learn in regard to that. Further, this Serbian war-incident should be a reminder of the appalling distress and urgent need of immediate relief prevailing in the savagely devastated land. The Serbians during the two Austrian invasions last year underwent horrors as fearful as those inflicted by the Germans on the Belgians. The Serbian army still numbers 300,000.—[Photo. C.N.]



ON THE LOOK-OUT IN WEST FLANDERS: A BRITISH OBSERVATION POST.

In the flat, low-lying districts of West Flanders, there is, at most places, no means of keeping a look-out to any distance except by erecting observation-posts. They are in telephonic connection with the trenches, and are built with what materials are procurable on the spot; ordinarily, as seen here, with logs, the sentries being secured from snipers' bullets by a screen of sheet-iron.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



ON RELIEF FROM THE TRENCHES: TERRITORIALS TURNING IN FOR THE NIGHT.

Those cottages and farm-buildings which remain standing in a habitable state in rear of the trenches are utilised, wherever they are found to have been deserted by their former occupants, to serve as shelters for trench-reliefs or supporting and reserve troops. We see here British Territorials taking up their quarters for the night in the loft of a farmyard outhouse.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



AN ACTION WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE NEUVE CHAPELLE SUCCESS: THE HEROIC ATT

"Come on, the King's!" was the dying cry of one of the officers—Lieut. Webb—of the King's (Liverpool Regiment) during their heroic attack on the German trenches March 10, which, though unsuccessful, contributed to the victory of Neuve Chapelle, the same day, by keeping large numbers of Germans engaged. The Liverpools were mown down by machine-gun and rifle-fire. One officer—Lieut. Young—penetrated the wire and was killed on the parapet of the German trench.



ING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT) AT GIVENCHY.—DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

men carried small pontoons for bridging the first line of German trenches in order to pass on to the next. Each man had two hand-grenades. The German trenches were protected by sand-bags and the "portable iron loop-holes" recently described by a British officer, in a letter from the front, as being very efficient. Colonel Carter was severely wounded in the shoulder, and dropped into a shell-hole, but bravely refused several offers of assistance and continued to direct the operations with his stick. He is seen in the foreground on the right.

HOW IT WORKS: XL.—THE RANGE-FINDER.

THE Range-finder, as the name implies, is an instrument for ascertaining the distance to any visible point on the landscape from the position occupied by the observer, or operator, who is known as the Range-Taker. Range-finders are of two types: the double-observer type, such as the Mekometer, or Telemeter, used in our own service; and the "one-man" type. In both cases the distance to the object (or range) is found by triangulation, the angles being taken from the ends of a known base—a very short base of about three feet in the case of the one-man range-finder, and a normal base of fifty yards for the Mekometer artillery instrument, and twenty-five yards with the infantry instrument.

Fig. 1 on the opposite page illustrates the Mekometer instrument in use, and shows clearly the base, which is the known length of cord stretched between the two instruments, held by the two observers. The man, marked *A*, with the reading instrument sights an object (in this case, a church) of which the range is required. The second man, marked *B*, advances until he can, through his right-angling instrument, see both the same object and the sighting-vane on *A*'s instrument. When these two coincide, he shouts "On,"

and *A*, by turning the range-drum on his instrument until he also makes the reflection of *B*'s sighting-vane coincide with the object seen in the instrument, is then able to read the range off the range-drum in yards. This instrument was employed at the time of the South African War, but owing to its having a very long base (25-50 yards), and requiring two men

to operate it, was found extremely difficult to use because of the lack of cover. In one-man range-finders the base is a bar, or frame, of short length, with a telescope mounted at each end, and having an eye-piece in the middle into which the rays are reflected. With this instrument, measuring only 37 inches long by 3 inches in diameter, and weighing 5½ lb., one man is able rapidly and accurately to take ranges of objects up to 20,000 yards distant. In taking the range the operator directs the telescopes of the instrument on to a clearly defined object, and by turning the range-drum (Figs. 3 and 2) the right-hand telescope is inclined inwards until the two images seen in the central eye-piece coincide. The range given on the drum can then be read.

A typical one-man range-finder is illustrated, diagrammatically, in Fig. 6. It shows the two telescopes already mentioned running at right-angles to the single eye-piece fixed in the centre of the range-finder tube. The rays from

the distant object entering the end apertures (*a a*) of the range-finder base, are received by the left and right prisms and transmitted through the left and right objectives towards the central reflectors, which reflect them outwards through the eye-piece. The observer, looking into the eye-piece, will see the field of view divided by a thin "dividing line."

Anything seen above this horizontal line is formed by the left-hand telescope, and that seen below the dividing-line, by the right-hand telescope (Figs. 4 and 5). The view will be similar to the images shown in Fig. 4, before coincidence. By turning a drum, these images can be brought into coincidence, and the correct range can be read from the range-drum.



FIG. 5.—WITH THE UPPER SECTION SEEN THROUGH THE LEFT-HAND TELESCOPE AND THE LOWER THROUGH THE RIGHT-HAND: A VIEW THROUGH A ONE-MAN RANGE-FINDER.

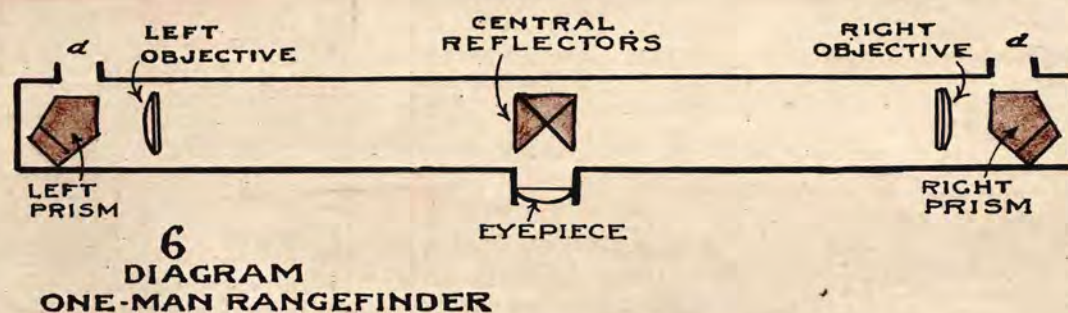
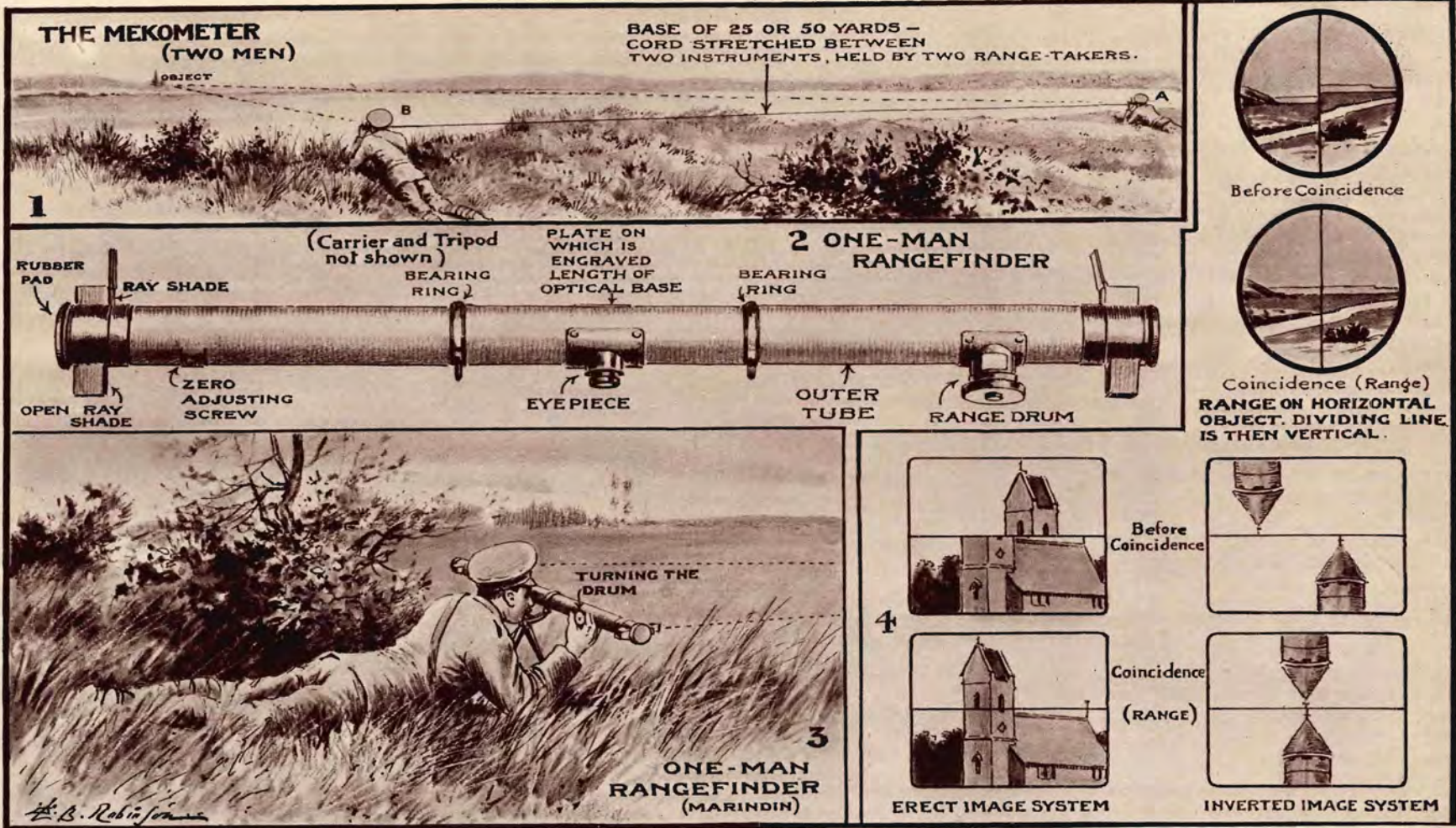


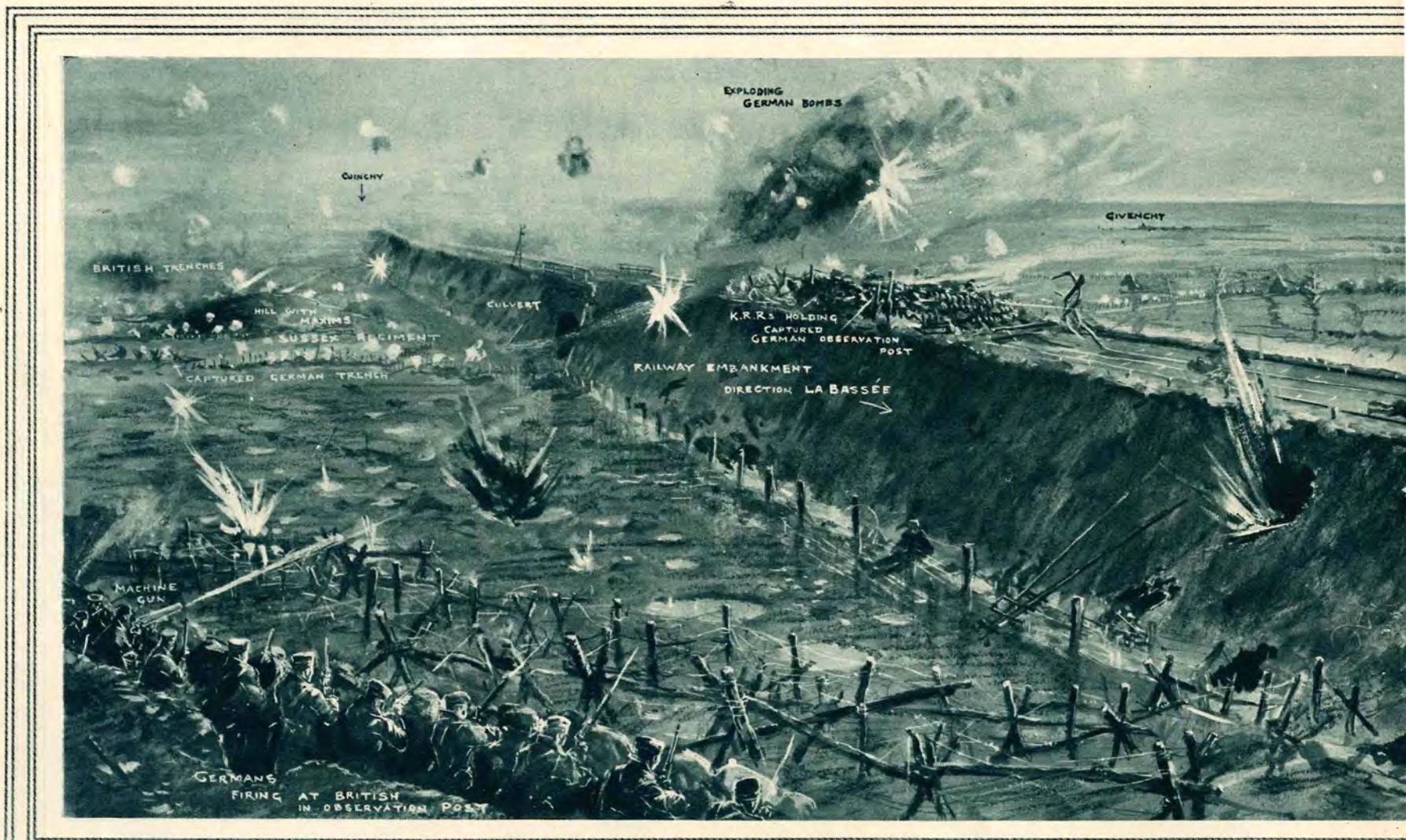
FIG. 6.—A TYPICAL ONE-MAN RANGE-FINDER SHOWN IN DIAGRAM.



HOW IT WORKS—THE RANGE-FINDER: TYPES OF INSTRUMENTS WHOSE ACCURACY AND MANIPULATION MAY CAUSE VICTORY OR DEFEAT.

As explained in the article opposite, Fig. 1 shows a range-finder known as the Mekometer, that needs two men to work it. Fig. 2 shows a one-man range-finder; Fig. 3, the same in use; and the smaller diagrams show the images seen respectively when the instrument is held horizontally and vertically. An artillery range-finder must be a good horseman, have a good eye for country, keen eyesight, and, above

all, steady nerves. Any nervousness while taking a range may easily give an error of a hundred yards or more, which might make the difference between victory and defeat. The advantage is with the battery which drops the first shell on the right spot at the correct range.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson from material courteously supplied by Messrs. Graham and Latham, Military Engineers, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.]



A GALLANT ACTION BY THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT AND THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS NEAR
 During the recent fighting in the neighbourhood of La Bassée the Royal Sussex Regiment, by a very gallant
 attack, carried some German trenches (which they are seen occupying on the left in the drawing) and a
 German observation-post constructed of sand-bags on the top of the railway embankment running from
 La Bassée to Cuiuchy. Men of the Sussex Regiment held the observation-post for a whole day against
 strong German counter-attacks and a heavy fire, and were then relieved by a detachment of
 Royal Rifle Corps, who are shown in the illustration holding the position, which, it will be
 much exposed to the enemy's fire. The Germans fired upon them both from the trenches
 ground on the left, and from a number of railway trucks standing on the line, in one of w



HOLDING A CAPTURED GERMAN OBSERVATION-POST ON THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, AGAINST A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

bomb-thrower constructed from an old piece of gas-piping. These trucks were demolished by the British artillery fire. The Germans eventually succeeded in dropping a large bomb from a *minenwerfer* (nicknamed by our soldiers, a "Minnehaha") among the gallant men of the King's Royal Rifles who were holding the observation-post, and many of them were killed by the explosion. On the further side of the railway

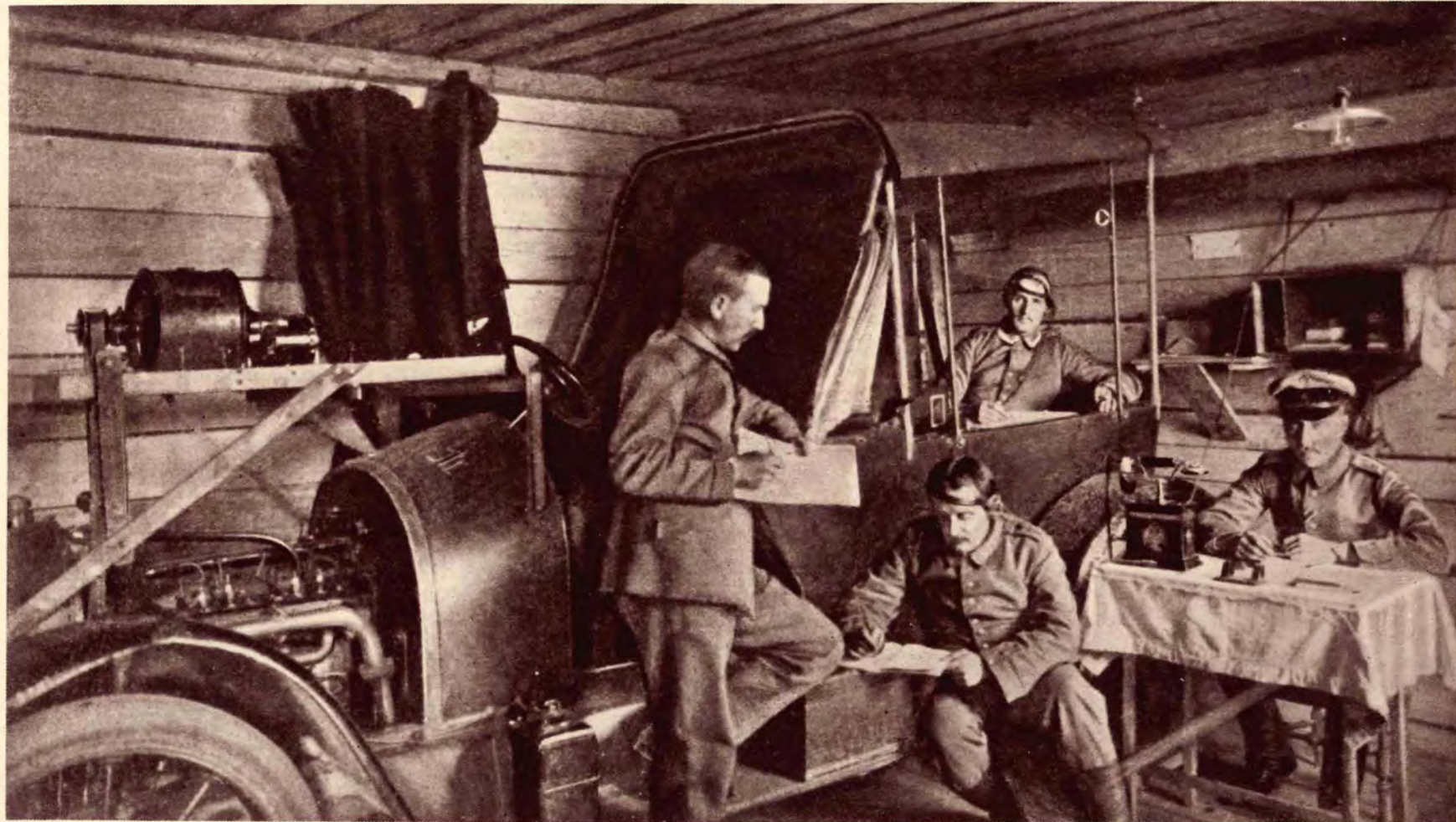
embankment may be seen the Canal, and in the distance is indicated the position of Givenchy, where the King's (Liverpool Regiment) attacked the German trenches on the day of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, March 10. The action at Givenchy, we may add, is illustrated elsewhere in this number.—[Drawn by John de G. Bryan from Material supplied by a British Officer.]



AT A RUDE ALTAR IN THE FIELD: A FRENCH SOLDIER-PRIEST CELEBRATING MASS IN REAR OF THE TRENCHES.

Statements vary as to the numbers of the French priests who, under the national conscription law, are serving in military capacities at the front. The generally accepted figures are given as 20,000, but as many as 60,000—including theological students and church officials of all grades, in addition to *cure*s in Orders and two French Colonial Bishops—have been stated to be serving. Most have shouldered their

rifles and are fighting in the ranks with their regiments all over the long line between Flanders and the Swiss frontier: not a few are known to have fallen in action. When not actually confronting the enemy they lose no opportunities of performing their sacred offices, regardless of their surroundings, often getting their vestments from the nearest village church.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]



A MOTOR-CAR AS A TRAVELLING GENERATING-STATION: THE INTERIOR OF A GERMAN MILITARY WIRELESS SIGNALLING-STATION DURING THE WAR.

The German military principles of science and efficiency are exemplified in this photograph, from a German paper, showing the interior of a signalling-station at work with the Army in the Field. The motor-car on the left is acting as a movable generating-station, the engine being employed to drive the small dynamo which is seen attached to it a little above it on the left. The power generated may be

used either for supplying electric light or for the purposes of wireless telegraphy. The man sitting down in the foreground, and the one in the car behind, are both wearing on their heads wireless receivers, and are evidently taking down messages which the other men are, perhaps, transcribing from dictation. On the table to the right is a telephone-receiver.



YET ANOTHER FORM OF TRENCH-PERISCOPE: AN ORK-OIE HYPOSCOPE IN USE BY A CONCEALED RANGE-FINDING OFFICER.

The value of the trench-periscope (otherwise, hyposcope) cannot be overrated when trenches are close together and snipers active. With its aid, observations can be made without the observer having to expose himself: this, thanks to an arrangement of mirrors. In Photograph No. 1 the concealed observing-officer is watching the enemy's movements through an Ork-Oie Periscope. No. 2 shows what he sees. In

No. 3, the officer, using his binoculars in conjunction with the periscope, is finding the range. In No. 4 he is telephoning this to the battery far behind him. In Photograph No. 5 he is detaching the periscope from the trench. In No. 6 he is folding it up. In No. 7 he is putting it into its sling-case. In Photograph No. 8 he is moving away from the position.



IMPUDENCE: NOT "ARCHIBALD," BUT HIS BRITISH COUNTERPART—AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.

The ideal anti-aircraft gun is a 12-pounder (automatically firing high-explosive, smoke-trail shells) mounted on a pivot for traversing in any direction, and with at least 75 degrees of elevation. For sighting, it has a low-power telescope with eye-piece at right-angles to the axis. The litter of expended shell-cases in front of the gun, testifies to the rapidity of its shooting.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



DIGNITY: ONE OF THE ENGLISH 6-INCH GUNS MUCH DREADED BY THE GERMANS.

Thanks largely to the devastating effect of these guns, firing shells weighing 60 lb., the Germans holding Neuve Chapelle were overwhelmed in their trenches as a preliminary to the storming of the strongly fortified village by General Rawlinson's heroic infantry of the Fourth Corps, and General Willcocks' gallant Sepoys. The gun is seen here being fixed in position for opening fire.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



FINE FIGHTERS WHO BROUGHT ABOUT THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL : THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ACTION DURING THE GREAT WAR.

The gallantry and persistence of our Russian Allies have been proved once again by the fact that the fortress of Przemysl has fallen, its garrison surrendering to Russian arms : this after a strong defence and an investment lasting for four months. The victory releases for other work not fewer than 50,000 Russians ; and, of course, means that a considerable number of the enemy are out of

action. Our photographs deal with typical units of the Russian Army. Nos. 1 and 3 show Cossacks preparing a meal. No. 2 shows Russian soldiers in the crater made by the explosion of a shell from an Austrian big gun. The infantry in Photograph No. 4 are defending a village and are behind roughly constructed barricades of twigs. No. 5 shows typical infantry in the trenches.



TAKING AMMUNITION ABOARD FOR THE DARDANELLES FIGHTING : HAULING UP BIG-GUN CARTRIDGES (CARTRIDGES IN FOREGROUND).

We see here ammunition being taken on board the battle-ship "Agamemnon," whose name has come so prominently before the public in connection with the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles. The scene represents the reception of powder, from a lighter alongside, by a working party of midshipmen, who are hauling on the tackle by means of which cartridges for the ship's heavy guns are being hoisted

on deck. The cartridges already on board (each of which contains a single charge of cordite) are seen in the cases in which every round in a ship's magazine is, as a regulation precaution for safety, kept separate. The "Agamemnon" mounts fourteen heavy guns in all—12-inch and 10-inch, which are supplied with some 80 rounds of ammunition per gun.



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : I.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 9TH LONDON REGIMENT (QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIFLES).

In the group are : (Back) Sgt. E. D. Hadden ; Cpl. Grindley ; Cpl. Wallace ; Lce-Cpl. Warren ; Lce-Cpl. Jackson ; Lce-Cpl. Giles ; Lce-Cpl. Naylor ; Lce-Cpl. Sanford ; Lce-Cpl. Pankhurst ; Lce-Cpl. Stovell ; Cpl. Jessup ; Cpl. J. E. Butcher. (Next Row) Lce-Cpl. Clift ; Cpl. Miller ; Lce-Cpl. Bate ; Actg-Cpl. Cowen ; Lce-Cpl. Hall ; Lce-Cpl. Studd. (Next Row) Sgt. J. A. Robinson ; Sgt. A. G. Street ; Cpl. Storkey ; Lce-Cpl.

Sheppard ; Lce-Cpl. White ; Lce-Cpl. Green ; Lce-Cpl. H. J. Taylor ; Sgt. A. Leslie ; Sgt. A. E. Cecil ; Lce-Cpl. F. H. Taylor. (Front Row) C.S.-M. A. J. Moore ; Sgt. H. W. Shardlow ; Sgt. T. D. James ; Lce-Cpl. Gee ; Cpl. Ulph ; Sgt. G. G. Crow ; Sgt-Mjr. W. Repton ; Cpl. Augarde ; Bdmr. W. A. Farley ; Sgt. J. Davidge ; Sgt. F. C. Wallace ; Sgt. E. A. Rigg ; Sgt. W. L. Abbott ; Sgt. F. J. Scarlett ; and Cpl.-Sgt.-Mjr. A. B. Britton.



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: I.—OFFICERS OF THE 9TH LONDON REGIMENT (QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIFLES).

Only the other day, Sir John French said: "Army Corps Commanders are loud in their praise of the Territorial Battalions which form part of nearly all the brigades at the front in the first line." We give a portrait-group of officers of the 9th (County of London) Battalion, the London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles). In the group are: (Back Row) Lieut. G. G. Nathan; Capt. H. J. Page; 2nd Lieut.

H. W. Swift; Lieut. H. P. Rashleigh (Signalling Officer); 2nd Lieut. J. E. Austin. (Front) 2nd Lieut. R. H. Sampson; 2nd Lieut. C. A. G. C. Keeson; Major R. M. P. Willoughby (Second in Command); Col. J. A. Bradney, C.B., T.D. (Commanding Officer); Capt. J. E. A. Hunter (Adjutant); Lieut. L. D. Flemming (Transport Officer); Major E. C. P. Scott (Quartermaster); and 2nd Lieut. G. P. Fildes.—[Photo. by Bassano].



THE TERRITORIAL FORCE : 1. QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIFLES (9TH LONDON REGIMENT) PRACTISING THE ART OF TRENCH-DIGGING AND CONSTRUCTION.

The Territorial Force has already more than once earned well-deserved compliments for its work at the front. The British Commander-in-Chief said in a recent despatch, for example : "I, and the principal Commanders serving under me, consider that the Territorial Force has far more than justified the most sanguine hopes that any of us ventured to entertain of their value and use in the field." Here are men

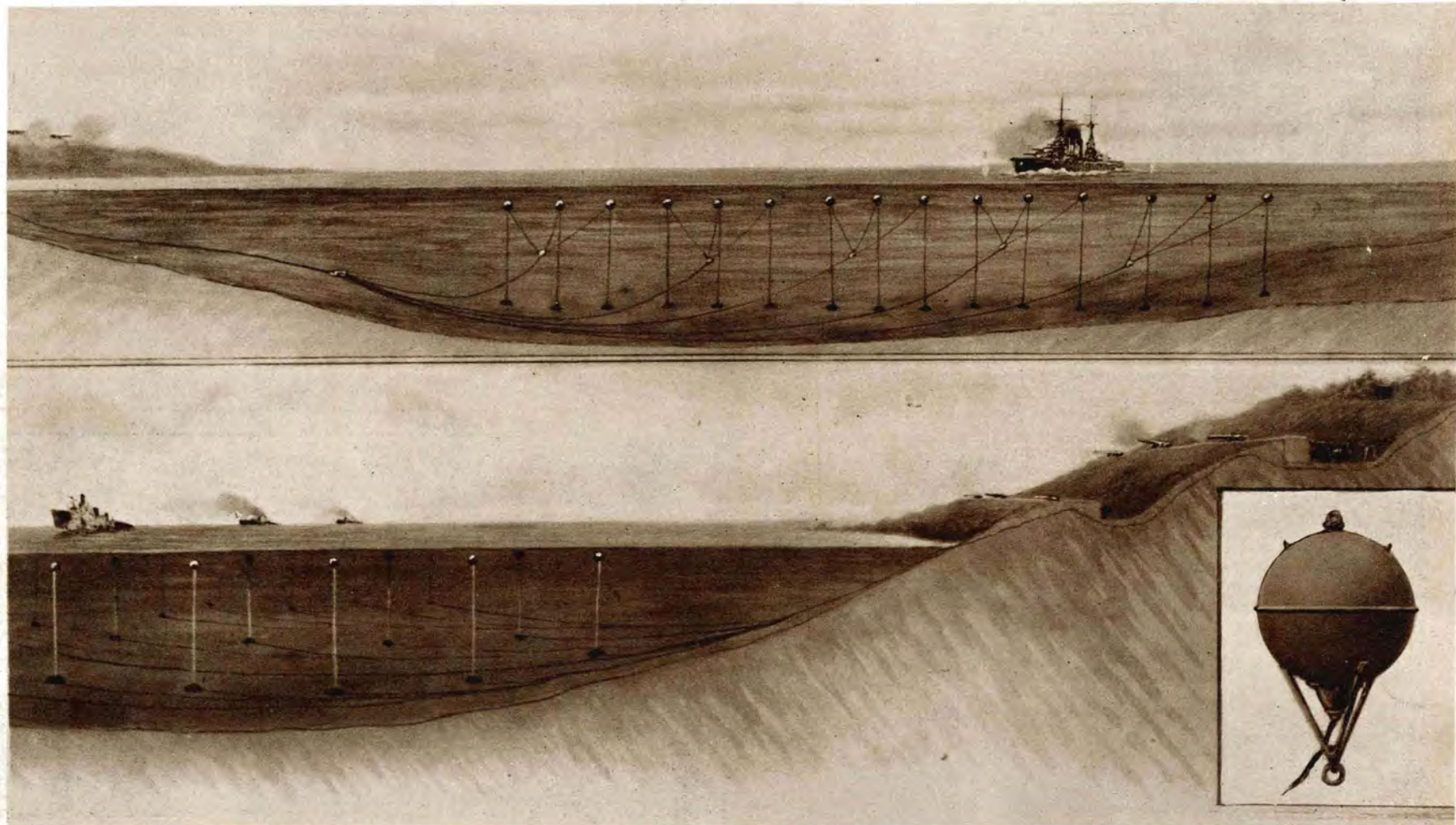
of Queen Victoria's Rifles practising trench-digging. Photograph No. 1 shows "A" Company trench-digging ; the nearest trench is being banked-up with planks. No. 2 shows part of the zig-zag trench under construction. No. 3 shows sawing a plank which will form part of the supports of a trench-side. In No. 4 dinner is being cooked in the field.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



NEUVE CHAPELLE, SCENE OF THE SIGNIFICANT BRITISH SUCCESS: THE VILLAGE DURING AN ATTACK BY THE ALLIES.

The village of Neuve Chapelle itself witnessed some of the fiercest encounters during the battle on March 10, when it was captured from the Germans. In a note to the sketch from which our drawing was made, an officer says that on the occasion illustrated British, Indian, and French troops all took part in the attack. The officer continues: "During the grim fighting which has been taking place

on the left flank of the Allies, village-fighting has played a prominent part. The sketch depicts an actual attack by night on a village which is in ruins." The village in question is Neuve Chapelle: for that reason we publish this drawing, although it is of fighting some months old.—[*Drawn by Frédéric De Haenen from a Sketch by a British Officer.*]



THE KIND OF DANGER WHICH MAY BE MET IN THE NARROWS OF THE DARDANELLES: SUBMARINE MINES; AND LAYING THEM.

Of these two illustrations (to quote the "Scientific American," by whose courtesy they are reproduced), No. 1 "shows a 'grand group' of several electro-contact mines, with its cables connected to the firing-station on shore. The mines are planted in successive rows across the channel . . . so that if a vessel should pass through the first row, it must inevitably strike one or more in the later rows." No. 2

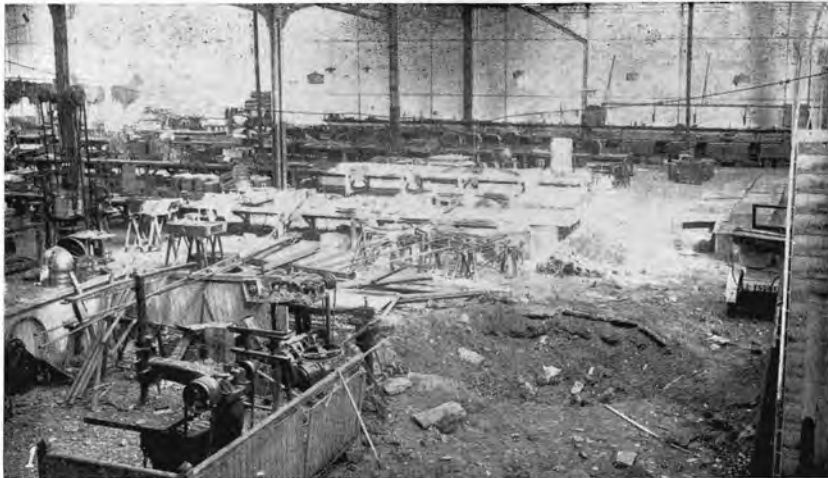
shows "the method of mining adopted during the Spanish-American War as a defence to the entrances to New York Harbour, such, for instance, as was used in the Narrows. The mines were anchored by lengths of cable to heavy anchorage-weights, the buoyant spherical-mine itself, which contained the explosive, floating at a depth of 10 to 15 ft." Drifting mines sank the ships in the Dardanelles.



A BIG BOMB FROM A ZEPPELIN PHOTOGRAPHED WHERE IT FELL: A RESULT OF THE LAST ENEMY AIR-RAID ON DUNKIRK.

Dunkirk, which is a French fortress of the first class, and the ancient capital of French Flanders, has been repeatedly attacked by German airmen since October, when the first raid was made. Both Zeppelins and aeroplanes have taken part in the attacks, the former by night, the latter mostly by day. On one occasion in January (during which month three raids were made) an air-squadron of twelve aeroplanes

dropped bombs on Dunkirk. A few people, mostly women and children, were the victims, and buildings were set on fire, but on no occasion was serious damage done. Our illustration shows an unexploded Zeppelin bomb lying as it fell during the most recent raid. The size of the projectile may be estimated from the surroundings.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A RAID THAT DID NOT DISTURB THE EQUANIMITY OF PARIS: DAMAGE DONE IN THE SUBURBS BY ZEPPELIN BOMBS.

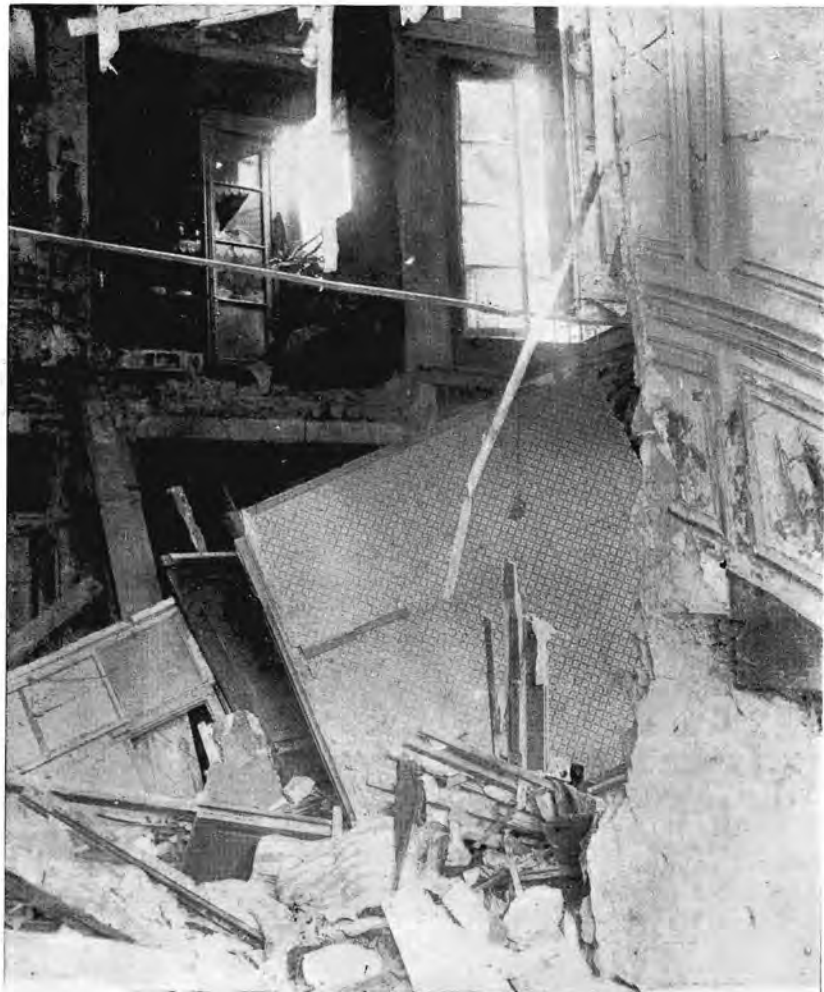
Most of the bombs dropped by the Zeppelins that raided Paris on March 21 fell in the north-western suburbs of Neuilly, Courbevoie, Levallois, and Asnières. Only three, it is said, fell in Paris itself, near St. Lazare Station. The inhabitants were awakened just before 2 a.m., by the warning sound of the fire-brigade bugles; but they were not greatly alarmed, and many, instead of taking to their cellars,

looked out of window or went out into the streets. Paris is well prepared against such raids. All the lights were extinguished, anti-aircraft guns opened on the raiders, and aeroplanes ascended to pursue them. The photographs show: (1) A Bomb-hole in an aviation factory at Asnières; (2 and 4) A damaged building at Levallois; (3) A wrecked bedroom where two people were sleeping.



THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS AND SUBURBS: A HOUSE DAMAGED AT LEVALLOIS.

A Zeppelin raid on Paris was made in the early hours of March 21. The French Minister of War stated: "Between 1.15 a.m. and 3 a.m., four Zeppelins made for Paris, coming from the direction of Compiègne, along the valley of the Oise. Two of them were forced to turn back before arriving over Paris, one at Ecouen, and the other at Mantes. The other two, attacked by the artillery of the defence



ZEPPELIN BOMBS ON PARIS SUBURBS: A WRECKED ROOM IN A LEVALLOIS STREET.

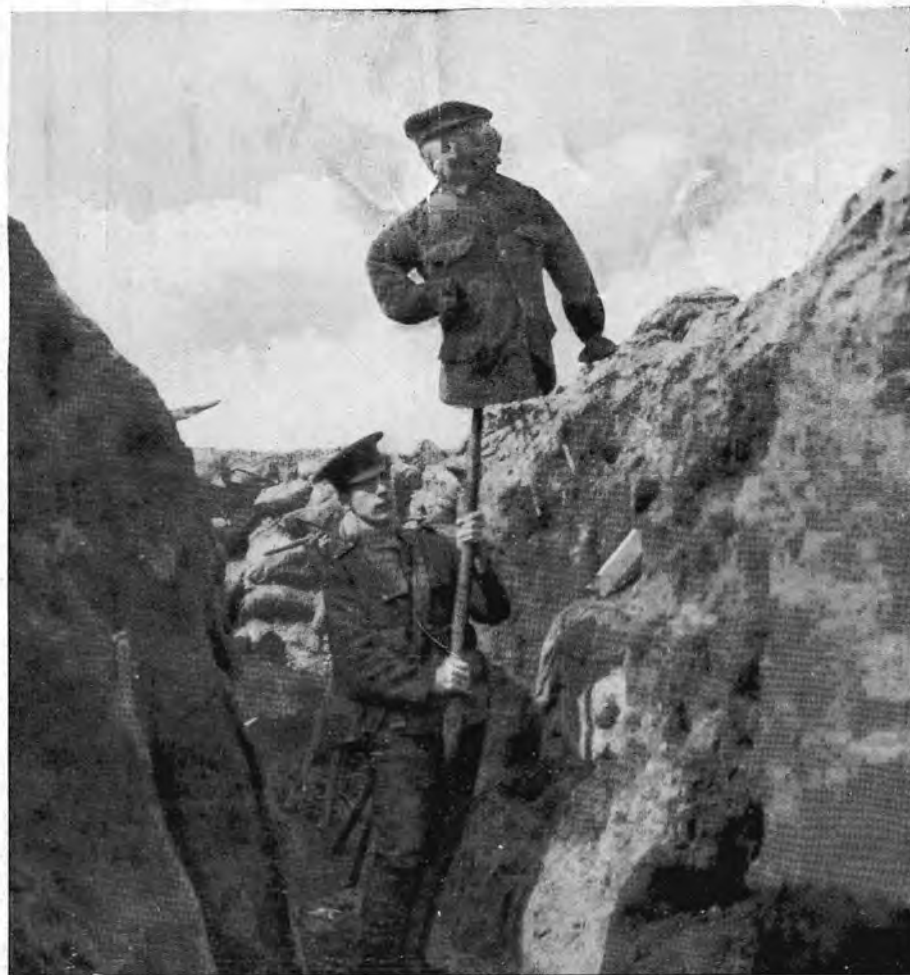
works, merely passed over the north-western outskirts of Paris and over the neighbouring suburban districts. They withdrew after having dropped a dozen bombs. The material damage done was insignificant. Seven or eight people were hit, one seriously." The left-hand photograph shows a damaged house at Levallois; that on the right, a wrecked room in the Rue Corneille, in the same suburb.



THE GERMAN POSITION WHICH SERGEANT O'LEARY, V.C., CAPTURED "PRACTICALLY BY HIMSELF": THE SCENE OF HIS EXPLOIT AT LA BASSÉE.

One of the most brilliant individual exploits performed by British soldiers during the war was that of Sergeant Michael O'Leary, of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, which earned him the Victoria Cross, with promotion to the rank of Sergeant, "for conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy on February 1." The official record says: "When forming one of the storming party which advanced against the enemy's barricades,

he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked a second barricade, about sixty yards further on, which he captured, after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more. Lance-Corporal O'Leary thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



FIRE-DRAWING: A GERMAN WITH A PICKELHAUBE-D TURNIP-HEAD.

By way of utilising spare moments in the trenches and obtaining a certain amount of sport, various ruses for deceiving the enemy are employed. A common one is holding up dummy figures above trench-level to draw the enemy's fire. Often the dummies are so realistically contrived as to attract a storm of bullets. We see above two characteristic incidents. In one (from a German newspaper)

FIRE-DRAWING: A BRITISH SOLDIER WITH A DUMMY IN KHAKI.

an enemy soldier is seen holding up a looted farm-labourer's fork with a turnip on it topped by a *pickelhaube*, to make it appear that a German is trying to peer over the trench-edge. In the second illustration, we see a British "Tommy" holding up the khaki-uniformed figure of a man apparently carelessly exposing himself to enemy's fire.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



WILLY STIEBORSKY

VIENNA TRYING TO BE FUNNY! CHURCHILL THE (WHITE-HAIRED!) RAT-CATCHER; AND THE BITING RAT-ENEMY-SUBMARINES.

"Rat-catcher Churchill" is the cultured form of head-line the Viennese editor from whose paper we reproduce the above illustration puts over the pair of drawings. The reference is to Mr. Churchill's speech at Liverpool, in September last, when the First Lord of the Admiralty said, speaking of the apparently incurable shyness of the German Fleet, and its timid sheltering behind the harbour mine-fields

of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven: "If they do not come out and fight, they will be dug out like rats in a hole." The German picture of Mr. Churchill—he has white hair, it will be noted!—purports to represent him in the act of uttering the words. In the second, we have the First Lord in a state of frenzy at the attacks of the German submarines.



A MONSTROUS REGIMENT OF WOMEN! A GERMAN CARICATURE SUGGESTING THAT BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES ARE TO FIGHT AT THE FRONT.

A German "comic" paper publishes this drawing under the title, "The Women's Regiment," and with the comment: "In London there is, under the command of the Countess Castlereagh, a uniformed regiment of 4000 women, which will have to go and help the English force at the front." This refers to the Women's Volunteer Reserve, of which Viscountess Castlereagh is Colonel-in-Chief. "Eye-Witness"

quoted the other day the following letter found on a German: "Several battalions of Suffragettes have landed at Havre. There are 500 women in each battalion. . . . Don't let them scratch out your eyes, and, above all, don't let them capture you. That would shame you before the whole world." Commenting, "Eye-Witness" says, many prisoners have asked when the British Suffragette Corps would arrive.



THE WAR LORD ABLE TO SEE A GERMAN VICTORY FOR ONCE!—THE GERMAN EMPEROR LEAVING HIS CAR ON HIS ARRIVAL AT LYCK.

When the Germans made their new movements early in February which led to the temporary withdrawal of the Russian forces from East Prussia, it was stated in a Russian Headquarters despatch: "In Eastern Prussia the concentration of very great German forces has been definitely established. These forces, taking the offensive, are developing it, especially in the directions of Wylkowyszki and Lyck." Our

photograph shows the Kaiser arriving among his troops at Lyck. He is seen just to the right of the car, wearing a spiked helmet. On the whole, he has been unfortunate when he has gone to see a German victory, and has more often witnessed a reverse. Lyck is a town of East Prussia about nine miles north of the Russian frontier and thirty miles north-west of Osowiec.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illus.]

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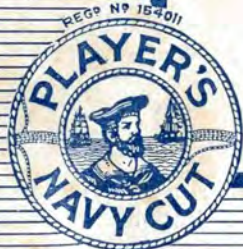
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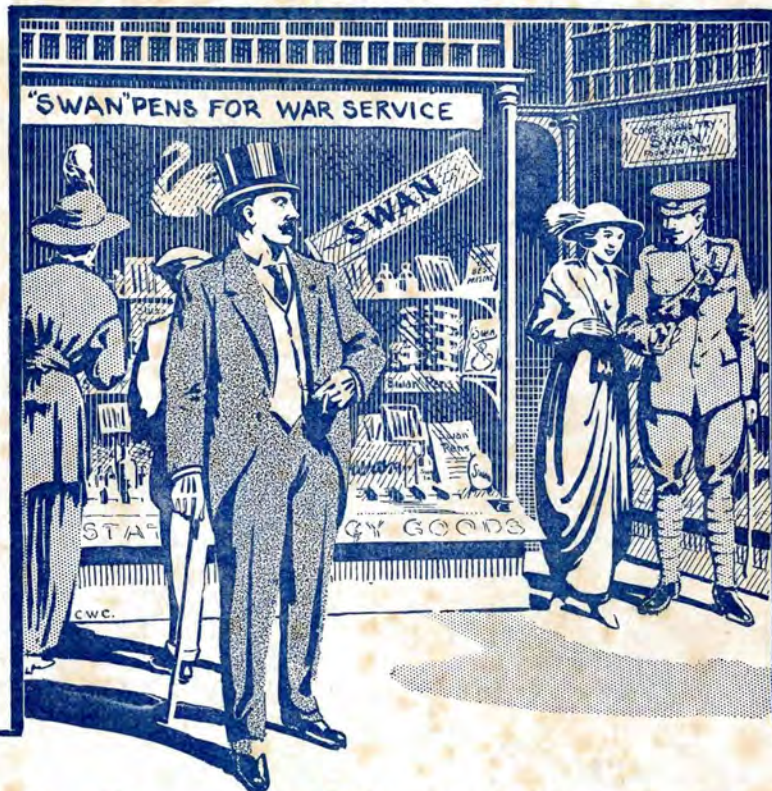
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