

New War Photos From the Front



Photos by American Press Association.
1—French field hospital. 2—General Cadorna, Italian commander. 3—British ship in the Dardanelles. 4—Ruined church at Mareuil.

The Early Part of the Second Year of Europe's Mighty Conflict Shows Each Warring Nation Hopeful of Victory.

THE course of the world war continues on its bloody way, and no one can foretell the end. The exploits of the Italians under General Cadorna have forced Austria to divert large bodies of her troops from the eastern battle lines, thus weakening the Teutonic allied forces.

Opening his mouth in public for the first time since he ceased to be a British minister, Lord Haldane disclosed the secret of the falling away of the supply of munitions that has exercised a marked influence on the course of the war and is responsible for the loss of the lives of tens of thousands of Britishers.

The reason—assuming its accuracy, since Mr. Lloyd George describes it as incomplete—is as effective as it is deplorable. Last October, the ex-lord chancellor said, a committee—doubtless the imperial defense committee—had its attention drawn to the urgent necessity of increasing supply of munitions. Among other cabinet ministers, including himself, there were present at the conference Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. McKenna. As a result of their deliberations the great munition manufacturers of the country were summoned to the war office. Large orders were placed with them which, had they been carried out, would have established Great Britain on a level footing with the enemy in the matter of munitions. The manufacturers, impressed with the urgency of the case, pledged themselves to deliver the goods and went their way intent on the business.

Straightway arose difficulties between labor and capital. Strikes were organized. Trade was paralyzed. The forces at the front were left insufficiently supplied, and the country was landed in a perilous condition, the grim actuality of which is only just now beginning to be realized.

The Race For Position.

The munitions act under the administration of Mr. Lloyd-George, it is said, will forbid repetition of these tactics. There will be no more strikes in workshops producing war munitions. It will take some weeks to make up the leeway lost in England by tactics that would not have been permitted to prevail for a week in France or half an hour in Germany. According to persistent rumor rescue from irremediable disaster will be only just in time.

The circumstantial story about the Kaiser's declaring that the war will be over by October—meaning that by then Paris will be occupied and England invaded—may be a fable. There is, however, no doubt that if Germany intends to make a desperate endeavor to break through the line of allies now or never is the opportunity. Every week sees a strengthening of the allied forces. Night after night reinforcements from British shores cross the quiet, safely guarded channel. Increase rapidly expanding in the supply of munitions will forthwith make itself felt. Reports from various quarters converge on the assertion that movements of large bodies of fresh troops and bigger guns are in progress westward from Germany. It is a race for position, which in this case will be won by the swift and the strong.

The estimate put forth on ministerial authority that the war costs Great Britain \$3,000,000 a day has been received with remarkable equanimity. It is a nice round sum, easily remembered and, though large, not beyond the British financial resources. It is not generally known that the maintenance of the British soldier in the field costs 10s. 6d. a day. This is an exceptionally high rate. Taking the average,

including the Teutons and the allies, a French statistician brings the sum down to the precise figure of 8s. 5d. Basing his calculation on this estimate fixes the daily cost of the war, including the Belgian, Serbian, Turkish and Japanese armies at the colossal sum of \$9,200,000.

These sums have a fascination for the tutored mind. In a paper read before the Royal Statistical society it was estimated the total cost of the war up to date would reach the fantastic sum of \$9,147,900,000, or over \$45,000,000,000. Beyond this neither the force of fancy nor the range of figures can show. It is the first time in the world's history that such a sum has been totted up as an actuality to be faced. Leaving out thought of the sacrifice of life and the irremediable ravages in historic towns and fruitful countries, the worst aspect of the business is that all these billions of hard-earned money drawn from the pockets of the taxpayer are literally blown away. It were idle to reflect upon the amount of happiness and prosperity they might have brought to the human race had they been spent upon social and industrial improvements.

Swiss May Be Involved.

A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, given out by the Overseas News agency, says that General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss army, addressing a meeting held to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Sempach, said that, while Switzerland hoped that the worst would be spared her, the future was still uncertain. It would be unmerited luck, General Wille declared, according to the dispatch, if Switzerland should escape in the midst of the heavy storms raging around her.

Two Swiss soldiers of the French Foreign legion, who have returned from France to Switzerland as invalids, report that one regiment, consisting of 4,000 Swiss, numbered after the battle of Arras 820 men. A second regiment, consisting of 2,000 Swiss, after the same battle numbered 232 men. The regiment lost all its officers.

Russia's Need of Supplies.

Russia is still in the greatest need of war supplies. Shipments in anything like extensive volume of guns and ammunition of all sorts just have begun going by way of Pacific coast ports to Vladivostok, the easternmost port of Siberia, and thence by rail over the Transsiberian railway.

The most reliable information is that it will require three months of steady shipment to equip the Russian forces opposing the Austro-German armies on the eastern front in a satisfactory manner. The almost hysterical demands that have come from the Russian government for the speedy forwarding of guns and ammunition evidence a most acute need for them.

There has been a great deal of conjecture in this country as to the cause for the lack of weapons and ammunition—adequate properly to equip the Russian army.

Russia Had Big Reserve.

The real reason probably has never been told. Russia before the beginning of the war was known not only to have maintained factories for the manufac-

ture of guns and ammunition for ordinary needs, but to have had a reserve supply sufficient to prevent it from being taken by surprise in the event of war. The most important factories capable of turning out war materials were in the neighborhood of Petrograd, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Tiflis, Odessa and Sebastopol.

During the forty-eight hours preceding and following the declaration of war by Germany against Russia these plants were put out of business by incendiary fires and dynamite explosions. The Russians always have felt justified in crediting the destruction of their munitions plants at this critical period in their history to the work of German spies or through the use of German money.

During the tumult that followed the declaration of a state of war between Germany and Russia the outside world knew nothing of the devastation wrought to Russian arms by its enemy, although it now develops that some men who were caught rehanding were shot or hanged. The strict censorship then maintained at Petrograd and other Russian cities prevented any knowledge of the disasters from reaching the outside world.

That the blow struck by Germany against Russia, however, was pretty thorough and complete is evidenced by the fact that only within the last three months have any of these arms plants been restored to working conditions and with a minimum of output, inadequate to supply more than one-fourth of the actual needs of the Russian military forces.

The information comes from a diplomat whose facilities for securing information of this character are of the best. The knowledge imparted by him is the first explanation of the real cause of the inability of the Russian forces successfully to halt the onward sweep of the better equipped Teutonic allies.

Russian Orders Filled First.

The military needs of Russia, in fact, have been of the most vital concern to her allies. Some of the latter are under a disadvantage in the same respect, but by common consent of the British, French, Belgian and Italian governments the orders placed by Russia have been given precedence over even their own in many instances.

With the increased supply of war materials coming from the United States, the chances of the czar's army for finally turning back Germany's armies will be improved. An expert of recognized authority gives this information recently in support of the belief:

"Unless the present German campaign results in the total destruction of the Russians the campaign will be a failure viewed from the standpoint of the allies. Up to the present time there are excellent reasons for believing that the Russian army will be kept intact. Two points should be kept constantly in mind by persons who desire to maintain a clear perspective of the European war.

"The fact that Germany has driven the Russian army back at many points means merely that the hour of final accounting from the Russians has been postponed."

Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

Tris Speaker Hard to Pitch To.

According to Bill Steen of the Cleveland Naps, Tris Speaker of the Boston Red Sox is the hardest batter in the league to pitch to regardless of the fact that Donie Bush of Detroit draws more passes than any player in the world and on the strength of his bases on balls record is regarded as the toughest bird in the business for an American league pitcher to work on.

"Speaker won't strike at a ball on the inside, and he slams balls on the outside down the foul line at a mile a minute. He hits 'em when they are over. I'd sooner pitch to Crawford, Collins, Cobb or Baker any day than to Speaker," says Steen.

"Crawford and Cobb are hard to fool. They show their greatest weakness in going after slow balls."

McLoughlin Plans Indoor Tourney.

Maurice McLoughlin plans an indoor tennis tournament for next winter in the new \$1,000,000 municipal auditorium at Oakland, Cal., his home city.

Faber Has World's Pitching Record.

A world pitching record was claimed recently for Urban Faber of the Chicago Americans as a result of his performance in defeating the Washington club 4 to 1 in Chicago. According to baseball experts, Faber pitched only sixty-seven balls during the nine innings, five less than the record established by Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals several years ago. Frank A. Saffell, who operates an electric scoreboard in Washington, telegraphed that the board recorded all strikes and balls and that his record showing that Faber pitched fifty strikes and seventeen balls was correct. In the record Saffell counted as strikes any ball that was hit by the batter.

In the third and fifth innings Faber retired six men on six pitched balls, each batter hitting the first ball for an out.

Fate of the Indians.

"Give a dog a bad name and the world's ag'in him." In some cases you can even change the name and the reputation will stick. Such seems to be the fate of the Indians, the Cleveland American league club. During their last days under the title of Naps they were blamed for nearly every crime upon the calendar, some former friends going so far as to accuse them of provoking the war in Europe.

They have changed the name to Indians, but nevertheless they don't seem to have a friend around the circuit. St. Louis writers declared they were the worst that ever climbed into big league suits. Pittsburgh experts as-

serted they were dirty ball players, while Detroit experts refer to the Cleveland club as being the same outfit that was the scandal of the American league last season.

Collins Braces Up Sox.

That the acquisition of Eddie Collins has made a wonderful difference in the strength of the Chicago American league team goes without saying. One does not hear much about Collins, but



Photo by American Press Association.

Character Study of Eddie Collins.

there is no doubt that he has been responsible for more of the White Sox victories this season than any other individual on the team.

Good judges of baseball who have seen the team in action do not hesitate to give Collins credit for the victories. Of course Manager Rowland, too, is praised for the team's showing, but Callahan or any of his predecessors would have been able to duplicate the team's record had he been blessed with a Collins.

One man of the ability of the former Philadelphia player is sure to make a lot of difference in a ball team. Give Collins to any club and it would be good odds that it would jump in a hurry.

The Sunday School Lesson

SENIOR BEREAN.

Golden Text.—Be still, and know that I am God (Ps. xvi, 10).

Verses 8-12a.—The argument of force. The extraordinary victory on Mount Carmel was promptly followed by the coming of rain, which was a further confirmation of the supreme power of Jehovah. The welcome promise of rain was made to Ahab by Elijah. While the king was hastening home in his chariot, a distance of seventeen miles, to escape the storm, the prophet ran all the way to Jezreel, but he remained outside the city. He doubtless anticipated trouble from Jezebel. He was not mistaken. Ahab had hardly finished his story before a messenger was dispatched by the angry queen to Elijah, threatening to take his life. The man who had withstood the hosts of evil only a few hours before now shook like an aspen leaf. He lost no time in leaving the land, and with his servant he went a journey of ninety-five miles to Beersheba, in the south. Thence he went another day's journey into the wilderness by himself. In the solitude of these quiet surroundings he broke down and confessed that, after all, he had failed in his earnest attempt to uphold the honor of Jehovah. The fact is that he was played out physically, and this is not surprising when we remember the tremendous nervous strain under which he had been recently working. In addition to which he had little sleep and less food. What he needed most of all were sleep and nourishment, and these were providentially furnished him. The fact that he twice partook of the cake and water so readily after he had slept soundly indicates that he certainly was in need of sustenance.

"In the strength of that meat." He was revived and refreshed and fitted for the next stage, which took him into "Horeb the mount of God." This is the same as Mount Sinai. It was in this region that Moses had the vision of the burning bush and also received revelations from Jehovah, the greatest of which was the covenant based on the Decalogue. Elijah probably hoped that amid these historic scenes he also might receive a message suited to the urgent needs of the time. "What doest thou here?" He had not yet got over his mood of despondency, and while he was lodging in one of the caves he passed in review the causes which produced his present condition. "I have been very jealous." It was the very intensity of his devotion to Jehovah which made him feel so depressed on account of the desecration of the "covenant . . . altars . . . prophets" of the Lord God. "I . . . only, am left." He seemed to be the sole survivor of the faithful, and even his life was in jeopardy. Elijah was delivered from his querulous temper in a manner that befitted his peculiar need. "Stand upon the mount." He was to learn the better ways of God in the open air. "A great and strong wind" swept down the hillsides, lifted the trees right up with their roots and did considerable damage. "An earthquake" next sent a tremor through the mountains. This was followed by "a fire" from a stroke of lightning.

Verses 12b-14.—The appeal of quietness. After the violent tempest had subsided there was a great calm, and Elijah heard "a still small voice." "A sound of gentle stillness" (margin of revision). The silence was audible and spoke to the inner depths of his being as he gazed around and probably saw the stars appear in the deep, dark blue of the heavens. The lull of the storm was more vocal with expressive speech than the crash of the vast elements. "Wrapped his face in his mantle." He would thus not be distracted by any external sights, for he was intent on listening to what he believed was a message from God. The question that came to him in the cave again came to him on the mount, and he repeated his answer. But he now learned that his defense was indefensible. His meditation taught him that God's mightiest forces are not material, but spiritual.

Verses 15-18.—The assurance of triumph.

He had begun the reformation of religion, but it was to be completed by others, who, however, were to be set apart to this task by himself. He would thus be having a share in the results which were made possible by his faithful pioneering. "On the way to the wilderness of Damascus." Better, "by the wilderness." As he returned he was to fulfill his threefold mission; the last mentioned he attended to first, because "Abel-meholah" was south of Bethshan and on the west of the Jordan. "Hazeael to be king over Syria." The Syrian was to be one of the instruments of Jehovah in destroying Baal worship. "Jehu . . . king over Israel." This officer in Ahab's army was destined to be the scourge of the house of Ahab. He also succeeded him. "Elisha . . . prophet in thy room." Elijah's successor was first called and then trained by him so as to continue his great work. "Seven thousand in Israel." He was, however, not the only faithful servant, for there was a goodly minority who remained steadfast to the true God.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY WILL PREVENT SHORTAGE.

Red Cross Director Says Country Has Supplies to Last Until Nov. 1.

Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller foundation activities throughout the European war zone, has returned to Washington. He says an inventory of food supply in Germany shows no shortage, present or prospective; that in Serbia, where there is much destitution, there is considerable food shortage, but conditions are improving, and the situation is encouraging generally throughout the war area.

"Any one who thinks Germany has a food shortage or will have one is deceiving himself," said Mr. Bicknell. "The German government has just made a complete inventory and has found it has now enough to feed the German people until Nov. 1, without counting on the new crops now coming in. Germany is in a splendid position as to food.

"Americans are practically supporting the Belgian people. Aside from receipts from the sales of supplies, there is a deficiency of \$12,500,000 a month in the work of distributing food in Belgium. That really represents the gift of the United States, except for the small amounts of Canadian and Australian wheat.

"In Poland there are no outsiders engaged in relief work, but there is a large amount of food being sent in. Distribution to the needy population German and Austrian military commanders are supervising through local committees of the Polish people. This food is coming only from Germany and Austria. The German government agreed not to molest any food we might send in and agreed to co-operate in relief work.

"Sweden is importing wheat from the United States, and we have to give a pledge to Great Britain that none of it will go to Germany. Germany acquiesces in that.

"Russia has a great deal of wheat, but the supply is 1,000 miles in the interior."

ARMY BUGLES.

Fashioned From Sheets of Copper by an Ingenious Process.

From start to finish the making of an army bugle is a process of much ingenuity and interest. A bugle may not at first sight present a striking resemblance to its cousin, the coach horn, but one is practically a curled up version of the other, for before the bugle is bent into shape it consists of a narrow tube fifty-one inches long.

In the first stage of manufacture the bugle is cut out of sheet copper and rolled into two thin cylinders, technically known as the "bell" and the "branch." The narrow tube, which is the "bell," is gradually shaped out on molds until the opening is the regular four inches in diameter. It is then "spun" on a wonderful machine, and an expert workman takes the rough edges off the copper.

Both sections are afterward filled with molten lead preparatory to the bending stage, and it is this solid stuffing which prevents the tube breaking in the process and allows it to keep its shape. The expert workman, with the aid of a formidable lever and hammer, bends the bugle into the familiar shape, the lead being subsequently melted out at a charcoal furnace, after which the instrument is sent off to the polishers.

One of the most intricate parts of the bugle is the mouthpiece, which is made of nickel silver and turned out on a special lathe. With the mouthpiece fixed the instrument is ready for the testing room.—Pearson's Weekly.

Didn't Mean That.



Groom—Here's a little present, Jack. I was certainly lucky to have you for my best man.

Jack—Don't mention it. I hope I may do the same for you many times.—Chicago News.

Motion Picture Films.

In an address delivered before the University club in Washington C. Francis Jenkins said: "The motion picture ribbon is the only unit that is standard in every country. Railway gauges, for example, vary in different countries; units of value, volume, weight and of length differ, but the motion picture film is the same the world over."

Three Banks Loan \$310,000,000.

The London City and Midland bank and Lloyd's Bank each have applied for \$105,000,000 worth of the new British war loan of \$1,250,000,000. These are the largest subscriptions yet announced. The London County and Westminster bank subscribed for \$100,000,000.

The Very Best.

The best trimming for a woman's hat is a good humored face.—Lippincott's