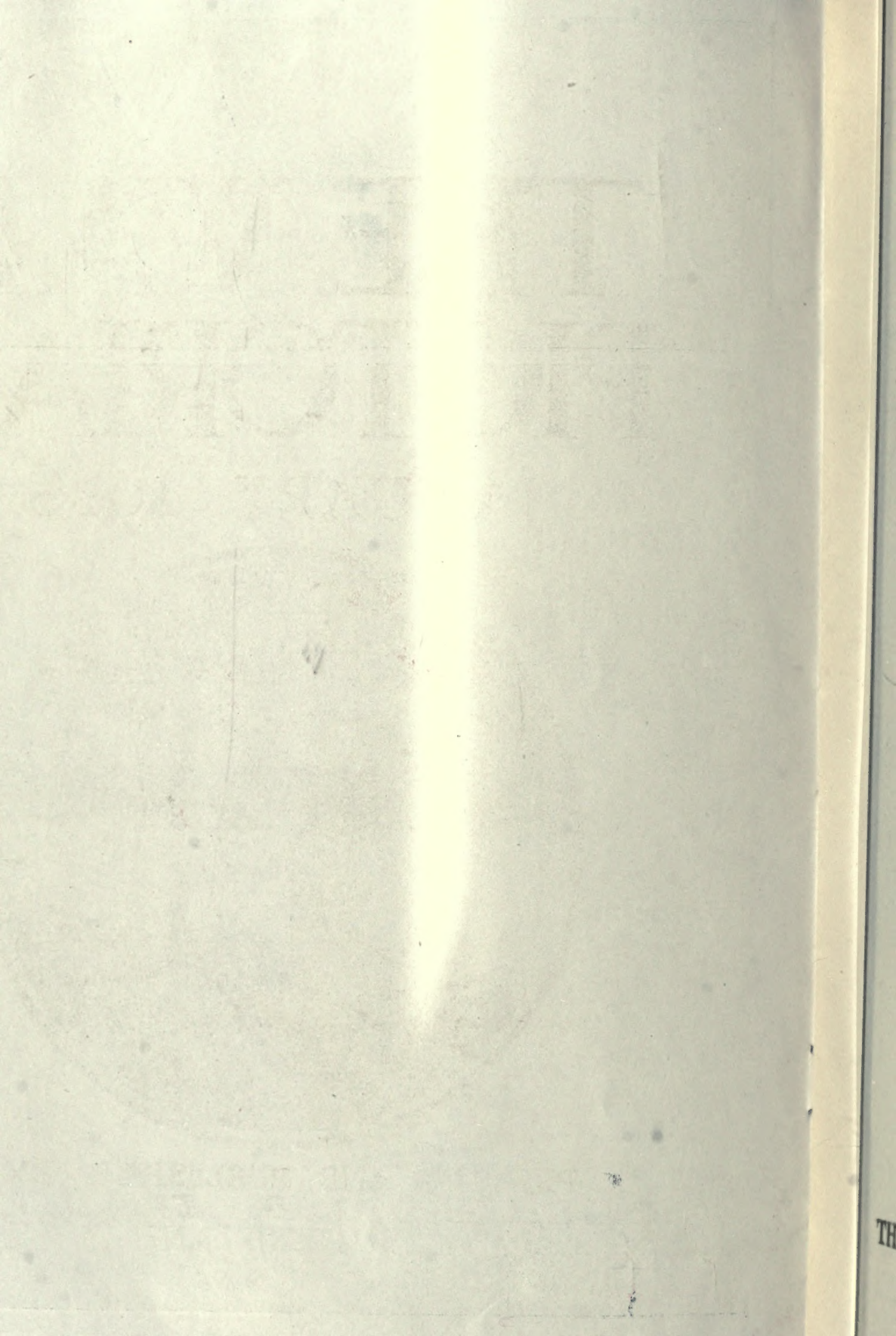


THE WAR PICTORIAL



JANUARY 1918



501
W376
You - M
1918
SMR

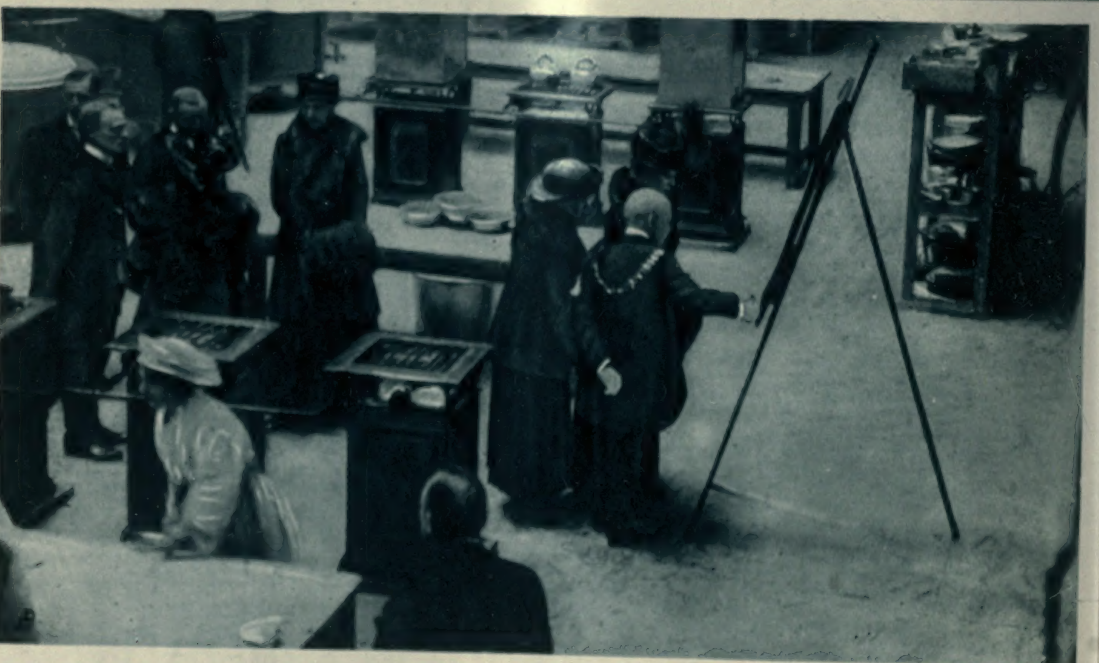
THE WAR PICTORIAL

JANUARY 1918



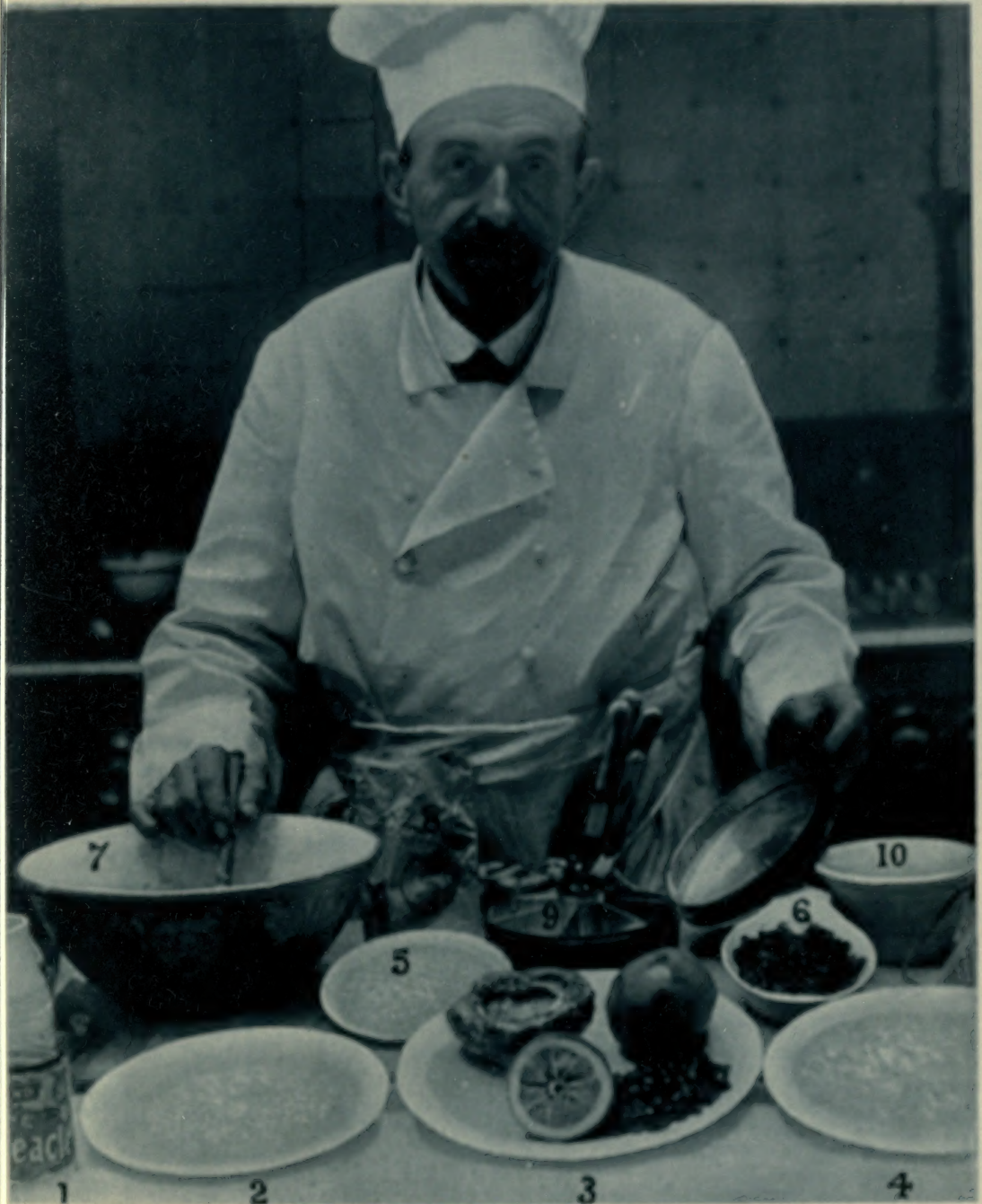
**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS & SKETCH LTD.
MILFORD LANE
WC**

Economy in Practice: A Communal Kitchen at Work.



In many of the most populous centres in London and elsewhere, Communal Kitchens have been established for the benefit of the poorer classes. Owing to their co-operative basis, an immense saving is effected both in labour and fuel, and by buying large quantities of food at wholesale rates, it is possible to provide wholesome and adequate meals at extraordinarily low prices. The photographs show: (1) The interior of some Public Baths in London, fitted up with the cooking apparatus of a public kitchen; (2) H.M. Queen Mary, accompanied by H.R.H. Princess Mary, studying the menu at a Communal Kitchen.

Making a Patriotic Christmas Pudding.



A demonstration was recently given at the British Ministry of Food by M. Vinet (a well-known chef connected with the Royal Household), under the direction of M. Colard (liferé to H.M. King George), with the object of teaching British housewives how to economise in preparing their Christmas dinners. The photographs show M. Vinet demonstrating the use of the various ingredients in the preparation of a patriotic Christmas pudding. The articles are numbered as follows: (1) Treacle; (2) & (3) Currants; (4) Lemon, citron, apple, and currants; (5) Flour; (6) Suet; (7) Raisins; (8) Basin for mixing; (9) Spices; (10) Basin for boiling.

Set a Cripple to Teach a Cripple: A C



At the Heritage Craft Schools in the South of England, one of the most remarkable experiments of the war is being successfully carried on. The Schools were opened fourteen years ago for little cripples from the slums of the great industrial towns, who not only receive for the first time the advantages of fresh air, good food, good clothing, and country life, but are trained by an expert staff in the practice of various crafts. These little cripples have now undertaken the task of instructing soldiers who

ool for Wounded British Soldiers.



ained in the war, and of passing on to them the wonderful skill and aptitude which they have acquired themselves. The
 agraphs show: (1) A sketching class; (2) Learning beaten-copper work; (3) Basket work on the verandah; (4) Learning how
 a bowl; (5) Cripple boys building the extension of the Schools where the soldiers are now housed; (6) The first visit of
 upped soldiers to the work-room.

British Children Gathering Chestnuts for Munitions.



British boys and girls were recently asked by the Ministry of Munitions to assist in the gathering of horse-chestnuts, which are first of all dried in kilns, and then ground to powder for use in the manufacture of explosives. The school-children responded to the appeal with enthusiasm. In one school alone, where the pupils numbered 180, as much as a ton and a-half of chestnuts was gathered. Every basket, every mail-cart, every pram, every barrow was called into requisition, and all were packed with chestnuts. The champion collector, shown in the first illustration, brought in nearly 3 cwt.

Germany's War on Children: Precautions in London.



The indiscriminate bomb-dropping of German raiders has taken a heavy toll of children's lives. The defences of London against attack from the air have been progressively strengthened, and at the same time precautions have been taken to safeguard small children in schools and hospitals in case of danger. In many cases bomb-proof dug-outs have been prepared and arrangements have been made for taking the children there immediately warning is received. The photographs show a "rehearsal" in a London hospital. The children are playing "Follow My Leader" to the entrance of the dug-out, which they call "the Smugglers' Cave."

folk Dances of the Allied Nations



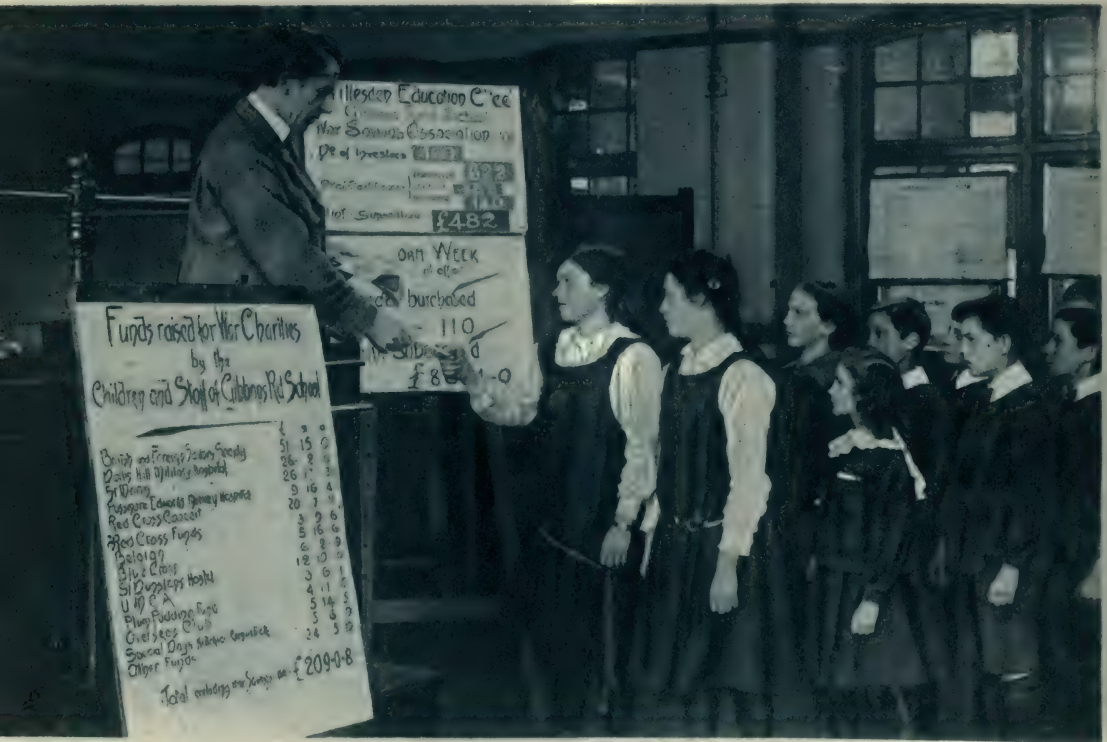
The boys and girls of the Guild of Play, which was founded on behalf of some of the poorest of London children, recently made a most successful display of the Folk Dances of the Allied Nations. Our illustrations show: (1) An Alsatian Dance, which is based on an old melody sung by the children of Alsace before the German occupation of 1870; (2) The "Cramagnion," or Dance of the Flemish Apprentices, which has been hailed with delight by many of the little refugees from Belgium who have found a home in England.

on Boys and Girls at Play.



England; (3) A Roumanian Peasant Dance; (4) A Japanese Cherry-Blossom Dance; (5) The "Pifferari," or Italian Shepherd's air to which is usually taken up and whistled by the whole company; (6) The Dance of Liberty, in which the representing the various nations at war with Germany, are formed up under triumphal flags of the Allies, the whole by a figure of Peace; (7) The Serbian Star Dance.

Boy and Girl Investors in Britain's War Loan.



The school where our photographs were taken is in one of the poorest districts of London, but its 460 child "investors" contribute 9s or 10s every week, in deposits of 1d. and upwards, for the financing of the war. Any boy or girl who completes the payment of 15s. 6d. receives a War Savings Certificate, which entitles the holder to receive £1 from the British Government at the end of five years. The illustrations show: (1) The children bringing in their savings; (2) The Headmaster handing out War Savings Certificates before the whole school to children who have completed the payment of 15s. 6d.

British Women Working at Hospital Requisites.



The War Hospital Depot in London, where the photographs on this page were taken, has developed into a specialised factory, in which hospital requisites and appliances of every kind are provided for the medical services of the British Army. All of the work in the depot is performed by women, two of whom are here seen welding and forging. It should be observed that gloves are worn on account of the intense heat under which the process is carried on, and that the woman in the upper illustration is wearing dark glasses to protect her eyes from the glare of the flame.

A Surgery for Soldiers' Boots: British Women



One of the most remarkable institutions which the war has produced is a Government workshop in the East End of London where soldiers' boots are repaired and sent out again as good as new. More than 300 girls are employed at this factory—girls not long ago, were tailors' hands, pickle-makers, domestic servants, and so forth. There are only five male employees—of military age—and nearly the whole process, from cutting the sole leather to packing the finished boots, is performed by

ged in a Remarkable War Industry.



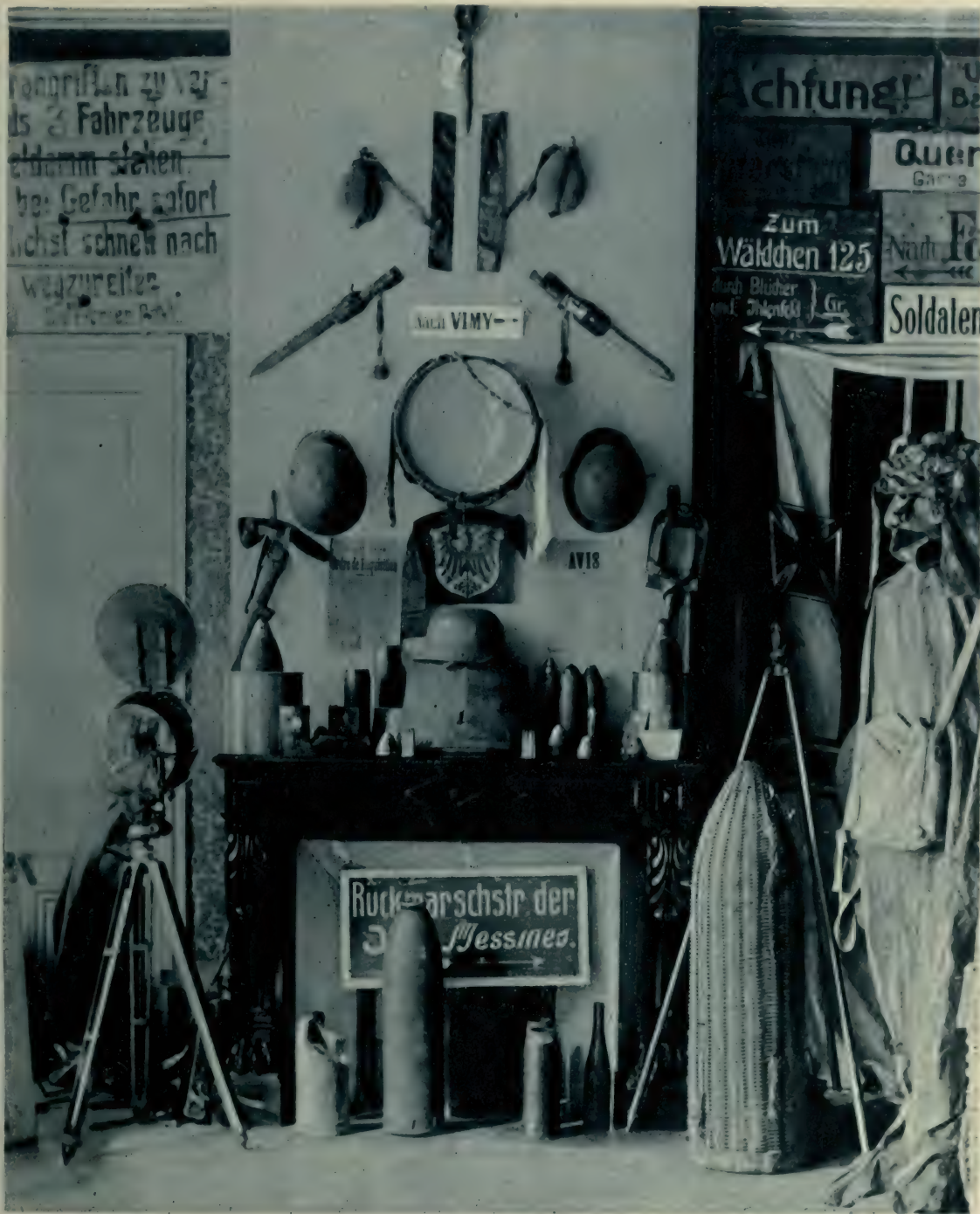
boots, thickly coated with Flanders mud, with their soles worn through and their toes turned up, are scrubbed in a warm water, dressed with castor oil, stripped, rebuilt, restained, and polished, all in the space of forty minutes. The show: (1) Sacks of old boots waiting for attention; (2) Shaving off the remains of the old sole; (3) Putting on new Polishing the heels of renovated boots; (5) Before and after; (6) Renovated boots in the store-room.

Historic Trophies for the British War Museum.



The illustrations on this page show some of the war-trophies which will find a place in the British War Museum: (1) The first Union Jack officially flown in France, after the declaration of war, from the Hotel de Ville, Boulogne, with a model of Neuve Chapelle in the foreground, and to the right, the Crest of the Warwickshire Regiment and the Union Jack carried into Péronne on March 18, 1917: (2) The Table used daily by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig throughout the Battle of the Somme, on which all orders were signed and all despatches written.

Historic Trophies for the British War Museum.



Rapid progress is being made with the scheme for establishing a National War Museum in which every aspect of Britain's effort will be represented. Such a collection will be of unique historic interest. The War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministry of Munitions are all co-operating in the enterprise, and private individuals and public bodies who possess war souvenirs or trophies have been invited to offer them to the Museum. The photograph shows some German trophies captured during the Battles of Vimy Ridge and Messines. In the centre is a battered regimental drum which once belonged to the Prussian Guard.

The Great British Advance in Palestine



The rapid advance of the British Army in Palestine has been one of the most brilliant and picturesque operations of the war, carried out under most arduous conditions—intense and oppressive heat and choking dust. Much of the country, more or less, of bleak limestone hills, rent every few hundred yards by winter torrents. The photographs show: (1) A general view of the town, although framed in a deep margin of field-fortifications, was captured at the cost of only a few casualties, thanks to General Allenby.

Campaigning over Historic Ground.



egy; (2) An Australian camel corps advancing across the desert; (3) Field engineers in camp; (4) The Grain Market at scene in Beersheba, which was captured by the British troops on October 31, 1917, together with more than 1800 prisoners us, despite the most determined resistance; (6) A general view of Jerusalem, looking eastward along the Jaffa road e Jaffa Gate; (7) General Sir Edmund Allenby, in command of the British forces operating in Palestine.

"R.I.P.": A Resting-Place for British Heroes.

The graves of British soldiers are tended with loving care in the cemeteries near the front, in many cases by women gardeners. In the present photograph, taken through a damaged church window, an officer is seen reverently scanning the inscriptions. Each cross bears a name and identification-tablet, and the epitaph: "Here lies a British Soldier. R.I.P." The French Government has graciously given to the British Government the ground in which these fallen heroes are buried, so that there may be, throughout the fields of France, sacred soil which will be, in the words of Rupert Brooke, "for ever England."

"Dud" Shells: German Ammunition which failed to Explode.



It occasionally happens that shells fail to explode on reaching their destination owing to some fault in their internal mechanism. Such shells are popularly known among the British Army as "duds." The photographs show: (1) British and Belgian officers with a huge German "dud" shell, behind the lines in Flanders; (2) Preparing to detonate an unexploded German shell. The "dud" has been isolated in a small wire enclosure, and preparations are being made to explode it by means of a charge of gun-cotton. A British non-commissioned officer is seen stooping down to adjust the attachment of the detonating apparatus.

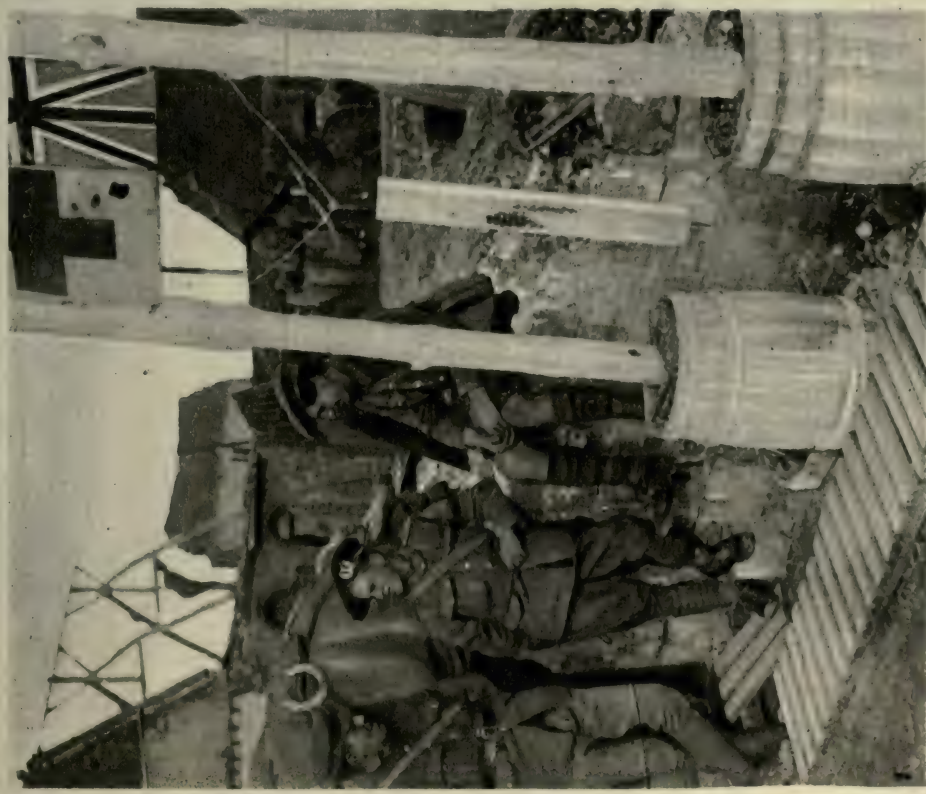
The Use of Trees at the front: Captured German Observation-Posts.



The German Army's employment of trees as concealment for snipers and observation-posts has, like their other devices, proved of little avail against the successful counter-measures which have been adopted by the British troops. The photographs show: (1) A captured German sniper's post, which overlooked the British trenches; (2) A German observation-post

near Lens, consisting of a hollow cylinder reared on end to resemble a tall tree-trunk, and covered with iron-sheeting, the whole being draped with foliage and strips of bark; (3) Another form of observation-post, constructed out of two trees, which has been captured from the Germans.

Ingenuous Devices on the British front in the West.



Modern trench warfare and the continuous development of fresh modes of attack and defence, have compelled the adoption of countless new devices—some of which recall the methods of a more primitive age. The photographs show : (1) A scene outside an advanced dressing-station ; a gong is hung between

two flag-poles, and is sounded when warning is received of an impending gas-attack ; (2) A protection against trench-raids : the gate is lowered—like an ancient porticulis—when a raid is expected. As, in operations of this kind, speed is everything, the device has proved most successful.

On the British Western front: Brim



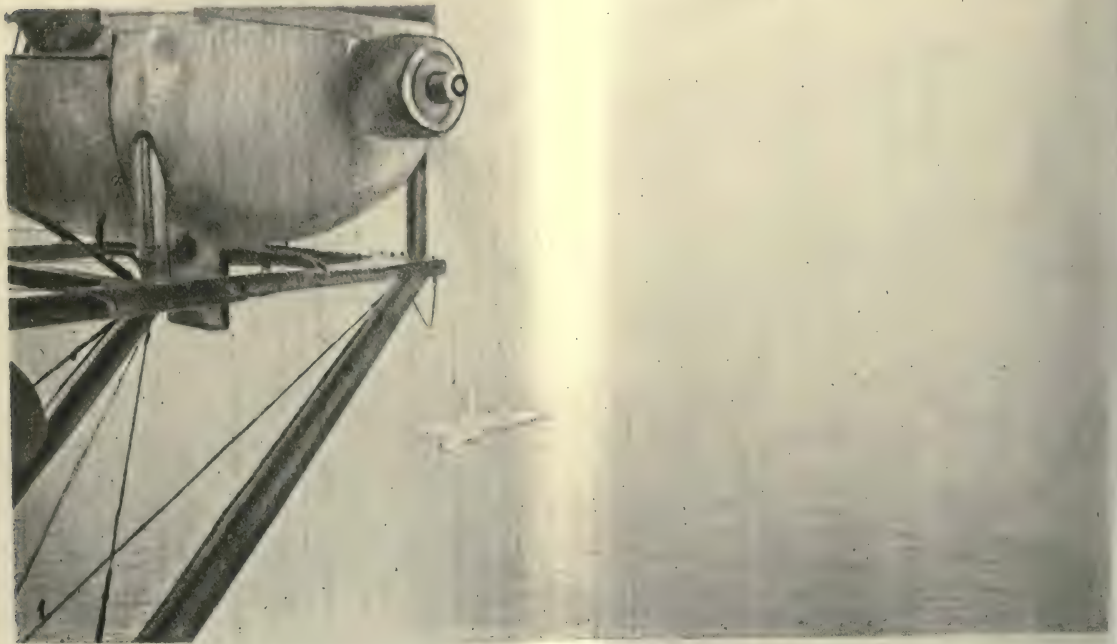
When war broke out in August 1914, the entire British Army (Regular Establishment, Army Reserve, and Territorial Force) numbered less than 650,000 men. To-day some 5,500,000 men have been enlisted for the British Army in Great Britain and more than 1,000,000 men have responded to the call of the Mother Country from Overseas. Fresh reserves are continually raised by the normal process of recruitment, and by the extension of female labour and the more economical use of

Fresh Troops by Horsed Transport.



The men are being released for service with the Colours. The photograph shows fresh troops being brought up in vans to reinforce and support the firing-line. By these means the men are saved the weary tramp along the roads into which the autumn and winter rains have converted the roads on the Western Front. Nothing appears German prisoners more than the confident good spirits of the British troops.

France's Herial Navy: Dirigibles in flight.



Airships are widely employed by the French Navy for long-distance reconnaissance and for "spotting" submarines. They are fitted with at least two motors, which give them great speed, and their petrol supply ensures them an extensive range of action. With a single engine they can still go at a good pace, and in case of a total breakdown, they carry an outfit sufficient to effect necessary repairs in the air, without descending to the surface of the sea. The photographs show a French dirigible: (1) Communicating with an isolated lighthouse at sea; (2) Manœuvring to approach a ship.

Britain's Unlimited Reserves of Man-Power.



The British Empire contains almost unlimited resources in man-power, and fresh contingents from the Dominions and the Colonies overseas are continually arriving on the fighting fronts. New Zealand, out of a total population of little more than 1,000,000 had voluntarily enlisted 90,000 of her sons for foreign service by the summer of 1917, and had contributed for war purposes gifts of over £3,000,000, war loans amounting to over £30,000,000, and lavish contributions of food-stuffs and war material. The photographs show a contingent of New Zealand troops arriving and disembarking at a French port.

Seaplane Hangars on British Cruising Vessels



For service in the Mediterranean and other war-areas, specially adapted seaplane-carrying cruisers are now being employed with regulation hangars constructed on deck. The machines are stowed securely under cover, and more than one can be in the hangar, which is erected in the after-part of the vessel. The planes are rapidly brought out when required, and lowered over the side to the surface, from which they start at once on their flight. Alike for raiding coast fortifications, fighting

Air Work is Carried On at Sea.



Spotting submarines lurking below the surface, the service these craft perform—starting from and returning to their board ship—is proving of the greatest value. The photographs show: (1) & (2) Watching the pursuit of a hostile plane from the deck; (3) Starting from the hangar to chase a hostile plane; hoisting a seaplane over the ship's side; (4) Back in the hangar: the seaplane being stowed away and securely housed.

Scenes at a United States Aviation Camp in France.



Every branch of the service of a modern army is represented among the United States troops in France, who are going through the most thorough and detailed course of war-training. From automatic-pistol practice, bombing, and rifle-shooting, to the most up-to-date methods of artillery and aviation work, there is nothing left out in the battlefield tuition to which the Americans, both officers and men, have subjected themselves under French instructors. The photographs, taken at a United States aviation camp in France, show:

(1) American airmen donning their overalls for a flight; (2) Some American officers, with French instructors.

Guarding the Sea Routes: U.S. Destroyers on Patrol.



Immediately war was declared between the United States and Germany, the American destroyer-flotillas on the Eastern sea-board put out and prepared for action. Since then they have convoyed to Europe the first contingents of United States troops, now in training in France, and have baffled the U-boats with the utmost skill and gallantry. To-day the United States Navy is co-operating with the British Fleet in patrolling the Atlantic, and keeping watch and ward over the ocean transport-routes. The photographs show: (1) A United States destroyer on patrol, with vessels passing on the horizon; (2) A United States destroyer in a heavy sea in mid-ocean.

With the British Army Above Baghdad



The successful British campaign in Mesopotamia, combined with the advance in Palestine, illustrated in another page, has dealt a shattering blow to Germany's ambitions in the East. The photographs show: (1) Men of a Highland battalion waiting for a temporary halt, in the scrub country which extends widely north of Baghdad, between the Tigris and Euphrates; (2) A battery drawn by mules, which bear the climatic conditions better than horses, moving up during action over difficult terrain.

Acts of the Campaign in Mesopotamia.

PHOTOGRAPHS

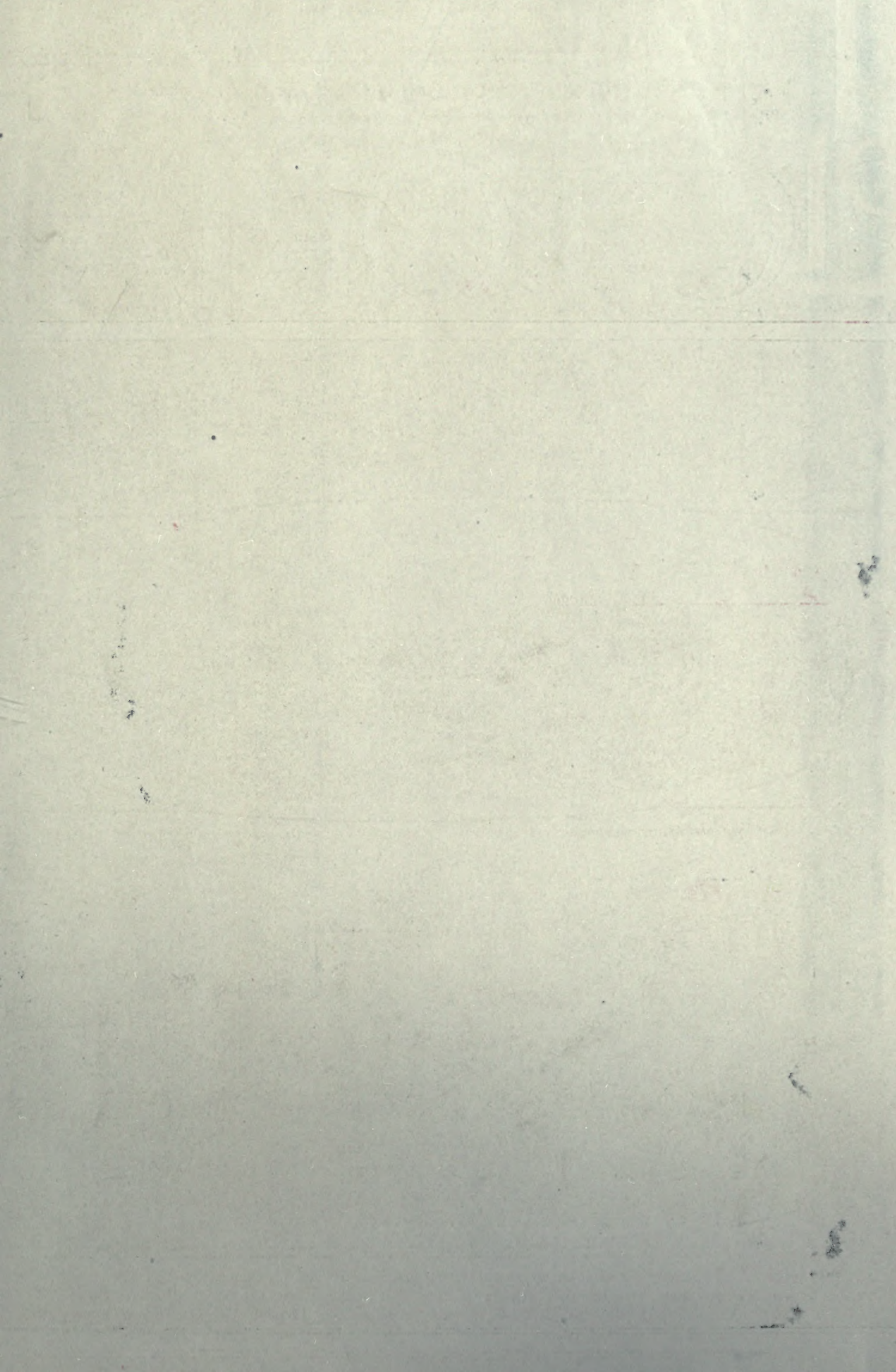


...Turks from a trench-gun; (4) A hydro-glisseur, or over-surface rapid-glider, putting-in at a port of call on such craft the baffling cross-current and shallow flats, such as at times make navigation on the Tigris a task of difficulty, present no obstacles. "Margot" is used as a messenger and despatch carrier on the river, and is an object of wonder to the natives; (5) Aeroplanes being towed up the Tigris on barges.

On the Palestine front: Bersaglieri and Carabinieri.



A striking symbol of the common purpose which animates the Allies is to be found in the presence of Italian troops who are in training on the Palestine Front. The Bersaglieri are, by reputation, the "crack" regiments of the Italian infantry. Their tradition of reckless valour goes back to the first battles of the former Sardinia armies which helped to win the independence of Italy. The cocked-hatted Carabinieri, some of whom are seen in the first illustration, are military police, organised by battalions and trained for fighting, and are ordinarily told off to guard Headquarters, camps, and lines of communications.



THE WAR PICTORIAL



JANUARY 1918