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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

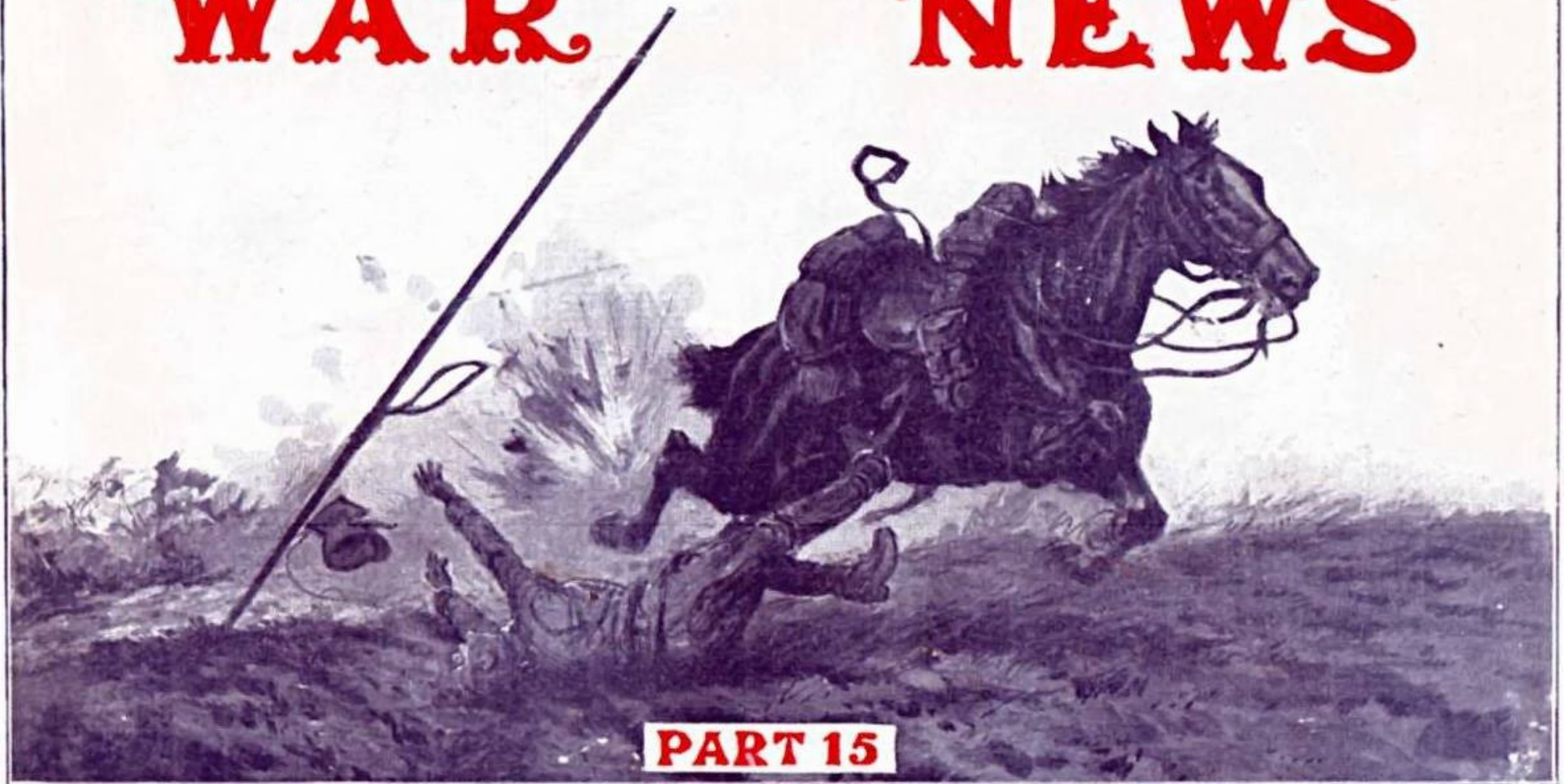
PART 15

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF

NOVEMBER 18, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

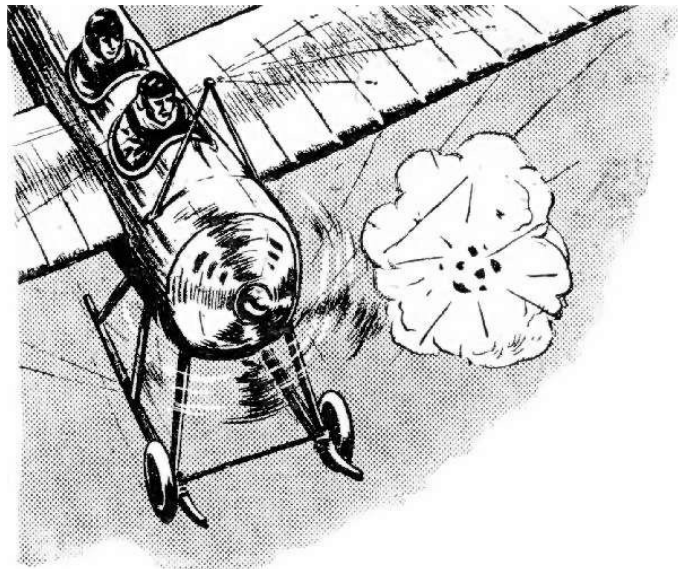


PART 15

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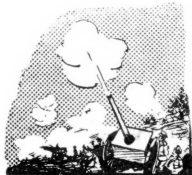
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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—1

The Illustrated War News.



Photo. Alfieri.

AS USED IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES: A GERMAN BAND PLAYING ON THE MARCH DURING THE WAR.

THE GREAT WAR.

Our gracious Sovereign—more so even than his deceased father, who had also a conspicuous gift that way—has ever shown a singular felicity in voicing the sentiments of his people, but never more so than when he sent this message to Sir John French: "The splendid pluck, spirit, and endurance shown by my troops in the desperate fighting which has continued for so many days against vastly superior forces fills me with admiration." That sovereign message to his heroic soldiers—such as his ancestor Henry V. might have addressed to his 10,000 long-enduring conquerors on the night of Agincourt—was nobly supplemented by this passage from the following day's Speech from the Throne: "My Navy and Army continue, throughout the area of conflict, to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valour with thankfulness and pride, and there is, throughout my Empire, a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause."



COMMANDER OF THE
BRITISH CRUISER



COMMANDER OF THE
AUSTRALIAN CRUISER

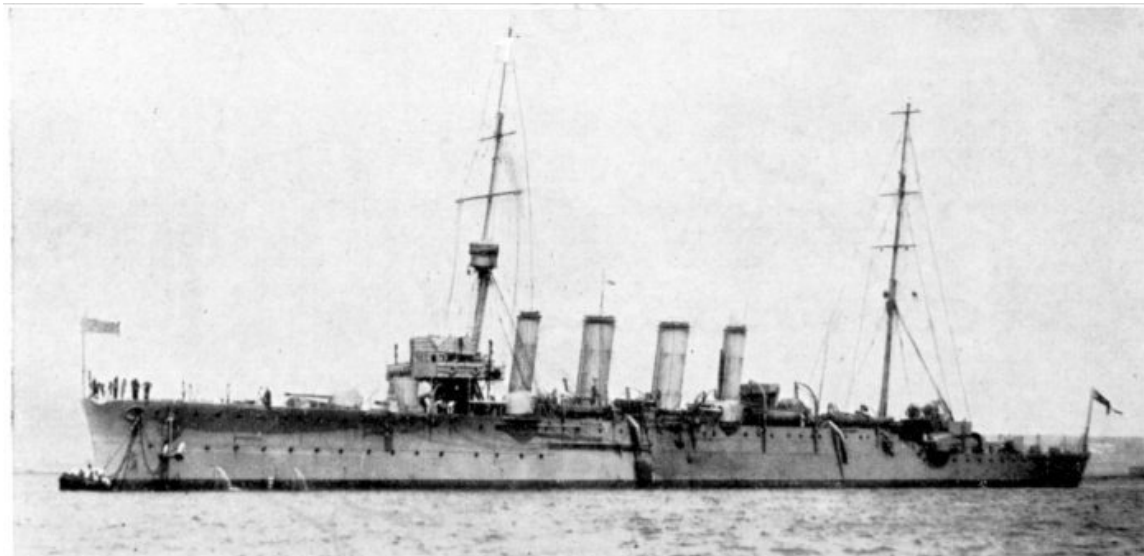
WHICH "IMPRISONED"
THE "KÖNIGSBERG":
CAPTAIN SIDNEY R.
DRURY-LOWE, R.N.

The Admiralty stated on Nov. 11, "This search resulted on Oct. 30 in the 'Königsberg' being discovered by H.M.S. 'Chatham' (Captain Sidney R. Drury-Lowe, R.N.) hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji Ritter.... (German East Africa) ... She is now imprisoned, and unable to do any further harm."—
[Photo. by Elliott and Fry.]

WHICH DESTROYED
THE "EMDEN":
CAPTAIN JOHN C.T.
GLOSSOP, R.N.

Captain Glossop received the following message from the First Lord of the Admiralty: "Warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war, and the signal service rendered to the Allied cause and to peaceful commerce by the destruction of the 'Emden.'"

Photograph by
Lafayette.



ONE OF THE VESSELS CONCERNED IN "THE LARGE COMBINED OPERATION"
AGAINST THE "EMDEN" H.M.A.S. "MELBOURNE."

While it fell to H.M.A.S. "Sydney" to bring the "Emden" to action, another vessel of the Australian Navy, the "Melbourne," also joined in the pursuit. The Admiralty stated that a "large combined operation by fast cruisers against the 'Emden' has been for some time in progress. In this search, which covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French, Russian, and Japanese vessels working in harmony. H.M.A.S. 'Melbourne' and 'Sydney' were also included in these movements."

Photograph by Sport and General.

At whatever sacrifice! And that promises to be terrible. For what will be the sacrifice entailed by two years of war—to put its duration at a moderate estimate—if our casualties in life and limb alone (compared with which our millions of money are as nothing) amounted, according to an official statement in Parliament, to about 57,000 of all ranks up to the end of October, and it is believed that 10,000 at least must be added for the first ten days of November? Of course, by far the larger portion of those casualties are "wounded," of whom, according to one of the Netley authorities, nine in ten at least ought to recover; while those casualties also include "missing," or "prisoners," of whom the Germans claim to have now more than 16,000 in their keeping. In the Boer War our "wounded" amounted to 22,829, of which only 2018 proved fatal cases; while our total casualties for over two and a-half years of warfare, including 13,250 deaths from disease—which, in every campaign, is always far more fatal than lead or steel—figured up to 52,204, as compared with 57,000 in France and Belgium for only three months, or considerably more than twice the number of men (26,000) whom we landed in the Crimea; while the purely British contingent of Wellington's "Allies" at Waterloo was returned at something like 24,000.

[Continued overleaf.]



SYBARITISM IN THE TRENCHES! A HOT SHOWER-BATH ESTABLISHMENT INSTALLED BY AN INGENUOUS FRENCH ENGINEER.

Much has been said of the elaborate character of the German entrenchments, and of the British genius for comfort developed in our own lines, but it is doubtful whether anything done by either side in that direction has surpassed the *chef-d'oeuvre* of an ingenious French engineer shown in our illustration. At one point in the French trenches not seven hundred yards from those of the enemy, and within two miles of the German artillery, he constructed an up-to-date bathing establishment, with a heating apparatus and a shower-bath! The apartment was fitted with a stove, benches, clothes-pegs, and curtains; and adjoining the *salle de douches*, or shower-bath room, was fitted up a *salle de coiffure*. There was even talk of enlivening the bathing hour with music and a topical revue.

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It must be remembered, too, that the casualties referred to—being confined to "the western area of the war"—do not include our losses at sea, which comprise few "wounded" and no "missing." At sea it is either neck or nothing, sink or swim: a modern battle-ship, if holed and exploded, like the *Good Hope* and the *Monmouth* off the coast of Chile, going to the bottom, and most of her crew with her, like Kempenfelt's oaken *Royal George*—

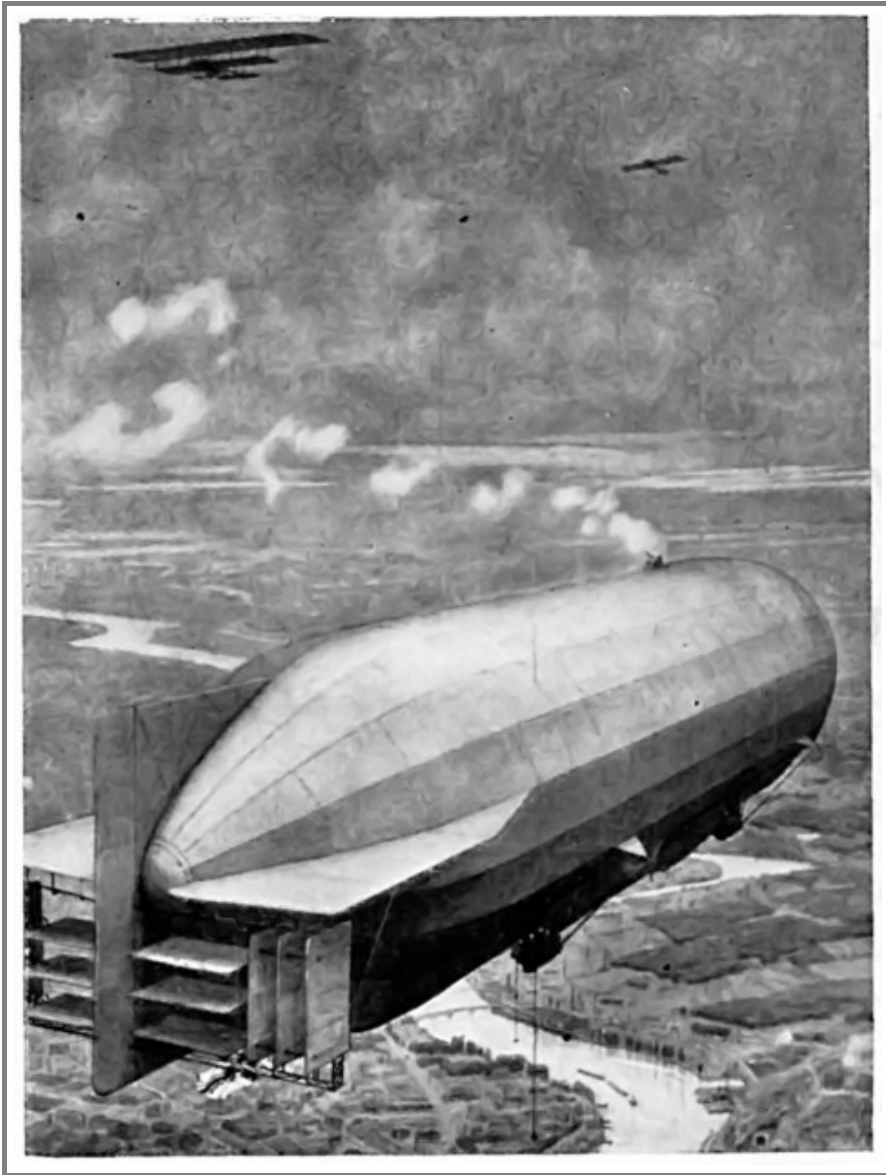
Brave Kempenfelt is gone,

His victories are o'er;

And he and his eight hundred

Will plough the waves no more.

Thus if our casualties at sea, which are mainly of one kind only, be added up, they will probably



SIMILAR TO THE KAISER'S AERIAL BODYGUARD: A ZEPPELIN WITH A GUN ON TOP FIRING AT HOSTILE AEROPLANES—A GERMAN PICTURE.

It was stated recently that two Zeppelins, armed with

be found to exceed our deaths on land, which are always much less numerous than other kinds of losses; yet the mortality of our battlefields has been mournful enough, especially among officers—where the death percentage has been higher than in any other war we ever waged.

On the other hand, the Germans have had to pay a fearful price for the death-toll they have exacted of us and our Allies, seeing that, according to their own official admission, their casualties to the end of September amounted to over 500,000 for the Prussian army alone, while the corresponding figures for Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and other States have to be added; so that the estimate of Mr. Hilaire Belloc that the total losses of the Germans up to date must be somewhere near a million and three-quarters men would appear to be not very far out.

Well now, supposing that the war were to last for two years, it follows that, at the same rate of loss, the German casualties would amount to 12,250,000, which is almost unthinkable. Its very destructiveness should tend to shorten the duration of this terrible war. As Mr. Asquith said at the

machine-guns, circle continually on guard above the Kaiser's private apartments in his headquarters at Coblenz.

opening of Parliament, in a curiously cryptic and significant passage: "The war may last long. I doubt myself if it will last as long as many people originally predicted." God grant that this may be so!

But in the meantime there are no signs of any abatement of fury on the part of the Imperial Hun of Berlin, who stamps, and struts, and rages like Pistol on the field of Agincourt; and "Bid him prepare, for I will cut his throat!" is ever the burden of his objurgations. How different from the calm, serene, dignified utterances of our own gracious Sovereign and the despatches of his Generals are the minatory rantings of the Kaiser, his von Klucks, and his Crown Princes of Bavaria, with their vicious appeals to the worst passions of their soldiers against the English as the most bitterly hated of all their foes!

[Continued overleaf.]

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HE WAS A MAN: FIELD-MARSHALL EARL ROBERTS, THE WORLD-FAMOUS SOLDIER, WHO DIED AT SIR JOHN FRENCH'S HEADQUARTERS.

Full of years and honours, Lord Roberts has met death upon the Field of Honour as surely as though

he had died fighting at the head of the brave soldiers whom he loved so well. To enumerate his qualities: indomitable courage, keen intelligence, broad humanity, is to gild refined gold. At the call of duty he visited the Army and the Indian soldiers in France, despite his eighty-two years; there he caught a chill and passed peacefully away. The message to Lady Roberts by Field-Marshal Sir John French will find universal echo: "...Your grief is shared by us who mourn the loss of a much-loved chief ... It seems a fitter ending to the life of so great a soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well and within the sound of the guns."

6—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.

Most bitterly hated, but at the same time most formidable—as the Germans themselves now generally admit, and hence all those tears of rage—*hinc illae lacrymae*. Even when the Prussian Guards—not to speak of the vaunted Brandenburgers and Bavarians—can make no impression on the British lines in Belgium, it should at last break in upon the German General Staff that they are somewhat out in their calculations. The word "contemptible" is never used now in relation to Sir John French's army, and it will be used still less when this army shall have been reinforced by the million of men apart altogether from the Territorials which are now under training to supplement it, while a further million has now, in turn, been asked for and will be cheerfully raised, with the help of the additional vote of credit for £250,000,000—which was just about the cost of the Boer War, and £25,000,000 more than the French indemnity of 1870—which will

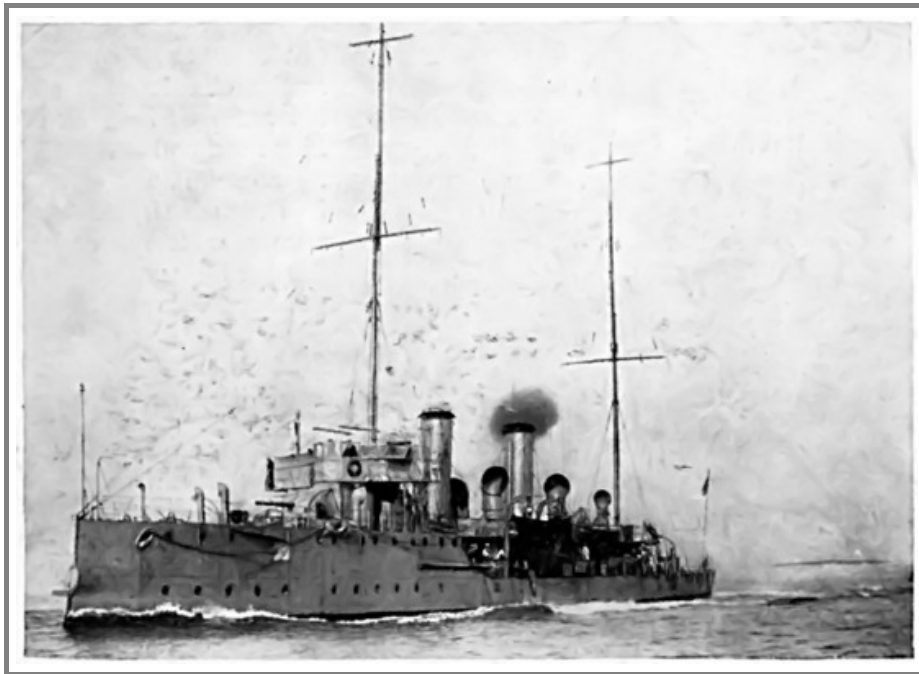


THE "NIGER'S" CAPTAIN, WHO STAYED ON THE BRIDGE TO THE LAST THOUGH BADLY

be willingly granted by Parliament for the conduct of a war that is said to be costing us about £7,000,000 a week. When a young man throws all his soul into his training and ardently wants to become a soldier, his progress will be at least three times as quick as that of the dull, driven conscript; and that is why Lord Kitchener has told us that the new million-man'd army which popularly bears his name, though it might just as well be called after the King—has already been making a wonderful advance towards field-efficiency.

WOUNDED: LIEUT.-
COMMANDER A.P. MUIR.

When the "Niger" was torpedoed, Captain Muir was on the bridge and was severely injured by the explosion, but remained at his post till every officer and man had left the ship. He was taken ashore at Deal in a boat and had to be at once placed in hospital.—
[Photo. by Russell.]



SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN THE DOWNS: H.M.S. "NIGER."

The "Niger," a torpedo-gunboat of 810 tons, built in 1892, was torpedoed by a German submarine while lying off Deal about noon on the 11th, and foundered. The Admiralty

The English writer of one of the many war-books now before the public—"The German Army From Within," by one who has served in it as an officer, tells us that he calculates one of our "Tommys" to be at least equal to three "Hans Wursts"; and when the personal equation is taken into account—the value of individual character and initiative—the estimate will not seem to be exaggerated. In fact, it has been proved to be correct by the opinion of all our best judges in the field itself, as well as by the results of the fighting when the odds against us have been invariably three to one, in spite of which we have always managed, not only to maintain our ground, but also to encroach on that of our antagonists.

stated: "All the officers and 77 of the men were saved; two of the men are severely and two slightly injured. It is thought there was no loss of life."—[*Photo. by L.N.A.*]

Hence it follows that a so-called "Kitchener" army of a million men ought to have for us a military value of at least three millions as against the Germans—the more so since their best first-line troops have already been used up, and replaced with beardless boys and most corpulent greybeards. This is not a fanciful description; it corresponds with the reports sent home by "Eye-Witness" at Headquarters and other reliable observers; while there is an absolute consensus of statement that our soldiers enjoy a commissariat system which is at once the admiration of their French friends and the sheer envy and despair of their German foes. The fact alone that our men are better found and better fed than the enemy gives them an advantage over and above their three-to-one equivalent of the individual kind.

[*Continued overleaf.*]

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A WAIST-DEEP SHELL-HOLE IN A BELGIAN STREET: IN A WAR-WRECKED WEST FLANDERS TOWNSHIP

The devastating effect of shell-fire on human habitations is brought out with appealing effect by the photograph which we give above of the scene in one of the ill-fated Belgian townships on the frontier of West Flanders. Wrecked and ruined houses with their walls leaning over and tottering, about to fall in ruin, and the heaps of littered *débris* in the street tell a fearful tale of what the havoc from a bombardment by heavy projectiles means for the hapless inhabitants of the place. The tremendous force of the impact with which the shells crash down is shown at the same time by the man seen in the foreground of the photograph standing up to the waist in one of the gaping cavities in the ground that the shells make where they strike. In some of the houses they smash through from roof to cellar.
—[*Photo. by Illus. Bureau.*]

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Besides, they have sources of inspiration—have our "Tommyes"—denied to their Teutonic antagonists. General von Kluck, Commander of the First German Army, has described a visit of the dread War Lord to the line of the Aisne "behind the line of fire"; and the "Hochs" with which he was greeted by a Prussian Grenadier regiment. But what are those guttural "Hochs" compared with the ringing cheers which were evoked by the presence of Lord Roberts on the occasion of his last visit to his old comrades-in-arms of the Indian Army, now confronting those Prussian Grenadiers on the line of the Yser? When Lord Roberts was made a Peer, after his march from Cabul to Candahar, he chose as his heraldic supporters a Gurkha and a Gordon Highlander, who had done so much to help him on to victory; and it is pretty certain that he would have desired no more congenial and appropriate



TOURING IN GERMANY WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES: THE LATE MAJOR CADOGAN, THE PRINCE'S EQUERRY, WHO HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

Major the Hon. William Cadogan, son of Earl Cadogan, and Equerry to the Prince of Wales, was killed while commanding the 10th Hussars in place of the Colonel, who had been wounded. Major Cadogan had been sharing in the work of the infantry in the trenches. He served in South Africa, and last year accompanied the Prince of Wales, who travelled as the "Earl of Chester," on a visit to Germany, where our photograph was taken.—[*Photograph by Illus. Bureau.*]

the very flower and kernel of the Kaiser's army. And news also must have reached the conqueror of Paardeburg and Pretoria that the German-prompted and German-paid rebellion against the Union of

manner of death than he has found, at the age of eighty-two, as an inspiring visitor to the lines of the gallant troops of all kinds whom he himself had so often led to victory. It has been said that no man can be called happy until his death, and certainly no one was ever more felicitous in the manner of his end than the veteran hero, the blameless "Bayard" of the British Army, who has well been called one of Ireland's greatest Englishmen.

Yet his name will continue to serve as an inspiration to the Army which adored him; and doubtless his last moments were soothed by the thought that the soldiers whom he so fervently loved had just added to their laurels by the brave repulse on the Yser of two Brigades, or a Division, of the boasted Prussian Guards, forming

which he had laid the foundation-stone—not with the trowel of an architect, but with the sword of a soldier—was collapsing under the well-directed blows of such an Imperial patriot and statesman as General Botha, proud to wear the uniform of the hero of Candahar.

Thus the last hours of our veteran Field-Marshal must have been consoled with the reflection that, in spite of the fact of all his warnings and his exhortations having fallen on deaf ears, victory was gilding our arms, as well as those of our Allies, all round; and that the loss of two of our cruisers off the coast of Chile had been more than offsetted by the destruction of the notorious commerce-destroyer *Emden* in the seas of Sumatra and the cornering of the equally elusive *Königsberg* among the palm-trees of an East African lagoon—fit incident for the pages of Captain Marryat or Mr. George Henty, beloved of the boy-devourers of stirring adventure books.

During the last week two rivers have again formed the main scenes of action in the far-extended theatre of war—one the Yser, in Belgium, where the advance of the Germans on Calais has been "stone-walled" by the Allies; and the other on the Vistula, in Poland, where the Russians, by sheer force of numbers and superior strategy, made very considerate progress in their march on Berlin; so that, on the whole, the horoscope remained most favourable to the Allies and the ultimate attainment of their Common object.

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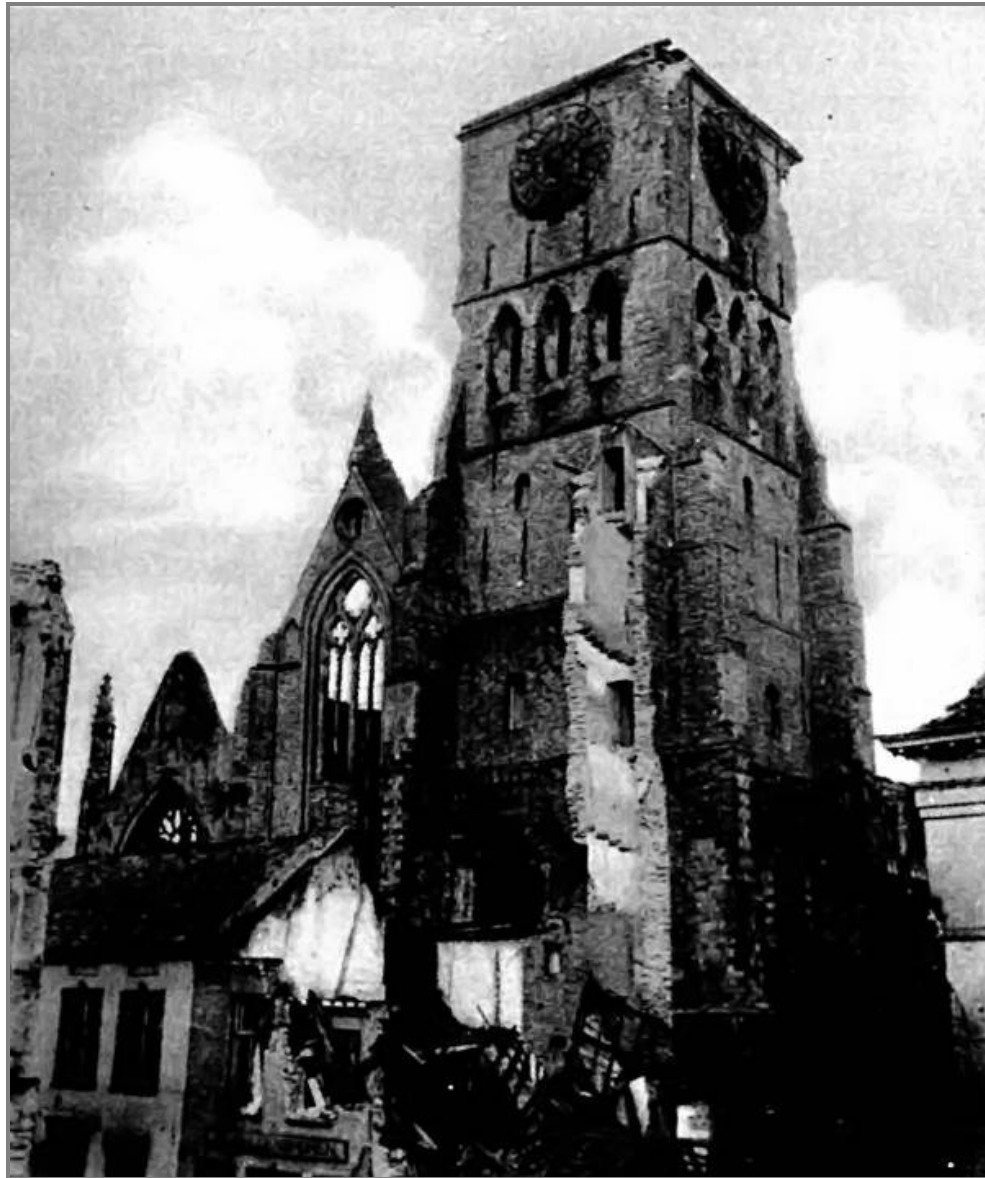


THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN CAVALRY IN ACTION: A CHARGE BY THE GALLANT FORCE WHICH CROSSED THE CARPATHIANS INTO HUNGARY.

In the recent victorious operations of the Russian Army the cavalry have taken a conspicuous part.

The Headquarters announcement from Petrograd of November 10 said: "To the east of Neidenburg near the station of Muschaken (in East Prussia, about two miles from the frontier), Russian cavalry defeated a German detachment which was guarding the railway, captured transport, and blew up two bridges over the railway. On the 8th inst. our cavalry forced one of the enemy's cavalry divisions, which was supported by a battalion of rifles, to retreat towards Kalisz (near the border of German Poland)." The above drawing shows an engagement in Hungary between an Austro-Hungarian force and a body of Russian cavalry who had crossed the Carpathians from Galicia.

10—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, NOV. 18, 1914.



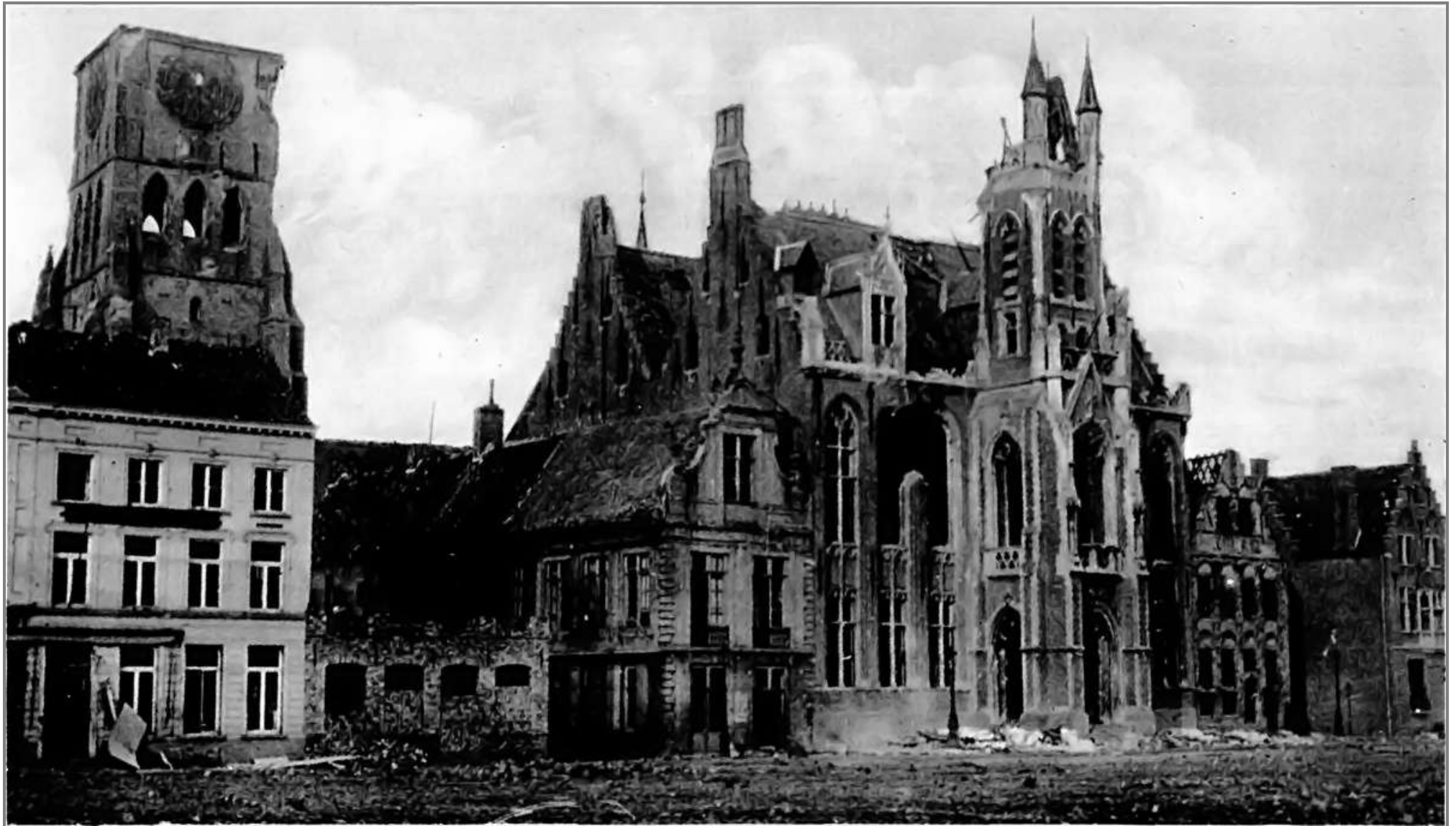
IN CAPTURED DIXMUDE: THE CHURCH OF ST. JEAN AFTER BOMBARDMENT.



WRECKED BY GERMAN SHELL-FIRE: THE CHURCH OF ST. JEAN, DIXMUDE.

Dixmude, after a comparative lull since it was first bombarded by the Germans, recently became once more the objective of a fierce attack and fell into the enemy's hands. The afternoon *communiqué* issued in Paris on November 11 said: "At the end of the day (*i.e.*, the 10th) the Germans had succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude. We are still holding on to the outskirts of this village, on the canal from Nieuport to Ypres, which has been strongly occupied. The struggle has been very fierce at these points." The late French *communiqué* issued the same night said: "The enemy throughout the day continued his effort of yesterday without achieving any fresh results.... He made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on the left bank of the Yser."—[*Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.*]

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THE LITTLE BELGIAN TOWN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS AFTER THREE WEEKS: DIXMUDE—THE HOTEL DE VILLE AND CHURCH TOWER.

Although the Germans undoubtedly scored a slight success by their occupation of Dixmude, they did

so at enormous cost. It was reported from Amsterdam on the 11th that 4000 Germans severely wounded in the fighting round Dixmude had reached Liége. Dixmude was for three weeks gallantly defended by French Marines. The town is now little more than a heap of ruins. As our photographs show, the fine old church of St. Jean has been almost completely wrecked, and the Hotel de Ville has suffered great damage. It has been pointed out that the military value of Dixmude to the Germans is not very great, as it does not form part of the Allies' defensive line, but was held as a bridge-head on the east bank of the Yser.—[*Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.*]

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AFTER BOMBARDMENT BY "AN INFURIATED GERMAN ARMY CORPS": THE RUINS OF THE MAIN STREET OF DIXMUDE.

Dixmude, on the Yser, suffered terribly during the earlier stages of the great battle in West Flanders. It was stated on October 27 that French Marines holding the town had withstood a continuous attack lasting forty hours, at the end of which the place was in ruins. Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, who visited Dixmude on October 21, wrote (in the "Telegraph"): "The town is not very big, and what it looked like before the bombardment I cannot say.... An infuriated German army corps were concentrating the fire of all the field guns and heavy howitzers on it at the same time. There was not an inch that was not being swept by shells. There was not a house, as far as I could see, which had escaped destruction."—*[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]*

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WRECKED IN THE MODERN, AND GREATER, BATTLE OF THE DUNES: IN THE RUINS OF THE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH AT NIEUPOORT.

Some idea of the destruction wrought by German shells in Nieuport may be gathered from this photograph of the interior of the church, another example of the fact, pointed out under a drawing on another page, that the German gunners do not respect the House of God. The church at Nieuport, which dated from the fifteenth century, was restored in 1903, and its massive baroque tower, visible from afar, could be easily avoided by artillerymen capable of accurate aim and desirous of sparing a sacred building. Nieuport has at least twice before in history been the scene of conflict. In 1489 it made a stubborn resistance to an attack by the French, and near it, in July 1660, was fought the Battle of the Dunes between the Dutch and the Spaniards.—[*Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.*]

14—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



BURSTING SHRAPNEL MARKING THE GERMAN

BIPLANE FIGHTS BIPLANE: THE FATE OF A

"DOVE'S" TRACK: SHELLING A TAUBE.

The bursting shrapnel marking the line of flight of that dread "steel dove," the Taube, comes from a new kind of anti-aircraft gun at the front. This weapon, generally used to fire a stream of shrapnel, also fires shells containing a composition for setting aircraft on fire, and its range-finder marks both the height of an aeroplane and its speed.—[*Drawn by A. Forestier from a Sketch by H.C. Seppings Wright.*]

VANQUISHED GERMAN "AVIATIK."

We see here the *finale* of a fierce air-fight near Rheims. A German "Aviatik" biplane passed overhead and a French biplane with a machine-gun went at it, There was a hot contest until suddenly a French shot struck the "Aviatik's" motor. Taking fire instantly, the German craft fell blazing to the ground, where it burned to a cinder with its airmen.—[*Drawn by Georges Scott from an Eye Witness's Sketch.*]

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"MISSING AND WOUNDED," AT BRUGES: STRICKEN BELGIANS IN CHARGE OF GERMAN RED CROSS MEN.

The German base hospital for the troops in the coast battles and at Ypres was stationed at Bruges when our photograph was taken. The illustration shows two wounded Belgians—one who has just been lifted out from an ambulance-wagon is on a stretcher; the other stands, a grimly picturesque, overcoated and "hooded" figure, in the centre. Among the group of soldiers are sailor-garbed men of the Marine brigade, brought to Flanders to aid in garrisoning Antwerp and hold the coast batteries near Ostend and Zeebruggen. For the time being the entire city of Bruges, it is stated, has been converted into one immense hospital owing to the crowds of German wounded almost hourly arriving there, while trains with wounded soldiers are continually leaving for Germany.—[*Photo. by Record Press.*]

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NOT EVEN THE DEAD LEFT IN PEACE! GERMAN SHELLS UNEARTH GRAVES AND SCATTER THEIR CONTENTS IN A VILLAGE CHURCHYARD.

In our last issue we gave a photograph of a Galician town bombarded by the Russians, proving that they carefully avoid the destruction of churches. The German gunners, on the contrary, show no respect for the House of God, although their Emperor so often claims Divine approval. The havoc wrought by German shells in French and Belgian churches and cathedrals stands recorded in countless photographs and other illustrations, to form a permanent Indictment of Germany's methods of warfare that will make her name execrated by posterity. In the present instance not only the church itself was destroyed, but the very graves were torn open, and the bodies and bones of the desecrated dead flung from their places of rest—[*Facsimile Drawing by H.C. Seppings Weight Special War Artist.*]

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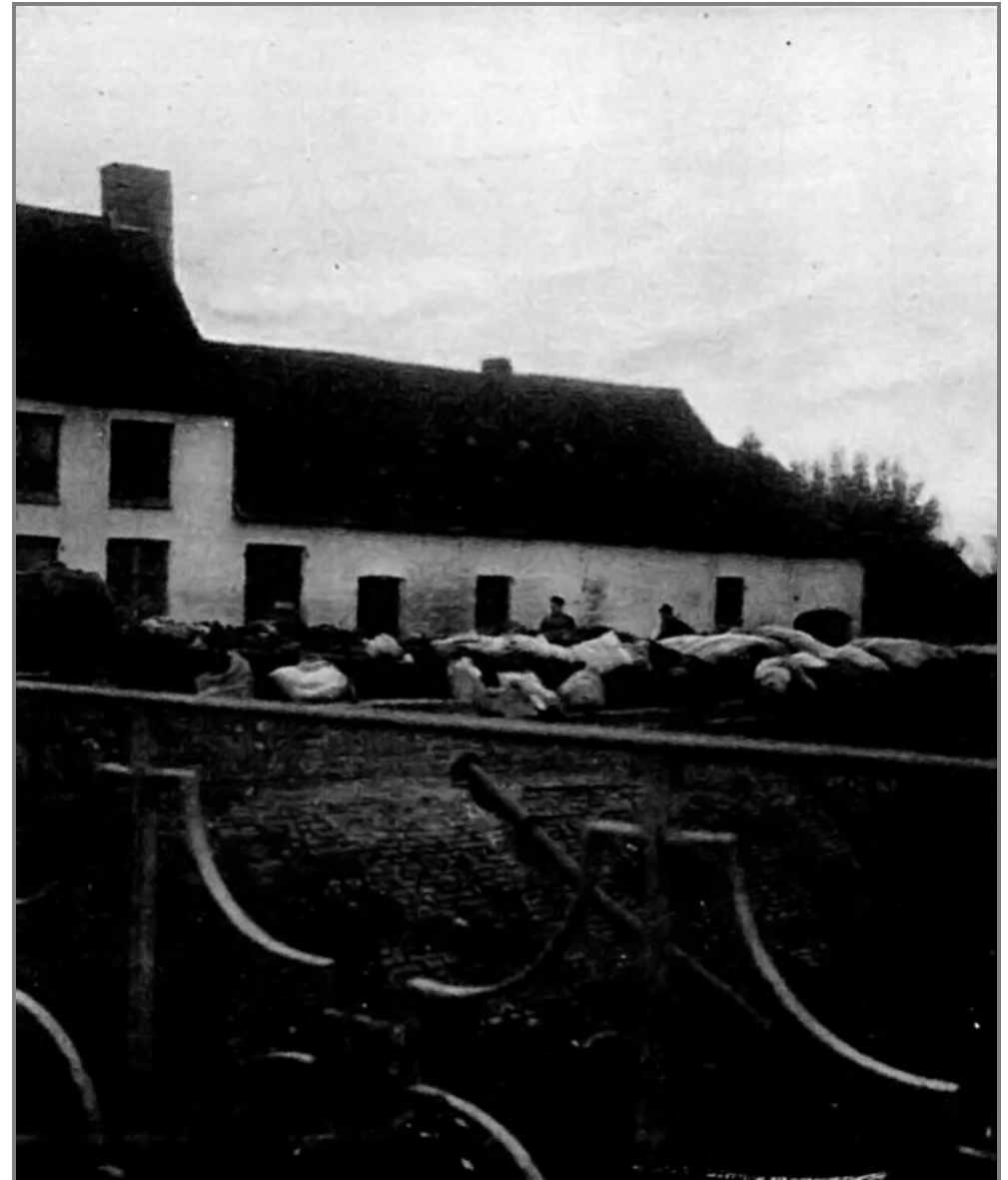


A GERMAN SAW-EDGE BAYONET IN ACTUAL USE IN THE WAR: WHEN THE GERMAN FLAG WAS PLANTED ON A CAPTURED POSITION.

It has been pointed out by a Naval correspondent that the German bayonet of which one edge is a saw is not really quite the barbarous weapon it seems, but is similiar to that carried by pioneers in British naval landing-parties, for use in sawing wood. The toothed edge, he mentions, is so far from the point that only by the rarest chance could it enter the body of an enemy. It would be interesting

to know whether the two bayonets British and German—are exactly similar. Another account of the German weapon states that the saw-edge begins only six inches from the point, quite near enough thereto, one would imagine, to "enter the body of an enemy." Inset is an enlargement of the German saw-bayonet—[*Photo. by L.N.A.*]

18—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.*



WHERE FRENCH SAILORS FOUGHT AT DIXMUDE:
NAVAL-BRIGADE DEFENCES.

WHERE FRENCH SAILORS FOUGHT AT DIXMUDE:
THE NAVAL DEFENCES-FRONT VIEW.

Dixmude, the name of which little West Flanders town on the Yser all the world knows now, after being heroically defended against persistent night-and-day attacks and bombardments at all hours, was taken by the reinforced Germans after a forty-hours renewed attack on November 11. The defenders, however, held out in the outskirts of the town, and could not be dislodged. The post is not part of the Allied main line, but rather of value as a bridge-head over the river. The French naval officer who sent the photographs shown above was one of the defenders until he had to withdraw wounded. When he was there Dixmude had been defended by 6000 French sailors, reinforced at the end of October by 1500 Algerian soldiers.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—19

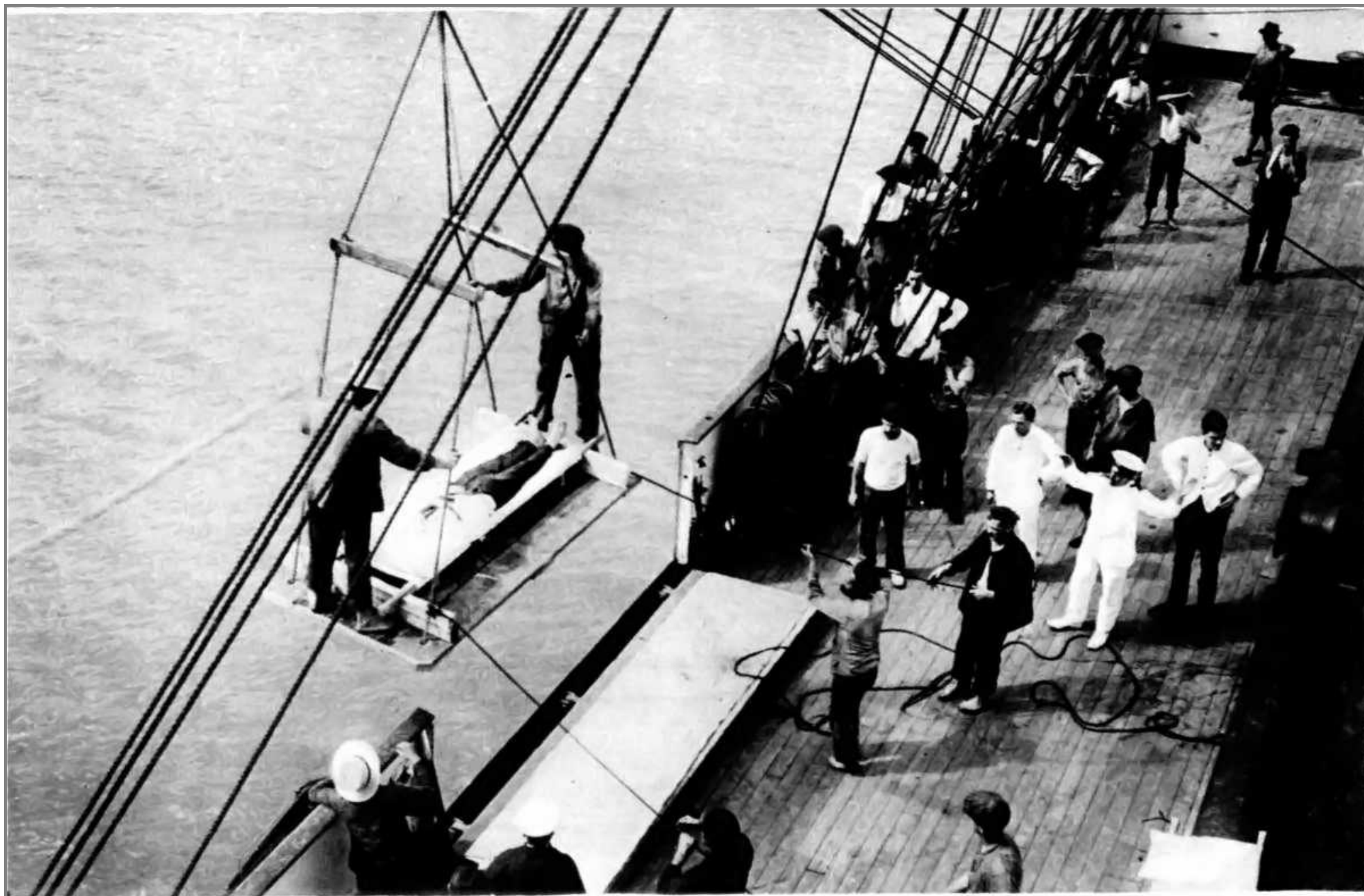


THE COWHERDS OF WAR: ARMED GERMAN MARINES ROUNDING UP CATTLE FOR FOOD FOR THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

One of War's "little ironies" finds illustration in our photograph. A great conflict such as that now

being waged is full of contrasts: grins, pathetic, sometimes not without a suggestion of humour. That the German Marine should be told off in a pretty rural district to round up cattle for food for the German troops is a case in point. The sleek and shapely kine which these sturdy fellows are commandeering plod peacefully along in happy ignorance of the fact that they are prisoners of war being led to their doom by an armed guard. If it were not for the significance of the weapons borne by the Marines, the scene would be as purely pastoral as that immortalised by Gray. It suggests the "lowing herd" —with a difference.—[*Photo. by Photopress.*]

20—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



THE ATTACK ON THE "PEGASUS" BY THE "KÖNIGSBERG" (NOW "IMPRISONED"): TRANSHIPPING
WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "GASCON."

The "Pegasus," an old and small cruiser, was attacked and disabled by the German cruiser "Königsberg" (recently trapped by the "Chatham" in an East African river), a modern ship of larger size and much heavier metal, at daybreak on September 20, while anchored in Zanzibar harbour to clean boilers. The "Königsberg" stole up during the night, sheltered behind an island off the shore and, easily outranging the guns of the "Pegasus," shelled her helpless opponent. After that the German ship drew off, leaving the "Pegasus" in a sinking condition and with 26 men killed and 53 wounded. Our photograph, which has just been received here, shows the "Pegasus" wounded being transhipped to the Union Castle liner "Gascon," serving as a hospital-ship to take the injured to the Cape.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—21

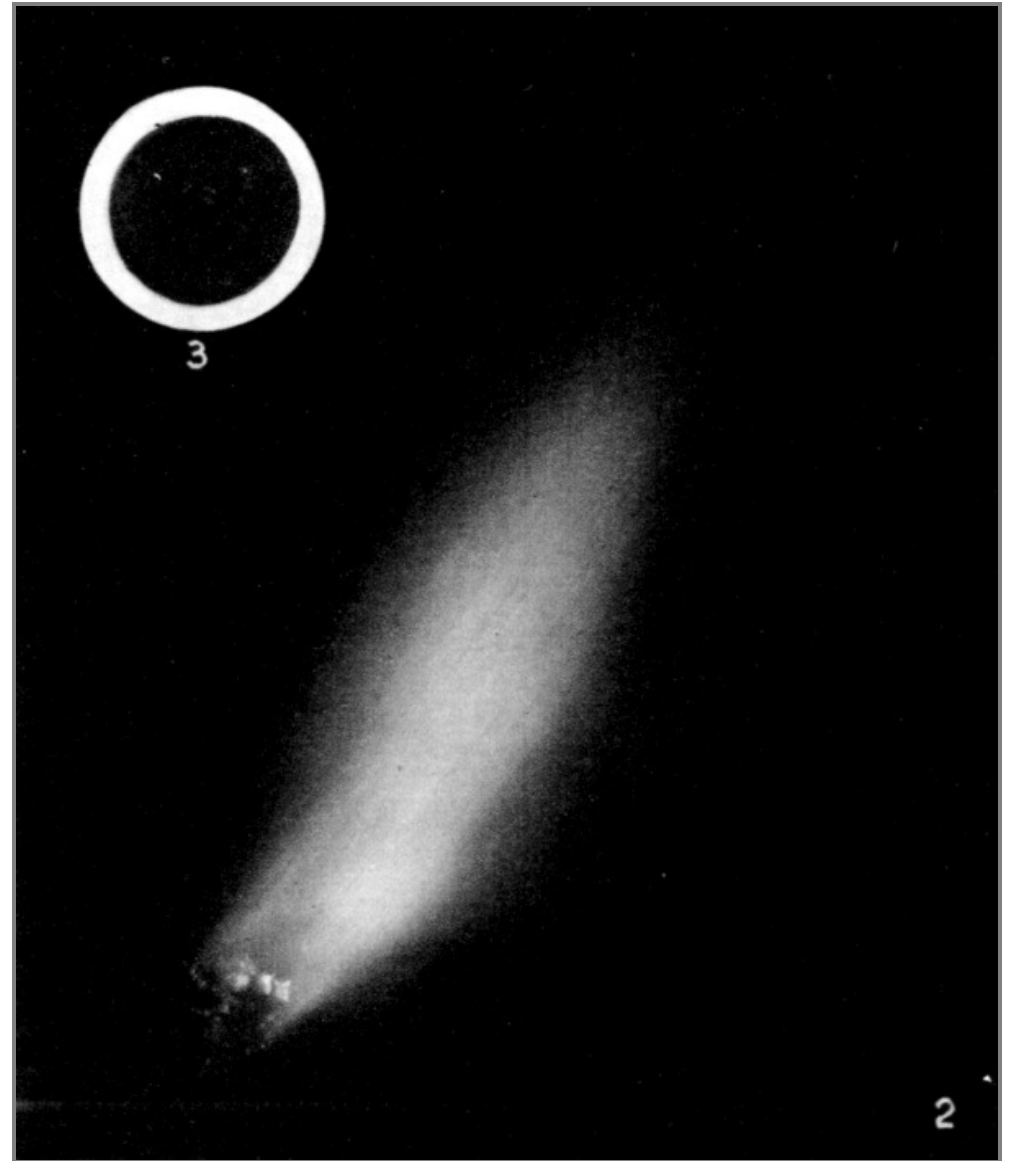


THE DUEL OF THE ARMED LINERS: THE SHATTERED BRIDGE OF THE "CARMANIA" AFTER HER VICTORY
OVER THE "CAP TRAFALGAR."

The armed liner "Carmania," in her hour and a-half's fight of September 14 with the German armed

liner "Cap Trafalgar," was hit by 73 of her opponent's shells, the splinters making, it is stated, some 380 holes all over the vessel. Offering so large a target to gun-fire as did the "Carmania"—a ship of great length, standing 60 feet out of the water—she was saved from suffering more damage by the seamanship of Captain Noel Grant, R.N., her Captain, who kept her end-on to the enemy. Our photograph of the navigating bridge of the "Carmania," with the engine-room telegraphs wrecked and fragments of metal strewn about, will give an idea of what those on board went through. It has just reached this country.—[*Photo. by Farrington Co.*]

22—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



THE GERMAN SCIENCE OF ARSON: INCENDIARY DISKS CARRIED BY THE KAISER'S SOLDIERS—A SPECIMEN BEFORE AND DURING IGNITION.

It is clear that the German incendiary outrages in Belgium and France were premeditated, and

German scientists devised special apparatus for setting fire to buildings. Our informant, who bought some incendiary disks from a German soldier near Antwerp, states that every man carries twenty bags, each containing about 300 disks. Mr. Bertram Blount, the analyst, found the disks consist of nitro-cellulose, or gun-cotton. They may be lit, even when wet, with a match or cigarette-end, and burn for eleven or twelve seconds, emitting a strong five-inch flame, and entirely consuming themselves. The Germans throw them alight into houses. The photographs show (1) a bag of disks as supplied to German soldiers; (2) a disk burning; and (3) a disk, actual size, before being used.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—23



"BLACK MARIA'S" LITTLE BROTHER: ONE OF THE GERMAN 15-CENTIMETRE HEAVY POSITION-GUNS IN THE ACT OF FIRING.

The German heavy "batteries of position" are for the most part armed-with the 15 cm., or 6-inch howitzer, throwing a shell of 90 lb. with an approximate range of 6650 yards. The howitzer type of mobile heavy gun is much favoured for defensive work in both the German and the Austrian armies. The howitzer is capable of elevation up to 65 deg., the idea of this high elevation being, it is stated, to obtain a steep angle of descent for the shells at comparatively short ranges, in combination with a high remaining velocity so as to ensure the penetration of overhead cover. These howitzers are also employed in siege and fortress defence warfare. They have been used along the Aisne positions as auxiliaries to the giant Krupp siege-howitzers.

24—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, NOV. 18, 1914.



CHARGING ON FOOT WITH THE LANCE: BENGAL LANCERS ATTACK GERMAN TRENCHES.—From the Painting by R. Caton Woodville. (left half)

Cavalry engaged in the Belgian frontier battles are fighting in all sorts of ways: repeatedly, for example, as infantrymen in the trenches. On occasion, also, they have even charged on foot, with bayonet or with their lances. The Life Guards, according to a letter from the front, charged the

German trenches the other day with bayonets. A squadron of French dragoons dismounted and crept through a wood on foot, surprising a German infantry company and overpowering them in close-quarter fight with lances and clubbed carbines. (*continued*)

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—25



CHARGING ON FOOT WITH THE LANCE: BENGAL LANCERS ATTACK GERMAN TRENCHES.—From the
Painting by R. Caton Woodville. (right half)

(continued) With lances, also, as our illustration shows, some of our Bengal cavalry, in action on foot, on October 24, at Ramscapelle, near the Yser, recaptured the village from the Germans. Dismounting near by, they charged the enemy lance in hand, driving him from his trenches. Following up their success, they then forced their way into the village, smashing in doors and windows and storming house after house in spite of fierce resistance until, assisted by other troops, they forced the enemy out, capturing guns and many prisoners. The action was particularly notable.

26—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



FOR GALLANTRY ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: A FRENCH OFFICER RECEIVES THE ACCOLADE.



THE MUCH-DISCUSSED IRON CROSS: A GERMAN OFFICER DECORATED.

"Who gives quickly gives twice." That paraphrase of one of Napoleon's war maxims in regard to the conferring of distinctions won in battle as speedily as possible after the event, has been adopted by the nations engaged in the world-war. Recommendations for the "V.C." have been announced as having been laid before our authorities, many grants of the "D.S.O." and "D.C.M." have already been garetted; and our French Allies have awarded the Legion of Honour to several officers and men. Our first photograph shows a French General publicly bestowing the accolade on a newly made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Our second shows a German Commander adorning a German officer with one of the innumerable Iron Crosses the Kaiser is sending round.—[*Photos. by Alfieri.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—27



A HOLLOW SQUARE OF WRECKAGE: THE REMAINS OF A GERMAN MOTOR-TRANSPORT CONVOY GROUPED ROUND THE SOLDIERS' GRAVE.

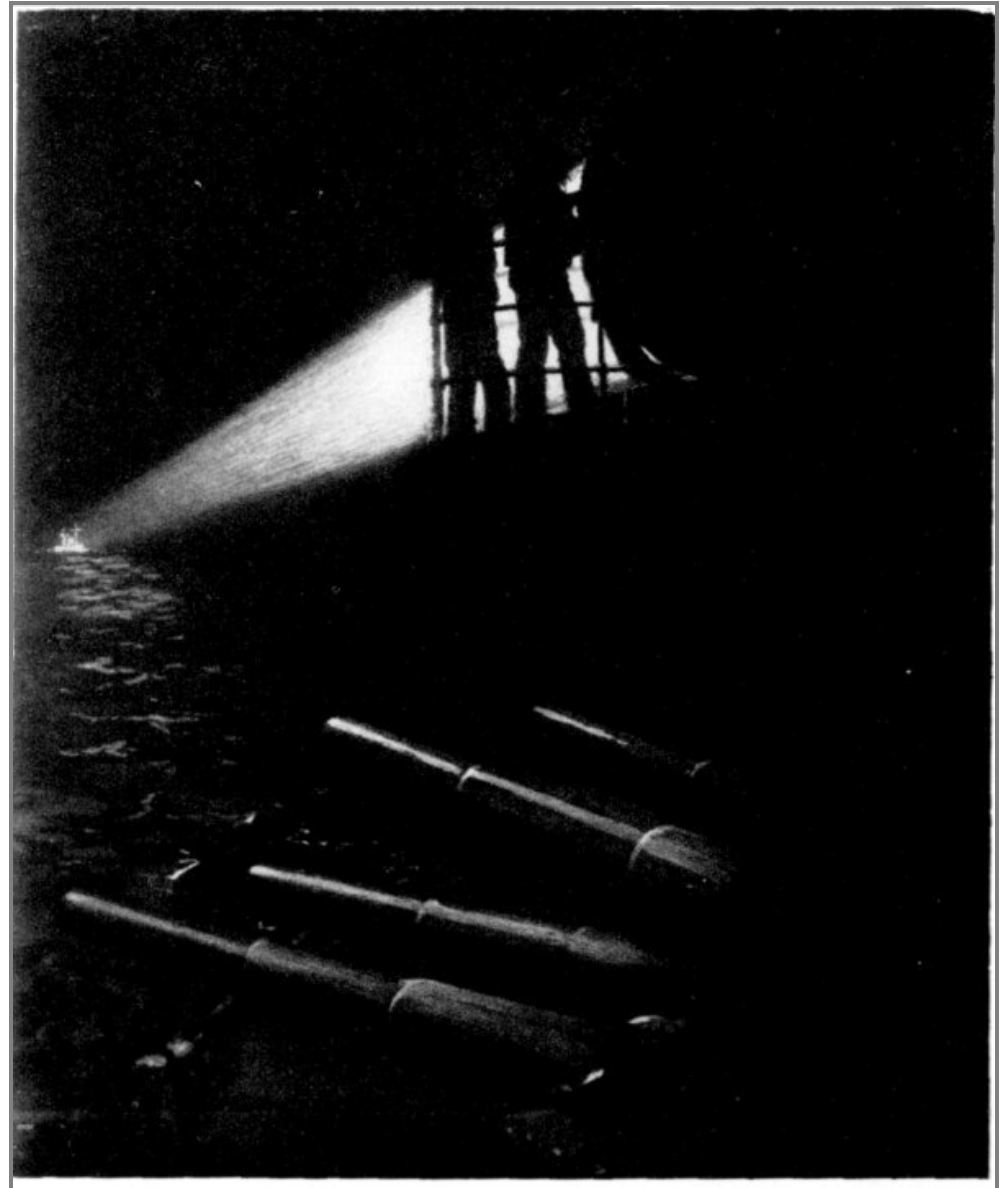
There is something gruesomely appropriate in this photograph of the wreckage of a destroyed

German motor-transport wagon train, or convoy, grouped in a sort of hollow square about the graves of the officers and men involved in the destruction of their charge. The place is in the Argonne district, the tract of rough country, between the sources of the Aisne and the Meuse, through which the high road from Paris to Verdun passes. How catastrophe befell this particular German convoy we can guess. More than one of the enemy's transport trains, moving in this part of the country, are recorded to have fallen victims to long-range bombardments by the French artillery as the result of aeroplane reconnoitring activity—[*Photo. by Alfieri.*]

28—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



TELLING THE TALE IN GERMANY!—PRINCE EITEL FRITZ AS A DRUMMER.



TELLING THE TALE IN GERMANY!—SEARCHING FOR THE BRITISH FLEET.

Like his father and brothers, Prince Eitel Fritz, the Kaiser's second son, has received the Iron Cross. It has not been made known over here how the Prince won it. Our illustration, reproducing a picture from a German paper, may solve the difficulty. Says the legend: "The Prince seized the drum of a fallen soldier and led his troops, beating the charge."

One of the curious fictions about England now going round in Germany is one that Sir John Jellicoe's fleet keeps in hiding lest it should meet the German fleet. German war-ships, indeed, scour the North Sea at all hours to give the Grand Fleet battle! Our illustration, from a serious painting published in a German paper, shows them at it.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—29



TELLING THE TALE IN GERMANY!—A GERMAN BATTLE-PICTURE SHOWING PRINCE HEINRICH OF BAVARIA LEADING A CAVALRY ASSAULT.

Early in the war, the Kaiser commissioned various painters to produce battle-pictures of German prowess. The royal house of Bavaria has apparently followed suit. More recently the Kaiser expressed a wish that the British might meet the Bavarians "just once" and his wish was gratified. In depicting a Bavarian cavalry fight with French dragoons, the Bavarian artist naturally represents the enemy as going down like nine-pins. Prince Heinrich, who figures in the drawing, is the only son of the late Prince Francis Joseph of Bavaria, first cousin of Prince Rupprecht, the Bavarian Crown Prince, who recently exhorted his troops to conquer "our most hated foe." He also highly extolled the Bavarian cavalry, who, he said, have fought "with the greatest fearlessness and extraordinary dash."

30—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, NOV. 18, 1914.





GERMANY'S EASTERN STRONGHOLD WHICH SUFFERED THE FATE OF LIÉGE AND ANTWERP: MEN OF
THE GERMAN GARRISON AT TSING-TAU.

It is said that the German garrison at Tsing-tau, which surrendered to the Japanese and British on

November 7, included five battalions of infantry, fire battalions of marine artillery, one battalion of mechanics, and about 2500 reservists. After the surrender of the garrison a number of German soldiers are said to have escaped in native boats, but were recaptured. The defences were under naval control. Tsing-tau was strongly fortified and had about 600 Krupp guns of various calibre. The photographs show men of the Third Sea Battalion. (1) On the march in Tsing-tau; (2) and (3) Entrenched with a machine-gun. Our correspondent states that the photographs were taken since the siege began; otherwise the dark band round the helmet-covers might be taken for a manoeuvres badge.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—31



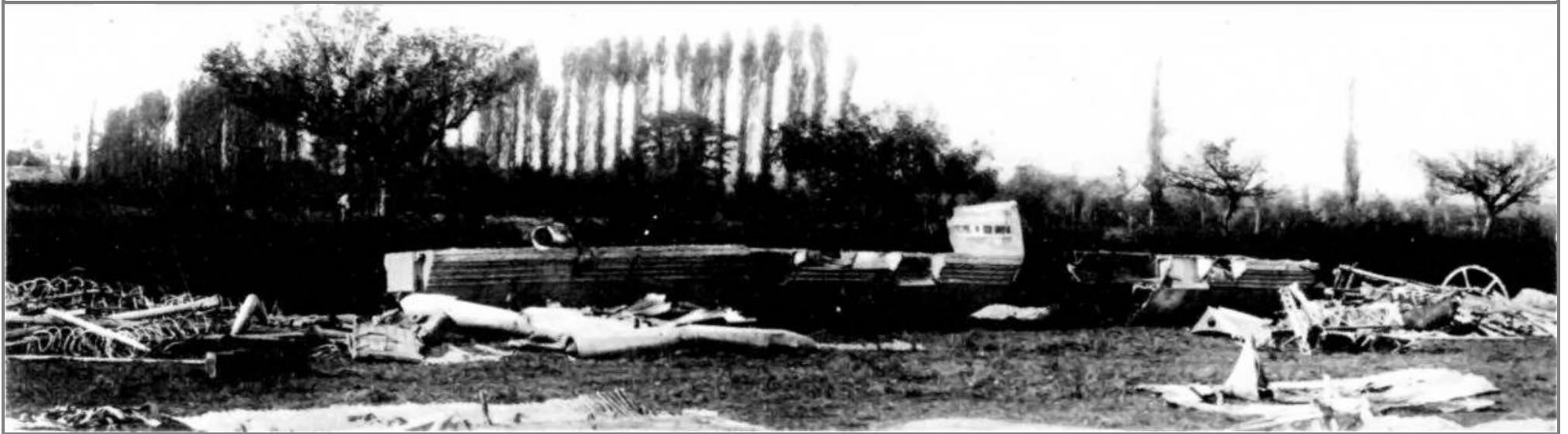
SOME OF THE 2500 GERMANS CAPTURED AT TSING-TAU: MEN OF THE THIRD SEA BATTALION WITH A MACHINE-GUN DURING THE SIEGE.

At midnight on November 6—seven hours before the German garrison of Tsing-tau surrendered, the

central fort was captured by the Japanese, who took 200 prisoners. The Germans had made great efforts to repair their batteries, but the shell-fire from the Japanese guns was too heavy. After the central fort had fallen the Japanese captured at the point of the bayonet other forts and the strong field-works connecting them. It was stated that some 2300 German prisoners were taken when Tsing-tau surrendered. The German garrison, it is said, included four companies of seaman gunners, an equal force of Marines, some cavalry and field gunners, and a company of sappers. Probably the garrison increased after the war began, as Germans from all parts of China gathered at Tsing-tau for protection.

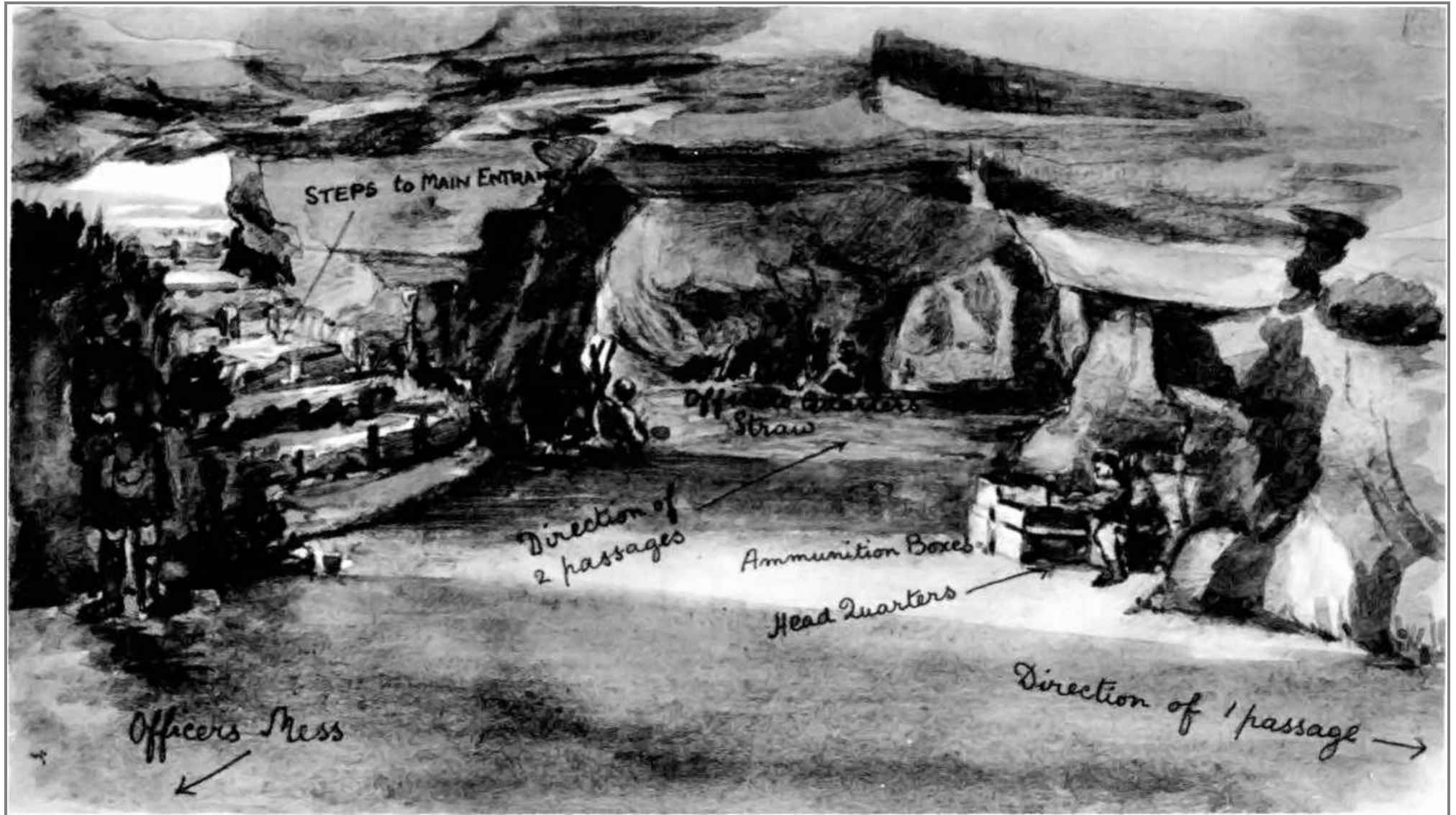
32—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, NOV. 18, 1914.





A ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN: REMAINS OF ONE OF THE MUCH-DISCUSSED GERMAN AIR-SHIPS HIT AND DESTROYED NEAR BELFORT.

Considering the amount of discussion—not to say, in some quarters, apprehension—to which the Zeppelins have given rise, singularly little has been heard of them so far during the war, and, apart from the Antwerp exploits, they have done practically no damage. On the other hand, several have been destroyed: the number has been variously estimated from two to six. One, said to be the "LZ10," was brought down in October at Grandvilliers, ten miles from Belfort. Our photographs show: (1) debris of the shattered framework; and (2) wreckage of the cars. Another Zeppelin was destroyed in October by the fire of Russian batteries near Warsaw, and its broken remains were taken to Petrograd to be examined. The British air-raid on Düsseldorf also accounted for one or possibly two.



BRITISH SOLDIERS AS CAVE-DWELLERS: THE UNDERGROUND, SHELL-PROOF QUARTERS OF "A CERTAIN HIGHLAND REGIMENT" AT THE FRONT.

The ground occupied by the British troops on the banks of the Aisne consisted, in many places, of

steep hill-sides or cliffs penetrated like a rabbit-warren with the workings of old stone-quarries. The officer who sends us the above interesting sketch writes: "This cave afforded shelter both from rain and 'Jack Johnsons' for several weeks to —, a certain Highland regiment. The cave consisted of three long passages capable of holding a whole battalion. It had two entrances, one of which is shown in the sketch. It was dark and dirty, but with plenty of straw on the ground it made a fairly comfortable refuge. The sketch shows the part of the cave occupied by the officers and headquarters."—[*Facsimile Sketch by a British Officer.*]

34—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



MEN OF "THE GALLANT ARMY AND NAVY OF JAPAN" WHO CAPTURED TSING-TAU: JAPANESE TROOPS LANDING IN LAO-SHAN BAY.

After the fall of Tsing-tau on November 7 the Admiralty cabled to the Japanese Minister of Marine:

"The Board of Admiralty send their heartiest congratulations to the gallant Army and Navy of Japan on the prosperous and brilliant issue of the operations which have resulted in the fall of Tsing-tau." The Japanese began the blockade on August 27, occupying some neighbouring islands as a base. Mine-sweeping was the first task, and then, on September 18, the Japanese troops landed safely at Lao-shan Bay. They fought with great valour and suffered considerable losses. Their casualties up to November 6 were given as 200 killed and 878 wounded. In the final assault they had 14 officers wounded and 426 men killed and wounded. The number of Germans captured was 2300.—[*Photo. by C.N.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—35

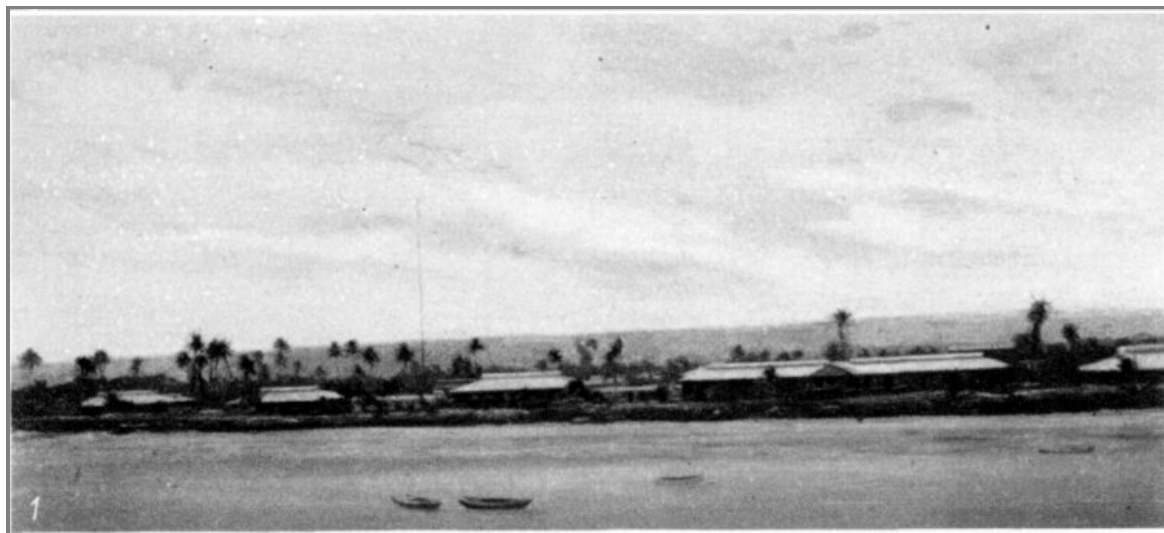


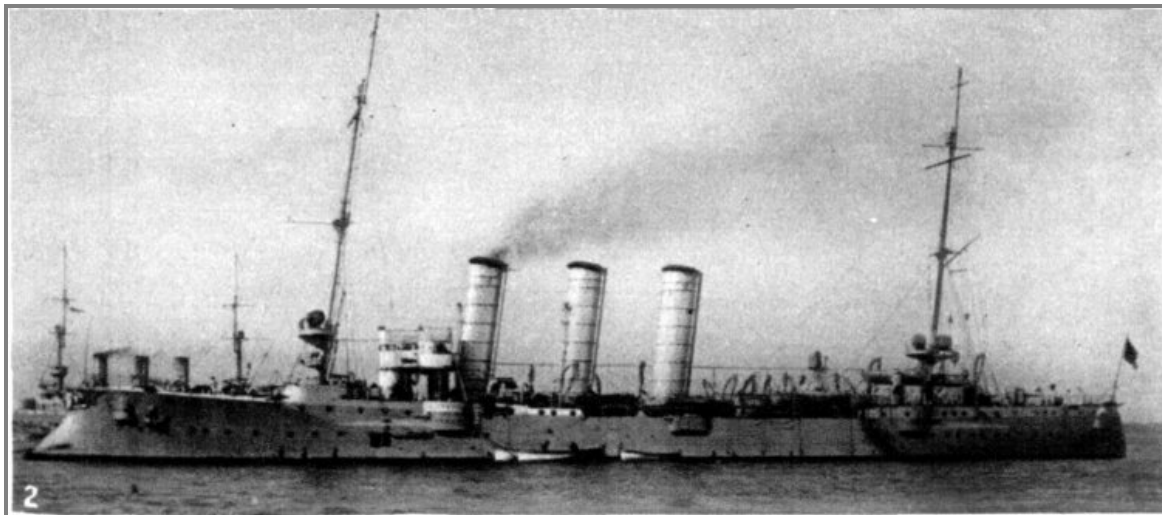
WATCHED WITH INTEREST BY THEIR "GALLANT JAPANESE COMRADES": BRITISH TROOPS LANDED TO CO-OPERATE AGAINST TSING-TAU.

In his telegram to the Japanese Minister of War after the capture of Tsing-tau, Lord Kitchener said:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the success of the operations against Tsing-tau. Will you be so kind as to express my felicitations to the Japanese forces engaged? The British Army is proud to have been associated with its gallant Japanese comrades in this enterprise." The British force, under Brigadier-General N. Barnardiston, Commanding the Forces in North China, landed in Lao-shan Bay on September 24. Some Indian troops also took part in the fighting. The Emperor of Japan sent a message to the British force saying that he "deeply appreciates the brilliant deeds of the British Army and Navy co-operating with the Japanese." —[*Photo. by C.N.*]

36—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.





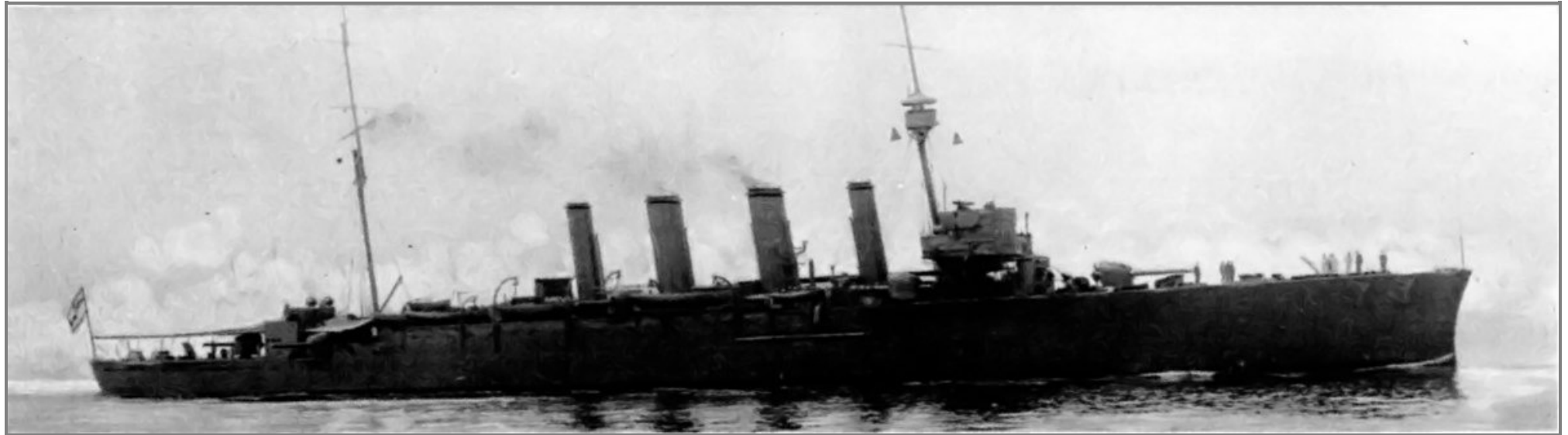
THE CHIEF GERMAN COMMERCE-RAIDER DESTROYED: WHERE THE "EMDEN" MET HER FATE; THE CRUISER; AND HER CAPTAIN.

Our first photograph shows where the "Emden" met her fate after landing a party to destroy the

wireless station, the pole of which is seen to the left centre of the photograph. The Cocos group are a British possession, and lie in the Indian Ocean, south-west of Sumatra. Our second photograph shows the "Emden," whose depredations have cost nearly two and a quarter millions sterling. She was a light cruiser of 3350 tons and 25 knots speed, carrying ten 41-inch guns. Captain Karl von Müller, the "Emden's" Captain, who carried out his enterprises with a fine spirit of chivalry and daring which we acknowledge, was a native of Blankenburg, in Brunswick, and was formerly a captain in the Hansa Line. He is a prisoner, unwounded, and keeps his sword.

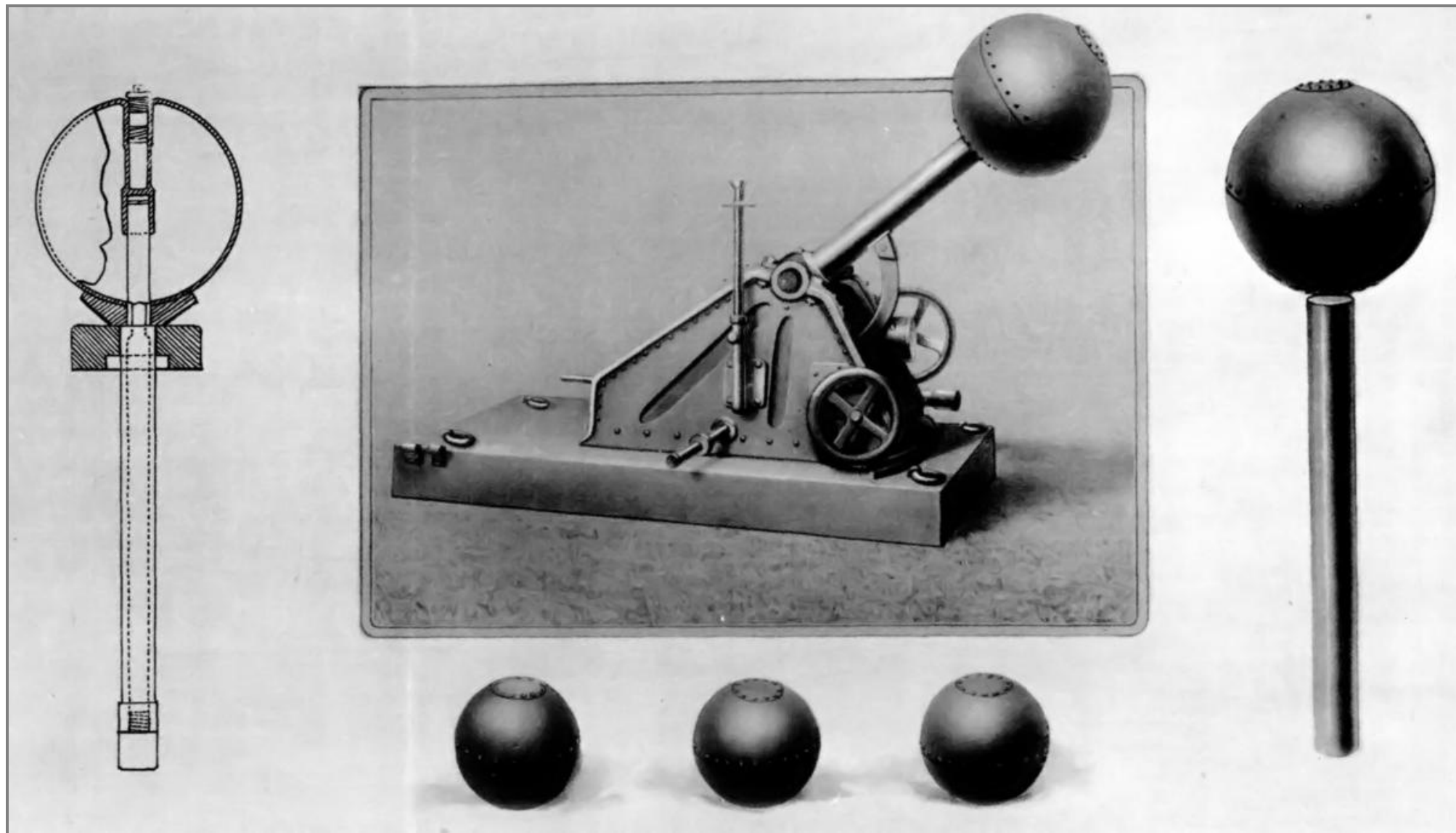
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—37





THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "EMDEN" AND THE BOTTLING-UP OF THE "KÖNIGSBERG": H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" AND H.M.S. "CHATHAM."

H.M.S. "Sydney" (No. 1) caught the commerce-raiding "Emden" at Keeling Cocos Island and forced a sharp action upon her, with the result that the German ship was driven ashore and burnt. The "Chatham" (No. 2) found the "Königsberg," the ship, it will be recalled, which attacked the "Pegasus," hiding in shoal water up the Rufigi River, German East Africa, with part of her crew entrenched on the banks. Unable to get at her, she bottled up the "Königsberg" by sinking colliers in the only navigable channel. The "Sydney" is a light cruiser of 5600 tons, launched, as was the "Chatham," in 1911. The "Chatham" was practically a sister ship of the "Sydney," but rather smaller, displacing 5400 tons, The "Emden" was of 3650 tons; the "Königsberg" displaced 3400 tons.—[Photos. by Symonds.]



THE GERMAN TRENCH-MORTAR JUST INTRODUCED TO THE BRITISH: A WEAPON WHICH THROWS A 187-LB. MINE-SHELL.

"In this quarter," says Eye-Witness of the fighting near Ypres on October 29, "we experienced ... the

action of the 'minenwerfer,' or trench-mortar. This piece, though light enough to be wheeled by two men, throws a shell weighing 187 lbs. The spherical shell has a loose stem which is loaded into the bore and drops out in flight. It ranges about 350 yards at 45 deg. elevation. The shell is a thin-walled mine-shell containing a large charge and is intended to act with explosive effect, not splinter-effect." The diagram on the left shows one of the shells and its stem in their most up-to-date form; in the centre is the trench-mortar (its wheels off) with a shell in place; below this are three shells without their stems; on the right is a shell and its stem.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—39



WHERE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ARE NOT: GERMAN MACHINE-GUNS, ON TEMPORARY MOUNTINGS,

FOR USE AGAINST WAR-PLANES.

The Germans, according to paragraphs from their newspapers reprinted here, sneer at the way London is guarding against hostile aircraft by mounting quick-firing guns and searchlights and putting out many street lamps. They are doing much the same themselves, however, in the cities nearest their western frontier. At Cologne, ever since August, there has been constant nervousness as to possible air-raids, and searchlights from elevated points in the city have swept the sky nightly, and machine-guns have been set up on tall buildings. At Düsseldorf when our airmen destroyed a Zeppelin, the aviators were fired at by machine-guns from all over the city. Our illustration shows German machine-guns in temporary use as anti-aircraft guns.—[*Photo. by Photopress.*]

40—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS WHOSE DARK COMPLEXIONS MAKE THEM "INVISIBLE" IN NIGHT ATTACKS! SENEGALESE ON THE DEFENSIVE AT PERVYSE.

Among the French Colonial troops, the Senegalese have done excellent work, both on the Aisne and, more recently, in Belgium. Our photograph was taken near Pervyse, a village on the railway between Dixmunde and Nieuport, which has been the scene of many fierce encounters. In the Battle of the Aisne, when much night fighting took place, the Senegalese, it was reported, whose dark complexions rendered their faces less visible, proved very useful, and showed extraordinary daring. A favourite ruse was to send them forward at night, and when they had crawled near to the German lines, to turn powerful searchlights on the enemy, who, blinded by the glare, could not see whence the attack came. The Senegalese would then charge with the bayonet—*[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]*

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—41



MARTIAL LAW IN EGYPT: EXAMINING PASSPORTS AT PORT SAID SINCE TURKEY FORMALLY DECLARED WAR.

Martial Law was officially proclaimed by the British authorities in Egypt on November 2, as the first and immediate result of the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey. For some time before that, however, the authorities had been taking precautionary measures in consequence of the ubiquity and restless activity of the horde of German secret agents and spies known to be busily at work, seeking to spread sedition and disaffection among the natives. To prevent the transmission of military and other intelligence to Constantinople by their emissaries, severe restrictions have had to be imposed along the land-frontiers and in particular at ports such as Alexandria, Port Said and Suez on all persons entering or leaving the country. All passports and credentials are subjected to a close scrutiny.—
[Photo. by C.N.]

42—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



KING ALBERT'S FÊTE-DAY: THE ROYAL BELGIAN CHILDREN AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL FOR THE SOLEMN MASS.

On Sunday, November 15, that brave soldier Albert King of the Belgians was thirty-nine, and a solemn

Mass was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral. Cardinal Bourne assisted at the service, and the ceremonial was of a most impressive and ornate character, gorgeous vestments, beautiful music, and the gleam of many lights combining to make a *tout ensemble* that suggested some great occasion of national thanksgiving, as, indeed, it was. Scarlet and green were the brilliant colour-notes of the function. The celebrant of the Mass was Mgr. Canon Moyes, other dignitaries taking part in the service. Amongst the congregation were the children of the King of the Belgians—Prince Leopold, Duc de Brabant; Prince Charles, Comte de Flandre; and Princess Marie-José, of all of whom we give portraits.—[*Photo. by C.N.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—43



THE KING AS GIVER OF WAR-MASCOTS: THE GOAT PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO THE 7TH ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The King recently presented the white goat shown in the above photograph to the 7th Battalion

(Reserve) Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who, since they were raised, have been in training at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. The Welsh Fusiliers have always had a white goat as a mascot, drawn from the famous herd of Cashmere goats which also supplied the King's gift. The animal given by his Majesty to the new battalion was taken from Windsor to Newtown under escort, and was received at the station by two men of the 7th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who stood with fixed bayonets. On the left in the photograph are Lady Magdalen Herbert, sister of the Earl of Powis, and the Earl's young daughter, Lady Hermione Herbert. On the right are Captains J.H. Addie and Oswald Davies.—[*Photo. by Griffiths.*]

44—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914.



"SIX GERMAN SHELLS TO EVERY FRENCH SOLDIER"—SHRAPNEL AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS BURSTING IN THE OPEN: A PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING A BATTLE IN THE ARGONNE.
(left half)

Nothing could give a better idea of shell-fire than the remarkable photograph here reproduced. It is a

panoramic view of a German artillery bombardment of advancing infantry, and was taken in three sections, well within a hundred and fifty yards of some of the bursting shells. The locality of the battle is in the Argonne country between the Upper Aisne and the Meuse, where the French are having continuous and stiff fighting. Men of the French infantry keeping under cover in one of their advanced trenches are seen in the left foreground of the picture. The object of the actual fighting on the occasion was to keep apart the Third German army as it fell back towards prepared positions near the Meuse and a force of reinforcing troops coming up from the direction of Metz. "To impede the persistent advance of our — — corps," (continued, next page)

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"SIX GERMAN SHELLS TO EVERY FRENCH SOLDIER"—SHRAPNEL AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS BURSTING IN THE OPEN: A PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING A BATTLE IN THE ARGONNE.
(right half)

(continued from previous page) writes a French correspondent on the spot, the enemy resisted

vigorously and with his heavy artillery. He treated us to shells with a veritable prodigality, but without causing us very serious losses. In the forward movement, led by the —— infantry regiment, on an important position that had to be taken, practically every soldier engaged was saluted by six shells. There was, though, no 'shyness' among our men. They laughed and joked with one another as they quitted the trenches to move forward over the open. By the evening the enemy's position had been taken." Both ordinary shrapnel and high-explosive 15-c.m. shells from the German heavy position-batteries of howitzers, which weapons the Germans prefer for such work, although they also use guns of the same calibre, are seen bursting in front of the French troops.

46—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, NOV. 18, 1914.



HOME AFTER A GERMAN VISITATION: A ROOM IN A HOUSE AT NIEUPOORT AFTER A SHELL HAD BURST.

Nieuport has been badly damaged by the German bombardment, and it is said that half the houses in it appear to have been struck by shells, yet that it has not been so utterly ruined as some of the

surrounding villages. The worst loss as regards buildings at Nieuport has been the destruction of the church, which, as many photographs show well, has been almost completely demolished. It was a fine specimen of one of the few stone churches found in that part of the country, with twelfth-century Gothic windows. The walls and pillars stand bare, the roof has gone, and half the tower, whose bells lie buried on the ground amid the wreckage. Desultory fighting continued at Nieuport after the main German attack shifted south to Ypres.—[*Photo. by C.N.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—47



WHAT IT MEANS TO VILLAGERS TO HAVE GERMANS BILLETED UPON THEM: MOTOR-CORPS OFFICERS ASLEEP IN A COTTAGE.

The inhabitants of those parts of France and Belgium which are still groaning under the German incubus are greatly to be pitied. Beyond the terrible agony inflicted by the invaders upon defenceless populations, in the form of executions and house-burnings and various forms of outrage, there is a great mass of less drastic but still intolerable misery to be borne by those unfortunate householders who are compelled to house and feed the soldiers of the enemy. Some idea of the nature of the infliction to which they are subjected can be gathered from such a drawing as that here reproduced. It shows some officers of the motor-corps of the Nineteenth German Army Corps asleep in a house upon which they have been billeted. The drawing is by a German artist.

48—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, NOV. 18, 1914.



AT YPRES, WITH THE BRITISH: THE FRENCH NAVAL BRIGADE CHARGING.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT: THE KAISER'S BAD QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Much hard fighting on the Yser and elsewhere in

"The Kaiser," according to an American who was

West Flanders has fallen to the lot of the French bluejackets of the Naval Brigade, a strong force of whom were brought up from Brest to reinforce the Belgians in their defensive battles near the coast after the retreat from Antwerp. Attacking side by side with the British, they retook Ypres on October 13, and after that held Dixmude for weeks.

recently permitted to visit the Imperial headquarters in a "small city" on the Meuse, is a good deal altered in his appearance. "He wears a dirty green-grey uniform, and has an intense earnestness of expression that seemed to mirror the sternness of the times." He "lives in a little red-brick house such as one would rent in a London suburb for £50."

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—III

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, NOV. 18, 1914—IV

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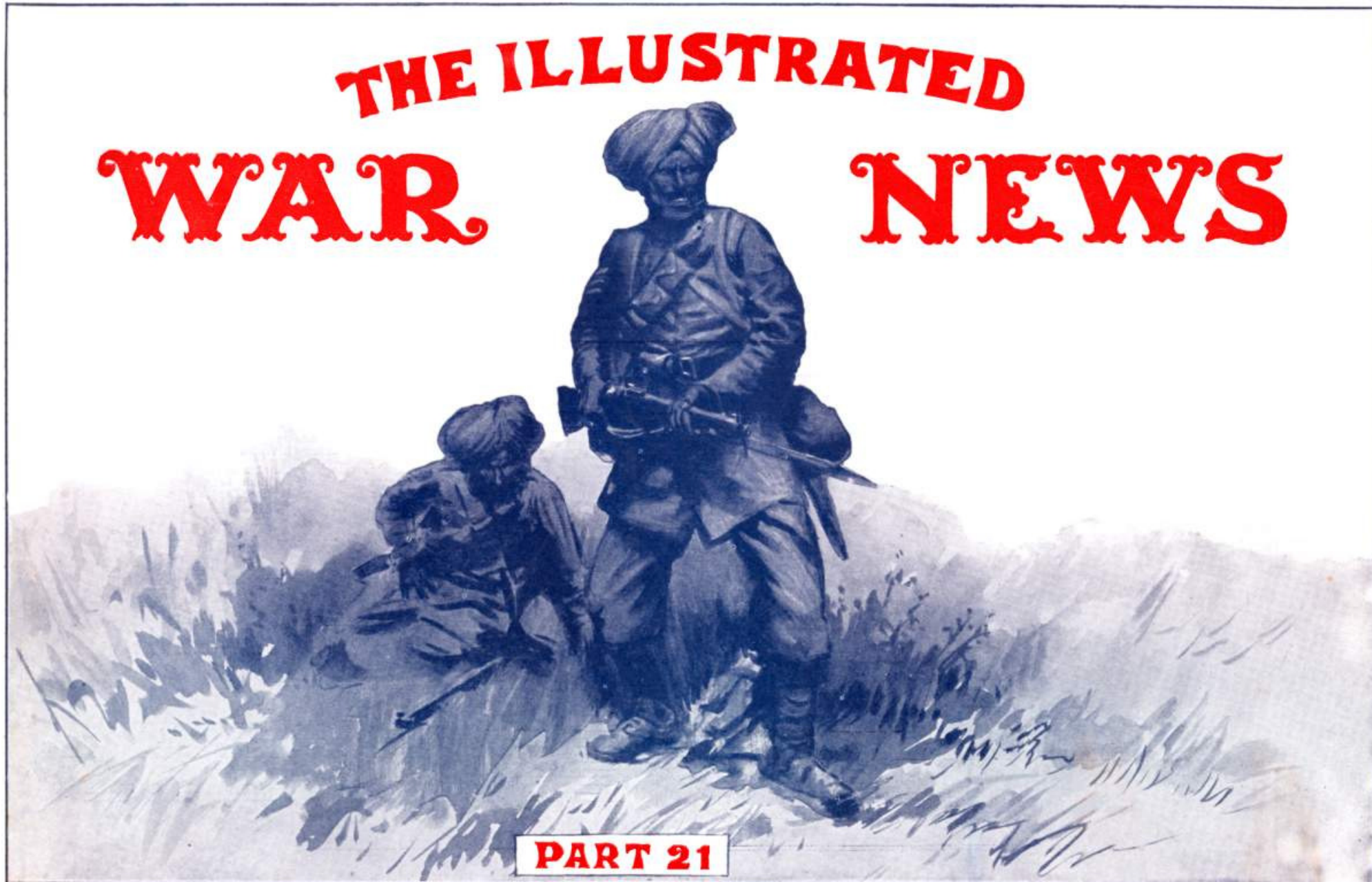
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PART 21

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS
DEC. 30, 1914



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PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS—SIXPENCE.



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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—1

The Illustrated War News.

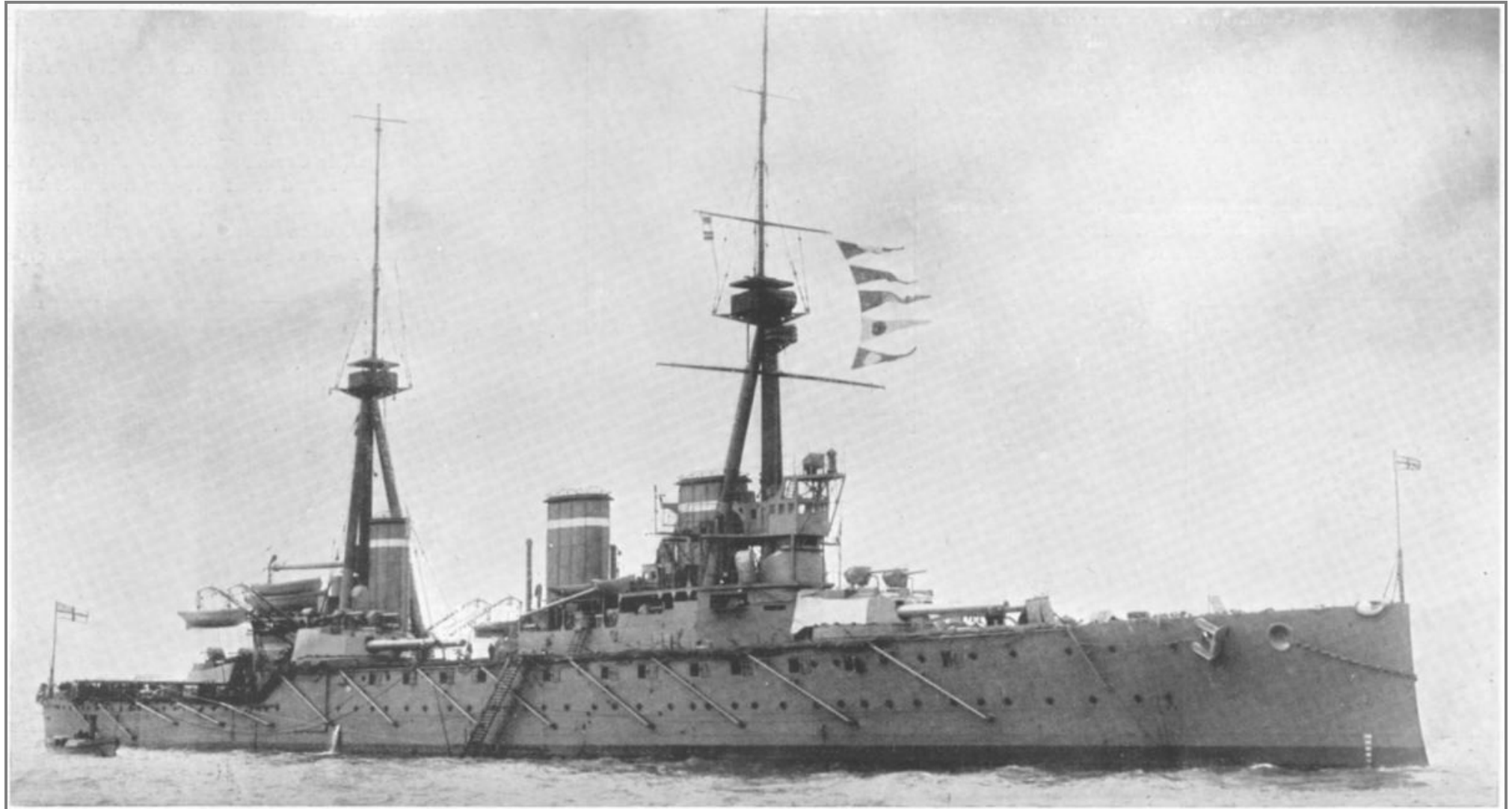


Photo. Cribb.

ONE OF THE BRITISH SHIPS WHICH SANK VON SPEE'S SQUADRON OFF THE FALKLANDS: THE BATTLE-CRUISER "INVINCIBLE"

THE GREAT WAR.

In reviewing the events of the last week throughout the world-wide area of war, let us begin with the Dark Continent, where everything went in our favour—very brilliantly so. First of all, then, we may now be said to have completed our conquest of the German Cameroon country by taking possession of the whole of the railway which runs northward from Bonabari, and is now in the hands of our troops. A similar fate is reserved, at no distant date, for German South Africa, against which General Botha—a man no less brave and dashing as a soldier than sagacious as a statesman—is preparing to lead a conquering force. Having stamped out the rebellion within the Union itself—crushing it literally like a beetle—he is now addressing himself to the task—a harder one, perhaps, but still certain of achievement—of making an end of the bad neighbourhood of the Germans in the vast region forming the Hinterland of Lüderitz Bay, which is already in our possession, and rendering it impossible for them in the future to intrigue from that quarter against the peace and stability of the Union. The court-martialling and prompt execution at Pretoria of the rebel leader, Captain Fourie, shows what the Union Government is minded to do *pour décourager les autres*. The rebellion was promptly and energetically suppressed—though not without a Union loss of 334, including more than 100 deaths; while in German South Africa, the casualties had also risen to a total of some 370. The rebels had more than 170 killed, over 300 wounded, and 5500 prisoners—which was thus a very creditable bit of work, as brilliant as it was brief, in the rounding-up of rebels against the unity of the Empire.



SPOKESMAN OF FRENCH
DETERMINATION: M. VIVIANI,
PREMIER OF FRANCE.

At the opening of the French Chamber on the 22nd, M. Viviani, the Premier, expressed the national resolve to continue the war till the cause of the Allies is won.—[*Photo. Topical.*]



APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
AT THE NORE: ADMIRAL CALLAGHAN.

Admiral Sir George Callaghan was Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet from 1911 till the war began. He has since been on the War Staff at the Admiralty.—[*Photo. Heath.*]



GERMAN PRAISE OF THE BRITISH
SOLDIER: GENERAL VON HEERINGEN.

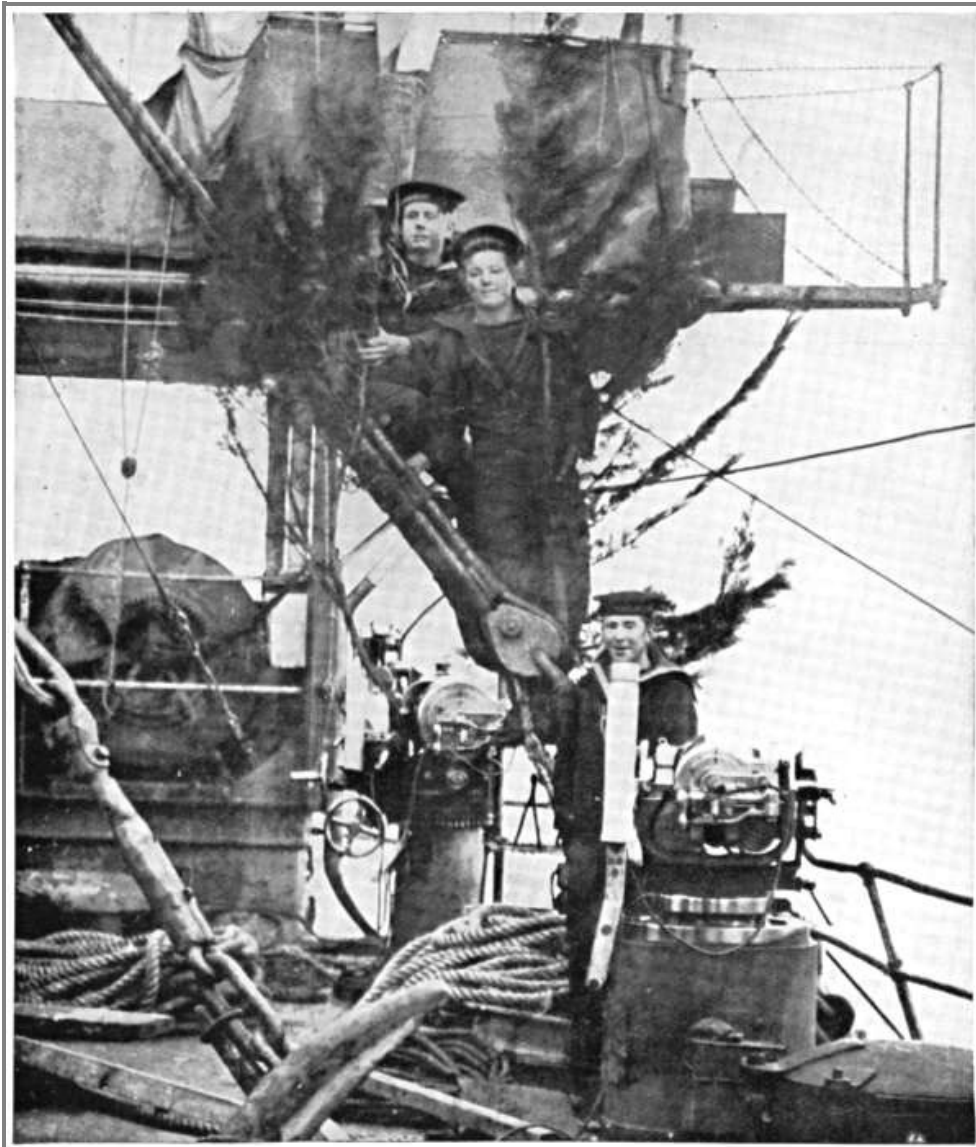
Interviewed recently, General von Heeringen said: "The English first-line troops are splendid soldiers, experienced and very tough, especially on the defensive."—[*Photo. Bain.*]

Quite of a piece with the doing of this job in South Africa was the disposal of another overt enemy against our authority at the other extremity of the Dark Continent—in the person of the Khedive, Abbas II., who has now been replaced by Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha as the nominal Sultan of Egypt—under our protection and power. No change of the kind was ever brought about with so much

statesmanlike wisdom and such little friction, or with so much hearty approval from all sides—except, of course, that of the Turks and their German backers, for whom the change of regime, effected as it was by a simple stroke of Sir Edward Grey's masterly pen, was a most painful slap. The exchange of messages between King George and Prince Hussein—one promising unflinching support, and the other unflinching allegiance—completed the transaction, one of the greatest triumphs of British statesmanship, compared with which the recent statecraft of the Germans is mere amateur bungling. Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, who has now exchanged his Governorship of Belgium for the position of chief military counsellor on the Bosphorus, will find it harder than ever—with his rabble army under Djemal Pasha—to "liberate" from the British yoke the people of Egypt, who have already shown that they no more yearn for such emancipation than our loyal fellow-subjects in India.

(Continued overleaf.)

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—3



CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS ON A BRITISH WAR-SHIP: EVERGREENS FOR THE MASTHEAD.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND FLEET AT SEA: ADMIRAL JELlicOE.

Christmas celebrations in the Navy were naturally curtailed this year, but even in time of war the festival is observed to some extent, under the limitations caused by the necessity of being ready for immediate action. That the Navy did not allow Christmas festivities to interfere with duty is shown by the brilliant air-raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas morning. The Grand Fleet which keeps its silent watch on the seas, under Admiral Jellicoe, did not, we may be sure, relax any of its vigilance. One of the Christmas customs in the Navy is to decorate the mastheads with holly, mistletoe, or evergreens. The mess-room tables are also decorated, and the officers walk in procession through the messes, the Captain sampling the fare.—[*Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations and Alfieri.*]

4—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].

At Constantinople it was given out that the *Messudiyeh*, sunk by one of our submarines in the Dardanelles, had simply been the victim of a "leak"; but so serious was this little "rift within the lute" that its author, Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, R.N., was awarded a V.C. for his splendid deed of daring—a very different kind of act from the German bombardment of undefended towns on our East Coast, which caused our First Lord of the Admiralty to write to the Mayor of Scarborough—and his words deserve to be here repeated and recorded—that "nothing proves more plainly the effectiveness of British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred aroused against us in the breasts of the enemy.... Their hate is the measure of their fear.... Whatever feats of arms the German Navy may hereafter perform, the stigma of the baby-killers of Scarborough will brand its



A GERMAN ISLAND ADDED TO THE EMPIRE BY THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES: READING THE BRITISH PROCLAMATION AT RABAU, NEU POMMERN.

The Australian Squadron arrived at Herbertshöhe, Neu Pommern, on September 11. After some fighting, the Germans surrendered, and, two days later, the Union Jack was hoisted at Rabaul, the German capital. The proclamation was read by Major Francis Heritage (facing Colonel W. Holmes, the central figure in the photograph). For the benefit of the natives an address was given in amusing "pidgin" English (see the "Times," November 16). Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain) is just east of New Guinea.

bomb dropped was probably intended for the Castle—a pretty conspicuous target, though all it did was to disturb the soil of a cabbage-garden, and excite the pursuit of several of our own aircraft, which lost their seaward-soaring quarry in the fog brooding over the Channel; while in the case of the Sheerness invader, on Christmas Day, which made its appearance just as the visitors at Southend over the water were about to sit down to their turkey and plum-pudding—little dreaming of the extra dish of enjoyment which was thus to be added to their menu—it was at

officers and men while sailors sail the seas."

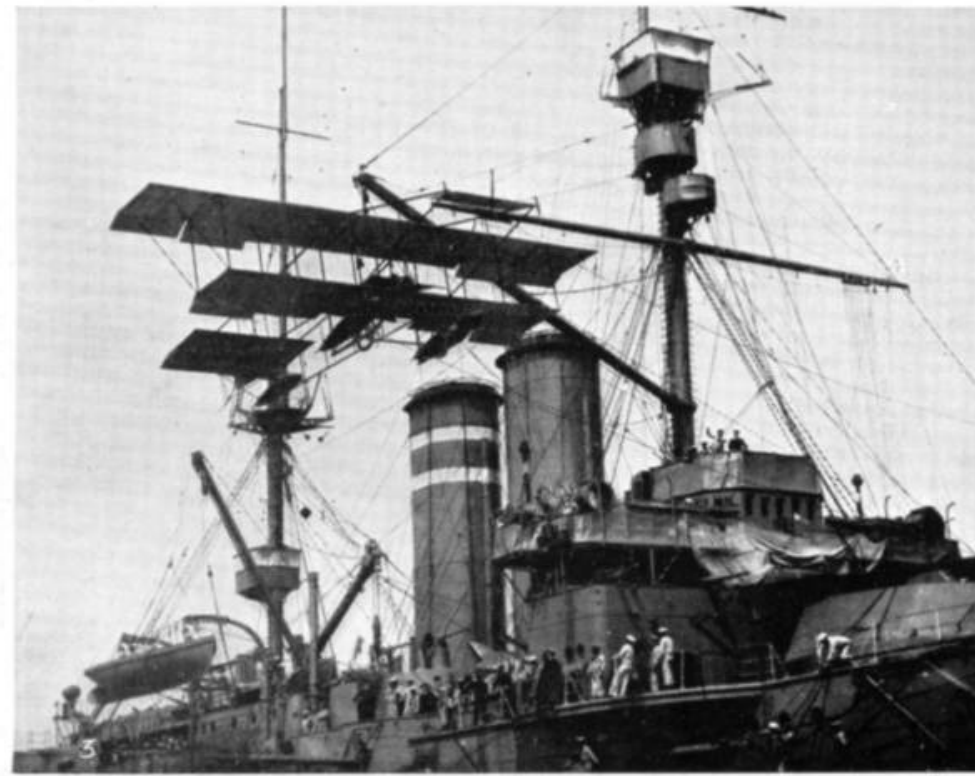
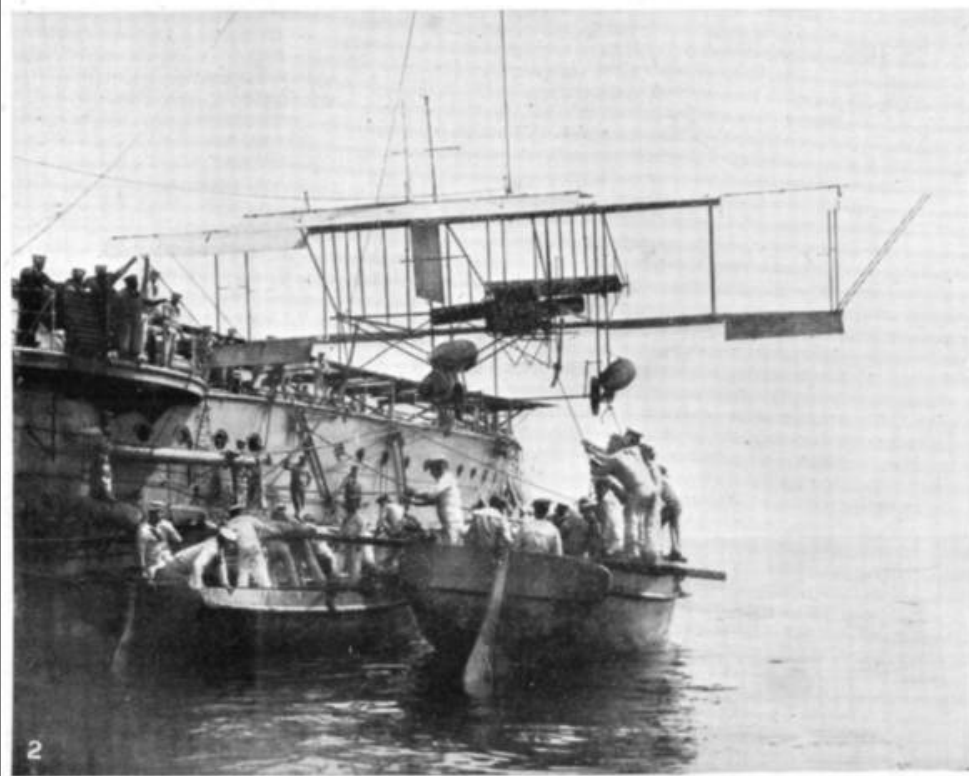
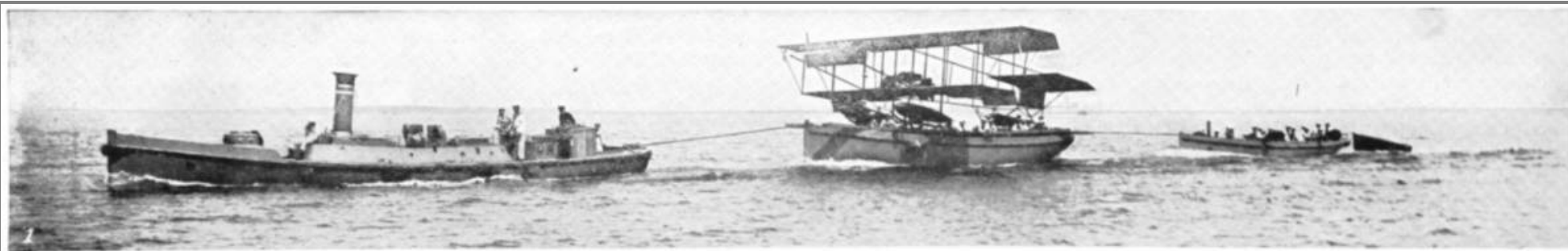
Other attempts at "frightful frightfulness" on the part of these "baby-killers" were a couple of aeroplane raids—of which the base was probably Ostend—carried out on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day respectively—against Dover and Sheerness. It must be owned that they were decidedly daring, yet in the nature of damp-squib affairs, as it turned out. In the case of Dover, the

once tackled, as at Dover, by some of our own airmen and pelted with shot, being hit three or four times; though this aerial intruder also managed, in the mist, to show a clean pair of heels, or wings, and make off eastward. These were the German replies to our bomb-dropping raids on Düsseldorf and Friedrichs-hafen, and intended to be a foretaste of what we may expect in the shape of German "frightfulness" as prompted by the "insensate hatred" referred to by Mr. Churchill.

Daring enough in themselves, those German visitations seemed insignificant by comparison with the raids which were being carried out almost simultaneously on the other side of the sea by our own naval airmen. For while the German aeroplane was helping to dig a cabbage garden at Dover, one of our Squadron-Commanders—R.B. Davies, R.N.—from a Maurice-Farman biplane was much more profitably engaged in dropping a dozen bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Brussels—causing "clouds of smoke" to arise therefrom—most probably from the flames of the incendiary air-ship.

[Continued overleaf.]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—5



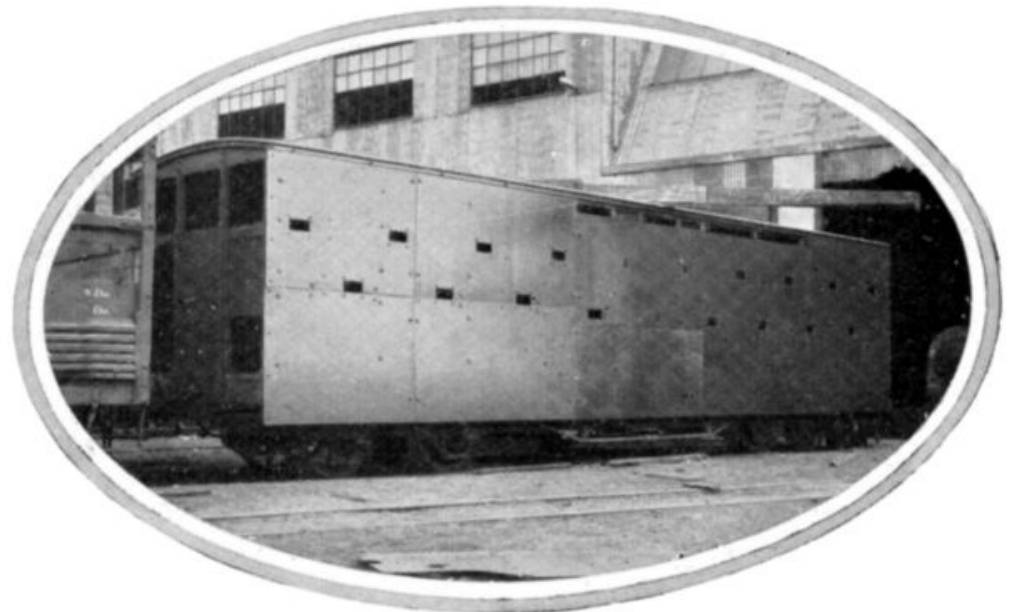
THE AIR-RAID ON GERMAN WAR-SHIPS OFF CUXHAVEN: BRITISH SEA-PLANES, SISTERS TO THOSE WHICH TOOK PART IN THE BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

The sea-planes came into great prominence, for the first time during the war, on Christmas Day,

when seven of them attacked German war-ships lying in Schillig Roads, off Cuxhaven. The attack started from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland, and the air-craft were escorted by a light-cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines. The enemy put up a fight by means of two Zeppelins, three or four bomb-dropping sea-planes, and several submarines. Six out of the seven pilots returned safely—three were re-embarked by our ships, and three were picked up by British submarines. Flight-Commander Francis E.T. Hewlett, R.N., was reported missing. In our first photograph a sea-plane is being conveyed to her parent ship; in the second and third, sea-planes are being hoisted aboard.—
[Photos. by S. and G.]

6—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].

But that was nothing to the Christmas Day feat of seven of our sea-planes—one for every day of the week—which, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, with several submarines, made a daring and unparalleled attack on Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and several war-ships lying at anchor there—unparalleled, by reason of the fact that this was the first "combined assault of all arms" known to the sea—namely, from the air, the water, and from under the water. Both at Yarmouth and Scarborough the German bombarding cruisers were so nervously



MUCH USED AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS: A TRUCK OF AN

afraid of being caught in the act that they may almost be said to have only fired their guns and then run away again. But our triple flotilla at the mouth of the Elbe spent a deliberate three hours in the performance of its task, and then calmly withdrew with only one of the daring pilots missing. So far, it was the most thrilling episode of the war, and must give our enemies "furiously to think," in addition to furnishing them with much more for the nourishment of their hate. Of this insensate hatred against us in the hearts of the German people—and all because we have "queered their pitch," or crossed their long-cherished schemes for the destruction of our Empire—the most furious exponent is the *Kölnische Zeitung*, or *Cologne Gazette*, as we generally call it—which may be described, on the whole, as the most authoritative organ of the Fatherland—or the *Times* of Germany, but always with a difference. The curious anomaly is that the seat of this powerful journal should be so far away from the capital—at Cologne. There is an old story—known to tourists who read their guide-books—about the "Three Kings of Cologne," but now this story has just received a pendant which gives anything but satisfaction at Cologne itself or anywhere else in Germany.

ARMOURED TRAIN, AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Armoured trains worked by the South African Engineer Corps have done useful service in the operations against the rebels. The truck in the photograph, it will be seen, is loop-holed.

[Continued overleaf.]



MEN WHO UNDERGO GREAT HARDSHIPS IN THEIR PURSUIT OF REBELS: A BIVOUAC OF SOUTH AFRICAN LOYALISTS.

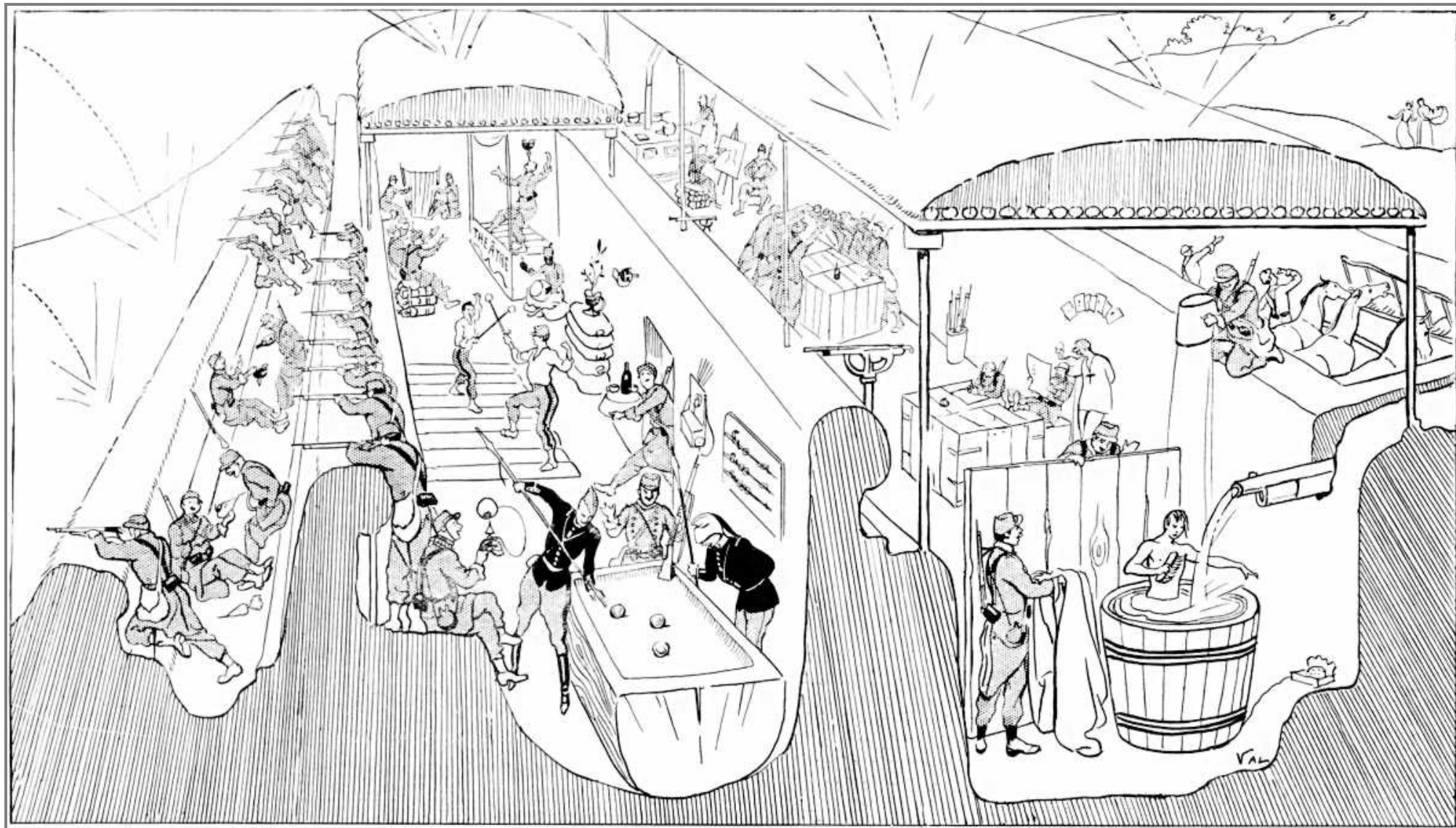
Our correspondent writes: "After a long chase they find themselves very often forty miles from the convoy, nothing to eat for man or beast, and in a country destitute of food."



WHERE "REGIMENTS HAD BEEN RAISED AS IF BY A WIZARD'S WAND": GENERAL SMUTS SPEAKING AT JOHANNESBURG.

General Smuts, South African Minister of Defence, said recently that there had been a magnificent response to the call to arms. On the Rand regiments had been raised as if by a magician's wand.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—7



AMENITIES OF MOLE WARFARE SATIRISED: A FRENCH CARICATURIST'S SKIT ON THE "LUXURIES" OF LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

Both the French and British troops have made the best of things in the siege-warfare of the trenches,

and out of an initial condition of misery have managed to evolve a considerable amount of comfort in many parts of the front. Ingenious French engineers, for example, have constructed warm shower-baths, hair-dressing saloons, and similar conveniences, while the British "Eye-Witness" was able to write recently of our own lines: "The trenches themselves are heated by braziers and stoves and floored with straw, bricks and boards. Behind them are shelters and dug-outs of every description most ingeniously contrived." The above French cartoon, which is from "La Vie Parisienne," is headed "La Guerre des Taubes et des Taupes" (moles).

8—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



TYPICAL OF THOSE USED BY GERMAN AIR-CRAFT DURING THE WAR: A BOMB RECENTLY DROPPED FROM AN AEROPLANE INTO WARSAW.

German air-craft have lately been active in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, the great objective of the German Eastern Armies. Our photograph shows a bomb after it had fallen into the city.

This was the recent meeting, not at Cologne, but at Malmö, of the three Kings of Scandinavia—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—who lunched, and dined, and debated together for several days, when it was at last announced to the world at large (and Germany in particular) that "their deliberations had not only consolidated the good relations between the three Northern kingdoms, but that an agreement had also been reached concerning the special questions raised"—a result which must have been anything but agreeable to the War-Lord of Potsdam, who had been thirsting for *Weltmacht*, or world-dominion, and casting about to pave the way for this result by absorbing the minor States of Northern Europe—as a shark would open

Photograph by Illus. Bureau.

its voracious jaws to swallow down a shoal of minnows, or other small fry. That this was a prominent plank in the platform of German policy must be clear to all who have read the diplomatic revelations of the last few months; but now the "Three Kings of Scandinavia," going one better than their storied colleagues of Cologne, have shown that they are as obtuse to the blandishments of Berlin as the journalists of New York and Chicago.

According to all accounts, the Allied position in the west, especially the British section thereof, is as "safe as the Bank of England," to use the words of one of our officers already quoted; and though the Kaiser, recovered from his illness, has again returned to the front—or, at least, the distant rear of the front—he does not seem to have much refreshed the offensive spirit of his armies. Nevertheless, the French *communiqués* have suffered from no great diminution in the daily records of sporadic trench-fighting all along the Allied line—fighting of a fluctuating, if on the whole favourable, kind for the strategic plans of General Joffre, as to whom, one German officer in Belgium said that he wished to God his country had such a War Lord, seeing that, apart from Marshal Hindenburg, all their Generals were only worthy of disdain.

In a telegram to his aunt, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden, only daughter of the old Emperor William, the Kaiser gave "God alone the glory" for a grand victory which was supposed to have been achieved by Hindenburg over the Russians in front of Warsaw—a victory which caused Berlin to burst out into bunting and braying and comparisons to Salamis and Leipzig in its momentous results. But this acknowledgment of the Kaiser to the Lord of Hosts, "our old ally of Rossbach"—which must surely have inspired Hindenburg himself with a feeling of jealousy and sense of soreness—turned out to have been altogether premature, and of the nature of shouting before they were out of the wood.

For a fortnight or so the fighting in Poland continued to be of a very confused kind, the telegrams

from both sides being most contradictory, but on the whole the advantage seemed to remain with the Russians, who recorded their victories in very striking figures of killed and captured during their defence of several rivers tributary to the Vistula on its left bank. Hindenburg the redoubtable—the only General worth a rap (or a "damn," as Wellington would have said), according to the German officer already quoted—promised to let the Kaiser have Warsaw as a Christmas present; but, according to all present appearances, he is no nearer the capital of Russian Poland than his comrade von Kluck (who is now said to have been superseded) was to Paris on the day of his being tumbled back from the Marne.

LONDON: DECEMBER 28, 1914.



A PRINCELY INDIAN GIFT: MOTOR-AMBULANCES PRESENTED TO THE KING FOR THE FORCES BY THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA OF GWALIOR.

The Maharaja Scindia's munificent Christmas gift for the soldiers and sailors consists of 41 ambulance-cars, 4 cars for officers, 5 motor-lorries and repair-wagons, and 10 motor-cycles.—[*Photo. Illus. Bureau.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—9



SHELLED, BURNED OUT, AND FINALLY TAKEN BY STORM: ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS
CHÂTEAU OF VERMELLES.

Less than three months ago a charming French country mansion amidst its beautiful gardens and

park, all that remained at Christmas of the Château of Vermelles is the shell here shown. Fate made the Château, with the small adjoining village, for upwards of eight weeks a disputed tactical point between the Germans and the Allies, a narrow strip of only 150 yards of ground intervening between the trenches. The Germans held Vermelles from October 16 until early in December, fortifying the Château and grounds. They had to be shelled out By October 21, the Château was only smouldering walls, and French engineers were mining approaches to it. Then an English heavy battery bombarded Vermelles. Finally the French "in a very brilliant attack," stormed and took Vermelles, village and château.

10—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914*—[PART 21].



**RULER OF EGYPT, THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE:
SULTAN HUSSEIN I.**

The new Sultan of Egypt, Prince Hussein Kamel,



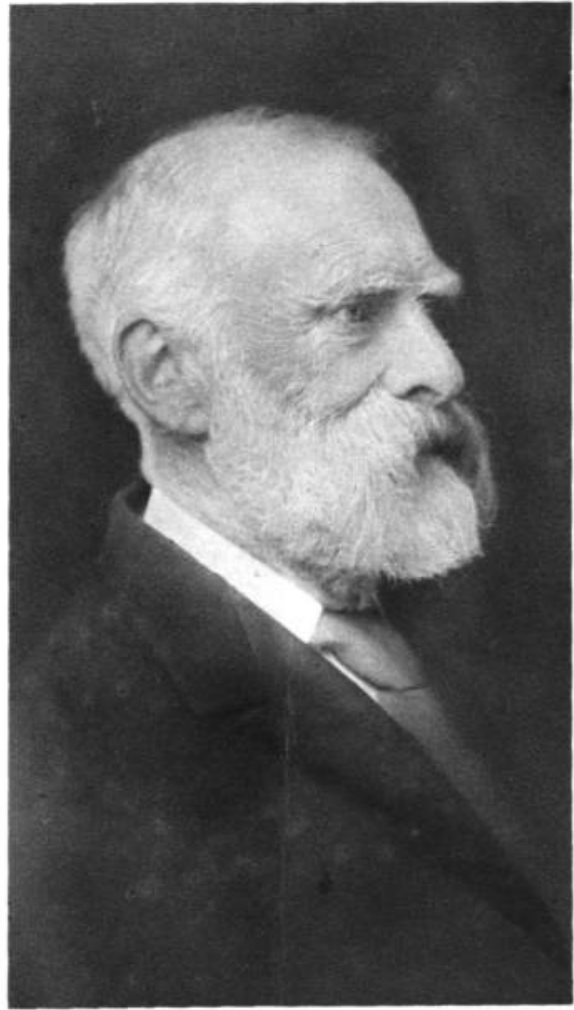
**THE ROUTED AUSTRIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:
FIELD-MARSHAL POTIOREK.**

General Oscar Potiorek commanded the

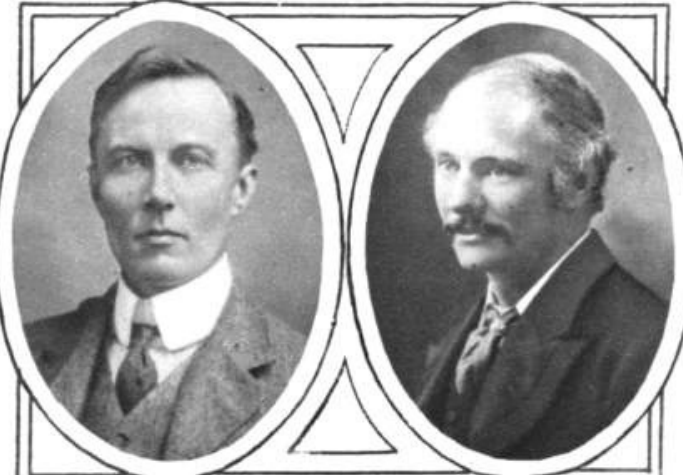
is sixty years of age and the eldest living Prince of the family of Mehemet Ali, the historic liberator of Egypt from Turkish domination. For years past, as head of various administrative departments in Egypt, he devoted his energies to improving the lot of the natives, by whom he is called "the Father of the Fellaheen."

Austrian Army invading Serbia. Elated at occupying Belgrade without firing a shot, he promised his Imperial master at Vienna that in a fortnight Serbia would be conquered. A Field-Marshal's baton and the highest Austrian military decoration were bestowed on him. Within a week Potiorek's army were fugitives. The Field-Marshal is to be court-martialled.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—11



VISCOUNT BRYCE, O.M.



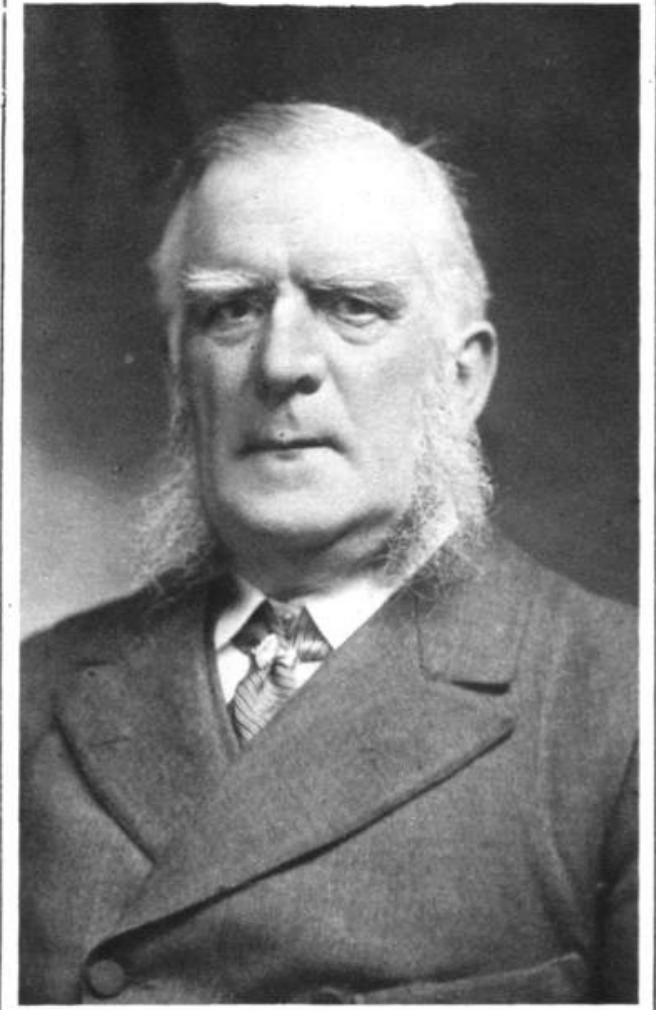
PROFESSOR A.L. FISHER.

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THE ACCUSATIONS OF OUTRAGE AND BREACHES OF THE LAWS OF WAR BY GERMANY: THE BRITISH COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

On September 15, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that he had asked the

Home Secretary and the Attorney-General to take such steps as seemed best adapted to provide for the investigation, from evidence obtainable in this country, of accusations of outrage and breaches of the laws of war on the part of Germany, This Committee is constituted of the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. Chairman; the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of Jurisprudence; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke; Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, Manchester, 1900-1913; Professor H.A.L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University; and Mr. Harold Cox, Editor of the "Edinburgh Review." —[*Photos. by Beresford, Russell, Winter, and Elliott and Fry.*]

12—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



"DRIVEN ASHORE AND BURNT": THE "EMDEN" BEACHED ON NORTH KEELING ISLAND, AND A BOATLOAD OF PRISONERS COMING AWAY.

An officer of H.M.A.S. "Sydney," which destroyed the German cruiser "Emden" off the Cocos Islands on November 9, has given a vivid account of the event in a private letter recently published in the "Times." After describing the earlier part of the action, he writes: "By now her three funnels and her foremast had been shot away, and she was on fire aft. We turned again, and after giving her a salvo or two with the starboard guns, saw her run ashore on North Keeling Island. So at 11.20 a.m. we ceased firing, the action having lasted one hour forty minutes." Later, the writer of the letter was sent in a cutter to the "Emden" to arrange for the surrender and taking off the wounded. "From the number of men we rescued—*i.e.*, 150," he continues, "we have been able to reckon their losses.

[Continued opposite.]

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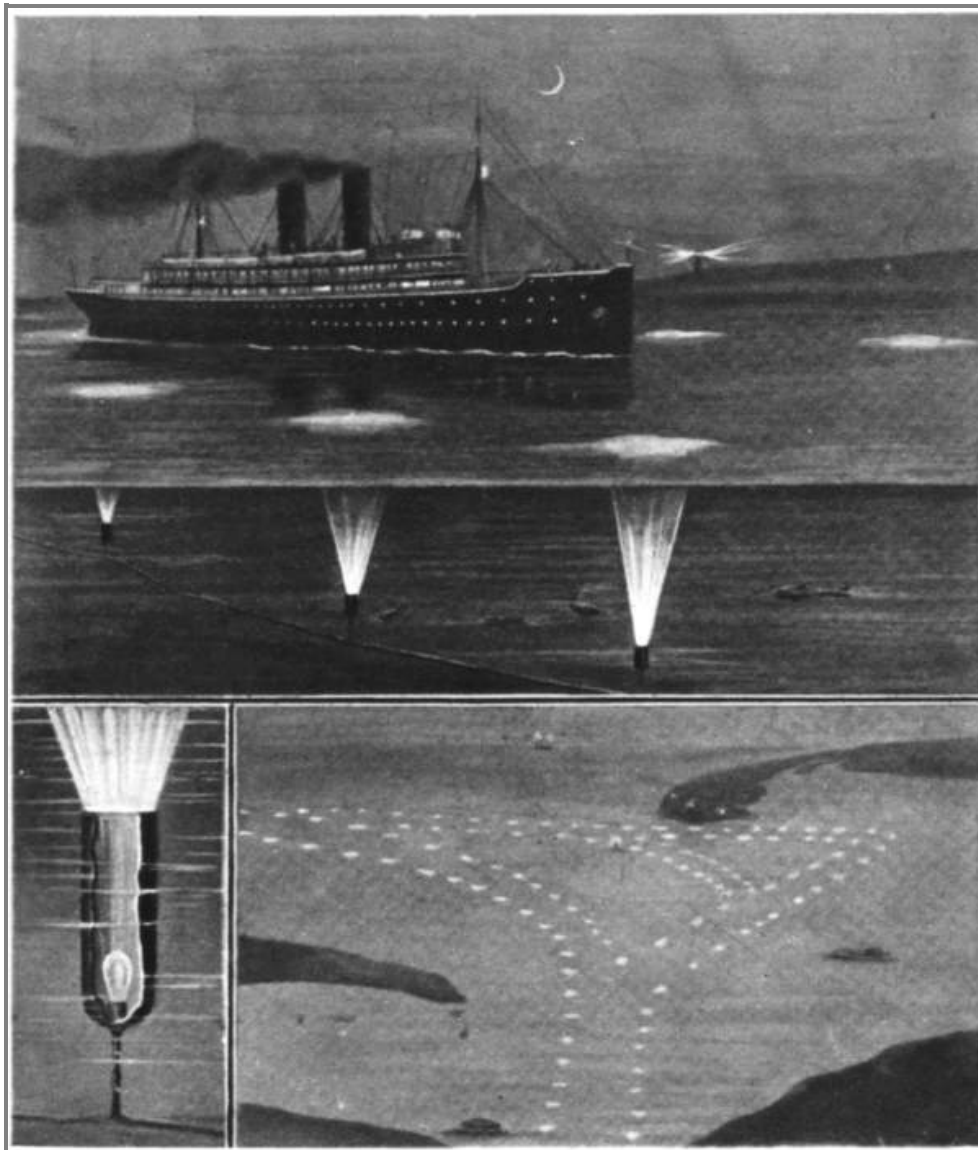


BEFORE THEY ESCAPED IN "A LEAKING SHIP": THE "EMDEN'S" LANDING-PARTY, WHO SAW THEIR SHIP DESTROYED (ON COCOS ISLANDS).

Continued.]

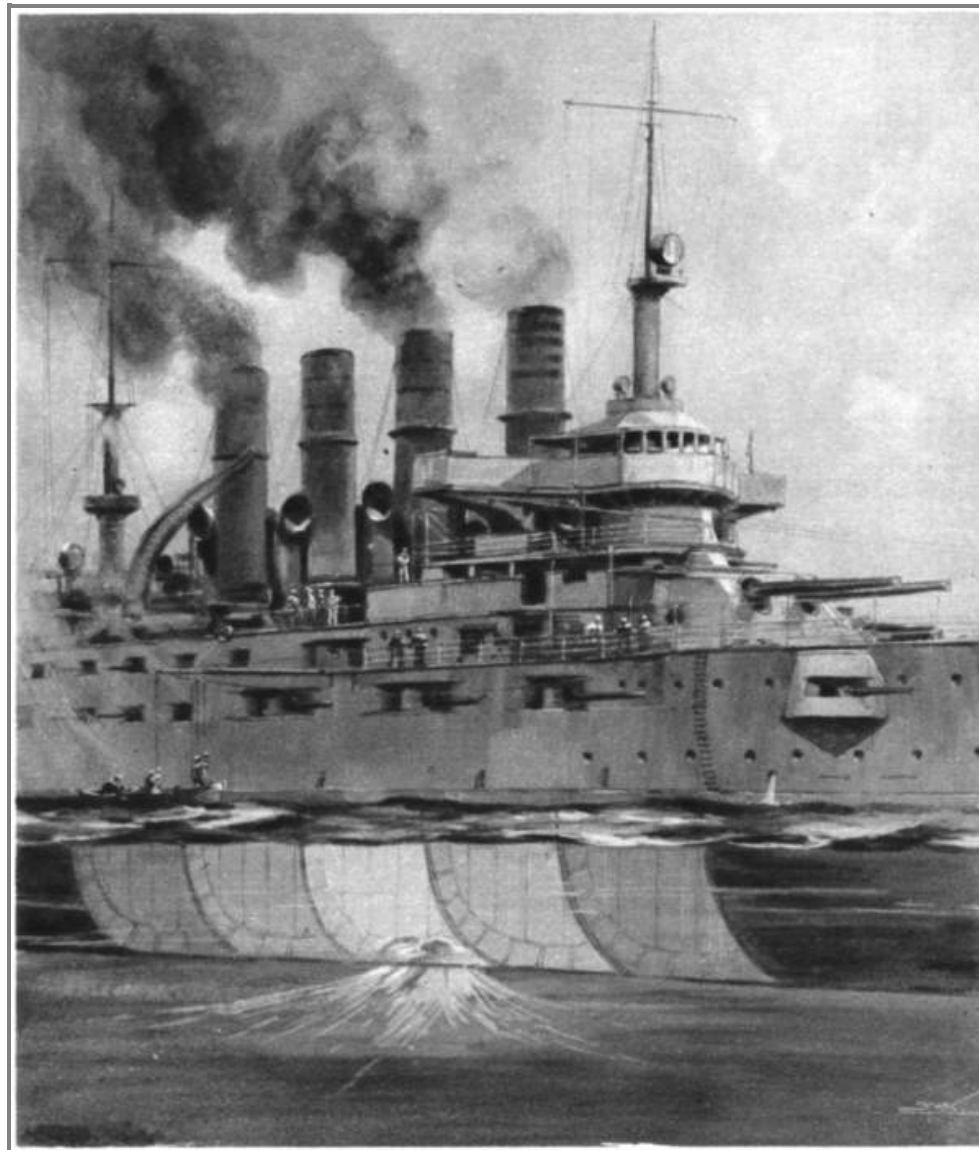
We know the number of men who landed at Cocos and got away.... They cannot have lost less than 180 men killed, with 20 men badly wounded, and about the same number slightly." As regards the fate of the German landing-party, he says: "Early in the morning we made for the cable-station, to find that the party landed by the Germans to destroy the station had seized a schooner and departed. The poor devils aren't likely to go far with a leaking ship and the leathers removed from all the pumps." It may be that the vessel seen on the right in the right-hand photograph is the one in which they escaped. They had broken up all the instruments at the Eastern Telegraph Cable Station, but those in charge of it had a duplicate set concealed.—[*Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.*]

14—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



SUBMARINE LAMPS AS PILOTS: HARBOUR CHANNELS OUTLINED IN UNDER-WATER LIGHTS.

We illustrate here a system of submerged lamps



COMPRESSED AIR FOR "PLUGGING" HOLED SHIPS: AN INTERESTING NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

This method of stopping the inrush of water was

for guiding vessels into port, invented by M. Léon Dion. It consists of a chain of electric lamps laid under water to mark the navigable channel, connected by an electric cable controlled from the shore. In time of war, of course, the light would be switched on only when a friendly vessel was signalled.—[*By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."*]

tested on the U.S. battle-ship "North Carolina." An American naval officer wrote: "Its use will permit us to repair from inside all holes made beneath the water-line. Strong pressure is exerted in the holed compartment; slighter pressure, graduated, in those adjacent (shaded darker)."—[*By Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics" Magazine, Chicago.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—15



CHRISTMAS DAY ON BOARD SHIP IN THE NORTH SEA: THE CAPTAIN GOING ROUND THE MESSES
"TASTING THE MEN'S DINNER."

By time-honoured naval usage, on Christmas Day, after Divine Service, on board every ship, the officers, headed by the Captain, visit the men at dinner in their messes, which are always gay with seasonable decorations. At the end of each table stands the cook of the mess, to offer the Captain samples of the dinner he has prepared. These are tasted by the officers, and, with a hearty exchange of good wishes, the procession passes from table to table. It is stated that the officers of the Grand Fleet collectively subscribed to provide Christmas dinners at home for the children of their men. It is certain that friends at home provided Christmas fare for the crews in the North Sea. Never was there a year when seasonable goodwill and seasonable good cheer were more desirable.—[*From a Drawing by S. Begg.*]

16—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



**BLINDFOLDED BY A SACK: A SUSPECT BROUGHT
THROUGH THE FRENCH LINES.**

Much has been heard of the plague of German



**SPORT AT THE FRONT: BRITISH OFFICERS WITH A
"BAG" OF PARTRIDGE AND HARE.**

The British officer, who is once more showing

spies at the front, and for excellent reason: they have been as daring as they have been ubiquitous. Here we see a suspect being brought through the French lines after having been found in a suspicious position near our Allies' artillery. He is blindfolded, by means of a sack placed over his head, so that he may gain no information en route.—[*Photo. by C.N.*]

what a magnificent sportsman and fighter he is in the field, is not altogether neglecting sport as he knows it at home while he is at the front. Already we have heard of hare and partridge shooting near the firing-line; and a pack of fox-hounds have joined the forces, for the benefit of the Battle Hunt Club.—[*Photo. by Photopress.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—17



AT FRANCIS JOSEPH'S FEET FOR LESS THAN A FORTNIGHT: BELGRADE (SINCE RETAKEN BY THE SERBIANS) ENTERED BY THE AUSTRIANS.

This drawing by a German artist shows General Liborius von Frank (riding in front of the standard-bearer) entering Belgrade at the head of the Fifth Austrian Army on December 2. As the troops passed the Konak, the building in the background with a cupola, they sang the Austrian national anthem. General Frank sent the following message to the Emperor Francis Joseph: "On the occasion of the sixty-sixth anniversary of your Majesty's accession permit me to lay at your feet the information that Belgrade was to-day occupied by the troops of the Fifth Army." Belgrade remained in Austrian hands less than a fortnight. The Serbians recaptured it after a desperate battle. At Belgrade they placed 60,000 Austrians *hors de combat*, and from December 3 to 15 had captured 274 officers and 46,000 men.

18—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



A GERMAN DREAM OF EMPIRE ENDS IN SMOKE: TSING-TAU SET ON FIRE BY SHELLS FROM JAPANESE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This impressive photograph was taken during the bombardment of Tsing-tau, Germany's cherished possession in the Far East, which fell to the Japanese and British arms on November 7. In the distance the smoke of her burning is seen going up to heaven. The blockade of Tsing-tau began on August 27. The Japanese troops landed in Lao-shan Bay on September 18, the small British force on the 24th. On the 28th they carried the high ground 2½ miles from the main German position, and fire was opened on the fortress during the first week in October. The general bombardment began on October 31 and lasted till the night of November 6, when the Japanese stormed the central fort. We illustrate on another page one of the Japanese heavy siege-guns used at Tsing-tau.—[*Photo. by Record Press.*]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—19

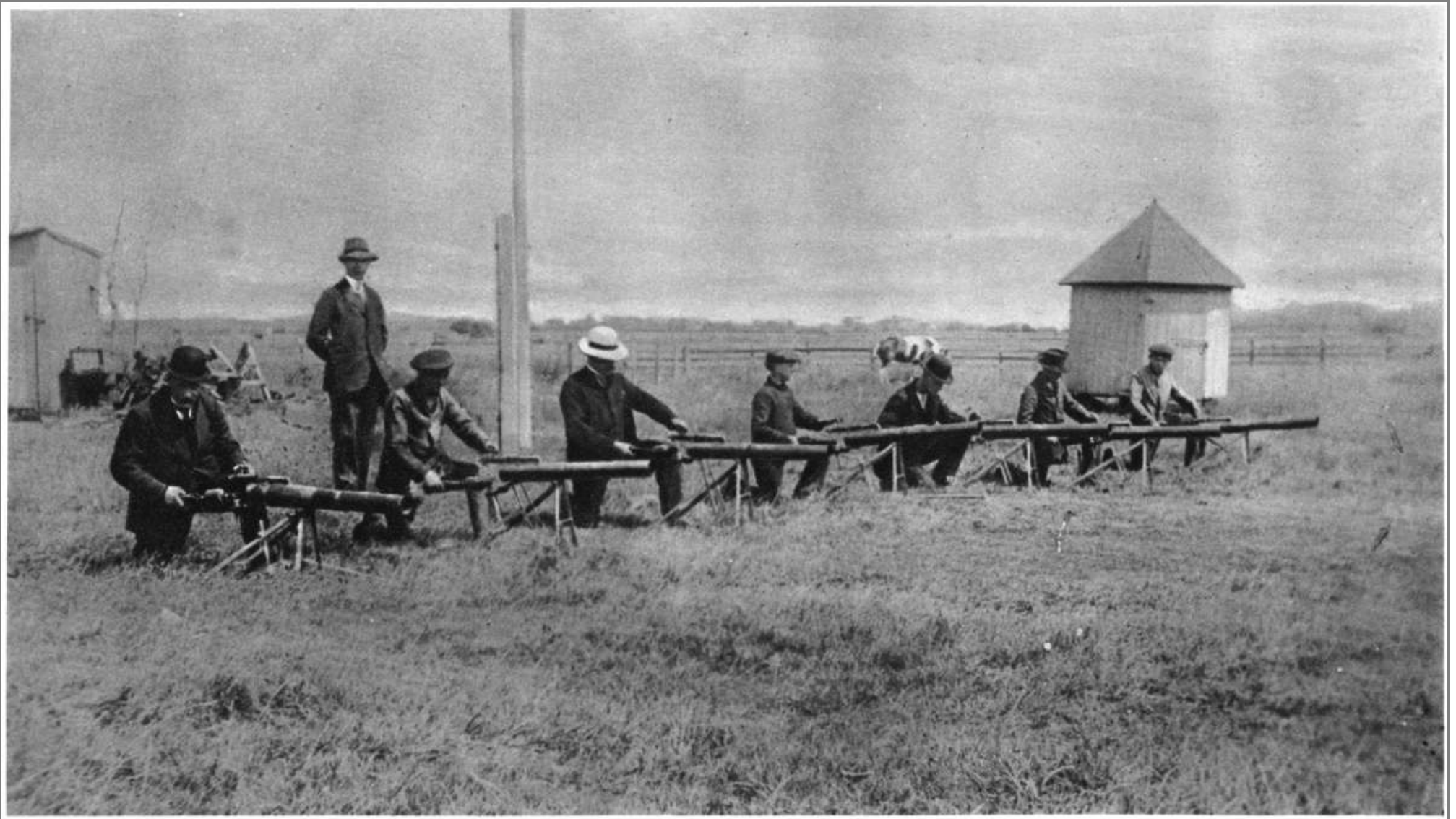


IN THE BATTERIES AGAINST TSING-TAU: A JAPANESE SIEGE-GUN GETTING THE ORDER BY TELEPHONE TO OPEN FIRE.

We see here one of the heavy siege-guns which the Japanese brought up for the bombardment of

Tsing-tau when about to open fire on the German fortress. The gun-team of artillerymen are standing in rear of the piece, and in the foreground, to the right, is one of the detachment receiving orders by telephone from the battery-commandant at his post of observation. Profiting by their experiences in siege-warfare at Port Arthur, the Japanese were fully prepared with a very large and efficient siege-gun train to undertake the attack on Tsing-tau immediately war was declared. The Japanese employed 140 guns in the bombardment, including 28-centimetre howitzers and 21 and 15 cm. siege-guns, firing respectively, 11.2-inch, 8.4-inch, and 6-inch shells.—[*Photo. by Record Press.*]

20—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



HAND-GRENADES SHOT FROM A GUN!—THE AARSEN GRENADE-GUN BEING LOADED.

One of the features of the present war which have been drawn attention to by "Eye-Witness" in his letters from the Front, is the resuscitation of fighting with hand-grenades on both sides. Particularly

has this been the case during the battles in Northern France and Flanders, wherever the trenches approached one another within flinging distance. There also, on occasion, where the troops facing one another were further apart, and beyond reach of a throw by hand, an improvised catapult of the classic type has been devised by our men for slinging hand-bombs; utilising a metal spring bent back and held fast in a notch, to be released on the lighting of the fuse. An illustration of a catapult appeared in the "Illustrated War News" of December 23.

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HAND-GRENADES SHOT FROM A GUN!—AARSEN GRENADES BURSTING IN THE OPEN.

On the page opposite we give a photograph of a Danish experimental gun, designed at Copenhagen, for firing Aarsen hand-grenades. The grenades are shown in the act of being introduced into the

breech of the weapons, and the apparatus for holding each grenade in the hand is clearly shown. In the photograph above the shells are seen bursting at a certain distance from the firing-point. Our soldiers in the trenches in Flanders, according to "Eye-Witness," have made improvised hand-grenades for themselves, utilising empty jam-tins. These are charged with gun-cotton and fused, and on being lighted are flung across among the Germans in their trenches. What the jam-tin hand-grenades look like the "War News" illustration referred to shows, and how they are used with catapults.

22—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914*—[PART 21].



READY FOR THE TURKISH ARMY SENT "TO DELIVER EGYPT"! A BRITISH ENTRENCHED CAMP ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

It was stated on December 23 that the "Frankfurter Zeitung" had learned from Constantinople that

the Turkish Army sent "to deliver Egypt" began its forward march to the Suez Canal on the 21st. The Canal is securely held along its hundred miles of length. Our illustration shows one of the several British advanced-camps on the eastern bank (the Asiatic or Sinaitic Peninsula side), placed there to prevent a surprise attack. In all cases, our positions are well fortified, and, with the desert in front, present a formidable barrier to the enemy. In support of the entrenched camps, movable pontoon-bridges have been constructed at certain points. These, with the permanent railway along the western bank, will enable reinforcements to be thrown across the waterways speedily.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—23



THE MOST POPULAR FRENCH HEROINE OF '70: JULIETTE DODU (WHO DIED THE OTHER DAY)
PARDONED FOR HER GREAT BRAVERY.

There has just died upon her little farm at Clarens, Switzerland, "La demoiselle Juliette Dodu of Pithiviers," forty-four years ago a telegraphist who outwitted the German invaders, was taken prisoner, threatened with death, treated chivalrously by the "Red Prince" Friedrich Karl, released on the proclamation of peace, decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and retired to the little farm, where she ended her days. The spirit of this romance of the Franco-German War of 1870-71 lives in the picture by E.J. Delahaye. Chivalry was not then dead, and the "Red Prince," father of our popular Duchess of Connaught, although Juliette Dodu had hindered the German advance on Paris, shook her by the hand and said that it was "an honour to meet so brave a woman."

24—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



THE AUSTRIAN DÉBÂCLE: A DISASTROUS MARCH UNDER CONTINUAL SHELL-FIRE FROM SERBIAN ARTILLERY. FROM THE PAINTING BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN. (left half)

The retreat of the Austrians after the recent great victory gained over them by the Serbians has been described as one of the most disastrous in history. It was stated unofficially in a report from Budapest that the southern Austro-Hungarian Army had lost over 60,000 men killed and wounded during the

rear-guard actions and the flight, and about 35,000 prisoners, together with a large amount of guns and war material. Of the actual retreat it was said that the Austrian troops were on the march continually for a whole week, while the Serbian (*continued*)

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—25

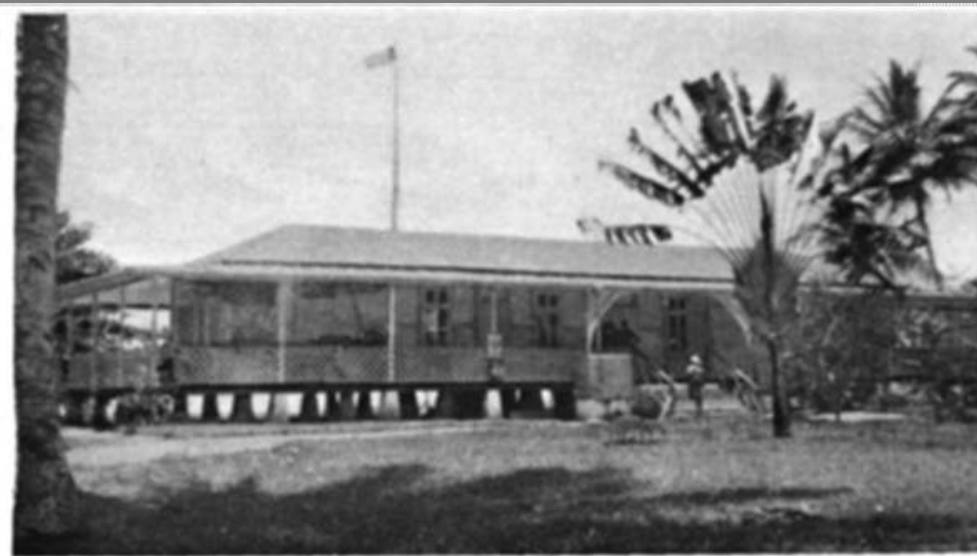


THE AUSTRIAN DÉBÂCLE: A DISASTROUS MARCH UNDER CONTINUAL SHELL-FIRE FROM SERBIAN ARTILLERY. FROM THE PAINTING BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN. (right half)

(continued) artillery in pursuit shelled them without cessation. Many of the Austrian soldiers, it is said, dropped by the way from fatigue and weakness, as they had had neither food nor rest, and several of

the officers did the same. It was impossible for some parts of the army to make a stand, as their artillery had been obliged to remain behind owing to the exhaustion of the horses. Only those of the Austrian regiments which had their supply-wagons with them were able to reach the Bosnian frontier.

26—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914*—[PART 21].



A GERMAN POSSESSION ADDED TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE BY THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES: THE OCCUPATION OF NEU POMMERN (NEW BRITAIN).

The Admiralty announced on September 13 that the Australian Squadron had occupied, on the 11th,

"the town of Herbertshöhe, in the island of Neu Pommern (late New Britain), which is an island in the Bismarck Archipelago; this island lies due east from German New Guinea." At Rabaul, New Britain, on the 13th, a British Proclamation was read, with a special one in "pidgin" English for the natives. The German Acting-Governor, Dr. Haber, surrendered on the 21st. Our photographs show: (1) German troops marching into Herbertshöhe to surrender; (2) A German building at Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, now garrison headquarters; (3) The Australian Naval Brigade marching through Rabaul; and (4) Dr. Haber, followed by the German Commander, riding into Herbertshöhe to surrender.

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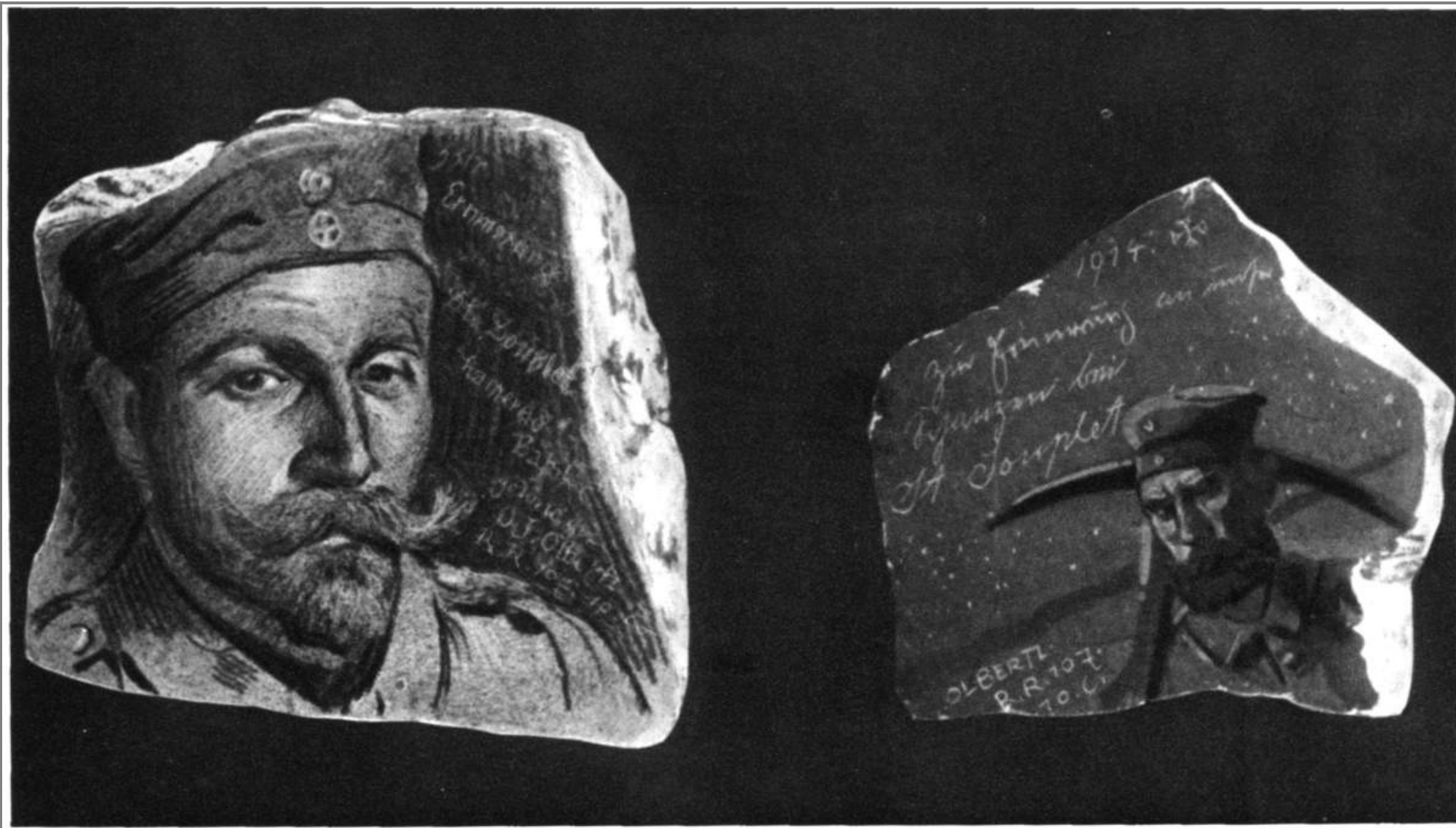


THE NEUTRALITY OF THE SCANDINAVIAN POWERS: THE KINGS OF NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK,
WHO MET IN CONFERENCE AT MALMO.

The three Northern Monarchs whose portraits are given above are: (1) King Haakon of Norway; (2)

King Gustav of Sweden; (3) King Christian of Denmark. King Gustav was the convener of the meeting, the object of which was to arrive at an understanding by means of which the Scandinavian countries might be able to draw closer together in view of the interests common to them all as neutrals. The motive was to maintain the neutrality and independence of the three peoples, and at the same time to mitigate as far as possible the serious inconveniences which all the three Northern States have suffered in regard to the supplies of the necessaries of life and in their general economic condition in consequence of the existence of a state of war in Europe.—[*Photos. by Russell, Florman, and Bieber.*]

28—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



THE ENEMY AS PORTRAYED BY HIMSELF ON CHALK: THE GERMAN SOLDIER-CAVEMAN AS ARTIST IN THE AISNE QUARRIES.

In more ways than one, the German soldier would seem on occasion to represent, as it were, a

reverting to primitive type: to the barbaric European of centuries back in the world's history. The "reversion" takes many shapes, and we have seen instances of it during the war in various ways. It is surely readily recognisable, for example, in that spirit of sheer ruthlessness which inspired the perpetration of the inhuman outrages that have laid Belgium waste, and of the killing of harmless women and children by naval shells at the peaceful watering-place of Scarborough. Another and more innocuous form of going back to the habits and methods typical of primitive man, is, perhaps, traceable in the illustrations given above. They are some of the handiwork of the twentieth-century German military cavemen of the Aisne battlefield, while making use of the cover of the quarries and natural excavations of the district along the northern side of the river.

[Continued opposite.]

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—29



THE ENEMY AS PORTRAYED BY HIMSELF ON CHALK: THE GERMAN SOLDIER-CAVEMAN AS ARTIST IN THE AISNE QUARRIES.

Continued.]

In very much the same way, as modern exploration has brought to light, the primaeval cave-dwelling inhabitants of Europe in prehistoric times left rudimentary traces of their presence in certain places in the shape of carvings and roughly painted "portraits" of themselves, of the creatures they hunted for food and fought with, and of the implements they used. According to the German newspaper from which we reproduce the illustrations given here, they are the work of a German artist who has had to go to the Front as a conscript and serve in the ranks of an infantry battalion.

30—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



AS LEFT BY THE TRAITOR, DE WET: THE UNION JACK THE REBEL LEADER TORE AND TRAMPLED UPON
AT WINBURG.

De Wet committed his first open act of rebellion at Vrede, on October 28. There, with a hastily raised commando at his heels, he forcibly seized the place and, after submitting the local officials to brutal ill-treatment, in a wild, incendiary speech called on the Dutch of South Africa to rise in arms against the British Government. It was at Winburg that De Wet performed, as it is stated, the theatrical and unworthy outrage of trampling on and tearing the Union Jack. The identical flag which suffered the maltreatment is shown in our photograph, in the state in which it was after De Wet's puerile act of defiance had been committed. Reparation and atonement are to come, as we shall learn when De Wet faces his court-martial, probably at an early date.

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"GLORY TO THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN!" MEN OF THE HEROIC FRENCH ARMY WHO HAVE DIED FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

This tragic photograph, showing the fatal effects of a German shell among some French soldiers, brings home to the mind what "death on the field of honour" means. The Premier of France, M. Viviani, in his great speech at the opening of the Chambers, paid an eloquent tribute to the French Army. "We have," he said, "the certainty of success. We owe this certainty ... to our Army, whose heroism in numerous combats has been guided by their incomparable chiefs from the victory on the Marne to the victory in Flanders.... Let us do honour to all these heroes. Glory to those who have fallen before the victory, and to those also who through it will avenge them to-morrow! A nation which can arouse such enthusiasm can never perish."—[*Photo. by Alfieri.*]

32—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



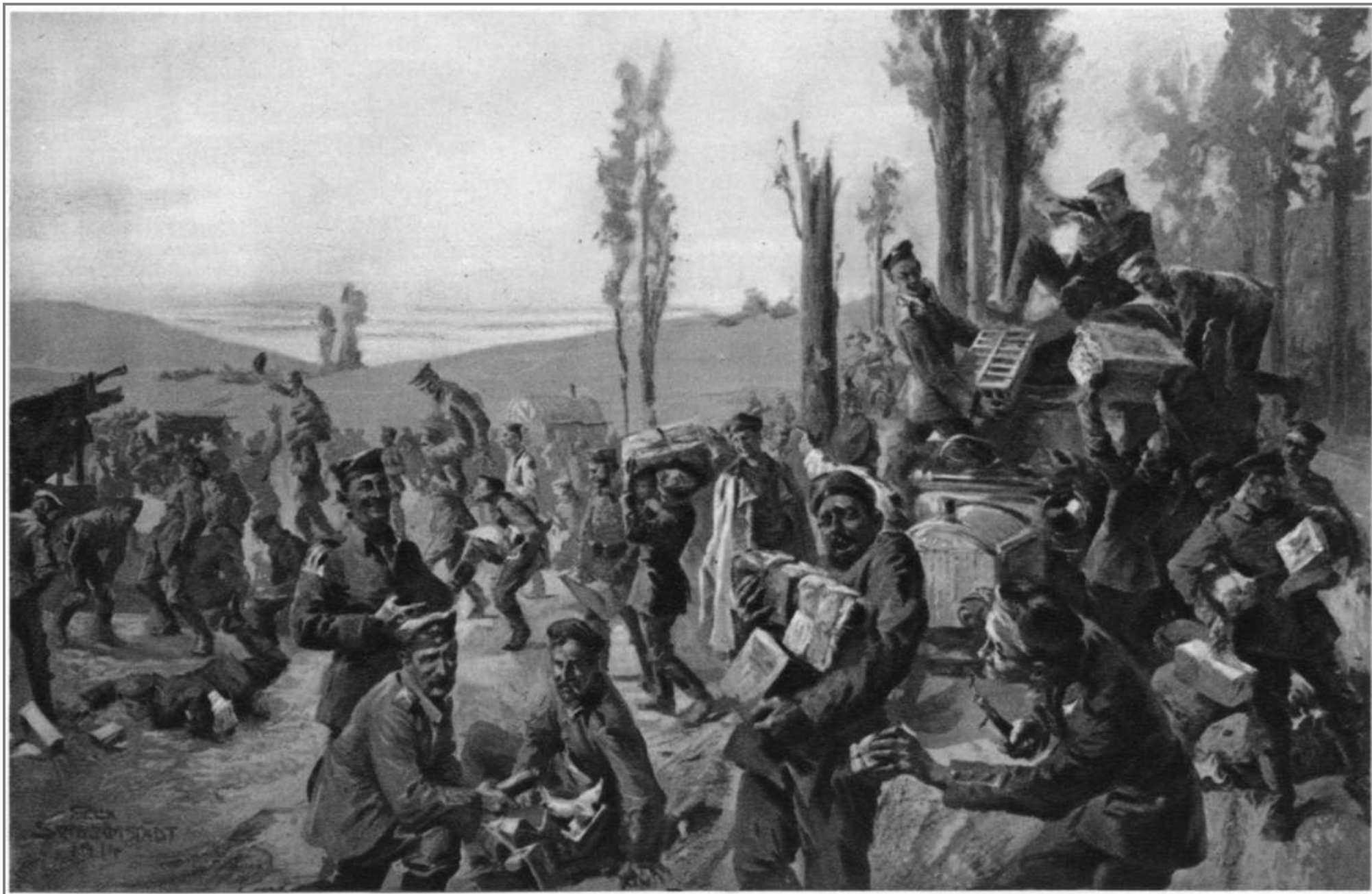


**DEFENDING OUR EAST COAST FROM INVADERS: ENTRENCHMENTS OF THE TYPE USED AT THE FRONT,
ON THE CLIFFS.**

The entrenchment of the East Coast is not only a wise precaution, but the work of digging and fitting up the trenches is excellent practice for the troops who may later on be called upon to do similar work abroad. It will be seen from our photographs that the trenches on the East Coast are constructed on the latest pattern as developed in the war, with deep passage-ways, roofed sections, traverses, and zigzags to avoid an enfilading fire from the flank. They are, indeed, to judge by the

photograph, remarkably similar to those constructed at the front in France and Flanders. Even if occasion should not arise to use them against the enemy, the labour of making them has not by any means been in vain.—[*Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.*]

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CHRISTMAS WITH THE GERMAN ARMY, ACCORDING TO A GERMAN PAPER; THE ARRIVAL FROM HOME OF GIFTS FOR THE TROOPS.

Full early, the popular German illustrated papers gave pictures of Christmas on the field of battle, and it was very evident that our enemies anticipated a joyous day or two: this, probably, thanks to the idea that at Christmas-time all the Armies might call something of a halt, although it was understood they were not in the least likely to do so officially. It was also anticipated that the conditions of the Christmas spent by the Germans at the front would, like those experienced by our own men and those of the Allied Armies, be ameliorated by the reception and distribution of gifts from home. For a considerable while Germany's women-folk, especially, collected gifts for fathers and brothers at the front; and it is certain that their efforts were much appreciated.

34—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS*, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].

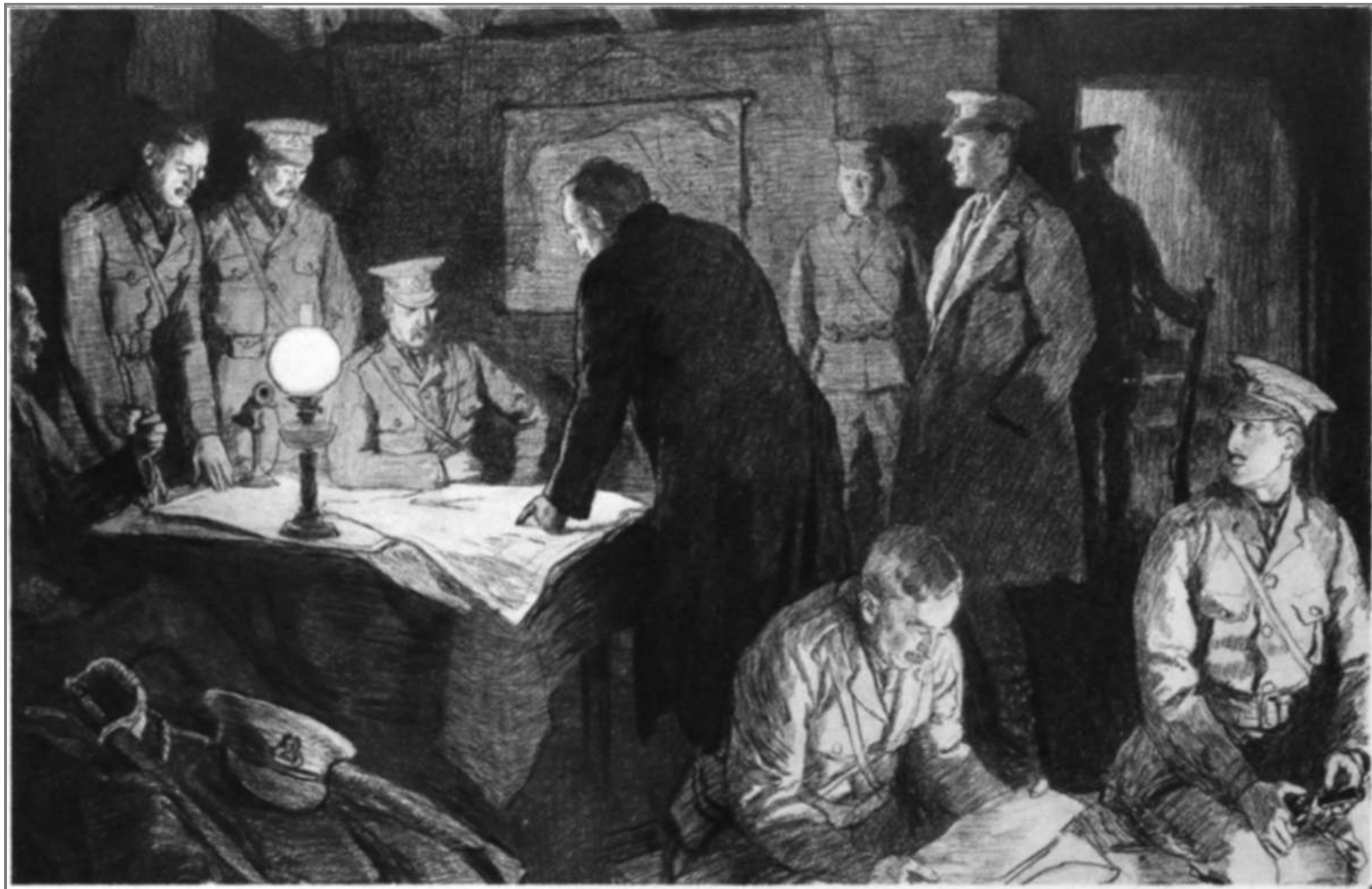


UNDERGROUND, WITH GRAMOPHONE, WHITE TABLE-COVER, AND FLOWERS: FRENCH SOLDIERS IN A "HOME-LIKE" BOMB-PROOF TRENCH.

Our photograph reproduces a snapshot, by a French artillery officer, in the trenches to the east of the

Aisne. It shows how some of the French are making the best of things, regardless of weather and the enemy. They hollowed out the trench at one point (describes the officer), and roofed it over with planks and earth, forming a bomb-proof. A seat was cut at the sides and a table got from a village near. A roll of sheet-iron found in the village was made a chimney for a fire with a cosy chimney-corner beside it. With some wire, also, a sort of candelabra was constructed. The flowers on the table are in a German shell for vase, and the gramophone was another village "find." It is evident that the war may develop a race of military troglodytes.

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HEADQUARTERS UNDERGROUND: THE BRAIN OF THE BRITISH ARMY WORKING IN A SUBTERRANEAN ROOM, SAFE FROM SHELL-FIRE.

Our illustration shows how and why the motive-power of the Expeditionary Force, the brain of the Army, is often to be found below-ground. Mr. John Dakin, writing of this drawing, made by him from a sketch which he made at the Front, says: "Throughout the war, the enemy has displayed considerable skill in locating and shelling any buildings selected for occupation by our Staff. Various methods of countering these tactics have been devised. On at least one occasion, headquarters was established in a subterranean apartment, which was not merely bomb-proof, but a comfortable retreat from the weather. Here, by lamplight, plans were worked out; scraps of information pieced together with the aid of maps without risk of interruption from the enemy."—[*Drawn by John Dakin from his Sketch made on the Spot.*]

36—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



AFTER THE ENEMY HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO COME WITHIN POINT-BLANK RANGE OF THEIR SILENT
FOE:

Determined night-onslaughts by infantry have been, according to a letter from Petrograd, a notable feature of the German tactics in the battles on the Vistula, particularly in the fighting that has been

taking place between Lowicz and the river. By day, the Germans, we are told, were persistently aggressive, continuously launching attacks against various points of the Russian lines, while the Russians remained on the defensive. With the coming of darkness, however, regularly, night after night, the Germans redoubled their efforts everywhere, taking advantage of the obscurity to fling forward dense swarms and columns of men in massed formation, to storm the entrenched Russian position, apparently at any cost. They failed every time, it would appear, beaten back after literally a massacre. The Russian tactics, it is interesting to recall, were

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—37

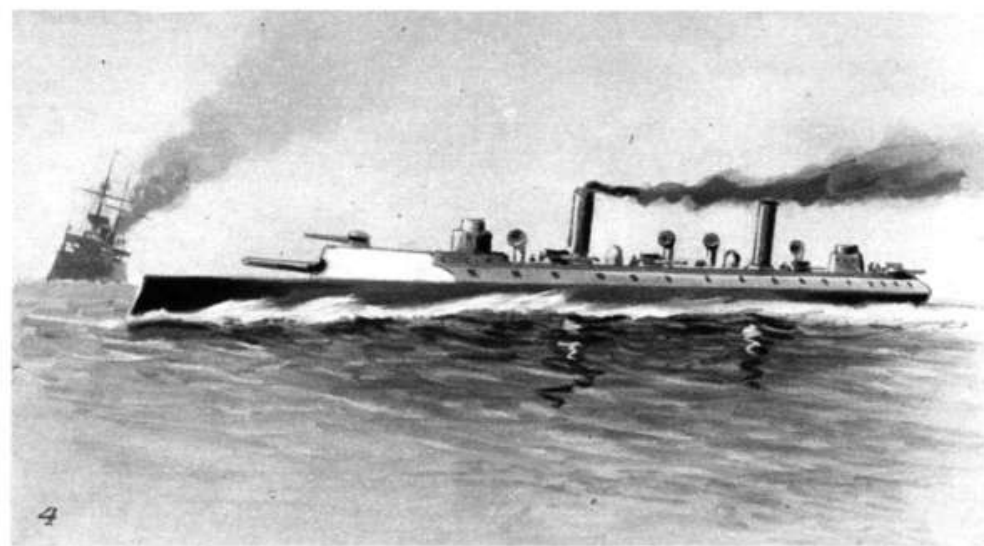
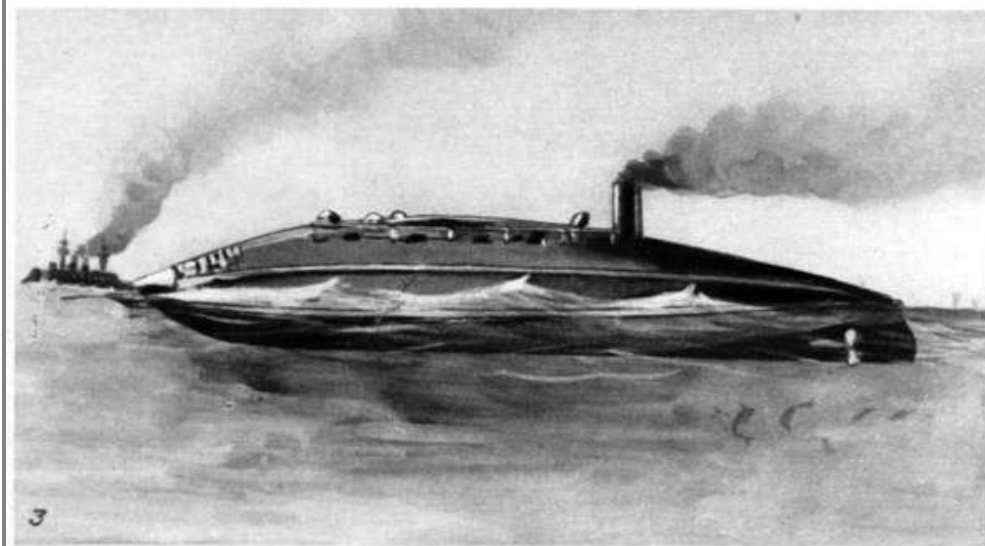
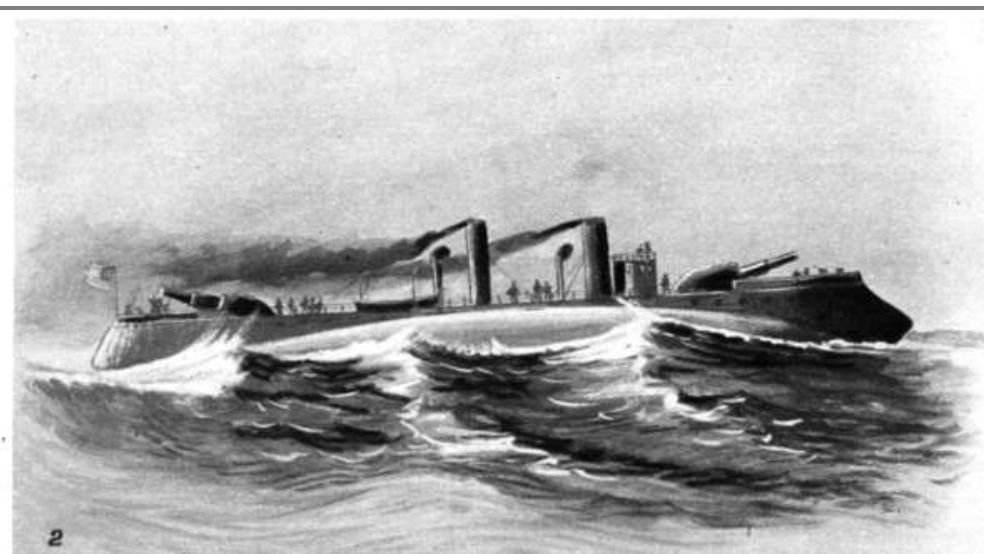
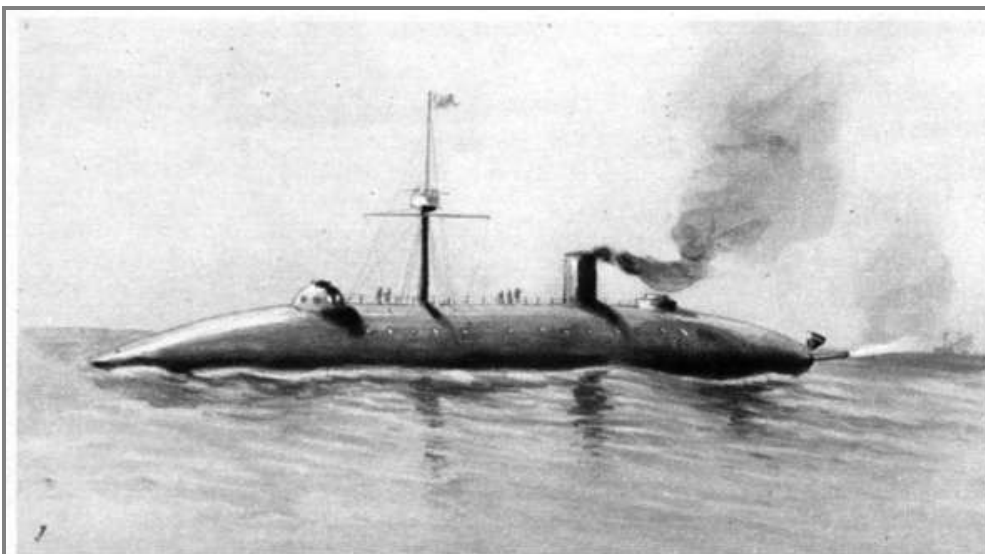


RUSSIAN INFANTRY SMASHING A GERMAN NIGHT-ATTACK IN MASSED COLUMNS, IN A BATTLE ON THE VISTULA.

exactly the same as those with which, as our own officers and men have described in letters home, Sir John French's battalions in every case so effectively shattered the German efforts at breaking through

the British during the retreat after Mons. The Russians, it is stated, invariably allowed the Germans to come in to well within point-blank range, remaining silent, holding their fire and not showing a light meanwhile. Then, as the enemy got within point-blank range, searchlights were suddenly switched on and a ceaseless fusillade of Maxim and rifle-fire from the Russians literally mowed the Germans down by hundreds, breaking up their masses and paralysing the attack. Our illustration shows one of the combats just at the critical moment.—[*Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen.*]

38—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].

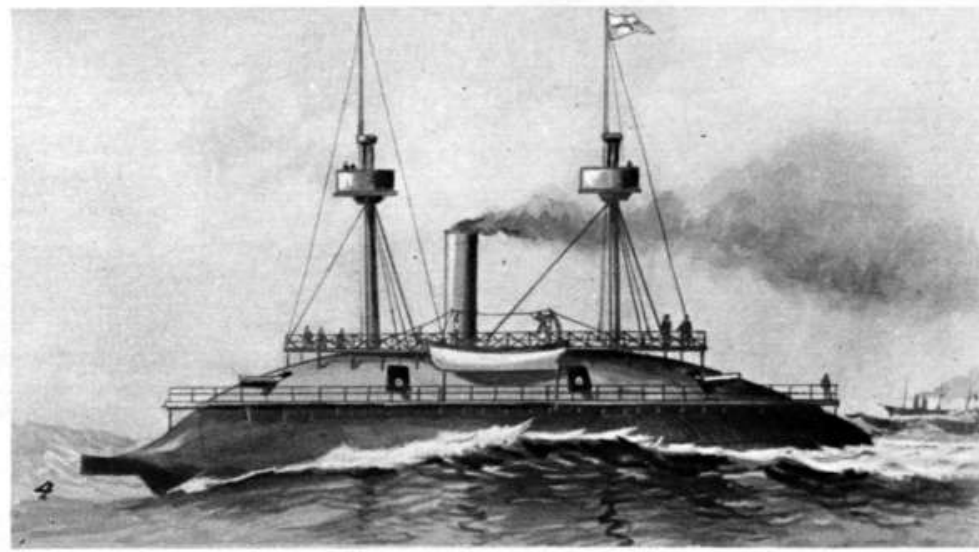
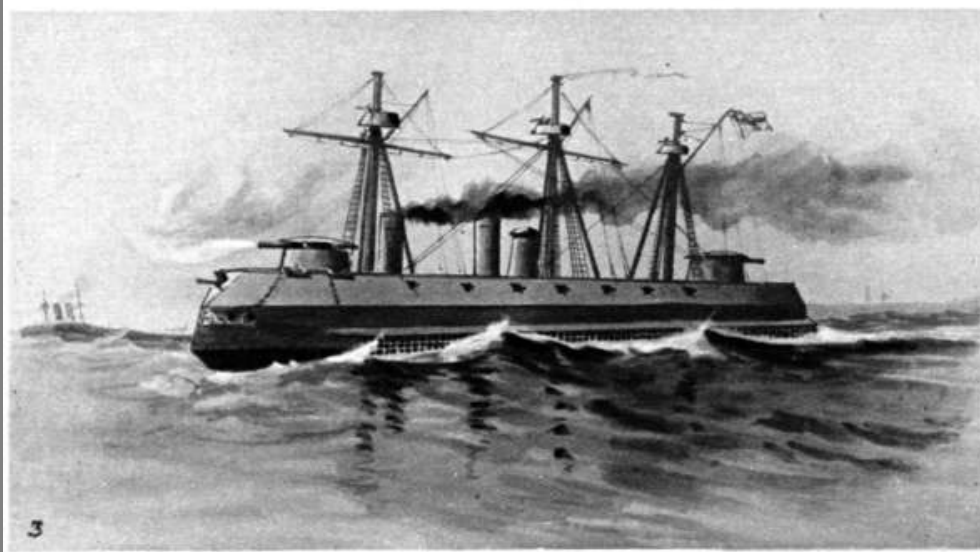
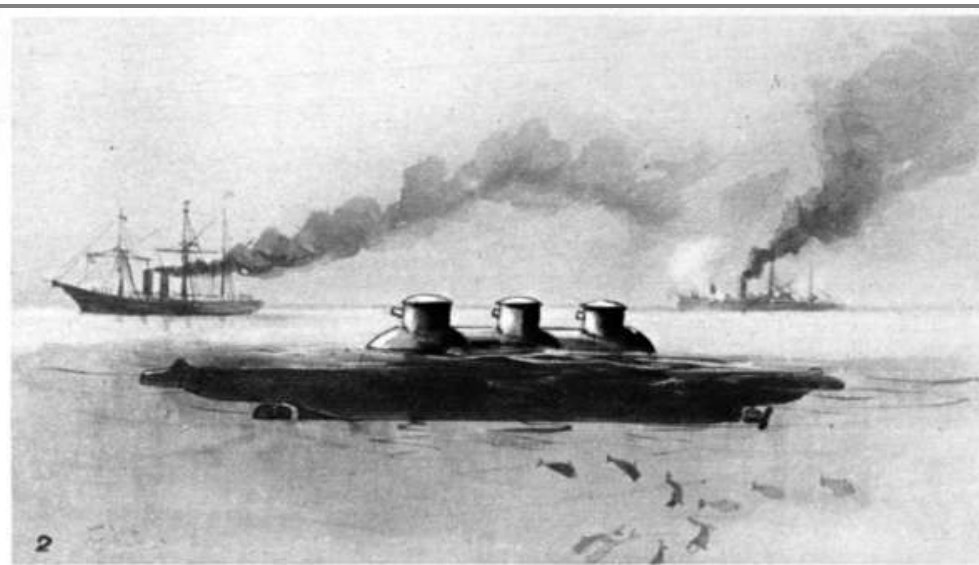
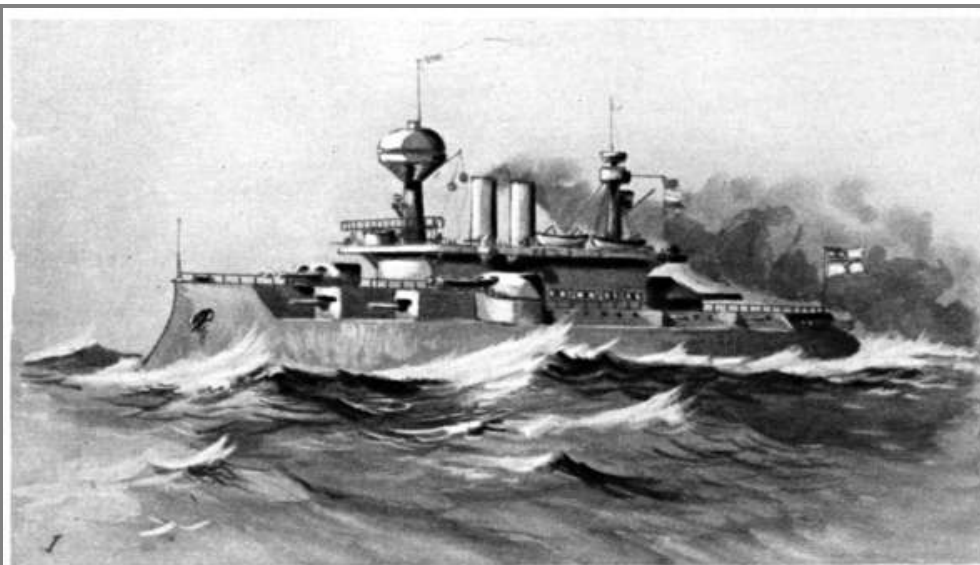


SHIPS THE BRITISH NAVY MIGHT HAVE HAD! FREAKS OF MARINE ARCHITECTURE THAT HAVE NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY ADOPTED.

We illustrate here and on the page opposite some curious designs for war-ships by various inventors.

No. 1 is McDougal's Armoured Whale-back, with conning-towers, a design of 1892 for converting whalebacks into war-vessels. No. 2 is an American design of 1892, Commodore Folger's Dynamite Ram, cigar-shaped, with two guns throwing masses of dynamite or aerial torpedoes. No. 3 is a design by the Earl of Mayo in 1894 and called "Aries the Ram," built round an immense beam of steel terminating in a sharp point, No. 4 is Gathmann's boat for a heavy gun forward, designed in 1900. She was to be of great speed, and the forward gun was to throw 600 lb. of gun-cotton at the rate of 2000 feet per second. A formidable Armada this, had it been practicable.

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SHIPS THE BRITISH, AND THE GERMAN, NAVY MIGHT HAVE HAD! DESIGNS BY THE KAISER AND OTHER NAVAL THEORISTS.

The first illustration on this page is a design for a battle-ship made by the Kaiser in 1893, to replace

the old "Preussen," then out of date. The vessel was to carry four large barbettes and a huge umbrella-like fighting-top. Illustration No. 2 is an Immersible Ironclad, designed by a French engineer named Le Grand, in 1862. In action the vessel was to be partly submerged, so that only her three turrets and the top of the armoured glacis would be visible. No. 3 is Admiral Elliott's "Ram," of 1884. The ship was to carry a "crinoline" of stanchions along her water-line, practically a fixed torpedo-net. No. 4 is Thomas Cornish's Invulnerable Ironclad, of 1885. She was to have two separate parallel hulls under water; above she was of turtle-back shape.

40—*THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914*—[PART 21].



EXPERTS IN CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING: SIBERIAN INFANTRYMEN IN THEIR FIELD-SERVICE EQUIPMENT AT WARSAW.

Our illustration shows a halt in one of the squares of Warsaw of one of the regiments of Siberian infantry, whose magnificent fighting qualities in all the battles of the war in the eastern theatre of operations in which they have taken part have gained for them, as the accounts of the different actions sent to London from Petrograd testify, the outspoken admiration of the whole Russian Army. Particularly singled out for praise has been their audacious expertness in close-quarter combats. They supply both infantry and artillery, and are recruited all over Siberia, forming ordinarily two separate commands, the East Siberian and the West Siberian troops, which garrison the fortresses and districts between Vladisvostock and the Ural Mountains, the dividing range between European and Asiatic Russia.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—41



THE LETTER HOME: A BRITISH SOLDIER WRITING IN A LOFT OVER A COW-SHED "SOMEWHERE NEAR THE FRONT."

One of the happiest features of the Great War, and one of its most favourable omens, is the optimistic spirit in which our troops, officers and men alike, are making the best of things, in spite of the trying conditions in which they have to live and carry out their arduous work. They are as proof against physical discomfort or hardships, and as determined to be "jolly," as was Mark Tapley himself. Our illustration shows one of our soldiers writing home from the loft over a cow-shed, his only shelter "somewhere near the front." A shaft of sunlight relieves the gloom of his rough surroundings, and no doubt is reflected in the messages he is sending to his friends at home. It is this wholesome spirit, in small matters and in great, which makes for success.—[*Photo. by Newspaper Illus.*]

42—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



SERBIA'S GREAT TRIUMPH: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS; HONOURING THE DEAD: AND SERBIAN WOMEN HELPING WITH THE GUNS.

It has fallen to the Serbians to furnish the most complete and overwhelming triumph yet achieved in

the war—the smashing victory over the Austrian Army on the River Drina during the first ten days of December. Our photographs were taken on and near the battlefield. No. 1 on the first page represents a preliminary incident. It shows an Austrian patrol captured while pressing forward with the rash assurance that characterised the Austrian headlong advance. No. 2 is a battlefield scene, on December 3, when the Serbians suddenly attacked the Austrians and broke up their positions at all points at the outset, making whole regiments, scattered and isolated among ravines and valleys, in many instances, surrender at discretion. One corps of disarmed Austrian prisoners is seen while being marched to the

[Continued opposite.]

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SERBIAN WOMEN IN THE FIELD WITH THEIR MEN: PEASANTS BRINGING A WOUNDED SOLDIER TO THE DRESSING-TENT.

Continued.]

rear. No. 3 shows Serbian villagers placing wreaths on the graves of fallen countrymen. Photograph No. 4 lets us realise something of the heroic part the women villagers took in helping to achieve the triumph. As the battle took shape they came forward and cheered the men-folk on, calling out "Napřed, braco, Napřed," "Forward, brothers, forward," also helping (as our photograph shows) to push the cannon and ease the worn-out horses. Yet another instance of the work the Serbian women did is shown in our page photograph. Owing to the lack of Red Cross men attendants, the peasant women took on themselves to serve as stretcher-bearers, bringing in the wounded, as these fell in fight, to the dressing-tents in the villages and the churches, which were used as hospitals.—[*Photos. by Topical.*]

44—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



WITH "SPIT" HELD BY RIFLES, A SPADE, AND A COUPLE OF STICKS: COOKING THE CHRISTMAS GEESE AT THE FRONT.

There was no Christmas truce at the front. The grim realities of the war over-rode all considerations

of sentiment, and the hope which was, for a while, common to both sides had to be left unfulfilled. None the less, the Season was not without its little luxuries, and, thanks to the excellent work of the Army Service Corps and the thoughtfulness of sympathetic friends at home, there was no dearth of substantial necessaries and comforts, as well as tobacco and cigarettes galore. Our illustration shows a group of soldiers cooking their Christmas geese in the open, and as intent upon their task as though such conditions were quite orthodox and even such minor alarms as "spasmodic artillery duels, and local fusillades" were things unheard of.—[*Photo. by L.N.A.*]

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CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT: BRITISH SOLDIERS BRINGING IN MISTLETOE.

It is pleasant to think that, with all the dangers



TRYING A BRITISH DAINTY! A FRENCH SOLDIER EATING CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

The conditions under which tens of thousands

and anxieties of the war, our soldiers at the front paid tribute to the season of goodwill. It is a reassuring picture, this of the two men in khaki, rifle on shoulder, but swinging from the deadly barrels berried mistletoe, so rich in suggestion of the happiness of Christmases when the scourge of war was not upon the nations.—[*Photograph by L.N.A.*]

of soldiers spent their Christmas were memorably abnormal, but, none the less, the season was not passed without such observance of old customs, and such care for all available good cheer, as were possible. Our illustration shows a French soldier obviously enjoying his Christmas dinner despite the fact that he has to eat it by the wayside.—[*Photo. by Alfieri.*]

46—THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21].



A MISSING LONDONER! AN ENGLISH M.E.T. MOTOR-'BUS IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS AND PUT TO USE BY THEM.

As with our London soldiers at the front, the fortune of war has levied its toll on other Londoners. Our photograph depicts the unfortunate fate that has befallen a once well-known object in the streets of London—one of the motor-'buses shipped across to France to serve in transporting British troops to the front, now in the hands of the enemy. Not many of them have had such bad luck, from all accounts, but accidents cannot be helped, and a victim has been claimed now and again, mostly at places where some raiding Uhlan patrol has managed to cut in and ambush one on some outlying road near the line of communications between the front and an army base, catching the 'bus while returning after discharging its soldier "fares."

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WEAPONS OF GREY "MOLES," AT TSING-TAU: A LAND-MINE AND EMERGENCY HAND-GRENADES CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.

The Germans made use of land-mines in the defence of Tsing-tau, and a few days after the town's surrender, on Nov. 7, several exploded while they were being removed by the Japanese, causing much loss of life. It was stated that the explosions killed two officers and eight men, while one officer and fifty-six men were injured. The Germans also used hand-grenades, as shown in our photograph. These appear to have been of the improvised "jam-tin" type such as has been employed in the trenches in Flanders "Eye-Witness" wrote recently: "Mines have not played such an important part in this mole-work as might have been supposed. We have heard the enemy mining and we have tried it ourselves, but one strikes water in this country between seven and eight feet down."—[*Photo. by C.N.*]



IN SHELTERS SUGGESTING A ROW OF MINIATURE RAILWAY-ARCHES! GERMANS IN THEIR "RABBIT-WARRENS" IN THE ARGONNE.

"In the Argonne we beat back the enemy's attacks and preserved our front." That is a typical

announcement one constantly sees in the Paris *communiqués* recording events in the district where the photograph given above was taken. Special interest being taken in the fighting in Flanders, one rather overlooks the give-and-take warfare being carried on further east, where siege-trench fighting like that on the Aisne still goes on. There the Germans occupy deeply dug lines which are largely made up of underground galleries partly natural, partly artificial, in character, as our photograph shows. When the French artillery fire is severe, the Germans scuttle like rabbits into their burrows, coming out to man the trenches in front immediately the French infantry begin to approach.—[*Photo. by C.N.*]

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Photo. Newspaper Illustrations

LIEUTENANT THE PRINCE OF WALES, AIDE-DE-CAMP TO SIR JOHN FRENCH, AT THE FRONT: H.R.H.
DRIVING HIS OWN CAR, WITH PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK AS PASSENGER.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—III

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, DEC. 30, 1914—[PART 21]—IV



The Most Economical Food for your Baby

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Pure, easily digestible milk is the only food suitable for a young baby, and contains everything baby needs. That is why, if Baby cannot have breast milk, he *must* have Glaxo, which is milk enriched with extra cream made pure and easily digestible. It costs you but a trifle more than ordinary milk, and is not only the one safe alternative for breast-milk, but is also more economical than foods which have to



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purity are permanently retained by the Glaxo Process, which dries the milk and cream to a powder and also causes the nourishing curd of the milk subsequently to form into light, flaky particles easily digested by even a very weak baby. *As a well-known doctor has said:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed) — M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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