WELL SCREENED FRENCH ARTILLERY POSITION

TRAGEDY OF POLAND

War Devastates Territory Ordinarily Inhabited by Nearly Ten Millions of Souls to a Greater Extent Even Than Belgium.

Of all the regions suffering from the war Poland not only is the worst sufforer, but will require more time to recover, says the correspondent of the Associated Press in Warsaw. The case of the Belgians is plainly not so bad as the case of the Polanders. In comparison the Belgians had an easy time in escaping the horrors of war by flight to England and France. In Belgium the sweep of war was swift and final, while with the Polanders it has been always a matter of being swept in one direction and then the other. The area and population affected in Poland are more than ten times those of Belgium, considering both the kingdom of Poland in Russia and Galicia, Austrian Poland, equally devastated by the war. While at least three large relief committees are at work they have been handicapped by the fact that the war has been waged actively there ever cince the European conflict began, and becomes nercer as time passes.

Of the eleven provinces or governments of the kingdom of Poland only one, the province of Siedloe, has escaped invasion. The devastated territory amounts to more than 40,000 square miles, in which 200 cities and towns and 9,000 villages have been partially or entirely destroyed. Five thousand villages have been razed to

the ground. Railroad tracks for a distance of 1,000 miles have been torn up. The soil has been rendered unfit for tilling by innumerable trenches and big holes bored into it by heavy projectiles. The agricultural production of this part of Poland, representing \$500,000,000 a year, has been stopped in its entirey for lack of funds. seeds, farmhands, and cattle.

An agricultural population of 7,000. 000 has been starvir in the early winter of 1915. The people hide themselves in forests or under the ruins of their former dwellings, having as food only roots, bark, rind, and decaying carcases of horses killed on the pattlefields. The fate of cities and industrial regions is no better. The City of Kalisz, which before the war had a population of nearly 80,000, numbers now 10,000 inhabitants. Warsaw, twice as large as Brussels, har ors over 200,000 refugees. The city of Wars barbed wire played a big part, Lodz (500,000 inhabitants), the centre although it was heavy to carry about. of the great Polish textile industry, twice captured by the Russian and frightful significance in the present German armies, looks like a cemetery. Important industrial centre like Chenstohova, Sosnoviec and the coal basin an passed a current of 1,500 volts and the Russo-Japanese war. But Graphic writer. The first is the re- would certainly reach the topmost fate. The industrial output of Poland, fect net of shock and electrocution steadily an enonrmous influence. valued at \$400,000,000 a year, has been annihilated and three million factory shrapnel till the trap was a shambles and mine workers are starving. The from which the stoutest-hearted turncoal mines, though not in the fighting ed away. All manner of devices are president of the Privy Council, belongzone, have been flooded by the Germans for strategical reasons and all

The total of material losses is \$700,-000,000. Out of a total of 1,500,000 horses in the Warsaw district 800,000 have been requisitioned by both fighting armies. Not less than 2,000,000 cattle have been confiscated for the same purpose. Milk is rare and the mortality among infants shows a terrific increase. Sanitary conditions are worse than deplorable.

the costly machinery destroyed.

horses in the Warsaw district 800,-000 have requisition; by both fighting armies. Not less than 2,000,000 cattle have been confiscated for the same purpose. Milk is rare and the mortality among infants shows a terrific increase. Sanitary conditions are worse than deplorable.

The conditions in Galicia (Austrian Poland) are worse. Galicia has 32,-000 square miles and a population of over 8,000,000. All of her territory. except Cracow and its immediate vicinity has suffered. Many places of the disastrous South African batwere subjected to invasion seven the of Majuba Hill in 1881.

times. 2,500 villages have disappeared. Eight hundred thousand horses and 1,500,00 cattle have been taken away by the armies, as well as almost all provisions like corn, potatoes and fodder. The total agricultural production of Galicia, valued at \$200,000,000 yearly, and the industrial output of some \$100,000,000 per annum, have been destroyed. Over a million Galicians are actually living as refugees in various parts of Austria-Hungary and are suffering there

The countries of Cieszanov and Dovromil in Eastern Galicia and those of Lancut, Przeworsk, Nisko, Tarnobrzeg, Jasio, and Krosno in Western Galicia are so thoroughly devastated that they look as if they had been destroyed by some terrific earthquake. Of the total area of Galicia only 7 per cent, has been untouched by the war, 23 per cent. has been partially and 70 per cent. totally ruin-

The devastation is the worst beween Lodz and Warsaw.

THE KAISERS SNEER

The strained relations between the Queen of Italy and the Kaiserin no doubt had something to do with the hastening of Italy into the war. Victor Emmanuel's consort has never forgotten the sneer of the German Empress when she married Italy's King. The Kaiserin had set her heart upon securing him for one of her sisters, but Victor Emmanuel would have nothing to do with any German princess and married Princess Helene of Montenegro, to the Kaiserin's intense

On the betrothal being announced, the Kaiser made one of his refined jokes to the effect that the Princess Helene's grandmother was but a street vagabond peddling chestnuts. sneer delighted the Empress, who repeated it everywhere. In due time it reached the ears of the future Queen of Italy, and ever since the relations between the two courts, never very cordial, have been more or less strain-

BARBED WIRE FORESTS.

Mean Certain Death Without High Explosives in Modern War

But the stuff has attained its full and upheaval. It is often electrified, as at through his maze of strands—a per- like all the others he has wielded markable disappearance during these rungs of the ladder some day. which distant gunners sprayed with now employed to deal with barbed ing to the great military clan of Chowire. Pliers and cutters are not shu, has long been the most influential much use; 80 per cent, of the volun- general and statesman of Japan. His teers for this work never come back, influence in army circles has been un-Hooked javelins are thrown, with paralleled, second only to that of the cables at the end, enabling the assailants to drag the wire away-a Next comes Marquis Inouye, who real "tug o' war." Rockets, too, are has outlived his vigor of body, but not used, with lines attached for hauling. the best means of tearing wire away where it exists along a wide front, and is deep and high-a forest of death which defies all valour, by reas-The total of material losses is \$709,- on of the hurricane of fire behind it, 000,000. Out of a total of 1,500,000 and the impossibility of tearing it down by hand and passing through.

A Noted British Soldier General Sir Ian Hamilton is a native of Greece, having been born in Corfu at a time when the British were in military possession of the Ionian islands. Sir lan is a "Kitchener man" having served with the Sirdar in Egypt and in India. He was with Roberts in the Afghan war of 1878, was in the march from Cabul to Kandahar and is one of the few survivors

ELDER STATESMEN OF JAPAN ARE MASTERS

Four Wonderful Veterans Are Powers Behind Mikado-Their Cautious Foreign Polley

Genro or Elder Statesman is a name given to the group of old statesmen who served the Mikado and the Japanese State during fifty years without intermission in important posts. All of them are men of patriotic senti ment, of original genius, and of an enterprising spirit. They have lived to see that great restoration of Imperial complete, and to see the country rise from an insignificant Oriental State to a first-class power.

The influence which these statesmen command in Japanese politics is far stronger and their popularity is a little greater than is usually admitted by the "yellow" papers. The last In the Russo-Japanese and Balkan four to remain were Prince Marshal Yamagata, Marcuis Inouye, Marquis Matsugata, and Prince Marshal Oyama. Of these four, Marshal Oyama is a simple warrior renonnwned for great services as the highest field com-Liege, where the heroic General Lem- mander in the Chino-Japanese war the future, says a London Daily But the navy knew him as a man who

> By War and Finance Prince Marshal Yamagata,

Emperor himself. of mind. He is also from the Choshu But high-explosive shell is, after all, clan. In restoration days his stand

in favor of the "open door" caused him to be attacked one night outside his house and badly wounded. Marquis Inouye commanded the same influence in the Japanese financial world as Yamagata in the military circles. Old Japanese firms were like river boats suddenly dashed out to the high seas when western methods found sway in Japan. The largest of these, the group of the Mitsui family, was saved by Marquis Inouye, whose influence was already firmly established in the Government. Several other old firms similarly succored. Marquis Matsurgata, who is from the Satsuma clan, also exercises considerable influence in the financial world.

Strong as the Emperor as their influence was derived politic greatest degree—namely, hand-to-hand him as an officer of rare ability and. For the submarine demands much ally from the past merits and the im- fights with the German infantry—they promise. At was he who brought him surface work. There must be subplicit confidence placed in them by now seek with clan as a means of the Emperor Meiji and the present decision. That shows their will to the navy, and later placed him in ples; experts in submarine construct the mujhik, with a laugh, and, lifting

They BRILLIANT SCHOLAR commands over the people. have become now and then the target of press attacks, the object of popular fury artificially fanned by the antigenro papers. Their position has stood nevertheless firm and unshaken.

One of the heavy guns in the St. Aubin region concealed in a dug-out covered in front

One of the most important branches of politics about which the elder Japanese men occupied themselves in former days was negotiations ith foreign powers. Constant intimidation. threats and menaces worried them almost to death at the possible approach of a national calamity. This has left indelible impression in their memory of the troubled past. They still enter- thing at a glance. Such in appear- place-when, say, two or three nuntain a vague fear of Europeans. To ance is Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackthem Europeans appear greater and son when he stepped unexpectedly wiser than the Japanese. The case into Lord Fisher's shoes as ruler of is different with young statesmen. | the world's greatest navy in the There is consequently a tendency world's greatest war. Nowhere in the among the young statesmen to preach King's fleet will you find a man who rather high-handed measures in diplo- so little suggests the typical sailor. matic relations, while they are as a Out of his uniform he might be rule constantly fettered and tram- fashionable physician, a diplomatist, melled by orders from the genro.

War Showing True Values in Life Rejoices London Paper

Two things are of good augury for times of war of all traces of snobbishness from among us. Snobbishness is the one of our besetting sins; it implies far the smartest boy of his time, a prevails a false tone is given to all intercourse, a false direction to the expenditure of money, to production all as pleased at his success as if it and to many activities of life. This snobbishness is disappearing save among a few individuals who are to be found in every age and country. The men and women of the new generation will be poor in this world's and as a lieutenant he was already wealth-it will take many years to recognized as the principal torpedopay off the cost of the war-their earts will be heavy with the remembrance of the suffering and agony of years before he reached captain's our present conflict, but, they will be rank, when he was in charge of the spared many of our errors and distorpedo-school ship Defiance." appointments, and they will see more clearly than we have done what things

In a frank review of the conditions faced throughout the present war by Germany and contributed to the Beriner Tageblatt, Major Moraht says: "It must be admitted that the French | er. But with characteristic modesty | with crews totalling some twenty have used every conceivable variation he was content not only to allow the thousand officers and men; that, to of tactics. They have tried to sur-prise us, to mislead us, to beat us hands with him in perfecting his less directly in connection with this influence these old men had. Inasmuch the campaign of 1870 avoided in the al Fisher had long had his eyes on sweeping, or torpedo duty.

IN JUMPERS

LONG WAY OF WOUNDED TO ENGLISH HOSPITALS

Marvellously Organized is Work of Medical Corps, But the Task of the Good Samaritans is a Huge One—Several Stages to Journey From Battlefield

who scan the casualty lists in the daily (lockjaw).

But despite the heroism of medical officers, orderlies, and stretcher-bearers, many men are killed after they are wounded-and incapable of assisting themselves—simply because it is a sheer impossibility immediately to remove them out of the danger zone. The reason generally for this is that when battles are terribly fierce, and casualties 'erribly high, the capacities of the orderlies and stretcher-bearers are taxed to the utmost limit-and beyond it! Very often the flerceness of the enemy's fire prevents a wounded man from being picked up for some considerable time.

However, when the ntensity of the battle does not prevent it, the men who fall badly wounded usually receive immediate attention from their comrades. That attention, though, is of necessity very slight; it consists of applying the first-ald dresing to the Sir Henry Jackson Shares Marconi's wound. Every soldier carries two of these dressings in his pocket.

IS FIRST SEA LORD

Invention-Modest and Learned-

Looks Anything But Sallor

or a lawyer of distinction. His voice

is gentle, his manners are the perfec-

tion of courtliness. Nearly fifty

Jackson first set foot on the Britan

nia-a delicate-looking, fair-haired

boy fresh from Stubbington School

and his home in Yorkshire-and for

forty of these years he was scarcely

Renowned in Youth

perfect glutton for work, with a posi-

tive genius for mathematics, yet so

modest and so amiable that we were

were our own. But though he was

always a fine sailor, he was first and

foremost a student. What he didn't

know, even as a young man, about

electricity wasn't worth knowing;

expert in the navy. But, neverthe-

less, he had to wait nearly thirty

Fisher's Choice

Jackson had been experimenting with

settles down with his friends. Then, whatever the subject of discussion

knowledge such as probably no other

Divine Sarah Loyal

sailor has displayed.

rapidly as Britain's.

For some time before his appoint-

"He was," a fellow-middy said, "by

A man of sixty, with the slight fig-

"Unlucky" Wounded aritan stretcher-bearers reach the station. wounded. The "luckiest" wounded ure, erect carriage, and quick, ner- are of course those nearest the stretvous walk of half his years; with a cher-bearers' starting point. The most clear-cut, clever, clean-shaven face unfortunate wounded are those left and keen eyes which take in every- behind when a slight retirement takes dred yards has been given away. Those poor fellows, if the enemy occupy the conceded ground, naturally fall into the enemy's hands. If the enemy does not occupy the ground those wounded have to remain until darkness falls to give the stretcher-bearers an opportunity of bringing them in. But, more often than not, the enemy continuously sweeps that particular patch of ground with rifle and machine years had gone since Cadet Henry gun fire during the night. By Many Stages

officer attached to his particular regi- British hospitals.

The removal of the wounded from ... ment examines the patient and dresses out of the firing line is one of the | the wound. The next journey is on many problems in any war; in this an ambulance wagon—generally a the greatest of all wars, the problem norse ambulance, sometimes an oris of gigantic magnitude. Still, the dinary spring cart (without springs, Royal Army Medical Corps tackle it perhaps)—and in it the wounded man magnificently and, in conjunction with is teken to the Divisional Field Amthe stretcher-bearers of the different bulance tent some two or three miles regiments, achieve astonishingly suc- away. The wound is again dressed ceseful results. The cost of that suc- and an injection is given the wounded cess is occasionally apparent to all man in order to prevent tetanus

As soon as vehicles are availablehe is given another journey; perhaps a mile, perhaps five miles, to, usually the nearest convenient church, school or convent. Here he gets something to eat and a very welcome rest. Here, if a immediate operation is essential for his life's sake, clever surions will, with the most impromptu of appliances, perform it.

The next stage of the journeyings is taken in one of the motor ambulances to one of the casualty clearing stations. These are really hospitals in every sase of the word except that, necessarily, their situation and furnishing varies according to circumstances. These clearing stations are, usually, anything from twenty to fifty miles or more, from the firing line, and it is in one of them that the wounded soldier, first comes under the care of the nursing sisters. It is also the first time since leaving England, that he has the pleasure of again sleeping in a bed. Sometimes, in the course of a few days, anything between 200 and As soon as possible the good Sam- 600 men pass through a clearing

Improving All the Way From the clearing station an ambulance train conveys the wounded man a little bit nearer "Blighty" (Tommy's name for England). The ambulance train is a moving hospital, It is fitted up with every possible regard for the suffering passengers it bears as freight. There is an adequate staff of doctors, orderlies, and nursing sisters on board each train. Some of these hospital trains-those which have been specially built for the purpose since the war began-are most luxuriously fitted. From the train to a base hospital, or, perhaps, if accommodation is available, straight on to the hospital-ship, the wounded warrior is then transferred. If his When a man is picked up by the wound is only of a slight character stretcher-bearers he is taken to what the soldier, of course, is not sent to is called the regimental aid post. This England, but kept in the base hospital post is anything near the field of until he recovers. He is then sent battle which affords protection from back to the firing line. Otherwise he the enemy's fire. There the medical goes by hospital-ship and train to the

The Submarine Warfare Now Engages Thousands

ed Wonderfully Both in Point The extreme effective range and speed of Size and Efficiency-Im- to 7,000 yards at 45 knots or 11,000 mense Fleets in Use.

Much as the submarine, the torpedo, and the mine are discussed, few save those immediately concerned with them have anything but the ment to the Defiance, Commander haziest idea as to the extent of the under-water warfare now being wag-Hertzian waves; and while Signor ed as a preliminary to the titanic Marconi was still groping after the struggle of the "Day." At least two secret of wireless telegraphy, the un- hundred and sixty-four below-seas known naval officer had been able to craft are engaged—the submarine send aerial signals and messages fleets of Great Britain, France, Rusfrom one end of his ship to the oth- sia, Japan, Italy, Germany and Austria

first into prominence as Controller of | marine floating-docks for the cripcharge of the Royal Naval War Col- tion; seaplanes to search for those dark patches in the semi-transparent In private life the First Sea Lord sea-green which denote the presence left ear was missing he had left it is as charming as he is brilliant in of submarines or mines; attendant his profession. He is probably seen ships for the aerial scouts; destroy at his best when, after a day spent | er flotillas to fight the submarines on the moors or on the golf-links, he and ward them off the capital ships; derwater defences.

may be, from sport to science, he All of this is of vital importance for the submarines of to-day are by no means those of yesterday. They have gained immeasurably in safety. efficiency, size, and armament; have the Germa torpedoes have a range come to deserve the name "Daylight of from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. Instead It is remarkable, but perfectly true, Torpedo Boat." Indeed "they are of carrying 250 pounds or 300 pounds that Madame Sarah Bernhardt has rapidly passing beyond the purely tor- of guncotton or other high explosive, never appeared in Berlin. Why, she pedo and coastal defensive stage, and the instruments have a charge of but has just explained. " saw," she says, are taking on to themselves the role 100 pounds or less. Because of the "the Germans operating in 1870-71 and of the ocean-cruiser. The size of these shorter range and lighter weight, the shall never forget their atrocities. I vessels has increased from 50 to 1,000 ordinary intricate mechanism is simple never would go to Germany. I was tens' displacement. They now carry fied. Indeed, some of the prooffered fabulous prices to go to Ber- not only a considerable number of the parts necessary in the greater tor largest size torpedo, but also quick- are omitted. Probably the most value firing guns for repelling attacks by able saving is in the time of constru-small surface vessels, and are capable tion. These torpedoes are built an

In recent years Germany's birthof accompanying fleets to sea. rate has been falling three times as The radius of action of the latest while ten months or a year is r vessels both of the British and French to perfect a long-range ins Additional clasps may be added to navies amounts to several thousand The new torpedo costs about \$2,25 the Victoria Cross for subsequent acts miles. In the case of the British the This does not include the explain displacement has risen to 1,500 tons, charge. The German long-ra After the revolution the French the speed to 20 knots, and the arma- pedo, 10,000 yards, costs \$15,00 ment to six torpedo-tubes and four 12- the intermediate range torped started a new calendar, beginning pounder quick-firing guns. The torpe- to 7,000 yards, costs about \$6.50

Under-water Boats Have Increas- do is itself a submarine projectile. has risen from 4,000 yards at 18 knots yards at 20 knots.

The Princess Pierre Troubetskoi-Amelia Rives, the novelist—tells dier, at the end of the 1915 winter campaign, was invalided home, and his aged master, hearing that he had done well in the trenches, said to nim: "Well, Ivan, I have had good hand-to-hand fights, and to overwhelm method. Yet, though the world knew phase of naval fighting, and those give me enough silver roubles to stretch from one ear to the other, I'll

> "But that seems a very small re the long hair that fell upon the left on the battlefield of Stary Sambo

NEW GERMAN TORPEDOES

According to the latest information

Inquisitor For Austria Earned Undying Hatred Prospero Galvan Was Sworn Tor-10: the Val Lagarina. For this Galvan turer of District Inhabited by was a stinct. was a torturer by profession and in-Italians But Under Rule of To him was entrusted the task of

Francis Joseph.

Ala of Italy will still threaten unruly searching for fugitives; there is not a children with the "curse of Galvan." Go into Ala to-day and ask inhabitants brother as "Italophil." He " what they know of Prospero Galvan, friends" of some families under prewith hatred, if no longer with terror; because there is still with them, and family), then haled the male members will be so long as they and their secretly and at night before a spectre of the sworn torturer of Ala. of the genarmery, and there fig the Trentino renegade, the sergeant them to try to extract from them of gendarmes, and the infamous in names of Italophils. An army of spi

The square, brutal face; the narrow at The square, brutal face; the narrow atmosphere of hatred, terror, and pergrey eyes, cold, piercing, and pitiless; secution. When war appeared in-

district whose sympathies were with Italy. There is not a house which he family he has not blackmailed under threat of denouncing father or son or tence of being secretly on the Italian was in his service, and he created an

searching out those inhabitants of the the shaven head and the massive jaw, which its huge mandibles; the low fore of the typical criminal, and the pointed moustachies will for many to be the nightmare of the people its an of the Trentino.

are most truly valuable in life. Better Than in 1870 Now comes the question how much us by masses. What the French in nothing of the modest gentus, Admir- who are called to mine-laying, mine-

The state of the s