

# THE SPHERE

APRIL



17, 1915.

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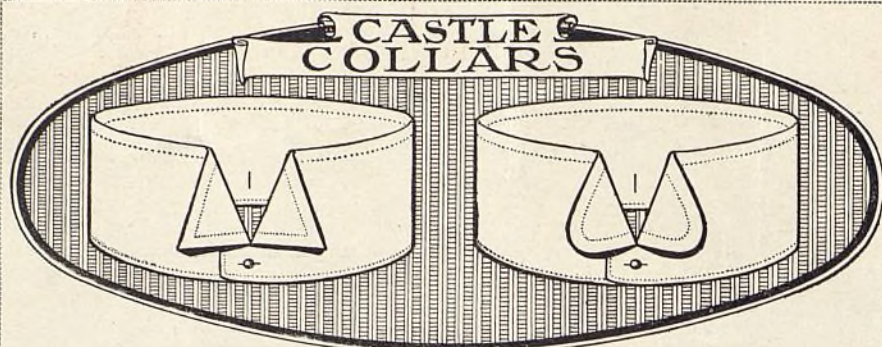
But perhaps its most valuable property is that it is very easily digested and can be taken without the least discomfort even by those who have to diet themselves with care and are unable to take tea, coffee, or cocoa in the ordinary form.

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**SAVORY & MOORE'S COCOA AND MILK**



SHAPE B 35.—A Collar for Evening or Town Wear, with pointed wings, 2 or 2½ inches deep.

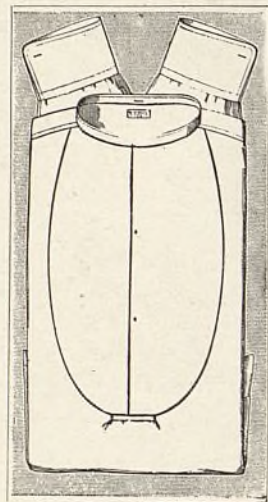
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MATCHLESS QUALITY SHIRTS, made with four-fold all linen front and cuffs and body of fine longcloth. A good useful shirt. Each, **5/11**

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I must say there was a great rush for Player's Navy Cut when issued out at the Front and was a great comfort to the troops in the trenches  
Pte G Dowdell  
9443 2nd Welsh Rgt.

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# THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

## THE ALLIES

On the sodden fields of Flanders,  
Under its inclement skies,  
England's armies fight supported  
By invincible allies.  
Unseen, soundless, close they gather,  
Rank on rank around the guns,  
Deathless spirits of dead fathers,  
Fighting for their living sons.

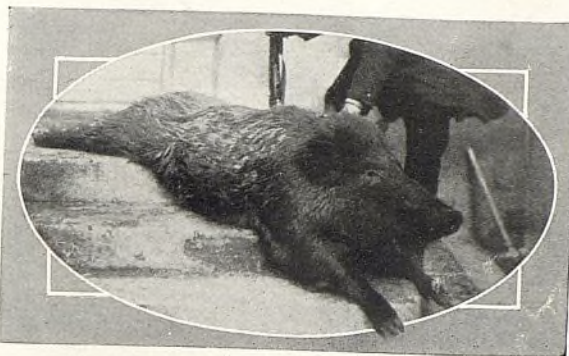
All invisible their movements,  
All unheard their rallying shout,  
"We bequeathed to you our valour  
When our own strong flame burnt  
out.

Years our tireless watch we've kept  
here,  
On the land we hold in trust:  
Ghostly bugles haunt the silence,  
All the buglers long since dust."

When the green and gold of April  
Gilds the places where we fought,  
Our grey shadows hear the orders  
On the plains of Agincourt.

Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike, I had  
rather have eleven die nobly for their country  
than one voluptuously surfeit out of action.

—SHAKESPEARE.



A French War Capture

Occasionally in the district of the Meuse heights the French  
capture other game than the Germans. Above, for instance, is  
shown a wild boar encountered and shot during a reconnaissance

## THE ALLIES

"Bowmen, steady for King Harry—  
Draw your bows of English yew,  
Cut where sleep in wave-washed  
hamlets  
Other hearts as stout and true."

Then between the wind's strong  
rushes,  
And the driving sweep of rain,  
Faintly sound the Blenheim bugles  
Far across the grey blurred plain.  
When the June rain falls in torrents,  
And fresh hopes the world renew,  
Through the hushed eternal silence  
Breaks the charge at Waterloo.

On those blood-stained fields of  
Flanders,  
Underneath its fateful skies,  
Close around the English gather  
Their unconquerable Allies.

BEATRICE ALLHUSEN

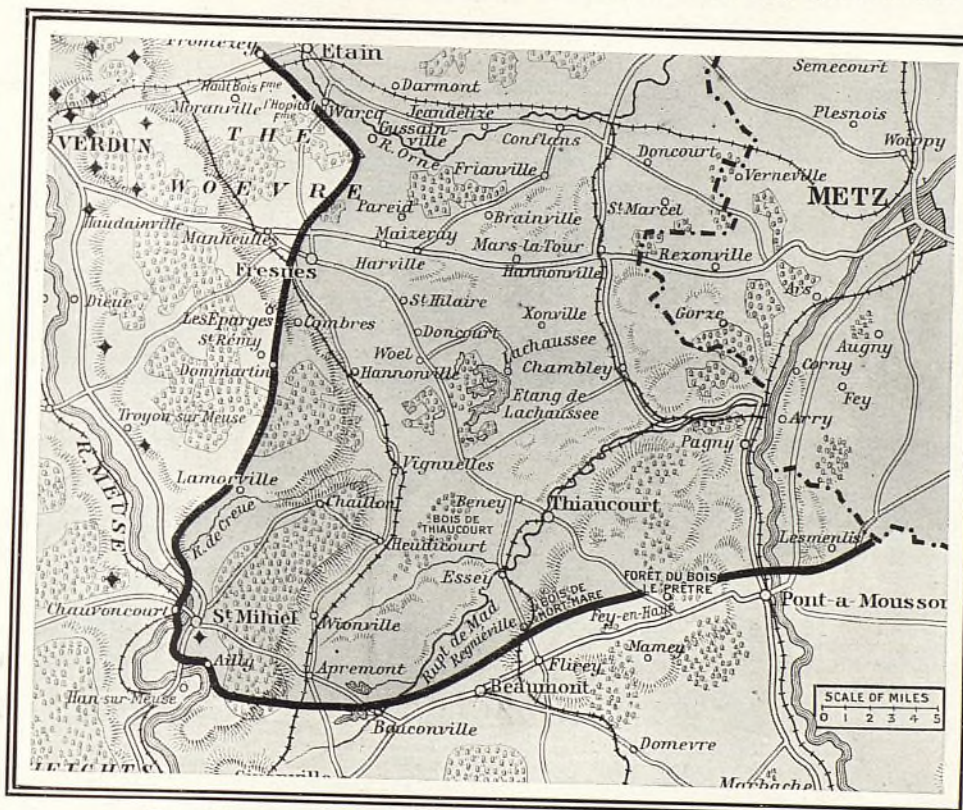
## THE OPERATIONS IN THE WESTERN THEATRE

The French offensive in the neighbourhood of St. Mihiel is, to judge from the past week's reports, proceeding most favourably for our allies. The forward movement begun recently in the neighbourhood of Fresnes—just south-east of Verdun—has as its ultimate object the capture of the important railway junction of Conflans, which, at present, is serving as a supply centre for the Germans. The French positions on the Gussainville ridge now command a distance along the Orne river of two miles. The other attack, from the Bois de Montmare and Reginville, which is being vigorously pressed towards the railway running through the Rupt de Mad simultaneously with the attack along the Orne, is also being maintained in face of tremendous opposition from the Germans, who evidently realise the menace to St. Mihiel and their position in the Woivre generally that this double pressure contains.

According to one very illuminating French report on the Les Eparges fighting, the Germans had on this part of the front the entire 33rd Division of the Reserve. Towards the end of March, however, this reserve division was replaced by the 10th active division of the 5th Army Corps, which consists of some of the best troops in the German Army, and it was this active division which was so signally defeated.

## THE OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN THEATRE

The interest in the Eastern theatre of war continues to focus itself upon the desperate struggle in progress between the Austro-Germans and the Russians for the possession of the passes of the central Carpathians. The Russians, now probably in course of reinforcement by the Przemysl besieging troops, are fighting their way doggedly ahead over the snow-covered mountain ridges, frequently meeting with a desperate resistance. During April 3 and 4 the section already gained south of the Dukla near Bartfeld was enlarged, and the advance continued along the Polamna range between the Lupkow and Uzsok passes. On the 4th was gained a very important success by the forcing of the Rostoki Pass (east of the Lupkow). The Russians pushed over its head and occupied the villages of Smolnik and Orosz Ruzska. On the other hand, the Austrians claimed a considerable victory near Mezo-Laborcz in the Lupkow region. Its details, however, appear greatly exaggerated, and the general Russian advance continues. On April 9 the last height which continued to bar their progress was carried. It does not appear, however, that the Lupkow and Uzsok passes are as yet in their possession. A full narrative of recent developments in the Carpathians is given on pages 72-3.



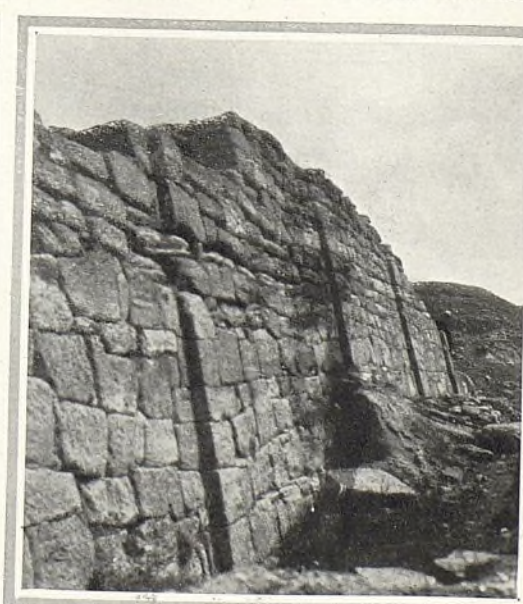
The Fighting in the Woivre—Around the St. Mihiel Salient

The above map shows the area of the most recent French offensive. The German hold on St. Mihiel and the bridge-head at Chauvencourt is being seriously threatened by the simultaneous advance on their flanks by the French army moving south-east and north-east



A Unique Military Distinction

The two sergeants shown above are father and son, and both possess the Long Service Medal. The father enlisted as far back as 1879, and is still employed as instructor in one of Kitchener's battalions. The son enlisted in 1893. Since the above picture was taken the son has been granted a commission



The Wall of the Sixth City, Troy

From the summit of this wall Andromache saw the corpse of Hector dragged behind a chariot. The relation of ancient Troy to the present struggle between Turk and Briton is depicted on pp. 58 and 69 of this issue. The above picture of the wall of Troy is from "The Sea Kings of Crete," by James Baikie (Black)

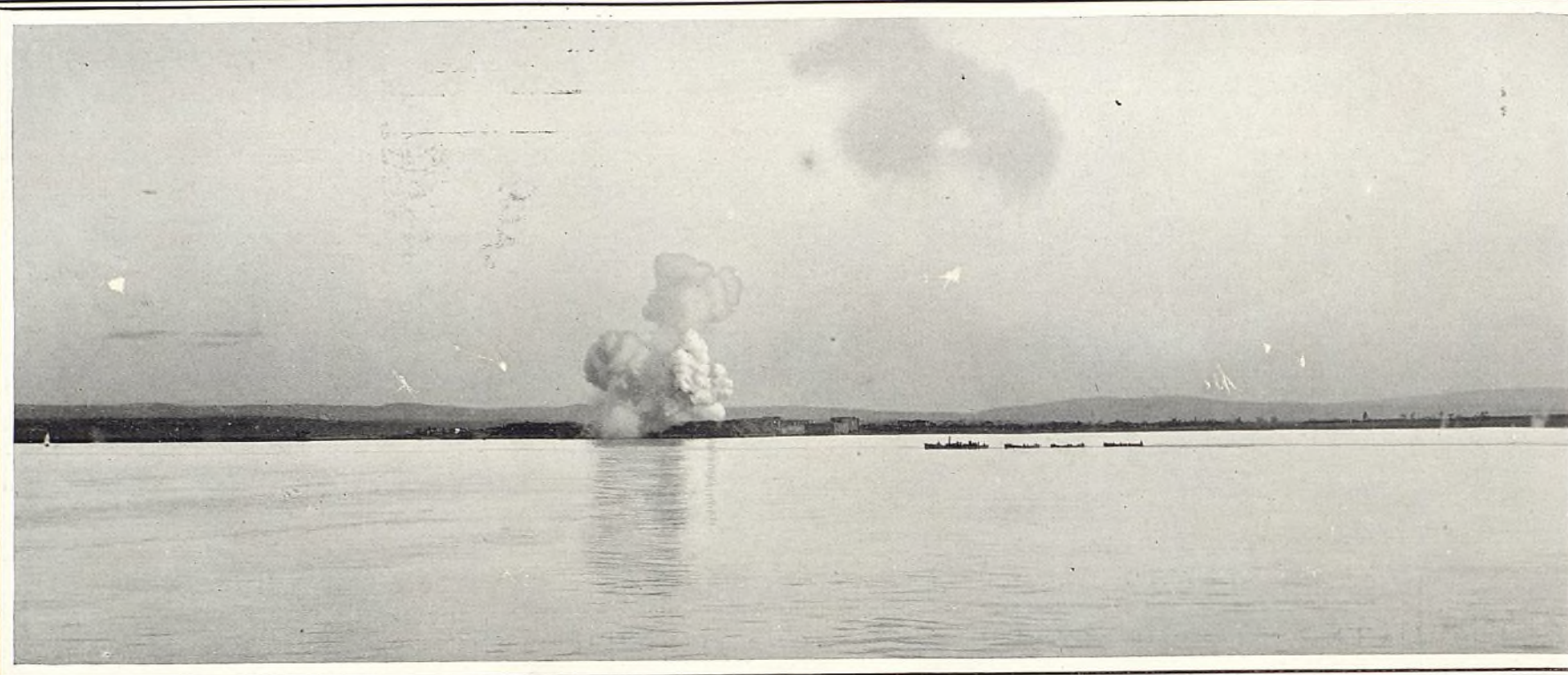


The Queen at an Inspection of Troops

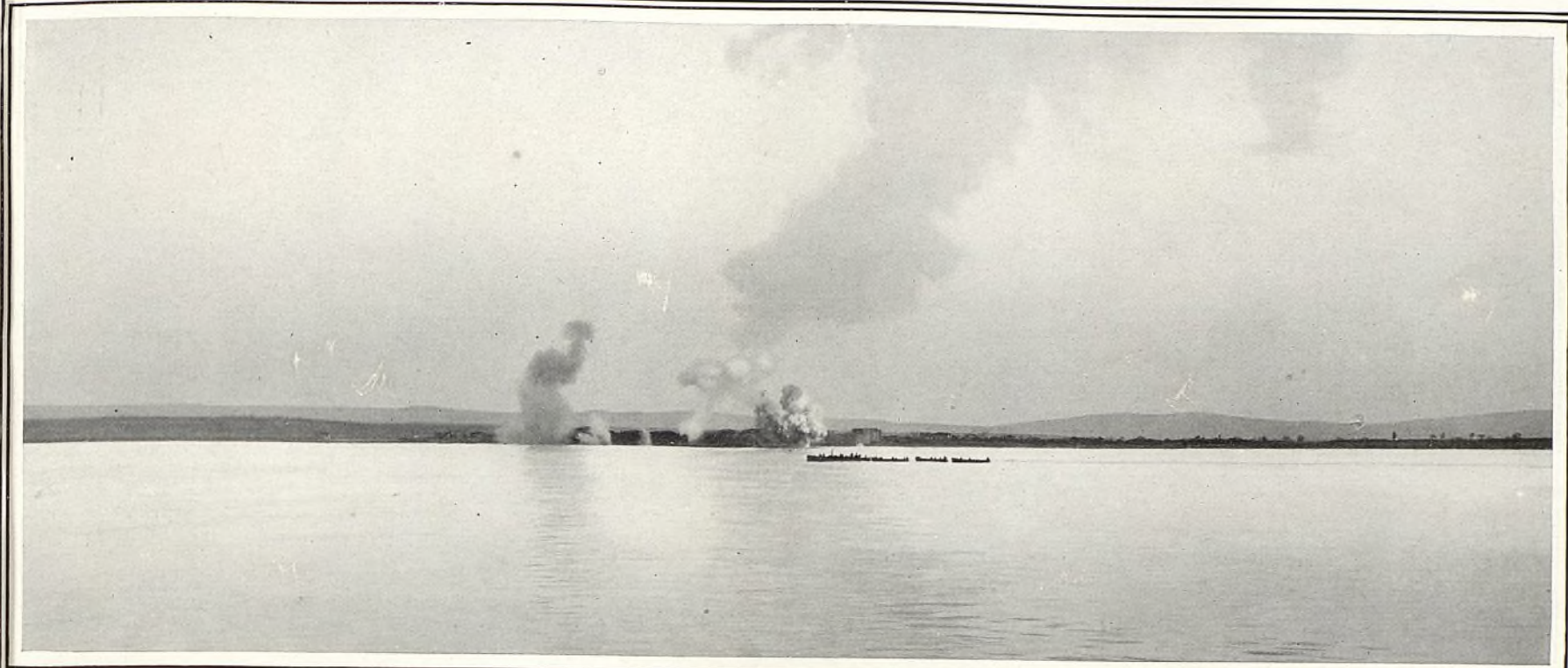
The King recently carried out in Windsor Great Park an inspection of the troops quartered in the Royal Borough. At this review Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family witnessed the parade. The above illustration shows the Queen and Princess Mary watching the march past of the troops



# The ATTACK on the DARDANELLES FORTS : What the Bombardment of Kum Kale looked like from the British Ships.



Two 9'4-in. Turkish Guns and One 8'4-in. Turkish Gun Being Blown Up by British Shells at the Entrance to the Dardanelles



Blowing up One of the Turkish Guns at the Mouth of the Dardanelles—The Explosion of the Shell Causing a Great Mushroom of Smoke to Arise

Direct Camera Pictures from the Dardanelles

THE pictures given on these pages are direct photographic enlargements from negatives obtained during actions off the Dardanelles. They give an excellent idea of the power of the British naval shells. As an example of the work which the navy has already done at the Dardanelles it may be mentioned that H.M.S. *Irresistible*, at the time when these photographs were despatched to us, had already destroyed forty Turkish guns in the two forts of Seddul Bahr and Kum Kale. The larger view shows the deck of a British warship with a demolition party ready to set out on its appointed task. In the immediate foreground is an officer with glasses. If the reader imagines himself standing in this position and looking through the glasses towards the shore, and then studies the two upper pictures, he will obtain a very fair impression of the general scene as viewed from the decks of the British battleships.

Letters from the warships off the Dardanelles give some interesting details of the land and sea operations. From a very interesting letter published in *The Morning Post* of March 24 we quote the following: "Entry in log: 'We are approaching the entrance, and have opened fire with 6 in., giving the forts rather a rough time. Now we are only 2,800 yards from Seddul Bahr and are just making the turn to come out again. The forts have opened fire at last with four shots (9'4 in., I think). We reply with two 12 in. and salvos of 6 in. They promptly shut up, and we retire unscathed (much to everybody's amazement).'"

"This is how the log goes on:—

"It turns out that we have practically finished off Seddul Bahr.

Now the two Frenchmen are beginning. They have opened rapid fire at long range, and are quickly closing in. They have approached



Party of Marines ready to land

Scene on Board the Deck of a British Warship Off the Dardanelles



Demolition party of seamen

even closer than we did, and are making us pity the poor forts. They are simply battering them to pieces. Now they have finished. Still the Admiral is not satisfied, and the *Triumph* and *Albion* are told off to go in and finish them off. We are to support them if necessary. The *Triumph* has selected Seddul Bahr, and has closed in to about 2,000 yards. The *Albion* has done ditto to Kum Kale. They are firing right into the remnants of the forts at point-blank range, and are turning them into smoking ruins. We chip in occasionally with 6-in., and have been lucky enough to hit one of their big guns right on the muzzle, lifting it bodily up into the air and throwing it right backwards. The only resistance now comes from a hidden howitzer on the southern side of the entrance, but its firing is rotten and we ignore it. It is getting dusk, and huge fires have broken out in the forts and in Seddul Bahr village and in the barracks to the north.

## A Demolition Party Lands

"... We have now withdrawn, and are preparing to send a demolition party, supported by a marines landing party of about thirty men, to make sure that the forts at the entrance are absolutely beyond repair. They have landed, and have just got to the other side of the village (Kum Kale). They have evidently run into some Turkish troops, for a good deal of firing is going on. However, I can now see them at the top of one of the forts, and they seem to be all right. ... There are four casualties, all marines. A sergeant has been killed, another has his shoulder badly damaged, a private has been struck in the right eye by a splinter, and another has a little bit chipped out of his chin.

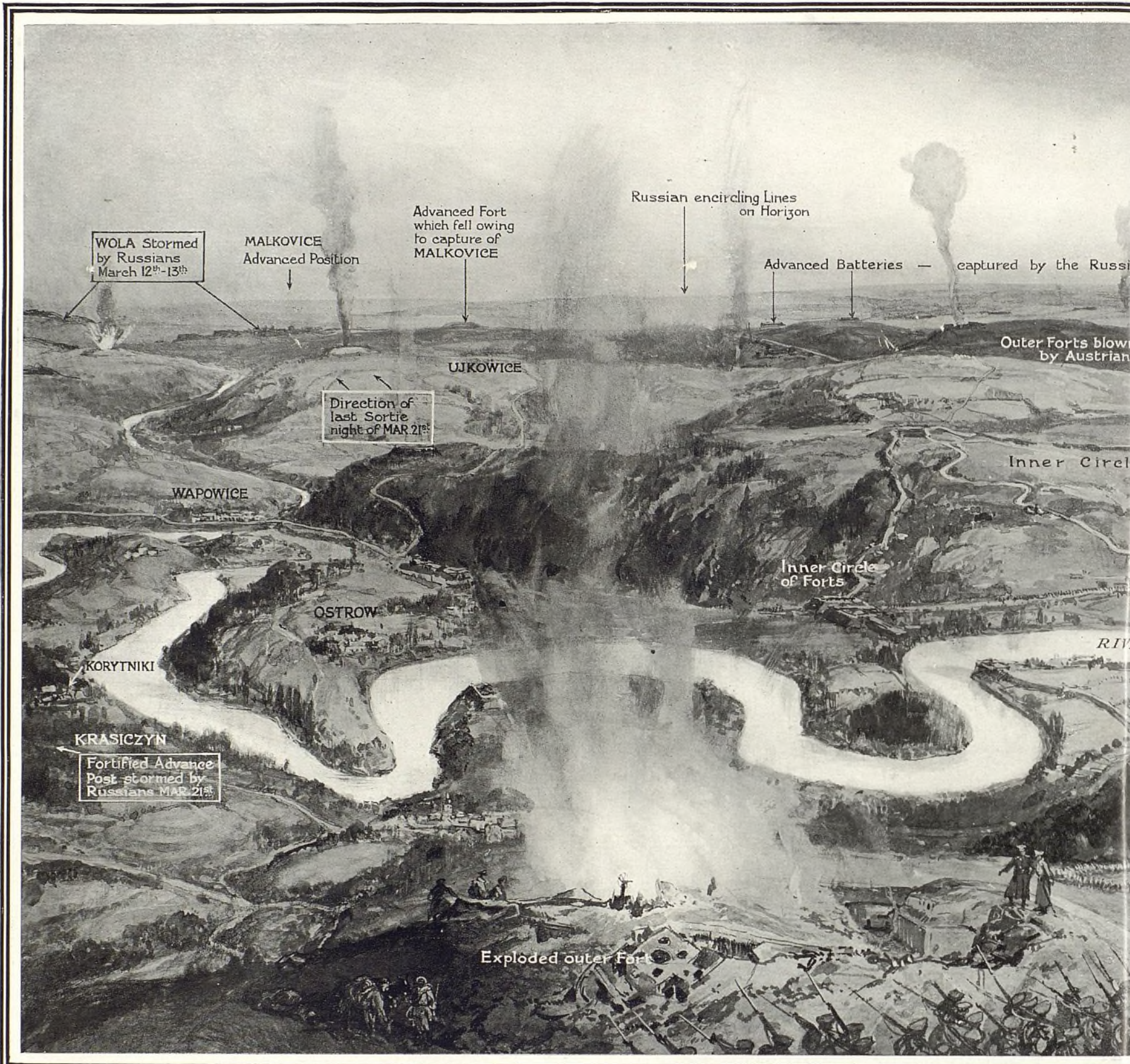
"However, the stunt is regarded on all hands as quite a success and brilliantly carried off, so I don't think we came off so badly."

On the left-hand side of the picture can be seen a party of marines, who are in readiness to act as a covering party to the demolition party of seamen, who can be seen drawn up on the right, wearing their white cap covers and carrying the various impedimenta necessary for their work





# THE FALL OF PRZEMYSŁ : How the Russians Broke Through the Outer Rings of the Great Fortress.



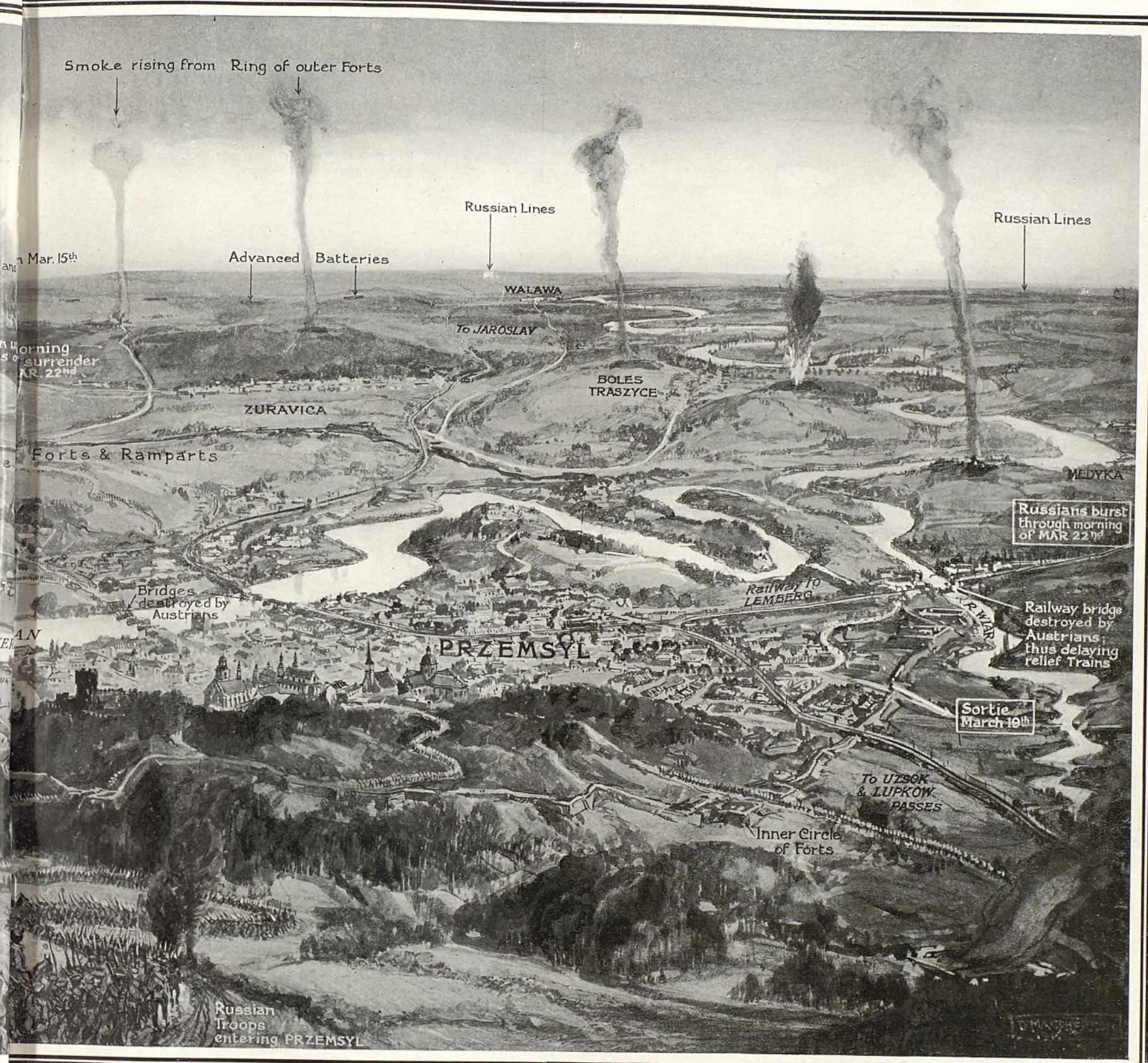
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The above picture shows the fortress of Przemyśl at the time of its surrender on March 22. The view is taken from the south, with the River San flowing from left to right in the centre of the landscape. The town itself is seen lying behind the ridge of wooden hill, on the summit of which is perched King Casimir's Castle, close to which some of the main buildings of the town group themselves picturesquely. On the slopes of this high ground

can be seen part of the inner circle of forts which passes across the river and climbs up to the high ground on the opposite bank; thence these forts and ramparts proceed in the direction of Zuravica. They then proceed on to cross the river near the narrow peninsula of land and again reach the south side of the river, cutting across the railway to Lemberg. Beyond on the low swelling hills can be seen the outer forts which were blown

AS SEEN UPON THE MORNING OF THE SURRENDER, MARCH 22

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, APRIL, 1915



AS SEEN UPON THE MORNING OF THE SURRENDER, MARCH 22

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, APRIL, 1915

by the Austrians on the morning of the surrender. Still further away from the spectator is shown the ring of advance batteries which was captured by the Russians on March 15, and away on the horizon are the Russian encircling lines. Towards the extreme left of the view can be seen the position of Wola, stormed by the Russians on March 12. It was in this direction that the last sortie on the night of March 21 was made. The direction of

another sortie on March 19 is shown on the extreme right of the view. This took place on a road leading across the River Wiar, a small tributary of the San River. This river was spanned by one of the chief railway bridges connecting the city with the outer world. The bridge had been blown up by the Austrians, thus delaying the arrival of relief trains after the surrender.



Austrian Signallers with Electric Signalling Apparatus

It is stated that when the fortress was at its last gasp two officers, Captain Lehmann and Lieutenant Stanger succeeded in getting away in an aeroplane and in reaching Vienna. Previous to the great sortie of March 19 also, three balloons or dirigibles left Przemyśl, but were carried by the wind into Russian territory and captured. On yet another occasion an aeroplane endeavoured to escape, but was brought down and captured. During the last sortie also a dirigible and two aeroplanes endeavoured to get away, but were captured.

## How the FORTRESS FELL after a CONTINUOUS SIEGE of FOUR-AND-A-HALF MONTHS

With the entry, on March 22, of the Russian forces under General Selivanov into the great Austrian fortress of Przemyśl, one of the most important sieges of history is brought to a conclusion.

Przemyśl, when the great European War broke out, had been for many years one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, of Austrian fortresses, and the central defensive point of the trans-Carpathian province of Galicia. The town with its suburbs lies on the east spurs of the Carpathians, where they fall down into the upland plain of Galicia. West-north-west and south-west of it the foothills rise to a height of about 1,400 ft., falling towards the east. The town lies generally upon the slope thus formed. The river San, coming from the west in a very sinuous course, flows through the town, turning sharply northward about five miles east of it. Just east of Przemyśl it is joined on the south by the small river, Wiar, and on the right bank of the latter the ground rises towards the villages of Medyka, Bykow, and Pleszowice, which lie on a north and south line six to seven miles east of the town. These heights are apparently rather gentle wooded ridges some hundreds of feet lower than those to the west. The general impression of the situation of Przemyśl is that of a shelf thrust out from the main mass of the Carpathians, sloping to the eastward and backed by commanding heights on the west.

The original fortifications of Przemyśl were planned previous to 1890. In the main they appear to be those existing at the outset of the European War. The town itself is encircled by a continuous fortified line about ten miles in circumference, strengthened by six large forts. Three to four miles in advance of this central enceinte is a line of

detached forts, covering a circuit of over thirty miles. Most of these works appear to have been of the concrete-wall and iron-cupola type, which fared so ill in Belgium and France at the hands of the crushing German siege trains. The works of Przemyśl, like those of Ossovetz, were either more solid than those of Namur and Maubeuge, or (more probably) the Russians were for some time weak in heavy siege artillery. Such as they were the forts were hardly equal to modern siege conditions, and the defences had been extended beyond them in a series of redoubts, batteries, and fortified villages. There were practically three concentric lines of defences. On the west the works placed on the heights were considered to be impregnable. The armament, light in 1895, had been steadily strengthened during succeeding years, and was certainly very strong, including (according to German accounts) a number of 12-in. guns and howitzers.

By September 27 the fortress was completely surrounded, but the Russians had as yet received no siege artillery, and their field guns and howitzers could not cope with the heavy pieces in the works. On the 25th the garrison made a dashing sortie towards the east, inflicting heavy loss, and on October 6-7 a Russian assault upon part of the south-eastern advance from the Carpathian passes forced the raising of the blockade on the west at least, and reinforcements were poured into the fortress. This first isolated siege was very creditable to the garrison, which then probably totalled about 60,000 men, under General Kusmanek.

The Austro-German advance ended in disastrous defeat, and at the beginning of November Przemyśl was once more completely invested, but

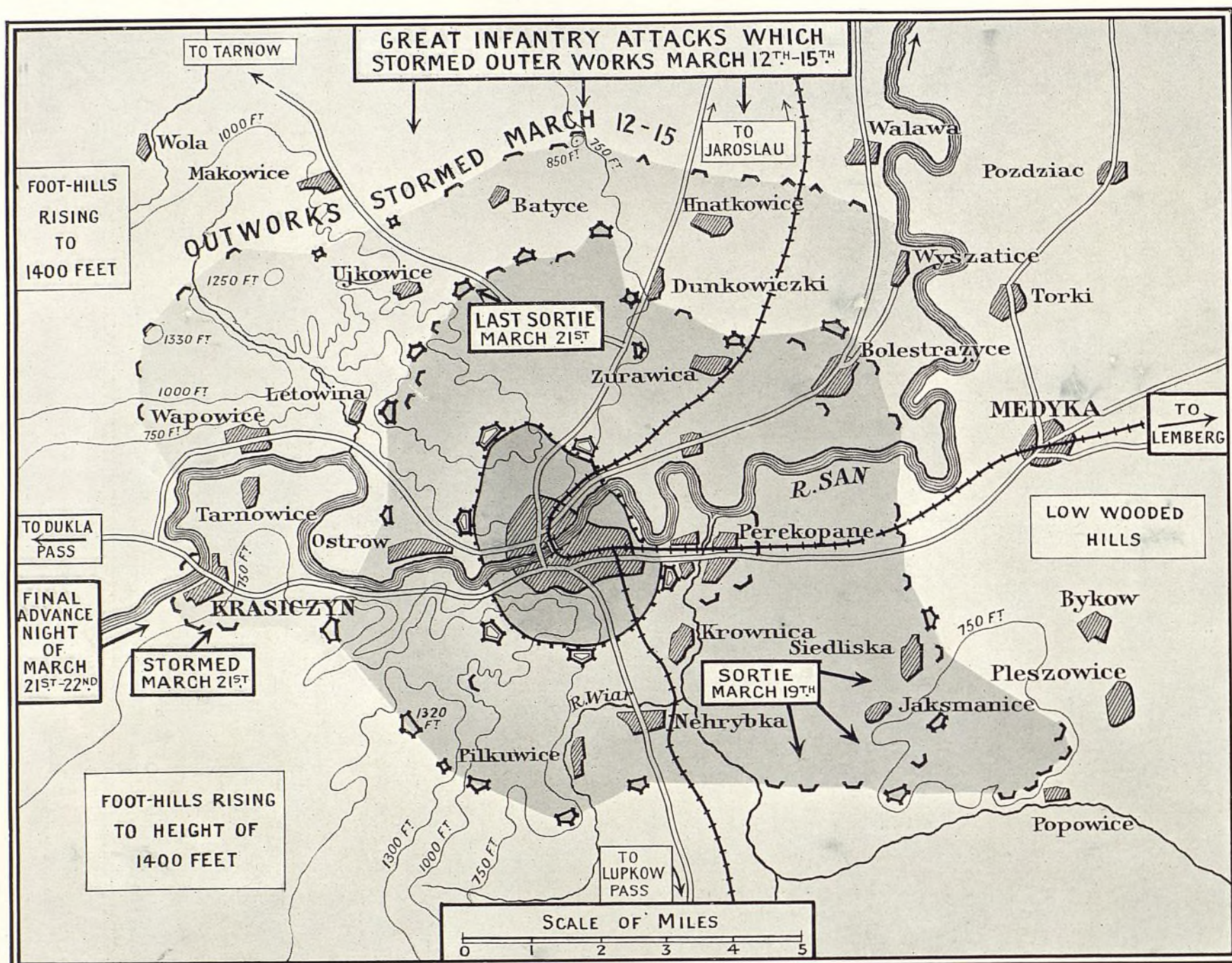


Prisoners Captured by the Austrians near Przemyśl

Several desperate attempts were made to raise the siege of Przemyśl by the Austrian armies in the Carpathians, under the Archdukes Frederick and Eugen and General Borovik. These had temporary success at certain points, but were driven back by the Russians under Generals Brussilov and Dmitrieff. The commander of the besieging army was General Selivanov, a veteran seventy years of age, who served in the war with Turkey in 1877-78. He is a native of the sacred city of Russia—Moscow.



# The FALL of PRZEMYSL : Special "Sphere" Map of the Fortress.



HOW THE RUSSIANS PENETRATED THE FORTIFIED RINGS OF THE AUSTRIAN FORTRESS

This is the first serious attempt to show how the great Austrian fortress fell before the Russians. The main attack was from the north against the outer ring of fortifications. On the east it will be noted the river forms a natural barrier, and continues this outer line southwards. This map, and the notes which accompany it, should therefore be studied by all readers who are awaiting the final verdict upon permanent fortifications.

(Continued from previous page)

the task of the besieging army, under General Selivanov, was a tremendous one. The garrison, heavily reinforced and swollen by fragments of the defeated army of relief, was now not less than 150,000 strong. Siege artillery also was apparently lacking to Selivanov, so for a considerable time the siege was little more than a blockade. The Russian newspapers claim that Selivanov's army was largely composed of "Opolchenie" (Territorial Militia), and this is probably true. The Russian first line was holding off von Hindenburg from Warsaw and the Austrian archdukes in the Carpathians.

In mid-December the Germanic allies made a second attempt to come down the Carpathian passes to relieve the fortress. The garrison of Przemyśl, continuing its operations with those of the relieving armies, made a great sortie in their direction. This was hurled back with great loss on December 22, and the Russian circle maintained unbroken.

Early in 1915 the requisite heavy artillery began at last to reach Selivanov, and the siege on the side of the Russians began in earnest. Hitherto it had been a mere blockade. The garrison responded to the pressure by desperate sorties, presumably in the hope of destroying the siege works. Fresh efforts were made by the Austro-German forces in Western Galicia and Hungary to relieve the fortress, but the attacks in the passes, after making some headway in places, were brought to a stand. Another attempt was made by way of Bukowina, where the Russians had only a weak force; but the only result was to make the Russians play over again their time-honoured strategy of retirement to fight on their own conditions. Near Stanislaw the Austrian offensive exhausted itself, and no effort in the Carpathians could establish communication with the beleaguered fortress.

At the end of February the situation in Przemyśl was becoming serious. The place should have been amply supplied, but the large army now congregated in it rapidly exhausted the stores. Disease of course broke out among the troops. The Russians had at last a competent number of siege guns, and were

developing a fierce bombardment of the advanced works, which were also the most modern. The attacks were naturally directed against the northern and eastern fronts; the very strong western sector was merely observed. The chief positions of the Russian artillery appear to have been on the north and east of the fortress.

## The Northern Front Attacked

From March 12-15 a series of fierce assaults was made upon the northern front with brilliant success. The works about the villages of Wola and Makowice (or Malkowice) were stormed, and their fall was followed by that of almost all the advanced fortifications on the north. The Russians established themselves within point-blank range of the main fort ring, and their artillery began to shatter the concrete at an alarming rate. Despairing appeals went forth by wireless and aeroplane to the armies in the Carpathians, and desperate efforts were made to master the Russian fire.

On March 19 a desperate sortie was made towards the south-east, probably to effect a junction with the Austrians in the Lupkow and Uzsok passes. The force consisted of the 23rd Honved (Hungarian Reserve) Division, the 85th Austrian Landwehr Brigade, and the 4th Hussars—about 20,000 men. Why a larger force was not employed one does not see. There were still more than 130,000 effectives in Przemyśl. Had General Kusmanek acted like Osman Pasha at Plevna he would have concentrated the bulk of his army upon a chosen point in the enemy's lines. But it is hinted that many of the heterogeneous troops would not move.

The sortie was driven in with losses enormous in proportion to the force employed, and it was clear that the end was near. Provisions were either becoming exhausted or they were badly and unequally issued. We hear of men chewing their accoutrements and preying upon the raw flesh of dead horses in the rage of hunger.

On the 21st began the last episode in the siege. All the Russian guns were thundering against the fortress, and in response the Austrians kept up a

terrific cannonade, apparently with the object of expending ammunition which would otherwise have been captured. The Russians were everywhere close up to the fort ring on the north and east, and during the day they stormed the village of Krasiczyn, thus effecting a breach in the strong western front. Darkness fell upon a great circle of fire around beleaguered Przemyśl.

In the night a final sortie was made, this time towards the north-west, near the village of Ujkowice. It was driven in, and the end had come. General Kusmanek, apparently after communicating by wireless with the Austrian commanders on the Carpathians, was about to surrender. Orders were given to blow up the forts and destroy or render useless their artillery. The two bridges over the San were also blown up. Early in the morning of the 22nd the Russians from their positions saw flames ascending, heard the boom of repeated explosions, and pressed forward to secure the prize before it should be destroyed. At nine a.m. the Austrian chief of staff arrived at the Russian headquarters with a letter from General Kusmanek making formal surrender, and so one of the greatest episodes of the European War came to a close.

The immense strength of the garrison was a great surprise. Its numbers had been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 80,000, but as a fact, over 120,000 officers and men laid down their arms. This fact, of course, greatly qualifies the admiration due to General Kusmanek, and proportionately increases our respect for General Selivanov, who, in reward, has justly been decorated with the second class of the Order of St. George.

It appears that the hasty Austrian demolishing operations were necessarily incomplete and partial. The inner forts are intact and enormous numbers of guns have been captured. The question of more or less useless spoils is, however, of slight moment. The important point is that the great fortress has ceased to be a drag upon the Russian westward advance, which will now be strengthened by probably 250,000 victorious troops.

E. F.



# CANINE DEVOTION IN WAR TIME : *An Incident During the Occupation of Vailly.*



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DRAWN BY E. MATANIA FROM A SKETCH

STILL SEEKING TO DEFEND ITS FORMER HOME DURING THE ENTRY OF THE GERMANS

The incident depicted above occurred during the German occupation of Vailly, a small town lying on the Aisne. Vailly at the time of the entry of the Germans was very severely damaged, many of the houses being in ruins or on the point of collapse. On the remains of one such ruined house, the occupants of which had left the place before the entry of the enemy, was a dog howling most piteously at the absence of

his owners and at the uncomprehended and unwanted sights around. He still sought to guard the few chairs and tables which he could recognise among the ruins of the little parlour, but even these were covered with powdered mortar and brick. The devoted animal continued to bay in a sad, heartrending fashion as the men in field grey tramped past him towards the Aisne.

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# The GERMANS in LILLE : Scenes in the French City in which



After the Parade of the German Troops in Occupation of Lille

The march of the troops through the beflagged and garlanded streets of the city. The Crown Prince of Bavaria is seen riding at the head of the procession. He is the centre figure of the three leading horsemen



The German Influx—Business Houses in German Hands

Since the fighting line was extended northwards towards Lille in October last, that city suffered severely before it finally fell into German hands. The inhabitants have by now



German Soldiers Parading in the Chief Square of Lille

The Germans in occupation of Lille hold innumerable parades and processional marches through the town. On this occasion the troops were paraded before the King of Saxony. According to the German newspapers Lille has recently been renamed Ryssel, and life in the city is "quite ordered"

## A VISIT to the "MANCHESTER" of FRANCE

The situation in and around the city of Lille is one of the greatest interest at the present time. Numerous reports that the civilian population was being moved out of the city towards the inner lines of the German occupation have reached this country. This will probably be found to mean a certain number of the civilians, for the task of moving some 217,000 persons would be a difficult one, even if desired. The Russians have, on the other hand, recently transferred the huge Przemysl garrison to various points in Russia, so that the thing could be done if the Germans chose to do it.

This great manufacturing city fell into German hands in the second week of October. There was at that time great uncertainty as to its fate, and this was not cleared away until a month or so had passed. On November 14 *The Times* stated that "no one appears to have left Lille before October 9, and no one has been able to leave it since October 13, the date of the bombardment." We now know that the Douai Gate of Lille was stormed by the Saxons on October 12, and since that date the city has remained in German possession.

The occupation of the largest industrial city of Northern France was no doubt a matter of keen disappointment to the Allies, just as, on the other hand, it is plainly observable that

the Germans have preened and prided themselves on the occupation during the past half year. This is the kind of thing they have been writing:—

"The town of Lille, of which the old Flemish name was Ryssel, has again come to distinction and renown under the power of Germany. It possesses roughly a quarter of a million of inhabitants, and is therefore the most richly-populated town of the north of France. Life in Lille to-day goes on quite normally, thanks to the organisation of the German military authority, which cares also for the continued progress of work associated with culture and learning. They have, for example, renewed the work of the schools, which for many months following the war were all closed. Trains are now running, and the peasants are again cultivating their fields. In the splendid streets of the town there is a fine selection of German goods on sale. Here we see a club for German officers, here a shop in which German military boots are to be obtained. On the great square, however, we see all day and every day the troops of our Landsturm on parade."

### How a Correspondent Reached the City

The only detailed narrative of life in Lille has come from the pen of a special correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle*, who some weeks ago actually penetrated into the city through the German lines with the aid of the return half of a pass issued to an inhabitant of Lille.

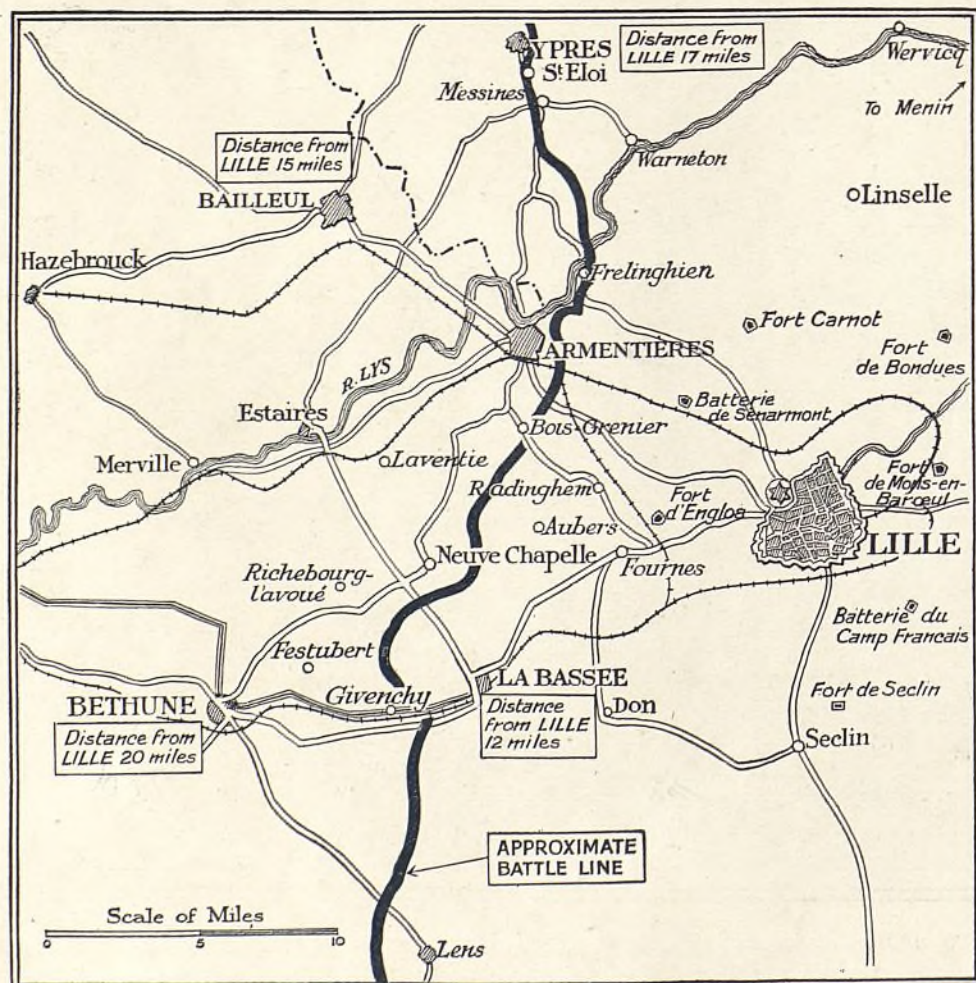
The correspondent arrayed himself in some ragged old clothes and successfully passed the scrutiny of the German officers, whom he could hear commenting on his almost ostentatiously dirty face. "As I saw the glimmer of water and the frown of Vauban's ancient bastions, I confessed to a certain feeling of nervousness. There would be another post to pass, and my useful stock of cigarettes was exhausted! There flitted through my mind the awful thought that some suspicious Boche might insist upon escorting me to the pseudo home I was—on my pass—alleged to be returning to. I might have to play the rôle of the amorous and long-lost husband and father to an utterly unknown lady and five children, who, in the paralyzing surprise of the moment, would be scarcely likely to play up to my lead! However, my fears proved groundless—the lorry was not even stopped, and I drove on lightheartedly to the Grande Place. Thence I made my way as quickly and unobtrusively as possible to my appointed resting-place, where I was received with enthusiasm, and, after a bite of food, slept the sleep of the just."

### Some of the Damaged Streets

"The next morning and part of the afternoon I spent in sightseeing the greater part of the town is intact, but one whole quarter has been ruthlessly burned down. The following is a naturally very incomplete list of the streets that have suffered most:—

Rue de Béthune  
Rue de Tournai  
Rue de Bourdeau  
Rue des Augustins

Rue Sainte Anne  
Rue Faidherbe  
Rue du Molinel  
Place Richebée



Lille in its Relation to the Fighting Line, Ypres-Lens

The battle-line in front of Lille extends from Ypres through St. Eloi, which has recently seen much severe fighting, to just in front of Armentières, beyond Neuve Chapelle—along the new British front—past Givenchy to within a short distance behind Lens, the French mining centre. The forts round Lille are indicated, as are also the distances of various strategic points in the neighbourhood of the town. It will be noticed that the railways radiating from Lille well supply the battle front and are, no doubt, very helpful to the Germans



# in which the Germans Boast they will at Least Stay Two Years.



in Lille with Inscriptions in the Language

performer become accustomed to German rule, and some of the business houses and shops vacated by their owners have been occupied by German traders



A Ruined Quarter in Lille, Showing the Exchange Standing Intact

Lille is the capital of Northern France. During the earlier days of the war it offered a serious obstacle to the German advance, and in the bombardment it suffered severely, as the above view testifies, the only building standing in this particular quarter being the Exchange building

"These and the smaller adjoining streets have practically ceased to exist. The Germans' fire-raising confetti completed the dread work of shells. That it has been a deliberate process is shown by the fact that buildings here and there that are of potential or actual use to the invaders have been spared. Thus a bank in the Rue du Priez, the Leroy mill in Rue Saint Genois, the Carrette Stores, and the Houré silk factory in the Rue des Ponts-de-Comines have escaped the annihilation that has overcome these streets. The rest of the town has been visited by shells, and one sees houses here and there that have been completely wrecked. This is especially the case in the Wazemmes, Sud, and Porte de Douai quarters.

"The civilian population of Lille—what there is left of it—goes in fear and trembling of what will happen on the day, not far distant now, when the ceaseless pressure of the British from Armentières and La Bassée and of the French from Lens will render the German position in Lille untenable. The invaders have rechristened the town Ryssel, and have established themselves quite comfortably there.

## German Ladies of Every Age in Lille

"A military band of very doubtful musical value parades the streets every day. German ladies of every age and condition have settled down in the place and walk arm in arm with the officers. Animated tea parties take place every afternoon in the cafés and pâtisseries. The opening of several German shops and of at least one German brewery is an interesting feature of the commercial situation. Small bills are to be seen on the walls announcing the early visit of a German theatrical company of a very versatile character, for its repertory ranges from grand opera to broad farce.

## Brigade from Eastern Front

"From the military point of view the most fruitful field of exploration proved to be the vicinity of the goods station. One train had evidently arrived during the night straight from the eastern front, still bearing the chalked names of Russian railheads. They were still hard at work detaching the tail-end of a brigade of Wurtembergers. On another line near by was a long goods train, evidently ready for departure. There were eleven trucks conveying field guns and limbers damaged by our fire, being sent back for repairs, also four coal trucks full of scrap metal of all kinds, from empty cartridge cases to kitchen utensils and old jam tins.

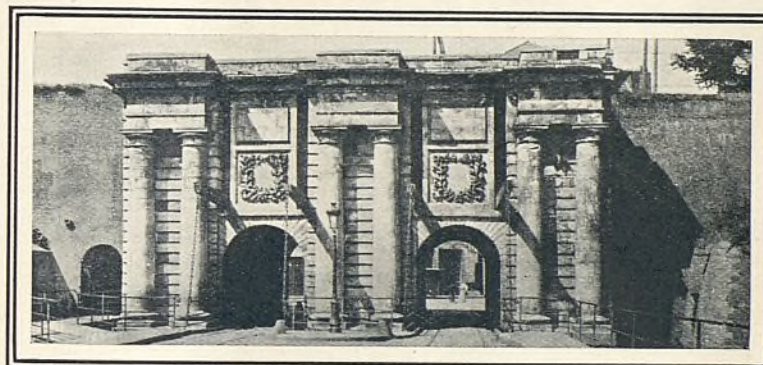
"The troops I saw in Lille were, it must be frankly admitted, in good condition. There were no men of obviously extreme youth or old age, and I noticed no signs of weariness or physical lassitude. There were no Prussians among them—all Bavarians, Wurtembergers, or Badenians. From a remark one of them let fall I gathered the Wurtembergers had already fought in the Ardennes and on the Russian front. During the whole time I did not see a single cavalryman. The transport horses and officers' mounts showed distinct signs of wear and tear, though they compared favourably with many of the French horses. The harness was, in many cases, brand new.

## Inhabitants Working for the Germans

"As one goes about the streets of Lille one cannot but be struck by the admirable bearing of the civil population. Their chief joy is to listen to the distant booming of the Allied artillery and to watch for the occasional appearance of a French or British aeroplane. Here, as in La Bassée, I found civilians were in many cases compelled to work by the Germans in return for a daily issue of rations. There would appear to be some strange secret work to do at or in the vicinity of the water and electric-power stations, for the men employed there are not allowed to go home or communicate with their friends. I was told, though I had no means of checking the information myself, that the obsolescent forts had been left by the Germans in the state in which they found them, and that no attempt has been made to improve their defensive value.

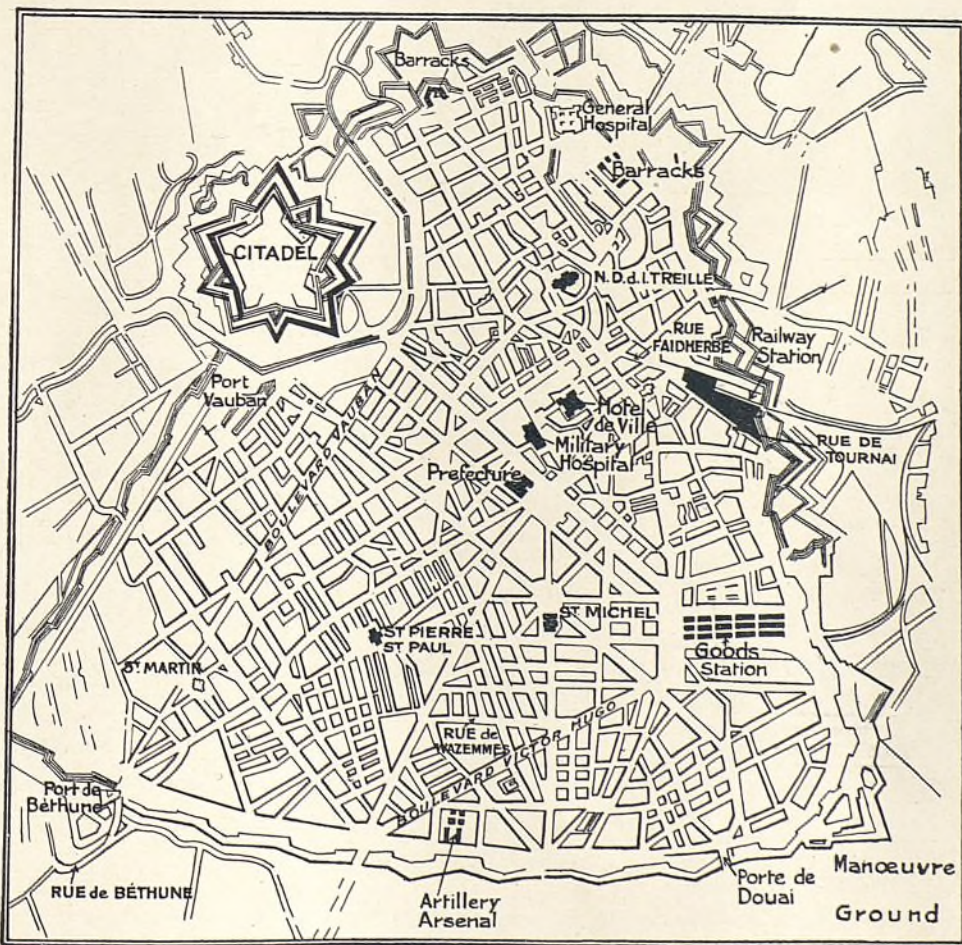
"My peculiar difficulty was that my pass was a 'return half'; it allowed me to get into Lille, but not to get out of it again. I determined to reconnoitre the ground and try somehow to slip through to the suburb before dark."

The correspondent then describes how he got into conversation with a young and simple Bavarian sentry, and by arranging to have beer with him at a little inn outside the city line managed to overcome some of the chief obstacles in his path. He successfully succeeded in negotiating his way through the outer lines; but, he concludes, "I was glad to be in Béthune again."



The Porte de Tournai at Lille

Lille is surrounded by a wall of fortifications, and entry into the town is obtained by passing through one of the several gates in the wall. The Porte de Tournai, shown above, is on the main road from Belgium, which enters Lille at this point. The citadel is to the west of the city



The City of Lille, Showing Citadel and Railway Stations

There are a number of big boulevards traversing Lille in several directions, as shown above. Entering the city at the Porte de Béthune, a road takes one past the church of St. Martin to the Boulevard Vauban, which leads up to the enceinte of the citadel, laid out like a polygonal star. Bearing sharply to the right one comes to the Prefecture, the Military Hospital, and the Hôtel de Ville, which are all close together in the centre of the city. A little further eastward is the railway station and to the north are the General Hospital and two large barracks



Compiled by R. P. Hearne

An Estimate of the Points Gained by Each Side on the Western Line is Given for Each Week, the Allies' Total being Placed in a Circle, and the German Total in a Square

the first fortnight of each month, and the Allies gain most of their successes in the second fortnight. Referring to the summary, it will be seen that September was the decisive month for the Allies, and the gain then secured was so great that it placed them in a preponderating position, which has never been lost. Germany was forced into an entrenched position, which rapidly extended until the line stretched from Switzerland to the North Sea. Several violent battles and innumerable attacks and counter-attacks have marked the efforts made by each side to break or alter the trench line.



# THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION, FROM WOUNDS, OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR



**Captain Wynne Owen**  
38th Dogras (attached 39th Garhwal Rifles). Aged 31 years. He was adjutant of his regiment



**Captain R. C. Burton**  
2nd Rifle Brigade. Aged 32 years. He obtained his commission in 1904, becoming captain in 1913



**Captain J. H. Budge**  
4th Seaforth Highlanders. He became lieutenant in March, 1912, and captain in September last



**Capt. C. A. Lafone, D.S.O.**  
2nd Devonshire Regt. Aged 38. He served in Africa, obtaining both medals with seven clasps



**Captain L. J. Robinson**  
2nd Northamptonshire Regt. Aged 31. He was gazetted in 1903, becoming captain in December, 1910



**Lieutenant M. A. Close**  
1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. Aged 25 years. He was formerly in the 1st Battalion, Artists' Rifles



**Lieutenant C. R. C. Bean**  
1st South Staffordshire Regt. Aged 21 years. He joined the regiment in April, 1913



**Lieutenant J. H. Lyle Haller**  
East Surrey Regiment. Aged 21 years. He received his first commission in April, 1912



**2nd Lieutenant J. T. Bennett-Dampier**  
Cheshire Regiment. He was gazetted to the regiment on the outbreak of war



**2nd Lieutenant C. G. C. Payne**  
1st Highland Light Infantry. Aged 26 years. He obtained his commission as 2nd lieutenant in January last



**2nd Lieutenant H. G. H. Thorp**  
3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry. Aged 20 years. He was gazetted 2nd lieutenant in August, 1914



**2nd Lieutenant E. M. Mansel-Pleydell**  
Worcestershire Regt. Aged 28. He transferred from the Dorsetshire Regt. in January last



**2nd Lieutenant R. H. Carden**  
2nd Wiltshire Regt. He joined the Artists' Rifles in Aug., 1914, later receiving a commission



**2nd Lieutenant M. E. B. Crosse**  
2nd Yorkshire Regt. Aged 21. He received his commission from the Artists' Rifles



**2nd Lieut. S. de T. Williamson**  
Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Aged 18 years. He joined the regiment at the beginning of the war



**Major W. J. Robertson, T.D.**  
4th Seaforth Highlanders. He joined the Volunteers in 1883, and obtained the rank of major in the Territorial force in May, 1914. He was a member of the Ross County Council



**Captain C. G. W. Peake**  
2nd Lincolnshire Regiment. Aged 23 years. He was gazetted in 1912, and on the outbreak of war he was in Bermuda with his regiment. He was promoted captain a few days before he met his death



**Lieutenant W. L. Harvey**  
7th D.C.O. Rajputs. Aged 27 years. He obtained his commission as 2nd lieutenant in Sept., 1908, becoming lieutenant in Dec., 1910



**Captain Sir E. H. W. Hulse, Bart.**  
2nd Scots Guards. Aged 25 years. After serving as a lieutenant in the Hampshire Yeomanry he joined the Scots Guards in February, 1912. He was 7th baronet, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1908



**Major C. E. Clough**  
28th Division, Army Service Corps. Aged 28 years. After joining the Army Service Corps he was rapidly promoted, obtaining the rank of captain in May, 1911, and major in October, 1914

Pro patria mori



# The MOTOR OMNIBUS and MOTOR TRANSPORT at the FRONT: How Motor-driven Vehicles are Affecting the Issue.



**London Motor Omnibuses at the Front.**—The great numbers of motor omnibuses which were sent to France some time ago to facilitate the rapid transport of troops from point to point have now all been painted grey in order to render them less conspicuous. These omnibuses do not always come out unscathed from too close contact with the enemy.



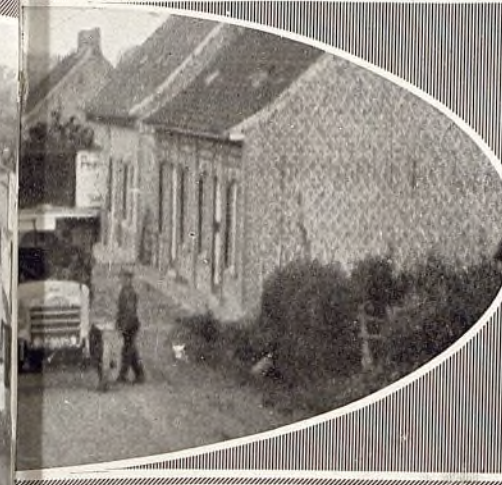
**Motor Omnibuses Waiting in a Village to take Troops Back from the Firing Line.**—The motor omnibuses shown above are waiting in a small deserted wayside village in Northern France to take back troops from the firing line. On the journey out to the trenches they carried supplies, which were unloaded at the above place.



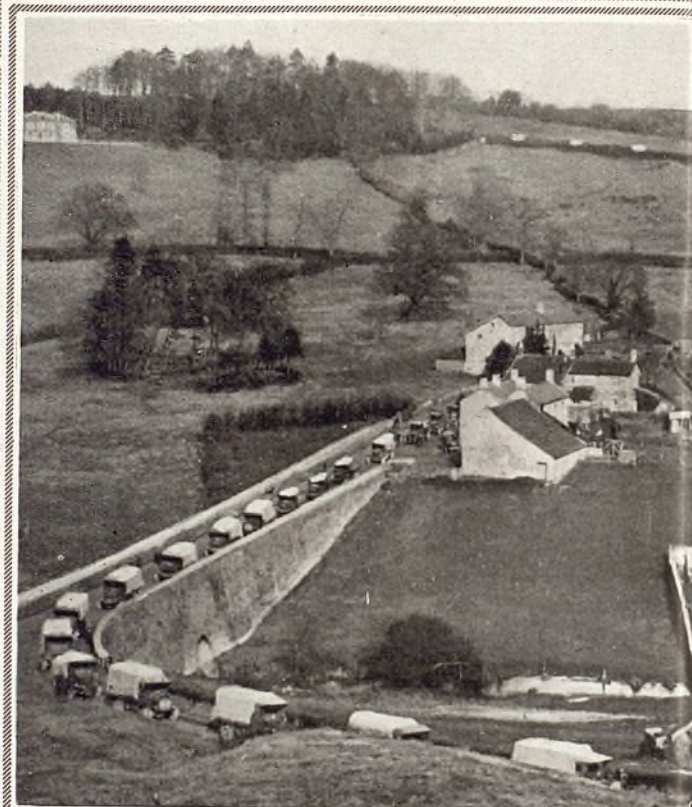
**British Soldiers Leaving Billets for the Attack on Neuve Chapelle.**—Prior to the attack on Neuve Chapelle numbers of soldiers were hurried up to the fighting line, Ypres-La Bassée, by motor omnibus. The soldiers were fully equipped with supplies served out by the A.S.C. These supplies and other purchases were carried on the back as shown in the above picture.



**A Motor Omnibus Reinforcement Moving Up to the Trenches.**—With motor transport it is now possible to rush troops up to any



point where their presence is needed much quicker and in greater numbers than has heretofore been possible in military operations.



**A Supply Train of the Transport Service.**

"There is no blowing of horns as the long train of motor vans, preceded by a car carrying the supply officers in charge, swings round the bend and draws up in the road at the refilling point. For a motor transport need not herald itself with a raucous hoot; thirty or forty lorries, how-

## THE TRIUMPH OF BRITISH MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE WAR

It would not be politic to give the number of vehicles employed by the British Army, but when it is mentioned that over 20,000 men are now engaged in the mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps on the Continent, some idea can be formed of the vastness of the undertaking. In addition to the transport of men, ammunition, and food, motors also serve for ambulance work, despatch services, searchlights, and gun carriers for anti-aircraft service. Among recent developments are the motor kitchens and motor bath-houses.

The efficiency of the army in the field depends largely on the work of the mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps. They form an indispensable link between the railhead and the distributing stations immediately behind the firing line.

For reasons of safety the railway base must be kept well in the rear of the battle line. But the motors practically continue the railway service up to a point from which horse transports or other motors can distribute the supplies. Under modern conditions of war with large numbers of men engaged, and with such a tremendous demand for ammunition, it would be impossible for horse transport to deal with the traffic.

Railhead would have to be brought perilously near the firing line, and thus be in danger of aerial raids or sudden attacks, or otherwise the guns and the men would have to go hungry. Mechanical transport has solved the difficulty.

One of the striking features of this war is the motor transport column. With each vehicle keeping station, about 50 yards apart, and running to a set speed limit, trains nearly a mile long wind over the roads carrying the hundreds of tons of food and ammunition required by the army.

A well-arranged traffic system, with motor-cycle despatch riders, keeps these huge convoys under control, and their smooth working is a guarantee that the men in the trenches are well supplied. Our vast fleet of motor omnibuses forms an important part of this transport army, and on occasion they are used to carry men from point to point when rapid movement is required.

By its speed, mobility, and flexibility, and from the fact that each vehicle is a complete unit in itself, the motor transport has important advantages which in the coming critical period of the war will become more conspicuous than ever.



**Travelling Along a Winding Road in France.**

ever silently they run, make a slight sound, sufficiently audible for most purposes of road clearing. It is fine to see them passing over a rise in the plain of this flat country. There they go, one by one, each containing the exact amount of food, clothing, stores, and supplies for the unit."

## HOW THE MILITARY MOTOR TRANSPORT SUPPLIES THE FIGHTING LINE

The account given here from a recent "Eye-Witness" report describes the operations of the motor transport at the front: This war has at different times been characterised as a war of high explosives, a war of howitzers, a petrol war. As generalisations of a picturesque kind these descriptions are all true; but the last is probably the most accurate, both in depicting an actual state of affairs and pointing out the direction in which there has recently occurred the greatest change in the material side of the conduct of operations.

In two senses can the struggle on land be called a petrol war. The employment of this substance in the internal combustion engine has rendered aviation possible, and has also immensely simplified the work necessary for the supply of the army. Indeed, to such an extent has mechanical propulsion, whether of steam or petrol-driven vehicles, especially the latter, taken the place of animal traction that the change caused may not unfairly be compared to the revolution brought about by the introduction of railways.

Now, within the field of operations, practically the whole of the conveyance of food, material, and munitions beyond the railheads, or points to which they are taken by the railway, up to the refilling points, or points beyond which it is neither safe nor convenient to take motor lorries, depends on motor traction and comes under the head of mechanical transport.

That which still depends on horse or mule traction includes what is known as first line transport, or the vehicles which carry all that is more immediately required by the troops, and follow them about in the field; the second line transport, or "train," or, in other words, the vehicles which convey supplies from the refilling points up as close to the firing line as waggon can be driven; most of the ammunition columns; some of the field ambulances, and a few miscellaneous vehicles. There is also a certain amount of mule pack transport. To realise to what extent an army is dependent on its motor vehicles it is only necessary to spend a day on the road anywhere within a few miles of the firing line. The number of long convoys of lorries which will be seen lumbering past or parked at the roadside well out of the stream of traffic will probably come as a revelation to the observer who sees them for the first time.



**British Soldiers Leaving Billets by Motor Omnibus for the Trenches.**—The maintenance of an army in the field depends to a very large extent on the ability to hurry troops up to the firing line wherever they are needed; largely owing to the use of motor omnibuses holding great numbers of men, it has been possible to satisfy all reasonable demands for reinforcements.



**Transport Waggon Proceeding along a Road in Northern France.**—At the present day, taking round numbers, it is reckoned that every hundred men in the firing line require twenty men to maintain them. Two-thirds of these belong to the Army Service Corps, including the supply and transport branches, those of the latter being the more numerous.



**British Soldiers Leaving Billets for the Attack on Neuve Chapelle.**—This picture gives another view of the same scene as that illustrated opposite. The men have settled down comfortably on top and inside the omnibuses prepared for the ride to the trenches. From this point it is usually a matter of a few miles to the trenches, often along roads swept by the enemy's artillery fire.



# AT VAUQUOIS : How the French Obtained Possession of the Village and Drove the Germans from their Positions.



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THE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MAIN STREET OF VAUQUOIS DURING

The story of the capture of Vauquois in the Argonne by the French at the beginning of March and of the severe fighting, which ended in a signal German defeat, was recently related in a French official account, in the course of which the writer stated: On March 1 everyone, officers and soldiers, was resolved to make an end of the business. Four times the French went to the attack and four times they were driven back by the slanting fire of the Germans. They suffered serious losses, but the moral of the troops was not destroyed, and the attack was resumed at dawn in

stronger force. At two o'clock, the hour fixed for the assault, despite a violent fire from the enemy, who had not budged an inch, three regiments rushed from their trenches and again began the ascent of the plateau. The ground, which is naturally hilly, had been terribly cut up by the abrupt slopes were almost impracticable, but they were determined to triumph. At last they had reached the confines of Vauquois. The persistence of their effort, which had been pursued for twenty-four hours without interruption, had visibly impressed the enemy, who, instead of holding



THE FRENCH ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF THIS ARGONNE VILLAGE

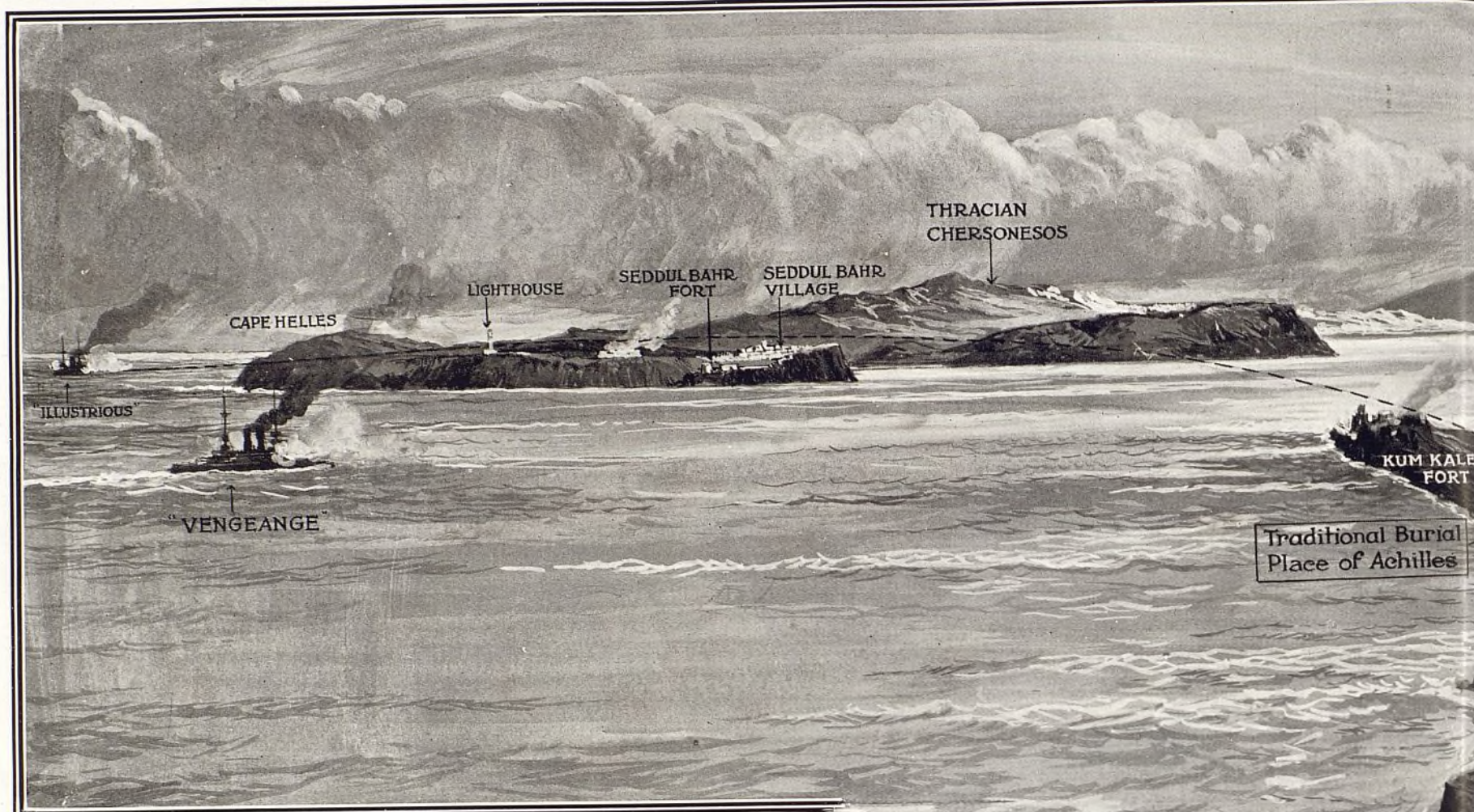
DRAWN BY PAUL THIRIAT, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE SPHERE" IN FRANCE

on to his first line of trenches, abandoned them and withdrew into the village. All the positions in front of the houses were now in French possession. A little later, with a splendid dash, their battalions penetrated into the ruined village and installed themselves there. The artillery immediately lengthened its range in order to prevent the enemy from bringing up reinforcements. During that time a hand-to-hand fight was going on in the streets among the ruined houses. Whilst this attack from February 28 to March 1 was being carried out a terrible snow and hail

storm occurred to make matters worse. The main road running through Vauquois, which had to be crossed during this snowstorm, was intercepted with trenches, barbed wire, and other obstructions. In the houses the Germans had installed quick-firing guns, and the whole area had been cumbered with land mines and high explosives, so that it was dangerous to move across it. Despite all these obstacles, however, the French eventually obtained possession of the place, and they are now holding it against the German counter-attacks.



# ANCIENT and MODERN WARFARE in the



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H.M.S. "Illustrious" and H.M.S. "Vengeance" firing on the forts and entrenched positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, known to students of early-Greek history as the Thracian Chersonesos, and on the fortifications of the Asiatic shore, which in classic times was known as Dardania or the Troad from its famous chief stronghold of Troy.



Turkish Officer with New Binocular Rangefinder

The instrument is one of the latest hinged type

## How MODERN SHELLS are FLYING over the PLAIN where

THE Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles at its south-western end is in a sense more famous than any other of the celebrated districts and sites which cluster along the straits. Thanks to the genius of the king of all poets the Trojan war and the wrath of Achilles are known to thousands who have never read of Lysander and Alcibiades and reck not of Mithradates and Leo the Isaurian. The strait still perpetuates the name of the Dardanians, who are said to have peopled sacred Ilium, and whether Priam was or was not an actual historical figure, we know that there did long exist in the plain of the Scamander a city called Ilium or Troy.

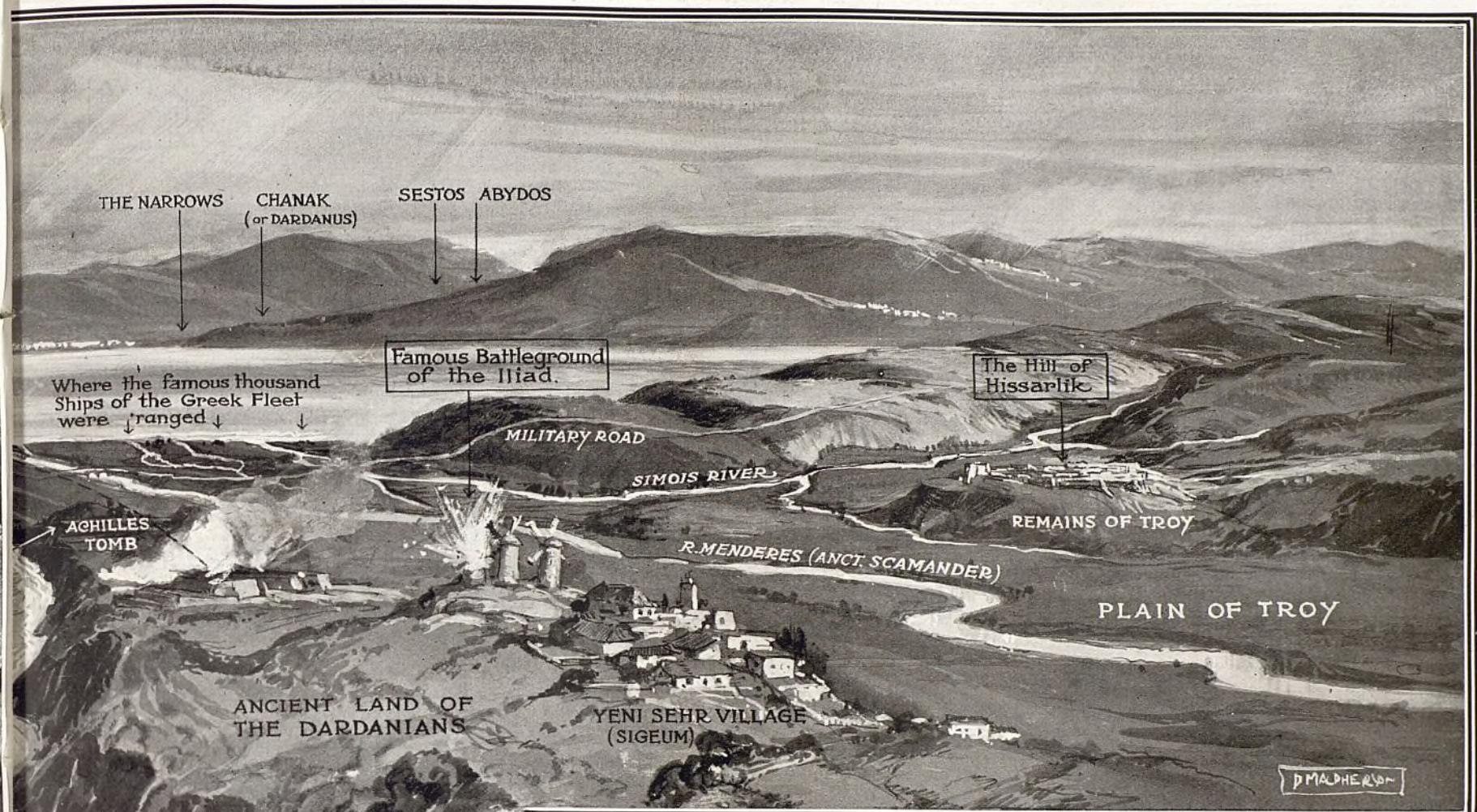
On the south-western shore of the Dardanelles an alluvial plain has gradually been formed by the accumulations of the small rivers, Scamander and Simois. The latter stream now flows independently into the Dardanelles, but in early historic days it joined the Scamander. In the fork of these two streams, on the hillock now called Hissarlik, some prehistoric folk of the stone age raised, perhaps 5,000 years ago, a village girt by a rude wall of mud-cemented blocks. Above this, in an age still stone and copper using, rose later a second citadel with a ring wall of brick on stone foundations. This it was that Schliemann discovered in 1873 and took to be the Homeric Troy. He was largely influenced by the mass of golden objects which he happened upon. This settlement endured for a long period; its stone lower ramparts were frequently restored, and within them are traces of successive rebuildings. The Hissarlik remains must be regarded as those of citadels or royal castles rather than as towns. The king with his family, relatives, and immediate retainers lived there, while the dwellings of humbler folk clustered without the walls. In this settlement was found an axe head of white jade, which has been thought to indicate that even in those remote days there was communication between the West and China. But jade exists in the Alps, and it would be wise to await the result of explorations in the long-lost regions of Asia Minor.

This city or citadel was swept out of existence, as in later ages Knossos, by an overwhelming enemy attack which left behind nothing but smoking ruins, beneath the remnants of the riches of the ancient people lay hidden. For many centuries the site did not recover its importance. Three poverty-stricken settlements, one above another, none greater than a village, vegetated in obscurity on the hill of Hissarlik.

This obscure poverty was the prelude to a remarkable development of wealth and importance. Possibly the village dwellers were ousted by the Phrygians, possibly they were themselves Phrygians, and it was the importance of the almost deserted site that attracted the attention of some genius among their kings. At all events, perhaps as early as 1500 B.C., a greater citadel, the renown whereof was to reach our times, began to rise upon the ruins of its forerunners. Its wall was of much wider circuit than that of the second city, and within it buildings rose in terraces to the summit of the hill. It was entered by four gates. The principal one was on the south-east side. It was flanked by a watch tower, and we may, if we will, see in it the Scæan Gate of the poems. The masonry is solid and well-wrought, showing signs of better craftsmanship than those of Mycenæ and Tiryns. But it is a question whether Troy was a centre of culture. It would appear that it imported the fine pottery and other manufactures of Minoan Crete, and was distinctly backward as compared with lordly Knossos and her sisters. Probably Troy was a great fortress—perhaps the headquarters of a great military state—rather than a focus of culture. Its position favours the theory that its importance was warlike, and it probably was the advanced guard of the Anatolians—"Hittites," Phrygians, and others—against the spreading Greeks.

Classical dates must generally be accepted with great caution, but there are good reasons for believing that Troy really did fall about 1184 B.C., and it is nearly certain that its conquerors were Greeks. They were, however, probably from Thessaly and not Hellas. The

# DARDANELLES: How the Ruined Walls of Troy Echo to the Thunder of the Agamemnon's Guns.



THE Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles, once the country of the Dardanians and now held by Turkish troops under German officers. Just behind the village of Yeni-Sehr, with its now destroyed windmills, is the famous plain of Troy, on which the great deeds sung in Homer's "Iliad" were done. The remains of the city of Troy itself were unearthed by Schliemann and Dörpfeld at the hill of Hissarlik, and it was at the mouth of the Menderes River that the famous Greek fleet was beached.

## ACHILLES and HECTOR FOUGHT for the FAIR HELEN

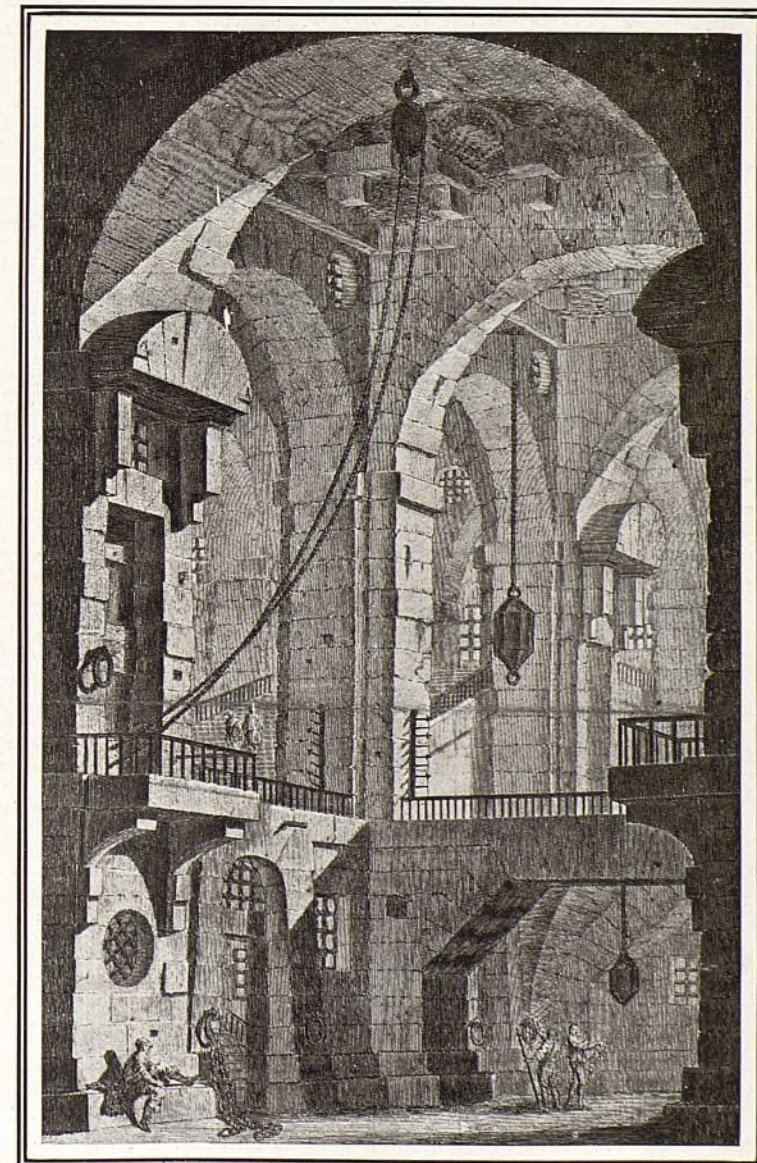
tradition concerning Achilles and his Thessalian home was preserved intact; but his ally and chief, Agamemnon, coming from "horse-feeding Argos" in Thessaly, was later conceived to have been ruler of Argos in the Peloponnesos. The then recent glory of Mycenæ and the eminence of Argos helped to mislead Homer. But certain things seem so probable as to be almost proved. Troy was a great Phrygian stronghold which opposed the spread of the migrating Greeks along the shores of Asia Minor. It needed a powerful coalition of Greek chiefs and tribes to capture it. It fell somewhere about 1200 or 1150 B.C. Just about this time the whole Levant was in a state of wild confusion. The Minoan sea kingdom had broken up, and tribes and war bands were ranging over sea and land in the endeavour to find new homes. The great Hittite Empire was also in the throes of dissolution, and since the great power on the tableland of Asia Minor could no longer support the Dardanians, the oncoming Achæans had their chance. That they with their as yet primitive art and architecture were impressed by the splendour of this Asiatic fortress is what might have been expected.

Dardanian Troy was the last great settlement on and around Hissarlik hill. A Greek, an Alexandrine, and a Græco-Roman town successively occupied the deserted site, but none attained any importance. To-day when Troy is mentioned it is ever the stronghold of Priam, doomed by the folly of Paris and guarded by the heroism of Hector, that occurs to our recollection.

As our ships pass into the Dardanelles to take up the strife between East and West that the straits have watched for thousands of years, their crews may mark beyond Yeni-Sehr the mound said by legend to be the tomb of Achilles. As they turn the point into the strait the hill of Hissarlik, once crowded with the terraced homes of the Dardanian heroes, is in view from the sea. Before them is the beach, now probably more extensive than of old, whereon Agamemnon and his allies ranged their thousand ships. Between beach and hill stretches the plain whereupon the long-haired Achæans and the trowered Trojans waged the war for the possession of fair frail Helen, the story of which, embellished by legend and enshrined in immortal verse, is perhaps the greatest monument of literature that the world will ever know. E. F.

### A German Officer in a Dardanelles Fort

The *Cologne Gazette* gives what purports to be an account by a German officer stationed on one of the Dardanelles forts. It describes the action on March 18. It contains one or two details of interest: "I walked calmly through the battery, just as if the enemy could not touch us; I bandied rough jests with the men and distributed some cigarettes. While all this was going on the engagement had become general, and every gun that could be fired was brought into action. The air shook in a riot of dull roars, and the battery reeled as if it were about to burst asunder. But no matter, we had to put every ounce into it, and we did it too, as that was our only chance of mastering the enemy's superior force. We had three men killed and fourteen wounded, one of whom died next day. Lieutenant—was wounded in the face, and I was hit in the left foot by a splinter, but nothing much to speak of. But the battery looked a sight when we broke off the engagement at 6.30. *Donnerwetter!* You never saw such holes as the shells had made. The guns, too, had been knocked about. So there was nothing for it but to turn the men on to clearing up the mess, although they had had nothing to eat since early morning. Our officers had no better luck. The battery was patched up; I got some reinforcements, and after working all night we were able next morning to report the Hamidieh Battery as once more ready for action—all but one gun, which had been completely destroyed. Our tents, the barracks, the kitchen, etc., are, it is true, nothing but a heap of disordered ruins; still, we can put up with that when we consider the gigantic success of our fortified works."



The Prison of Dardanus

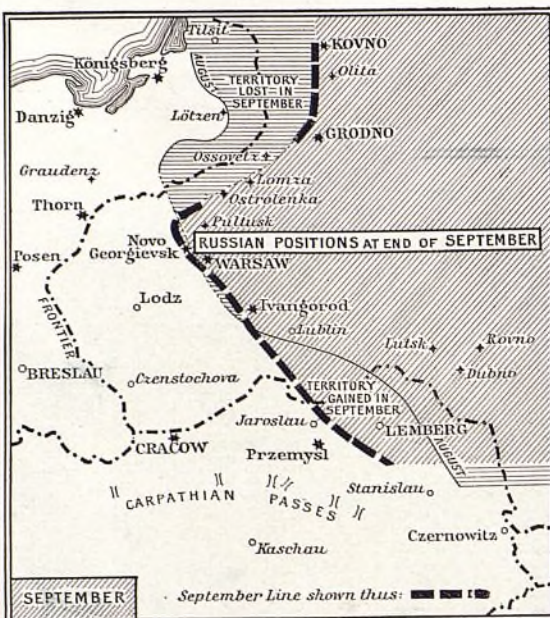
From a drawing by Giovanni Battista Piranesi, the Italian engraver





Russia's Position During Last Week in August (28)

Russians invade East Prussia on the north and Galicia on the south and stand on defensive in centre. The Austrian army invades southern Poland and presses towards Lublin



Russian Situation at End of September

Russians driven back to Niemen. In centre concentrating along Vistula to meet German invasion of Poland. In Galicia the siege of Przemyśl abandoned, Russians guarding approach to Lemberg



Russian Situation at End of October, 1914

Russians again invade East Prussia, repulse the first invasion of Poland, and drive the Austrians into Cracow and over the Carpathian passes

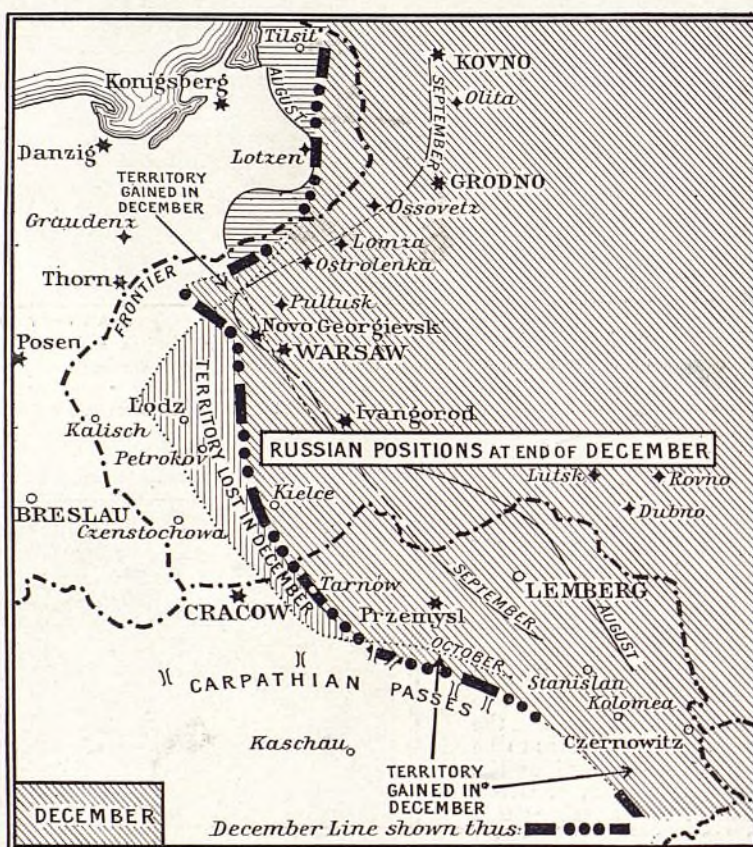
## The EBB and FLOW in the EASTERN THEATRE.

*Specially Compiled and Mapped for "The Sphere"*

A series of six diagrammatic maps have been drawn in order to show SPHERE readers in graphic form the developments of the fighting in the eastern theatre during the past eight months. The task is not a very easy one, for the fighting has resolved itself into an ebb and flow. The diagrams are therefore not as simple as in the case of the western front, but if the reader take the diagrams one after another, beginning at the left-hand top corner of the page, the complexity will be found to be more apparent than real. The Russian fighting line has in each case been given a distinctive marking for the month in question, as shown at the bottom of each map. The heavy black dots or lines give the outer edge of Russian occupation at a given moment. The preceding positions are shown by a fine line underlying the ruling, which in each case covers Russian territory.

Let us take the case of the December map. The heavy line of dots and dashes shows the limits of Russian authority at the end of December. We see it starting in the north to the east of Tilsit, and projecting towards the German frontier in the direction of Thorn and proceeding southwards to the Carpathians and Bukovina. The territory lost during December is shown outside this line. The East Prussian territory originally lost during September is also seen beyond this heavy line. Two thinner lines show the positions at the end of August and September.

The war opened in August with Russian invasions of Prussia and Galicia and an

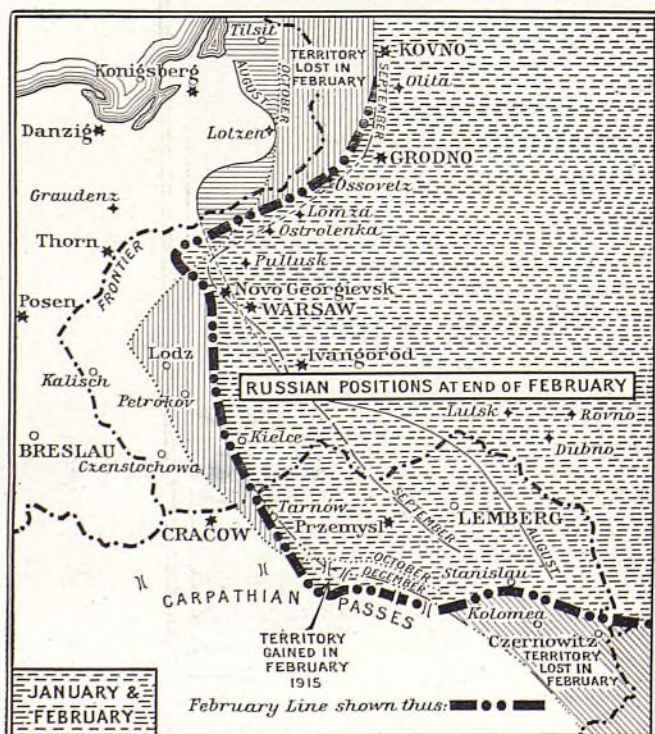


Russian Position at End of December, 1914

The Russians oppose second invasion of Poland, which pushes their line back past Łódź, and occupy defensive positions on the Bzura, west of Warsaw

Austrian invasion of Poland. On the right the Russians failed, but elsewhere they were brilliantly successful. German reinforcements hurried west, and the Russians were checked in Galicia, while in the centre they were forced to defend the Vistula. Driving the Austrians into the Carpathians, they held their own on the Vistula, and again invaded Prussia. Marshal von Hindenburg's fresh and furious invasion of Poland in December obliged them to abandon Łódź, but they occupied and still hold a good defensive line forty miles west of the Vistula. Meanwhile in Galicia repeated Austro-German attempts to push through the Carpathians and raise the siege of the great Galician fortress of Przemyśl failed. So matters stood at the end of 1914.

The deadlock continued through January, 1915. The Russians on the right were blocked at the Mazurian Lake tangle, but continued to guard the approaches to Warsaw; and not only beat back all attempts to relieve Przemyśl, but began to push over the Carpathians into Hungary. In February the Austro-Germans took the offensive at both ends of the line, covering their movements by furious demonstrations in Poland and along the Carpathians. The Russians were driven from Prussia and forced to abandon Bukovina, but then rallied and held firm, and finally made counter-attacks, which checked their opponents at both ends of the 1,000 miles line. In the Carpathians they made their way forward steadily in March, and on the 22nd Przemyśl surrendered. E. F.



Russian Situation at End of February, 1915

Russians again expelled from East Prussia and draw in their left from Bukovina, but hold their own in Poland and gain ground in central Carpathians

### THE NET RESULTS

The net results of seven months of campaigning have been as follows:

The Russians in the centre hold a defensive position considerably in advance of the Vistula—their natural strategic frontier. On the right, after various victories and defeats, they are now just within their political boundary, but here also the strategic frontier—the fortified Niemen-Narew line—is intact. On the left they have occupied the greater part of Galicia and disastrously defeated and shattered the Austrian army, which has been reduced to about half its strength. It now consists of about twenty-two army corps. The German forces in the East number thirty to thirty-four corps. The total would be perhaps 2,200,000 men. Against them the Russians probably have a slightly superior force at the present moment, which will rise to 3,000,000 or more as soon as the winter ends and enables reinforcements to be pushed up with greater celerity.—March 30.



Russian Situation at Middle of March

Germans withdraw from Niemen River and open attack towards Mława. Deadlock all along the line in Poland and Carpathians, except in East Galicia, where Russians again move forward.



# With the AUSTRO-GERMANS in the CARPATHIANS.

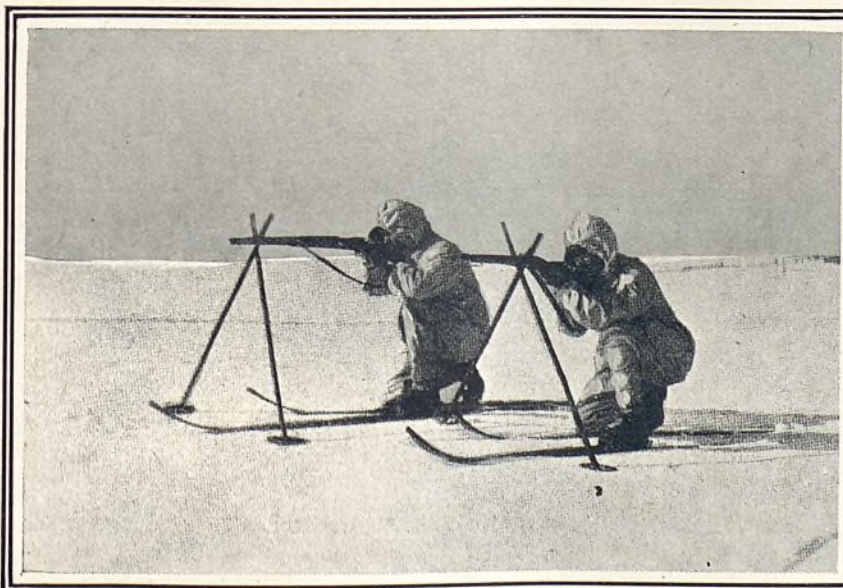


Austrian Soldiers in their "Snow Coats"

A "Snow Coat" in the Trenches



Austrian Troops with Baggage and Hospital Train Resting in One of the Carpathian Passes (see next page)



Special Equipment for the Snow-White Clothes and Skis



"Snow Coats" in the Trenches in West Galicia.

In the fighting in west Galicia and on the Carpathian heights themselves the Austrian infantry have been using "snow coats" to protect themselves from the enemy's sharpshooters. In snowy landscapes this protective mimicry must be very effective. An upper view shows a scene at a Galician railway station with some of these white-clad men passing the steaming locomotive. There is no evidence to show that any great number of men were supplied with these white mantles, but certain forces have undoubtedly been supplied with them, as shown above, and from other information which has reached us but which is not here given. The general position in the Carpathians is fully described on the two following pages



# The PENETRATION of the WESTERN CARPATHIANS :



Austrian Officers Watching Effect of Shell-fire

The PRESSURE of the RIGHT CENTRE of the RUSSIAN ARMY of the CARPATHIANS towards the PLAIN of HUNGARY

Specially Described for "The Sphere" by Edward Ford

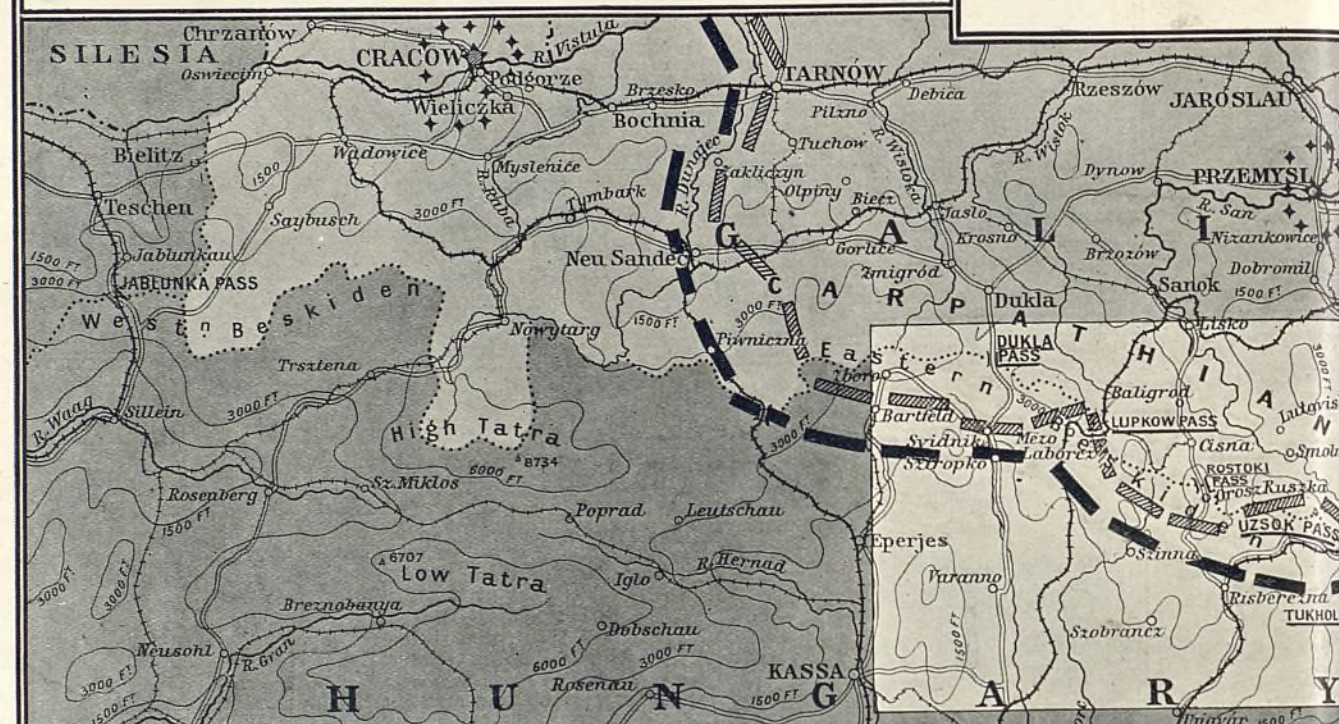
Once more we have to direct our eyes to the snow-choked passes of the Carpathians, where the right centre of what may be termed, for the purposes of this narrative, the Russian Army of the Carpathians has been pressing toward the Hungarian plain. The middle of February left the Russians and Austrians confronting each other on the Dunajec River and along the main chain of the Carpathians from the Dukla Pass to those of Tuholka and Tuchla (or Beskid). At the Dukla the Russians were in possession of the main pass and pushing out into Hungary. At the Lupkow they were gaining ground. In the Uzsok and Tuholka regions they were still rather on the Galician side of the mountains, engaged in a fierce contest with the Austro-Germans for the possession of the defiles. The general plans of the Russian Commander-in-Chief at this time appear to have aimed at little more than the capture of Przemyśl and the covering of the siege. On their side the Austro-German operations seem to have had as their main objective the raising of the siege, which probably accounts for their repeated and desperate attempts to take the offensive. Both sides, in fact, were hampered. Przemyśl hung like a drag upon the campaign of the Russians, and they could not move forward until they had cleared it away. On the other hand, the Austro-Germans were practically forced to make efforts for its relief; and we now know, what was not apparent at the time, that a very large Austrian force was shut up in the fortress.



Austrian Cavalry Reconnoitring



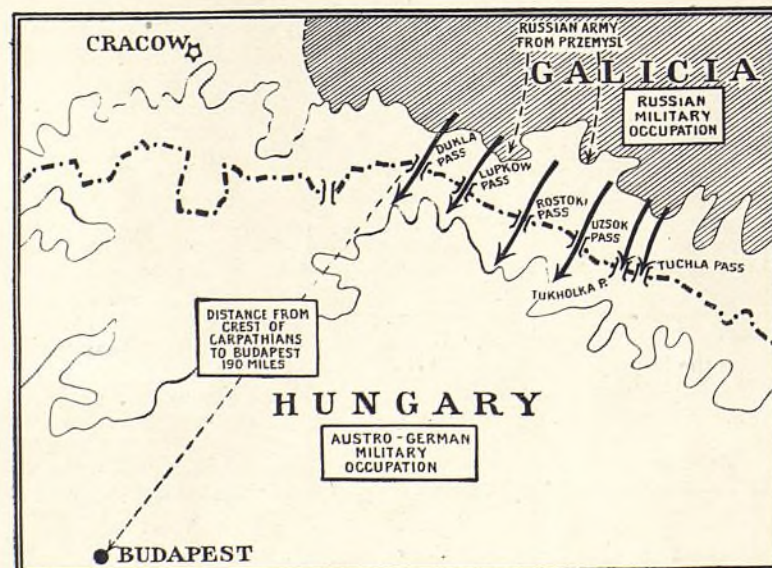
The Severe Conditions in the Among the Car



Austrian Transport in the Uzsok Pass, Showing High Surrounding Slopes



A Bridge Broken by the Russians in the Uzsok Pass



Key Map Showing Where the Russian Pressure is being Exercised Through the Six Beskid Passes

The area enclosing the six black arrows is shown on the larger map by a light area

## Inconclusive Victories by Aus-ro-German Armies

Along the line of the Carpathians the attacks for the most part failed badly. The Russians nowhere lost much ground, and generally held their own with success, while in the west they pushed forward. But in the east fortune was rather against them. Favoured by their interior lines and superior railway communication the Austro-Germans were in much greater force.

In the Tuholka passes the Russians held their own, but on their left the enemy crossed the Carpathians by the Jablonica Pass to Delatyn and Nadvorna, and on February 16 captured Kolomea after two days' hard fighting. The Russians lost apparently about 3,000 men and six guns and Maxims. In Bukovina the Austrian columns which had invaded the province at the opening of February pressed steadily forward, and the weak Russian forces everywhere fell back before them. Czernowitz was reoccupied by its former owners on February 17, and the Russians retreated behind the Pruth.

At this time, be it remembered, Marshal von Hindenburg was driving the 10th Russian Army from East Prussia. The situation, therefore, did not admit of the despatch of any considerable reinforcements to Galicia, even had the weather been better and the railway communications equal to the task. The whole of the Russian left wing in Galicia was therefore drawn in towards Lemberg, which the Austrian advance from Nadvorna obviously threatened. The troops, driven from Kolomea, retreated on Halicz through Stanislaw, which was entered by the Austro-Germans on February 20.

On the map the Teutonic allies had thus gained considerable advantages. They had recovered Bukovina and south-eastern Galicia. On their extreme right detachments threatened the Russian frontier, while at Stanislaw they had large forces concentrated within seventy-five miles of Lemberg, the focus and depot of all the Russian armies in Galicia. But like the spectacular German clearance of Prussia, the success was more apparent than real. The object in warfare is, and always must be, the destruction of the enemy forces, not the mere occupation of useless territory.

# How the Russians are Forcing the Snow-choked Beskid Passes.



Snowbound Austrian Trenches pathian Heights



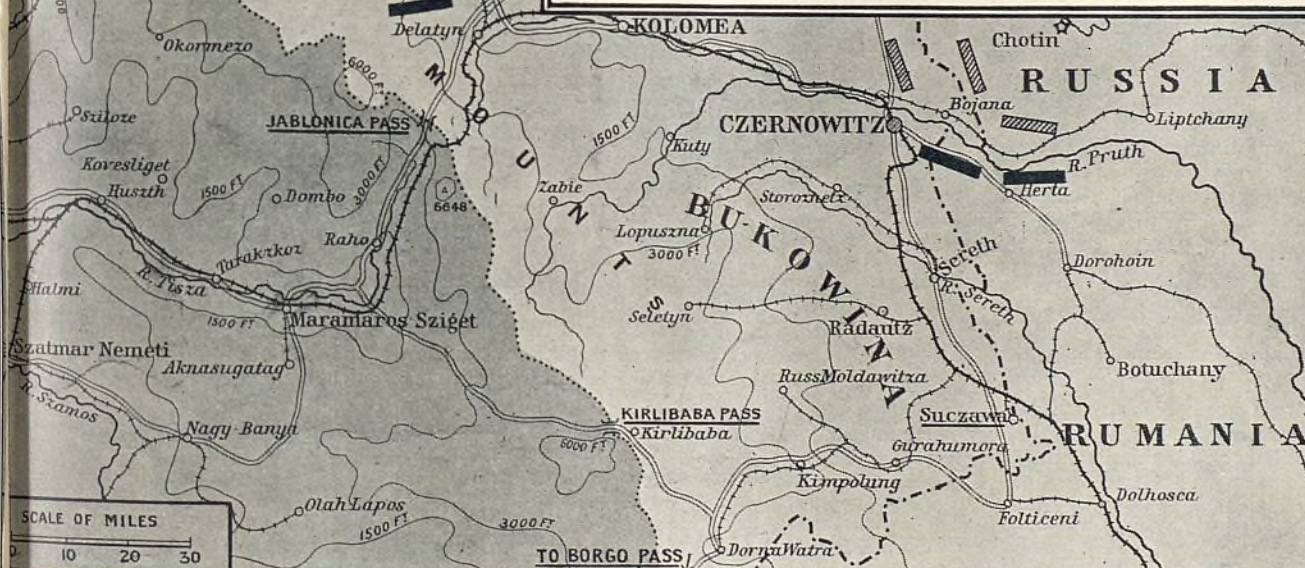
Cossack Patrol Galloping Over a Snowy Road



Austro-Hungarian Ski Battalion Assembling near the Mountains



Austrian Commissariat Transport at the Dukla Pass



Map Showing the Penetration of the Western Carpathians by the Russians up to April 5 and the Evacuation of Bukovina before the Austro-German Concentration (see Sketch Map below on left)

## The Bukovina Walk-over

The districts recovered by the allies, snow-covered and impoverished, were of no value to them, and no crushing loss had been inflicted on the Russian troops, which had for the most part effected their withdrawal intact. The reports, however, were more exaggerated even than those of the Germans after the recovery of East Prussia. In Bukovina alone 29,000 prisoners were claimed, while correspondents on the spot spoke of a steady Russian retreat before overwhelming odds. Meanwhile the fighting in the Carpathians had no result commensurate with the exertions made. On the whole, indeed, it went rather in favour of the Russians, who besides kept a firm grip upon Przemyśl. There was furious fighting in all the passes from the Tuholka westwards, and the Russians claimed as the result of a month up to February 20, 48,000 prisoners and 135 guns and Maxims. At the end of February the Austrians and Germans had little more to their credit than the almost unopposed recovery of Bukovina and southern Galicia, in which they had employed very large forces. The Russians, having effected a better grouping of their certainly dangerously extended line, were able to offer a firm resistance, and the Austrian advance did not succeed in pushing far from Stanislaw. In one word, the great attempt had failed.

But Przemyśl was now nearly at its last gasp; and, in response to wireless messages from the fortress, the effort was continued. On February 28 the Austrians made a fierce demonstration in the Lupkow region, and even pressed home infantry attacks at various points, but were repulsed. At Stropko, near the mouth of the Dukla, they made six fruitless assaults.

## The Russians Reassume Offensive with Caution

At the beginning of March the Russian forces in eastern Galicia, having effected their regrouping, began to assume the offensive. On the 2nd the Austrian 26th Division was completely defeated at Krasna, and on the 4th the Russians

reoccupied Stanislaw. There was desperate fighting in bitter cold, the contending soldiery being often sunk to their waists in the deep snow. Having relieved their extreme left the Russians did not commit their former error of pushing on and endeavouring again to extend their line, but contented themselves with holding their ground. It is probable also that they were faced by very considerable forces. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the allies had strengthened their forces in this direction, hoping to break through the thin Russian line and penetrate to Lemberg. The Russian advance, therefore, was very slow and hardly perceptible, while the Austrians were able to maintain their hold on Bukovina and even to organise a raid into Bessarabia. None the less the Russians made some progress, and on the 14th carried the Austrian position at Tarnowie-Polna on the Stanislaw-Kolomea railway.

## A Last Flicker and Then Out

Desultory fighting continued to rage along the Carpathians with various success. On March 15 the Russians carried an important position in the Lupkow region, taking 2,500 prisoners and driving the Austrians back towards Belgrad. At Przemyśl, meanwhile, the garrison was making its final efforts, keeping up a terrific cannonade and preparing for a sortie. On the 20th the troops in the Lupkow Pass fought their way still further forward, capturing 2,500 more prisoners and some guns.

On March 21 Przemyśl surrendered. All the blood expended in the Carpathian passes by the allied war lords had been shed in vain, and the Russians were free to bring up their besieging army against their staggering antagonists. The Governments of Vienna and Buda fully realised the situation, and strenuous attempts were made to hurry up reinforcements. The defensive line in the Carpathians is described as a strange mosaic of Austrians, Magyars, and other troops of the heterogeneous Austrian Empire, old soldiers beside raw recruits, with German brigades and regiments sandwiched here and there to steady the motley horde.

The Russians in the Dukla-Uzsok region (General Brussilov's army) wasted no time on learning of the fall of Przemyśl. On March 23 they made a considerable advance, taking some thousands of their dispirited and weary opponents, while attacks upon the famous Kosiowka heights were successfully dealt with. During the following days the advance was continued, especially at the Lupkow. The Austrians fought with the fury of despair, making fierce counter-attacks, but they were steadily driven back, and by the 25th had lost over 7,000 prisoners and fifty or more machine-guns. Austrian reinforcements failed to stay the advance.

On March 31 and April 1 a determined assault was delivered upon the Austrian positions between the Lupkow and Uzsok passes along the crest of the Polonina Range. Several important points were carried, thus paving the way for greater success on the following days.

Meanwhile the Austrian invasion of Bessarabia had been roughly checked in a series of engagements near Khotin on March 30. The Russian forces engaged consisted largely of dismounted cavalry. The Austrian losses are stated to have included 2,200 prisoners. Fighting is now in progress along the frontier, and the Austrians claim to have repulsed an attempted Russian pursuit into Galicia.

During the 3rd and 4th of April the Russian progress continued in the Western Carpathians. Reinforcements were now beginning to reach them from Przemyśl. The main attack was now directed against the Rostok Pass. It was carried on the 4th, and the Russians pushed across to its southern end, storming the village of Orosz-Ruska. This success would appear to clear the way for a general Russian deployment between the Dukla and Uzsok passes. The Russians state that they have captured all the mountain crests between these two great defiles and that they are storming the southern spurs one after another.



## A FEW DAYS AGO : A Random Chronicle. By V. V. V.

The death of Mr. Stoddart is very sad, and adds to the melancholy history of great athletes who become morbid when their heyday is over. For as I have, I think, before said on this page, athletes die twice; they die when *anno domini* defeats them and they pass from the applause and the triumph, and then they die again. To adjust themselves rightly to the second unlimelighted period of their lives, when they are still young as men go, requires more reserves of character than all of them possess.

Andrew Ernest Stoddart was a great bat and a great field and a great captain and a great personality. He was to Lord's, for many years, what Jessop was to Cheltenham and Ranji to Brighton. There was something massive and certain about him; at his zenith he disappointed less often than any one in this most capricious of games. At mid-off he was a rock—always dropping one knee for a second line of defence behind his hands. His drives were colossal. I once saw him hit a ball all along the ground from the Nursery end to the pavilion railings, and it came back forty measured yards. I am not sure, but I believe this was a fast-footed stroke. And in addition to all his genius at cricket he had one of the finest names in the language—Stoddart.

The phrase, "The King over the water," has taken on a new meaning since the famous letter to Mr. Lloyd George. Among my friends I find that most are prepared to follow his Majesty's example over the water if everyone else does. Perhaps this is the general tendency—one's friends are usually typical. One, however, says that he shall stop alcohol at once, but he feels himself entitled to a "*mi-Carême*" now and then. Probably a strict system of minimum allowance would be best and more workable.

What many people who believe alcoholic drink to be good for body and spirit want to know is, "What are the teetotalers prepared to give up?" As it stands, they are on velvet.

The *Mail*, usually so well informed, went astray this year over plovers' eggs. Not till April 3 did it discover their existence, or more than a week after the West-end poulterers had all been displaying nests filled with them, and some time after so poor a journalist as I had mentioned the arrival of the English specimens. The *Mail* goes on to say that plovers' eggs should not be made dearer by the war. I feel very sure that they will not be made cheaper. Some time ago the *Mail* was telling us that oysters were to be cheap, but the news did not reach the fishmongers or restaurants.

Certain illustrious persons have been asked for their opinion as to the trend of literature after the war. This kind of question does no one any harm and helps to fill papers in the slack season. Since literature is a mirror of life, it follows that the real question ought to have been, "What do you think will be the changes in our national and social life after the war?" Answers to that question by competent observers and thinkers might be worth reading.

Why the authorities refused to add one of the late R. D. Blackmore's walking sticks to the collection of relics and treasures to be sold at Christie's for the Red Cross, I cannot imagine, for it is authenticated by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, to whom the novelist bequeathed it; and *Lorna Doone*, although not much is written about it to-day, has its admirers by the thousand, and probably ever will have. Still, it is not likely that the stick would have fetched £36 10s. in the sale rooms as it has done privately, so that all's well that ends well.

The defeat of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, will, I hope, be accepted by him as his Waterloo, for I am sure we are heartily tired of him and his bluster. Defeat nowadays, however, means anything but financial loss, for the cinema profits are shared, and the loser bargains for a huge

sum whatever the result. So valuable are the cinema rights that a boxing expert told me that were they not in existence it is probable that Wells would have been knocked out in the first round in his recent match with Moran.

Johnson is now free to realise his ideal, which he shares with retired jockeys, and that is to open a bar in Paris. He will live in real history for having supplied the humorous Mr. Atkins with a nickname for the Germans' most offensive shells.

The American gentleman who describes in *The Strand Magazine* his adventures and difficulties in inducing the late Pontiff to submit to the cinematoscope ("Filming the Pope" the article, I need hardly say, is called) was most assuredly entitled to his triumph, for it took him eighteen months. His next project is to get somehow to Mecca with his camera and film the pilgrims. Here is courage indeed, and it shows to what a pitch cinema enterprise has attained.

The censored telegram which found its way into the G.P.O. magazine is worthy of the author of "Bill Stumps, His Mark," and "Foras sesto rubon," and the other historic catches. It ran thus:—

Wen are ta weetin ids yed con wa kom.

As it came from a town near the coast the Censor was naturally alert, and he replied to the post office:—

Censor requests that text be put in plain language. He also asks if sender is known.

The answer came:—

The language used is Lancashire dialect. Telegram means in plain language, "When are you wetting its head? Can we come?" The sender is known.

The suspected message referred to a christening.

## A LITERARY LETTER : Philip Massinger and Samuel Pepys.

LONDON, April 12, 1915.

I often wonder at the skill with which from time to time this or that correspondent of a newspaper strikes a quotation from a more or less obscure author of the past with wondrous topicality; but no one as far as I have observed has drawn upon Philip Massinger's play, *The Bondman*, which I was reading the other day. There is this note of topicality in the speech of Cleora:—

To you, my brother, and these bold young men  
(Such I would have them) that are, or should be,  
The city's sword and target of defence.  
To all of you I speak; and, if a blush  
Steal on my cheeks, it is shown to reprove  
Your paleness, willingly I would not say,  
Your cowardice or fear: Think you all treasure  
Hid in the bowels of the earth, or shipwreck'd  
In Neptune's wat'ry kingdom, can hold weight  
When liberty and honour fill one scale,  
Triumphant Justice sitting on the beam?  
Or dare you but imagine that your gold is  
Too dear a salary for such as hazard  
Their blood and lives in your defence?

More directly topical are, or were, these lines in Massinger's *The Bondman*:—

There's a month call'd October, which brings in  
Cold weather; there are trenches, too, 'tis rumour'd,  
In which to stand all night to the knees in water.

It was due to the fact that I had spent my Easter holiday in re-reading Pepys's *Diary* that led me to read Massinger's play, which I found not too accessible. My library did not contain a complete "Massinger." It had the two volumes of his plays issued in the "Mermaid Series," but *The Bondman* is not there. I sent twice to a great library for Massinger's Works. The first time I received the inevitable "Mermaid" volumes; the second time a closely-printed, double-column edition tiresome to read. Then I visited a bookseller and came away the richer by Gifford's edition, which is the best.

Mr. Pepys's commendations of *The Bondman* are varied and interesting. He bought the play in St. Paul's Churchyard on May 25, 1661. He records one reading of it in the boat home from Woolwich in November, 1666, adding, "The oftener I read the more I like," and he notes in his diary no fewer than six occasions upon which he saw the play performed. On March 1, 1661, he saw Betterton act in *The Bondman*, which he must already have seen more than once, for he describes Thomas Betterton as the best presenter of the part of Marullo. Two weeks later we find:—

After dinner Mr. Creed and I to Whitefryars, where we saw *The Bondman* acted most excellently, and though I had seen it often, yet I am every time more and more pleased with Betterton's action.

On March 26, 1661, Pepys saw the play again in Salisbury Court "done to admiration." In November of this year he saw the last act at the Opera and on April 2, 1662, he saw the play at the same place "most excellently acted, and though we had seen it so often yet I never liked it better than to-day." Mary Betterton acted Cleora's part on this occasion. Mrs. Betterton is called "Ianthé" from her acting of that part in the *Siege of Rhodes*, and we find Pepys referring to her in his last and most interesting tribute to Massinger's play under date July 28, 1664:—

Seeing *The Bondman* upon the posts . . . I went thither. There I saw it acted. It is true, for want of practice, they had many of them forgot their parts a little; but Betterton and my poor Ianthé outdo all the world. There is nothing more taking in the world with me than that play.

What a new world has arisen of players and playgoers since those days. Perhaps some Pepys of our time is recording in cypher for another generation his impressions of these days. The Jacobean drama is extinct, and maybe *Rosy Rapture* is receiving equal praise from a clever diarist to bewilder the reader of the twenty-second century of the Christian era.

In the columns of the *New York Nation* Dr. Conybeare of Oxford has one of those muddled and unpatriotic attacks on the diplomatic relations of this country to the war, with which Mr. Bernard Shaw and others have familiarised us here. It is left to this American newspaper in a footnote effectively to reply to Dr. Conybeare's strictures, the editor of that journal evidently having a far more capable grip of the real situation in the diplomatic controversy than has the famous Greek and Armenian scholar of Oxford, whose German bias may perhaps be due to his early relationship with the Max Müller family.

But even the editor of the *New York Nation* does not know any more than does Dr. Conybeare the peculiar position brought about by the fact that Prince Lichnowsky, the ambassador from Berlin to the Court of St. James's, was a good-hearted, kindly man, bubbling over with friendship for this country, absolutely disbelieving in the possibilities of war, and sent here by the astute German diplomatists on account of these virtuous but mole-like characteristics. The historian who writes on this subject in future will have to take account of Prince Lichnowsky's personality in a way that cannot, of course, be done by any state paper.

Dr. Conybeare, in his four columns of misinterpretation of the British position and of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy, incidentally suggests that "it is easier to gain utterance for such matter in a neutral press than in the English"; but I am sorry to

say that there are at least four papers in England, judging by what they have already published, that would have readily printed Dr. Conybeare's attack on our diplomacy. There is *The Herald*, for example, edited by that well-intentioned but mischievous crank, Mr. George Lansbury.

Sir Edward Clarke is publishing in *The Cornhill Magazine* a kind of autobiography under the title of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Case-book." This month he devotes himself to the Penge Mystery, and he has created quite a flutter among the lawyers by his plain statement that the late Mr. Justice Hawkins was the worst judge that ever sat on the Bench, and that in presiding at the trial of the two Stauntons and Alice Rhodes he was continually unfair. Sir Edward Clarke, it may be remembered, was counsel for Patrick Staunton. Yet a dispassionate reading of the trial in that excellent series of "Notable English Trials" which we owe to Mr. Hodge of Edinburgh seems to make it quite clear that the Stauntons were really guilty of murder and that all three deserved to be hanged.

It is true that in this same report, edited by the late Mr. J. B. Atlay, the influence of Sir Edward Clarke is very pronounced, and indeed Mr. Atlay dedicated the book to him. But notwithstanding the bias of the editor the text of the trial stands forth to show very plainly that Harriet Staunton was really killed by the cruelty and neglect of her associates. In any case, I should be disposed to differ from Sir Edward Clarke as to who was the worst judge of his time. That distinction clearly belongs to Mr. Justice Stephen, who was well-nigh insane during his later appearances on the Bench, and whose condemnation of Mrs. Maybrick was a far worse exhibition than any that can be attributed to Mr. Justice Hawkins. Anyway, Mr. Justice Hawkins, or Lord Brampton, had the grace not to leave a successor.

Madame Helle Flecker, the widow of the late James Elroy Flecker, whose poem, "The Burial in England," appeared in *THE SPHERE* of February 27, writes to me from Paris:—

The number of *THE SPHERE* containing my husband's poem, "The Burial in England," only reached me here in Paris yesterday: hence this tardy rectification of some bad misprints. I should be obliged if you would mention in your next number that the title is "The Burial in England." That line 34 should read—Such are these who brake down the door of France. Line 36—Hunting Peace not to Prison but her Tomb. Line 66—Dare dim the fountains of the Marne and Aisne.

I scarcely know how to account for these extraordinary mistakes. C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.



# HOW LONDON CYCLISTS HAVE HELPED *to Guard Great Britain.*



**Off to the Depot**

Each London Cyclist after receiving the mobilisation order immediately departed for the depot



**At the Headquarters of the London Cyclists**  
London Cyclists receiving their identification discs and pay books



**The London Cyclists Wearing Storm Capes**

The men received their pay before leaving for their various destinations



**Boy Scouts on the Top of a Tower**

The Scouts, who helped the London Cyclists, proved to be very useful as signallers



**A Cyclist Patrol on the Sea Wall**

These raised sea walls, which are so familiar to visitors to the coast, have been patrolled by Cyclist Scouts



**Reporting Suspicious Characters**

The cyclist, who has just arrived, is handing to the sentry outside the post office the description of a suspected person

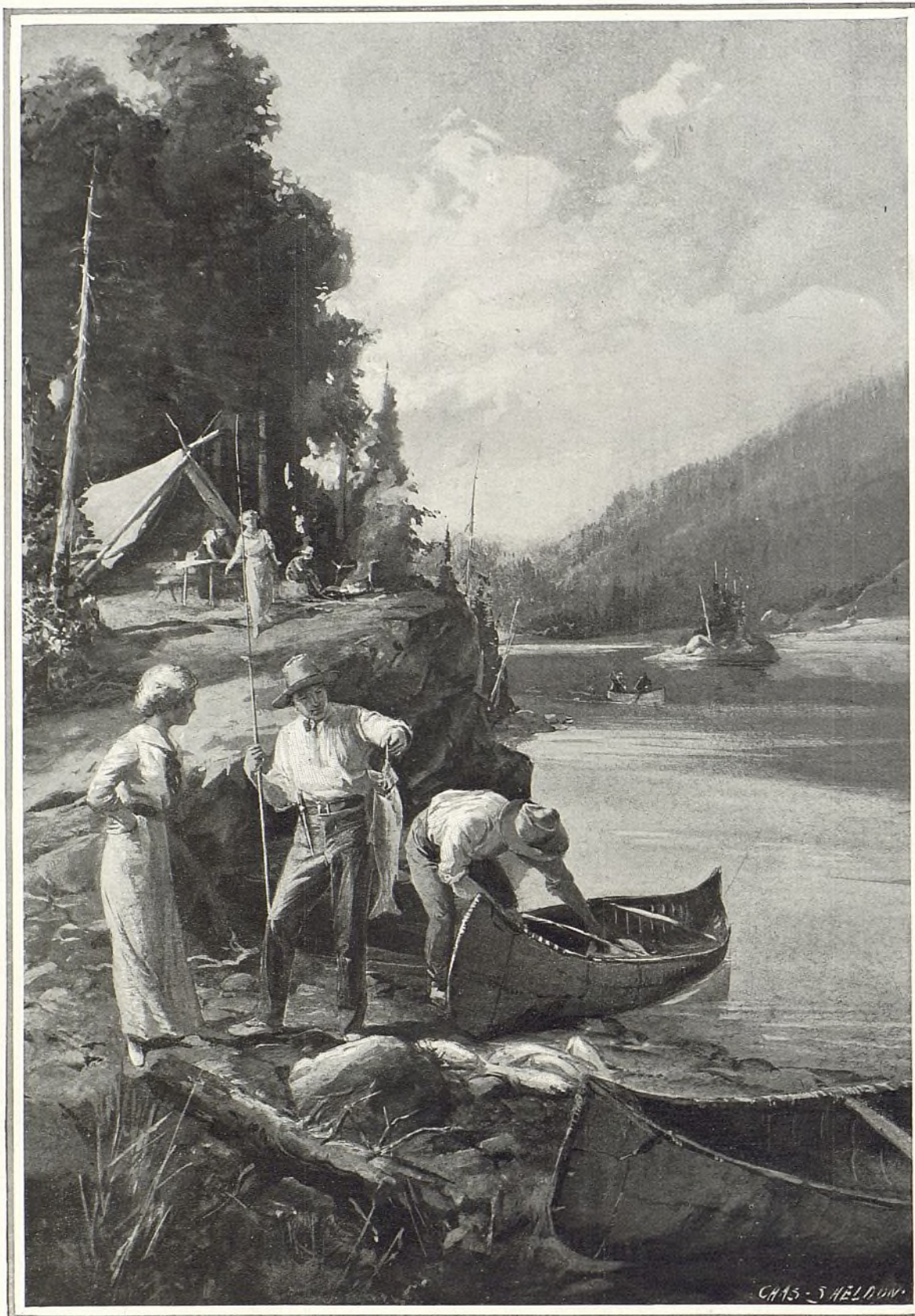


**Speedy Cars of the London Cyclists**

When war broke out the London Cyclists were mobilised to assist in the task of guarding the shores of these islands. This initial work was very efficiently carried out, and has since been perfected into an organisation which may be said to watch every pebble on our beaches



# FISHING AND SHOOTING IN CANADA : *New Preserves for the Sportsman.*



A Fishing Party on the French River, Ontario

Sportsmen are beginning to realise that the pressing demands made by Canada to be regarded as a centre for big-game shooting and for fishing are well founded on fact. The vast mountain and forest areas swarm with nearly all kinds of game—the enormous moose and the ferocious grizzly bear as well as the smaller kinds of fur-bearing animals; in the rivers salmon, trout, and bass abound, offering splendid opportunities to the angler.

Of the Canadian provinces British Columbia probably offers more in the way of shooting than does any other part of the country. It is, of course, the home of the grizzly and the big horn or mountain sheep, which latter are the most wary and the most difficult to shoot of all Canadian animals. The eastern part of the Dominion—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario—is the favoured ground of the moose hunter, whilst the prairies of the central provinces again—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—offer the best bird-shooting.

As regards fishing, it is almost impossible to say which is the best part of the country; it is well known, for instance, that Mr. F. G. Aflalo described the rivers and lakes of the Pacific slopes as a perfect playground for fishermen, without equal in the world; but just as good a claim might be entered on behalf of the waters of Ontario, New Brunswick, or Quebec.

British Columbia, Vancouver, and Victoria are much frequented because of their splendid salmon fisheries. In the Cowichan River on Vancouver Island steelhead or sea trout are taken on the fly. These steelhead run up to 10 or 15 lb., and give splendid sport before being captured. Tyee salmon ranging from 30 to 60 lb. may be taken at the mouth of the Campbell River, a plain sea-trotting rod with a Nottingham reel capable of holding 200 yards of line being most frequently used. The coho salmon, which runs up to 10 lb. in weight, is a small but exceedingly lively fish and gives the fisherman using a light rod and tackle very good sport.

Ontario is the best of all districts for trout. In this province is the famous Nipigon River; although the water is so much fished there is little or no effect on the stock owing to the nearness of Lake Nipigon, out of which the river flows. From Lake Superior also numbers of trout find their way into this water. The record speckled trout caught in the Nipigon weighed 9 lb., whilst fish weighing 4, 5, and 6 lb. are common. The whole of the north shore of Lake Superior contains a succession of waters unequalled for trout-fishing. This district is, in fact, one of the most popular fishing grounds in Canada, and during the season numbers of sportsmen may be found congregated on its shores enjoying the excellent sport to be obtained there.

Bass fishing is a strenuous business, and even the most skilful angler has to contest every inch of his ground. The bass may be caught with the fly, bait, or spoon, the fish's preference in flies running to bright colours. Cold and rapid water with a gravel or rocky bottom is the favourite haunt of the bass. Lake Nipissing and the French River are well-known for their fish of this kind.

The Toronto to Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running through the famous Muskoka Lakes district and giving access to the 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay, has just opened up another splendid region for the enthusiastic fisherman intent on indulging to the full in these waters.



A Bear Hunt in British Columbia





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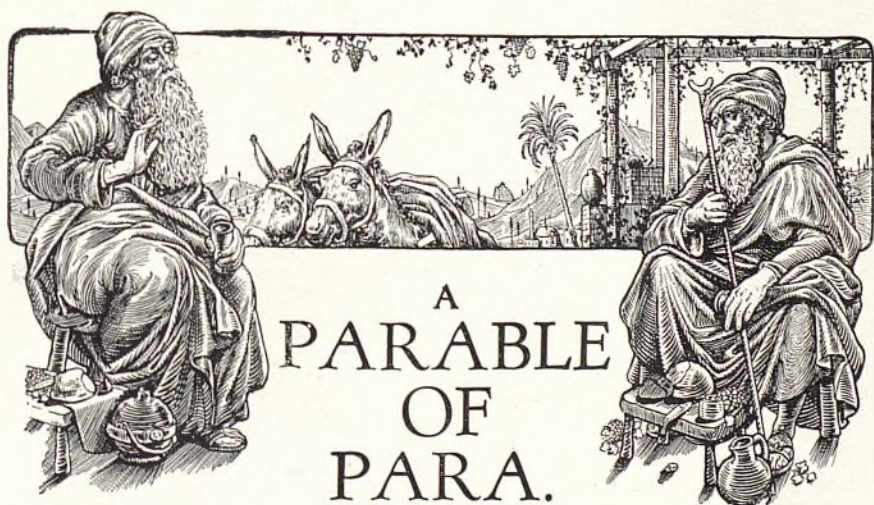
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### A PARABLE OF PARA.

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#### CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

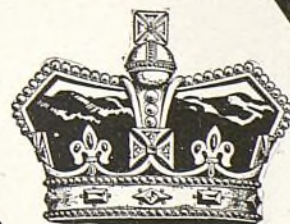
AND as they eat, the wise man proceeded with his tale. "Look thou at this shoe. Mark the generous proportions. Torture it and learn the toughness of the fabric which bends but breaks not. Thou didst observe not long since the marks my beast had left in the dust. Didst also observe how sure-footed he was? Place thy finger in this cunning channel. Dost understand? Consider how yon smith, even in this small village, had of this shoe. In every place the length and breadth of this our land it is the same. So great a name has it attained that more would buy than shoes there are to satisfy them. What, thou wouldst satisfy thy hunger a little? Thou art right. Perchance we would then be in better case to deal with so important a matter."

(To be continued.)

MORAL: A demand which exceeds the supply and always has, is a perpetual and unanswerable argument for the goods.

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# WOMAN'S SPHERE IN WAR TIME. By Olivia.

If you will look back at the old numbers of *Punch* of the years *circa* 1860 you will see yourself as you are going to be this season. You will see that the fashions then were simple, essentially feminine, and superlatively English, characterised by a sort of innocence that is wholly charming. As you look at them you will become reconciled to changes that are perhaps for the moment unpalatable. You will realise that these modes had undoubted prettiness and grace, that they were free from exaggeration, and that they are entirely lovable. We needed a sharp transition from the sheathlike skirt, and once we have made it we shall appreciate the change. But truly we hardly recognise ourselves as yet, the transformation has been so complete. No more Chinese shuffle in a skirt almost dangerously tight, but a free and buoyant stride in billowing jupe and lots of "petties." Everything flaring, too, accentuates the impression of jauntiness and abandon. Our skirts flare, our short jackets flare, our very veils—which, by the way, only reach down to the tips of our noses—flare from our tiny, tilted pork-pie hats.

## The Flowing Veil

A word as to the new veils—for they are going to play an important part among the season's *frou-frous*. Indeed, they form quite the most fashionable, as well as fascinating, feature of the new millinery. Hats are, for the most part, so excessively minute that the amount of drapery that the voluminous veil affords just saves some of us from a certain severity of appearance that the ill-natured might term absolutely bleak. Nothing can look more forlorn than a face under a hat that is too small for it. Therefore let those of us whom Nature has blessed with "an open countenance," take refuge thankfully behind one of the new veils which fall in graceful folds not quite to the chin, and at the back

droop over the shoulders in eminently becoming fashion, making a soft and pretty framework for the face. The very short veils are generally of fine clear net, bound with a narrow piping of black satin to give them finish and firmness. They are drawn up at one end and fastened to the centre of the crown of the hat with a dainty cluster or bow of ribbon, while the other is allowed to flow full and free around the face at its own sweet will. Flowing veils in white and *écru*, grey and mole laces, are going to be worn quite as much as black.



A Quartette of Simple and Pretty New Frocks

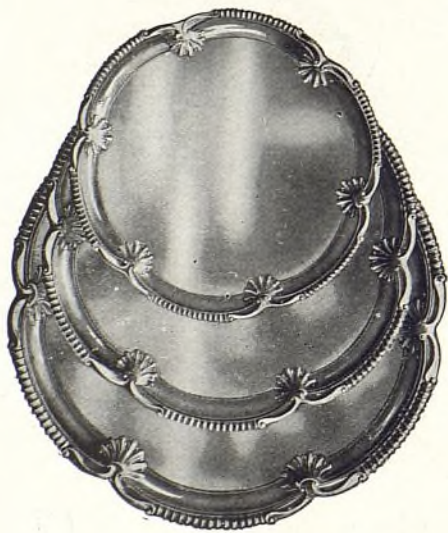
## In Silk Attire

"And ye shall walk in silk attire," is certainly one of fashion's decrees for the coming season—at least, as far as afternoon costume is concerned. A dainty frock of navy-blue or black taffeta, with a touch of some other colour deftly introduced, is a wise as well as a fashionable investment now that the smart afternoon frock so often does dinner-time duty as well, especially for restaurant dinners. A black taffeta frock copied from an old picture, with an ample skirt finely gathered into the waist, a prim little bodice with some old lace about it, having long tight sleeves finished with lace ruffles, and an old-world nosegay of flowers tucked into the waistbelt, will stand one in good stead all the season for many occasions. Very charming was one I saw of this type, in black glacé brocaded with sprigs of tiny pink rosebuds and their foliage, and edged round the hem of the skirt with three little frills of plain black glacé. In front was worn a quaint little apron of black net edged with plissé frills and here and there little ribbon rosebuds worked in. Apart from the many delightful ways in which silks can be draped, the silk of modern manufacture is an excellent investment. On account of its softness of texture it does not split or crack as the old stiff silks of other days were apt to do. There are some finely striped taffeta with shot effects which make the most charming little afternoon frocks imaginable, and can be procured now in a great many different shades. A pretty one, for instance, with very narrow stripes in willow green and chestnut brown, has just a suspicion of heliotrope woven into the background, which gives a fascinating shot effect to the whole.

## Black and White

The charms of black and white are going to be much in evidence this year. They are cleverly exploited

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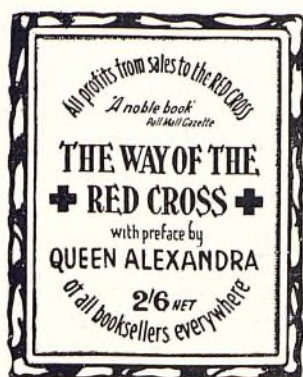
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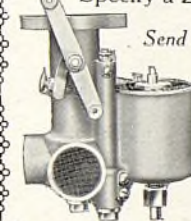
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in a smart stage toilette worn by Miss Viola Tree at the Ambassadors' Theatre just now, in which the colour values are perfectly balanced. The skirt is composed of black-and-white checked taffeta set in three wide flounces, which stand out airily from the figure. A blouse of dainty white lawn with a Medici collar is worn with it, and a deep swathed belt of black satin encircles the waist. Over this is a loose sleeveless and rather shapeless coat of black-and-white striped satin, turned back and lined with rose du Barri, and bound all round with about half-an-inch of the black-and-white-checked taffeta. The coat descends to just below the waist and is furnished with as many little pockets as a man's waistcoat, each piped with black and white. A *chic* little white chip straw hat, decorated with a long and graceful white lace veil, and garnished with pink roses which cunningly repeat the pink of the rose du Barri lining of the coat, completes this very effective toilette.

#### Posies and Buttonholes

The new *boutonnieres* that are among the dainty little et ceteras of dress this year are of wonderful variety and fashioning. The most audacious and curious mixtures of fruit and flowers are brought together with complete success. Imagine a tiny lemon, some pink and white daisies, some richly-tinted mulberries, and a marguerite done up into a wee posy; or two brightly-coloured French marigolds, or three or four variegated velvet pansies and some scarlet berries. A single little gold or silver rose is also very *chic*. A great many flowers are now being made of aerophane; many also are made entirely of lace, and there is a fancy for making the more decorative blossoms in closely-massed beads. Bands of crystal bead trimming are very fashionable as trimmings for hats, especially for those made of aerophane, which seems likely soon to become a serious rival to straw, satin, and silk as a fabricating medium for hats.

#### New Millinery

For the moment a number of pretty hats are being made in taffeta, while straws are chiefly of the *liseré*, chip, Milanese lace, and braid. A blend of the two kinds is very smart. There is a laudable tendency among purchasers of new hats to buy only good straws this year, and this is really the thriftiest plan in the long run. Many of the newest hats are made in two colours, as well as kinds, of straw. They are made also of straw, silk, and velvet mixed, and are so decorative in themselves that only a limited amount of trimming is necessary. Some ornamental hat pins and one of the new picot-edged veils deftly draped round are quite sufficient adornment for many of them. Sometimes a vividly-coloured blossom will form the head of a hat pin, or a little posy of flowers, which in themselves are a decoration. Hats are being worn much higher on the head than formerly, so that much more of the hair is seen—at the back and sides, at least, for the hat is generally worn very low over the brow in front. Soon we are likely to have the quaint little sailor and deer-stalker hats of 1860 back again, tilted high at all sorts of piquant angles. The flower-crowned *chapeau* is always pretty and becoming, and



A Smart Tailor-made Suit by Goodbrook

Of pewter face cloth. The skirt is pleated at the back and front and plain on the hips, and girdled with a wide sash of striped satin ribbon knotted at the left side. The coat, very short in front, has long tails at the back

is one of fashion's favourites this spring. A charming example I saw lately was a close-fitting blue straw, its crown entirely covered with grey-green leaves, and a ring of mammoth cherries dotted at regular intervals round the edge of it. Another *chic* hat for travelling was of *tête de nègre liseré* straw, faced with sand colour and adorned with shaded quills partaking of the same tones. The shepherdess model, too, is with us with its paradoxical mixture of artificiality and an air of unpremeditated naturalness. There is a great fascination about the smart little toque of black satin, ornamented with just two hat pins with pear-shaped heads, covered with black and white mohair in checks.

#### The Parisian Rage for Khaki

In Paris one is nothing if not à l'Anglaise just now. The rage for khaki is one of the outward manifestations of this Anglomania, and Paris has not only arrayed herself in it, but is even decorating her walls with it. Tailor-made coats and skirts when not black are khaki-coloured, and fashioned as nearly as possible on the lines of our soldiers' uniforms. The light shade with plenty of yellow in it, worn by the officers of the Indian Army finds more favour than our darker and greener variety, and it is relieved by facings of black and white checks, of plain white, or of pale yellow, and sometimes with a touch of scarlet. Evening frocks made of plissé tulle or chiffon in khaki colour are decidedly charming, with a bunch of scarlet geraniums tucked into the waist-belt of gold tissue. The Parisians are even exploiting the possibilities of this hitherto despised shade for children's clothes, little boys being put into tiny khaki uniforms, in which they look deliciously absurd, while for *les petites filles* a straight Kate Greenaway frock of it, with deep pockets at the sides and the inevitable black patent leather belt, is the favourite style of the moment. A pretty school dress for a little girl is in khaki-coloured cloth or cotton of the "jumper" variety—long-waisted, with the very short-pleated skirt beloved of Parisian mothers for their little girls, belted, collared, and cuffed with scarlet, and worn with scarlet socks or stockings and brown leather sandals. During the coming summer this costume would be equally delightful for the English child.

#### Some Beautiful Materials

Though much curtailed, the season's choice of materials makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Those for tailormades are mostly of the fine, closely-woven, and therefore hard-wearing description, for everyone this year has of necessity a shrewd eye to the question of economy. She who would be smart as well as shrewd must buy only very good materials. Very light, easily soiled, or crumpled fabrics, however cheap to begin with, are not economical, for they are always being either washed or cleaned. The fine blue serge or serviceable covert coating, refreshed with plenty of dainty muslin cuffs and quaint collars, will be the chief stand-by of the busy woman who has to economise time as well as money, for the time wasted in the constant changing of clothes is enormous.

OLIVIA.



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Diogenes  
believed  
the worst

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He said he was looking for an honest man, but he was not even honest with his own liver. It wanted so much to clear the poisons of gloom and bitterness out of his blood and his thoughts. It yearned to make him see the good side of the world and of humanity. But did Diogenes help it?  
No. He was one of those people who treat their liver as an enemy,

and refuse to believe its intentions are good. Probably he punished and injured it with violent pills or morning draughts. Anyone can be a Diogenes by doing that, and accumulating a stock-in-trade of gloomy, bitter little toxins in his blood. But who wants to be a Diogenes? Far wiser to live in friendly partnership with one's liver and give it, now and then, the gentle, natural, welcome help of

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