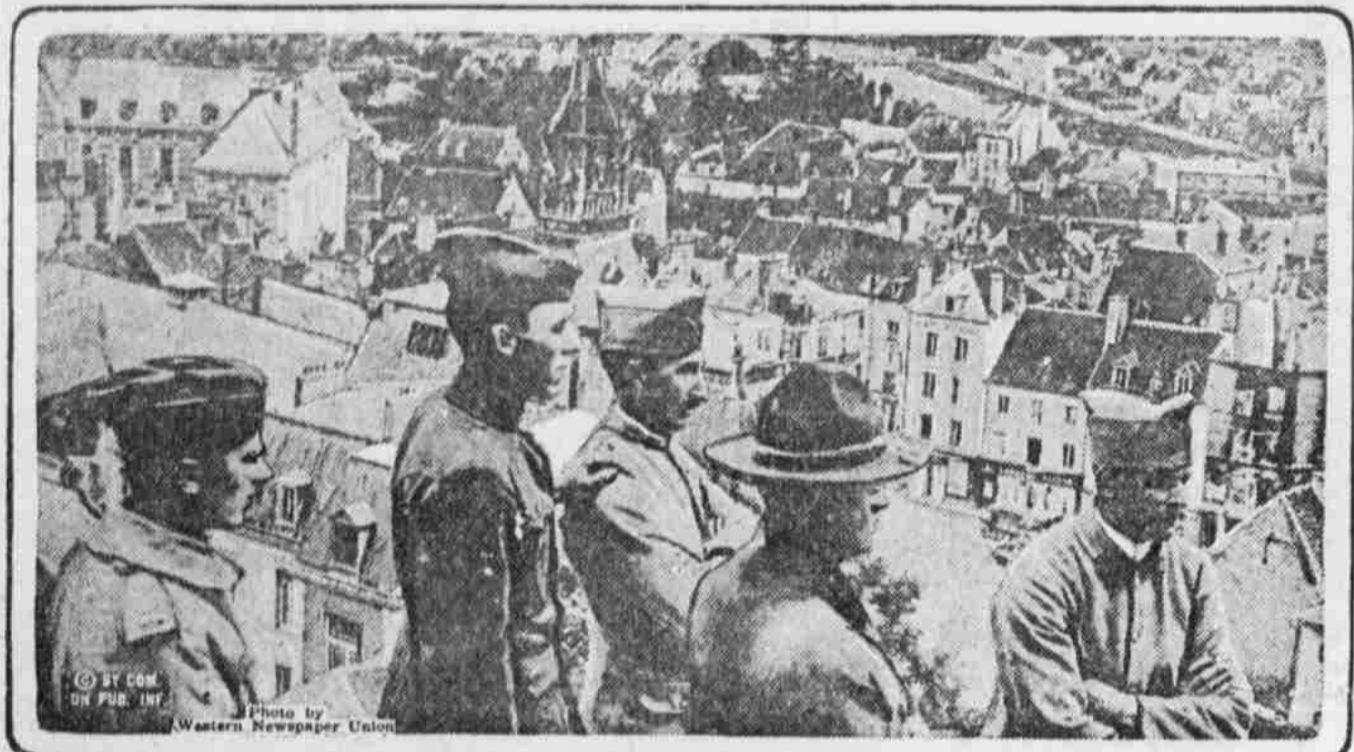


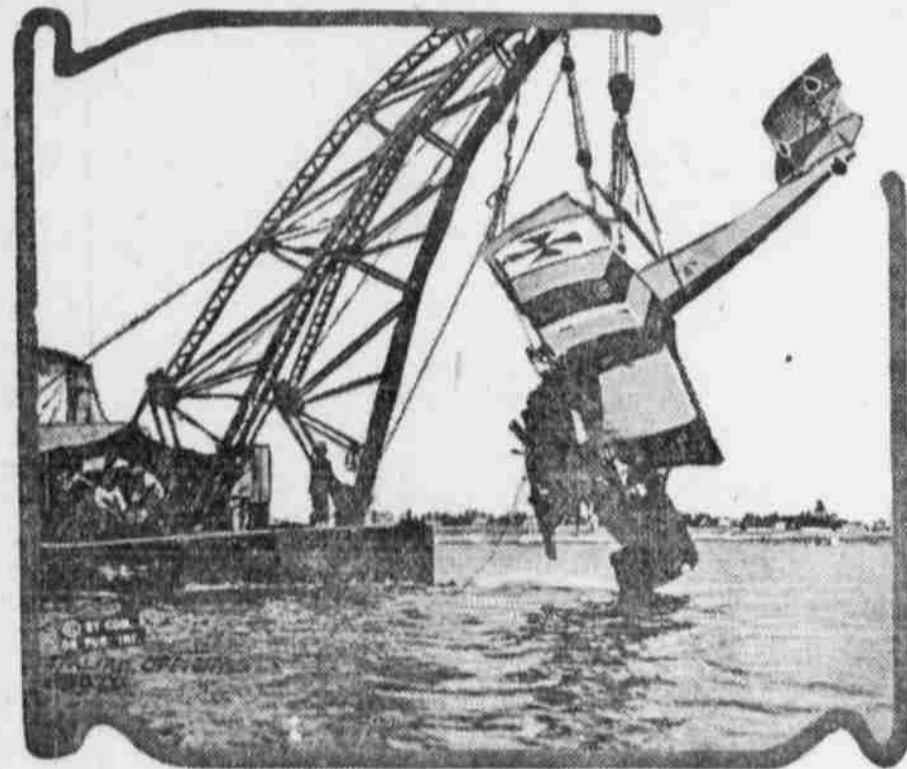
1—Ruins of the beautiful cathedral of Albert as the Germans left it, and, 2, in sharp contrast, the cathedral of Metz which the Americans are striving to save in their bombardment of that city. 3—Gen. Jules Janin, now on his way from America to Siberia to take command of the Czecho-Slovak forces there.

LOOKING DOWN ON CHATEAU THIERRY, TAKEN BY AMERICANS



Chateau Thierry will long be remembered as America's first great effort in the war. Our men stormed the town and took it. The photograph shows a group of French and Americans looking over the town from a surrounding height.

AUSTRIAN PLANE SHOT DOWN IN ITALY



A giant crane is raising an Austrian plane brought down after a stirring battle with Italian biplanes. The pilot is now a prisoner of war in Italy.

READY FOR DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES



Petrol and tar ready for the destruction of bridges at a moment's notice are placed everywhere by the belligerents in France. Just now it is the Germans who are burning the bridges to protect their retreat.

CHIEFS OF AERONAUTICS



Maj. Gen. William L. Kenly (seated), in command of the division of military aeronautics, and Col. F. R. Kenney, his executive officer. General Kenly has charge of the flying end of the air service, including operations, training and administration. Colonel Kenney was brought to Washington from General Pershing's staff. He is a native of Chicago.

War Alters Sex Ratio of Nations.
An Italian scientist, in a book just published on the subject of war and population, says that there will be in England 121 women between the ages of twenty and forty-four to every one hundred men between the same ages if the war ends next year. In 1910 the proportion was 108 to 100.

In France there will be 124 women of those ages, the writer estimates, to every 100 men. In Germany, where the sexes were almost evenly balanced before the war, the proportion will be 119 women to 100 men.

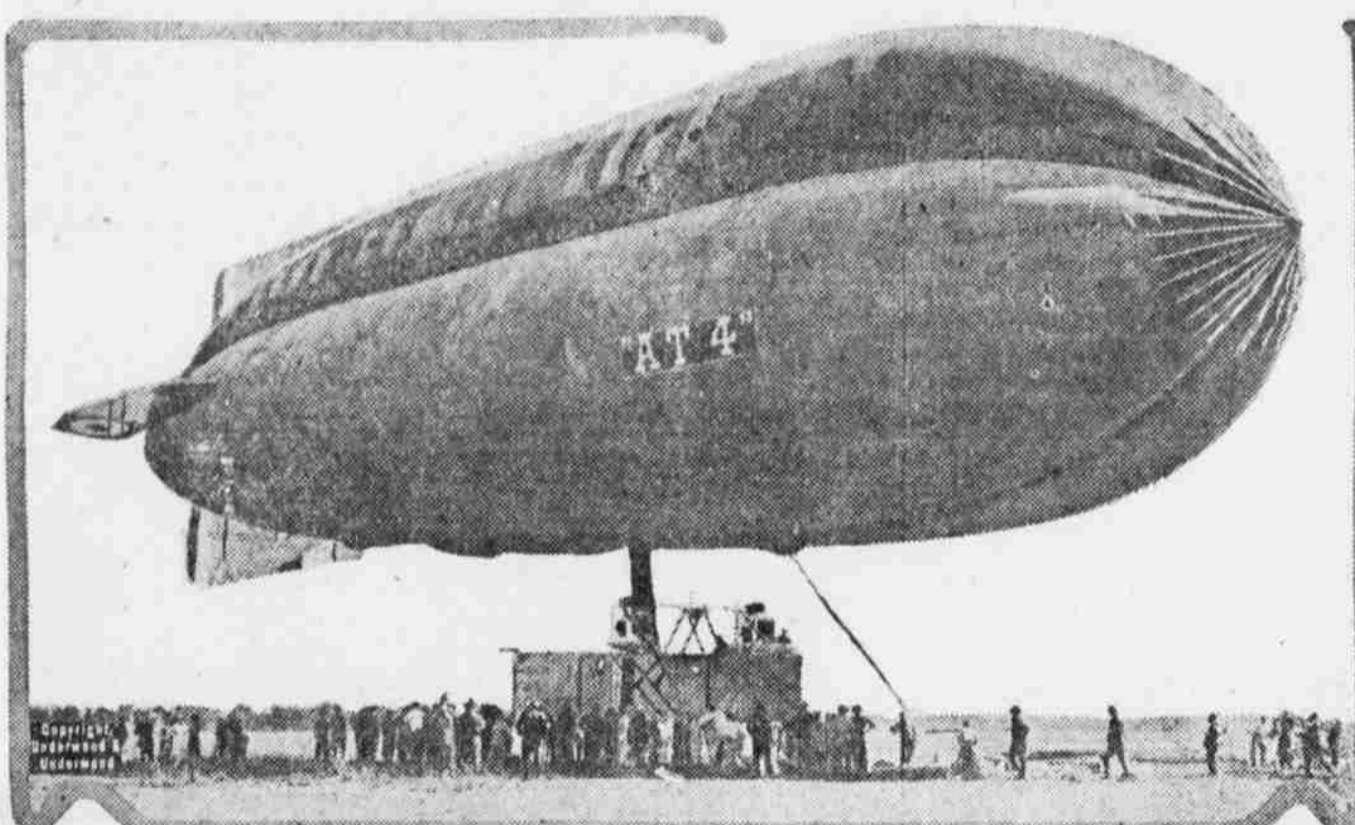
Antidote Found for Poison Gas.
According to a story told by several American soldiers who have returned from France, a gas has been invented which will dissipate or purify poison gas hurled into the trenches by the Germans. The soldiers declared that the gas was so effective that when a barrage of shells containing it was thrown into a sector, bombarded by poison gas shells, the air was purified so rapidly that the use of gas masks was not necessary.

BRITISH BRINGING IN WOUNDED AUSTRIAN



British stretcher bearers bringing in a wounded Austrian from within the lines. Foe and friend are treated alike by the allied forces.

HUGE AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE IN FRANCE



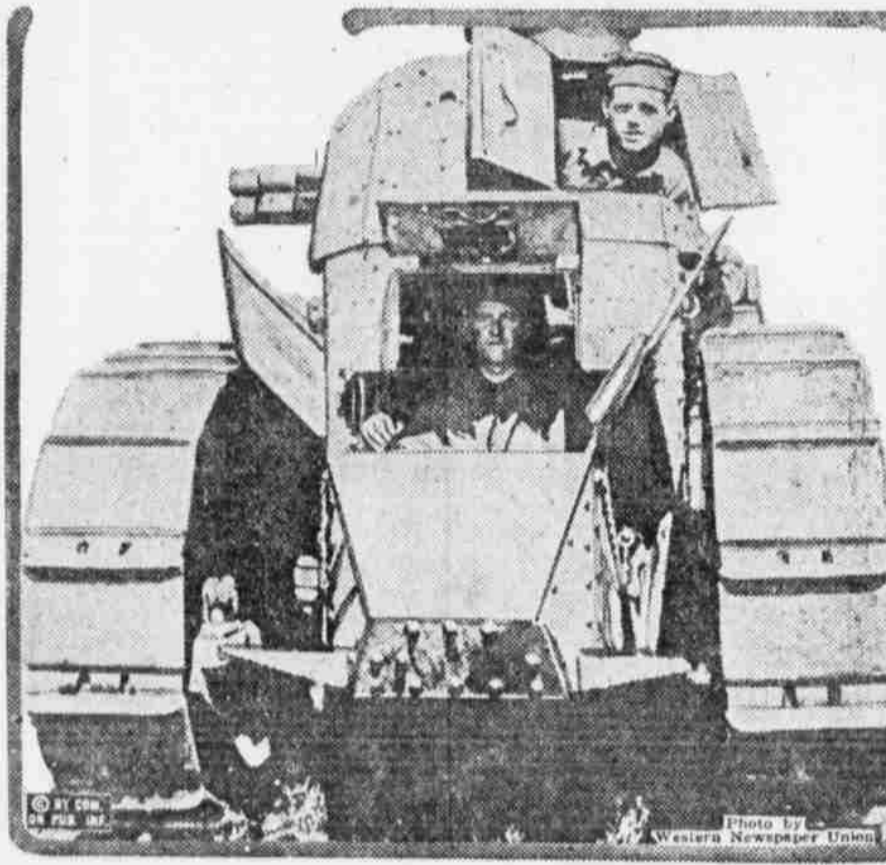
One of the huge dirigibles manned by Americans is here shown at rest "somewhere in France."

PRINCESSES OF BULGARIA



Princess Eudoxia at the left and Princess Nadajda at the right, daughters of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

GUNNER AND DRIVER IN THEIR TANK



Probably the most formidable war implement evolved during this great war is the armored tank. The photograph shows the positions of the gunner and the tank driver.

AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE RIVIERA



Refugees who reach the Riviera, which now is a great center of Red Cross activity, are clothed, fed and cared for by the American Red Cross. The photograph shows the homeless people at the Red Cross station receiving packages of clothing.

Pigs Never Eat Too Much.
Even the pig knows how to protect himself against dangers arising from indiscretions in eating, not only as to quantity, but as to the proportion of the various food constituents. This is shown by Evvard's experiments. He allowed pigs to feed themselves ad libitum with corn, meat, meal, oilmeal, salts and the like, from separate hoppers. During early growth, when new tissues were being made rapidly, those pigs ate much larger proportions of protein than when growth became slower. Later, when smaller amounts of corn were eaten, the protein deficiency thus caused was met by an increase in the amount of meat-meal eaten. Under these conditions of free-choice feeding the pigs grew faster than any previously recorded which had been fed on mixtures made for them by the combined talent of agricultural experts, trained both in the science of nutrition and in the practice of feeding—Thomas B. Osborne, in Atlantic.

Just So.
Many a great man's reputation for wit is due to his having been interviewed by a bright reporter.