

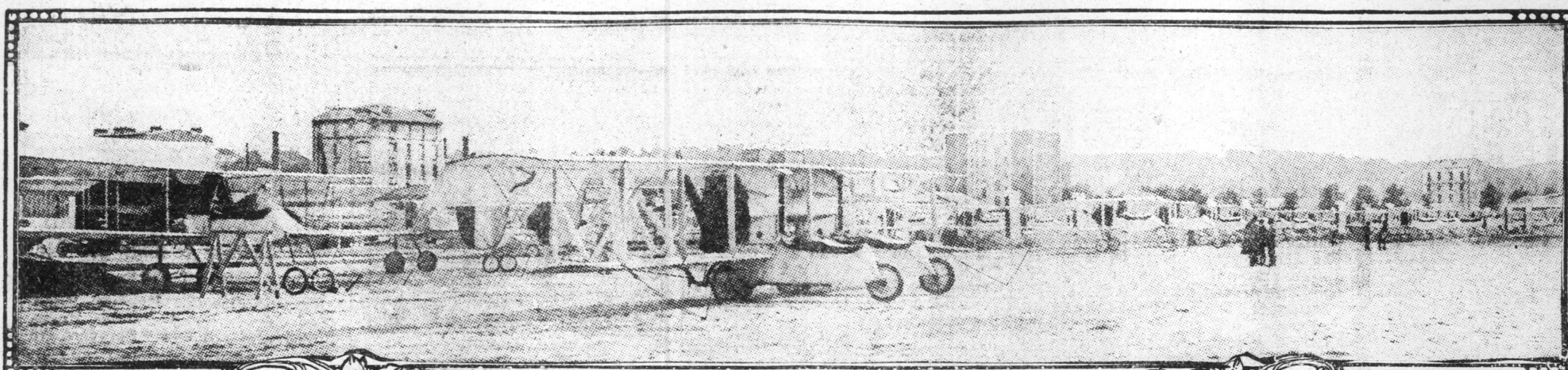
Guarding Paris Against Attack; How the Aerial Defences Are Secured

London Should Profit by Following Example Led by Paris, Says Balfour.

In view of the increasing part played by aircraft during war and the well known German methods of waging war, the problem of the aerial defence of London becomes one of great importance. In this respect the French defence of Paris, which were recently the subject of much comment by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, indicate one of the most important questions, however, also draw attention to certain points of difference between two such cities as London and Paris.

Paris has been taken," he said, "no man can suppose acquainted with the details of the defence of Paris, and much, he doubts, has been learned and will be learned from studying their example. But," he went on, "we must not be carried away with the idea that the problem of London is identical with the problem of Paris. Nor is the problem of London also to be solved by the same means as that of the Minister who has to defend Paris. Paris starts with being under a single military government, and starts with being a great military fortress, and therefore being a military fortress. It is supplied with a great mass of guns and with great defensive arrangements. London is not a fortified town. London is, as everybody knows, and nobody knows it better than the Germans, a city which should not, under the laws of civilized warfare, be the subject of this kind of attack."

The Zeppelin attack on Paris toward the end of March last drew attention to certain defects in the organization, with



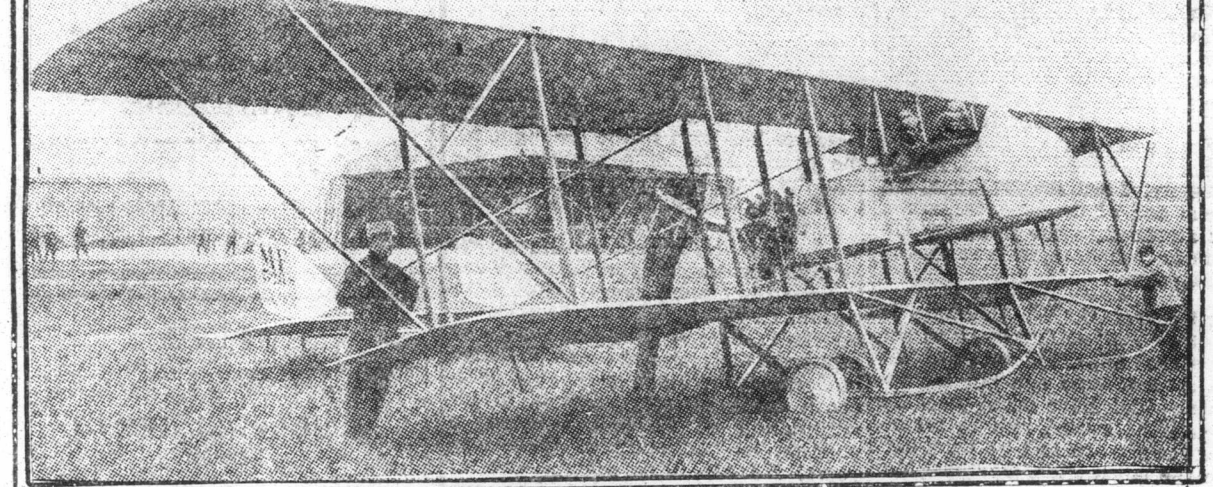
FLEET OF ARMED FRENCH WARPLANES WHICH FORM PART OF AERIAL GUARD OF CITY OF PARIS.

the result that the French authorities immediately set to work upon a new system for the defence of the capital, which has amply justified itself by the absence of German attempts on the city since its inauguration.

According to a report issued by the French military authorities the various stages of the war, Paris was visited day after day by German aeroplanes. The government called back to Paris General Hirschauer, the former chief of the Aeronautical Department (who had gone to another post), and systematic defences against aeroplanes were organized. Since then there have been many attempts by German aeroplanes to reach Paris, not one of which has succeeded, as the whole defensive organization has received ample warning of their approach from one or other of the long chain of coastwatchers which extends in every direction from Paris itself across country toward every point of the firing line. Every section of the organization is con-



PARIS AERIAL GUARD STARTING ON FLIGHT ARMED WITH BOMB FOR ZEPPELIN DESTRUCTION.



"PUSHER" BIPLANES GUARDING PARIS.

neted by telephone with headquarters in Paris. Directly an alarm is received from any point calls are sent out all along the line of defensive posts, exactly as a "general call" is sent out by the London fire brigade. A message is received, perhaps, from Compiègne, forty miles away, that two Taubes have been seen approaching. Within five minutes aeroplanes will be ready at a dozen points to go out and drive the invaders off, and battery after battery of special anti-aeroplane guns, scattered over 5,000 square miles of country between Paris and the enemy, will be ready to fire on them. As a result no aeroplane attack has reached Paris for nearly a year, and only one Zeppelin attack—which cut across a very small segment of the city's northwestern curve—has ever been attempted. In Paris, more than anywhere, "the defence has developed more rapidly than the danger," and attacks are now looked upon not only with indifference but with actual contempt.

The aerial defence of Paris has been carefully thought out and prepared in an

"Zep's" Abandon Attempt to Strike French Capital Because of the New System of Protection.

exceedingly thorough manner, so that there is little chance of any hostile aeroplanes being able to stay over the city long and to do damage worth mentioning. Should any raiders arrive near Paris they would be received by gunfire from the forts and anti-aeroplane batteries, while a squadron of aeroplanes would also go out to meet them.

In the raid of March last—the only one of its kind carried out by the enemy—various anti-aeroplane defence posts opened fire on the Zeppelins, which the searchlights kept constantly in view. The aeroplane squadrons took part in the fight, but a mist hampered them in their pursuit. In a word, the Zeppelin raid on Paris completely failed, and merely served to demonstrate the efficient working of the defence organization of the city.

When it is considered that the German lines to the north of Compiègne are but some fifty to sixty miles away from the capital, it will be seen that the defence works of Paris must be extraordinarily good to keep off any raiding aircraft. The city has now been left in undisturbed peace for many months, and there can be no question as to the cause of this.

The views on this page illustrate certain aspects of the aerial defence of the capital. The top view shows a portion of a fleet of armed aeroplanes, which are ready at any moment to ascend and attack any enemy aircraft threatening the city. The other two views show the means employed by French aviators to beat off attack and a close-up view of one of the biplanes guarding the entrenched camp of Paris.

Crown Prince of Bavaria Is Latest Idol of German People

Rupprecht, Called by the Kaiser the "Stonewall Jackson of the Empire," Shares Honors with Field Marshal von Hindenburg for His Stubborn Defence at Lille.

(Special Despatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Newspapers from Germany arriving here are filled with laudatory articles about the Crown Prince of Bavaria, who is in command of the German army at Lille, in France. He now shares honors with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and meetings and celebrations are being held throughout Germany toasting and congratulating him for his stubborn resistance and his success thus far in holding the German line against the terrific attacks of the Allies.

Incidentally, it is mentioned that the Kaiser himself selected Crown Prince Rupprecht to command the forces around Lille, contending that this would be the most difficult part of the line to hold in Northern France. While not a strategist like Field Marshal von Hindenburg or Field Marshal von Mackensen, the Kaiser regards the Bavarian Crown Prince as the greatest fighter in Germany. He has spoken of him as the "Stonewall Jackson" of the Empire.

It appears that after the battle of the Marne and the Aisne, when the Germans were driven back by the British and French forces to their present positions, the Kaiser argued that it would be a defensive conflict from that time on, and not one of strategy. Crown Prince Rupprecht was at once selected to hold that line, as he is a most relentless fighter. He is known as the most cold blooded commander in the German army; he fears nothing and has always been known as a daredevil.

His policy is one of blood and iron, even out-Bismarck Bismarck himself. He asks for no quarter and gives none, and during the recent allied drive it is said that his order to his men was to fight until the last man, and was to him who failed to carry out this command.

Crown Prince Rupprecht has advised the Kaiser and the German people that they need have no apprehension; he would hold his part of the line at all cost, and the Allies would only break through after

every man in his command had succumbed, and he added that he still had some men left.

The Bavarian Crown Prince is an indefatigable worker. German newspaper correspondents who have been with him at his headquarters say he makes a personal inspection of the line every day; that no detail escapes him, and that he works far into the night and is often up again at work before his staff. During the recent battle he was in the very midst of his men, urging them on by short, quick commands, and not a man dared lag while he was near. After the battle he expressed himself delighted at the bravery shown and, while never very demonstrative, he was visibly moved as he thanked his officers.

CROWN PRINCESS STARTS BABY FUND

(Special Despatch.)

BERLIN, Oct. 23.
Crown Princess Cecilie on the occasion of her twenty-ninth birthday recently issued an appeal to the women of Germany asking contributions for a fund for children born during the war. She said:—

"Having happily given birth to a little daughter, who, with God's help, came into the world with the sun shining in her face, I appeal to the patriotic women of Germany to contribute to a fund for the maintenance of the poor mothers of the empire who give birth to children during the war while their husbands are at the front."

"I, therefore, ask that all women help those sisters who have been blessed by the gift of a war baby, and request that they give me all possible assistance in this work."

As a result of this appeal numerous contributions were forwarded to the Crown Princess at Potsdam from all parts of Germany, and cases of distress are being quickly relieved.

Say Conditions Differ from Time of Napoleon

Dr. Paul Michaelis Contrasts Invasion of Russia in 1812 with Germans' Advance and Declares Latter Cannot Be Trapped or Defeated as French Emperor Was.

(Special Despatch.)

BERLIN, Oct. 23.
Dr. Paul Michaelis, one of the military experts of the Berliner Tagblatt, who has accompanied the German army in its drive against the Russians, makes a critical comparison between the campaign of Napoleon in 1812 and that of Field Marshal von Hindenburg at the present time. He draws his conclusions, why Napoleon failed and why the present German campaign in Russia will succeed. He writes as follows from Kowno:—

Opposite the City Hall of Kowno, with its tall, slender tower built in the sixteenth century, there stands in the market place an iron monument. It is a tall, hexagonal monument, crowned with a golden Byzantine globe, and was erected in memory of the victories which freed Russia from the French invasion. This monument was placed there about sixty years ago.

At that time no one believed that Russia and France would unite to war on Germany and Austria. The remembrance of Napoleon's occupation still lingered in the minds of his foot soldiers, who were still to be found in Russia, already in that time, and her eyes on Constantinople and the Bosphorus, as her hereditary enemies, and thus ten years before the Crimean War this monument was erected against the enemies of the west, particularly France. However, since then the world has suddenly become her friend, and the cast iron monument in the market place knows nothing of this. It still remains the Little Corporal and the man who mastered the world, but who met defeat in the icy wastes of Russia.

Let us follow his footsteps here and see what they teach us now.

If the Russian General Staff

troops have been rendered incapable of any prolonged resistance. More than two million men are now prisoners in Germany, and Austria-Hungary and an equal number have no doubt been killed or wounded.

"This in itself is an important fact to be considered, and it is also reasonable to suppose that Russia will for a long time be unable to take the offensive, if at all. How long the Russian nation will be content to bear the frightful losses remains to be seen. But the fact remains that the German campaign today is vastly different in tactics and strategy from that followed by Napoleon. In the Little Corporal's drive against Russia the traditions of Alexander the Great and Hannibal were followed in so far that they invaded an enemy's country without troubling themselves about their lines of communication with their own country. They felt confident that they could obtain all their necessary supplies on the enemy's own soil."

"There is just where Napoleon made his great mistake. It was cold and hunger that defeated him and not the Russian army. Without his lines of communication open to Germany even Field Marshal von Hindenburg would be helpless. A campaign that is carried far from the base of supply would to-day be regarded as nearly impossible."

"In addition another very important point is the protection of the armies' flanks, and in both these matters there is no occasion for worry. From the North Sea as far south as Bessarabia there is absolutely no likelihood of threatening the flanks of the Germans. The Russians may occasionally delay their progress or even for a time drive them back, but it is impossible now that the German army in Russia can be defeated. There is no longer enough room for the Russian to manoeuvre successfully."

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg is slow and careful, but he is absolutely sure of himself. Furthermore, the tactics of the Germans are diametrically opposed to those of the Russians."

"The invasion of Russia, long the dream of Napoleon, was even a hundred years ago a colossal undertaking, and when the really came for it in the spring of 1812, Napoleon, despite the assistance of

HATRED OF ENGLAND DWINDLES IN BERLIN

(Special Despatch.)

BERLIN, Oct. 23.
The campaign of hate against England, which received its great impetus in Germany with the publication of Lissauer's poem, "A Chant of Hate," is on the wane. A change has come over Berlin, as is shown by its newspapers. Heretofore there was scarcely a theatre or dance hall where the poem by Lissauer was not recited with regularity every night, the audiences going wild over it, jumping out of their seats, shouting and waving their fists in the direction of the British Isles. Now Lissauer's "Chant of Hate" is no longer heard and is not in demand. Both press and the public have tired of it.

Up to a few weeks ago a theatrical manager in Berlin who would have dared to produce anything that came from England or was written by an Englishman would have been badly handled. To show the change which has taken place in sentiment, the Berlin newspapers now announce with every indication of pleasure that Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra" will have its initial performance at the Royal Opera House in Berlin this week.

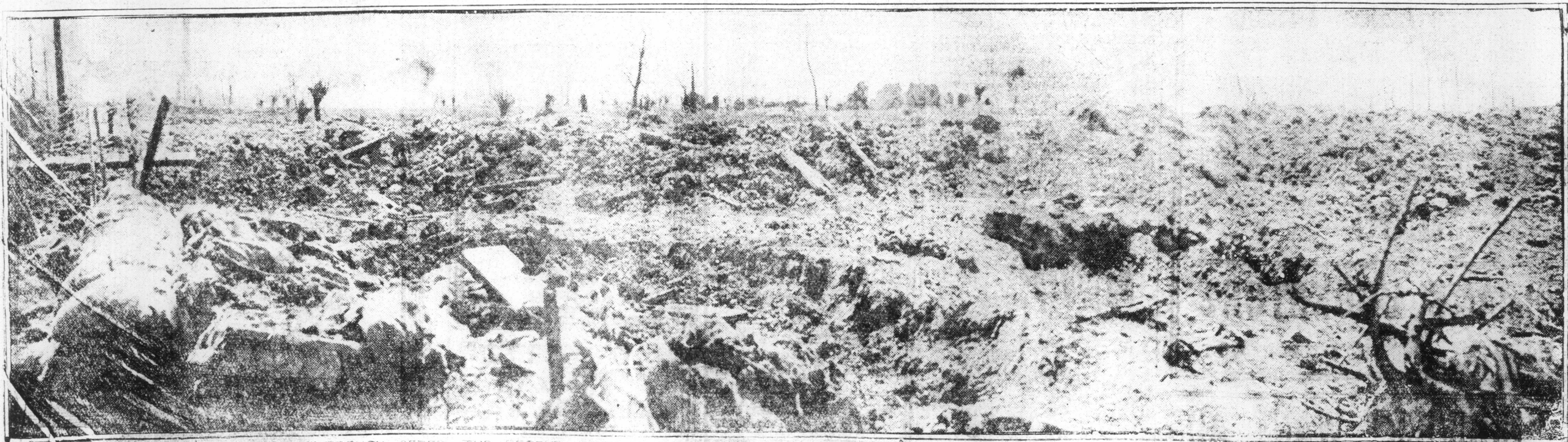
GERMAN WOMEN ASK GREATER ALLOWANCE

(Special Despatch.)

BERLIN, Oct. 23.
According to the socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, a petition has been addressed to the German Reichstag by Frau Louise Zietz, in the name of the socialist women of the country, asking for an increase in the government war allowances.

"Numerous soldiers' families," the document reads, "in less fortunate circumstances have been reduced to a pitiable plight. The State allowances are miserably small, 12 marks (about \$3 a month) for women and 6 marks (about \$1.50) for children. Thousands of communities do not supplement this meagre grant with a local allowance, and in the few cases where this is done the assistance rendered is of little account. Only in some very rare instances the communal authorities contribute an amount equal to or greater than the national government allowance. Hence our complaints are continually being raised by wives of soldiers, whose situation has become precarious, especially in communities where no local help is afforded."

Further on the petitioner explains that the increased prices of provisions make it impossible for the common people to procure sufficient nourishment for themselves. Unlucky administrative measures have also lately aggravated the already critical situation.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A GERMAN TRENCH AFTER THE RECENT ATTACK BY THE ALLIES, SHOWING THE TERRIFIC EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

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