

GREAT BRITAIN IS VAST ARSENAL

Besides Government Plants There Are 4,000 Controlled Munition Firms.

3,500,000 ARE AT WORK

High Tide of Output for War Purposes Not Yet Reached—Is Now Armory for Allies—Work of the Scientists.

London.—The enormous stride made by Great Britain toward solving the problem of munitions was made clear in the course of a speech recently delivered by F. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to Doctor Addison (parliamentary secretary to the ministry of munitions). Mr. Kellaway said the most prominent fact of the war was that the price of victory was unlimited munitions.

"The British army in early days," he said, "was so out-munitioned that the British soldier ought to have been beaten before the fighting began. But he proved that he was a better fighting man than the German. What he lacked in munitions he made up in devil, in initiative, and in endurance.

"I do not think anything that Germany has ever done equals the work this country has accomplished in the way of industrial organization during the last twelve months. Great Britain, which has throughout been the treasury of the allies, has now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 con-

MRS. "JACK" GERAGHTY



Mrs. "Jack" Geraghty, after several years out West, has returned to Newport for the summer season. Mrs. Geraghty is a niece of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt. She was formerly Miss Julia French and gave society quite a shock several years ago when she eloped with "Jack" Geraghty, then a Newport chauffeur. The Geraghtys live in Minneapolis, and they have not been in Newport for some time. The photo was taken at the dog show of the Rhode Island Kennel club at Newport, R. I. She is shown with her dog, Gron Farm Lassie.

HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE AT THE FRONT



Though Von Hindenburg is in supreme command now of most of the Teutonic armies on the east front, Archduke Karl Francis Joseph, heir to the Austrian throne, still rules over his part of the line, in Galicia. He is here seen with one of his generals planning a new move.

trolled firms producing munitions of war.

"The vast majority of these previous to the war never produced a gun, a shell or a cartridge; yet in ten months the ministry of munitions has obtained from these firms a number of shells greater than the total production of all the government arsenals and great armament shops in existence at the commencement of the war.

Increase of Arsenals.

"Speaking in the house of commons last year Mr. Lloyd-George startled the country by saying that eleven new arsenals had been provided. Today, not eleven but ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of .303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned and built during the past twelve months. The output of guns and howitzers has increased by several hundred per cent.

"We are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shell. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army will have such a supply of guns that the limbers will touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea. France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France.

"Our contribution toward the equipment of the Belgian army has been continuous, and the Serbian army has been re-equipped and restored to a magnificent fighting force very largely by the workshops and workers of the United Kingdom.

"The labor situation has been to a considerable extent saved by our women. There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. Today there are 634,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,600. It has now increased to 3,500,000. There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. The women of France are doing wonders in munition making, but our women munition workers beat the world."

Work of the Scientists.

Referring to glass Mr. Kellaway said: "The problem facing the government is, first, to discover the formula of glasses, and having discovered it, to

establish the industry. It is fortunate that in this crisis we have available a few scientific men who have been working for years almost without recognition, and we have also institutes such as the Imperial college at South Kensington and the National Physical laboratory at Teddington. The government went to these men and asked them to discover the formula used by the Germans in their production of optical and chemical glass.

"These British scientists, after a few weeks experiments, discovered many of the formulae, and it then became possible to begin manufacture on a commercial scale. The result was that within a year after the outbreak of war the output of optical glass in this country was multiplied four and a half times. It has now increased to fourteen times the output previous to the war, and there is good ground for saying that by the end of the year it will have multiplied twentyfold.

"The ministry of munitions has built, or is building, housing accommodations for 60,000 persons, and canteens and mess rooms in munition works now provide decent accommodation, where 500,000 workers take their meals every day.

"For a long time our antiaircraft gunners have been crying out for an improved height finder for Zeppelins, the existing height finders being slow, clumsy and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempts to bring down Zeppelins.

"Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It is an important discovery, but the problem is only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

Finds White "Blue Jay."

Junction City, Kan.—An albino blue jay, the first one ever seen here, was found recently in the Presbyterian churchyard by A. W. Davy. The blue jay was half grown and its feathers were perfectly white. Its unusual color had apparently not discredited the albino in the eyes of the parent birds, for it was fat and gave indications of having been well cared for.

The first known use of asbestos was in the manufacture of cremation robes for the ancient Romans.

MERCY WORKERS IN WAR DOING GREAT SERVICES

All Countries Striving to Improve Conditions Surrounding Wounded.

WORK OF AMERICANS LAUDED

Motor Ambulance Service Does Invaluable Work in Transporting Wounded Soldiers—French People Touched by Volunteer Work of Americans.

London.—To no one race in this war belongs exclusively the work of mercy. France, Russia, England, Germany and Austria have each striven hard to improve the conditions surrounding the wounded in their armies.

In the Ottoman Red Crescent, a Mohammedan equivalent of the Red Cross, even the Turks have a corps of mercy workers, to render aid to those injured in battle. But not only the belligerent nations are occupied in the field of mercy toward fallen fighters. America, with all the cheerful optimism which characterizes her people, has worked vigorously to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers in France.

Distant Abyssinia, too, was one of the first neutral countries to establish a place of succor for the injured near the firing line. Indeed, the Anglo-Ethiopian hospital at Frevent, provided with funds supplied by the Abyssinian crown prince, did great service early in the war. Japan, representing the far East, also sent a wonderfully equipped ambulance corps which has since occupied the Hotel Astoria, Paris. Dainty women and intellectual men have given their time and their services eagerly in the cause of humanity.

The ladies of the Russian court, self-sacrificing in the extreme, have been trained for hospital work in the field. They have performed duties at which men might shudder and they have performed them well. So it is in France and England and in the other countries, both in and out of the war. That the majority of the workers have been volunteers is to the credit of civilization. Mercy, so often beaten under in the actual conflict of the belligerents, has survived gloriously among those whose function has been to relieve, where possible, the victims of shot and shell.

Automobile Great Help.

Like the aeroplane, the automobile is a new departure, a very important one, in warfare. Since August, 1914, it has played many parts. Armored cars, transport lorries and other vehicles directly and indirectly contributing to the success of the different armies in the field, have established a fresh reputation for the motor industry. But it is largely owing to the motor ambulance that the noble work of mercy has been possible.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the motor ambulance service owes its existence and its triumph to Lord Derby's brother, Hon. Arthur Stanley, M. P., chairman of the British Red Cross society, and also to the Royal Automobile club. Soon after the outbreak of war, in September, 1914, Mr. Stanley, quick to see the possibilities of the motor ambulance, was given a permit to send one or two out to the front by the late Lord Kitchener.

"The actual permit," said Mr. Stanley, "was in Lord Kitchener's own handwriting—on half a sheet of newspaper. It is now one of the most treasured possessions if not the most

treasured, in the archives of the Red Cross society.

"One of the first things I did on receiving the necessary permission," continued Mr. Stanley, "was to get together half a dozen volunteer motorists, all members of the Royal Automobile club, to drive the ambulance cars which we were sending to France. Our position was curious. The motor-ambulance was then practically an unknown quantity so far as actual warfare went, and the military authorities stipulated that our drivers were not to wear uniform, nor, under any circumstances, to go near the firing line. There was to be no Red Cross on the cars. Truly, the mission of the motor ambulance was to be extremely limited. They were simply to go about far behind the firing line and pick up wounded men who could not be carried to the field hospitals; men, for example, who had crawled for safety into abandoned cottages and barns.

Proves Its Worth.

"With the possible exception of the American ambulance cars at Neuilly, ours were the first motor ambulances used in France. But the value of a rapid service for the transport of wounded soldiers was quickly recognized, and now, of course, wherever there is fighting there are motor ambulances.

Here is a typical instance, as told by Mr. Stanley, how the motor ambulance proved its worth in the early days of the war:

"Late one evening one of our ambulances crept up close to the firing line. They met an officer, who turned them back 'because,' as he said, 'it is so dark, it is no use going further.'

"They went back to a farmhouse and to bed. In the middle of the night they were awakened by the same officer, who told them that a wounded soldier, shot through both legs, was lying almost in the German lines. It was so dangerous a mission that the officer wouldn't order the ambulance to go! He just told them where the man was, and left them to decide. They went. They crawled, without lights, along an unknown road in the darkness; got almost within the German lines, where they found the man and brought him back to safety. That wounded soldier had lain there for days and would most certainly have died had he not been rescued that night.

"In this modest and voluntary way the motor ambulance came into its own without one penny of cost to the government!

"Today," went on Mr. Stanley, "there are about 1,600 motor ambulances and cars at the French front alone. Another 1,000 are scattered about with the troops in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Saloniki, Malta, East Africa, etc. We have three ambulance convoys—each one consisting of some sixty cars and a radiographing convoy working in Italy. We have a number of cars in Petrograd and on the western Russian front, while we recently sent a small convoy as a present to Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus."

"Up to the present," said Mr. Stanley, "we have collected over \$20,000,000 for the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance society. The money comes in at the rate of about \$5,000,000 every six months. This shows the public appreciation of the work. Our support comes from all sections of society."

"As an instance of the diversity of our work, it may be interesting to note that we arranged the other day to send motor boats to Mesopotamia and 'Charlie Chaplin' films to Malta, this latter for the amusement of the convalescent soldiers!

"One of the outstanding features of our organization has been the splendid work done by the women."

Mr. Stanley mentioned, by the way, the excellent artificial limbs for maimed soldiers produced by American manufacturers, both in the United States and especially at a factory established near London, where many disabled men are themselves employed. While the women of all nations at

war have been working courageously in aid of their men, American women also have come out brilliantly in the labor of mercy. At the commencement of the war a group of American women, nearly all married to Englishmen, met together to consider how they might best render assistance to the soldiers of the king. The result was the birth of the American Woman's War Relief fund, of which Lady Paget became president, with Mrs. John Astor as vice-president, the duchess of Marlborough as chairman and Lady Lowther and Mrs. Harcourt as honorary secretary. Other women closely identified with the work were Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Hon. Mrs. John Ward.

Work of American Women.

The American Women's War Relief fund began by sending a motor ambulance out to the front. "Friends in Boston" subscribed for another—it was actually the seventh—which was duly presented to the war office in London. Down in Devonshire, at Paignton, near Torquay, there is an American woman's war hospital, where thousands of wounded soldiers have been nursed back to health. Not contented with these activities the American women in question have opened workrooms in various parts of the British capital to enable girls thrown out of work to learn other trades, and so to become self-supporting, in spite of the war.

Americans are busy helping in France as well as in England, and the American Relief Clearing house, in Paris, is also an institution of very considerable value and importance. It represents the American Red Cross, and its distributing committee has already apportioned more than 4,000,000 parcels, from bales of cotton, clothes—for men, women and children—shoes, hospital accessories, surgical instruments and countless other useful things. No less than 2,000 hospitals in France have been fitted from the American Relief Clearing house, which has Joseph H. Choate for its president.

Modeled somewhat on the lines of the organization over which Mr. Stanley presides, is the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps, yet another body of mercy-workers. In September, 1914, Prof. Richard Norton of Harvard university saw for himself the plight of the wounded French soldiers, who suffered additionally through inadequate means of transportation. Consequently, with the cooperation of some of his friends, he started the American Volunteer Ambulance corps, which quickly widened its field from two cars to seventy-five. Originally composed of American and British members, the corps has, while always working in conjunction with the French army, been placed under the British Red Cross—owing to questions of American neutrality.

The volunteers of the American Motor Ambulance corps have given their time and their services uncomplainingly to the attainment of an excellent object. Under the chairmanship of the late Henry James, the novelist, who directed matters from London, many young college graduates freely entered the corps to work strenuously, without pay or preferment. Professor Norton, Ridgely Carter, Sir John Wolfe Berry, Jordan L. Nott, John Dixon Morrison and many other well-known men are members of the London council. Mr. Norton and several of the men have been awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Croix d'Armee, the former ranking high in the honors of war and the latter in the honors of war and republican France. Working close up to the firing line, the American Motor Ambulance men have brought relief to many thousands of wounded and sick soldiers. Some times dashing about in country exposed to German artillery fire, the cars have not infrequently come through a hail of bursting shells, but so far without the loss of a single life.

The American Motor Ambulance corps has been "mentioned" for its discipline as well as for the high standard of its members generally.

AUTO FALLS THIRTY FEET

Truck Cow It Struck Down the Bank With It—Does Considerable Damage.

Lawrenceburg, Mo.—A cow in the middle of the road at the foot of the state line road hill, near this city, sent an automobile driven by Miss Grace E. Drewers 30 feet down an embankment, snapping off a telephone pole, smashing down a fence and finally crashing into a tree, where the car was turned on its side.

Miss Drewers and her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKinley Drewers of Farmer City, Ill., occupants of the car, were only slightly hurt.

When the machine struck the cow the animal was thrown down the bank against the fence, and as the car crashed into the fence it struck the cow a second time, throwing her 30 feet into a creek.

A woman is the inventor of a sand glass that rings a bell when the time that it marks expires.

REMEMBERS \$10 TOO LATE

Farmer Put Bill in Pocket of Overalls and Gave Them to Tramp.

Topeka, Kan.—D. R. Banta, a farmer, living near Tecumseh, spent the afternoon recently, accompanied by a policeman, in search of hoboese. They visited the railroad yards in quest of one particular tramp. They did not find him.

Banta hired a tramp to work for him on his farm. The tramp was in need of clothes and Banta gave him a pair of overalls to wear. He then sent the man to one part of the farm, while Banta worked at another. While at work the farmer remembered that he had left a \$10 bill in the overalls. He hastened in search of his new hand. The man was gone, but the overalls, minus the \$10 bill, were hanging in a tree.

Insure Against Melancholy. Employment and hardships prevent melancholy.—Johnson.

COYOTES ATTACK A FAMILY

Three Rabid Ones, After Biting Animals, Tried to Get Into a House.

Reno, Nev.—George Dugan, who returned recently from his ranch at Hot Creek, tells of a raid by three rabid coyotes at the ranch of L. L. Wattle, 12 miles above Hot Creek.

Mrs. Belle Boston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wattle, was visiting the ranch with her two children, when three coyotes arrived.

They bit all the animals they could reach and attacked the children, who were playing some distance from the house.

Mrs. Boston took the little ones in the house, the coyotes followed, and attempted to get in through the screen door. Mrs. Boston grabbed a pump gun and fired several shots through the window, killing one of the animals, when the remaining two decamped. The coyote that was shot, it was found, had his jaw covered with foam and blood.

LOVERS REUNITED BY WAR

Officer of an Interned German Ship Finds Girl He Met Years Ago.

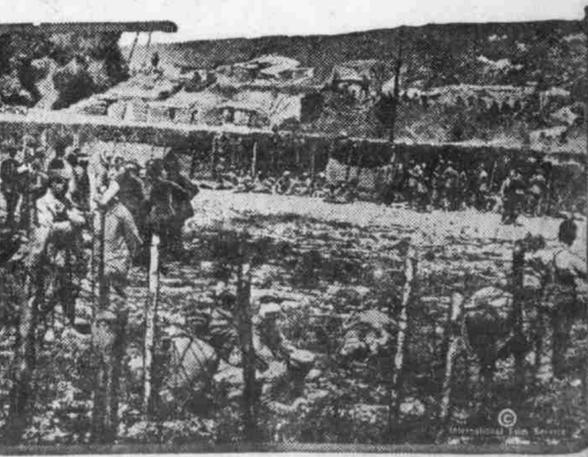
Harrisburg, Pa.—Tobla Voskuhl, an officer of an interned German vessel lying at New Orleans, has married Miss Albertine Dehnert, a Steelton girl, for whom he had been searching 14 years.

Voskuhl met the girl of his dreams when she was sixteen, and he was a petty officer on a liner plying between German ports and the United States. The girl, whose mother had died, was on the way to Steelton to live.

The boy and girl lovers became engaged, but the stern old German uncle refused to countenance the match, and when his niece insisted that she would wed Voskuhl, he sent her to other relatives in Germany and refused to give the young officer her address.

Believing Miss Albertine's love affair was dead the uncle sent for her again and she has been living with him for ten years. Recently she saw her lover's name and wrote to him. The wedding followed.

PRISONERS BACK OF THE ENGLISH LINES



German prisoners taken in the first days of the battle of the Somme are held back of the English lines.