

THE SPHERE

JUNE



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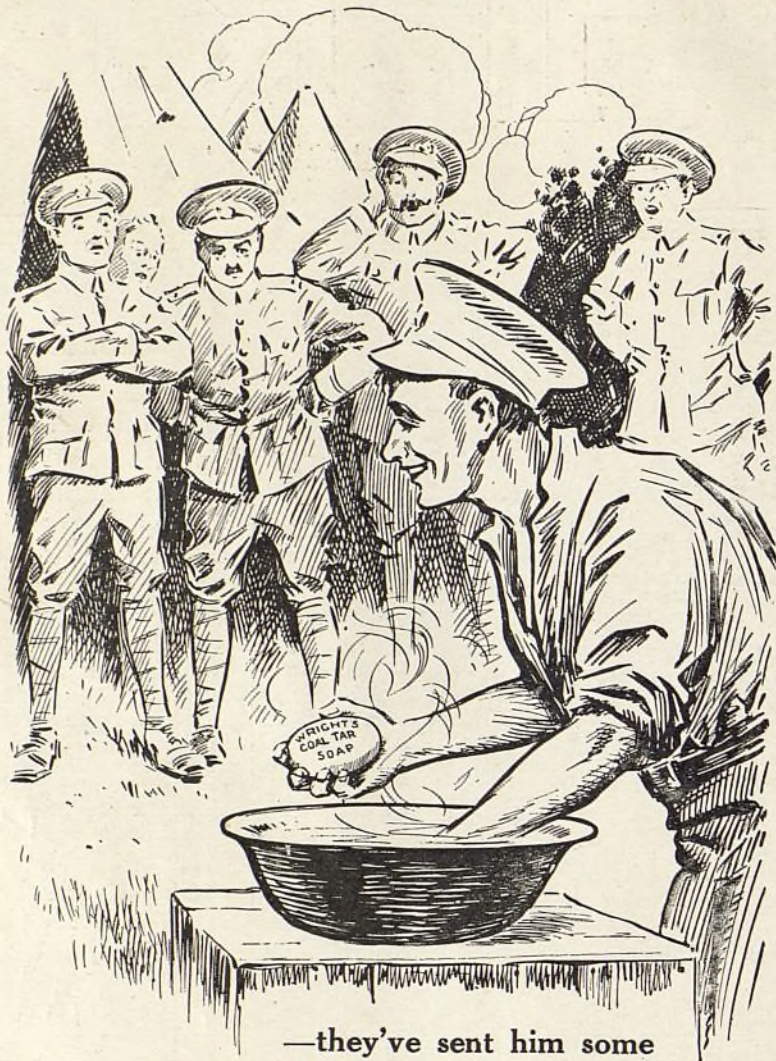
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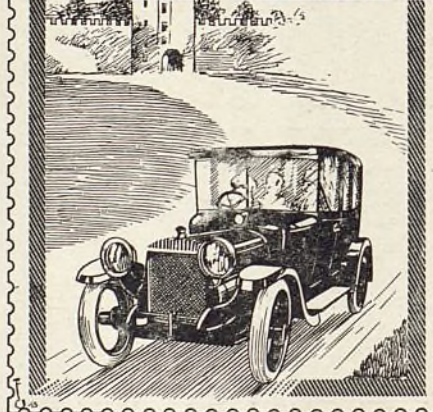
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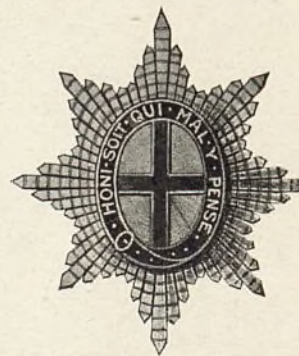
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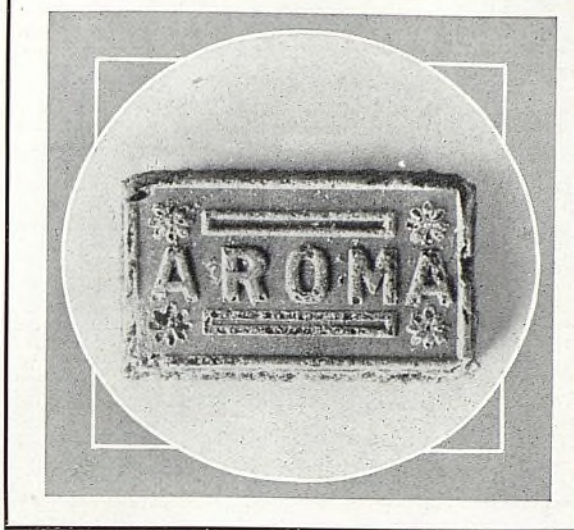
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THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

PAST THE CENSOR

DEAR BILL,
 'Tis the same old cruiser,
 An' I musn' put the address,
 But I reckon you read the papers
 An' guesses it, more or less.
 I'm gettin' my higher ratin'
 An' hopin' for extra pay,
 An' takes my turn in the turret
 When the guns be havin' a day.
 Shipmates o' mine at singin'
 Be jest so good as the best,
 With "Old Folks at Home," "Annie
 Laurie,"
 An' "My Little Grey Home in the
 West."
 An' 'tis often my thoughts be turnin'
 Home to the Port, an' you,
 An' I wonder how mack'el's sellin'
 An' where be the crab pots to.
 Have Granfer heaved out his ballast
 An' painted up "Gwen" with
 green?
 Have Billy Trevisa got married,
 Or bought a reapin' machine?



A New Slogan for the German "Hate" Campaigners

Biscuits stamped with the name, "Aroma," have for some time past been freely offered to Italians residing in Germany, and have also been distributed to those departing for Italy. It will be noted that there is a space between the A and R, so that the word, "Aroma," thus becomes "A Roma"—"To Rome."

PAST THE CENSOR

Do pollack still play at Treligga?
 Did Joe get a prize for his sow?
 Be Molly still tokened to Jimmy?
 Or who do she walk with now?
 I'd jest like to strawl down Fore
 Street
 An' lean a bit on the wall,
 An' look at the boats to moorin's,
 An' smell the smell of it all.
 I'd like to be there at dimsey
 An' see the winders peep,
 An' go to bed in the night-time
 An' have a peaceful sleep.
 But here for a time we'm busy
 With a job we'm goin' to end,
 An' I've finished the packet o' bacey
 You was so kind as to send;
 An' if things goes accordin'
 I'll thank'ee when I comes back,
 An' hopin' you'm well at present
 As it leaves—Yours truly,
 JACK.

BERNARD MOORE

THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE

A New Blow to the Enemy

Arising directly out of the recent offensive in the neighbourhood of Arras, the French have just begun a new movement at Hébuterne, where they have already made a notable stride forward, and at Moulin-sous-Touvent, where another big advance was made and several of the enemy's guns captured. The first-named village lies to the south-west of Arras, about two-thirds of the way to Albert, whilst Moulin-sous-Touvent, to the north-west of Soissons, lies near the bend of the line between the Oise and the Aisne, where the Germans approach nearest to Paris. This latest development is interesting as showing that, after compelling the enemy to concentrate heavily at one spot—around Arras—the allied commanders intend to force actions in other regions, and make the forward movement general. The huge number of enemy dead argues a great concentration of munitions and effort in this area; 2,000 German dead were left on the field, and 650 prisoners were taken, amongst them being some officers.

Meanwhile the main offensive from Arras has not abated in vigour. The sugar refinery on the road from Ablain to Souchez, now in French hands, has stubbornly resisted many severe counter-attacks. In fact, the whole region recently won from the Germans has during the past week been practically drenched by the enemy's artillery fire. Despite this tremendous opposition, however, the French are rapidly moving forward, especially across the area to the east of Neuville dubbed "The Labyrinth." They are now converging on their objective, Lens, by three different roads—from the north-west, west, and south-east.

Along the rest of the front, beyond the steady advance in Champagne and the holding of the Germans along the British front, there seems to be no other big movement in progress.



Vice-Admiral Leone Viale

Minister of Marine. He succeeded Vice-Admiral Fara-velli as chief of the Italian Fleet on the latter's retirement in April, 1912. During the war with Turkey he was in command of the second squadron, and on the occasion of King Victor Emmanuel's review of the fleet at Naples in November, 1912, he was in chief command.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

The Outlook in Galicia

The Russians, according to their official account, have evacuated Przemyśl in order to escape the necessity of holding the awkward salient, and have reformed their line to the west. The Austro-Germans, on their side, claim to have forced the withdrawal by carrying some of the positions on the northern front. It is difficult at present to ascertain whether the evacuation was enforced by these operations or whether they were merely carried out in pressing the Russian rearguard. The Russians profess to have prepared the withdrawal in advance, and to have removed all the material and stores of value.

Przemyśl is now probably of hardly any value as a fortress, but its recapture is a considerable moral success. Whatever the precise nature of the causes which occasioned this particular event, our Allies appear to be heavily pressed. They are fighting steadily, and their commander-in-chief's strategy is as able as ever. The throw-forward of the left wing to extricate the centre was a very good device of war. But on the whole the Russians have been beaten temporarily, and probably owing to sheer shortage of ammunition. They have done their full duty, and further developments are awaited with intense interest.

It appears to be the intention of the Russian staff to make their final stand for Lemberg along the Dniester and the San. The banks of the Dniester are very marshy; there are also marshes east of Przemyśl, with a line of low heights between the two belts. The Austro-German losses have certainly been enormous, and their offensive seems to have almost exhausted itself. The Russians are well across the Lower San, and are counter-attacking in this direction with success. It remains to be seen whether this advance will disorder the German thrust towards Lemberg.



Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N.

The first British aviator to destroy a Zeppelin in an aerial duel. The official announcement of his brilliant exploit, as issued by the Admiralty on Monday afternoon, runs as follows: "At 3 a.m. this (Monday) morning Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., attacked a Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Brussels at 6,000 ft. He dropped six bombs, and the airship exploded, fell to the ground, and burnt for a considerable time. The force of the explosion caused the Morane monoplane to turn upside down. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine, but had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country. However, he was able to re-start his engine and returned safely to the aerodrome." Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford is only twenty-two years of age; he was born at Cooch Behar in India, and underwent his initial training at the Royal Naval Air Station at Hendon. He obtained his certificate in February last. Before proceeding to the front he went through a course of instruction at Eastchurch.



Major-General V. Zuppelli

Italian Minister for War. Under the guidance of their new War Minister the Italian troops have already successfully pushed back the Austrian forces opposed to them. Major-General Zuppelli has under his direction soldiers who have proved themselves to be good and responsive fighters in the difficult mountain work which lies before them.

Mr. ASQUITH'S VISIT to BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS :

The First Visit of a British Prime Minister to the Actual Scene of Operations of a British Army in the Field.



Mr. Asquith with Field-Marshal Sir John French at British General Headquarters.—On Sunday, May 30, the Prime Minister crossed from Dover to Calais, and during the afternoon reached the General Headquarters of the British Army in France, where he was received by Sir John French, the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, and the Quartermaster-General. Mr. Asquith was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Bonham Carter.

Mr. ASQUITH

How his Five

The Prime Minister's visit to France, which lasted from Sunday, May 30, to Thursday, June 3, has naturally aroused a great deal of interest. "On the day following his arrival at Headquarters, immediately after breakfast," writes Mr. Percival Landon in "The Daily Telegraph," "Mr. Asquith motored to a height some distance from Cassel. As he arrived the burning town of Ypres, which has been bombarded on most days during the past fortnight, was caught by the north-east wind, and a heavier volume of drifting brown smoke rose from the unhappy place. Mr. Asquith paid unusual attention to the scene of the fighting on 'Hill 60' in April and to the wrecked town of Messines, which after a shelling which left it uninhabitable was wrested from us on November 1. From this neighbourhood the Prime Minister went on to luncheon with the general commanding an army corps, and took the opportunity of saying a few words of praise to a brigade which had that day been relieved after a long spell of incessant fighting in the trenches. "After an inspection of a hospital Mr. Asquith amused himself with a visit to a factory near the front which has been turned into a washing station for troops returned from the trenches. "A visit to the Royal Flying Corps began Mr. Asquith's next day. He was shown over the ground by the commander, and witnessed the ascent of two biplanes.

at the FRONT

Days were Spent

The Prime Minister then motored to luncheon with the Commander of the First Army and spent the afternoon in visiting various centres. Among the first were the Indian troops under Sir James Willcocks. There was a display here which had no rival throughout Mr. Asquith's stay in the country. Khaki shears away much of the panoply of Indian life, and those who went expecting to see the glories of the Madras or 19th cavalry regiments, or of the Imperial Cadet Corps, found in the businesslike outfit of all, the keenness of the infantry, and the extraordinarily sound condition of the horses more than compensation for the loss of silver lace or leopard-skin saddle-cloths. Two brigades, consisting chiefly of Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Dogras, lined the roads as the Prime Minister drove by. "Mr. Asquith had now completed his chief work of inspection. He spent a comparatively quiet day. In the morning of June 2 he visited several of the departments of headquarters, and in the afternoon he received General Joffre, who was accompanied by General Foch and M. Millerand, the Minister of War, with whom he held a conference for half an hour. Later in the day he motored to Dunkirk and Bergues. On Thursday the Prime Minister contented himself with a few private visits to headquarters departments, and after luncheon took his leave of the Commander-in-Chief, leaving for England about three o'clock.



The Prime Minister chats with the British Commander-in-Chief at the Entrance to British Headquarters.—During his visit to France Mr. Asquith not only visited many of the most interesting sections of our own line but he also had a conference in the Commander-in-Chief's house with General Joffre, General Foch, and M. Millerand, and subsequently obtained an excellent impression of our Allies' lines to the north by a drive which he took to Dunkirk and Bergues.



General Joffre, Sir John French, and M. Millerand at General Headquarters.—Mr. Asquith's meeting with Generals Joffre and Foch and M. Millerand might be described as the climax of Mr. Asquith's visit to the British Army in the field. He arrived at the front on Sunday, May 30, as the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, and remained until June 3. During this time he was busy visiting our lines, studying the organisation and administration of the field force, and talking with the distinguished generals who are serving under Sir John French.



The Guard at General Headquarters saluting General Joffre and M. Millerand on their arrival.—On leaving the headquarters on Monday Mr. Asquith and his party proceeded to a large field, where one of the brigades in General Pulteney's command was

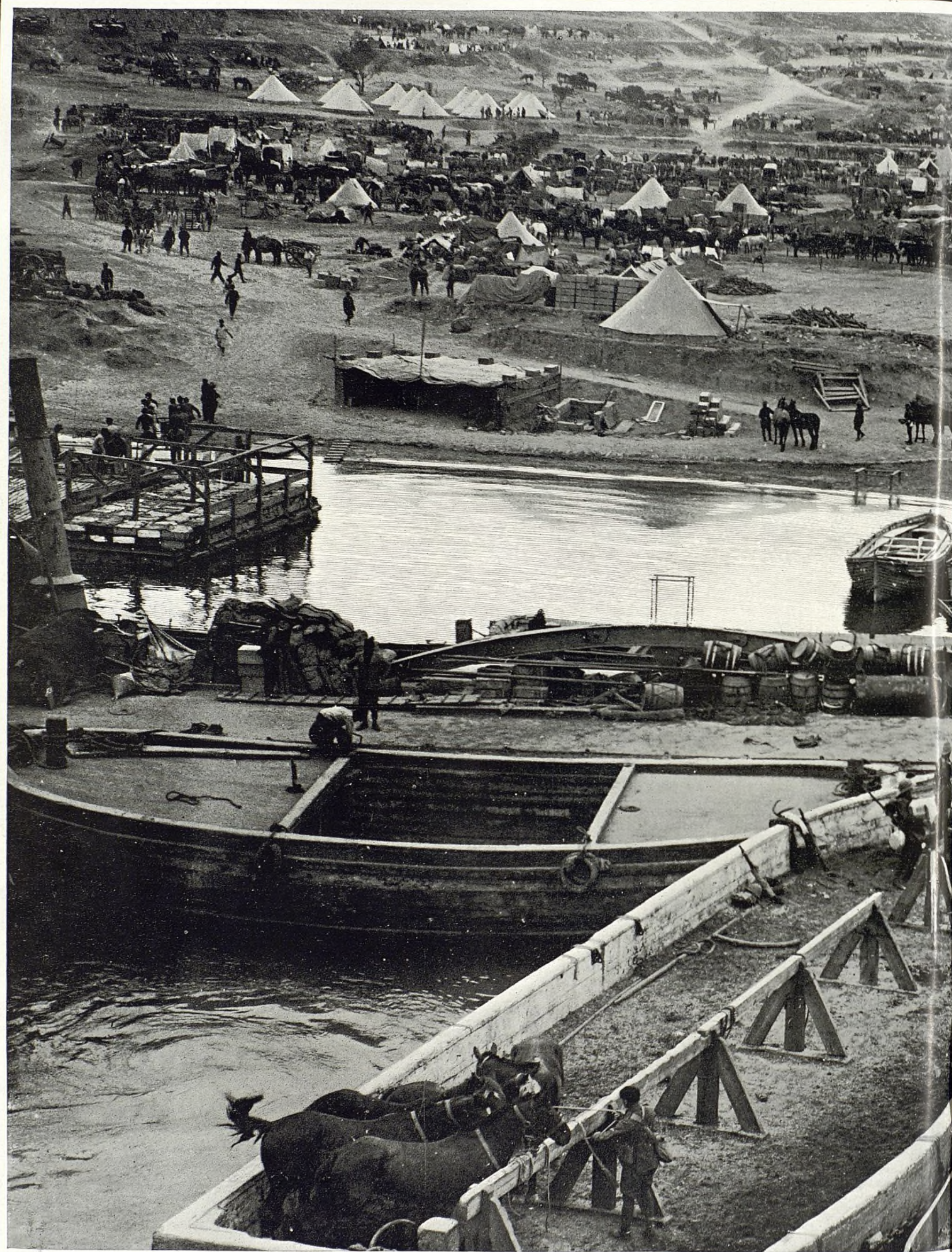


drawn up. Mr. Asquith went down the ranks and was introduced to several of the officers. The troops then formed a hollow square, and the Prime Minister, standing in the middle of it, spoke a few words to them. The speech was received with enthusiasm.



Mr. Asquith and Sir John French converse with French Staff Officers.—Mr. Asquith's visit is to be regarded as having been of a semi-official character. He had, of course, a certain number of more or less ceremonial "functions" to attend. He went round General Headquarters, for example, and inspected the different offices; he was introduced to the Quartermaster-General and to the Adjutant-General, and he saw the map department. Also, he visited the operations department and other headquarters offices.

The LANDING PLACE at "V" BEACH where the



THE MILITARY DEPÔT ON "V" BEACH AND THE FLOATING GANGWAY CONNECT

The landing of the British troops on "V" beach will ever remain memorable for the daring experiment of deliberately running ashore a liner full of troops, and thus allowing them to approach close in under cover without being exposed. The large collier, "River Clyde," with 2,200 troops on board, was run aground in the early morning of April 25 as high on the beach as possible. Three large ports had been cut in her on each side, and from these a plank-way led down to the bows of the ship. Down these the troops poured, and leaped into the rear-most of a

chain of lighters which had been towed ashore alongside her by a steam-hopper simultaneously and brought into position so as to form a bridge between the bows of the "River Clyde" and the shore. Across these the troops ran to the beach, or at least to a point where they could jump into shallow water and wade ashore. After the landing had been effected this rough-and-ready bridge was further extended and strengthened so as to stretch from the beach itself to the deck of the "River Clyde." The lighters and barges were held together by strong cables, and con-

"RIVER CLYDE" was Run ASHORE : *As Seen from the Deck of the Vessel.*



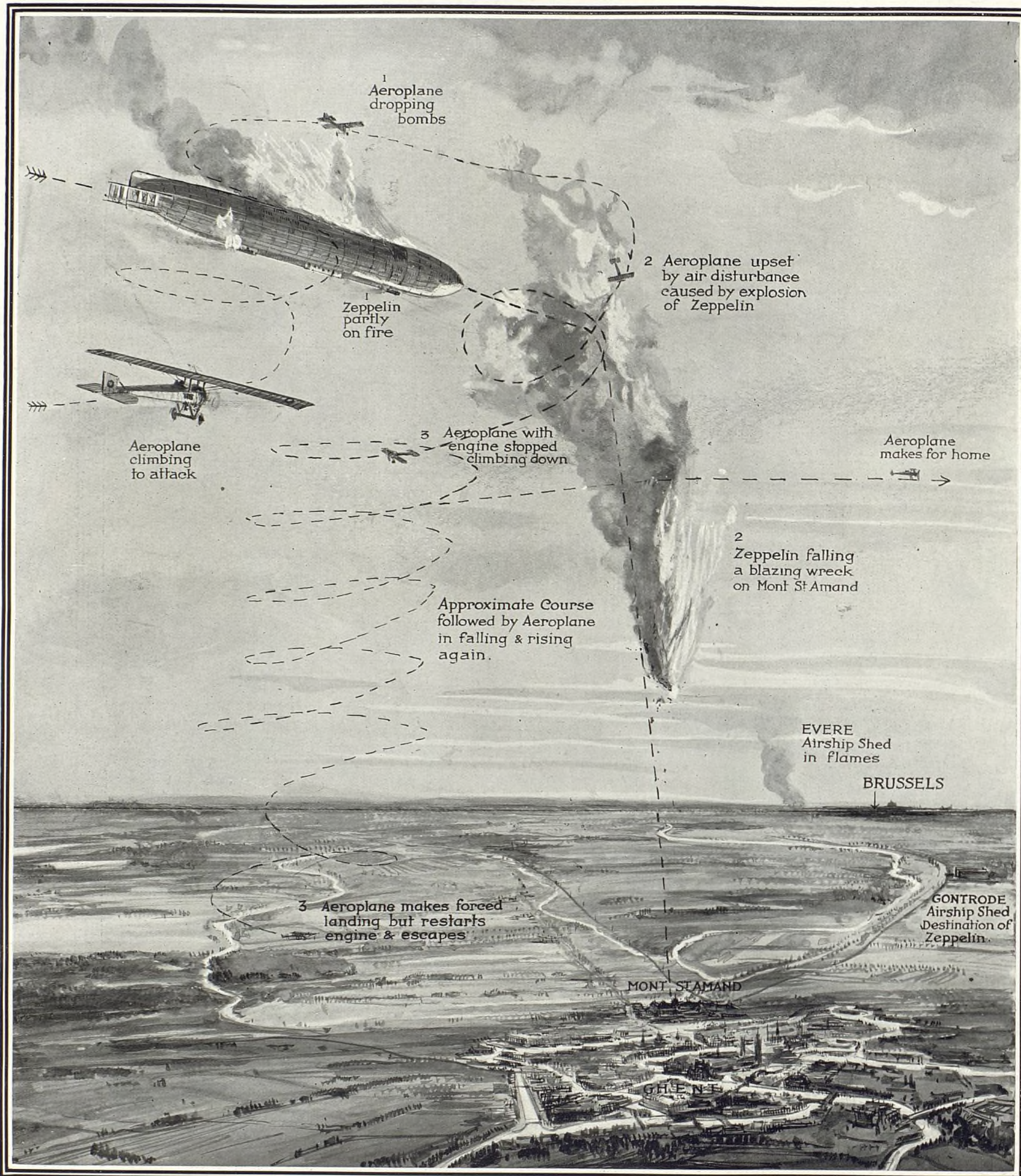
ING THE "RIVER CLYDE" WITH THE SHORE OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

necting planks were laid down between the vessels. At the same time the wire bridge—seen on the extreme right—was constructed for the purpose of further hastening the landing of ammunition, supplies, and other necessities. Lighters carrying stores were soon moored alongside the improvised pier, and discharged their cargo directly on to it. Horses—conveyed across the bay in specially chartered horse barges—were also taken ashore by the same means, ports being cut into the side of the barges in order to allow of their debarkation.

From a direct photographic enlargement June, 1915

In a very short time a veritable town had sprung up on shore. Tents of all descriptions were run up, horse lines were constructed, artillery parks hastily formed; kegs, barrels, and boxes dotted the beach in a seeming hopeless confusion. At night this southern end of Gallipoli, which was formerly so deserted and barren, has now the appearance of being one of the world's greatest ports. The mass of lights ashore look as if several towns had suddenly sprung up, whilst at sea great transports and warships go ceaselessly about their work.

The Destruction of a Giant Baby-killing Zeppelin.

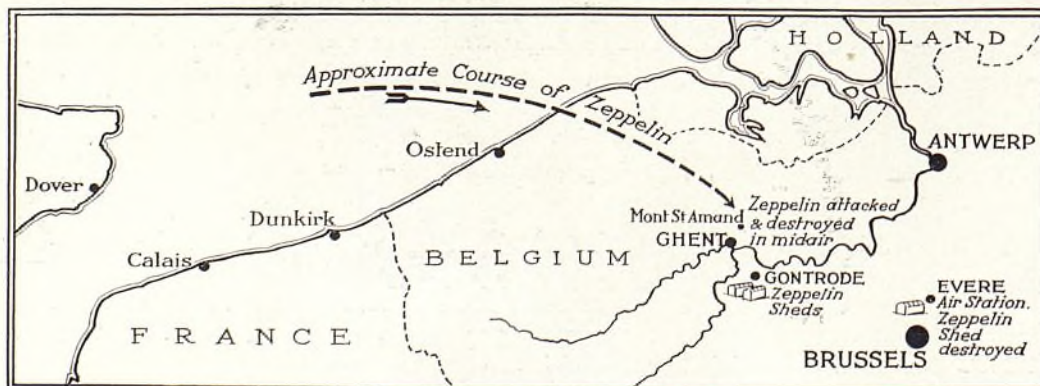


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Drawn by G. H. Davis

How the Giant Zeppelin was Destroyed by a British Aviator Over the City of Ghent at Dawn on June 7

The destruction of the giant Zeppelin over the city of Ghent which has attracted so much attention, both in this country and in France, is here shown in diagrammatic form. Three successive stages are shown on the one drawing. The first sees the aviator (1) attacking the Zeppelin (1); then, following the dotted lines, we arrive at the second stage of the incident. Aviator (2) is compelled to "loop the loop" owing to the violent explosions from the blazing Zeppelin (2). The dotted lines show the course of the Zeppelin towards the roof of the Béguinage of Mont St. Amand. The third stage of the incident is next shown. The aviator (3), having regained an upright position, is seen



Sketch Map Showing where the Destruction of the Zeppelin Took Place

circling down towards the ground, which is reached safely (3). From the same position he spirals upwards again and reaches friendly territory.

In the background of the picture can be seen the smoke rising from the burning Zeppelin works at Evere, near Brussels. These had the appearance of innocent factories, but were suspected of being Zeppelin sheds, and the instant rush of great flames from the building proves the suspicion to have been well founded. During their military careers these giant Zeppelins have gained the name of "baby-killers," and even in its death this particular monster succeeded in killing further children, whose deaths are greatly regretted.

The DIFFICULTIES of the DARDANELLES.



Miles of Barbed Wire Supported by Metal Poles with Jagged Tops all Along the Cliff Tops

The Turko-German forces on the peninsula guarded every possible place with barbed-wire entanglements, strung between wooden and metal poles. The heads of the latter were found to be finished off with a serrated edge to make the passage of the barrier still more difficult.



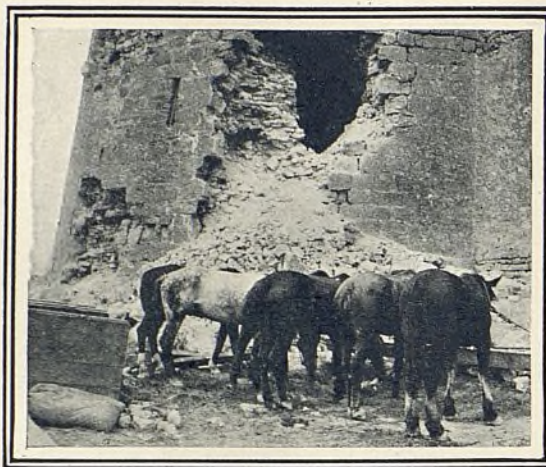
The Actual Condition of Seddul Bahr Fort After Much Bombardment

This view shows how much pounding these old forts will take without becoming level with the ground. The end on the right pointing seawards has naturally caught the fire worst, but the flanking wall still stands.

Describing the landing of the British forces at "W" beach, between Cape Tekeh and Cape Helles, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett mentions the barbed-wire obstacles which were set up by the Turks to impede the Allies' advance: "Everywhere," he writes, "the Turks had made trenches, protected by barbed wire and held in force. The place can only be described as a death trap. At dawn, for three-quarters of an hour, it was swept by a tremendous fire from the covering ships, which it was hoped would effectively destroy the barbed wire on the foreshore which was known to exist. But the unfortunate boats which landed on the beach itself found themselves confronted by a solid hedge of uncut barbed wire. Every effort was made to cut the wire, but almost all those who landed in the centre were shot down. At ten a.m. another regiment was landed, which, sweeping up the valley, cleared the Turks off the skyline. It then became possible to clear the wounded from the beach, to cut the barbed wire, and to start disembarking stores and ammunitions."

Further in the same dispatch Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett refers to the ruins of the former fort of Seddul Bahr: "The general configuration of the ground," he writes, "is much the same as that of 'W' beach, which I have already described. There is the same sandy foreshore, enfiladed by hills on either flank. On these hills are built the forts of Seddul Bahr. The work on the left is a solid one, which has stood the bursting of innumerable shells very well. The two great guns mounted there have been knocked out and their emplacements badly shattered, but the bomb-proofs and ammunition chambers remain intact. Running back from this fort is a perfect network of trenches and barbed wire, which go right round the semi-circular valley overlooking the beach, and finally join up with the old castle and fort of Seddul Bahr on the farther side. On the right the picturesque old castle of Seddul Bahr fronts the Straits, now sadly battered about by our shells, but nevertheless still presenting a solid mass of masonry, in which sharpshooters and Maxims could lie concealed."

OPERATIONS at the DARDANELLES : How the



Horses Watering under the Walls of Seddul Bahr Fort



Lighter Guns Outside Seddul Bahr Fort, with Village Beyond

AFTER THE LANDING AT GABA TEPE A Personal Account of the Struggle on the Cliff Edge

After the actual landing of the Australian troops at Gaba Tepe during the morning of April 25, it was found that the enemy were in strong force on the cliffs above the beach and amongst the dense scrub on the hillside. One of the soldiers who personally took part in the subsequent attempt to dislodge them from these positions, describing his experiences in an account published in *The Times*, wrote:—

"On the top of the first ridge we came through a Turkish trench. In it were a dead Turk, bayoneted, a box of ammunition, and many flies. Stooping low we doubled to the brow, ever with the purring bullets overhead. When we had crossed a gully and gained another ridge, half-an-hour's scrambling and sliding, we were scarce 200 yards from the last, so steep is the ground.

The Deadly Sniper at Work

"Snipers were everywhere, and as we made one descent of about 100 ft. at an angle of about 10 deg. past ninety bullets spattered about on the stones and in the bushes round us. I struck a shingle slide, and my downfall was expedited.

"And so on, up to the firing line, where I got separated from my own unit and found ranges, that being my job for an Australian regiment. Through the powerful telescope of the range-finder I could see the Turkish retirement and then an embryo bayonet charge by some of our men. Still the wounded came back in apparently endless procession.

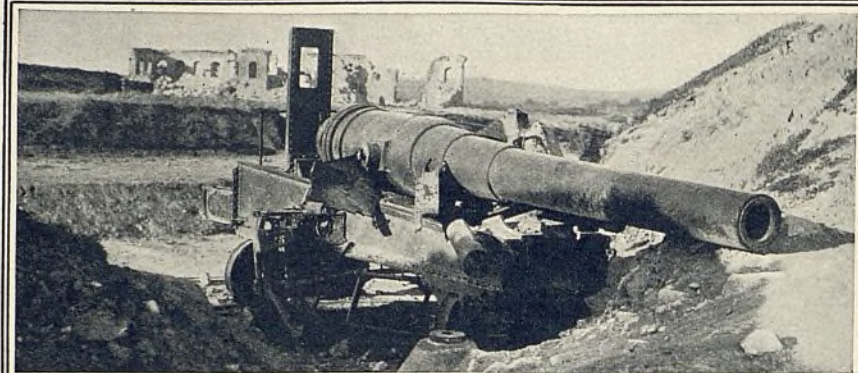
"Obviously the Turks had our range, for things began to get too hot for comfort. Those who were left of us changed position about 100 yards along the trench.

Stalking a Sniper

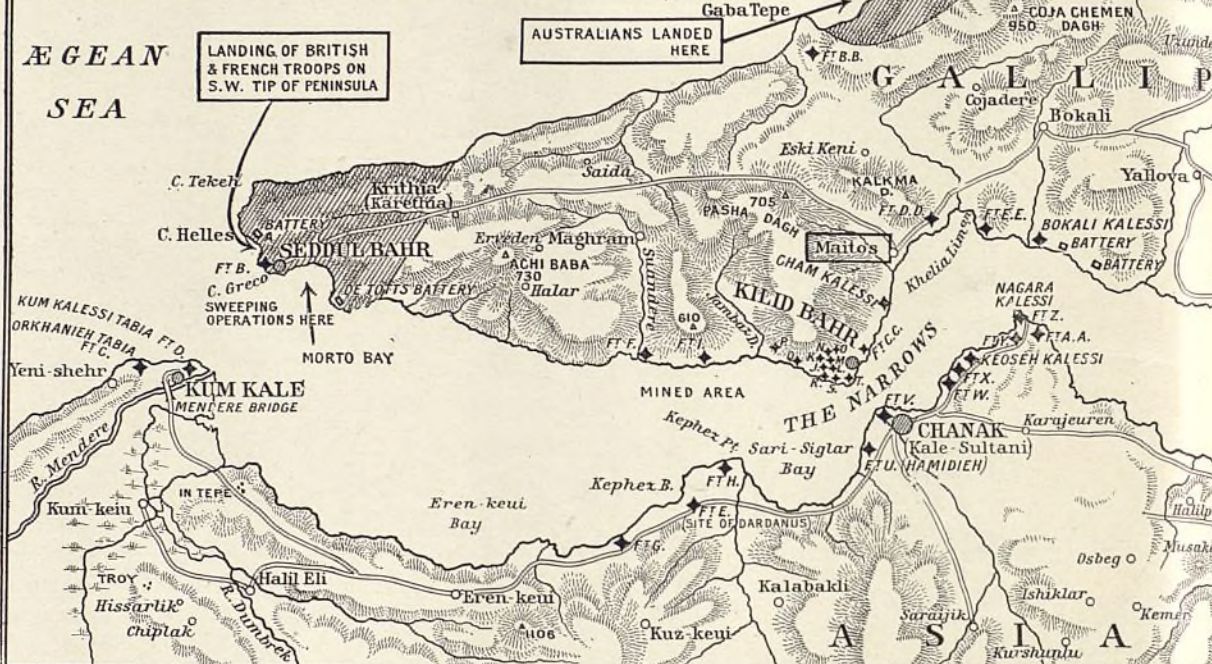
"Then we spotted our sniper. Have you ever gone stalking in open country with only dry water-courses or stone slides as cover, and a royal smelling danger on the slope opposite? It was rather like that.

"Two of our men crept from the trench and crawled out of sight through the bushes. All unconscious the Turk continued his rifle practice until a double report rang out and our two men appeared on our left waving the sniper's hat—their equivalent of a scalp. After that we had comparative peace.

"Away to the right a machine gun, like a motor, cycle purred incessantly, and then one started nearer and to our front. A seaplane from the *Ark Royal* anchored in the bay behind soared overhead, and twice white puffs of shrapnel appeared below her, where the Turks lobbed two shells. It is rather like shooting at a rocketing



A 9.6 Turkish Gun Knocked Out of Action by a British Naval Shell—The gun has been knocked off its trunnions, but the barrel itself was undamaged



Where the Landings have Taken Place on the Gallipoli Peninsula

The shaded area on the extreme left shows the territory held by the British and French forces after the landing on the Five Beaches. In front of this position are the village of Kritia and the dominating slopes of Achi Bahr. The second shaded area near



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The Landing of the Australian Forces under the Cliffs at the Foot of

We are now able to show in diagrammatic form the landing of the Australian forces near the shadow of Coja Chemen Daghi, a sloping mass of scrub-covered rock which rises to a height of 950 ft. The scene on the narrow white beach itself was shown in last week's issue of *The Sphere*. We give here a general view of the whole operation of landing and of the positions eventually held by the Imperial Forces after they had forced their way up the paths cut by the troops on the face of the cliffs. To

Landing Opposite the Narrows was Effectuated By the Australians, New Zealanders, and R.M.L.I.



and the Land now Held by the British and French Forces

Gaba Tepe shows where the Australian troops landed under the high cliffs. This landing took place opposite the Narrows, the crucial point in the passage of the Dardanelles.

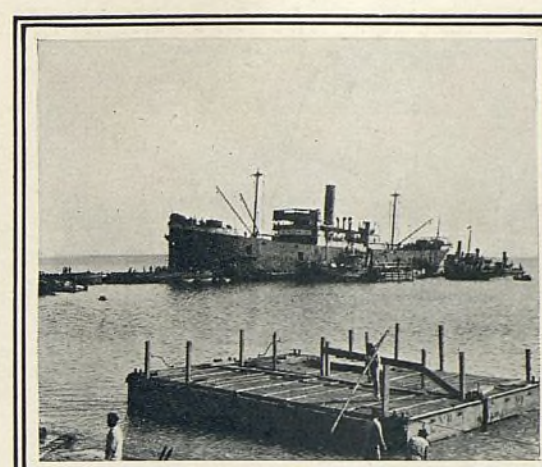


Mount Coja Chemen with the Assistance of the Big Naval Guns of the Fleet

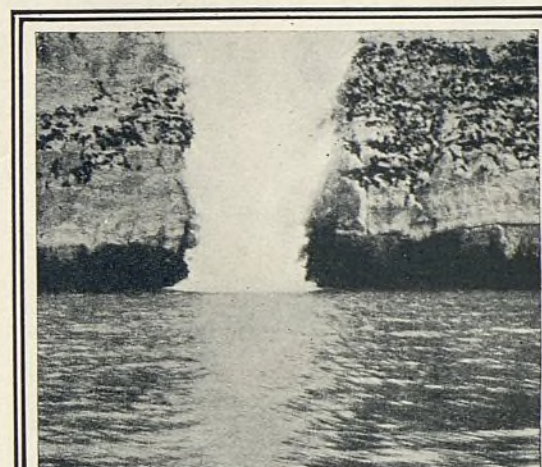
the right the indirect fire of the "Queen Elizabeth" against Maitos, Kilit Bahr, and Chanak, in order to checkmate howitzer fire from these positions, is also shown. On the left the "Canopus" is seen enfilading the Turkish positions, and still further away can be seen the demonstration against Bulair which took place before the landing at Gaba Tepe. Bulair was bombarded, but no landing took place.



Demolished Windmills and a Broken Gun on the Gallipoli Peninsula—The windmills have about a dozen arms, which can be seen standing quite bare



The "River Clyde" and a Big Landing Pontoon off "V" Beach



Explosion of a Mine or Torpedo Against the Gallipoli Shore

pheasant, this aeroplane potting, and has about the same result. Then she turned and went back to report.

The Naval Bombardment of the Hillside

"Something was due to arrive, and it did suddenly, in the shape of a naval shell. First came the ear and nerve shattering roar of the gun, then the shriek of the shell overhead, and away in front a cloud of smoke and earth rose slowly and drifted away, showing a gap in the skyline and a few Turks who obviously recollected that it was about time to start for the last train to Gallipoli. Away they went out of sight, and then the naval guns started in earnest.

"Presently *Queen Elizabeth's* 15-inchers started, and we tore up some 'pull-through' rag to put in our ears. Commands, unless shouted, were unintelligible now, and one felt ridiculous yelling against such thunderous voices. Below in the bay a warship was firing salvoes from her 6-in. battery. Puffs of brown smoke would jet from the bulwarks, and then, a long while afterwards, the roll of reports would shake the hills.

"Then the enemy's guns joined in the argument and puffs of shrapnel began to burst above us, and the whistle of the flying bullets was everywhere. The brass nose of a howitzer shell struck from nowhere upon a mound in front and rolled into the trench. For three hours this violent cannonading lasted, and then it gave place to a more desultory, but still severe, bombardment.

The Base on the Beach

"We had gained our footing, at heavy cost it is true, but at least a mile square of the Gallipoli peninsula was ours. Back on the beach stores were beginning to come in. Horses, donkeys, and mules were landed, and ammunition reserves grew as one watched. Men were carrying water to the firing line, ammunition and oil for the machine guns. The brigadier-general in khaki shirt and neat riding breeches was sending off innumerable messages—cool, ubiquitous, and business-like, he inspired others to emulate him.

"Wonder of wonders! We had been ashore only six hours when three wireless stations sprang up mushroom-like on the beach, and their buzzing sparks told the warships just how and where to send their screaming missiles. Troops continued to land, and as soon as they were landed were rushed to the firing line, usually to the left, for the right was well held and safe for the time.

"At nightfall the bombardment ceased, but Turkish shrapnel burst over the beach, and the wounded in the boats were submitted to a hot shell fire. The rifle fire continued, nerve-racking and noisy. Sleep was out of the question, and trench digging, to consolidate the position we had won, commenced almost immediately."

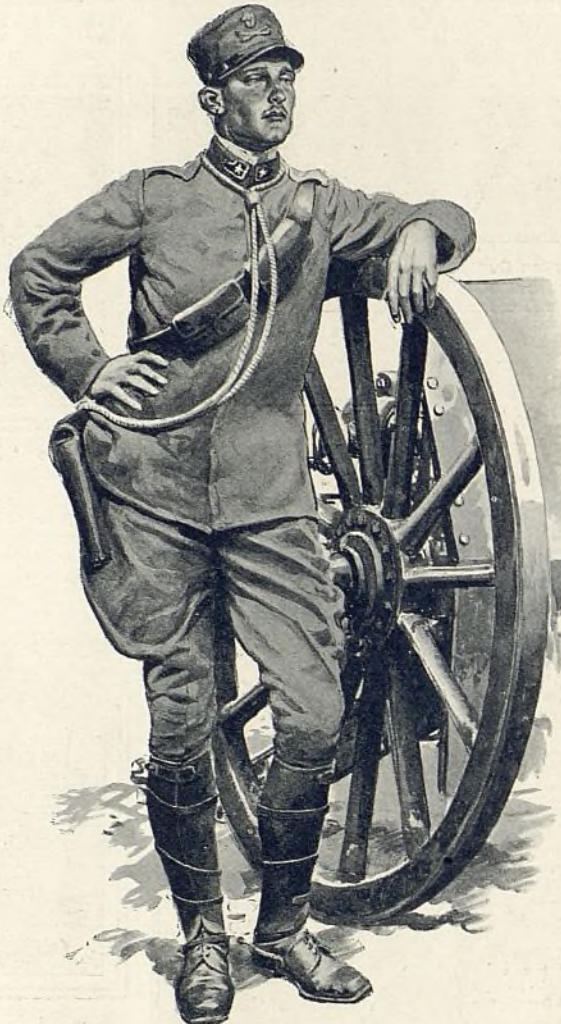
"THE FIGHT FOR ITALIANISM."

Types of the Men who are Fighting to Preserve Italy from the Domination of the Teuton.



The Infantry

The Italian infantry have entirely shed their old-time uniforms for a service dress of grey-green. Two box cartridge pouches are worn at the waist, and a bayonet on the right hip—not the left as with us



The Artillery

The artillery are a very well armed and efficient force. They wear the same pattern of cap as the Infantry. A white cord hangs from the neck attached to the pistol on hip, cartridge pouches slung from shoulder



The Alpini

The Alpine troops now wear a soft hat which generally takes the above shape. This has supplanted the old hard-brimmed head-dress. They carry rope, alpenstock, and ice-axe



The Bersaglieri

Still wear the green cock's-feathers, the trousers are tucked into high laced boots; sometimes puttees are worn



The Cavalry

Wear a very serviceable uniform with leather leggings



An Italian Naval Seaman

Is here shown equipped for landing. There is no separate body of marines

On Wednesday of last week Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier, outlined the objectives of Italian policy, which he defined as, first, the defence of Italianism, the greatest of Italy's duties; secondly, a secure military frontier, replacing that which was imposed upon Italy in 1866, by which all the gates of Italy are open to its adversaries; thirdly, a strategical situation in the Adriatic less dangerous and unfortunate than that which they have, and of which the effects have been seen in the last few days.

The noble spirit with which Italy has entered the war was well shown in Signor Salandra's utterance, "He who cannot give his arm to the service of the nation must give his mind, his heart, his sacrifice." As someone has aptly said, "Signor Salandra's words explain the fire that ran through Italy from north to south. The spirit of the Garibaldian hymn revived and burst into flame. 'Va fuori d'Italia, va fuori stranier'" ("Go out from Italy, go out, stranger.")

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

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



Captain W. J. H. Curwen
Royal Fusiliers. Represented Oxford at cricket and football; returned from Australia to join



Captain J. N. Guthrie
Irish Guards. Aged 29 years. He entered the army in 1906, becoming captain in September, 1913



Capt. the Hon. Lyon Playfair
Royal Field Artillery. Aged 26 years. The only son of Lord Playfair and heir to the barony



Captain C. F. H. Twining
Hampshire Regt. Aged 29 years. Joined from the Militia, 1905, and became captain in September last



Captain the Hon. J. N. Bigge
K.R.R.C. Only son of Lord and Lady Stamfordham. He was gazetted A.D.C. last September



Lieut. A. C. F. Garnett-Botfield
1st South Wales Borderers. Born in 1892, he first received a commission in the Rifle Brigade, later transferring



Lieutenant A. C. C. Haines
2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Aged 20. He received his commission in November last



Captain T. B. Forwood
2nd Royal Lancaster Regt. Aged 28. He was gazetted in 1905, becoming captain in 1914



2nd Lieutenant J. P. Benningfield
Royal Field Artillery. Aged 24 years. His younger brother was killed at Neuve Chapelle



2nd Lieut. D. S. Richardson
2nd Border Regiment. Aged 24. He volunteered on the outbreak of war, and obtained his commission in September



Captain E. H. Brocklehurst
6th Liverpool Regt. He obtained his first commission 15 years ago. Son of the late Henry Brocklehurst of Liverpool



Captain T. R. Scott
Royal Lancaster Regiment. Aged 33 years. He received his captaincy in March, 1913



Captain L. S. Farquharson
1st Royal Scots. Aged 30 years. He was A.D.C. to General Keir in India



Captain A. C. Hart
Northumberland Fusiliers. Aged 33. Son of the late Sir Israel Hart and Lady Hart



Captain G. W. Hay
Loyal North Lancashire Regt. Aged 38. He obtained his first commission in April, 1900, becoming captain in 1909



Lt.-Col. Hon. P. C. Evans-Freke
Leicestershire Yeomanry. Aged 44. He joined in 1895, becoming major in 1905, and succeeding to the command of the regiment in 1913. He served in S. Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry



Major J. McLaren
10th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, Canadian Division. Aged 30 years. He was born in Dundee and was a member of the City of Dundee Volunteers. He settled at Brandon in Canada about 11 years ago



Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Commanded the Australian Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles. Aged 53. He saw service during the South African War, 1899-1900



Major the Hon. C. Mitford, D.S.O.
10th Hussars. The son of Lord Redesdale and husband of Lady Helen Mitford. Born in 1876, he joined the Hussars in 1899. He served during the South African War and was twice wounded during the operations there



Lieut.-Col. L. I. Wood, C.M.G.
2nd Border Regiment. Aged 48. He took part in the Chin-Lushai and Waziristan Expeditions in 1889-90 and 1894-5, and in the South African War. He was made a C.M.G. in February

Pro patria mori

WOMEN'S RÔLE in the WAR : The Scottish Women's



Mrs. Harley, the Administrator of the Hospital

Mrs. Harley has shown herself the possessor of many of the qualities which distinguish her brother, Field-Marshal Sir John French. She has made the hospital a haven of rest and recovery.



The Monks' Refectory at Royaumont

Showing the Gothic arches and the ancient monkish reading pulpit. In this lofty refectory, hallowed by its old-world associations, the hospital staff have their daily meals.



The Hospital's Military Ambulance Chauffeurs

The hospital cars are driven by women, who themselves take care of the wounded after they have been brought from the firing during the late evening.



A Ward in One of the Ancient Vaults of the Abbaye

The wide spacious halls of the ancient abbey fit in well with the general scheme to which the building is being put. The dignity of the ancient building and the placid repose of its surroundings away from the heat of the fighting line all conduce to the sense of quietude so necessary for the recovery of weary sufferers.

THE WORK OF WOMEN IN WAR

The Scottish Women's Hospital at the Abbaye de Royaumont.

Victory is often represented by the figure of a woman, and truly in this great war women have been winning their victories. Everywhere they have been throwing themselves wholeheartedly into any spheres of action which have been available for them.

Nowhere is this more vividly portrayed than in the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service, which is installed in the ancient Abbaye de Royaumont in the north of France, and which is there doing a great and good work. The writer had the privilege of spending a night at this hospital, and was much impressed by the smooth efficiency of its working. This, however, is hardly to be wondered at since the administrator of the hospital is Mrs. Harley, a sister of Sir John French. She exhibits many of the qualities which have made her brother famous, for not only is she a great leader and organiser, but her personality wins the affection of all those who become in any way associated with her; and the result is a most successfully-managed hospital. The professional duties are in the hands of a competent staff, of whom the chief surgeon is Miss Ivens, M.B., M.S.—a London graduate—and the chief doctor, Mrs. Savill, M.A., M.D.

The wounded generally arrive late in the evening, being brought straight from the front by the motor ambulances, driven by lady chauffeurs. Directly the hum of the distant motor is heard a shrill whistle sounds and the hospital springs into life. The sisters in charge of the wards assemble in the magnificent old hall, and the lady orderlies prepare to carry in the wounded. There is no fuss or delay; each casualty has his papers describing the nature of the wound, written by the doctor at the advanced field hospital. They are quickly examined, and as it is sometimes necessary to perform an immediate operation, all the surgeons are in attendance. On one occasion the wounded



Women at Work in the Kitchen at the Abbaye de Royaumont

As it is the proud boast of the administration of the hospital that every detail of work at the Abbaye de Royaumont is performed by women, so even for the roughest and most menial work and the hardest culinary effort women toil to bring some measure of comfort back to soldiers wounded in France's war.

n's

Hospital at the Abbaye de Royaumont in Northern France.



Nurses Dressing the Wounds of French Soldiers at the Abbaye de Royaumont

The comfort of the patients and their bodily well-being, which is the primary object of the hospital, is well assured by the care with which they are tended. Practically every modern apparatus for the alleviation of pain is in use in the hospital and the care with which wounds are dressed ensures a proportionately speedy return to convalescence.

did not arrive until nearly midnight, and a man's life was saved by everyone being absolutely ready, so that an operation could be instantly performed. What strikes the casual visitor most is the camaraderie which exists, from the chief downwards, and the enthusiasm of all for work of any and every kind. The sturdy Scotch girl scrubbing down the corridor is probably a lady of rank, the maid who waits at table greets the visitor with a pleasant smile and cultured accent, and the clatter proceeding from the scullery is produced by delicate hands that in days of peace lazily dispensed tea to the mighty. The setting of the hospital is a constant source of delight to all lovers of the old and beautiful.

Under the Gothic Arches of the Abbaye

Installed in the ancient abbey, the hospital has an atmosphere of peace and repose which, after the constant roar of the guns, must come like balm in Gilead to the tortured nerves of the soldier. Quietly they lie in the cool and lofty wards, or hobble down the beautiful cloisters to spend a few sunny hours in the peaceful grounds. The intangible charm of this ancient building seems to join hands with the healing efforts of modern science. Electric lights gleam upon Gothic arch and stately pillar, and lady surgeons now ply their merciful calling where once monks dreamed away their days. The abbey church was unfortunately destroyed during the fierce days of the Revolution. It is now only a picturesque ruin pointing a single jagged finger to the sky, but within the abbey itself are two beautiful Gothic chapels which are still in use.

The hospital receives only French wounded, and on all sides, from doctors, nurses, and orderlies, come warm tributes to the courage, gentleness, and gratitude of our Allies. Little wonder, then, with such a feeling between staff and patient, that the hospital with its 200 beds is such a success, and that the French soldier when he leaves carries away with him a new conception of the country which is fighting by his side.



Night Nurses just Coming off Duty

Behind them may be seen a fragment of the old abbey church, which was destroyed during the time of the French Revolution. The beauty of its structure may still be dimly perceived.



A View of the Old Enclosed Garden

The wards open on to the terraces seen above the cloisters. The quietude and formal beauty of the garden come as a soothing relief to soldiers troubled by memories of the disorders of war.



Wounded Soldiers Enjoying the Fresh Air in the Abbey Gardens

The beautiful gardens of the Abbaye de Royaumont constitute one of its main charms. Not only are they a perpetual source of enjoyment for all who look on them, but also to sit at ease in the fresh open air around the grass-fringed fountain is as good a tonic as any soldier can obtain.



The Operating Theatre at the Hospital

The lady surgeons—the chief of whom is Miss Ivens, a London graduate—perform the necessary operations in their own operating theatre with the most modern appliances at their command.

"STAND TO YOUR ARMS" : An Incident in the Second Battle of Ypres

When the British Line was Pressed Back by the Use of Gas.



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SUDDENLY A STAFF OFFICER RODE UP SHOUTING, "STAND TO YOUR ARMS"

DRAWN BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED, 1915

The above incident occurred during the beginning of the second battle of Ypres. It was on April 22 that the Germans first switched open their gas cylinders in front of Ypres, and owing to the dire and unexpected nature of the attack the allied line was temporarily broken. "Eye-witness" thus describes the scene which then followed: "The first intimation that all was not well to the north was conveyed to our troops holding the left of the British line between five

and six p.m. by the withdrawal of some of the French colonials and the sight of the wall of vapour following them. Our flank being thus exposed, the troops were ordered to retire on St. Julien, with their left parallel to, but to the west of, the high road. The splendid resistance of these troops, who saved the situation, has already been mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief. Meanwhile, apparently waiting till their infantry had penetrated well behind the Allies' line, the Germans

had opened a hot artillery fire upon the various tactical points to the north of Ypres, the bombardment being carried out with ordinary high explosive shell and shrapnel of various calibres, and also with projectiles containing asphyxiating gas." About this period our men in reserve near Ypres, seeing the shells bursting, had gathered in groups, discussing the situation and questioning some scattered bodies of Turcos who had appeared. Suddenly a staff officer rode up shouting, "Stand to your arms!"

and in a few minutes the troops had fallen in, and were marching northwards to the scene of the fight. Nothing more impressive can be imagined than the sight of our men falling in quietly, in perfect order, to their alarm posts, amid the scene of wild confusion caused by the panic-stricken refugees who swarmed along the roads, striving to flee as quickly as possible from the German menace behind them.

The RUSSIAN ARMY on the MARCH—Some Special



A RUSSIAN INFANTRY COLUMN ON THE MARCH OVER THE SNOW-CLAD



The 1st Brigade of the Native Caucasian Division on Parade



Russian Cavalry Division Preparing to Go into Action—The Commander Receives a Despatch

A Hungarian correspondent describing this same fighting says that the Russians charged into certain death with an enthusiasm that bewildered him. The machine guns again cracked, and this time it did not last longer than a few minutes. Again the silence reigned over the snow fields. But by now we knew that new bayonet charges were to come. My eyes seemed to detect

bodies lying in front of us, piled high up. Our men could not be kept in order. The two charges seemed to have deprived them of their senses. They wanted to dash out of the trenches and charge the enemy. The latter were no less animated than our men, for in another quarter of an hour they began their 'hurrah' again. This time it was on another front, some two hundred paces

Some NOTES on
RECENT MOUN-
TAIN FIGHTING
in SOUTH GALICIA.

The recent conflict on the Carpathian slopes and ridges gave rise to fighting which soon assumed a quite exceptional character in many ways. According to a Petrograd correspondent of *The Morning Post*, some brilliant artillery work was done by the Russian gunners, but never, he believes, in a battery. "Russian Service instructions show that the old maxim of artillery, 'one gun is no gun,' was long ago entirely discarded by the Russians. If it had not, this winter mountain campaign would have compelled abandonment. Single guns warped along by hand have time and again done brilliant service, working with infantry attacks right forward, risking capture by the attacking enemy, and firing grape."

"One curious point about mountain warfare in winter snows is the utter impossibility of masking positions. The faintest disturbance of the glistening, even surface catches every ray of light, and is visible many miles away. The only conceivable method of attempting concealment is to follow exactly the opposite rule from that obtaining about the preparation of trenches in

"Sphere" Pictures : Obtained in the Vicinity of Przemyśl, Around which such Fierce Fighting has been Taking Place.



FIELDS OF GALICIA—EACH MAN IS CARRYING HIS CANVAS KNAPSACK

ordinary ground. Another point is that it is never dark, even on the darkest night, on snowclad heights, so that there has been a quite exceptional amount of night fighting.

"The most important part of this arduous mountain work has been done with the bayonet, but the Russians have not been slow at inventing various unconventional devices to suit the special circumstances. Snow is the easiest of all media for constructing a shelter from rifle fire, and the Russians were quite at home with it, knowing how to keep comfortably warm in any temperature provided that there was plenty of snow. Unhappily, the past winter has been exceptional for the frequency and intensity of terrible blizzards, in which both sides occasionally attempted to steal a little advantage, sometimes at heavy cost."

The views given on this page were specially taken for THE SPHERE in the neighbourhood of Przemyśl, which unfortunately, owing to pressure of the German phalanx, has again changed hands, the Austro-German forces entering the fortress city at 3.30 a.m. on June 3. The actual district in which they were obtained lay to the south of the city and is probably all in the hands of the enemy.

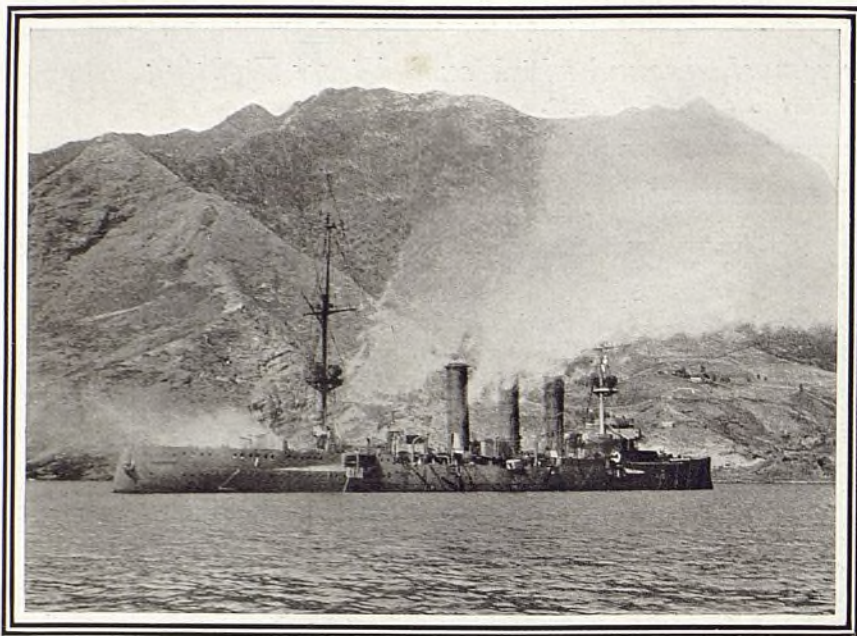


Russian Light Cavalry Fording a Tributary of the San

Special SPHERE pictures

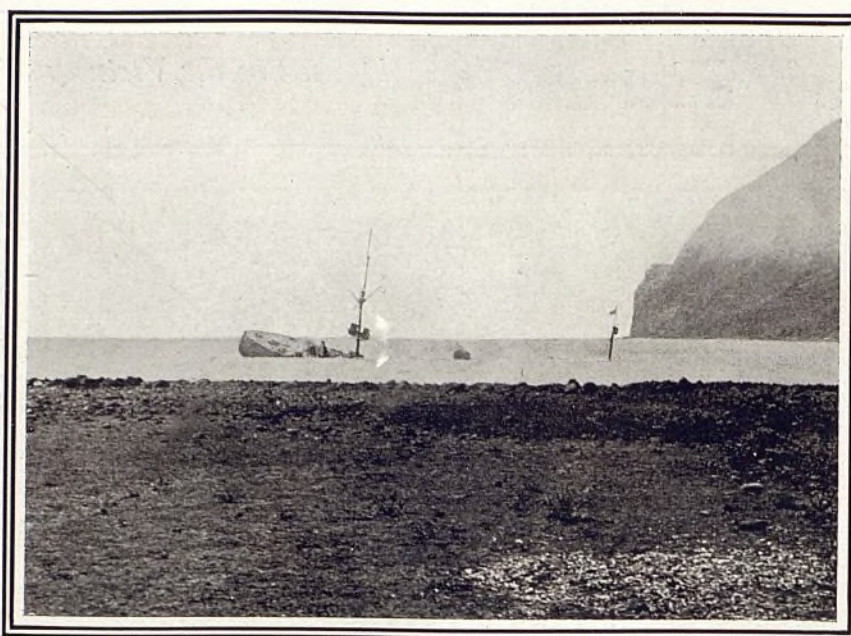
away, and in ten minutes we had them at us again. Our men were now totally out of hand, and the most dreadful, most horrible, thing happened. They rushed out of the safe covers, and in the faint light of the morning a dreadful slaughter ensued. The Russians stood the attack and poured a hail of lead into us as we ran over the bodies of the dead. We were all blinded with fury,

and that was our undoing, for everyone lost his head. No one heeded the word of command, the bayonet was thrust in friend and foe alike, and in a shorter time than it takes to tell all of us were lying in the snow. After the fifth charge, the one we delivered, I remember having stumbled amongst the dead whilst the Russians were still creeping up to our trenches."



The German Cruiser, "Dresden," Under the Cliffs of Juan Fernandez

This picture shows the three-funnelled cruiser close under the towering volcanic cliffs of the island when she was sighted by the British squadron



A Last View of the "Dresden" as She Sank Bow Foremost

This picture was taken from the island itself looking seawards. The stern of the vessel is still showing above the water

A LITTLE CHAPTER IN NAVAL HISTORY.

How the "Dresden" Sank off Robinson Crusoe's Island, and Other Matters Relating to Count Spee's Squadron

We are now able to put before our readers a little chapter in the history of Count Spee's squadron, which was broken up off the Falkland Islands and came to a definite end under the cliffs of Juan Fernandez, the island in the Pacific made famous by Defoe.

We must go back to the beginning of November last, when Admiral Cradock's squadron went in pursuit of the Germans, to find that they had been reinforced by two powerful cruisers, the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. An eye-witness who was on board an auxiliary cruiser writes that "the Germans, having the heavier guns, would not come closer than 8,550 yards, and that the *Good Hope*'s two 9.2 in. were the only effective guns at that range in our fleet. Her after guns certainly did some damage to one of the heavy Germans, and one of the two light Germans appeared to have been damaged by the *Glasgow*; but at the distance, and twilight, it was impossible to see to what extent they suffered."

It is now possible for us to show the actual extent of the damage which was done to the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, for the picture here reproduced was obtained in Valparaiso harbour a few days after the action. The only damage observed was on the starboard bow of the *Scharnhorst*, where a repair party was at work at the time when the picture was taken. It proves once again the incontestable value of the superior gun.

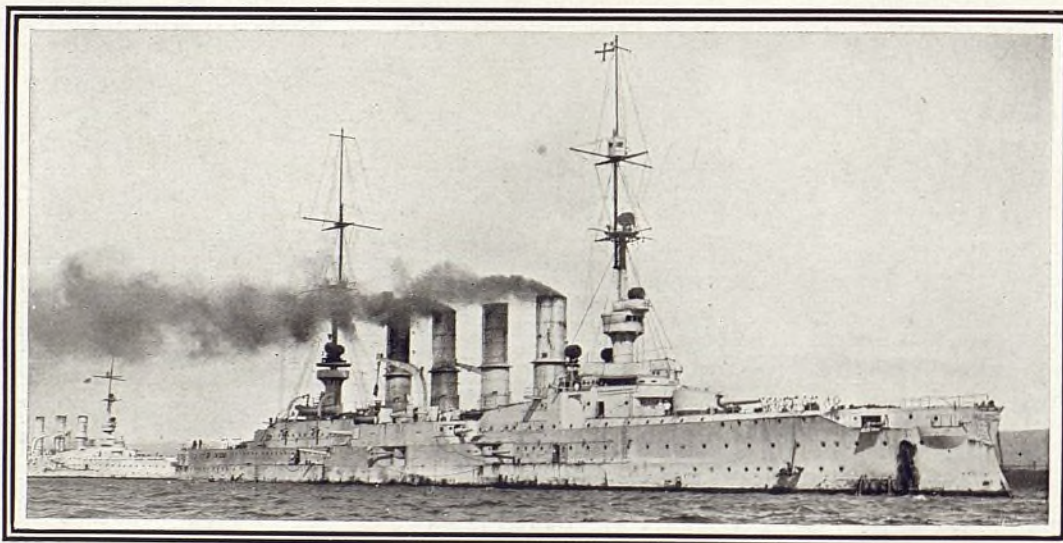
At this time there was on board the *Gneisenau* a German naval chaplain known as Squadron-Chaplain Hans Rost. From a series of letters which he wrote home to his brothers and sisters it appears that the *Gneisenau* was at the Falkland Islands on November 25 last. The squadron had apparently been receiving very few letters, for the chaplain states that his brother Gerhard's letter of June 3 was the last sign of life he had received from home. He had left the "beautiful, sunny Tsingtau" on the 20th of the same month, and on July 20 he wrote home from Ponape, an island of the Caroline group (German) in the Pacific. After the Coronel action they apparently received German newspapers at Valparaiso, including the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, from the middle

of August with a few other papers, including the *Stuttgart Neue Tageblatt*, with the list of casualties of the Württemberg army corps. On November 3 the chaplain despatched a few words of greeting to his brother from Valparaiso. His letter of November 3 is dated at sea, and finally a letter of November 5 bears no designation as to position. The action in the Falkland Islands took place three days later. It was on this date that, according to a German narrative, Count Spee sacrificed himself in order to facilitate the escape of his small swift cruisers "in view of the English and Japanese superior power," of which cruisers the *Dresden* alone succeeded in reaching the open sea.

"It was realised, however," continues this same narrative, "that sooner or later that ship also would be sunk. It was not that the crew was not brave enough or that there was not sufficient coal—that was more than sufficiently provided for by the successful privateering warfare—but there was one threatening and inevitable doom, the lack of ammunition." It was not, however, until March 14 that the British cruisers, *Kent* and *Glasgow*, and the converted liner, *Orama*, managed to catch the *Dresden* in the Bay of Cumberland in the island of Juan Fernandez after the *Kent* had chased the *Dresden* for a hundred miles, thus helping to run her out of coal.

A narrative from Valparaiso states that the German cruiser, taking advantage of the fact that the island contained only a small colony of fishermen, some 180 in number, and of the fact that there were no military authorities on the island, had violated the neutrality of Chile by remaining there from the dawn of March 9 for a period of five days instead of the twenty-four hours allowed by international law.

"The British ships," this narrative continues, "invited her to come out to fight in the open sea, but the *Dresden* declined to do so. In order to force her to come out the *Glasgow* fired two shells, which demolished the stern gun on the German ship and produced a fierce fire and wounded several of the crew. The *Dresden* then lowered the German flag and hoisted the white flag. Immediately afterwards the commandant disembarked the crew and exploded the ship's powder magazine."



The Only Damage Done to the "Scharnhorst" in the Coronel Action

This picture was obtained in Valparaiso Bay a few days after the action with the "Good Hope" and "Monmouth." It is important owing to the actual evidence which it gives of the small damage done to the two cruisers by the British vessels. There is a repairing party on the starboard bow of the "Scharnhorst," and they were repairing the only damage which the ship had then sustained. The "Scharnhorst" next encountered British vessels off the Falkland Islands, with the result that the German vessel sank at about 4 p.m. on Tuesday, December 8



A German Sailor Rescued from the "Dresden"

Only five of the German sailors lost their lives. The wounded were rapidly removed to Valparaiso by the British cruiser, "Orama"



The "Dresden" Sinking—From a Sketch by an Eye-witness

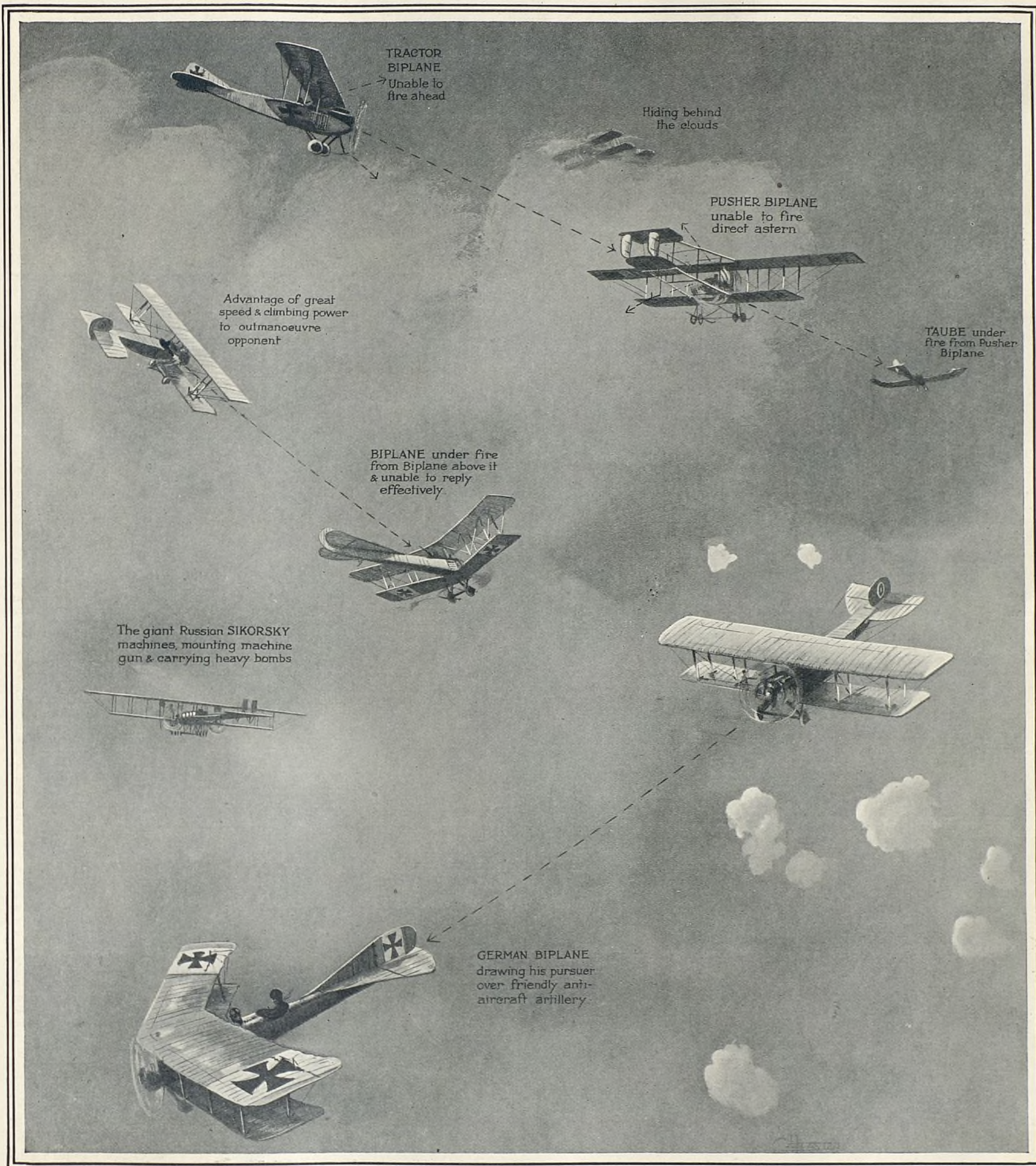
The German flag was flying from the yard-arm. The white flag notifying surrender was flying from the masthead as the vessel sank beneath the waves



The Commander of the "Dresden," Captain Ludeker

This picture was obtained on board the Chilean cruiser, "Esmeralda," which went to Juan Fernandez to intern the German officers and crew

WAR IN THE CLOUDS : AERIAL TACTICS AGAINST ENEMY AEROPLANES.



DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

THE ADVANTAGES OF SPEED, CLIMBING POWER, AND POSITION OF PROPELLER IN AIR FIGHTING

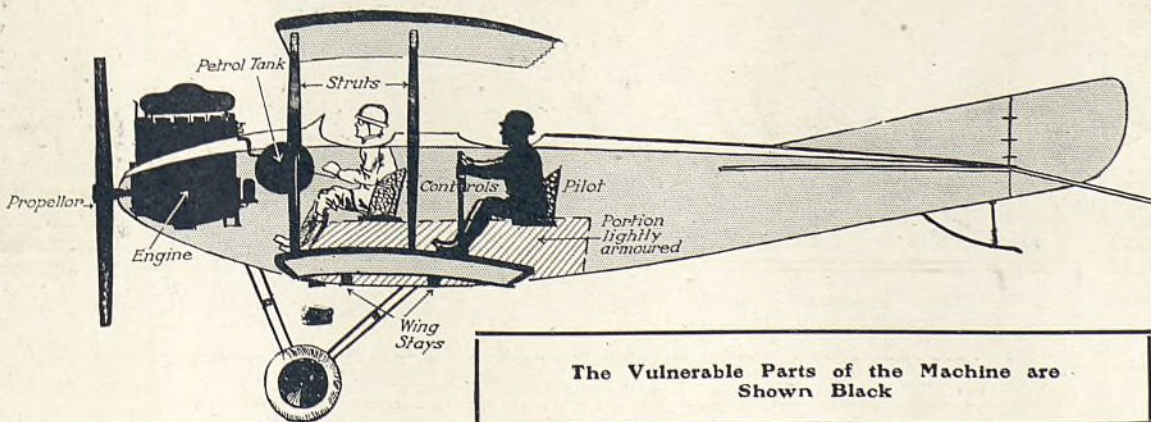
The extensive use of aircraft by the belligerent Powers has brought into being many new rules for the carrying on of aerial warfare. It has been found that the only way effectively to deal with enemy aircraft is to attack them in the air and not by shooting at them from the ground with anti-aircraft guns. German aviators are not over fond of these encounters amongst the clouds, but British pilots attack immediately, unless they are engaged in carrying important despatches. In this way has our aerial ascendancy over the enemy been gained. The above drawing has been prepared for "The Sphere" in order to show some of the more decisive situations which are constantly arriving during the air contests along the firing lines both in France and Russia.

The fast scouting tractor biplane has proved a very successful type. Owing to its great climbing powers and to its speed it is able to rise above its opponent and take aim from above and behind. Its marksman can then hit the pilot and observer and also the more vulnerable parts of the enemy

machine. When this is the case the enemy is so placed that he has to turn and fire, which is generally admitted to be a most difficult operation. Whilst the tractor machine cannot fire directly ahead owing to its propeller being in the way, the pusher machine cannot fire directly behind for the same reason; but with a gun mounted in the nacelle it can have a clear range of fire at any machine for some distance ahead. A favourite trick of both friend

and foe when pursued is to make for a spot where it is known that friendly anti-aircraft artillery is posted and draw the pursuing machine down to within point-blank range of these guns.

The Russians have recently been using the giant Sikorsky biplanes, which are driven by two 200-h.p. Canton-Unné engines and can carry sixteen passengers. With this great weight-lifting capacity these huge machines can mount a fairly heavy gun or can be utilised for carrying bombs heavier than anything ever carried during a flight by aeroplanes before.



INDIA'S RESPONSE TO THE EMPIRE'S CALL.



THE JODHPUR IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS PARADING PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE TO JOIN THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

The troops were paraded on the Jodhpur parade ground in Rajputana and were inspected by the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The regent of this state is the veteran Colonel Sir Partap Singh, who was instrumental in raising the Imperial Service Troops in 1889. These troops are all recruited locally, and being hardy Rajputs of the desert, and accustomed to ride from their boyhood, their great power of endurance, their lightness, and activity make them formidable mounted soldiers of which any country may be proud

Volunteer Organisations in Madras.

When Lord Kitchener appealed to the British nation for more troops to aid the campaign against the enemy India was only too eager to throw in her lot with the nation; and how satisfactorily India has equipped herself for active service in the field needs no comment. But not a little can be said of the Volunteer movement; everywhere Volunteers have been enrolled, and many have been detailed for active service at the front.

Every railway company has its own corps of Volunteers apart from the corps of civic Volunteers, and these are partly composed of units of Anglo-Indians, *i.e.*, the descendants of those who lived and fought for India in the early days to establish British supremacy in the East.

A short time ago the St. John's Ambulance Association competition amongst the Volunteers proved to Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, that these corps are a valuable asset to Great Britain in any emergency. So keen and so important has volunteering now



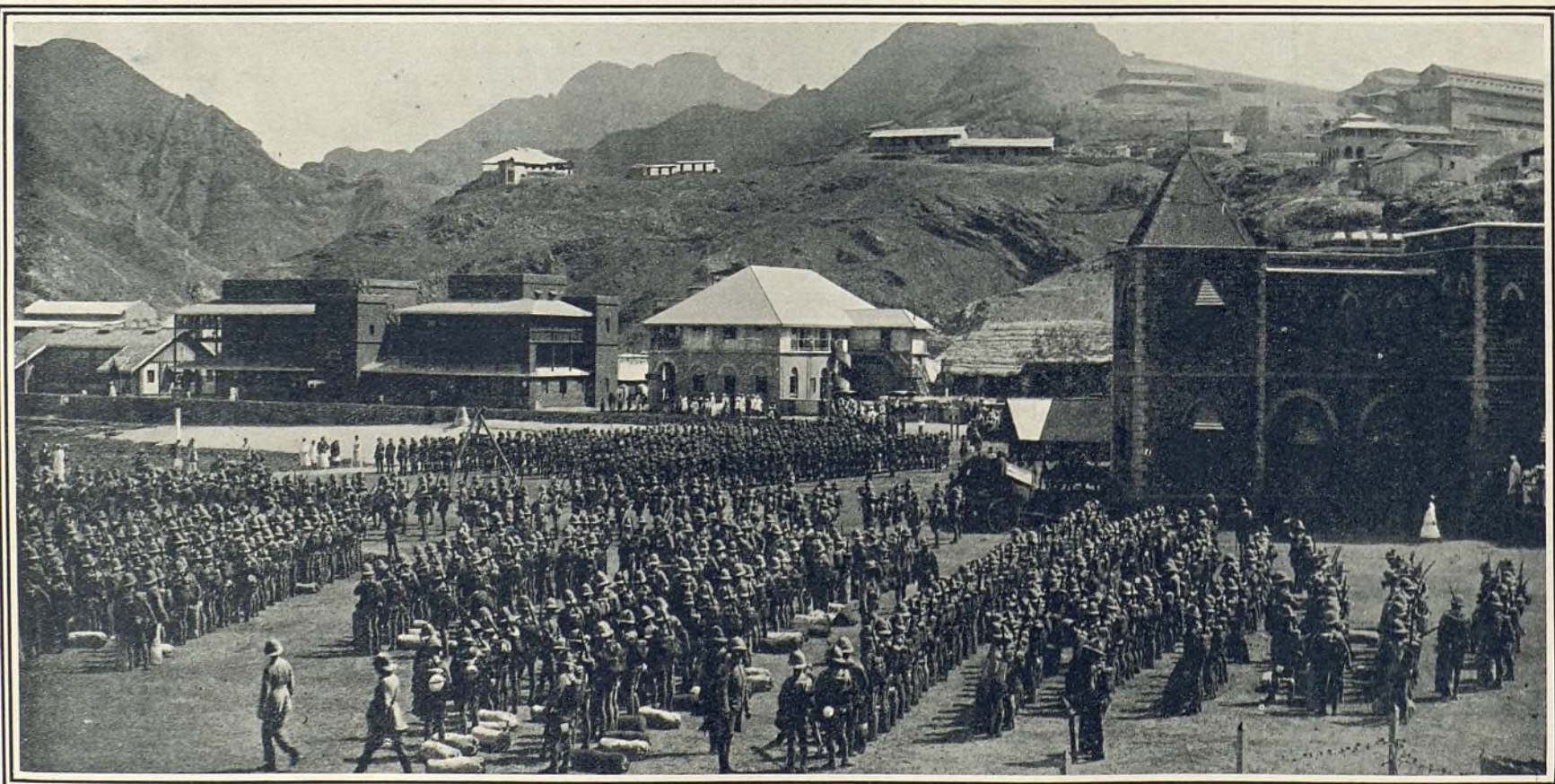
The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles

The annual sports and military manoeuvres of this body were held at Perambur, about three miles from Madras. The view above shows D Company winning the escalading competition

become in India that extra parades, route marches, competitions, and such like are of frequent occurrence, and not the least of these was the annual sports and military manoeuvres of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles. The major part of the items were of military interest, and amongst them the escalading competition was particularly interesting.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the six companies—D Company—which competed, and which was afterwards declared the winner, winning the escalading competition during the meeting. The other items were bayonet-fighting and the alarm competition, in which latter the competitors had to accoutre themselves after the alarm had sounded, run to a spot, fire several rounds of ammunition at a target, and return in the quickest time.

India's Volunteers will prove themselves when they are called on fully ready for the call, and their proficiency will be something of which they will be justly proud.



BRITISH TROOPS AT ADEN GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA

Aden is a strongly fortified post on the Arabian coast. The town, or Aden camp, is on the east side of the bay, opposite the fortified island of Sira. The country beyond Aden is extremely rocky and broken, with little or no vegetation to relieve the barren aspect of the view

The Badges of Cavalry Regiments in the British Army.

				
1st Life Guards Star of the Order of the Garter with crown above. Raised in 1660. The regiment rejoices in the nicknames of "The Cheeses" and "The Tin Bellies"	2nd Life Guards In embroidery the royal crest; letters L G below, reversed and intertwined; within, the figure 2. The regiment was at the relief of Kimberley	Royal Horse Guards The Star of the Order of the Garter. Raised by the Commonwealth, it received its present title in 1819. Known popularly as "The Blues"	1st (King's) Dragoon Guards The Austrian eagle. Up to the outbreak of war the Austrian Emperor was colonel-in-chief. The regiment was raised in 1685, receiving its present title in 1746	2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays. The word, "Bays," within a laurel wreath; between ends of wreath a crown. The regiment has been nicknamed "The Rusty Buckles"
				
3rd Dragoon Guards Prince of Wales's plume; scroll below inscribed, "3rd Dragoon Guards." Amongst its battle honours are those of Blenheim, Abyssinia, and South Africa	4th Dragoon Guards Star of the Order of St. Patrick; scroll with name of regiment below. The regiment served at Sevastopol and in Egypt, 1882. Known as "The Blue Horse"	5th Dragoon Guards Circle and motto with crown; white horse in silver with V above and D G below. The motto is "Vestigia nulla retrorsum." (There is no going back)	6th Dragoon Guards Garter on crossed carbines with motto and crown. Within garter VI and D G; below garter inscribed scroll. The regiment was nicknamed "Tichborne's Own"	7th Dragoon Guards Earl of Ligonier's crest with name of regiment on scroll. The regiment received its present title in 1788. Its nickname is "The Straw Boots"
				
1st Royal Dragoons Royal crest, name of regiment on scroll below. It was first raised in 1661 to garrison Tangier, formerly a British possession. Known as "The Bird Catchers"	2nd Dragoons Eagle above "Waterloo"; scroll below inscribed, "Royal Scots Greys." The only cavalry regiment in the army which wears the grenadier bearskin	3rd (King's Own) Hussars White horse in silver, scroll below with regimental name. One of the oldest hussar regiments in the army; formed in 1685, after Monmouth's Rebellion	4th (Queen's Own) Hussars Inscribed circle with two sprays of laurel; crown above; in circle ornamented "IV." Also known as "Paget's Irregular Horse." The regiment was at Dettingen	5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Crossed lances and figure 5. Known as "The Red Breasts." The regiment was raised in 1689, disbanded in 1799, and re-embodied in 1858
				
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons Castle of Inniskilling with inscribed scroll below. Nicknamed "The Skillings." With the Royals and Scots Greys formed the Union Brigade at Waterloo	7th (Queen's Own) Hussars The letters Q O in gold embroidery reversed and intertwined. "The Old Saucy Seventh," "The Young Eyes." The regiment was raised in Scotland in 1689	8th (Royal Irish) Hussars Harp and crown with inscribed scroll below. Raised among the Irish Protestants in 1693 and given its title in 1822. Nicknamed "The Cross Belts"	9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers Figure 9 on crossed lances with crown above and inscribed scroll below. "The Delhi Spearmen." They have been in the thick of the fighting throughout the war	10th Hussars Prince of Wales's plume, inscribed scroll below. The "Chainy Tenth" or "The Don't Dance Tenth." The regiment was re-embodied in 1715
				
11th Hussars Crest and motto of the late Prince Consort, "Treu und Fest" (True and Strong.) Known as "The Cherry-pickers" since the Peninsula War	12th Lancers Prince of Wales's plume, inscribed scroll below. The regiment saw service in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, Sevastopol, and in South Africa. Raised in 1697	13th Hussars Scroll inscribed "Hussars" over the number "13"; above scroll a crown. The 13th and 20th Hussars are the only two cavalry regiments with no supplementary titles	14th (King's) Hussars The eagle in gold embroidery, 2 in. in height. This regiment has the greatest number of battle honours of any hussar regiment in the army	15th (King's) Hussars Letters "XV" and "KH" below garter and motto; below letters "Merebimur" (We will deserve) on scroll. Within the garter the royal crest

THE REGIMENTAL BADGES OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

The cavalry of the British Army consists of thirty-one regiments, divided into three regiments of Household Cavalry and twenty-eight regiments of the line. Of these latter seven are regiments of Dragoon Guards, three of Dragoons, six of Lancers, and twelve of Hussars. The regimental badges of twenty-five of these regiments are given above. Further drawings of other regiments, in order of their precedence, will be given in succeeding issues of "The Sphere"

A LITERARY LETTER : Waterloo Celebrations.

LONDON, June 7, 1915.

A great deal has been said about the changes that the war would produce in literature. It is possible that historians who write after the war will reconsider their attitude towards the great Napoleonic period. In any case, the Napoleonic wars will be considered to terminate a picturesque period. We are all proud of our heroes of to-day, but it cannot be said that war that includes bombs, gas, and such shells as are now used can be counted as picturesque, whatever other words may be used to apply to it. Moreover, the war of to-day renders the numbers engaged in the Napoleonic battles so infinitely trivial. There is an article on Waterloo by Sir Herbert Maxwell in the June number of *Cornhill*, and here is an account of the armies engaged in that great battle:—

British	-	31,253
King's German Legion	-	6,387
Hanoverians	-	15,935
Dutch-Belgians	-	29,214
Brunswickers	-	6,808
Nassau contingent	-	2,880
Engineers, Staff Corps, etc.	-	1,240

93,717 effectives

The various arms were in the following proportion:—

Infantry	-	69,829
Cavalry	-	14,482
Artillery	-	8,166, guns 196
Engineers, etc.	-	1,240

93,717

Prince Blücher's army consisted of:—

Infantry	-	99,715
Cavalry	-	11,879
Artillery	-	9,360, guns 312

120,954

Napoleon's total army before he had detached a portion of it under Grouchy was as follows:—

Infantry	-	89,415
Cavalry	-	23,595
Artillery	-	11,578, with 344 guns

124,588

What a skirmish it seems compared with the battles now taking place in the east and in the west.

I do not think that we shall hear very much this year of the centenary of the Battle of Waterloo on June 18. I am quite sure that we ought not to hear much. The whole historic position has changed through the glorious fact that we have now the French as our allies and the Prussians as our enemies. Indeed, the historian who writes in 1920 will not write in quite the same vein as he wrote, say, in 1890. He may perhaps consider whether it was so fine a thing that we fought at Waterloo at all, just as the historians who write about Cromwell note that that great man took no long views, that when he backed up France and helped to

destroy the power of Spain he was only playing for momentary advantage and not for the more permanent interests of England. He helped to make France too great, and he helped to destroy Spain, which was already a declining Power. That was not great statesmanship.

In the same way it was not great statesmanship to have helped to make Prussia as we did by allying ourselves with her at Waterloo. The results we know, the long period of reaction in every country in Europe, which left the masses of the population so much worse off than they would otherwise have been. If statesmen did not think of the interests of the masses of the population in the beginning of the nineteenth century, they will have to think of them as the twentieth century progresses, and historians will show us quite another picture—on the one side the building up that fearful military system of government associated with Frederick the Great and his father, in which England helped so much and which a great British author did so much to glorify.

Now we all recognise how much happier we are with France as an ally, that in that country the spirit of liberty and brotherhood has always been—at least, since the Revolution—a permeating force. I am sorry for the people who looked to the centenary of Waterloo for selling their amazing collections of pictures of the events of that day. I can imagine what a lot of very unsound historical reflection would have been given to us had the centenary of Waterloo been celebrated in time of peace. As it is, it seems to me that the less we read about it the better. We do not now want to read about the defeat of the French in Belgium but of the victories of the French in that country.

There was a charming article in *The Times* Literary Supplement quite recently on a study of Jane Austen, by Mlle. Léonie Villard, and as I collect every possible book concerning that delightful writer I ordered it at once, only to be told by my bookseller that it was unattainable, or "out of print" as he stated. I now learn from a letter in *The Times*, by Mr. Erskine Swanny, that the book was a university dissertation, that only the copies needed for university purposes were printed, and that it is by no means certain that the book will ever be issued to the general public. I share Mr. Swanny's hope that the publisher—Picard, of Paris—will reconsider this, and will give Jane Austen's admirers in this country an opportunity of adding the book to their shelves.

There has been an interesting correspondence in *The Observer* on the most abused word in the English language. I share the opinion of one correspondent that that word is "literally." Another wording frequently used in journalism to which I strongly object is "voicing." There is a verb "to voice" which is used by some of our older poets, but never in the form in which it is applied to-day. Shakspeare has "to voice him consul," Bacon has

two uses of the word, writing of "voicing thy right," and Jeremy Taylor writes of "the people's power of voicing in councils"; but the modern use of the word is atrocious.

While I am on this subject I may recall that we shall have yet another word constantly given incorrectly owing to Italy entering into the war. That is "The Tyrol." As I have more than once explained, there is no more sense in saying "The Tyrol" than in saying "The Switzerland." Tyrol, or Tirol, which rhymes with "wohl," is a country, and the gentlemen who correct for the press have no more right to pass the phrase, "The Tyrol," than they have to pass the use of "von" with a capital letter when it does not commence a sentence. Both errors will appear with due regularity in a large number of our newspapers during the next few months. Why, I cannot conceive.

The most interesting literature is often to be found in official blue books. A committee appointed by the trustees of the National Gallery, with Lord Curzon as chairman, has just issued its report, which is obtainable for eightpence. This reveals the fact that within a very few years fifty-two authentic works by Rembrandt have gone out of this country, twenty-five Gainsboroughs, and twenty-five Franz Hals. It is quite clear that after the war, when taxation will be heavy and every class of the community will be very badly hit indeed, there will be a considerable disposition to sell old masters to other countries. It is perfectly evident, therefore, that an Act of Parliament ought to be passed at once making this impossible. Exactly as Italy prevents its old masters from being sold across its borders, so these islands must take similar steps.

There has been infinite capacity for taking pains in Mr. Arthur Hayden's new book, *Chats on Old Silver* (T. Fisher Unwin). Mr. Hayden has already done a series of interesting volumes for the same series. *Chats on Old Clocks*, *Chats on English China*, and *Chats on Old Furniture* are three previous books by him in a valuable series. In his *Chats on Old Silver* he deals very unroughly with a popular branch of collecting. There are a hundred full-page illustrations together with illustrated tables and charts, and the student of this book can wander round the old curiosity shops of these islands with a valuable equipment of knowledge. There are chapters devoted to ecclesiastical plate, to the punch bowl, to the spoon, to the teapot and sugar bowl. There is a chapter devoted to Scottish silver and another to Irish silver, and altogether we have here a well-written summary of everything that one could wish to know about this branch of collecting. The book has clearly involved years of research, and is the more welcome as there never was a time when "bargains" were so surely obtainable as at the present tragic moment. 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.

One of the best poems that the war has yet brought forth was that printed in *The Times* from the pen of Julian Grenfell on the same day on which his death was announced. The lines were a little unpolished, but they were charged with feeling and sincerity and a certain beauty, and they should not die. Among poems by soldiers they stand very high, and have some of Lovelace's high chivalrous quality. In another vein, the best poem that I have seen was printed in *The Herald*, that stern and rugged weekly. It was about Bond Street shops in war time, and was by Mrs. Frida Wolff.

There is a fine spirit in these stanzas of Captain Grenfell:—

The fighting man shall from the sun
Take warmth, and life from the glowing earth;
Speed with the light-foot winds to run,
And with the trees to newer birth;
And find, when fighting shall be done,
Great rest and fulness after dearth.
All the bright company of Heaven
Hold him in their high comradeship,
The Dog Star and the Sisters Seven,
Orion's Belt and sworded hip.

No future anthology of war poems can ever do without this noble lyric.

In an excellent article on "Bubble Reputations" in *The New Statesman* I find an historic phrase, one of the most precious in all literature, misquoted, or at any rate differently expressed from the classic form in which I have always thought of it. Carlyle is credited with calling Herbert Spencer a "never-ending ass." But did he not really say of him that he was "the most unending ass in Christendom"?

Surely Signor Aurelio Spaccatosi is one of the finest figures of the age. I had never heard of him till the other day, and now I long to see him. Here are facts from his dossier: a famous Italian cook; was *chef* at Holkham House when the King and Queen stayed there, and was presented to them; cooked for Lord Kitchener at Pretoria; known to the army as Major Spaggi; has four sons fighting for England; has a father aged 101; has telegraphed to the Italian Premier offering, although over sixty, to join the colours. A great card evidently.

America seems to be able to organise its youthful labour not less thoroughly than Germany. I read that the boys and girls of the public schools of Portland, Oregon, made 3,500 gardens on vacant lots and back yards last season. They grew approximately 7,400 dollars' worth of vegetables in these gardens, some of which produced at the rate of 200 dollars an acre. The garden plot of one school was covered with stones. The principal used the baseball enthusiasm of the boys to clear the ground. He put a galvanised iron tub in one corner of the lot and invited the boys to show their marksmanship. They soon, the account says, "filled the tub."

The judicial methods of King Solomon seem to have been badly needed at Wallasey recently. A man's body was recovered from the Mersey and identification was invited. Out of five witnesses the dead man was identified as three different persons, and two women each claimed him as her husband. The odd thing is that it was largely on the evidence of tattoo marks and scars that they were so positive.

Another pearl of wisdom from the lips of a London cadi. Said Mr. Symmons, the

magistrate at the Tower Bridge court, "Men are sententious creatures who like to hear themselves talk; women won't let them." This was meant perhaps sarcastically to a verbose lady, but it is true, none the less; men are quite as prone to talk as women are, and are quite as capable of not keeping secrets.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree is setting a new fashion in plays. He is ear-marking them for distinct publics. Thus, *The Right to Kill* was labelled "a play for adults." His new play, *Marie Odile*, is called "a play for young girls." From what I know of its plot, and American criticism of it when it was produced, I should guess that *Marie Odile* will not strike all parents quite in this way.

Life has been very strongly anti-German all along. Very pro-British, too, but always with independence. After quoting a German-born American's letter, saying that his brother had been killed in France by a bullet made in America, and his question, "Is my other brother to be killed also in this way?" *Life* says drily:—

The Germans came self-invited into France, and it is not for them to be critical about the details of the hospitalities offered them. It strained French resources to receive and entertain so many visitors. The French had to get supplies where they could, and it was quite a scramble to get enough. They bought bullets, no doubt, in the open market, and if they got some American bullets, why not? Let us hope there will always be American bullets available for countries fighting against invasion and subjection by their powerful neighbours.

Asked the other evening to propose a new toast pertinent to the times, a guest gave, "To the Day of a natural death!"

"Not once or twice in our fair Island story, the path of Duty was the way to Glory."—Tennyson.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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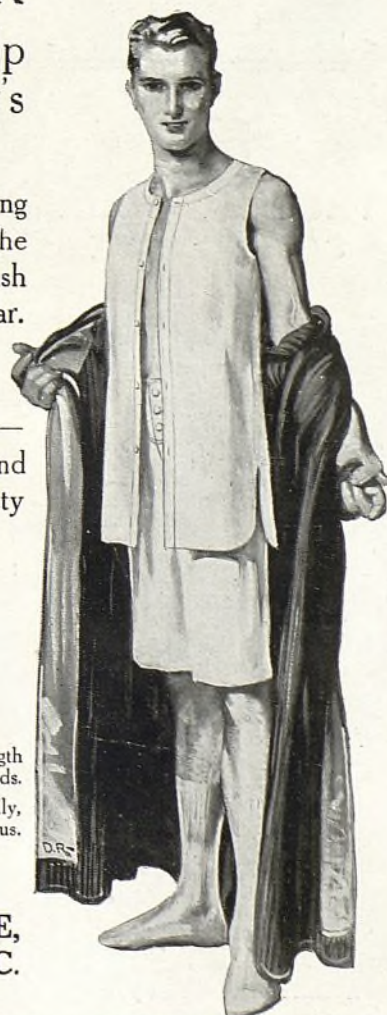


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Woman's Sphere in War Time

By Olivia



and "carry on" with as many of the usual distractions of the season as are possible.



A Chic Frock in Taffeta
With deep loose waistbelt and side pockets in the skirt

Despite the heavy anxieties and calamities that beset us society in London is endeavouring to show a brave front. This is being done in no frivolous spirit, but rather with that indomitable British pluck that faces danger with a high heart. Polo matches are being arranged, and the grounds of Ranelagh, Hurlingham, and Roehampton are filled with people enjoying tennis, golf, croquet, and other welcome relaxations. At Hurlingham and Ranelagh the military element is a good deal in evidence as both clubs are open to officers still in training in this country. A Russian and French season are in full swing at the London Opera House, and although no entertaining on a large scale is going on, yet there are enough impromptu parties to keep up the semblance of a mild season. Anyhow, town is as full and as busy and as well dressed as ever it is during the summer season.

The Colours of Italy

Besides the military and moral consequences that may attend upon the juncture with us of a fourth

great ally, the coming of Italy into the war has had one distinctly decorative effect—it has mingled the joyous Florentine green with the red, white, and blue, orange and black of the Triple Entente. Without this green even that varied combination of colour was incomplete, and the addition must be regarded as of happy omen from every point of view. Green is the colour of hope, the most prevailing and triumphant tint of Nature; the colour idolised by the whole Mussulman and Oriental world, in whom the instinct for colour is innate, and its symbolism supreme. Already this vivid green is entering largely into colour schemes in the department of dress both here and in Paris, and its advent is most welcome. The colours of all the Allies make a brave show as table decorations and are particularly happy in idea. The black of the Belgian tricolour is always somewhat of a difficulty, but it is sometimes brought in by using black Wedgwood bowls and vases, or by festoons of narrow black and orange ribbons threading in and out among them.

The Charm of the Ready-made Frock

It looks as if Fashion had made a pact with the Clerk of the Weather, so many dainty and charming things for sunny days has she provided for us this summer. Linens, flowered ninons, striped cotton voiles, *lingerie* frocks of all descriptions, are the order of the day, and the shops are full of the most delightful ready-made garments of exceptional design and finish. So many women who usually have their dresses made at expensive private dressmakers have resorted to the see-and-step-into frock which, though transient, is inexpensive enough, and will just see them through the summer. There is a vast choice, simple and elaborate, in all the shops, and they are cheap enough to make it worth while to have in readiness for even brief spells of sunshine.

Concerning New Millinery

No sooner do we find ourselves in June than the smartest millinery seems to assume quite a new character. Flower-wreathed headgear still remains paramount, of course, with large shady picture shapes, encircled with any number of airy nothings composed of tulle and chiffon, silk net, and areophane. On the other hand the

white felt hats generally make their appearance, and are worn with an enthusiasm that is little short of marvellous, even when the thermometer hovers between eighty and ninety in the shade. Of course, if snow should elect to fall, as it sometimes does in June, they come in quite useful, and it is as well to be provided for all emergencies in this wonderful climate of ours. The low-crowned and broad-brimmed sailor hat represents the most popular model of the moment, and it is to be seen in taffeta, moiré, and tulle, as well as straws of all descriptions. In tagal, crinoline lace, and liseré plaits they look particularly well, while in the new Belgian-red they are quite the latest thing.

An Interesting Crousseau

For one of the many brides of this month some charming gowns are being prepared. The wedding gown itself is a real picture frock of flowing lines and draperies of Brussels lace. It is fashioned of deep ivory satin, brocaded with silver, the skirt



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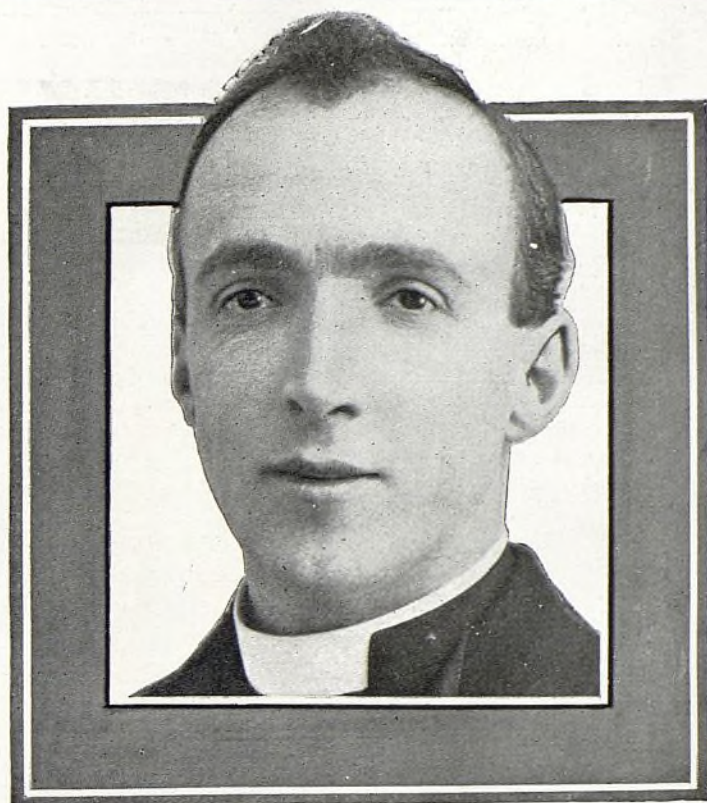
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Phosferine is made in Liquid and Tablets, the Tablet form being particularly convenient for men on **ACTIVE SERVICE**, travellers, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed.

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.

very full and tightly draped with Brussels lace caught here and there with little knots of orange blossom and myrtle. The waist belt is of silver tissue, and forms a deep corselet topped with tulle and a V-shaped arrangement of the lace, and with long transparent sleeves of gathered tulle. A Court train has been dispensed with, but a lovely shawl of Brussels lace is draped from the shoulders at the back. The "going-away" dress is of palest grey taffeta, with a three-tiered skirt and a quaint *moyen-âge* bodice, the neck of which is cut square and filled in with white tulle, ending in a tiny ruffle close up to the chin. To be worn over it is a wee coatee of the same grey taffeta, much befrilled with tiny gathered frills. The sleeves are of the new bell shape and the coat is fastened with lozenge-shaped buttons of cut steel. Grey suede shoes with cut steel buckles and a broad-brimmed sailor hat of grey taffeta with a transparent edge of tulle, trimmed with white velvet edelweiss and its grey-green foliage, complete the outfit for the auspicious occasion.

Tea Gowns and Morning Wrappers

For the same fortunate bride some very picturesque tea gowns and fascinating morning wrappers have been provided. One of the prettiest of the tea gowns is made of the softest of white satin draped *à la Grecque*, starting from the right shoulder and drawn over the left hip, whence it falls in long straight folds to the ground. The other half of both bodice and skirt is of fine white net arranged over a foundation of soft white Japanese silk, which serves as a complete under-robe, and at the waist there is a broad girdle of fine *diamanté* work. Another *negligée*, which might very well do duty as a dinner dress, is made of soft but rich broché in palest pink patterned with trails of wild roses in silver. It is cut *à la princess*, loosely fitting and with a little pointed train. The *décolletage* is square and outlined with *diamanté* work, and the long wing-like sleeves are of pink chiffon weighted with tassels of silver, pearls, and paste, falling from the shoulders and leaving the arms bare. Several dainty morning wrappers form part of this trousseau. One is entirely of white embroidered muslin with pink satin ribbon threaded through *broderie entredeux* round the waist and wrists. Others are in fine French cambric with coloured stripes on a white ground, pink, mauve and pale green. They have waist belts and long sash ends of soft satin ribbon, matching the stripes in each case, and are finished either with little collars of sheer white muslin or with little draped fichus caught in front with posies of pink rosebuds and pale blue forget-me-nots.

An Interesting Comparison

The fact that Chinese women have small feet is well known, but it is probably hardly realised how incredibly tiny their feet are. By courtesy of the Norvic Shoe Company we are enabled to show a most interesting comparison between a modern English-woman's shoe and a Chinese woman's. The two shoes have been photographed together to show the relative sizes. It should be clearly understood that the Chinese shoe was actually worn by a full-grown Chinawoman a few years ago, the shoe illustrated

being part of the loot taken from a house in Pekin during the last revolutions. The



A Military Tunic Coat and Kilted Skirt
Of fine blue serge trimmed with silk braid

shoe measures exactly $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches from toe to heel, while the "Norvic" shoe illustrated, which would be worn by an English-woman of the same age, measures 9 inches. A better appreciation of the size of the Chinese shoe will be gathered from the statement that a normal twelve-months-old infant might possibly wear it if the child's mother did not mind crushing the little one's toes. The very charming Norvic shoe illustrated is made of fine patent coltskin with an insertion of black velveta calf, gilt buttons, and a fine gilt band round the tops; it is a modern interpretation of the Cromwell style. There is always something new in Norvic, and yet the usual styles—made a little better than the ordinary shoe—are well represented. Norvic are for ladies who desire something better in style and quality than the ordinary make of shoe—something distinctive, durable, and dainty. Our readers should write for a copy of the "Norvic" booklet of spring and summer styles from the Norvic Shoe Company, Norwich.



A Comparison
The Chinese and the modern "Norvic" shoe

Help for Harassed Housewives—Substitutes for Meat

Heads of households and all anxious to follow the recommendation of the Board of Trade to restrict their consumption of meat should be careful to secure nourishing substitutes and not "drop meat and take the rest." To help them the National Food Reform Association, 178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, with the approval of the highest medical authorities, have published *Facts for Patriots*; first series, 3d. This should be used with two little books of recipes entitled respectively *Hints Towards Diet Reform*, 2d., and *Economical Dishes for Workers*, 1d., as well as *Aids to Fitness*, 1d. A specimen set may be had post free by forwarding 8d. to the Secretary.

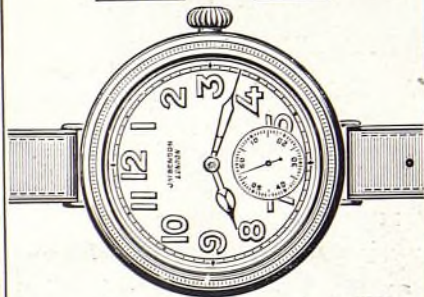
OLIVIA.

National Refuges

The work of the *Chichester* during 1914 has in consequence of the war been considerably curtailed. The *Arethusa* again headed the list for entries to the Royal Navy as compared with all mercantile training ships. The decrease from the previous year is due to all boys remaining for twelve months' training instead of being forwarded for entry when they were of age. There were entered to the Royal Navy during Admiralty year, April 1 to March 31: *Arethusa* 1910-11, 93; 1911-12, 143; 1912-13, 167; 1913-14, 121. Boys who elect to specialise in carpentry and plumbing remain on board for a further period of about two years. The work in this direction is showing excellent results. This splendid agency for producing British seamen surely should not lack for funds. The office is at 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

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LUMINOUS
"Active Service" Watch
VISIBLE AT NIGHT.



Fine quality Lever Movement, in strong Silver SCREW Case, Dust and Damp Proof.

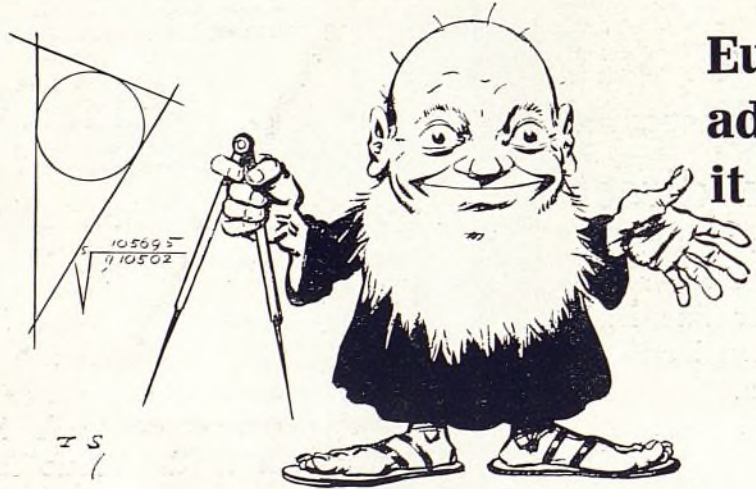
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Warranted Timekeepers.

Largest Stock of Wristlet Watches in London from 35/- in Silver and £5 in Gold.

New Illustrated Lists of Wristlet and Bracelet Watches, Rings, &c., post free.

62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
and 25, OLD BOND STREET, W.



Euclid
admitted
it frankly

The things he proved had been
just as true before, as they were
after he proved them.

Long before science demonstrated so many reasons why Cockle's Pills are best, Cockle's Pills had been doing their work just as gently and thoroughly as they do it to-day. Science hasn't yet found out all there is to know

about the way the human system works. But the more scientists do find out, the more they are convinced that drastic purgative medicines are harmful, and that the gentlest, most wholesome help to nature is

Cockle's Pills

Sold by Chemists throughout the World, 1/1½ and 2/9.

JAMES COCKLE & Co., 4, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.



The
Hot
Sun
&
Dust

Will not hurt your skin or complexion
if you use freely several times a day

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

which cools and refreshes the FACE, HANDS and ARMS, PREVENTS and removes FRECKLES, TAN, SUNLURN, REDNESS and ROUGHNESS, &c., Soothes and heals all Irritation, Stings of Insects, &c. Produces a beautifully Clear and Healthy Complexion, and a SKIN as SOFT as VELVET. Bottles 2/3, 4/6, and 8/6. Of Stores, Chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

The Oldest and Best—and BRITISH.

Brilliant, Clean, Lasting.

ADAM'S FURNITURE POLISH

The Bottle in the Blue Tartan Wrapper.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited.

Made at Sheffield and sold all over the world.

For Wood Flooring, Linoleum, &c., use Adams's Hygienic Floor Polish.

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In the Beautiful
Grey Cornish Granite
Erected in any Churchyard
or Shipped Abroad.

St. Martin's Iona Cross

4 ft. 6 in. high.

£10 : 10 : 0

Illustrated Catalogue (5s), and
Specimen of Granite, Post Free.

G. Maile & Son,

The Cornish Granite Sculptors,

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Established 1785.

THE WHITE WINE OF ENGLAND.

BULMER'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER

The Great National Beverage

Made exactly under the same process as Champagne, and considered by many to equal the most expensive Continental Wines, with this difference, that its properties are really beneficial to the health and ward off Gout and Rheumatism.

Cooling,
Restful,
Refreshing.



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"Bull Brand"
and Draught
Ciders.

TEA AND REST FROCKS

We have made a special study of Rest, Boudoir, and Tea Frocks, and have now in stock a wonderful variety of these dainty and useful garments. All these Gowns are our own exclusive designs. They are adapted from Paris models, and are made by our own workers from materials that we can recommend with the utmost confidence. The value is quite exceptional.

Handsome Teagown, as sketch, in rich chine taffeta, with new sleeves of gold or oxydised lace, also lace collar and vest to match. In a beautiful range of colours.

98/6

Or in shot taffeta including black,
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THE RAVAGES OF MOTH.
Store your Furs in our Freezing
Chambers. Particulars of our new
Combined Fur Storage and Insurance
against all and every risk sent post
free on application.

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& Freebody.**

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(Cavendish Square) London, W.

Famous for over a Century
for Taste, for Quality, for Value



The Safe & Sure Treatment

for tired, lined eyes, imperfect contours, unhealthy complexions,
double chins, &c., is the

GANESH.

The wonderful Ganesh Treatments and Prepara-
tions are genuine aids to Natural Beauty.

**GANESH
EASTERN OIL**
will of itself remove
lines, fill out hollows,
and is nearer to the
natural oil of the
skin than any other
preparation ever in-
vented. From 5/6

Red Broken Veins, Marks on the Face,
absolutely removed in a few seconds
without pain and leaving no mark.

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permanently removes
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"DARA" is the
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ESTABLISHMENT**



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PARIS and NEW YORK.



Pleasant Reflections

are those, indeed, which show
the lustrous milk-white beauty of
a well-kept set of teeth.

The regular use of Calox will keep your teeth in
that fine condition. Oxygen is the cleansing agent in
Calox, and there is nothing else so purifying, nothing
else that removes the causes of dental decay so effectively.

Start to-day the regular night and morning use of Calox.

CALOX The Oxygen
Tooth Powder

A Dainty Sample Box of Calox sent Free for a Post Card.

Calox is sold ordinarily by Chemists and Stores at 1/1½, in non-wasting metal boxes.
G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., 75, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

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

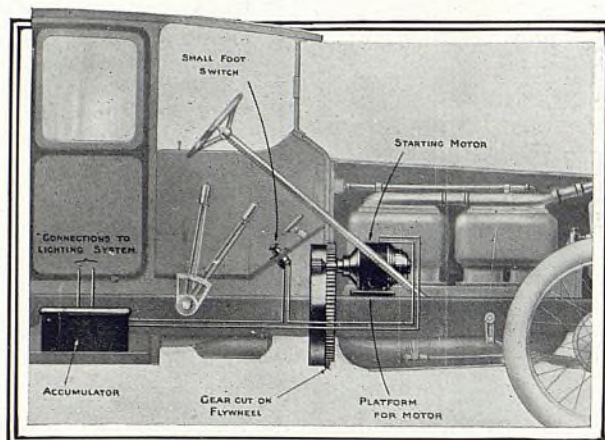
The number of women motorists increases with great rapidity, and undoubtedly the popularity of motoring with them will continue after the war. Many of the drivers are losing that air of self-consciousness and pride which characterised them in the early stages, and it must be said that they use the road very fairly and with notable courtesy as compared with various types of men drivers.

Electricity has been of inestimable use in the development of the motor car. Just as electric ignition is supreme for the engine, the time is near at hand when electric lighting and electric starting of the engine will be universal. Electricity is superior in every respect and more convenient than other systems, as it is easier to control, and in addition is entirely-free from heat, dirt, and odour.

A very effective installation is the Brolt dynamo system with Autoclipse lamps introduced by Messrs. Brown Bros., Great Eastern Street, E.C. A touch of the switch and the road is instantly flooded with a brilliant and penetrating light, which permits the motorist to travel at night without taking unnecessary risks. No electric lighting installation, however, is worth a moment's consideration if any question is entertained of its reliability. With the Brolt system all doubts can be dismissed. There is really nothing to go wrong, and everything is so accessible that any motorist can keep it in perfect order. The first expense of installation is practically the only cost.

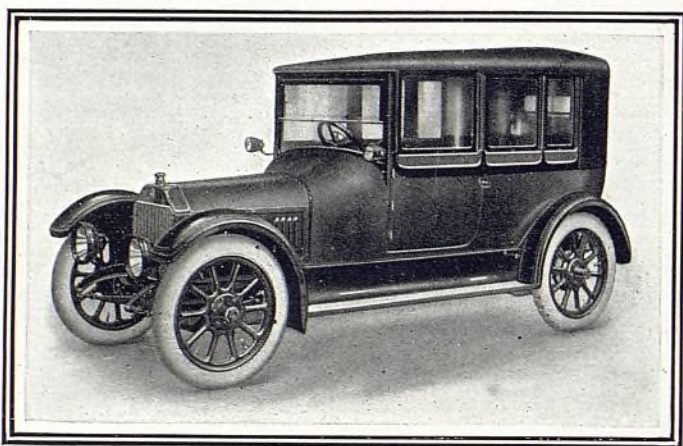
Yet another boon is the Brolt electric engine starter, which is quite separate from the lighting equipment. This apparatus is a specially constructed high-speed electric motor, which drives the engine by means of a gear ring on the fly wheel. It is most reliable in action and the pressure of a

switch is all that is required to start the most refractory engine at any time. The largest size Brolt starter is successfully used on commercial vehicles, and this is a striking testimony to its efficacy and reliability. The



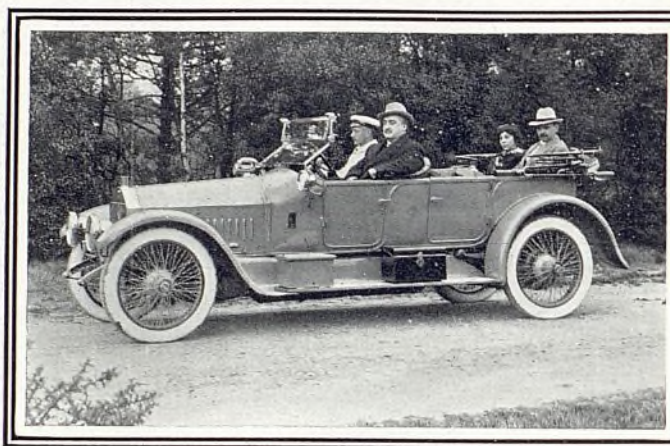
The Brolt Electric Engine

Starting and lighting installation in position on a car



The 15-h.p. Swift with All-weather Saloon Body

Complete with electric starter and lighting set



Prince Ouroussoff and his 30-35 h.p. Napier Car

The Princess is a niece of Abdul Hamid

Brolt system is British throughout, and the manufacturers (Brolt, Ltd., Birmingham) were among the pioneers of electric equipment of motor vehicles. From Messrs. Brown Bros. can be obtained a highly-interesting booklet describing the Brolt lighting and starting installation.

A photograph of unusual interest has reached me. It depicts the well-known Russian nobleman, Prince Ouroussoff, taken in his 30-35-h.p. six-cylinder Napier car. The prince is seated next to the chauffeur, and Princess Ouroussoff occupies the rear seat, accompanied by M. de Lara. The prince is one of the most enlightened members of the Russian aristocracy, and has ably assisted his Government during recent critical times. That Prince Ouroussoff should have fixed in his choice of a car on the Napier is a good index of the high esteem in which the Napier Company's productions are held amongst discerning motorists.

Well merited success has attended the introduction of the Swift "15." Its numerous distinctive features quickly established it as a favourite with those requiring a moderate-powered five-seater car. The smooth and silent running, remarkable hill-climbing, ease of handling, and economy of upkeep are some of the points which appeal very strongly to all thinking motorists and which are responsible for the Swift "15" being one of the finest 15-h.p. cars on the market. A matter which deserves to be

better known is that in addition to its touring cars the Swift Company is most successful with its covered vehicles. As a proof of its handiwork I illustrate a charming model of the 15-h.p. Swift "all-weather saloon car," complete with electric starter, at the moderate price of £675. At the London depot, 132-4, Long Acre, W.C., can now be seen several examples of Swift limousines, cabriolets, landaulettes, coupés, and touring cars.

To keep your Spirits Up

& your temperature Down

Take

Beecham's Pills



The Officer, whose previous designs were drawn while at the front, is now at home, and writes:—"I have just emerged from Hospital, having been docked for repairs owing to being knocked out by a 'Jack Johnson' at Ypres. I am now strong enough to wield a pen again, although I have not quite regained full control of my hands."

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NO TWO ALIKE.
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3d. per Packet of Six Labels.
Of all Stores, Tourist Agents, Bookstalls, Stationers, &c.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.
RED
WHITE
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For Breakfast & after Dinner.
*In making, use **LESS QUANTITY**, it being so much stronger than **ORDINARY COFFEE**.*



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should the demand for Dunlop Tyres always exceed the supply unless your fellow-motorists have proved to their satisfaction that Dunlop covers and tubes are practically and financially the safest proposition?

Our output is huge, and ever growing, and yet, like Oliver Twist, the public asks for more

DUNLOPS

"The tyre that taught the Trade."

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World,
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IDEAL MILK assures you purity—dairy milk does not. Ideal Milk is just rich cows' milk, concentrated till it is as thick as cream, packed in germ-free cans, and guaranteed always pure.

For Scones, Yorkshires, Batters, Cakes—in fact, for *all* your baking, Ideal Milk diluted with Water, excels Dairy Milk. Undiluted, it replaces cream with tea, coffee, etc., or with fruit, tarts, and cereal foods.

Ideal Milk

Of all Grocers—6d. a large tin.

RECIPE BOOK FREE.—A post card will bring you a Free Illustrated Book of Recipes showing some of the many uses of Ideal Milk.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
6-8, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.
Contractors to the British Army & Navy.

Bell's THREE NUNS Tobacco



The plan of campaign that defeats dissatisfaction and wins cheerfulness and comfort is simply this—always smoke "Three Nuns" Tobacco.

While this ripe old-world mixture is burning in your pipe a pleasant fragrance will lull your senses, a delicious flavour will soothe your whole being, and you will experience contentment and repose.

A Testing Sample will be forwarded on application to Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., Glasgow.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

PER **6½** oz.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES

MEDIUM.

3d. for 10.

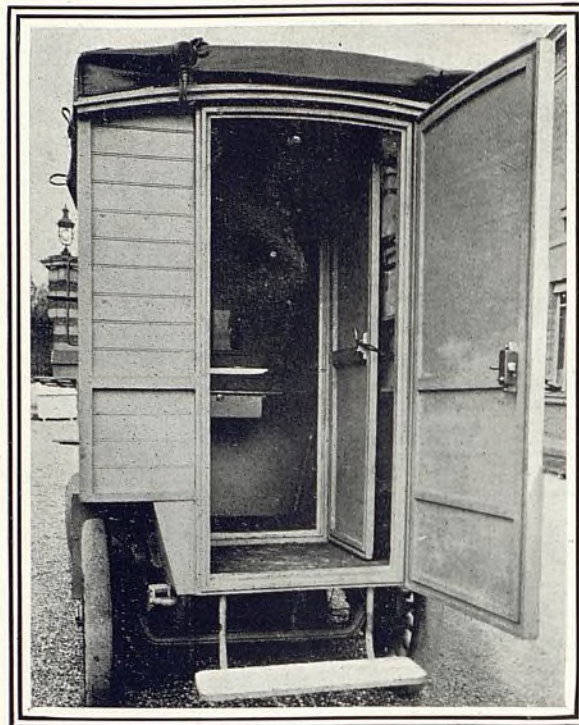
No. 403

The Healing Part which Science Plays Behind the Firing Line.



The Mobile X-Ray Outfit in Use Near the Fighting Line

Up to the present it is only at the larger base hospitals in France that X-ray plants have been installed, so that to get the benefit of the apparatus it is necessary for wounded soldiers to travel many miles before they arrive from the fighting line. The latest innovation by the French is, however, intended partly to remedy this. A 35-h.p. chassis has been fitted up to carry a special body, in the front compartment of which is a completely equipped photographic dark-room for developing the X-ray negatives, the remainder of the body being fitted with cases containing all the necessary appliances. The actual radiographical work is done in



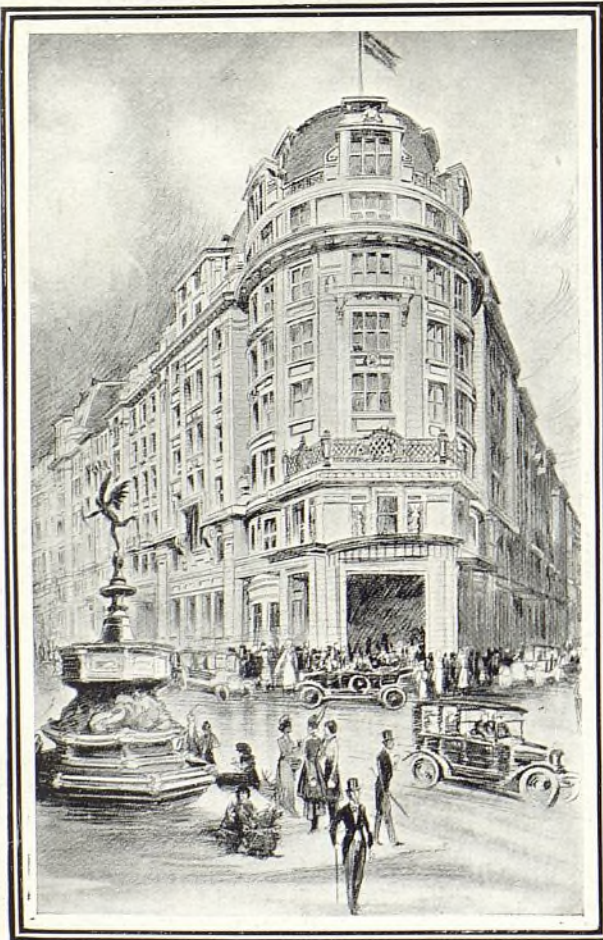
The Interior of the Mobile X-Ray Car

a dark tent, with wooden table, etc., all of which pack neatly away on to the car. Electric current at 100 volts is generated by a dynamo driven by the engine of the car. These outfits have been most successfully used at the field hospitals and clearing hospitals by the French Red Cross Service, and an effort is being made by the London Committee of the French Red Cross Societies to provide ten complete equipments, at about £800 each, for the use of our Allies. The treasurer of the French Red Cross Society, whose offices are at 25, Knightsbridge, appeals for funds to carry out these most necessary purchases, the utility of which will be obvious to all.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOTEL IN PICCADILLY.

The New Hotel in Piccadilly

The Regent Palace Hotel recently opened to the public is one of the most remarkable ventures amongst the attempts to cater for London's visitors. Having as an example the success of the Strand Palace Hotel before it the Strand Hotel Company has erected this great caravansary with the



The Latest Addition to London's Great Hotels

The Regent Palace Hotel, which has been erected at a cost of over £600,000, occupies an island site adjoining Piccadilly Circus; the entrance is in Glasshouse Street. The exterior is of white stone, and the architecture follows the early-English Renaissance style

same object in view, which is to cater in first-class style for those people who want merely quiet and refined comfort without luxuriance. Consequently the bedrooms, of which there are over 1,000, are practically all of the same type and size, the only difference being between single and double-bedded rooms. The charges, which are substantially uniform, are very moderate, and include, or are intended to include, all gratuities. The public rooms, which comprise the entrance hall, reception hall, rotunda court, and Louis Seize restaurant, are very fine examples of their kind, whilst below them is a large grill room where the business man up West may obtain a quick luncheon at most moderate rates. Particularly *chic* are the girl pages who are in evidence. The Regent Palace Hotel bids fair to be a success from the outset.

Hand Ambulances

The accompanying illustration of a group of hand ambulances represents the result of a spirited collecting campaign conducted by Mrs. Arnold Forster of Burley-in-Wharfedale, near Leeds, for the provision of suitable under-carriages for stretchers for use immediately behind the firing line; the use of these under-carriages facilitates in a very marked degree the prompt removal of the wounded men to the nearest depot for wound-dressing and attention. Mrs. Arnold-Forster has also ordered another consignment of these under-carriages, and it will be observed that the twelve here illustrated are in each case complete with the regulation service stretcher, hood, and body cover. A most excellent arrangement in regard to this form of under-carriage is the fact that when down the four legs afford complete stability to the under-carriage when loading it with the wounded man, but when on the road a single pull lifts all four legs up into a position parallel with the stretcher handles and converts the carriage into a two-wheeled one, free of any obstruction and particularly suitable for traversing rough roads. The machines are constructed by J. and A. Carter, the ambulance specialists of 2-6, New Cavendish Street, W., and are complete with their patent "Rastilon" suspension springs, which afford the injured a freedom and immunity from jar and vibration which are really wonderful considering the nature of the journey to be traversed.

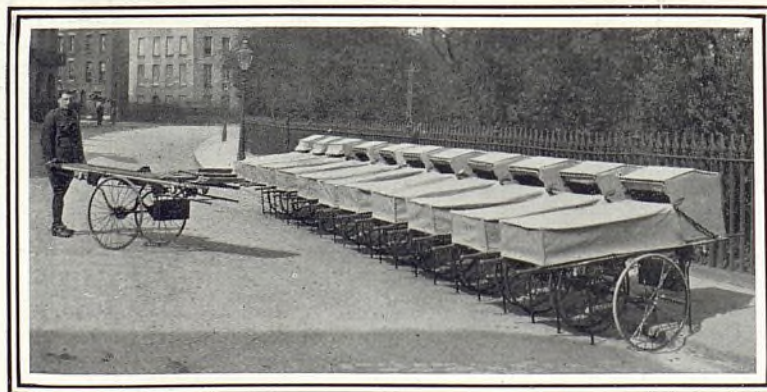
What Shall We Drink?

Those who in war time desire to abstain from wine will find an admirable substitute for their usual alcoholic beverage in barley water made from Robinson's patent barley. Made according to the recipe of a famous chef—Mr. H. Hammond, M.C.A., formerly chef de cuisine, Bachelors' Club—it is at once a sustaining and delicious beverage: "Put the outside peel of two lemons into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar, and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of Robinson's patent barley, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for

five minutes and allow to cool. When cool strain off through fine muslin and add ice and lemon juice to taste."

Hospital Sunday

The voluntary hospitals have filled a very important rôle in relation to the war, and the public will doubtless welcome the opportunity afforded by Hospital Sunday, which occurs on June 13, of contributing to a fund which helps 270 hospitals and medical charities, providing 10 per cent. of their charitable income, besides supplying about 9,000 surgical appliances annually to maimed poor folk. The hospitals of London have in normal times about 10,000 patients daily occupying beds, and about 20,000 out-patients in daily attendance. A very large number of beds are now occupied by wounded soldiers and sailors, and the part played by the voluntary hospitals in placing everything that is best in surgery, medicine, and nursing at the disposal of many thousands of the brave and cheery men who have returned



Some Carter Hand Ambulances

from the front or from shipboard grievously wounded is remarkable evidence of the value of the voluntary system. It must also be remembered that it was in the wards of the hospitals that the surgeons, doctors, and nurses now serving at the front received their training. It is no exaggeration to say that by the work of these institutions in restoring the wounded the British Army has been reinforced by at least an army corps, and that every contribution to the Hospital Sunday Fund this year will be a step on the road to victory. Our soldiers and sailors are doing their duty nobly, and those who cannot serve their country in the fighting line can greatly help by supporting the hospitals, which at the present time find their resources severely taxed by the greatly-increased cost of surgical and medical treatment and the enhanced prices of all kinds of supplies. There is no better way of doing this than by contributing to the Hospital Sunday Fund.



Sleeplessness

You cannot get sound restful sleep.

This is due in most cases to nervous strain, with excessive wear on the cells and tissues of the nerves and brain.

What is wanted is an easily digested food for supper which will

be soothing and satisfying, and contain an excess of the materials for building up and restoring the cells and tissues.

Ovaltine is rich in these particular elements. It is prepared from Malt, Milk, and Eggs, only the vitalising and building-up properties of which are retained in a highly concentrated form, in just the proportion the System requires.

OVALTINE

THE TONIC FOOD

A delightful beverage for building up Brain, Nerve, and Body

Ovaltine is remarkably easy of digestion and assimilation. A cup of Ovaltine at bedtime forms a nourishing, soothing, and satisfying supper, thus preventing the restlessness caused by a heavy supper or no supper at all.

Ovaltine is prepared in a minute. Take a cup regularly just before retiring. You will always sleep "like a top" and wake up refreshed, fit, and well.

Ask your Medical Adviser.

Obtained from Chemists and Stores at 1/-, 1/9, and 3/-

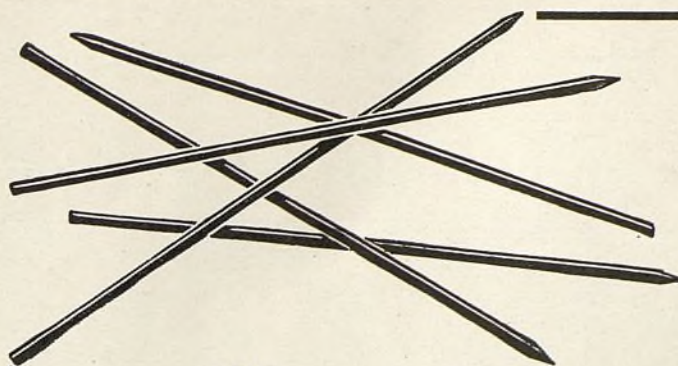
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A. WANDER, Ltd.,
64, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

Works: King's Langley,
Hertfordshire.

TEST IT FREE.

The makers will gladly send a sample for trial on receipt of a penny stamp for postage.



16
inches
of
lead!

THE "MABIE" MAGAZINE PENCIL

Made in
3 patterns:

PLAIN,
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Silver ... 6/6
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With Pocket Clip,
Silver ... 8/-
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Post free.

Specify black or indelible leads.
Extra "Releads" 9d. per box.

Please write for Catalogue of "Swan" Pens, etc.,
MABIE, TODD & CO., LTD.,
The "Swan" Pen People.
79 and 80, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.
AND BRANCHES.

This is an attractive and well-balanced pencil of handy size, the holder of which forms a magazine containing 5 leads. By partially unscrewing the nozzle, and holding the pencil with the point slanting downwards, a new lead can be instantly fed into writing position without soiling the fingers. The improved method of gripping holds the lead absolutely rigid, and it cannot slip in the pencil when writing. There is practically no wastage of lead, as it can be used to under a quarter of an inch.

INVALUABLE
TO SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS

GREEN'S
WORLD RENOWNED
LAWN MOWERS
& ROLLERS

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

ALL BRITISH.

Produce Perfect Lawns, Golf Greens, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Greens.

RECENT AWARDS:
SEVEN GOLD MEDALS
NINE SILVER MEDALS

Motor Mowers Made in Various Sizes. Supplied by all Ironmongers. Please write for List No. 60 Free.

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"The Alleviation of Human Pain."
(ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.)

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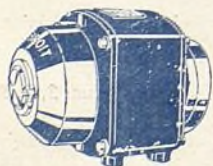


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