

THE SPHERE

MAY



8, 1915.

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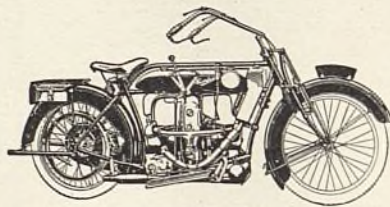
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Volume LXI. No. 798.

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London, May 8, 1915

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WITH OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE FRONT

British Bomb-throwers at Work

In the above picture Mr. Matania shows the men who are detailed for the work of throwing bombs actually at work during the storming of a German trench. Three kinds of bombs are illustrated in the picture. The one being used by the man in the foreground has a metal head shaped as shown above, a handle of about a foot in length, and a streamer behind it for insuring the correct flight for the bomb. The tail is in no sense a fuse. Another form of bomb which has been

thrown resembles a brush when it is flying through the air; and a third, which is known as "the egg," is of an oval shape and can be held in the palm of the hand. The fuse is lit, and in the action of throwing a trigger is released which renders the bomb operative after a few seconds of flight. These men are growing very dexterous with the use of these varied missiles, and are able to affect very considerably the enemy's retention of a position.

Next week's issue will contain a double-page picture by Mr. Matania illustrating the battlefield of Neuve Chapelle

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

THE SPHERE

An Illustrated
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Home.

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TO RELATIVES OF MILITARY & NAVAL OFFICERS

The Editor of THE SPHERE begs to remind Relatives of Military and Naval Officers that he is glad to receive Photographs, Pencil Sketches, and Descriptive Notes relating to the War. Any such matter used will be liberally paid for. Photographs, etc. are submitted to the Press Censor, and the anonymity of the sender in every case preserved.

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AN APOLOGY.

IN THE SPHERE of May 1st a reference was made by V.V.V. to Lance-Corporal O'Keefe, in which it was stated that the latter was no longer serving in the Army, and deploring the fact that he should be engaged in a boxing competition at the present crisis. The first statement we now find to be incorrect, as Lance-Corporal O'Keefe has, since the outbreak of war, been serving in the 21st London Regt. (1st Surrey Rifles) at the Battalion's Headquarters at Camberwell.

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THE SPHERE.

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THE INDEX OF THE SPHERE.

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THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE
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THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

ST. MIHIEL

On the summit of the hill to the south of St. Mihiel stands the fort called the Camp des Romains. As its name indicates, a Gallo-Roman camp was erected here in the second or third century, remains of which are still visible. About the fifth century a town grew up at the foot of the hill, where later on an important Benedictine abbey was founded under St. Mihiel. Thanks to the abbey the town prospered, and took in the eleventh or twelfth century the name of St. Mihiel-sur-Meuse, which gradually became simply St. Mihiel. The principal industries in the town, prior to the outbreak of war, were the manufacture of lace and embroidery. During the Revolution the town was known as Roche-sur-Meuse. The inhabitants are called Sammiellois—a phonetic rendering, possibly, of St. Mihiellois.



Taffy—the Mascot of the London Welsh

In his full parade uniform. His name and that of his battalion, together with the crest, are embroidered on his coat

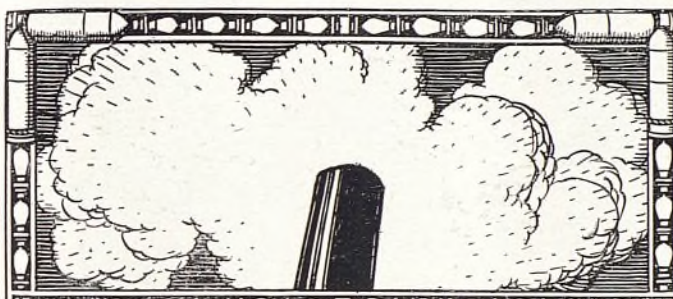
ST. DIÉ

St. Dié owes its name and its origin to St. Dié, or Déodat, Bishop of Nevers, who passed the last years of his life in retreat there, dying in 679, after having collected around him many disciples. The place was called (before the arrival of St. Dié) Junc-tural. Discoveries of money and foundations of buildings have shown that a town existed there from the time of the Romans. Déodat called the infant monastery which he founded Galilée, or Val-de-Galilée, but about the time of Charlemagne the abbey became named after its founder. The cathedral at Saint Dié dates from as far back as the eleventh century. During the Revolution the town was named Ormont, taking its name from the mountains lying to the north-east. The inhabitants are called Déodatiens from Déodat, the virtual founder of the town.

The PROGRESS of the CAMPAIGN How the Allies are Steadily Advancing

The Western Theatre.—The recent German effort to break through the Allies' lines in the neighbourhood of Ypres still continues to make that district the most important centre along the western fighting line. Ypres itself has suffered so severely during this latest bombardment that it is said no longer to exist as a town. Accompanying the fierce deluge of shells on Ypres, the Germans have again and again counter-attacked during the course of the past week, but all to no avail. The pressure against the enemy's lines, especially around Steenstraete and St. Julien, continues, and gradually the French and British are regaining the lost ground. It is reported that the Germans have once more used asphyxiating gas during their attacks near St. Julien, but with no apparent result. Meanwhile in other regions the Germans are concentrating in force against the French. At Les Eparges, for instance, where desperate endeavours are being made to retain their hold of the positions around St. Mihiel, the Germans are estimated to have a force of 40,000 men. At Rheims and in the Champagne the German artillery bombardments are incessant (see pp. 138 and 139 for diagrams and pictures of the Rheims district), whilst around Armentières unsuccessful efforts have been made to pierce the extreme end of the British line.

The War by Air.—The activity of British and French aviators has again been demonstrated during the course of the last week by the promptitude with which the position of the German guns bombarding Dunkirk was discovered.



A "Bosche" says:—

"We've had a slight misfortune with a tram,
And I think we've every reason to complain;
It was full of gallant Prussians
Going to fight the nasty Russians,
When overhead there sailed an aeroplane.
Boom!!! Mother!!!
We picked up several bits
Of the late lamented Fritz,
But we never saw the blooming train again."

"It's really very sad about the town

Where lived the Heir-Apparent to our Crown;
It was far from all the stench
Which arise from dirty trenches,
And we thought the British aeroplanes were
down.
Boom!!! Mother!!!
We found the Kronprinz' braces,
But we can't find any traces
Of that Donner Wetter Blitzen Flemish town."

"Mother"—A Poem from the Trenches

The above poem appeared recently in the "Press Bureau"—a publication issued at the front by the 4th Division. The verses are dedicated to the 92 howitzer of the Garrison Artillery, which the soldiers call "Mother"

This was on Friday evening, April 30. Immediately after the gun positions were discovered they were attacked from the air, and twelve small and two large bombs were dropped. At the same time a reconnaissance was made to Ostend, which was found to be clear of all important craft. During the course of the past week precise information was also received that the Zeppelin which dropped bombs on Dunkirk a fortnight ago, after being badly hit by the French artillery, was wrecked among trees between Bruges and Ghent, whilst one of the French dirigibles, of which little has recently been heard, was reported from Paris to have bombarded the railway sheds and lines in the hands of the Germans in the region of Valenciennes.

Colonial Operations.—In South Africa the Union Defence Force is making excellent headway against the enemy along the Luderitzbucht and the Swakopmund railways. Along the former line General Sir Duncan Mackenzie's force attacked the Germans at Gibeon, a place some 200 miles from Garub, and had not the nature of the country hindered an enveloping movement there is a possibility that the whole of the enemy's force of some 800 men would have been accounted for. By cutting the railway line a whole train in good order, with a number of transport waggons, was captured. This performance on the part of the Defence Force troops is the more brilliant as the country for the last 120 miles of the approach to Gibeon was most difficult to travel over and was practically waterless. Along the Swakopmund railway General Brits occupied, on May 1, the siding of Kubas, in face of the enemy's forces, which, it is reported, are in great strength along the Swakopmund-Otavi railway line.



A Man-eating Tiger Killed near Hong Kong

The presence of a man-eating tiger near Hong Kong is not a very usual occurrence, but during March one such beast was killed in the neighbourhood, only, however, after he had killed a native policeman and badly mauled a European and two Chinese. He was found to be 8 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip, 3 ft. 4 in. high, and 289 lb. in weight



The Free Refreshment Buffet at Glanmire Station, Cork

The free refreshment buffet shown above was opened at Glanmire Station, co. Cork, some few weeks ago for the benefit of soldiers and sailors travelling to various centres. This buffet is the first of its kind to be opened in Ireland, and, as evidence of its appreciation, about 1,000 men use the buffet each week

THE LANDING OF THE TWIN FORCE AT THE



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WHERE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES LANDED ON THE EUROPEAN



THE START FOR THE DARDANELLES—French Troops with their Kit Waiting to Embark for the Scene of Action

UNLOCKING THE DARDANELLES

SUNDAY, April 25, was another of the busy epoch-making Sabbaths which the great war has witnessed. It saw the landing of military forces on the shores of the Dardanelles. During the week which followed the Allies learnt of the progress of this difficult task. The French had landed in Asia, the British in Europe. In the foreground of the view the French Dardanelles force is seen disembarking its men on part of the wide beach between Kum Kale Fort and Orkanieh Fort. The advance of the force after landing took place in the direction of the arrow across the low ground beyond Yeni Shehr. In front of the French troops lies the flat valley of the Mendere river, and still further beyond tower the hills of the Asiatic shore. In the centre of the view is seen the *Queen Elizabeth* sinking a Turkish transport, an incident which again shows the splendid accuracy of this super-Dreadnought's gunfire.

The British force is seen landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula at Cape Helles and Cape Teke and taking up positions along the dotted line, in the neighbourhood of which the British entrenched themselves. The Turkish position, which was carried by assault, is seen rising above Sedd-ul-Bahr. The Australian and New Zealand force is shown landing at Cape Suvla and Gaba Tepe, a distance of some twenty miles as the crow flies from the other British forces. The process of clearing the Turks out of the heights at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula is by no means an easy task, but has been successfully accomplished. The hills which form the mass of the peninsula

DARDANELLES : Sea and Land Forces Engage the Turco-German Defensive Positions on Both Shores.



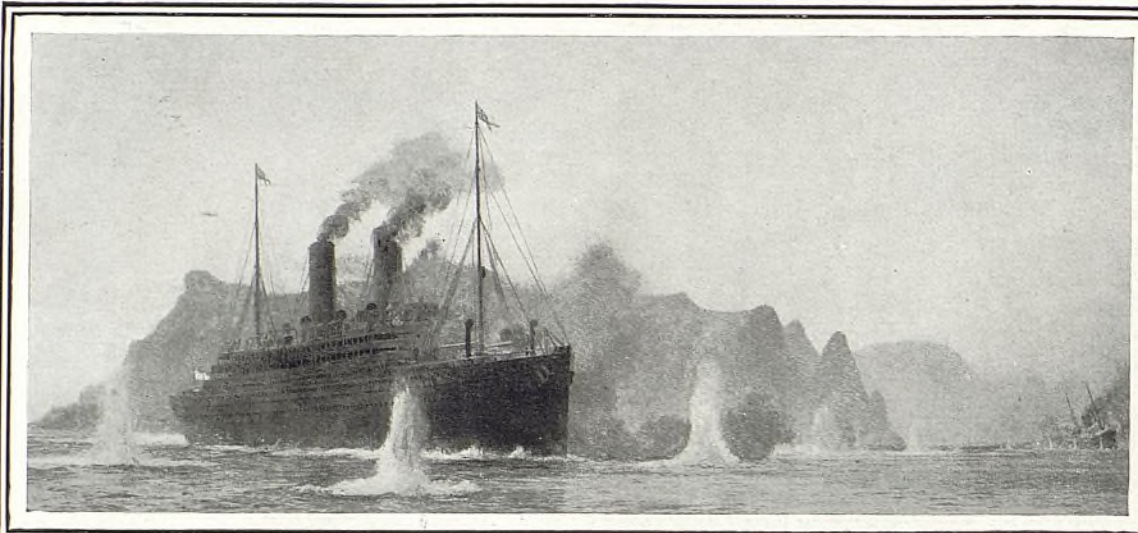
DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

AND ASIATIC SHORES OF THE DARDANELLES ON SUNDAY, APRIL 25



THE START FOR THE DARDANELLES—The Australians on the Pier-head Cheer the French as they Leave for the Asiatic Shore of the Dardanelles

WAR PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY: PHASES OF THE WAR AS SEEN BY ARTISTS.



"The Armed Liner, 'Carmania,' Engaging the 'Cap Trafalgar' Off the Island of Trinidad." Painted by W. L. Wyllie, R.A.

This was one of the most interesting actions between British and German converted cruisers

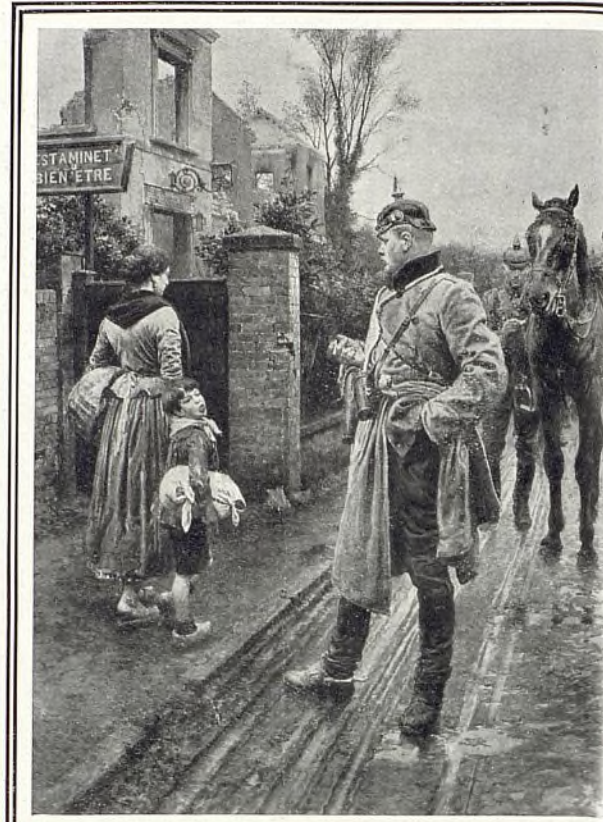


"Where Belgium Greeted Britain—At the Frontier Post on the Road from Dunkirk to Furnes, December 4, 1914." Painted by Herbert A. Olivier

King George's famous visit to the Belgian and British armies in Belgium in December of last year is recorded by Mr. Olivier in a picture which depicts the King stepping from his car to greet the King of the Belgians. In the background are seen the Prince of Wales and some other officers



"Refugees—In My Studio." Painted by Frederick W. Elwell



"The Strongest." A Belgian Child's Attitude Towards the German Invader. Painted by F. Matania

The 147th exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts has opened under conditions which have not been paralleled for one hundred years. Public interest inevitably centres in the pictures which directly or indirectly relate to the war. These pictures are not numerous and some of them are by no means inspired works of art, but the crudest have some interest at the present time. The war pictures will be found scattered among the placid landscapes and other Boccaccian efforts of an undisturbed artistic world, but we have here grouped some of the war canvases together so that the reader can survey them as it were at a glance in one room. Mr. W. B. Wollen's picture, entitled "Landrecies," shows what might be accomplished with many of the night scenes which are taking place in Northern France. The nursing work to which so many thousands of women are devoting themselves



"Landrecies, August 25, 1914." Painted by W. B. Wollen



"Mass for Wounded Soldiers in an English Country House." Painted by W. Hatherell

finds a fitting exponent in Mr. John Lavery, A.R.A., whose interior of a London hospital ward is excellently carried out. Mr. A. C. Gow's war-time "Courtyard of Burlington House in 1914" gives a clever representation of the volunteer artists drilling in the famous courtyard. It is surprising, however, that none of the wonderful effects to be witnessed in London during the present darkened conditions have been recorded by any of our artists. These conditions are unique in London's history, yet one surveys the Academy walls in vain for any picture of the moon-lit beauties of the river or the more picturesque parts of London after nightfall. "Bringing in the Wounded Lion," by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., shows the famous Dreadnought cruiser approaching the Forth Bridge with her attendant war craft. Other naval subjects have been treated by Mr. Norman Wilkinson and Mr. A. J. W. Burgess.



"Bringing in the Wounded Lion." Painted by W. L. Wyllie, R.A.



"Bringing in the Wounded 'Lion'—After the Action in the North Sea, in which She was Hit." Painted by W. L. Wyllie, R.A.

The "Lion" is shown being towed towards the Forth Bridge, listing heavily to port, after the North Sea action



"Tipperary"—British Soldiers Marching Along a Road in Northern France to the Tune of the Now-famous Song. Painted by J. C. Dollman

The artist has taken for the subject of his picture a body of British soldiers marching along a country road in Northern France in front of an army wagon to the tune of the famous "Tipperary"—a song which is now to be heard in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and America, and at practically any time of the day or night



"Wounded—London Hospital, 1915." Painted by John Lavery, A.R.A.

Copyright donated to the London Hospital. Proofs in photographic aid of the hospital will be published by the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, W.

The SHELLING of DUNKIRK by Long-range Fire.



The Entrance to the Harbour at Dunkirk



French Fishing Boats in the Port at Dunkirk

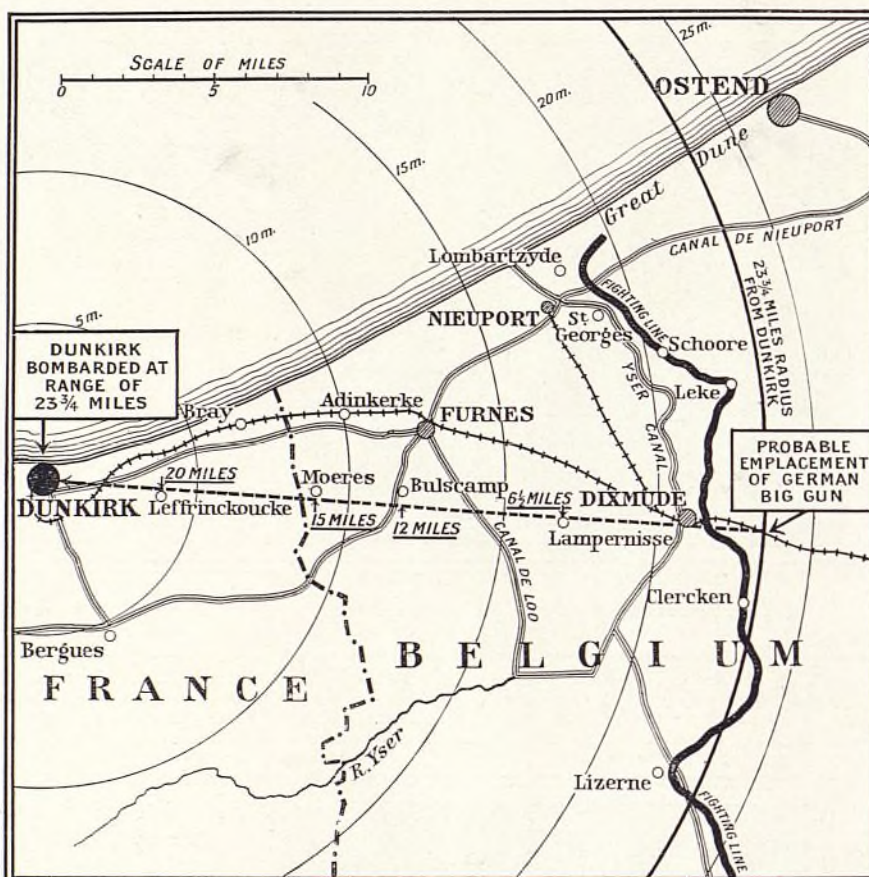
The SHELLING of the TOWN of DUNKIRK

The shelling of Dunkirk by German heavy artillery constitutes one of the surprises of the war. The weapons bombarding the town are supposed to be either Austrian 38-cm. howitzers or powerful naval guns, and they fire, according to the French official reports, at a range of 23½ miles from a position near Dixmude. According to a *Times* correspondent the shells have come from two directions, both near Dixmude. That they have been placed there for the express purpose of destroying Dunkirk there can be no question, and until they are silenced Dunkirk will be exposed to a long-distance shell fire, to which for the present there are no effective means of replying.

To get the full range out of these howitzers they have to be mounted on a solid concrete bed, to which they are firmly bolted. The great shells burst with terrifying and devastating effect. The noise resembled the explosion of a powder factory, and they shot into the air a huge column of black smoke, earth, and *débris*. Wide and deep craters were ploughed in the roads where they fell, several large buildings were wrecked in the centre of the town, and small houses on the outskirts were completely destroyed.

A shell fell in the Grande Place, killing many civilians. The Hotel de Ville, the Mairie, the railway station, and the barracks were struck.

Unhappily, the military hospital was partially wrecked, and many of the wounded in it were killed, but the arsenal, which seems to have been the objective of the enemy's shell-fire, was untouched.



How Dunkirk is Shelled by German Heavy Guns

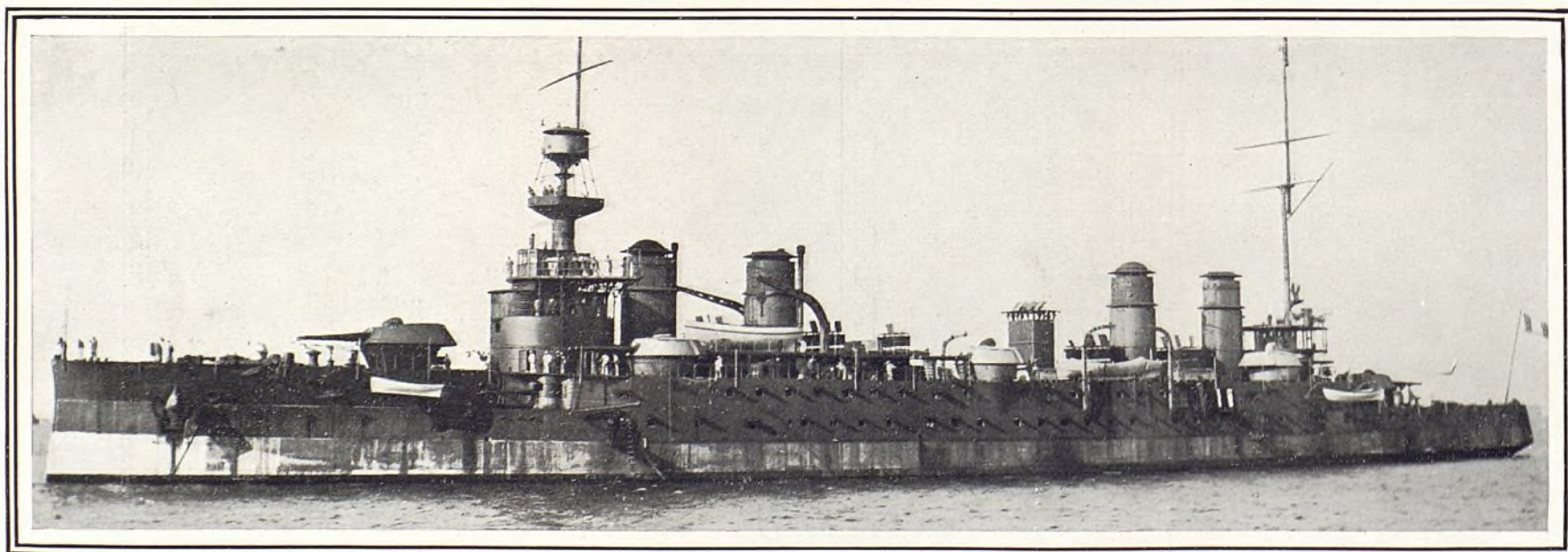
The position of the guns shelling Dunkirk is probably near Dixmude, at the spot indicated above. The range of fire is 23½ miles. The above map shows the relation of Dunkirk to Dixmude and the battle line in Flanders. The lighter lines indicate the radius in miles from Dunkirk, whilst the thick black line is, of course, the fighting line.

The OPERATIONS on the EASTERN FRONT

In the Carpathians, after furious fighting, the position appears to be somewhat as follows. The Russians apparently have captured all the passes west of the Uzsok to the Dukla, and are spreading out from them fanwise into the plain of Hungary. For the time, however, they appear to have been brought to a stand by the desperate counter-attacks of the Austrians. In the Uzsok also the Austro-Germans are still holding their own, and towards Strij and Kosiowa they continue at terrible cost to keep up their efforts to throw back the Russian left wing in Eastern Galicia. The latest report from the Russians is to the effect that they carried two hills south of Kosiowa, which indicates that they are slowly advancing. But, on the whole, the situation must for the present be regarded as stationary.

Meanwhile the Germans have developed a spectacular "invasion" of Kurland, accompanied by naval demonstrations on the coast. This has penetrated as far as Shavli, about sixty miles from the frontier on the road to Riga. Judging by the fact that the German force is carefully avoiding the fortresses of Kovno and Libau and merely penetrating into open country it is probable that it is only a raid. Unless the forces employed are considerable it cannot to any extent affect the general situation.

Amongst the more recent news concerning the fighting is the German claim that the Russian line has been broken along the Dunajec. If this proves to be correct the position becomes a very serious one for the Russians.



RENEWAL OF AUSTRIAN NAVAL EFFORT—THE TORPEDOED FRENCH CRUISER, "LÉON GAMBETTA"

The "Léon Gambetta," the French armoured cruiser which was sunk in the Adriatic on April 27 by an Austrian submarine working from Cattaro, was completed in 1903 and was of a displacement of 12,416 tons. She cost to build £1,177,000 and mounted four 7.6-in., sixteen 6.4-in. and twenty-four 3-pdr. guns. She had a nominal radius at ten knots an hour of 12,000 miles. Between midnight and one o'clock the submarine shot its first torpedo, which struck the ship, flooding some of the watertight compartments. While the cruiser was sinking a second torpedo completed her destruction, and she went down with the greater part of the crew. Italian torpedo boats rendered invaluable assistance to the sinking vessel. The submarine also remained near the "Léon Gambetta" while the latter was sinking, and when she had gone down an Italian vessel saw the vessel dive and disappear.

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.



Capt. Wyndham Halswell
Highland Light Infantry. Aged 32. He served in the South African War with the Mounted Infantry



Capt. R. G. Cumine-Robson
Royal Engineers. He joined the corps in December, 1908, becoming lieutenant in December, 1910



Captain George Smith
6th Gordon Highlanders. Aged 44. He was Unionist candidate for West Aberdeenshire in 1910



Capt. & Adj. F. MacKenzie
7th D. C. O. Rajputs. He was killed at Ahwaz on the Persian Gulf. Son of Colonel MacKenzie



Capt. L. T. Watson
1st Worcestershire Regt. Aged 33 years. He saw service during the South African War



2nd Lieut. J. G. G. Pender
Gordon Highlanders. He was gazetted in October, 1914. The eldest son of Major J. Pender



Lieutenant W. B. P. Spencer
Wiltshire Regiment. Aged 18 years. He was gazetted from Sandhurst in November



Lieutenant W. M. Ross
2nd Gordon Highlanders. He was seconded from the 3rd Battalion in November last



2nd Lieutenant Jasper Lees
4th Highland Light Infantry. Aged 24. He received his commission in August, 1914



2nd Lieut. Guy Barnett
Worcestershire Regiment. Aged 24. He received his commission on August 15. Only son of Dr. and Mrs. Barnett



2nd Lieut. R. P. Harker
1st North Staffordshire Regiment. He joined the Honourable Artillery Company, later receiving a commission



Lieutenant K. Musgrave
6th Yorkshire Light Infantry. Aged 21 years. He was gazetted in October last



Lieutenant W. M'Curry
R.A.M.C. Aged 22 years. He left for the front in August last in the R.A.M.C.



Lieutenant H. L. Bayfield
Leicestershire Regiment. Aged 25 years. He passed into the army from Oxford in 1913



Lieutenant J. R. Shippey
3rd Bedfordshire Regiment. Aged 23 years. He received his first commission as 2nd lieutenant in June, 1912



Major H. H. S. Marsh
4th London Field Co., Royal Engineers. Aged 39 years. He received his first commission in March, 1900, and served in the South African War, receiving the Queen's medal with five clasps



2nd Lieutenant A. J. L. Knight-Bruce
Royal Field Artillery. He received his commission as 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and was gazetted in July last. He was the son of Mrs. Picher, wife of Major-General T. D. Picher, C.B.



Surg.-Probationer R. O'C. Redmond, R.N.R.
H.M.S. "Clan McNaughton." He volunteered for service on the outbreak of war, and was on the "Clan McNaughton" when she went down



Rifleman Colin Chappell
6th Liverpool Regiment, formerly lieutenant, 5th Battalion of that regiment. Son of Mr. George Chappell, general manager of the Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool. Killed by a sniper whilst endeavouring to save a comrade



Major A. H. C. MacGregor
Royal Irish Fusiliers. Aged 42 years. He served through the whole of the South African War, and from 1903-8 was employed with the King's African Rifles. He became major in Sept. last

Pro patria mori

ON THE BORDERS OF FRANCE AND FLANDERS.



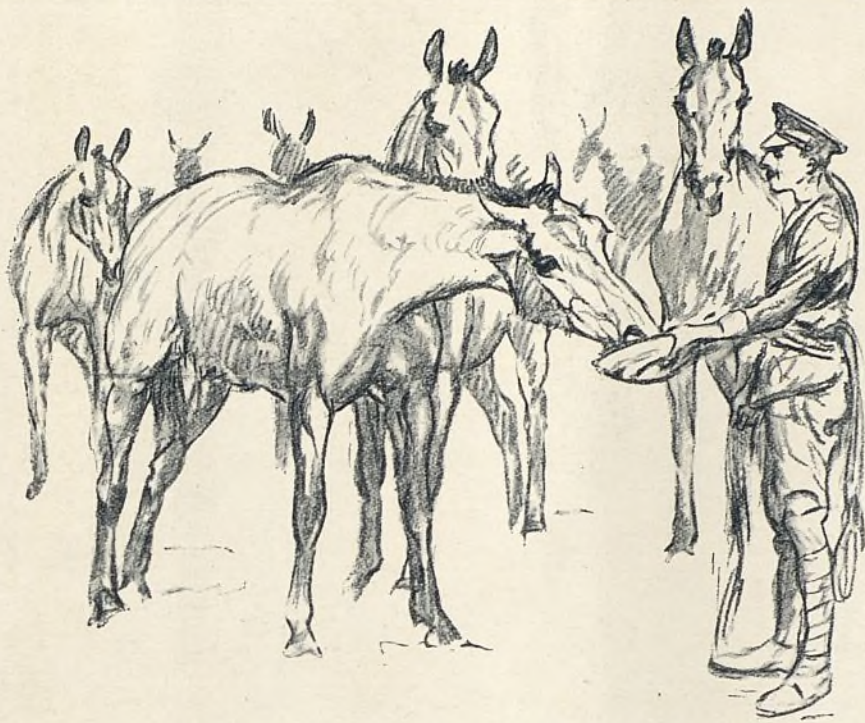
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DRAWN FOR "THE SPHERE" BY E. MATANIA

"OH YES, MONSIEUR; THERE IS A CAMP DOWN NEAR THE RIVER, JUST BEYOND THE WOOD"

These two French soldiers, who have strayed from their road, have stopped to ask some information from the little boy, who is pointing out the position of the troops. By the side of the road is a peasant woman with her market cart, drawn by one of the strong-limbed dogs which perform this kind of work.

WITH THE A.S.C. AT THE FRONT : *Leaves from a Soldier's Sketch Book.*



Eyed with Suspicion—Feeding Time at the Base



Branding Horses with the Familiar Broad Arrow

The horse still plays a part in the war, as every Army Service Corps officer who has anything to do with them well knows. The men love their mettlesome beasts, and much trouble and worry is pardoned and lost sight of in the comradeship which arises between man and beast. The great part played by motors and motor-driven vehicles in the present war has tended to draw attention away from the work of horses at the front, yet, as a correspondent of *The Morning Post* recently pointed out, motor cavalry has not yet been evolved. While recognising that for moving big guns along a well-made road motor power is very valuable, it is still equally true that once the roads are left it is found in practice of little use.

The Number of Horses in the United Kingdom

The same correspondent, proceeding, gives some interesting facts concerning horses at the front. According to recent returns of the total number of horses in the United Kingdom, it is found that the Shire horses number 370,000. The Clydesdale somewhat exceeds 200,000, while cart and draught horses number nearly 800,000. Hackneys total about 80,000, while ponies and lighter horses of various varieties serviceable for many purposes of war account for some 80,000 in addition. It is common knowledge that the hunting classes of the community placed at the service of the military authorities at the outbreak of the war some 16,000 hunters, which is believed to represent considerably over 50 per cent. of the total number in this country, and moreover to have been the bulk of an age which the authorities were willing to accept.

The Type of Horse Required

A remarkable feature of this war, new, as far as we know, to military experience, has been the use upon an extensive scale of the heavy draught horse, whose stately pace admits of no hurrying,

but whose great strength permits of his hauling very heavy weights where the nature of the road does not admit of the use of the motor.

The Total Number Available

It is estimated by competent authorities that not more than 20 per cent. of the total can be withdrawn from productive employment for the purposes of the army in the field. The number is further restricted by the fact that for efficient service in the army the horses should be "hard" as distinct from "soft"—that is to say, they should have been in constant employment for some time preceding their being drafted into the field. From this it will be evident that the number available in this country could not much exceed 300,000 for all purposes. Considering that horses are now treated with much more consideration and care than in previous wars, this total should prove very ample for all our reasonable requirements.



A Definite Refusal to Go in the Proper Direction

Heading straight for the barbed-wire fence, to the evident disgust of the Army Service Corps men



English Remounts Passing a French Motor Convoy on a Country Road

The newly-imported horses show a certain amount of impatience at the sound and appearance of the fast-moving motor lorry

BONNETS and BADGES of SCOTTISH REGIMENTS.

NOTES ON SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL BADGES AND BONNETS

We find from a Royal Warrant published on July 1, 1751, that the regiments then composing the British Army were to be known by numerical titles; and, beginning with the 1st Regiment of Foot, the army at that date had forty-nine regiments of infantry. This order was in force until the year 1881, on which date the Territorial scheme came into force, whereby battalions were to bear the designation of the shire or county in which the corps had been raised. This new departure abolished the number which had been worn on the forage cap. Many of the old soldiers felt the loss of their number, and it has been told that in one of our Highland battalions a number of the men had a military funeral, and with piper leading the way playing a lament, the old number was buried. The present war is the first in which our troops have fought with their forage caps and glengarry; the rank and file have much more comfort than with the regulation head-dress. It will be admitted that the lads with the glengarry have, like those of other corps, upheld the honour of King and country in the present war. The badges on the forage cap of all regiments have a distinction of their own.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) is supposed to be the oldest in the army. The glengarry bears the Star of the Order of the Thistle, inscribed "Nemo me impune lacessit," and the words, "Royal Scots," with the crown above.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers wear the grenade with a thistle embroidered on the ball.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers display on the regulation head-dress the castle of Edinburgh. They have adopted for the glengarry the imperial crown surmounted by a lion with on each side a scroll bearing the words, "The King's Own Scottish Borderers."

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) wear a specially-designed badge, representing a star within a thistle wreath, which has a bugle with cords at base.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), a specially-designed badge, a Star of the Thistle and oval inscribed, "Nemo me impune lacessit"; within the oval St. Andrew and Cross; above this a crown; under it the Sphinx. On either side of the crown two half scrolls with the designation, Royal Highlanders; on each side of the Sphinx the words, "Black Watch."

The Highland Light Infantry have the Star of the Thistle with a horn and monogram, "H.L.I."; above the horn an imperial crown; underneath an elephant with the battle name, "Assaye."

The Seaforth Highlanders bear the head of a stag with a scroll bearing the motto, "Cuidich'n Righ."

The Gordon Highlanders have the stag's head with ten antlers, and motto on scroll, "Bydand."

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders have the figure of St. Andrew and Cross within a thistle wreath.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a thistle wreath; within the wreath a circle inscribed Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; within the circle the cypher of H.R.H. the Princess Louise. To the left of the cypher the boar's head; to the right the cat; and above the cypher and on the circle the Princess's coronet with the motto, "Ne obliviscaris," and "Sans Peur."



SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL BADGES—HOW TO IDENTIFY THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS

Above are seen the bonnets and badges worn by certain of the Scottish regiments. It will be noticed that the bonnets of the Seaforth Highlanders and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders both have diced borders—in the first case scarlet, white, and green, and in the other scarlet and white. The different badges appear alongside the glengarrys.

How THREE ENCOUNTERED FIFTY, and PREVAILED.



THREE HIGHLANDERS' SPLENDID DEED OF BRAVERY AT LA BASSÉE

The three Highlanders seen in the above view were escorting a British convoy in the neighbourhood of the British positions at La Bassée a short time ago when it was suddenly attacked by a German patrol numbering fifty men. Although taken quite by surprise and hopelessly outnumbered these three men fought with such bravery and determination that not only did they kill seventeen of the enemy, but they made the remainder of the patrol turn back and fly for dear life. Such a happening as this makes one almost believe that the old romance supposed to attach to war is not yet dead, but still lingers on in places despite the deadly influence of trench warfare.

SOMEWHERE in FRANCE : A Wayside Inspection by Sir John French of British Troops Moving up to the Firing-line.



FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH INSPECTS A BODY OF SOLDIERS MOVING

The above scene of a wayside inspection by General Sir John French of troops proceeding to the trenches is typical of many such scenes near the fighting line, and the experiences of soldiers who are thus suddenly and informally reviewed are reflected in their letters home. "We left about one p.m.," writes one soldier, for

example, "and marched about six miles to this place. En route we ran into General French, who stopped his car and got out to watch us going past, and later we marched past General Smith-Dorrien. After the inspection 200 of us were sent off on a trench-digging excursion. Each man had to carry a spade or pick, which made it necessary



Field-Marshal Sir John French
ALONG A ROAD IN NORTHERN FRANCE EN ROUTE FOR THE TRENCHES

From a direct camera enlargement, April, 1915

to sling one's rifle across the back, thus adding to the strain on the shoulders caused by carrying 200 rounds of ammunition, water bottle, bayonet, small entrenching tool, mess tin, haversack, and pack." Two of the men above, it will be noticed, are wearing shorts, for some reason, instead of the usual trousers and puttees. They are carrying

the full war kit, including an entrenching tool and water bottle. Among the group by the roadside are four Indian orderlies, and a French boy, evidently belonging to the roadside cottage seen above, is also an interested spectator. A group of officers on the extreme left are also watching the troops.

DASHING DEEDS OF THE WAR : How the Rifle Brigade Swept Through the Village of Neuve Chapelle.



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THE RIFLE BRIGADE RACING HEADLONG THROUGH THE RUINS OF NEUVE CHAPPELLE DURING THE ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE

DRAWN BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED, APRIL, 1915

In a semi-official account of the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, published a few days after the battle, the writer described the capture of the village and its first entry by the Rifle Brigade: "The village," he wrote, "was a sight that the men say they will never forget. It looked as if an earthquake had struck it. The chaos is so utter that the very line of the streets is all but obliterated. Once upon a time Neuve Chapelle must have been a pretty little place, big as villages in these parts go, with a nice clean church (whence it probably got its name), some neat villas in the main street with gaudy shutters, half-a-dozen estaminets, a red brick

brewery, and, on the outskirts, a little old white chateau. Now hardly stone remains upon stone. It was indeed a scene of desolation into which the Rifle Brigade—the first regiment to enter the village, I believe—raced headlong. Of the church only the bare shell remained, the interior lost to view beneath a gigantic mound of debris. The little churchyard was devastated, the very dead plucked from their graves, broken coffins and ancient bones scattered about amid the fresher dead, the slain of that morning—grey-green forms asprawl athwart the tombs. Of all that once fair village but two things remained intact—the great crucifixes

reared aloft, one in the churchyard, the other over against the chateau. From the Cross that is the emblem of our faith the figure of Christ, yet intact though all pitted with bullet marks, looked down in mute agony on the slaying in the village. The din and confusion were indescribable. Through the thick pall of shell-smoke Germans were seen on all sides, some emerging half-dazed from cellars and dug-outs, their hands above their heads, others dodging round the shattered houses, others firing from the windows, from behind carts, even from behind the overturned tombstones." The Rifle Brigade, which advanced so gallantly in

the forefront of the attack, is the youngest of English regiments in point of age. It was raised—as the Corps of Riflemen—in 1800, and was the first rifle regiment, raised specifically as such, in the service. The second battalion was created in 1805, and the third was re-embodyed in 1855. Two years after this a fourth battalion was raised. During the century of its existence the regiment has earned thirty-three battle honours. In the Crimean War seven Victoria Crosses were won, and during the South African War two V.C.'s, fourteen D.S.O.'s, and thirty-five D.C.M.'s were awarded to members of the regiment.

With the CZAR'S BROTHER AMONGST the CARPA



A GROUP OF TROOPERS OF THE KABARDINE REGIMENT FROM THE TEREK PROVINCE OF THE CAUCASUS
Seated round the fire for an impromptu meal. The Kabardians live in village communities in the gorges of the main Caucasus and the Black Mountains



RUSSIAN ORDERLIES ATTACHED TO THE CAUCASIAN NATIVE DIVISION WITH THE HORSES IN THEIR CHARGE

These soldiers are dressed in the picturesque Caucasian Cossack uniform with its characteristic cap and serviceable top boots. Each of the three soldiers, it will also be noticed, is carrying, apart from his other weapons, a dagger slung from a belt at the waist

All the pictures given on these two pages are exclusive copyright pictures of "The Sphere." They were obtained by Captain Adrian Simpson, Acting A.D.C. to the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, and were taken during the recent operations on the Upper San River, the stream which flows from the Carpathians

THIANS : Scenes Illustrating the Caucasian Native Division under the Command of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch—Brother to the Czar.



A GROUP OF TRANSPORT DRIVERS AND CAMP FOLLOWERS RESTING AT A FARM
To the left and to the centre are seen the buildings and outhouses of a Galician farm with a small wood to the extreme right of the picture



AUSTRIAN PRISONERS SURROUNDED BY THEIR CAPTORS OUTSIDE A DECORATED WOODEN OUTHOUSE

The two prisoners on the extreme right are Tyrolean riflemen, whilst the next two soldiers were formerly attached to an Austrian Uhlan regiment. The rather unkempt appearance and obvious uneasiness of the prisoners contrasts very unfavourably with the spruce smartness of the Caucasian troops

through the captured fortress of Przemyśl. The pictures illustrate the work of the Caucasian Native Division among the snow-covered slopes of the Carpathians. On the following page will be found the narrative relating to the Caucasian Native Division.



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Mullah ↑

Grand ↑ Duke

Exclusive SPHERE picture

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH WITH STAFF AND OFFICERS OF THE KABARDINE REGIMENT

Among the group is included one of the priests, or mullahs, of the Caucasian Native Division as well as certain of the more influential of the Caucasian princes

With the CZAR'S BROTHER in the CARPATHIANS.

By Captain Adrian Simpson, Acting A.D.C. to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch

SHORTLY after the commencement of hostilities the Caucasian Native Division, which was originally formed during the Japanese War, was re-embodied. Recruited as it is from the wild mountain tribes of the Caucasus, it has since become famous under the title of "La Division Sauvage." The tribes who were given the opportunity of volunteering for service responded with the greatest alacrity, and within a few weeks as fine a body of men had been assembled as it would be possible to find anywhere, under the command of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

Born Fighters

Magnificent horsemen and born fighters, they form an ideal force of Irregular Cavalry. Not once, but many times these regiments have performed deeds of the greatest valour, and when the history of this war is written the name of the "Division Sauvage" will play no small part in the glorious annals of the Russian Army.

Advancing Through the Night

Diary extracts: "It was about three o'clock in the morning when the alarm was given, and within a very short time every man was in his saddle. Rapidly the news spread that our 1st Brigade was in action and that we were to advance as quickly as possible to their support. The cold was intense. Heavy snow had fallen which threatened to retard our progress, and with the exception of our machine guns and first-aid appliances everything else had to be left behind. Marching with all possible speed in the faint reflected light of the snow, with the horses slipping and staggering at every step from the great lumps of frozen snow and ice which formed continuously under their shoes, we joined touch with the 1st Brigade shortly after daybreak. The Austrians were already retiring, and the whole of that day we pressed on behind them, driving them further and further back towards the crest line. Wet and cold with the driving snow getting into every possible and impossible part of one's clothing, breaking through the thin ice, and splashing over half-frozen rivers, the column pressed forward with scarcely a check.

The Left Flank Threatened

"Our objective was a small village called K—, important only from a strategical point of view; this we reached as it was growing dark only to find that our left flank was being threatened by a body of Austrians who were occupying a ridge which commanded the village and far too near to be comfortable.

"Our first indication of their presence was a hot fire at comparatively close range, which fortunately for us did little damage owing to the rapidly increasing darkness.

Dislodging the Austrians

"Tired as we were, however, having covered nearly forty kilometres over very bad country since early morning, it was impossible to remain as we were, and it was a question of either retiring or securing the position for the night. Fighting in the dark in a mountainous and wooded country is at the best of times a precarious proceeding, and had the Austrians had time to complete their preparations things might have turned out

differently. As it was, after dismounting a proportion of the brigade and leaving the horses under shelter, we attacked the Austrian position, and succeeded in dislodging the enemy after a short but sharp encounter.

"One of the things which has incensed us most throughout this period of the fighting has been the wide-spread use by the enemy of explosive bullets, as distinct from the dum-dum and soft-nosed kinds. These bullets cause the most terrible wounds, and nothing can justify their use in modern civilised warfare."

The Men of the Caucasian Native Division

The men themselves were a fascinating study. Each regiment of the division had been recruited from one of the principal mountain tribes of the Caucasus, and, although the dialects spoken by these tribes are in many cases quite distinct from each other, the language question, nevertheless, presents no serious difficulty since a large proportion of the men understand Russian—quite sufficient at any rate for purposes of discipline. All the men are Mahomedans, but thanks to the fact that the principal priest, or mullah, of each tribe has declared—more or less—a holy war, the strictness usually observed by Mahomedans as regards their food and drink has been greatly relaxed, and as long as the men are on active service they can eat and drink pretty well what they like; it is just as well that it is so, perhaps, as the question of food more often entails not "what they like" but what they can manage to get, which, in a thinly-populated district like the Carpathians, where, owing to the heavy snow, transport difficulties are very serious, frequently approaches the irreducible minimum.

On more than one occasion the Austrians have endeavoured to tamper with the loyalty of the men, and although the means employed may possibly be ingenious, it is needless to say that their efforts only met with ridicule, and they very soon gave it up as a bad job. The means employed were to drop a mixture of bombs and pamphlets, and possibly if there were any sportsmen on the other side there may have been keen betting as to which would cause most damage. The following is a translation of one of these really beautiful efforts of the imagination:—

"SOLDIERS! God is preparing for you freedom and a better future—the beams of a free sun are shining on the land of your birth. Turkey's Great Ruler has declared war on Russia and summons you all to crush your oppressors.

"For centuries you have groaned under the scourge—for centuries Russia has been trying to deprive you of your freedom and rights. Now the Sultan has declared a holy war, and Austria and Germany are hurrying to help him crush the common enemy.

"The glorious Turkish troops have occupied the Caucasus, and their splendid fleet destroyed the Russian Fleet on the Black Sea.

"Soldiers! if you wish to enter into the gates of Paradise and safely cross the bridge of Death, listen to the call of the Ruler who is offering you redemption; throw down your arms and surrender to us and we will receive you not as prisoners of war but as our own brothers."

It did not take long, however, for our men to learn the true value of this "brotherly" spirit when on the following day we found some of our poor fellows who had been wounded during a reconnaissance stripped of their clothing and left in the snow to be frozen to death.



Captain Adrian Simpson, Chevalier of the Order of St. Anne, whose illustrated narrative appears here and in other issues of "The Sphere," formerly served in the Indian Army and was Acting A.D.C. to the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch during operations in the neighbourhood of Przemyśl (see previous pages)

The Possibilities of the GIANT FLYING MACHINE.



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A GIANT AEROPLANE DESIGNED TO CARRY EIGHTY PASSENGERS

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO

The recent successful use of the giant Sikorsky aeroplanes attached to the Russian Army has drawn attention to the possibilities of flying machines constructed on a really big scale. The actual type of Sikorsky machine to which recent telegrams refer is known as the "Ilya Murametv," and is capable of carrying a number of men under favourable conditions, and such a fact naturally stimulates the imagination of all daring aircraft constructors. The above drawing shows how such ideas were already bearing fruit at the period when the great war opened. This drawing was made from material supplied

by Mr. Claude Grahame-White, who is a firm believer in the coming of the large-scale aeroplane. This idea is developed from the mercantile passenger-carrying point of view, but it will at once be evident that such a giant aeroplane would have great military possibilities as a raider and a man-carrier. Mr. Grahame-White believes that within a few years' time aeroplanes of this type, driven by motors developing 3,000 horse-power and carrying eighty passengers, could maintain regular services between Hendon and New York, a single journey in either direction being accomplished in about fifteen hours.



With the FORCES in BRITISH EAST AFRICA : A Review of the Frontier Operations Against the Germans.



A Typical Glimpse of the Wide Rolling Savannas of British East Africa.—In British East Africa the country can roughly be divided into two belts—the tropical belt and the sub-tropical belt. It is customary for mounted men to keep watch over the latter region, whilst foot soldiers patrol the remainder from Nairobi to the coast. In these regions the eye sees with ease across enormous distances.



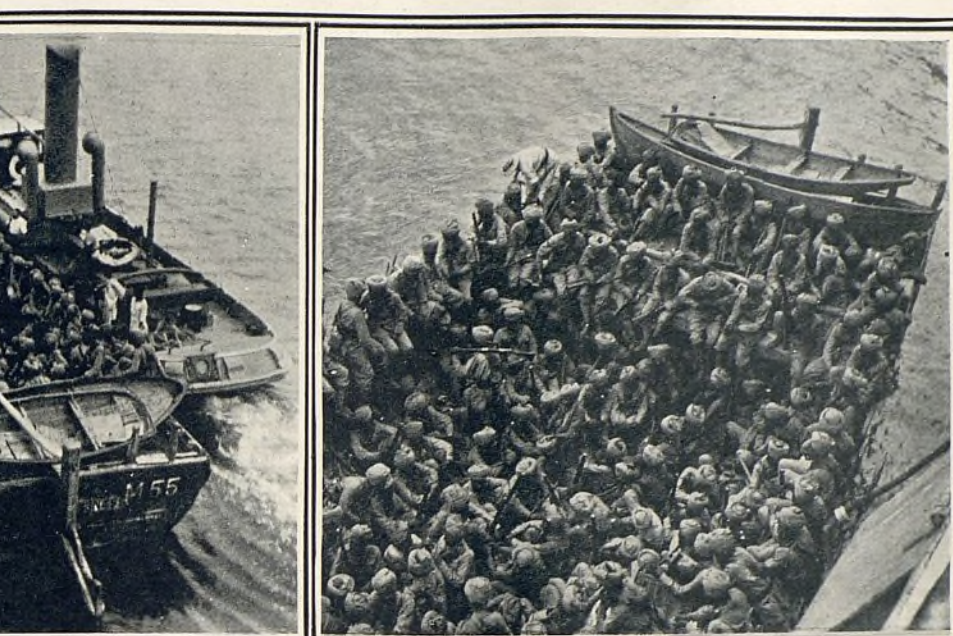
A Road and Dry Watercourse on the Borders of German East Africa.—The country in which fighting is now proceeding along the border-line in East Africa is, in parts, low-lying and swampy, and full of villainous insects and flies. Where the country is a little higher it is mainly thick bush.



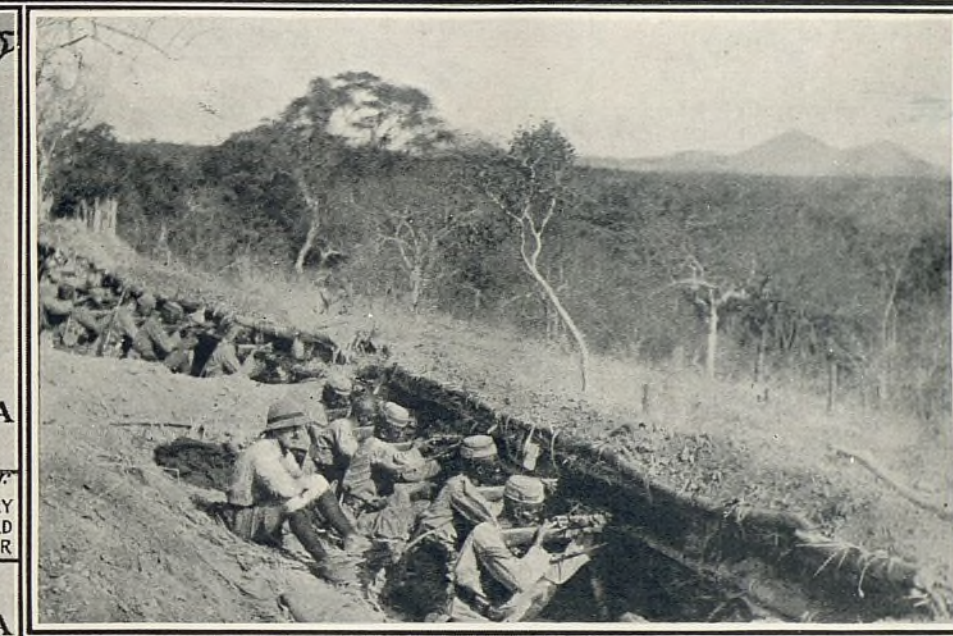
Effect of Shell Fire on a Coconut Palm at Mafia Island.—During the occupation of Mafia Island the British forces met with some opposition before they finally succeeded in their task. The expedition left Mombasa on January 8, and by January 10-12 Mafia was in British hands. The island is now being administered by the British. That the shelling prior to the occupation was somewhat severe may be inferred from the battered palm grove seen in the above view.



Prisoners Being Brought into Camp at Mafia Island.—The island was occupied by the British on January 10-12. There was only one German lady on the island. She was conveyed in a palanquin chair accompanied by a military guard. Her husband is seen walking on the right.



Two Views of Indian Troops Being Landed.—The Indian Expeditionary Force was landed in September. In the attack on Tanga, November 2 to 4, there were 4,000 Indian Imperial Service troops and 1,000 Indian regulars participating. At the same time, another body, consisting of 800 Punjab and 400 Indian Imperial Service troops, together with 300 Volunteers, moved in the direction of the German positions at Longido. The latter movement was more successful than the former.



King's African Rifles Manning the Trenches at a Post of the Tsavo River.—During the early days of October an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Germans to cut the Uganda Railway and destroy the telegraph and the bridges over the Tsavo River. In places, as suggested in the above picture, the scrub is so dense that it is almost impossible to keep a satisfactory look-out.



Indian Troops on the March in British East Africa.—Around the foothills of Kilimanjaro and other elevations in Eastern Africa the nature of the country seems to change, and from barren lowlands it becomes grassy and undulating, and dotted with trees. There are acres of cultivated areas and banana fields tended by natives, and all dominated by the uprearing crests beyond. In such regions the work of patrolling, which is undertaken by Indian soldiers, becomes comparatively easy.

The Operations in British East Africa.—The fighting in British East Africa may be said to have really begun towards the end of September, when the Germans made a determined attempt to capture Mombasa, the commercial capital of British East Africa and the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Previous to this, somewhat half-hearted attempts had been made by them to wreck the railway line at various points, destroy the telegraph, and occupy Voi and Mombasa. The Germans, who were in strong force, were, however, for various reasons unable to cut the railway, or even to destroy the bridge across the Tsavo River, and they were beaten back both at Voi and the post at Taveta. The attack on Mombasa itself was repulsed at Gazi, some twenty-five miles to the south-west. The German plan of action was, apparently, to move up the road from Vanga to Mombasa—

arriving at the latter place somewhere about the time the "Königsberg" was expected to arrive and bombard it from the sea. The "Königsberg" was, of course, prevented from doing this by the proximity of British warships, and the land attack was also frustrated. The Germans were held at Margerini by a mere handful of Arabs and King's African Rifles—about 300 men all told—until the arrival of the Indian troops strengthened our position and the enemy was beaten back to his original lines.

The next big actions were the British attacks on Tanga and Jassin very early in November; this was the direct outcome of the German attack on Mombasa. Tanga is a port of considerable importance in German East Africa, and lies midway between Zanzibar and Mombasa. It is the seaport-railhead of an important railway line which

connects it with Moshi, lying amongst the foothills of Kilimanjaro, and which taps most of the intervening country. The force despatched for the attack on Tanga consisted of 4,000 Indian Imperial Service troops, 1,000 Indian regulars, together with 1,000 white regulars. The force took no kind of kind except rations. It was disembarked from the troopship near Tanga, and then moved against the position. The day the British attacked, however, 1,000 Germans had been rushed up from Moshi, and took up a position to the right of the town. With them were great numbers of quick-firing guns of various sorts. This unexpected reinforcement made the capture of Tanga almost impossible by the forces present. During the fighting many casualties were incurred on both sides. As regards the advance against Vanga and Jassin, the German forces which had previously

advanced on Mombasa were, up to as recently as January, maintaining themselves in the valley of the Unga River. To drive them from their positions a column of 1,800 men, composed of Indians and King's African Rifles with artillery, was despatched. After gaining Jassin and leaving a garrison of 300 men, the post was attacked and subsequently surrendered to a force of 2,000 Germans.

The minor operations along the Anglo-German frontier include the attack on Shirati—a German post on the south-east shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza—on January 9. Fighting also took place near Karungu in March, and on this occasion the German force was driven back in disorder and with heavy loss into their own territory, whilst Kisu—which had been captured by the Germans—was reoccupied after the defeat at Karungu.

A LITERARY LETTER : The late Rupert Brooke.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1915.

By an extraordinary coincidence the two young poets who have most set their mark upon the present reign and will, I believe, be identified with it for all time, have died within a few weeks of one another—James Elroy Flecker and Rupert Brooke. The former died at thirty years of age, the latter in his twenty-eighth year. The coincidence goes further. Both were identified with Cambridge University, and their work is far and away the most striking that is to be found in an anthology of Cambridge poets issued two years ago. Both, moreover, were the sons of schoolmasters—Flecker of the head master of Cheltenham, Brooke of an assistant master of Rugby.

Ever since a year or so ago, when my attention was first called by a young Cambridge friend to the work of Rupert Brooke, I had wished to be brought into contact with him; but a letter which I wrote asking for verses never reached him, for he was engaged in foreign travel. Now he has died a soldier's death, the only English poet of any consideration who has given his life in his country's wars since Philip Sidney received his death wound under the walls of Zutphen in 1586.

Rupert Brooke was born at Rugby on August 3, 1887, his father, William Brooke, being an assistant master of the school. In 1905 he won a prize for a poem on the Bastille, and in 1906 he went up to King's College, Cambridge, where he took the Classical Tripos, and was elected to a fellowship in 1913 for a dissertation on John Webster. He lived for some years at Cambridge or in the neighbouring village of Grantchester, a fact which he commemorated in a striking poem written from Berlin:—

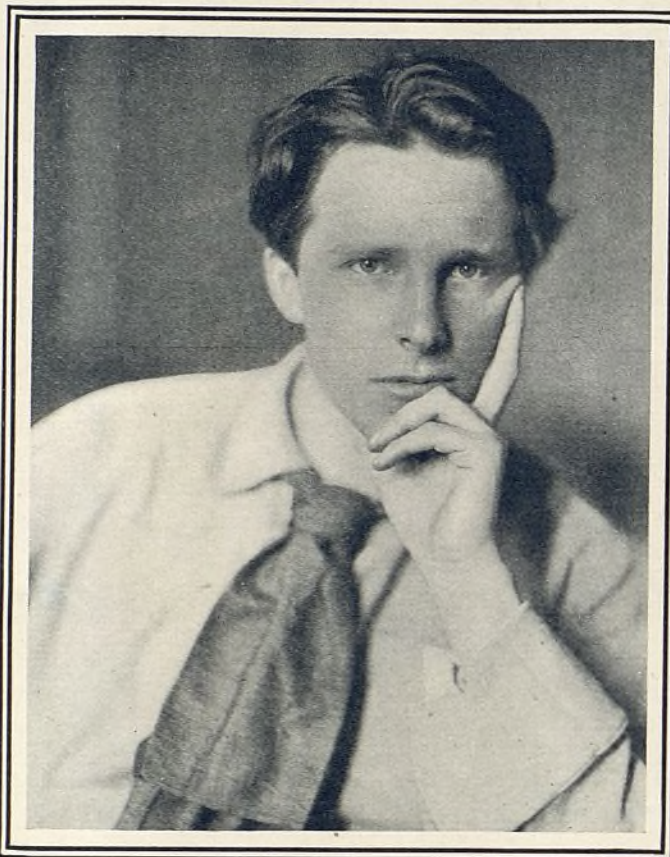
God! I will pack, and take a train,
And get me to England once again!
For England's the one land I know,
Where Men with Splendid Hearts may go;
And Cambridgeshire, of all England,
The shire for Men who Understand;
And of that district I prefer
The lovely hamlet, Grantchester.

It was at Grantchester he wrote the volume of poems which was published by Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson in 1911, the only volume of verses which he gave to the public. One of his publishers, Mr. Frank Sidgwick, himself a graceful writer of verse, has kindly sent me the following appreciation:—

When Rupert Brooke brought me his first collection of poems, I already knew he could write with extreme beauty, and could run with a savage joy to the other end of the gamut. But he had none of the ordinary illusions of young poets; he was frankly eager not to "overbalance the book in the direction of unimportant prettiness," and therefore defended the inclusion of certain poems in the book—which, he felt, contained both "abortive poetry and literary verse." Much poetry might be justly damned with such faint praise; but I would sacrifice it all for one such volume as his. Later, he hinted to me the immense effort it

was to him to achieve expression. "I occasionally feel, like Ophelia," he wrote, "that I've turned thought and affliction, passion, hell itself . . . to favour and to prettiness"—a poet's confession of failure, of impotence to record completely his inspiration. Yet how much he could and did express for us! In "The Great Lover" he shows how keenly he loved life; but death had no terror for him, and in many poems he marvels happily at the everlasting joy of the spirit.

When he left England for the last time, he went firmly believing he was to die. His final utterance is of a high and serene nobility—a sequence of five sonnets entitled "1914," the last of which begins:—



The late Rupert Brooke—Poet

Sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Division, who died of sunstroke at Lemnos on April 23. He was a poet of rare distinction

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed:
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

That "corner" is Lemnos. There he died, fighting for England, on St. George's day—died, a poet of England, on the day of Shakspeare's death.

Mr. Rupert Brooke only lived to accomplish one volume with his name on the title-page, and this volume, most of which was first published in *The English Review*, *The Cambridge Review* and other journals, contained very little that was

distinctive. Two or three sonnets alone gave a forecast of his ultimate achievement. It was by his later poems that he was to indicate that he was a man of genius and one of the immortals. These mainly appeared in an interesting publication issued at Ryton, Dymock, Gloucester, under the title of *New Numbers*, four parts of which have appeared. His bibliography, therefore, stands very much as follows, omitting, of course, the various poems that appeared in certain periodicals from time to time:—

POEMS. Sidgwick and Jackson. 1911. Second edition, 1913.
FIVE POEMS. *The Poetry Review*. November, 1912.
FIVE POEMS. (Reprinted.) *Georgian Poetry*. 1912.
FOUR POEMS. (Reprinted.) *Cambridge Poets*. 1913.
FOUR POEMS. *Poetry and Drama*. 1913.
FOUR SONNETS. *New Numbers*, No. 1. February, 1914.
HEAVEN. *New Numbers*, No. 2. April, 1914.
FIVE POEMS. *New Numbers*, No. 3. August, 1914.
FOUR POEMS. *New Numbers*, No. 4. September, 1914.

"Retrospect," one of the poems in *New Numbers*, appears in *Poetry*, a magazine of verse issued in Chicago in October, 1914; and in this magazine three of Mr. Brooke's poems appeared in January, 1915. I shall be glad of information from which I can enlarge and improve this bibliography.

It will be seen that there is material for another very strong volume, and not one of the poets of this younger generation has so sure a vision and so great a certainty of immortality as Rupert Brooke. Certain of the sonnets have all the distinction of Wordsworth's great work, but on the whole Mr. Brooke's work was not derivative. He stands forth proudly, in spite of the natural inequality of his poems, as one of the elect. And King Death has given him a crowning that years of even finer effort might not have secured for him had he lived. That he was not only a fine poet but also a very lovable man the testimony of many of his colleagues and friends at the University abundantly demonstrates.

Mr. Sidney Low is a writer of very great achievement. His *Vision of India*, his *Egypt in Transition*, and his *Governance of the British Empire* are three books admirable in style and rich in all the qualities that make a successful publicist, but it was surely an excess of friendship that has led Mr. Low to write an introduction, admirably worded though it be, to a volume of papers by the late Mr. Samuel Jeyes. These papers are utterly undistinguished and commonplace. Their author had evidently no talent other than that of a very third-rate journalist. We are told that he was associated with *The Standard* newspaper for many years, and we understand now the decline of *The Standard* from its old position. Anything more utterly commonplace than these collected newspaper articles it would be difficult to discover, and, admirably written as it is, it cannot be said that Mr. Low's brief biography can possibly do anything to perpetuate the memory of a not very agreeable personality—one destined in any case to be speedily forgotten.

C. K. S.

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

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

What a very fortunate thing it is for England that her press does not mirror herself. Otherwise we should be a nation of whimpering grumblers, capable of as much tyranny and petty spite as the worst German officers have been—panic-stricken, hopeless, without faith, and perpetually anxious to add to the difficulties of our best friends. If some of our editors had entered into a conspiracy to persuade the world that this nation is divided against itself and has no trust in its administrators, they could not have succeeded better.

I am personally no friend to the idea of reprisals; nor do I think that we ever ought to have made an exception in our treatment of the German submarine crews. The ethics of the obedience of soldiers and sailors were thrashed out years ago and should not again have been questioned. None the less, the following quotation from the writings of Laotze, the Chinese sage, makes one think:—"Shall I return good for evil? What then should I return for good? My son, deal justly with all, and so shalt thou prosper." England's duty, in my opinion, is to go on being English; that is, short-memory, muddling, humane, and successful.

Rupert Brooke's death from sunstroke, on his way to fight the Turks, was very sad. Not only do we lose a soldier but a remarkable personality—young, ardent, and handsome—who had written fine poetry and would write finer.

I do not envy the War Office clerks who are destined to drive their quills in the new tempo-

rary buildings now being feverishly completed in St. James's Park when the sun of July and August smites upon the galvanised iron roof a few feet above their heads. Can no clever fellow devise a more satisfactory roofing than this horrible material, especially for overworked officials?

One by one the reports of the county cricket clubs' annual meetings reveal the straits to which the war reduced them, and incidentally illustrate again the gentlemanliness of the game. Where funds are so low even in prosperity—and now there are some big losses, such as Warwickshire with £714—it is pretty obvious that "the play's the thing." All that can now be done is to hope for brighter days in 1916.

Walking across Regent's Park recently I was sorry—inevitable and necessary as it must have been—to see that the cavalry manoeuvres had completely ruined the cricket ground there; for even in war time a certain amount of non-spectacular cricket must be played for honest recreative purposes. The last time I saw this ground being used two police divisions were very keenly contesting. But the turf now will have to be laid afresh.

Let me warn readers of THE SPHERE who are thinking of going to France that to do so on a sudden impulse is impossible. The new passport regulations are very stringent, the French military

authorities having taken over the duties of *visé-ing* here. They *visé* only 200 passports a day, and these 200 only in rotation according to numbers given out before. This means attending at the office very early in the morning, and even then being disappointed, perhaps, for a day or so. And all this comes after the Foreign Office preliminaries. Red Cross people, however, get through at once.

This is the time when strange stories of robins' nests creep into the papers. The site is usually a letter box, but the record so far this spring is held by the bird who selected the overcoat belonging to a wounded soldier in a hospital at Histon. The coat hangs over the head of the bed and, in a fold of it a robin is bringing up a family. A robin is not a particularly pacific creature, rather the reverse in fact, and yet the situation seems to depict a sharper contrast even than the sheep and guns in Landseer's "Peace and War" picture.

A recent orchestral suite by a Russian composer I did not hear at the Queen's Hall, but I hope to shortly, for it sounds interesting, and Russian art always attracts me. The composer is Moussorgsky, and he has gone to a new source for some of his inspiration—a picture exhibition, as it might be our Royal Academy. The result is a series of themes as different as "The Tuileries," "The Ox-cart," "Ballet of Chickens Emerging from their Shells," "Market at Limoges," and the "Gate of the Warriors at Kiev." A very original idea.



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A BRITISH OFFICER OF A NATIVE INDIAN REGIMENT WITH A PUNJAB MOHAMMEDAN
ON SENTRY DUTY AT THE INDIAN ARMY BASE

ELLIMAN'S

READ

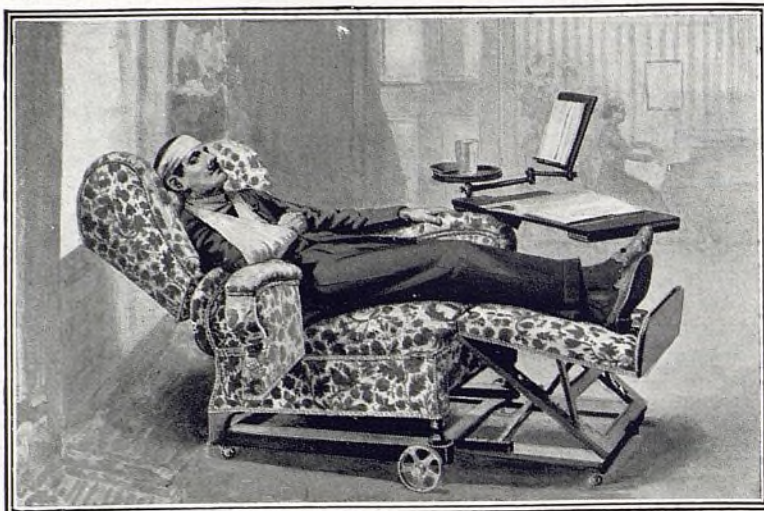
Page 1 of the Elliman R. E. P. Booklet, 96 pp., illustrated, which accompanies bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation for Human use, 1/1½ & 2/9
Page 1 of the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet, 72 pp., enclosed in the wrappers of bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation for use on Animals, 1/-, 2/- & 3/6

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., EMBROCATION MANUFACTURERS, SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

Some Odds and Ends of Varied Interest.

An Ideal Rest Chair

The subject of rest chairs is one that in these times calls for very special consideration. Messrs. J. Foot and Son, Ltd., of 171, New Bond Street, London, W., whose many comforts for invalids are proving so invaluable in the care of the sick and wounded, are the inventors of the Burlington adjustable rest chair. The accompanying illustration shows the Burlington adjusted to form a luxurious couch. By the occupant simply pressing a button the back can be adjusted to any inclination, from upright to flat, and when desired will rise automatically. The leg rest is also adjustable to various inclinations, and when not in use slides under the seat out of the way. The arms are hinged and open outwards so as to insure the most convenient ingress and egress of the occupant. There is not a single position to which the Burlington does not accommodate itself or a single change of posture which it will not make easy without any further effort on the part of the occupant than just pressing a button. In the restlessness of convalescence the comfort of this simple and immediate adaptation is incalculable, while by those who are well but merely tired, perhaps, after a busy day or strenuous exercise, the luxury of a rest chair such as this is equally appreciated.



Foot's Burlington Adjustable Rest Chair as a Luxurious Couch

Disinfectants for the Front

It is not surprising that British soldiers after leaving the trenches should highly appreciate the refreshing and healthful effects of a bath to which some disinfectant has been added, such as Sanitas Crude Fluid; and friends of our brave soldiers at the front might do far worse than remember how grateful they will be for gifts in the nature of Sanitas Crude Fluid and Sanitas Bath Salts.

Aspinall's

Although many people may feel that this summer they must confine any expenditure on house decorating to the narrowest limits, a certain amount of touching up and renovating has to be undertaken. For this work nothing is better than a tin of Aspinall's. There are many other brands of enamel paint sold in tins, some



An Anglo-Nubian goat modelled in silver for special order, and manufactured by Mappin and Webb, Ltd., Oxford Street, London, W. A fine example of the admirable taste of this famous firm



Example of a white marble mural tablet to commemorate an officer killed in action. The above, erected in Scofton Church, Notts., was executed by Maile and Son, the sculptors, of 367, Euston Road, N.W.



Two presentation pieces modelled in silver by Mappin and Webb for the ship's company of H.M.S. "Lion." One was presented to Lady Beatty, the other to Mrs. Chatfield, inscribed "As a token of esteem"

of them cheaper than Aspinall's, but the customer who knows what value-for-money means asks for Aspinall's enamel, and sees that it is supplied.

"After You with the Tin"

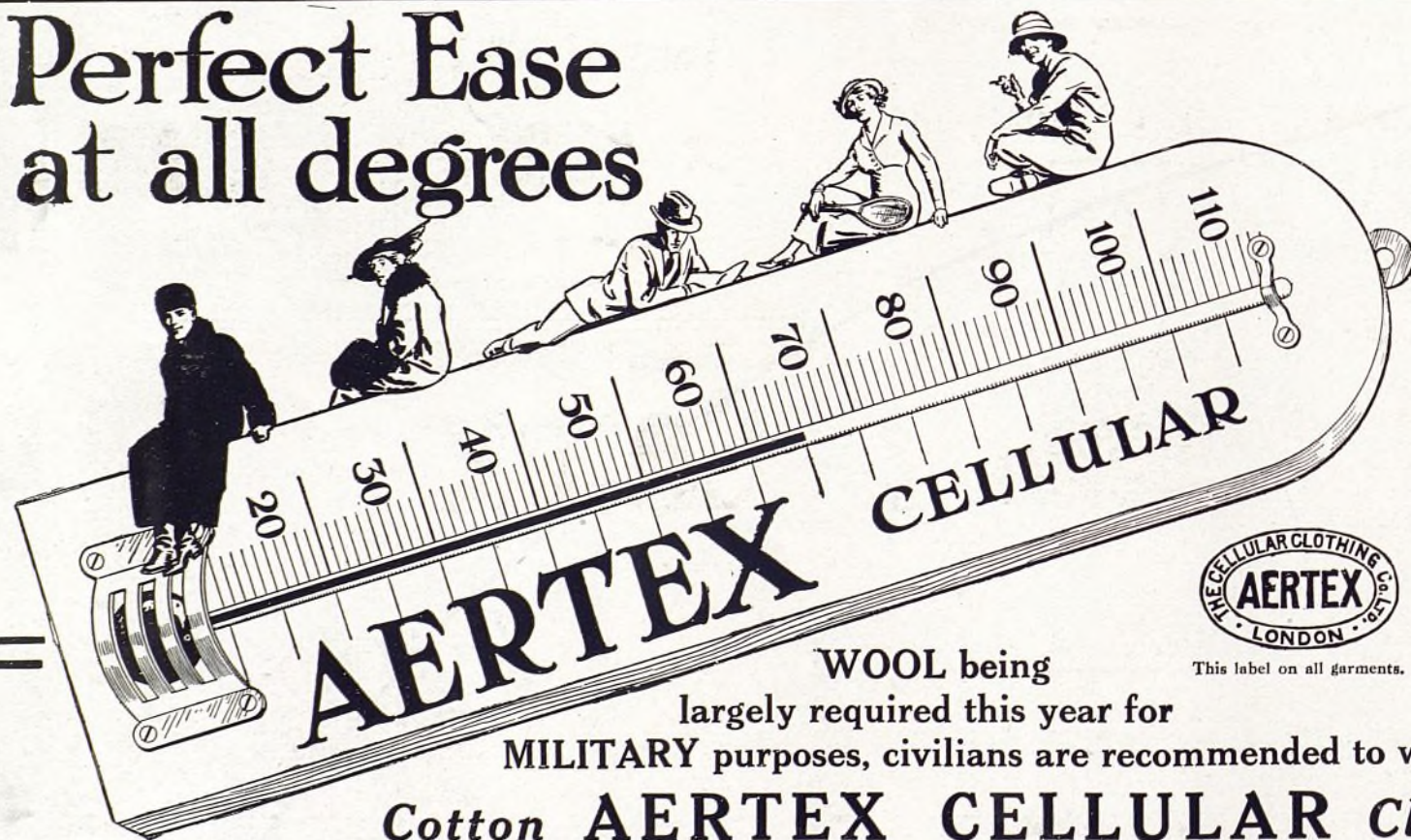
A war always gives rise to a number of stories—good, bad, and indifferent, amusing and otherwise. This one has the merit of being true. At a certain place in France, the name of which the Censor does not allow to be published, there was a battery of field artillery who, in addition to receiving the attentions of the enemy in the shape of "Black Marias," "Coal Boxes," and other missiles, were driven to desperation by a certain small unmentionable insect. One day a lucky gunner had a present from his thoughtful sister—a tin of "Keating's." That did it! There was a general cry of "After you with the tin," and that gunner's popularity was phenomenal.

Two Handy Volumes of Reference

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1915 (Kelly, 15s.) is a stout, stately volume of some 1,600 pages, well up to previous issues in point of interest and information. The general aim of the publication is indicated by its title. At the beginning of the book is a list of all peers of the United Kingdom arranged in order of dignity with the date of their creation, a list of places returning members to the House of Commons, the foreign ministers in England, and British ministers abroad, and the names of the Ministry.

Another book of reference of a similar nature is *Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage for 1915* (Whitaker, 5s. net), which is full of the most interesting information made easily accessible by its many full indexes. It is worthy of note that the three baronetcies which became extinct during the past year are duly chronicled here—those of Prevost of Paddington, Ogilvy-Dalgleish, and Durning-Lawrence, the last representative of the latter being the more or less well-known Shakspeare-Bacon authority. Other facts too numerous to mention in this brief survey also find fitting places in this handsomely produced and well-printed volume.

Perfect Ease at all degrees



WOOL being largely required this year for MILITARY purposes, civilians are recommended to wear Cotton AERTEX CELLULAR Clothing.

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By FRANK DADD.

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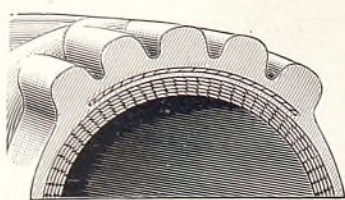
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Woman's Sphere in War Time

By Olivia



"What's in a name?" Much! For instance, *bleu de soldat* sounds much more *chic* and entrancing to wear in time of war than "soft grey blue," as it would be called in the piping times of peace. *Bleu de soldat* is high sounding and stirs our martial ardour, even to the

point of ordering a coat and skirt of it forthwith. While "slate colour" might leave us cold, Dreadnought grey, which is its war-time *sobriquet*, has a topical flavour and arouses recognition and interest in the most languid. Who could resist a frock of bisque, or mastic, or midnight blue, or a gown of *faïlle d'amour*? and how we should frown at the prosaic realist who ventured to allude to it as "just silk." "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," as the poet saith, but a new name can impart a wonderful *cachet* to an old colour. What a vogue the old snuff-brown has had under the elegant Gallicised title of *tête de nègre*, while as snuff-brown it would have been unthinkable. Under the majestic appellation of "royal" one of the ugliest and most trying of blues enjoys an extraordinary amount of patronage; and while magenta is cut dead under that nomenclature, it becomes quite modish while masquerading as petunia or one of the fuchsia shades. The why and the wherefore of these things would seem to possess some psychological interest, and might be a suggestion worth the consideration of those who delight in long-drawn-out newspaper correspondence. Anyhow, I throw it out as a new hint for the "silly season," as "the cuckoo's time o' coming" is drawing near and we have all had enough of the sea-serpent.

Dress and the Season

Considering that there is not going to be any polo this season, no Ascot worth mentioning or worth dressing for, no Covent Garden opera, no Horse Show, no balls—no season, in fact—it is wonderful how full the shops are of lovely things and inexpensive, and also of purchasers fortunately. Everyone is so busy preparing for the season that we are not going to have that one begins to have a shrewd suspicion that things are not going to be so bad after all, and that there will be many little pleasures in store without any actual gaiety. London will certainly be as full if not fuller than ever before, the theatres and restaurants are already full, and the fashions are entrancing enough to give a filip to the desire for pleasant sensations. Now they are childlike and bland, now whimsical, inconsequent, *debonair*, delightful. They seem to carry the message of spring. They are comfortable—a great point in their favour. They are sensible, too, and have all the qualities that make

for repose, and reassurance in wearer and beholder alike. If the gods will give us grace not to fall into errors of exaggeration or to overdo width, length—and shortness—rufflings, and puffings—the season (that was not a season) of 1915 will be one to be remembered in the annals of dress.

Black and White—and Other Colours

Half the country, alas! is in black, and all the colours that are worn have a tendency to softness and sombreness. There is a noticeable tendency to all tones of grey and grey-green, and delicate blue. Frocks of these colours are not really at all sombre, but take on a sort of quaint demureness that has a charm of its own. As to materials, all ribbed fabrics are given pride of place, and for afternoon frocks taffeta is all-triumphing, and deservedly so, while the alternatives are faille, marquisette, and the old-fashioned silk grenadine with it is sometimes also combined. Clever combinations and manipulations of black and white are among the most popular schemes of the moment, and it is quite remarkable to see what endless variation can be got out of just these two, and what admirable and novel effects. Black velvet and white taffeta are a fascinating blend and capable of infinite variety. A supremely smart "magpie" restaurant frock I have just seen is fashioned mostly of black chifon velvet with a little bolero bodice of it, showing a wide swathed belt of white taffeta and long sleeves of white tulle underneath it, and having four vandyke pointed panels of *appliqué* white taffeta radiating outwards down the front of the skirt. The rounded fronts of the zouave bodice are laced across with *diamanté* work, anchored to two handsome paste ornaments resting on the black velvet.

The 1915 Coiffure

Like all the modes of this year of grace, its *coiffure* is characterised with that deceitful simplicity that looks so simple and is so very hard to attain. The extreme tightness and sleekness, the austerity of line, are all difficult of achievement, and at the first essay require the tuition of a master hand. The woman who is lavishly endowed with fair tresses will be sorely intrigued as to where she is to put them this year, while she who can simply put them into a drawer without further ado will be in a happier position. From the front the hair must be drawn severely backward and high on the crown of the head, much as Marie Antoinette's was, though without the towering height of her *coiffure*, and tucked away underneath in mysterious fashion. Curls must be rigidly curtailed, one at most being allowed on one temple, and a



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Picture Tea Gown, in rich shot chiffon taffeta, with two-tier skirt and crossover bodice, sleeves, vest and collar of gold or oxydised lace, and finished at waist with two small flowers. Also in black.

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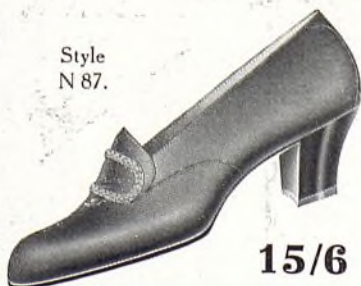
Shoes for Ladies

A Fashionable Material. ::

Black Velveta Calf will be a noticeable material this Spring and Summer for fashionable shoes. Black Velveta Calf always look good. Contrary to popular opinion it is thoroughly durable—a wire brush used regularly brings the soft velvet nap up like new and does not damage the surface in any way. There are three Norvic styles in this material. An Oxford shape on the Paris toe, a Derby shoe on a shorter fronted last, and a Court shoe with a handsome antique silver style buckle. We illustrate the Court shoe below. See that you get a good fit at the best shoe store in your district—a velveta calf shoe should fit the foot like a glove, and it is worth a little trouble to secure the comfort and satisfaction of Norvic. Send a post card for the name of the nearest Norvic Agent and a Booklet of styles.

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Style
N 87.



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Dinner Napkins to match, ¾ x ¾ yd., 37/6 per dozen.

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is in the long run the best Tooth Powder you can use, because it will prevent the accumulation of tartar, and so prevent decay, will sweeten the breath, and make the Teeth beautifully sound and white; your Dentist will bear witness to this fact; sold in 2/9 boxes by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.



NOT A BEETLE
lives - once
it comes into
proper contact
with

KEATING'S

Tins, 3/6 6/1

species of side-whisker with a wilful whisk at either side, which just saves the outline from being too hard. The *coiffure* of the day is, in fact, a plagiarism from that of Marie Antoinette's, without the puffings and paddings and cushions, exaggerated in fact to the other extreme, but the outline is much the same on an infinitely reduced scale. To be in the fashion you must absolutely dress your hair high. For evening dress the hair may be lightly waved, but waving is almost obsolete for the daytime. A single ornamental comb thrust in sideways at the back of the head to keep swathing of hair in place is almost the only ornament seen. From the nape the hair is rigorously brushed upwards. No single wisp of hair is allowed to stray at the back of the neck.

As to Hats

As to hats—they too are simple, to match our scrupulously subdued frocking. Notwithstanding their simplicity, however, they are *chic* to the last degree and just a little daring, and must be so or the simplicity soon degenerates into dowdiness. Much—very much of the whole effect depends on the hat. The little cap-like *chapeaux* that have been so popular all through the winter and early spring are, as we prophesied, taking unto themselves tiny tentative brims, which will doubtless widen out considerably as the sun begins to shine with any enthusiasm. Round soft crowns of taffeta or chiffon velvet may already be seen, with quite respectable brims of tulle radiating from them. Rough straws of the "bamboo" or porcupine-quill variety are vying successfully with the finer straws and make a welcome change. One rather novel thing in hats which I met lately had a soft little round crown of black moiré with its brim cut square, and set on the head with its angles pointing due north, south, east, and west, the pole star being the tip of the nose. Its sole trimming was a gold cord with tasselled ends that just hung over the edge at one of the sides of the square. The turban and the tricorne are both on the top of the wave at present, and droopy, graceful Leghorns, weighed down with large roses and pensive black velvet or moiré streamers, are on their way, only waiting for the magic touch of summer.

Blouses, Chic and Inexpensive, at Peter Robinson's Regent Street House

Three things do we demand of our blouses this season of all seasons. That they shall be the height of *chic*

and elegance; that they shall be made for utility and active service; and last, but not least, that they shall be modest in price. In the blouse department of Peter Robinson's Regent Street House this *triple entente* of qualities is veritably found, and the most astonishing of the three is inexpensiveness. Anyone who sets forth to buy blouses will be certain there of getting the best possible value. Notable for all three points is a fascinating blouse, which our artist has sketched, of heavy crêpe de chine in the new ripe-maize colour—a pure delight in



Three Chic and Inexpensive Blouses at the Regent Street House of Peter Robinson

(1) In ripe-maize coloured crêpe de chine; (2) In heavy crêpe de chine with hemstitched seams; (3) In heavy white Jap silk with a quaintly-cut yoke

the way of colour. Yoke and sleeves are cunningly cut in one, and joined together with hemstitching, and the cuffs fall over the hands in the new and approved fashion.

Wee round pearl buttons fasten and adorn it, while falling from the high collar at the back is a soft box-pleated frill, daintily threaded with black moiré ribbons that end in a demure bow under the chin, and 22s. 6d. is its amazingly moderate price. No less wonderful is a well tailored shirt, also in heavyweight crêpe de chine, which may be had in all the latest shades at 16s. 9d. The seams are all hemstitched, the collar wide and flat, the buttons quaint and oblong. The daintiest of hand-embroidered voile blouses, inset with *entre-deux* of filet lace, a yoke of fine tucks, and a deep embroidered sailor collar, is 25s. 9d. Some charming French lawn "waists" inset with Valenciennes lace are a guinea, while in elaborately-embroidered lawn with clusters of little tucks from the yoke, crochet buttons, and a black silk bow at the throat, are only 25s. 9d. Smart shirts of thick crêpe de chine range in price from 13s. 9d. to 45s., and there is a perfect galaxy of the loveliest art silk sports coats in all colours with fringed sashes, wide turn-over collars and cuffs, at 33s. 6d. and 37s. 6d., including a particularly fine selection in black and black and white from 29s. 6d. to 65s.

The Charm of the Little Coat

The more one sees of the little coat the more attractive does it become. The short sacque coat that just sweeps the bend of the hips is the most winsome design produced for some time. Sometimes these little jacquettes will be fashioned on easy-fitting lines, buttoning up in front to the throat and then flaring out into some original and flaring big collar. Or, with a zouave front there will go a quaint coat-tail back or some cunning godet basque arrangements, but always there is the naïve early-Victorian suggestion about the scheme. The diversity of styles in these jaunty little coatees is really bewildering; with a little forethought in choosing colourings, too, they can be manipulated most economically. One can ring the changes delightfully with two costumes, say in navy-blue taffeta and blue-and-white checked cloth, worn *en suite*; either suit would be admirable, while a welcome change could be very easily effected by wearing the taffeta coatee with the check skirt and *vice versa*, while later on the taffeta coat will prove most useful for wearing with a flowered voile or a striped muslin skirt, for a toilette in two colours is an effect that finds favour in well-dressed circles this year.

OLIVIA.



THE reputation of Savory and Moore's Food should recommend it to parents of the present day when the all-important subject of Infant feeding is under consideration.

Many infant foods have been devised since Savory and Moore's Food was originated, but each year has only established its value more firmly. In many homes where it is used it will be found that the parents were themselves brought up on it in infancy.

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you still can support German productions, we do not ask you to leave off drinking Apollinaris, BUT if you desire to try what your own country can produce, we ask you to write to us for a FREE sample of

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Carriage Paid.		

Sample Bottle FREE on receipt of Coupon

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Ven-Yusa refreshes and beautifies like the pure country air. It preserves the rose-like bloom and youthful texture of the skin.

Ven-Yusa keeps back the tell-tale lines of age and worry, and gives that dainty finishing touch to the complexion without which no beauty ensemble is complete. Ven-Yusa is

The Oxygen Face Cream



Columbus' good liver did it.

But for his buoyant optimism (active liver) he would have stopped before he started.

To-day human nature and the human system are precisely what they were in his day. They have not changed in the least. All the active, persevering optimists, the people who lead and achieve, have good livers and take good care of them.

And all the doubting, disapproving, gloomy, pessimistic people are those whose livers are weakened and overburdened; and whose blood therefore is loaded with wastes and toxins affecting their thoughts and impulses.

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drastic pills or draughts are reluctant to believe that kindness can do it any good.

Yet kindness is the whole secret of Cockle's Pills. By making its task easier they give the weakened and injured liver a chance to regain its normal strength and activity. Result: Emancipation from the gloom-poisons, from lassitude and half-health.

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NO MORE UGLY EARS



Get the Claxton Ear-Cap and let your child wear it in the nursery, and during sleep, and any tendency to outstanding ears will soon be corrected. Easy and comfortable in wear. Keeps hair from tangling during sleep, and promotes breathing through the nose. The Claxton Ear-Cap moulds the cartilages while they are soft and pliable. Made in rose pink in 21 sizes. Send measurements round head just above ears, and over head from lobe to lobe of ear. Price 4/- from Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, John Barker, Ltd., John Barnes & Co., Ltd., D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., E. & R. Garrould, Jones Bros. (Holloway), Ltd., Spiers & Pond's, Woolland Bros., or direct from S. P. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.



The Evening News

LONDON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

NERVE STRAIN NURSING AFTER SHELL FIRE.

By A PHYSICIAN.

The devastating effect of the constant bursting of huge shells over men in the trenches, even when no actual injury is caused by flying projectiles, is one of the many unexpected results of modern warfare.

Although none of the three men was actually hit, they suffered for a varying number of weeks from loss of memory, from eye trouble, ranging from blindness to dimness of vision, loss of sense of taste and smell, and other physical upsets.

Scores of men, both in the ranks and among the officers, while apparently fit to the outward eye, were nevertheless suffering in a marked degree from what can best be described as "nerve fatigue."

ARMY FORM, C 348

Church Street, Gainsboro'

April 10, 1915

To Messrs. Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.

The Colonel Commanding the 1/7th West York requests you to forward at your wholesale price for Cash 1100 2/9 bottles of Phosferine. The sustaining and strengthening properties of your excellent Tonic are well known to him, and he is desirous of supplying each man in his Battalion with a supply for use with the Expeditionary Force. The medicine in the tablet form is preferred, as these will be easy to carry and of small compass. Early attention will oblige,

E. BOOTH, Major.

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
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Phosferine has a world-wide reputation for curing disorders of the nervous system more completely and speedily, and at less cost than any other preparation.



Supplied by Royal Commands



To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain

H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT THE FRONT IS USING PHOSFERINE, DOCTORS KNOW IT KEEPS FIGHTING MEN 'FIT.'

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE

Phosferine is made in Liquid and Tablets, the Tablet form being particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, travellers, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed.

The 2/9 tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, and contains 90 doses. Your sailor or soldier will be the better for Phosferine—send him a tube of tablets. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, etc. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

There are many interesting associations connected with Messrs. D. Napier and Son, and the time is now appropriate for a review of them. The firm itself was established in the reign of King George III., and although their modern reputation lies in the fact that they are the manufacturers of the well-known Napier motor cars, yet their past record is one that has kept them in the public eye for many generations.

In 1841 they installed the first steam engine, gun-finishing machinery, and bullet-making machinery in Woolwich Arsenal. The firm was the first in existence to make machines for the manufacture of bullets. When these machines were first made their construction was kept strictly secret.

In 1854 the British Government placed a large order with Messrs. Napier for guns for use in the Crimean War. Bullet-making machines were supplied in 1856 to the order of the French War Office. The firm has also aided the British Government in many other directions. As an example, the house of De La Rue used to print English postage stamps with Napier-made machinery. Messrs. Napier have also come into prominence with their mint and banking machinery. In 1841 automatic weighing machines were supplied to the Bank of England, and in 1851 a large number of the same machines were supplied to the British Mint. Napier bank-note printing machinery was supplied in 1854 to the Bank of England.

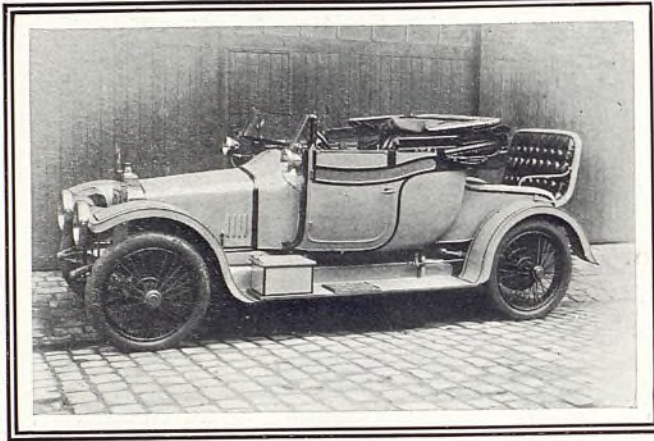
It will thus be seen that Messrs. D. Napier and Son, Ltd., have had



Helping Us to Beat the Germans—One of the Napier "Shops" now Busily Engaged on Government Work



The Carter Motor Ambulance
Presented by Mr. Walter Winans to a Russian Cavalry Brigade



A Charming Model of the 15-20-h.p. Straker-Squire
Fitted with smart cabriolet coupé body

an exceptional and international experience with the most delicate and exacting engineering work, which knowledge has been brought to bear in recent years upon the production of the famous Napier cars. It is not surprising, therefore, that the allied Governments have entrusted them with immense orders for war vehicles of all descriptions. The British Government has also entrusted them with work of a very special nature which it is not permissible to describe at the moment. Mr. H. T. Vane, managing director of Messrs. D. Napier and Son, Ltd., has been associated with Napier cars since 1904, and is responsible for the direction of the firm's policy.

Trouble has arisen from the fact that certain tyre manufacturers, especially foreign manufacturers, are unable to supply many of their standard sizes. This seems to have served as sufficient basis for the rumour that the Dunlop Rubber Company is in like case. Nothing could be further from the truth. The company is certainly executing large Government orders, but it has been able to make factory arrangements whereby the supply to the public will not be interrupted in any way.

The many friends of Mr. E. F. Johnson helped him last week to celebrate the completion of twenty-five years at the Humber depot on Holborn Viaduct, twenty-one years of which have been spent as London and district manager of the famous firm. On making the presentation of an illuminated address Mr. Gamage gave a brief résumé of Mr. Johnson's very interesting career.



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to make sure of getting your Cream pure is to buy Milkmaid Cream. Cream sold in earthen jars invariably contains a preservative which artificially sweetens the Cream and merely masks the decomposition which is constantly going on. Milkmaid Cream is guaranteed pure and free from preservative. Packed in germ-free cans, it reaches you absolutely fresh and pure. Try it with your porridge or other breakfast cereal, with stewed, fresh, or tinned fruit—you will pronounce it the most delicious Cream you ever tasted.

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can be "whipped," but can't be beaten.

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£350, on plain Gold Clasp ... 4 4 0
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SHEER IMPUDENCE : A Page from a German Newspaper.

For sheer audacity, but commercial enterprise withal, it would be hard to beat the proprietors of the leading illustrated newspaper of Germany, the *Illustrirte Zeitung*. They send me an illustrated prospectus of their publication, entitled *The Leipzig Illustrated News during the World War*, the kind of book any go-ahead firm might produce in any country in Europe—a testimonial to the virtues of the paper, with illustrations, with the revised advertisement tariff caused by the war, and so on. The book was posted in Switzerland and reached me apparently without any censorship having intervened. One page of its illustrations I here reproduce. It is entitled "England's Robbery of Pictures from the *Leipzig Illustrated News*," and so by coolly transplanting these pictures to the front page of *THE SPHERE*, where they were never originally placed, they give the impression that they have been used there. There is, our readers will of course understand, no copyright respected so far as an enemy is concerned during a period of war, and we offer no apology for having now and again in common with our contemporaries utilised the material which we find in German newspapers in order to bring out more clearly every phase of the great struggle. But the impudence of the *Illustrirte Zeitung* is to be found in the use of the word "robbery." An analysis of the pages of that journal will show that it has used many more pictures from English newspapers than they have taken from it. Moreover, the Leipzig journal has shown an unscrupulousness of which no English editor would be guilty, for in the case of one of our contemporaries it conveyed—I will not imitate the *Zeitung* by saying "stole"—a double-page picture which it altered and falsified in order to bring it in harmony with German sentiment. It is not without interest to mention that Herr Weber, the principal proprietor of the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, was at school in England and has an English wife. Nevertheless being of military age he is probably at the front fighting against the country in which he was educated.

It is interesting to compare the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Leipzig, probably the most prosperous weekly newspaper in Germany, as it is to-day with its appearance exactly twelve months



England's "Theft" of Pictures from the Leipzig "Illustrirte Zeitung"

ago. It must be remembered that this journal is published at a mark, or a shilling, quite the equivalent in normal times of fifteen pence in this country. A number in April, 1915 (3746), consists of twenty-eight pages, exclusive of cover, of which two are advertisements. The equivalent number (3,692) in 1914 consisted of forty-two pages, exclusive of cover, of which sixteen were advertisements. It will thus be seen that this journal must have suffered considerably financially through the war. The only other important illustrated newspaper in the German Empire is the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Berlin, which has never had much significance, being in point of paper and production a vastly inferior journal to its Leipzig rival, which thus holds a most advantageous position in a country of 70,000,000 of people, a country, moreover, in which the café and restaurant play a much larger part than they do in Great Britain.

On the other hand, the two best-known Berlin newspapers, the *Lokal-Anzeiger* and the *Tageblatt*, issue illustrated supplements exceedingly well printed. Both these daily journals, it may be added, seem to retain undiminished their vast mass of "wants" advertisements, such requirements as are afforded in this country by such papers as *Exchange and Mart* and the like, being a staple feature of the Berlin newspapers. The comic papers of Germany continue in apparently undiminished strength, attacks on England being their favourite topic in their caricatures at the moment—England, it may interest our Scots friends to know, being always allegorised as a Highlander, both in such journals as the *Lustige Blätter* and *Jugend*, which last some innocent journalist, with whom a little knowledge proved dangerous, recently described as a paper for the young. Austria sends me every week through Holland two well-illustrated newspapers, the *Austrian Illustrated News* and *Das Interessante Blatt*, both published in Vienna, and both apparently less effected by the war than are their German allies.

S.

The NEW STATUE to LORD MINTO in CALCUTTA.

To the many statues of Indian Governors-General which adorn the spacious Calcutta Maidan or Esplanade two additions have been made this spring—one of the late Marquis of Ripon, whose viceroyalty closed more than thirty years ago, and the other of Lord Minto. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Lord Hardinge, the late ex-Viceroy's successor, only a day or two after the first anniversary of his death. Lord Minto was a typical English sportsman, and the sculptor, Sir W. Goscombe John, has happily represented him as mounted upon his Arab charger, New Minister. The bronze group which encircles the marble pedestal represents the princes and peoples of India assembled to join in or watch the farewell procession on his leaving Calcutta, and it contains some 150 figures representative of various Indian types, besides elephants, horses, and camels. This bronze procession is about 38 ft. long and from 4 ft. to 6 ft. deep. The equestrian statue is 10½ ft. high, and the total height of the monument is 25 ft.

When Lord Minto was going out to India in the autumn of 1905, the present writer heard him say at a private farewell banquet, with characteristic modesty, that he could not hope to emulate the abilities and talents of his predecessor, Lord Curzon; but his turf experiences had taught him that many a race had been won by giving the horse a rest in his gallops.

The expectation of quiet times was not fulfilled; the plain-spoken Scotsman reckoned without the new forces stirring Indian life, and his tenure was more anxious and troubled and more fraught with internal change than that of any Governor-General



In Memory of a Courageous Governor-General

The statue of the late Lord Minto on the Calcutta Maidan, erected to commemorate his viceroyalty (1905-10), and unveiled by his successor, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst

since the Mutiny. Always careful to distinguish between what he termed "loyal unrest" and revolutionary sedition, Lord Minto, while ready to adopt all needful measures for the preservation of internal order, refused to allow the wave of political outrage to deflect him from the path which ultimately led to the great political reforms associated with his name and that of Lord Morley—the dominating mind and will behind them. As Lord Hardinge well said at the unveiling ceremony, Lord Minto showed that he possessed, in addition to that personal courage which had already won him distinction in many different fields, the much rarer courage which enabled him to pursue his policy undeterred by the fear of being considered weak. A soldier and sportsman of the best type of the British aristocracy, he won the affectionate regard of the great ruling princes to an exceptional degree. His brief speeches reflected his unpretentiousness, and he scorned suggestions from those about him of attempts to put himself right with misinformed critics. The many honours conferred upon him when he returned to this country surprised their modest recipient. What had he done, he asked privately, to be given the freedom of London and to become Lord Rector of Edinburgh University? His reputation, he said, was in the hands of the King and his Majesty's advisers, and he was content to leave it there. A man of considerable literary tastes, he was a warm admirer of Trollope, but as became a son of the Border, he gave the Wizard of the North undisputed premiership in his attachments. F. H. BROWN.



Appetizing meals in the trenches.

Your friends at the Front will appreciate the gift of a few bottles of Lea & Perrins' Sauce to give appetizing flavour to their Bully Beef. Mixed

with jam it makes an excellent substitute for chutnee. As a special offer, during the war only, Messrs. Lea & Perrins will send

one dozen special bottles

(half ordinary size)

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The original and genuine 'Worcestershire'

securely packed, as illustrated, direct to any member of the Expeditionary Force at the Western Front,

carriage paid for **5/-**

The case will be forwarded immediately on receipt of Postal order with full name and regimental address of intended recipient.

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(ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.)

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Ball-bearing wheels and pneumatic tyres if desired. The lightest, easiest self-propulsion. The "Wiesbaden" 1915 model has caned frames, adjustable back, and sliding leg-rest for either or both legs.

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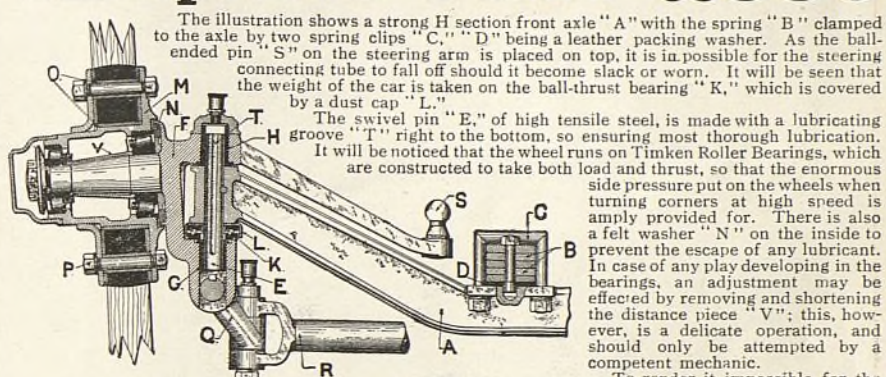
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Week of issue from May 8, 1915.

Signature of holder.....

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