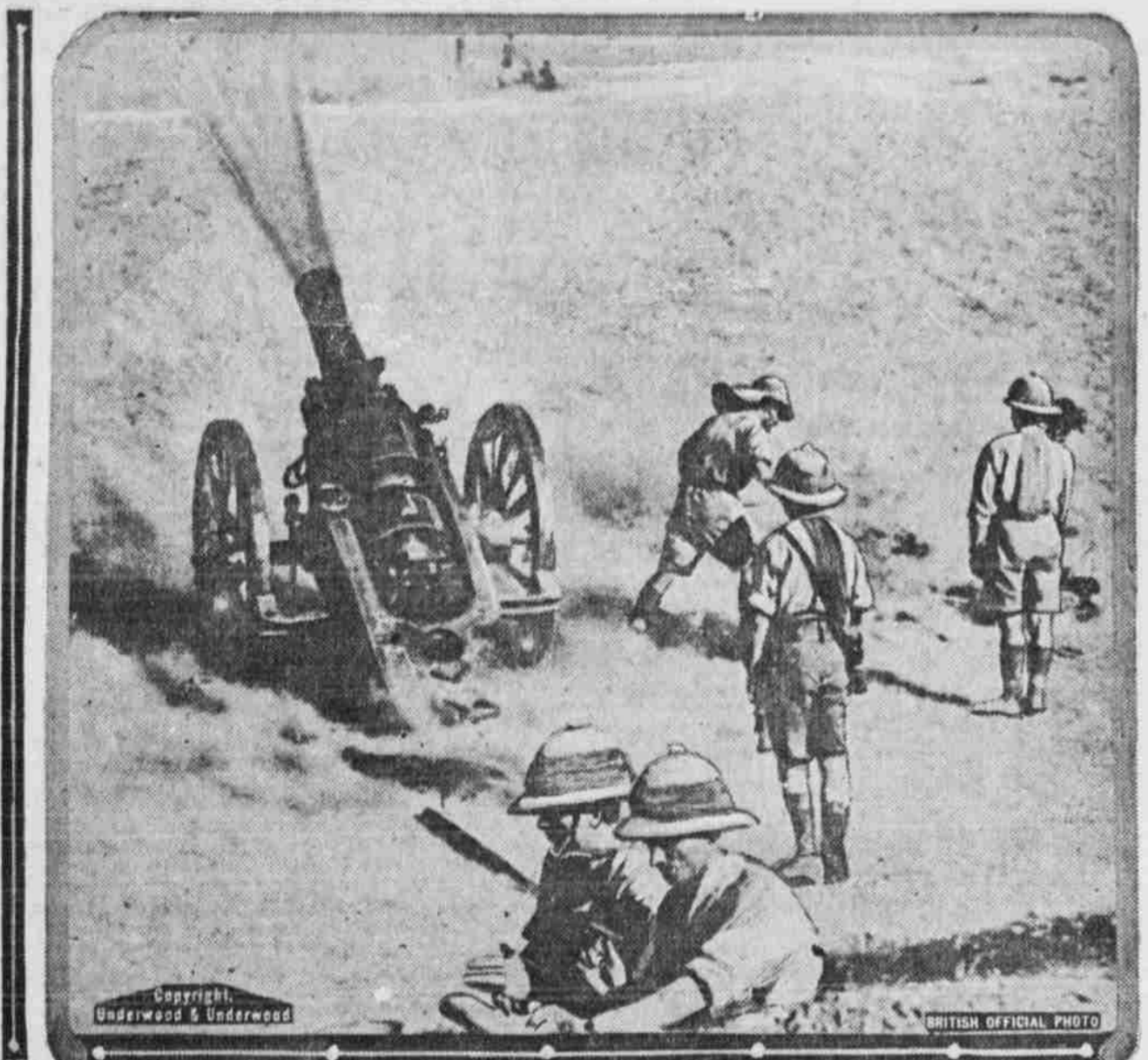


BANGING THE TURK IN THE MESOPOTAMIAN DESERT



Though little is heard about it in comparison with the momentous happenings that daily occur on the western and eastern fronts, an important phase of the war is being conducted in Mesopotamia. A British army is steadily banging away at the Turks, driving them farther and farther into the desert. While the Tommies fighting in the snow and cold on the western front may envy their comrades in the Euphrates-Tigris valley, the men fighting in the desert are not having a picnic. They have more heat than they can stand; the arid desert is intolerable to white men. Yet they are keeping at it, and this British official photograph shows one of their big field pieces, just as it was fired, making the Turks step lively across the sands.

FRENCH TROOPS WITH MITRAILLEUSE DRIVING BACK GERMANS



The French mitrailleuse has proved very effective in driving back the German troops, and has mowed down many an advancing line. This photograph shows French soldiers in a captured trench firing a mitrailleuse at the foe.

HAD 'HONEYMOON TRIP ABOVE THE CLOUDS' GERMAN WAR BREAD AND SOAP



Lieut. Lawrence B. Sperry and wife (formerly Miss Winifred Allen), who were the first to experience a honeymoon above the clouds. The newly married couple left Governor's island and airplanned their way to Massapequa, L. I. the Sperry home, in 24 minutes. They claim this is the only way to really enjoy a wedding trip.



Repatriated British soldiers who have returned to England to recuperate have brought home numerous souvenirs from German detention camps, some of which give an idea of the treatment accorded enemy troops. The photograph shows Sergeant Sponder, a Lewis gunner, with his daily ration of German sawdust war bread and a piece of German soap made chiefly from sand.

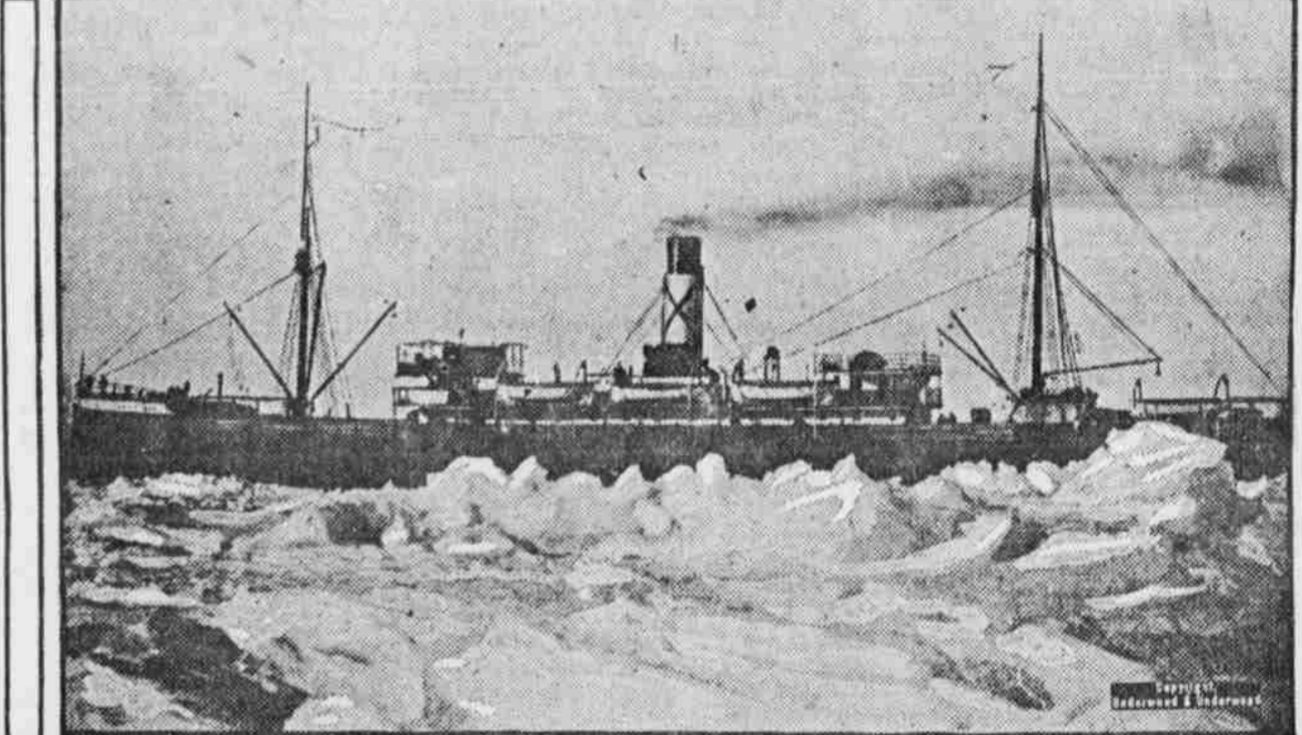
About the Only Danger They Face.
 "Heard anything of the kaiser's sons lately?"
 "No."
 "Remarkable how well they keep in the great war, isn't it?"
 "Yes. They seem to be rather well protected. The only thing the kaiser has to fear for them is that one of them might get up in the dark and drink out of the wrong bottle."

A STREET IN PARIS AFTER THE VISIT OF GERMAN GOETHAS



One of the streets in Paris showing the damage caused by a 200-pound torpedo dropped from a raiding Gotha on the night of January 30. Great holes many feet deep were made by the torpedoes, and the buildings in the background were badly injured.

RED CROSS LINER FLORIZEL WRECKED ON REEFS OFF CAPE RACE



Forty-four survivors, all who were left of the ship company of 136, were taken from this ill-fated Red Cross liner Florizel, which struck a reef north of Cape Race, N. F., during a terrific blizzard. The survivors were taken off by the crew of the Prospero, which was sent by the government to the scene with special life-saving apparatus. The Florizel is shown here as an ice breaker in New York harbor.

AN UNUSUAL BILLET



Billets for soldiers who fight on the western front can be anywhere. But the strangest place that any fighter had to put up for the night on the fighting lines is shown in this British official photograph. A great concrete tank which turned over in a bombardment is being utilized by the Tommies and they have made a real cozy home of the huge cylinder. They are shown here going in for a rest. The picture is an excellent reminder of the old lady who lived in a shoe with her immense family. This home is just as different from the average habitation as the shoe, and the family of Tommies who lodge here is equally immense.

WINE FOR THE POILUS AT THE FRONT



Wine is an important part of the daily rations served to the French soldiers. The above photograph shows soldiers filling barrels from the tank car which has just arrived from the wine regions in southern France. The barrels of wine are then sent forward to the men in the trenches.

THEY DO NOT FEAR GERMAN POISON GAS



These American soldiers are wearing the marvelous new gas mask adopted by our army. Each man in the group sent home a copy of the photograph, just to show how our fighters have sunk their individuality in the combined fight for human justice and liberty.

Early Use of Coal in Britain.

Some say that coal was used by the ancient Britons; at all events, it was an article of household consumption to some extent during the Anglo-Saxon period as early as 852 A. D. It certainly was known there in the thirteenth century, as is evidenced by a charter given in 1239 by King Henry III to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the winning of the numerous coal mines in that region. It was, however, not until 1769 that the Parisians got English coal from Newcastle. Subsequent coal mines were discovered in various parts of France, notably in the departments of Pas-de-Calais and the Loire. In America the deposits near Richmond, Va., were discovered in 1701, and mining was begun in 1701, while anthracite was first produced in 1733.