

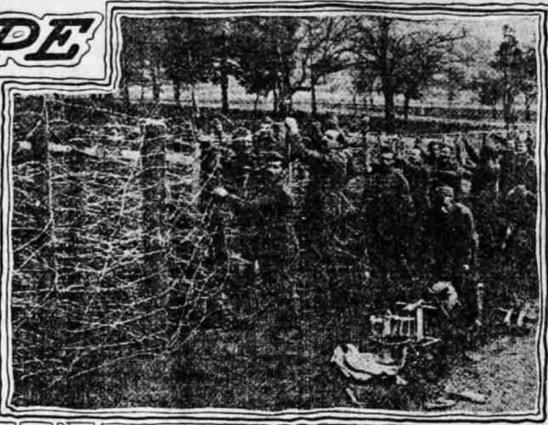
# PRISON CAMPS OF EUROPE



Dinner time at Zossen



15,000 Russian Prisoners at Augustowo, Poland Waiting for Bread



Erecting Barbed Wire Enclosure for German Prisoners in England



Left to Right - Arab, Senegalese, Indian, Turcos, Moors and Zouaves held in the German Prison Camp at Zossen

## How the Men of the Different Nations Behave As Prisoners of War -- How They Are Treated By Their Captors.

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HERE is perhaps no phase of warfare about which there are so many conflicting stories as the treatment of the prisoners. Such conflicts as a rule produce a more bitter and revengeful feeling among the civilians than exists on the part of the soldiers themselves. These non-combatants conjure up all sorts of hardships to which their countrymen are subjected and magnify a hundredfold the slightest evidence of ill treatment. It may be true that in the wars of years ago the prisoners were not housed and fed as the dictates of humanity might suggest, and in consequence this feature of warfare has received its proper share of consideration and regulation at the

hands of the Hague tribunal.

In ancient times the captured soldiers were subjected to torture and even death, for during the Assyrian, Persian and Israelitic wars the whole adult male population of a conquered land as well as the soldiers were put to death and the women and children sent into the most barbarous slavery.

Up to the thirteenth century there was no regular arrangement between nations for the exchange of prisoners and death was a welcome escape to the captives.

**Prisoners Suffered Torture.**  
The conditions of the English prison ships during the American Revolution were a disgrace to that age, for there were many times when one thousand prisoners were crowded into the hold of a vessel and allowed no fresh air or sunlight. Indeed, so terrible did these conditions become that in 1777 several of the prison ships were set on fire by the captives themselves and many were burned to death. A monument in memory of these martyrs stands in Trinity churchyard in New York City. During the Napoleonic wars, between 1809 and 1814, the conditions of both the English and French prisoners were revolting, and although there was an exchange of captured soldiers hundreds of Frenchmen died

from disease while they were incarcerated in the hulks of the obsolete men-of-war lying off Portsmouth and Plymouth. In France the conditions were equally as bad, and the prison at Strauburg became known as "French Hell." Food was scarce and great numbers died of starvation.

Many stories are told of the ill treatment of prisoners during the Civil War and thrilling escapes from both the Confederate and Union camps. When the Spanish-American War came on the captured Spaniards were sent to the various American army camps and made so comfortable that the Spanish officers declared that "their men were so well treated and so well fed that they grew fat and lazy and were loathe to leave their prison."

**Regulated by The Hague.**  
But today the ill treatment of war prisoners is a thing of the past—that is, if the war regulations of the Hague are respected. These regulations were signed by the nations who have thus bound themselves to a humane procedure with their captives. Provision has been made that the prisoners may be given employment for the public service at certain kinds of labor. Their tasks must not be excessive nor must they be compelled to work upon mili-

tary operations. The same wages as soldiers of that country receive must be paid to them and this money is used for improving their condition and any excess over this must be paid to them upon their release. It is a fixed principle that the Government making them prisoners is bound to maintain them properly in respect to food, quarters and lodging.

During the present war there is no exchange of prisoners, except when the men are permanently disabled, consequently both the Allies and the Germans have an overwhelming task in caring for thousands of men. Germany alone has more than a million and a half men in her various camps, and from all accounts she is living up to the Hague regulations to the letter.

**German Prisons Inspected.**  
Some time ago the British Government complained that the French prisoners were receiving better treatment than the English captives in the German prison camps and an investigation was made by Ambassador Gerard and others. These officials visited nearly all the prison camps of Germany and found that no distinction was being made on account of nationality, and the men were well treated.

The Germans declared that the English prisoners were fussy and dissatisfied with everything, that they did not want to work or to abide by the prison camp rules. When the English prisoners were questioned they declared that they had enough to eat but they could not obtain such delicacies as jam and chocolate at the

canteen. As Germany is husbanding her food supply the authorities refuse to permit the prisoners to have luxuries which are not allowed to German soldiers.

The French are apparently satisfied with their condition. They would, of course, much rather be back in the trenches, but as this is impossible they are making the best of things by obeying orders. Many of them are very industrious and work at shoemaking, tailoring, basket weaving, cabinet making, etc. The articles they make are sold, the purchase price going to the man who made the article. In one camp the French prisoners have organized a chorus of about two hundred voices. After working hours they gather in the barracks and sing French songs. This is permitted and even enjoyed by those in charge.

The Russians who are perhaps better fed than they were as soldiers in the field seem as well satisfied as the French. They work without complaining and when the time came to till the ground for the summer crops they were eager to go into the fields and have made excellent farm hands. Over one million of the Czar's soldiers are scattered over the German prison camps.

has been established in each camp through which this money may be sent. Some of the prisoners receive money from home, but not more than ten marks—about \$2.50, is allowed a private soldier for spending money. With this he may purchase articles of food and clothing at the canteen. No intoxicants are on sale.

**Well Housed.**  
The men who are at work on roads or in cleaning up cities are paid one mark per day. The barracks in which the prisoners live are wooden affairs but were warm and comfortable during the winter. The men sleep in tiers of bunks—one above another, supported by heavy upright timbers, and on mattresses stuffed with straw. Everything about the camp is kept clean and the sanitation is about as perfect as possible, for Germany is taking no chances in allowing disease to creep into the land and as the Russian soldier is the greatest danger in this line he undergoes a thorough cleaning up before he is sent to camp.

Each man is stripped to the skin and must scrub himself while his clothes are in the disinfecting oven. His hair is cut and his head scrubbed with a preparation which kills vermin. His clothing is then returned to him and he is sent to the prison barracks. Those who are not well are sent to the prison hospitals where they are frequently attended by their own surgeons. Bathing and exercise are compulsory, which probably accounts for the excellent health of the men in the German prison camps.

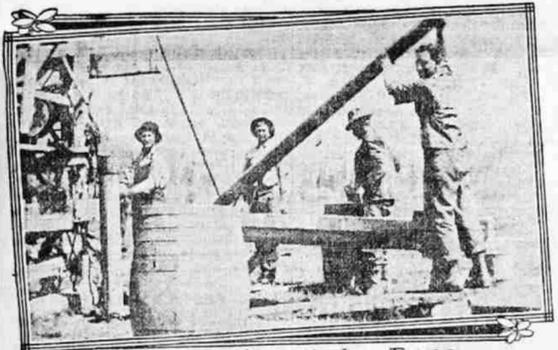
The food given the prisoners is substantial enough to keep the average person in good condition, each man being allowed one pound of bread or hardtack, one-half pound of meat, one ounce of tea or coffee, eight ounces of fresh vegetables, one ounce of butter. Besides this per man ration, every group of twenty-five receives daily four pounds of sugar, one pound of salt, one ounce of pepper and one can of condensed milk.

Each barrack or group of tents has its hospital, canteen and recreation pavilion. They are becoming community settlements, and in the French sections the men vie with each other in landscape gardening. Many of the camps print a newspaper. The largest German prison camps are at Zossen, Guben and Döberitz.

**English Prison Camps.**  
England has a number of prison camps at the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, and at the Iron works at Queen's Ferry in Wales. These camps are surrounded by barbed wire fences and escape is practically impossible. As all these prisoners are Germans and Austrians they are quartered together.

Russia has refused to allow an inspection of her prison camps, but from unofficial sources it is learned that they are little better than those of the Napoleonic Wars which were a shame to civilization.

**French Camps.**  
The French keep their war prisoners for the most part in tents surrounded by barbed wire fences, and fair treatment is accorded them, although there has been some complaint as to their methods of handling prisoners in tropical Africa where they are said to have compelled educated white men to work under negroes. The German Government has recently notified the French that if such a state of affairs continues they will retaliate by sending French prisoners to cultivate the swamps in various parts of Germany. They add, however, that they will not neglect the health of the French prisoners nor allow them to be subjected to indignities as their race has been in Africa.



Running the Suction Pump

## The Diamond Drill Has Been the Means of Developing Vast Deposits of Precious Metal Whose Presence Was Only Suspected--Prospecting By Wireless.

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TIME was when the seeking of the precious metals was largely a matter of guess work. Unless deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron and other metals were indicated by great ledges of ore jutting on surface they were generally not even suspected, and even though their presence might be conjectured, the blind search involved expenses from which the average company shrank. For there was no certainty that sinking of costly prospecting shafts and driving of long tunnels would result in the finding of rich mineral deposits. But in recent years a great change has developed. Machines that bore their way into the solid rock are now employed to prospect ground thought to contain valuable minerals, and their borings indicate the actual value of the orebodies before an inch of costly shaft or tunnel work is performed.

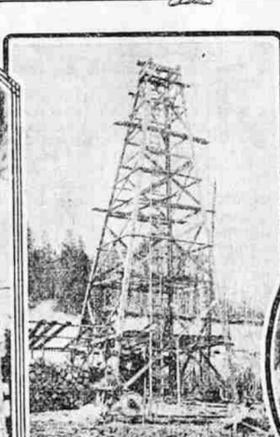
The boring machines, called diamond drills, or core drills, consist of a long stem provided with a sharp bit. These bits are frequently of steel, using steel cutters, or black diamonds called bort. These diamonds are intensely hard, with an ability to cut the hardest rock it may encounter, and are in fact closely related to the white diamonds so highly prized throughout the world. Their chief difference is that they are imperfect stones, lacking the brilliancy of the usual diamond.

**How The Drills Work.**  
The drill-bit is furnished with several diamonds and as the stones become dulled with use they are replaced with new diamonds and re-sharpened. The drill somewhat resembles a huge gimlet and is usually rotated by means of steam or electricity. Inch by inch it forces its way into the solid rock and as the core of rock, naturally made by the cutting action of the drill,

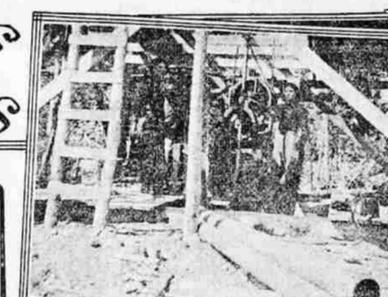
## Hunting Earth's Hidden Treasures



Diamond Drill in Action



Drilling a 3000 Foot Hole



Exploring Canadian Oil Territory



Drilling a Copper Prospect

where water will be found and is prepared to cope with it when his workings shall strike the subterranean streams. And he knows directly where to seek the deposits of gold, or copper, or iron. He is no longer groping in the dark, for the diamond drill is his beacon light, guiding surely to the right path.

When unusually soft ground or gravel deposits are drilled it is the general custom to first drive from pipe, six inches or more in diameter, into the ground ahead of the drill. This pipe, termed casing, is usually divided into five-foot lengths and is hammered down into the fairly-loose ground. When the first length is flush with the surface a second length is driven onto it, and this continues until the desired depth is reached. It is not customary to drive the pipe too far before the drill starts work, but the casing is always kept several feet in advance of the drill bit. When the hole is drilled the casing is pulled by means of an apparatus operated by steam or electricity.

These drills are generally provided with steel cutters or bits and driven down by means of steam or electrical-operated hammers. Sixty strokes per minute are often maintained, each

stroke traveling a length of three to four feet. Under the heavy impact of the hammering apparatus the sharp bit cuts steadily through the rock for a few feet. Then the drill is hoisted out, the cuttings sucked out by a vacuum pump, and the drill replaced in the hole. Some drills are rotated, taking a core of the ground. The casing and drill-cable are both divided into feet, enabling the operator to keep an accurate record of the work. The drillings are carefully assayed and their values recorded. And after the holes have all been drilled and records summarized the engineer knows every feature of the deposit as well as though he had gone over every inch of it with a microscope.

**Other Uses For Drill.**  
And the diamond drill is not only employed to search out the subterranean riches, it is often pressed into service to aid in extracting the ore it has discovered. With it scores of holes are drilled into the deposit, and the holes exploded with dynamite or similar high explosives. This practice is particularly common at the great copper mines, because of its economy and celerity. The drills are also used to determine the best ground in which

to locate the shaft, in searching out hidden reservoirs of water, and in recovering orebodies that have been lost after producing heavily.

In nearly every important mining district of the world the diamond drill is extensively employed, and its invention is adding millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the world. It has demonstrated vast deposits of metals where no surface indications hinted at the hidden riches, and has transformed forbidding mountains and sterile deserts into fields of throbbing energy and enterprise. Yet outside of the mining world its worth is scarcely understood or appreciated.

Wonderful as are the achievements of the diamond drill, the mining engineer is constantly seeking new means whereby he will be enabled to know where to look for valuable mineral deposits without going to the expense of drilling unknown ground. For this means prospecting costs will be lower and drilling of valueless ground avoided. And in wireless telegraphy, or an off-shoot of this form of electric activity, the engineer is seeking the answer to the puzzle.

For years it has been known the electric or Hertzian rays have peculiar properties. Thus the rays will

penetrate wood or similar material readily, but are cast back from a metallic plate as light is reflected from a polished mirror. By using the electric rays to prospect the ground it is figured the waves of electricity will readily penetrate the earth until they meet a vein of mineral-bearing rock such as copper or galena, when the metallic elements will immediately reflect the rays back through the earth. In this way the presence of metals could be instantly established. O. Trustad, an eminent German scientist, and Professors Beck and Zimmermann, of the Freiberg School of Mines, Germany, have been experimenting with wireless rays for some time with encouraging results.

To produce the electric rays an interesting machine is employed. To a series of induction coils is attached the transmitting apparatus consisting of two spheres fastened to the focal centre of a metal parabolic mirror. When the electric current is generated sparks leap between the two spheres generating the Hertzian rays which are sent obliquely into the earth. The receiver of the machine is a hollow sounder, filled with powdered metal, attached to the focal centre of a second mirror. This receives the rays

sent out by the transmitter, provided the rays are reflected back to the machine by a foreign body.

**New Method Of Prospecting.**  
When searching for hidden minerals the machine is so arranged that the electric current darts into the earth, freely penetrating ground of ordinary composition. But the moment a metallic body is encountered the rays are hurled back through the earth and are collected by the receiving end of the apparatus. In the power circuit of the receiver is placed an electric gong and the arrival of the rays is announced by the sounding bell. When this happens the engineer knows that a deposit of metallic substance lies below him, or that a heavy flow of water has been found.

**How Operated.**  
With the electric rays disclosing the presence of metallic bodies in such a simple manner it would be an easy matter to start exploration of the ground with the diamond drill. Professor Trustad is hopeful of developing the electric apparatus to such a delicate accuracy that it will be possible to gain a fairly definite idea of the dimensions of the orebody before commencing drilling.

The diamond drill has enabled man to spy out the hidden riches of the subterranean world and apply the treasures to his welfare. But the cost of operations naturally limits its work to those fields where indications are most promising for success. But once the unerring ability of the electric ray, or other agencies, to locate hidden wealth is convincingly proven, the drill can be relied on to open treasures that have been guarded in the mighty citadels of the world since the dawn of creation. And once the presence of Nature's treasures are exposed, Man's ingenuity will provide a way for their winning.

