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FEEDING NEW ARMIES IS TREMENDOUS TASK

Most of the Separate Articles of Food are Supplied Under Separate Contract—Cooks Numbering 25,000 Invent Strange Dishes.

The feeding of the British armies is an even bigger and more complex business than the feeding of the War Office never anticipated that it would be called upon to feed such immense armies as it now has to do. The existing arrangements for the feeding of the army when the war broke out, however, sufficed to meet the immediate needs, but arrangements were promptly entered into and got into working order with marvellous rapidity for the feeding of immense armies. Sir Redvers Buller is reported to have said that the feeding of an army exceeding a million of men presented appalling, if not unsurmountable, difficulties. But these difficulties have been satisfactorily tackled. There is not a British soldier at home or abroad who has ever had to go a day without three substantial meals, except when actually fighting in the trenches.

the battalion. Why all these cases of the delicacy were delivered to the battalion in question is one of many similar mysteries of the war. Another battalion, in much the same way, received a gift of twenty-five thousand chickens.

SUBMARINE FACTS

Britain's early submarines cost \$175,000 each. Officers and men on submarines receive extra pay. Modern submarines usually carry six or eight torpedoes. Till 1901 there was not a submarine in the British navy.

Under some conditions, submerged submarines can be seen from aeroplanes and airships. The submarine's deadliest enemy is the diver, which, at its best, can run 46 miles per hour.

In the British navy submarines must not, as a rule, remain submerged for longer than three hours. A Whitehead torpedo as used by the British runs 6,000 yards, travelling part of the distance at the rate of 50 miles per hour.

On the surface submarines derive their motive power from oil or petrol; submerged, they are driven by electricity. For consumption beneath the waves, air is stored in a submarine under the great pressure of 2,000 pounds.

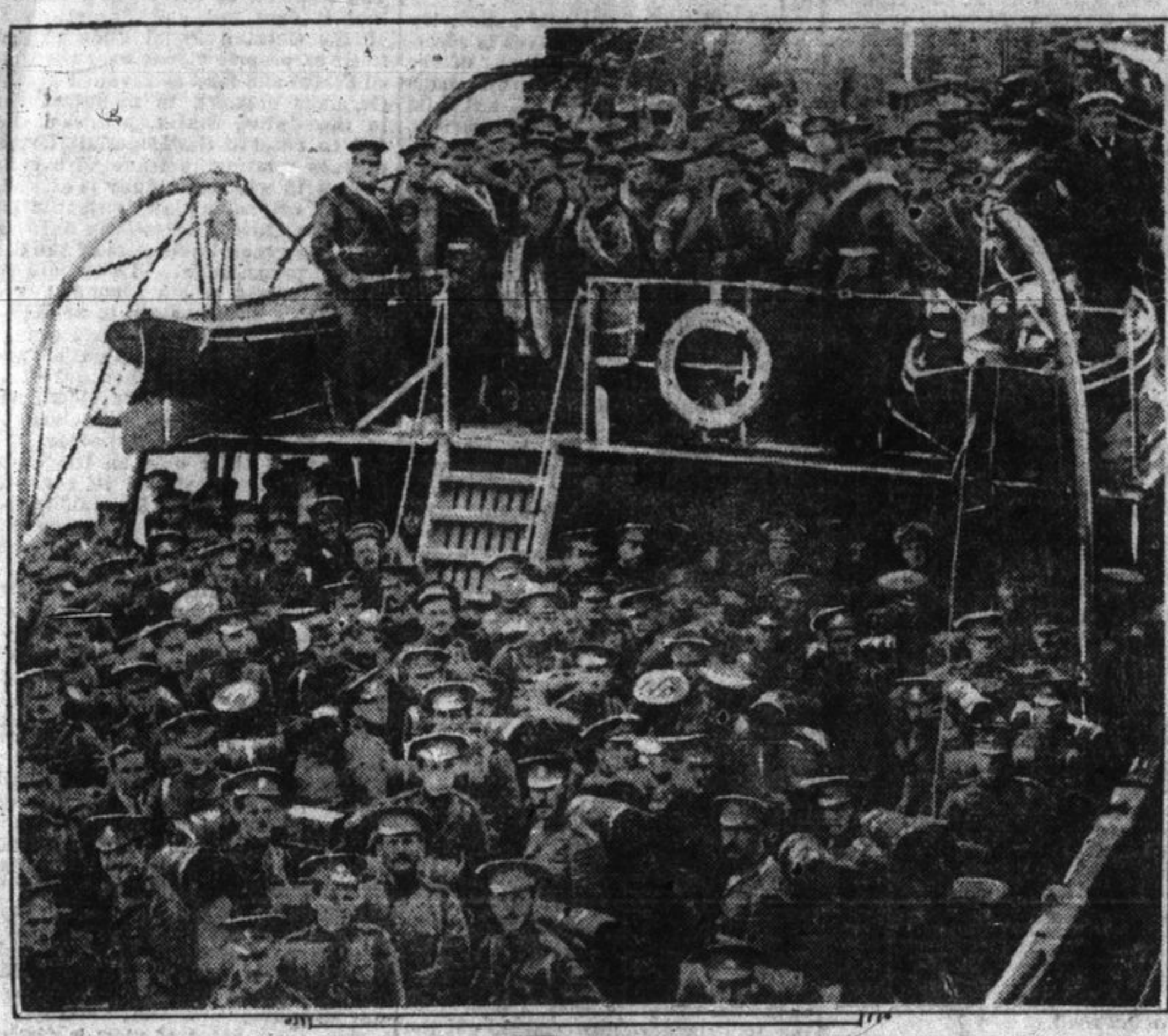
Even on the surface a submarine is a comparatively slow craft. Her best speed is seldom much over 15 knots per hour. If one of our submarines should be sunk, the crew could, by donning suits something like a diver's, come to the surface.

The eye of the submarine is the periscope, which is a tube not much thicker than a man's arm, with reflecting prisms at each end. In our navy no man is forced to serve on a submarine. The crew consists of volunteers, of whom ample numbers are always forthcoming.

The sting of a submarine lies in her head or tail, because there are her torpedo tubes. She cannot sink an enemy ship while head-on to it. Modern submarines can travel on the surface about 4,000 miles without replenishing fuel. The limit of a continuous under-water run is about 150 miles.

Submarines are "blind" when submerged, and the chief problem in connection with them is discovering a means of seeing at a distance through the water. When a torpedo is discharged, water to exactly the same weight automatically flows into the submarine's tanks, so that the poise of the vessel is preserved.

AN UNENDING STREAM OF CANADIAN FIGHTERS



New troops from Canada being landed at a British port en route to the war front. The censor carefully scratched out the name of the ship which was shown on the life preserver attached to the railing.

HUNS LAND KITCHENER

Writer Anticipates Much From His New Armies

In an article anticipating the splendid power of Britain's new armies, the Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Volkszeitung paid a high tribute to the organizing talent of Lord Kitchener, and says "even German envy must admit that his recruiting has been an organizing performance of the very first rank."

THE WAR MACHINE

Recent experience has tended to show that carrier pigeons and other birds of passage are guided by magnetic currents. M. A. Thauzies, a French student of pigeons, has noted that on two occasions when pigeon flights were unsatisfactory magnetic storms were occurring, and the flights of these birds have been becoming often uncertain and erratic since wireless telegraphy came into extensive use.

General Joffre's Men An Army of Heroes

It is long since General Joffre said that he knew no reserve troops any more because the territorialists had become as hardened as the younger troops. Very often the married soldiers and fathers of families who served their military term fifteen or twenty years ago are even better soldiers than the new recruits, writes an American. Anybody who knows anything of the lower classes in France does not have to be told how resourceful these peasants and workmen are when in a difficult position.

Revenge Fire Attackers. "But who are the braver," I asked, "the Southerners or the Northerners?" "It was formerly believed," the general replied, "that the men from Southern France would be superior when attacking the enemy's trenches, but special circumstances have exerted their influence upon our men from the North. Refugees escaping through the German lines have told them horrible tales committed by the Germans in the occupied departments of Northern France, and these stories have transformed our northern troops into berserks, who thirst for revenge."

Airmen Discourt Hardships. Our fliers, too, are marvellous and have accomplished wonders. No progress would have been possible without them. What they suffered from exposure to human pen can describe. Most of the time in the winter they have had to fly at a height of two to three thousand metres where the temperature is Arctic. Only an explorer appreciates what these men have done."

The front I met Lieutenant Magnin, one of the most daring of French fliers, but with the modesty of all true heroes he declined to say anything about his own suffering. "I know," he said, "that some of my bombs have done considerable damage. Once while flying with eleven other aviators near La Bassée we drove back an entire German division and at Courtrai I saw three of my bombs kill more than one hundred Germans. When I praised his courage after once seeing him operate above the German trenches I a half of shrapnel which once caused his machine to capsize he interrupted me: 'It was really no danger. All I had to do was to steer an erratic course. People are apt to exaggerate the risks of military flying. The real heroes of this war are the soldier in the trenches.'"

And Magnin was right. The hero of the war is not the flier, not the man in the submarine, who braves the dangers of the deep. The real hero is the man in the trenches who endures with never-failing patience, who for months lives the life of a mouse, seeing nothing, experiencing nothing, without losing courage.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MAY WED ENGLISH GIRL

Law Would Have to be Changed But no Union With German Princess Would be Possible For Many Years to Come—Innovation Would be Popular

As a result of the war a serious problem has arisen in regard to the marriage of the Heir Apparent to the British throne. It is quite certain that there can be no alliance between the English Royal House and that of any branch of the German Royal Family or many long years come. But the hard fact remains that, outside German Royalities, there are serious difficulties in the way of finding a suitable bride for the son of our Sovereign who is one day destined, if he lives, to reign over the British Empire. It was the settled intention of the King and Queen that the Prince of Wales should marry anyone who has not been brought up in the Protestant faith.

A way out of the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the marriage of the Prince of Wales has been suggested in quarters closely in touch with the Royal entourage that the Royal Marriage Act should be repealed, or, at all events, suspended. Under this Act the sons of the Sovereign must wed someone of Royal blood, otherwise, the marriage ismorganatic union. If the Act were repealed or suspended, the heir to the throne could marry the daughter of an English peer, or even a commoner, and the marriage would be valid. Were the Prince of Wales to marry the daughter of a great English aristocratic house, there is no the least doubt that such a marriage would be vastly more popular in the Empire than would any foreign alliance, and it is at least possible that, after the war, this may happen.

Britishers Appreciate the Conduct of Italy

Notable Men Place on Record Their Gratitude, Giving Credit Where Credit is Due—Fighting For Liberty

An open letter to the Italian nation is published in England. The letter, has been signed by over 150 people of distinction and authority in Great Britain, the signatories including the names of Lord Bryce, Lord Balfour, Lord Royston, Sir George Trevelyan, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. It members of the Order of Merit, 15 Lord Mayors or Lord Provosts of the greatest cities in the realm, five Chancellors of Universities, and many representative authors, painters, scholars, scientists, statesmen and divines.

The signatories say: "We desire to place on record our admiration and respect for the conduct of Italy in this supreme crisis in the history of the world. Italy and Great Britain are companions in arms fighting side by side for the triumph of the same cause. Circumstances drew our own country into the conflict from the beginning, while the ghastliness and the magnitude of the task before us were still only dimly manifest, yet none of us will forget the crisis of decision through which we passed in the first days of August, 1914."

Italy has had a still harder path to tread. Immediate action was not her part, and she had to bear the strain of nine months' suspense before her hour of decision arrived. During these nine months she saw all the established regulations and mitigations of warfare swept away by the enemy's systematic and cold-blooded methods of a cruelty to non-combatants unprecedented in modern history. Yet, in spite, or rather because, of all which she knew she would have to face in a conflict with the Germanic powers, Italy nerved herself to the ordeal, resolved to do her utmost towards securing that such horrors should never again threaten the civilized world."

She made her decision at a moment when the prospects of early victory seemed remote and only the arduousness and imperative necessity of the task were apparent, and she had to reach the decision through a series of the most complex diplomatic negotiations, which demanded the coolest judgment and most perfect mutual confidence from both Government and people. At last the suspense is over. Since May 20, 1915, Italy stands in arms at our side, and we feel that an expression of this comradeship on the part of a few among her British friends—we say a few because every one in these islands is Italy's friend—would be both welcome to her and congenial to ourselves."

The Italian people is at war to liberate its own brethren from an old oppression, and to avert from the whole of Europe the threat of a new military domination. Italy has staked all that she has for the same principle of nationality, humanity, and public right that inspire our own endeavors in this war. We hope, with all the earnestness in our hearts, that her

TO TAKE HUN TRADE

British Experts to Encourage Technical Training as First Step

The British Board of Education has made public a "scheme for the organization and development of scientific and industrial research," a special need exists, now for new machinery and for additional State assistance to promote scientific research with reference to trade and industry. Localization of certain industries abroad, particularly in Germany, has since the war emphasized this need. The scheme establishes a Committee of the Privy Council responsible for State moneys voted and for a small advisory council of scientific men. In addition to members of the Government, the first non-official members are: Lord Haldane, Mr. Arthur D. Acland, educational expert; Mr. Joseph A. Pease, M.P., last President of the Board of Education.

The first members of the council will be: Lord Rayleigh, O.M., physicist; Mr. G. T. Bell, fuel expert; Mr. W. Duddell, engineer; Professor J. H. McClelland, physicist; Professor R. Meldola, chemist, applied sciences; wheat growing; Mr. B. Threlfall, engineer; with Sir William S. McCormick, secretary of the Carnegie Scottish Trust, Scottish Universities, as administrative chairman.

Honor For Master Baker

The Master Baker at the British Base has received the Distinguished Conduct Medal in recognition of his excellent and untiring supervision of the field kitchens, which have never failed in turning out good, honest British bread for the satisfaction of hungry Tommy at the front.

"The Master Baker at the British Base has received the Distinguished Conduct Medal in recognition of his excellent and untiring supervision of the field kitchens, which have never failed in turning out good, honest British bread for the satisfaction of hungry Tommy at the front," says the London Daily News special correspondent. "He also serves who only stands and bakes."



How long will the ammunition hold out?—From John Bull.