

It's Not so Bad for Officer Prisoners of War

Germany tells us how nicely she treats her enforced guests of war who are above the common soldier—No hard feelings for the captors



FRENCH OFFICERS IN GERMAN CAPTIVITY

At the juncture of the rivers Rhine and Maine, where the ancient Romans once had their stronghold, lies the picturesque fortress of Mayence, Germany, and on the opposite side of the Rhine the little town of Castell. Those who visit this place with its old citadel are surprised at its busy and variegated life. In times of peace the German soldiers were drilled here, while today may be seen a picturesque crowd comprising the officers of practically all the countries at war with Germany.

Besides the red-trousered Frenchmen walks the khaki-clad Englishman, and the brilliantly-uniformed Belgian converses with the Russian. At nearly any hour of the day, however, the vast grounds encircled by the citadel serve for tennis parties and other outdoor games, in which the Englishmen despite their numerical inferiority, invariably excel. Practically every week there is a football, tennis or cricket game.

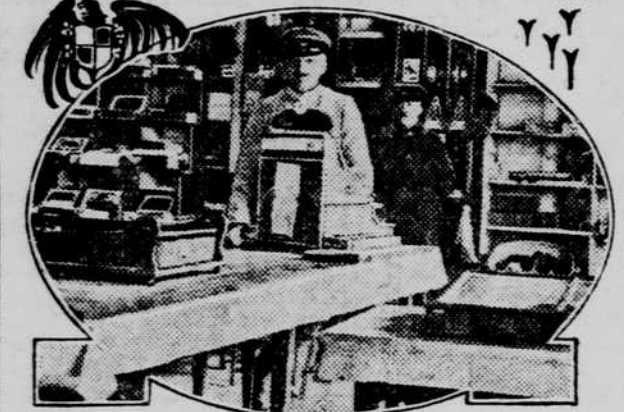
This remarkable population so quickly collected comprises the officers' concentration camp. Here are comfortably housed thousands of officers. In ordinary prison camps the problems to be faced are usually merely hygienic and economic. It is only necessary to provide clean and comfortable quarters and sufficient food. The officers' camp on the other hand has been arranged with the object of observing certain class considerations, so that the officers, even though held captive, may enjoy a high standard



OFFICER PRISONERS—BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN IN GERMANY



OFFICER PRISONERS' CAMP AT CREFELD



THE CANTINE AT CREFELD

of life. The officer of the enemy enjoys a privileged position. Germany at present lodges in special internment camps about 12,000 officer prisoners. The majority, about 7,000, are Russians, against 3,800 French, 550 English and 600 Belgians. Whereas common soldiers in German concentration camps are nearly without exception lodged in barracks specially built, old castles, well appointed modern private houses or hotels are set apart for the accommodation of officer prisoners.

The Mayence-Castell camp at present contains British, Russian, French and Belgian officers. In addition there are about one hundred privates of the same nations who serve as attendants. It has been found impossible to provide a separate room for each officer, although all the older officers and those of higher rank have been accommodated in the immense number of rooms available in the old citadel. No room contains more than a few officers.

Prisoners are expected to be up by 7:45 in the morning and to retire to their quarters at dark. They are allowed to keep light burning until eleven o'clock. Apart from these regulations, however, they are at liberty to move about the camp quite freely and spend their time as they like. The camp, like other internment camps, enjoys a certain amount of self-government, prisoners electing in each building two officers, entrusted, during a week's time, with the supervision of the house and enforcement of the rules and regulations about rising in the morning, etc.

The food served in the camp is not only good and plentiful, but far richer and more varied than in ordinary prisoners' camps, to suit the officers' standard of life. The men in the morning receive the usual continental breakfast—coffee and bread, a hearty meal at noon, a lighter meal in the afternoon, and supper before bedtime. They are allowed half a bottle of wine or beer with their dinner and supper, and will find at the canteen, a variety of eatables, things to drink, wearing apparel, and even luxuries. What is not on stock, the authorities will get for them promptly. The house where the canteen is installed also serves as storehouse for officers, each of whom has a compartment of his own to store away foodstuffs and the like.

Those who have visited the German camp have been impressed with the fair manner with which the Germans treat their prisoners. The imprisoned officers live on terms of mutual respect with their captors and so friendly is the relation as to warrant the hope that the actual combatants in this war, especially those who were prisoners in the enemy's country, may, when again they return home, become apostles of peace and mutual good will after the period of fierce struggle and hatred has passed.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 29, 1915.
French captured Ablain-St. Nazaire after three weeks' fight.
Heavy fighting in Russian Baltic provinces.
Italians reached Isonzo river and took several Austrian towns, but were repulsed at Caporetto and near Piava.
Austrian aeroplanes bombed Venice, causing fires.

May 30, 1915.
French gained ground at four places in France and Alsace.
Russian attempts to cross the San failed and ring around Przemysl closing.
Italians checked by Isonzo defenses and repulsed at Cortina.
Turks took allied trenches at Avi Burnu with bayonet.
German reply to America's Lusitania note received; held evasive.

May 31, 1915.
French made gains between Souchez and Carency.
Austrians took Russian positions near Stry.
Italians occupied Cortina.
Heavy fighting in Gallipoli.
Zeppelins made night raid on London, dropping incendiary bombs.

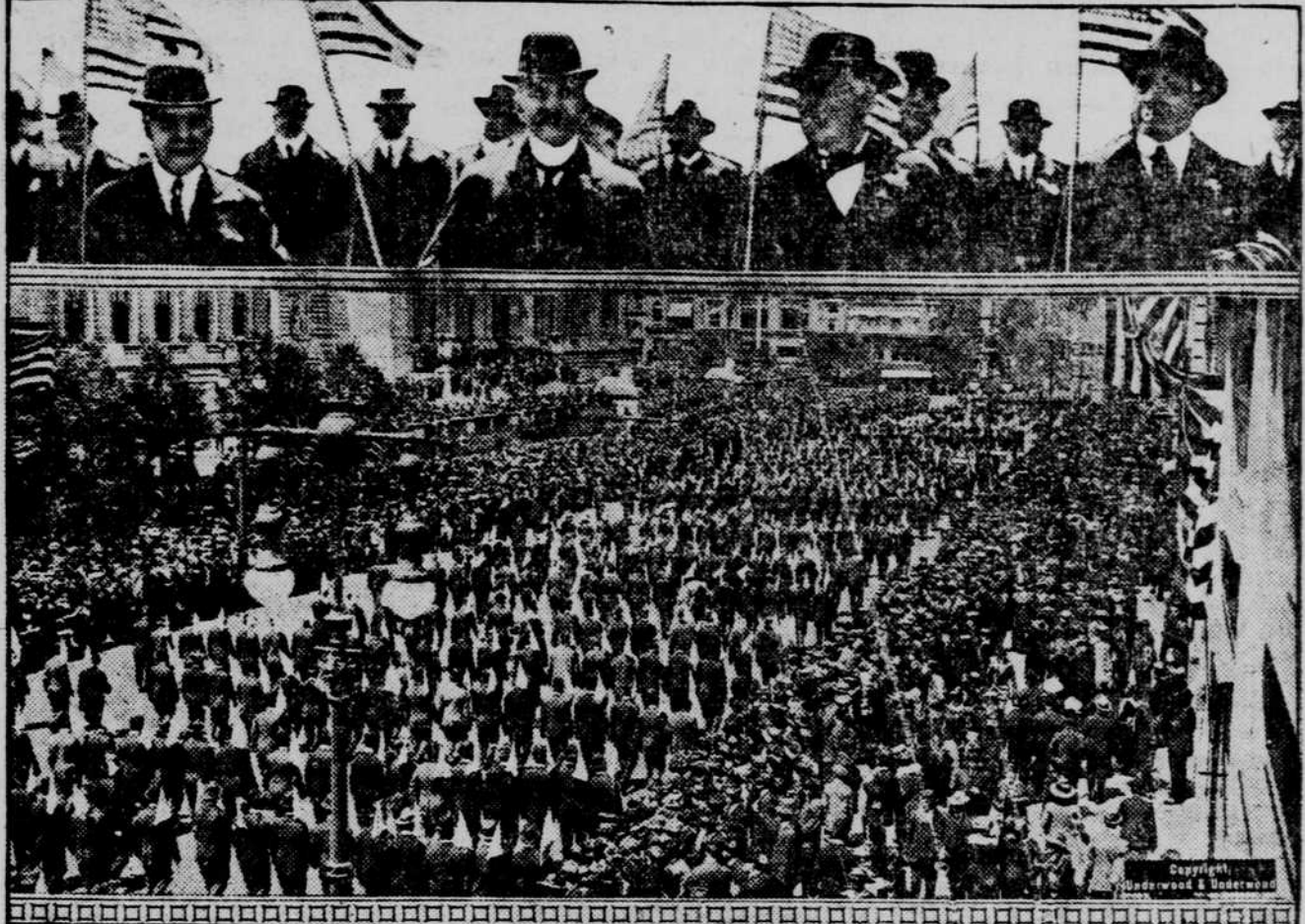
June 1, 1915.
Violent battle at Souchez, French winning.
Teutons storming three Przemysl forts.
Austro-Germans took Stry.
Serbians resumed operations against Austrians.
British repulsed severe attack at Gaba Tepe, Gallipoli.
British passenger steamer Saldieh torpedoed without warning.

June 2, 1915.
Germans recaptured Souchez sugar mill.
British took Chateau Hooge with bayonet.
Reims again bombarded.
Italians established on Monte Nero ridge in Friuli.
British submarine sank German transport in Sea of Marmora.

June 3, 1915.
Terrific fighting near Arras and Souchez.
Przemysl taken by storm by Austro-Germans.
Austrians repulsed Italians on Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers.
Swedish, Danish, British and French vessels sunk by German submarines.
French aviators attacked headquarters of German crown prince.
San Marino declared war on Austria.

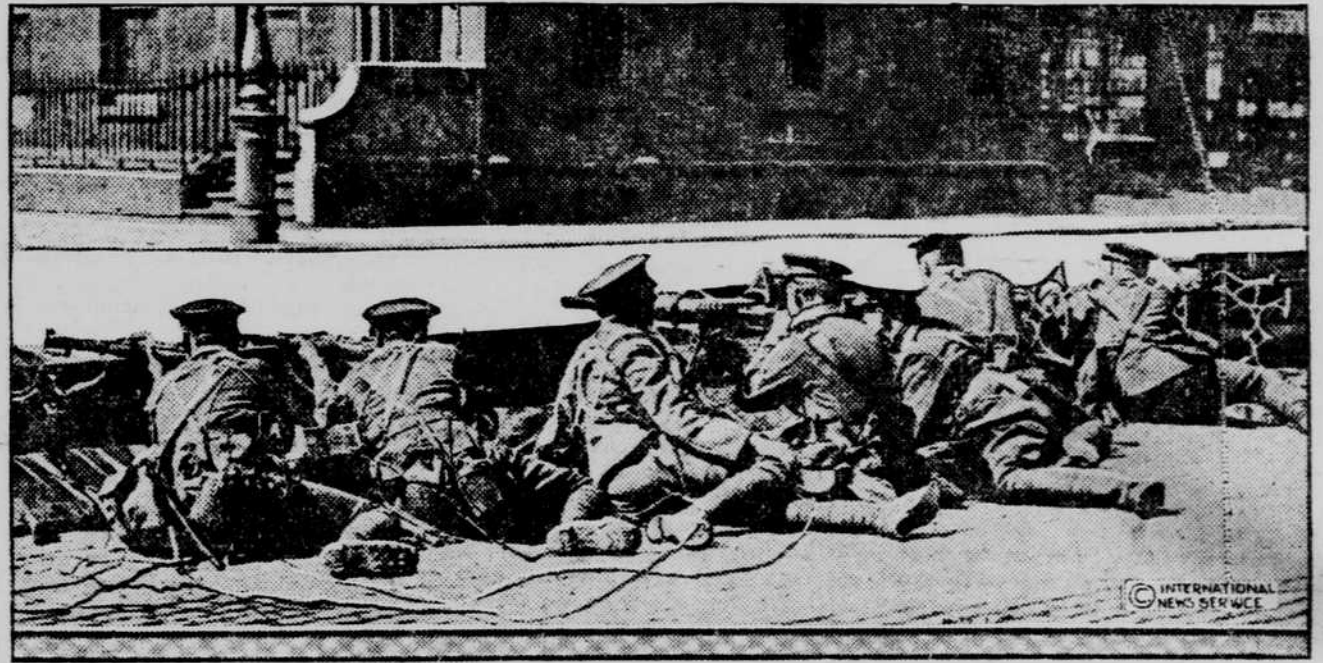
June 4, 1915.
Germans, re-enforced from East, retook Givenchy trenches and Chateau Hooge.
Severe fighting along entire Gallician front.
Combined general assault on Turkish Gallipoli positions begun.
Three German transports sunk by mines.
Many vessels sunk by German submarines.
Zeppelin raid on English coast.
Germany expressed regret for torpedoing Gulfight by mistake.

MONSTER PARADE OF PREPAREDNESS ADVOCATES



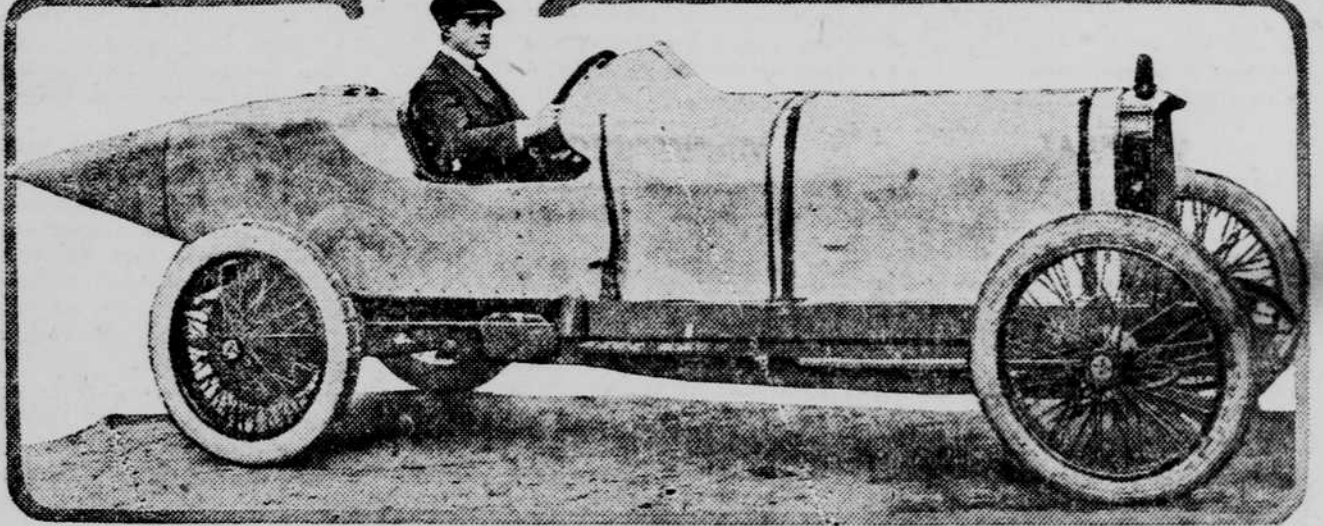
The great preparedness parade of 150,000 men and women in New York photographed as it was passing the public library. Above, left to right, are Thomas Robins, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Thomas A. Edison and W. L. Saunders of the naval advisory board who took part in the impressive demonstration.

FIGHTING THE IRISH IN DUBLIN



This photograph, taken during the actual fighting in Dublin, shows a machine gun section firing upon the rebels from behind a barricade in the southern part of the city.

FROM THE TRENCHES TO THE SPEEDWAY



Josef Christiaens, here photographed in the English Sunbeam car he brought for the international sweepstakes race at the Indianapolis speedway May 30, has been in the military service of the entente allies ever since the war began. First he was in the trenches, but later entered the aviation corps and won medals for bravery. He is a Belgian.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL PERSHING



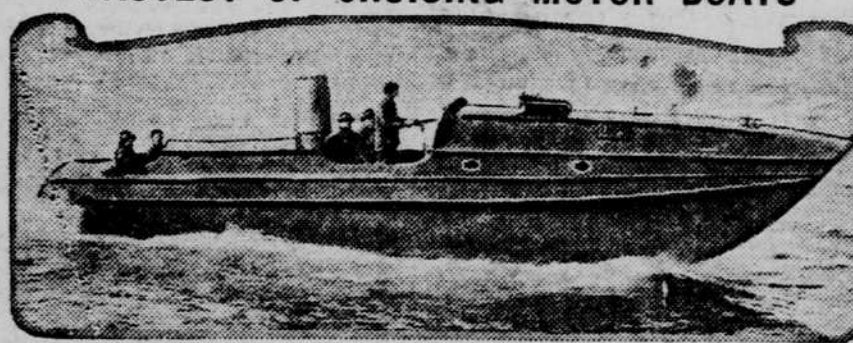
Infantry re-enforcements on their way to join General Pershing's command in Mexico.

CHICAGO Y. M. C. A. HOTEL



This is the big Y. M. C. A. hotel that has just been dedicated in Chicago, the first of its kind in the country. It cost \$1,500,000, the money being donated by the business men of Chicago.

FASTEST OF CRUISING MOTOR BOATS



Sea-sled cruiser making 34 miles an hour in the waters about South Boston. In the turnout trials of the patrol scout squadron this little cruiser outdistanced the fleetest boats of the squadron by an easy 14 miles, and proved to be the speediest cruising motor boat in the world. The boat is owned by Milton C. Wilson, and is equipped with 300 horse power. It is finely appointed, having sleeping berths, clothes closets, buffet and all accommodations of a modern launch.

BITS OF INFORMATION

Gloves, belting and other leather articles have been made from sea Hons' hides in a British Columbia factory.
Chile will send an official commission to the United States to make a thorough study of agricultural and industrial hydraulics.
The prince of Wales is also born duke of Cornwall and derives his income from the valuable lands, fees, royalties and the like going with that position, the total amounting to something like \$425,000 a year.

Chilean copper mines are calling for American capital for development purposes.
In the schools of Australia boxing has been introduced as regular exercise for schoolboys.
The daily winter or dry season range of temperature in Cuba is from about 60 to about 85 degrees.
English colonies total 12,002,321 square miles in area, with a population of 380,065,935.

Favorite Son.
"Are you a favorite son of your state?"
"No," explained Senator Sorghum. "I don't believe I care to be. A favorite son is too liable to be regarded by outside observers as a pampered pet who might be all the better with an occasional licking."

Polite Retort.
He—The mails are allowed to carry soft soap.
She—Did anybody ever question the capacity of the males for soft soap?

ISLAND WITH QUEER HISTORY

Cephalonia, in the Ionian Sea, Has Many Masters in 2,000 Years.

The occupation of Cephalonia by French and British forces, for strategic purposes, marked another cycle in the strange history of this little island in the Ionian sea which has played the role of shuttlecock in international diplomacy for more than two thousand years, says a National Geographic society bulletin. With an area about three times as great as that of Martha's Vineyard on the Massachusetts coast, Cephalonia is the largest of the seven Ionian islands. The origin of its settlement is shrouded in the fascinating uncertainty of Homeric legend, but from the year of its surrender to the Romans, 189 B. C., its history has been marked by a succession of ownership which would bewilder the most astute student of world politics.

After the Roman emperor Hadrian made a gift of the island to Athens, Cephalonia, and the six other islands of the Ionian group, became "free and autonomous," but during the ascendancy of the Byzantine empire they were subject to its power.

The next change came in the eleventh century. While William the Conqueror was engaged in establishing himself firmly in the British isles, another Norman, Robert Guiscard ("the Resourceful"), after conquering southern Italy, sailed to the Ionian sea and captured several of the islands, preparatory to overthrowing the Greek empire. This remarkable adventurer died on the island of Cephalonia while engaged in quelling a revolt, at a time when he seemed to have laid the foundations for a Norman empire similar to that which William established in England.

Following Robert Guiscard's invasion, Cephalonia passed in turn under

the suzerainty of the princes of Tarentum, the five counts of Toeco, the republic of Venice, the ravaging corsairs of Greece and Naples, the Turks, the Spanish-Venetian allies, Venice again, France, the Russo-Turkish allies, the French and the British. Great Britain finally relinquished its protectorate and ceded the islands to Greece after the latter had allowed the Court of St. James to name a brother of the princess of Wales as king of the Hellenes in 1862.

The chief city of Cephalonia is Argostoli, which has an excellent harbor and which is especially noted for its curious sea mills, operated by a current of sea water flowing through a chasm in the rocky shore. Across the bay from Argostoli is the rival port of Luxouri.

Cyclopean and Hellenic walls are still standing on the sites of the ancient cities of Cranii, Proni, and Saniomos, while a few miles beyond Argostoli there rises a relic of Venetian days, the strongly fortified castle of St. George.

The Cephalonians, who are mentally alert and who are more purely Greek than the inhabitants of any of the other islands of the Ionian group, have shown great ingenuity and industry in building terraces for the cultivation of the vine and olive. One of the chief products of the island is a peculiarly flavored currant which finds a ready market in Holland, Belgium and Germany. In addition to their agricultural pursuits, the Cephalonians are interested in shipbuilding, silk spinning, basket making and the manufacture of carpets. An odd lace, made of blue fiber, is exported.

Elati, also known as Monte Negro (Black Mountain), which is more than 5,000 feet high, gets its name from the dark pine forests which clothe its slopes.

Owl a Sort of Cat.

A woman selecting a hat at a milliner's asked cautiously: "Is there anything about these feathers that might bring me into trouble with the Bird Protection society?" "Oh, no, madam," the milliner said. "But did they not belong to some bird?" the woman persisted. "Well, madam," the milliner returned, pleasantly, "these feathers are the feathers of a owl, and the owl, you know, madam, seen 'as 'ow fond 'e is of mice, is more of a cat than a bird."

Woman.

A woman may be a fool, a sleepy fool, an agitated fool, a too awfully noxious fool, and she may even be simply stupid. But she is never dense. She's never made of wood through and through, as some men are. There is in woman, always, somewhere, a spring. Whatever men don't know about women (and it may be a lot or it may be very little), men and even fathers do know that much. And that is why so many men are afraid of them.—Conrad.

Taking Him Down a Little.

A somewhat conceited clergyman, who was more celebrated for the length of his sermons than for their eloquence, once asked the late Father Healy what he thought of the one just preached. "Well, sir," replied the humorist, "I like one passage exceedingly well." "Indeed, Father Healy, and pardon me for asking which passage you refer to?" "Well, my dear sir," replied the wit, "the passage I refer to was that from the pulpit to the vestry room."

Emerson's Poetry.

Emerson's poetry is a peculiar subject. Carlyle and Lowell, both eminent critics, did not condemn it, but at the same time they were slow to praise it. Dr. F. H. Hedge, who probably knew more about literature than either of them, considered it poetry of a very high order, and Rev. William Furness of Philadelphia, when someone spoke slightly of Emerson as a poet, exclaimed: "He is heaven high above our other poets."—Frank P. Stevens.

A Grievous Burden.

"Just think!" exclaimed the humanitarian, "when a man enters prison he loses his identity and becomes simply a number."
"Well," replied the man in motor togs, "except for the fact that he is confined and has to do hard labor, I don't see that he is much worse off than I am. I not only have a number, but I'm compelled to pay for it."

Coffee Grounds.

"My wife doesn't treat me right," said Henry Enpeck.
"What's your grouch?" asked Meeker.
"She makes such poor coffee," replied Henry.
"Well, if that's the case," replied his friend, "you must have grounds for divorce."

Why Women Write Good Stories.

The average woman possesses a greater variety of character, as of wardrobe, than does the man; she can more readily lay aside or suppress some important part of her, and bring some contrasting feature into view. She carries in herself a ready wealth that is more applicable to the story than to painting or to music. Thus it is that in painting and in music she is to be passed by man with ease, but in the story, if at all, with greatest effort.—George M. Stratton in the Atlantic.

Modern Nail-Making Methods.

An excellent illustration of the difference between old and new methods is the ordinary common nail. Formerly the metal was cut into strips and then forged into shape with hammers, and an expert took about one minute and a half to each nail. Today they are made of steel and are lighter and stronger. Strips are cut with steam shears and fed into automatic nail machines. One man tends three machines, which drop a nail every second.

GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in ten hours.
Bananas can be best ripened in a room kept at 110 degrees.
A campaign has been started in Philadelphia to train 40,000 citizen soldiers in that city.
The tuberculosis death rate of New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined has declined from \$89.6 per 100,000 of population in 1882 to 164.6 in 1914. The 1914 death rate was, therefore, only 43.2 per cent of that of 1882, or, to put it the other way, the death rate of 1882 had by 1914 fallen 56.8 per cent.
No other plant gives such a quantity of food to the acre as the banana, which is 49 times more than the potato and 133 times more than wheat.
Granite is the bottom of the earth's crust.
The man who discovered Pike's peak said that it would never be climbed. Today the topmost point is accessible to automobiles.
The United States public health service believes that the common towel spreads trachoma, a disease of the eyes.
An Alaskan bureau in Seattle, aiming to advance their propaganda for making Alaskan waters more safe is sending to every congressman a map and data showing the recent loss in the Alaskan trade of 402 bottoms, with 449 lives, and \$13,867,688 value of hulls and cargoes.

How It Happened.

Archie—How does it happen that Smith hasn't that habit of talking to himself any more?
Burt—He caught himself cheating at solitaire, and hasn't spoken to himself since.—Jack o' Lantern.

Papa Helped Him Out.

Mabel—So you asked papa for my hand? Did he give you any encouragement?
Arthur—Well, no, but he gave me a drink and a cigar, so I had no kick coming.—New York Tribune.