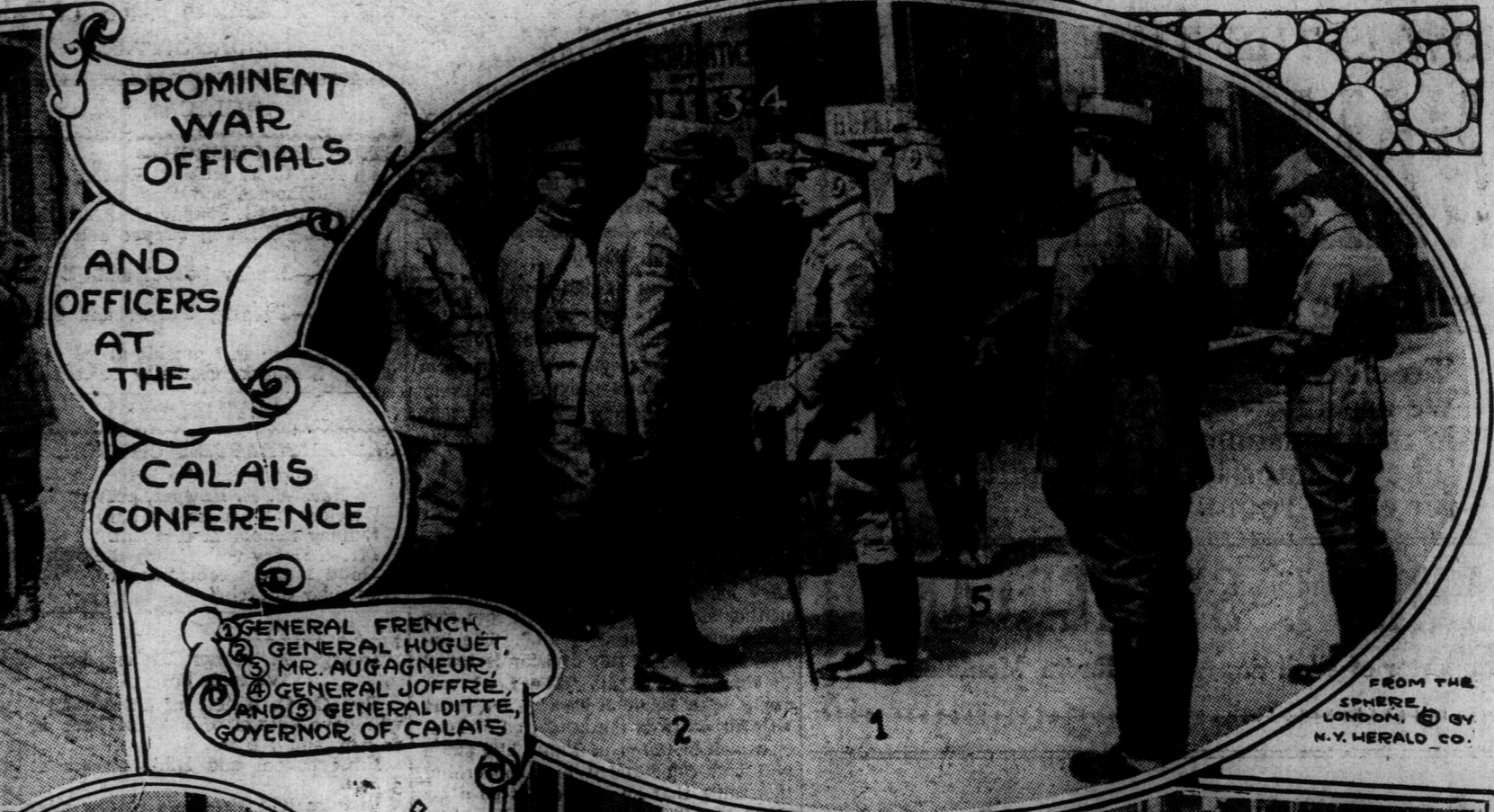


# PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE CALAIS CONFERENCE

LORD KITCHENER AND MR. ASQUITH ENTERING AUTOMOBILE AT CALAIS



PROMINENT WAR OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS AT THE CALAIS CONFERENCE



GENERAL FRENCH, MR. AUGAGNEUR, AND GENERAL JOFFRE, GOVERNOR OF CALAIS



GENERAL FRENCH (RIGHT) AND COLONEL FITZGERALD FROM THE SPHERE, LONDON.



MR. AUGAGNEUR, MINISTER OF MARINE, WALKING WITH MR. BALFOUR, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY FROM THE SPHERE, LONDON.



GENERAL JOFFRE AND LORD KITCHENER FROM THE SPHERE, LONDON.

## How Italy Has Organized, Told by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.)  
LONDON, August 7.—G. M. Trevelyan, author of "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy," writes in the Daily Chronicle:—

It has generally been thought, and I confess I shared the belief, that organization was not a strong point with the Italians. This did not make any of us like them the less, for nations often have a way of being lovable in inverse proportion to their power of organization—witness the Irish and Germans. But to-day we find in the Italian army how fine a work of organization has been accomplished. But the ten months while Italy was neutral were employed in organizing, with equally remarkable secrecy and speed, a perfect military machine. It was known that Italy was preparing, but how extensively was a well kept secret.

To-day she has no lack of "high explosives" or of anything else (down to masks against poisoned gas) which a close study of the war in other parts of Europe has shown to be necessary. The credit is generally divided between Premier Salandra, General Cadorna, the chief of staff, and Zupelli, the Minister for War. These three have shown themselves to be great men in this work of preparation and foresight, a work which we English are to-day in a position to estimate at its just worth, and no longer to regard as a matter of course.

**The Italian Armies.**  
General Cadorna, by the way, is not commander in chief, but chief of staff. For the King is commander in chief. Vittorio Emanuele III. is daily winning for himself the love of his soldiers. With ceaseless activity he rushes from point to point at the front, appearing where he is least expected, to share a hasty meal with the officers and go round to talk to the men a few words of sympathy and encouragement, often under fire. A democrat and a gentleman, he does not, like the Kaiser, allow any one to worship him as a god, but talks to people as one human being to another. The Casa Savoia has nine representatives at the front by land and sea, including every man or boy of that fighting race old enough so much as to enlist as a private soldier. People like this. A high church dignitary amused and delighted his company the other day by saying that he had an enthusiasm "Savoyard avant Savoia!"

General Cadorna seems to be an Italian Joffre. He has not yet been so fiercely tested, and I do not mean to put any general in this war on a level with the great Frenchman. But I mean that Cadorna has obtained over a susceptible nation the same kind of imaginative hold that Joffre has done, by the same scientific coldness. Like Joffre, Cadorna takes politics in war, organization and humbug of all sorts. Excitement and discipline are his instruments, and he has given the country a quiet confidence in slowly maturing restraints which is just what every country must have in order to endure this long and terrible war of exhaustion.

Not that Cadorna is slow to strike; far

## As Solution of the Cotton Problem Britain May Take American Surplus

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.)  
LONDON, August 7.—Every one who at the beginning of the war urged the government to take emergency action to prevent supplies of cotton reaching Germany is far from pleased with the result of the debate in Parliament on the question, judging from the correspondence which is appearing in the newspapers. What seems to be the general tenor of the views expressed is that what would at the beginning have been a comparatively simple matter now teems with difficulties.

It is asserted that it would have been very simple at the beginning of the war, because then there were only the nominal commercial interests in those countries concerned, such as Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, to be considered, and these nominal interests involved nothing more than the amount of cotton habitually imported for strictly normal consumption. Now, however, the situation is entirely different.

It is pointed out that great vested interests in the importation of cotton and in re-exportation to Germany have been allowed to grow upon neutral ground, and if action were to be taken to-day which ignored these interests international agitation might result which neutral governments and in consequence embarrass our own Foreign Office as well. The matter is, however, of such tremendous importance that great efforts are being made to conciliate the Dutch, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian interests.

In the meantime various expedients have been suggested which challenge careful examination. The most general of these is that cotton should be declared contraband. Technically neutral countries have an undisputed right to import any article they please, whether it be contraband or not. Contraband goods are only liable to seizure when they are shipped to an enemy port, or when in the case of shipment to a neutral country there is evidence that the ultimate destination is an enemy country.

If cotton were now declared contraband, says Mr. O. Raymond Drey, who is an authority on the law relating to the subject, "the duty would devolve on the British government of detaining every ship bearing from America to neutral ports till the question of destination was decided. It would be in each case a matter of long legal inquiry, involving international law and proceeding, in all possibility, international complications. It does not seem at first sight as if this would be an effective way of stopping the abuse, but most cases it would probably be extremely difficult to prove enemy destination, and while the cases were being interminably argued at law the abnormal trade would go on. And there would be the additional disadvantage of constantly stimulated exportation, not only in the neutral importing countries, but also in America. At the same time, the fact must not be overlooked that cotton was made contraband of war American shippers would be unable to insure cotton cargoes and would, therefore, undertake less willingly the risk of seizure.

"Another suggestion that has been made," Mr. Drey proceeds, "is that the British government should buy the entire surplus of the American cotton crop for 1915, and also, presumably, what still remains there of the surplus of 1914. This is a very attractive suggestion, but it really attracts serious wear. It really amounts to coersing a great portion of America's production of raw cotton, and American speculators have tried, and again without success to bring off this gigantic operation. Such wholesale purchase could only be carried out on the New York Cotton Exchange. It would be necessary to engage the services of members of that exchange to act in the interests of the British government as buying agents. How is it possible that agents, known to be acting for the British government, should succeed in a task which American speculators, acting in their private interest, have always found beyond their power of accomplishment. It would be quite impossible to prevent hostile interests combining on the New York exchange against the British agents. You cannot go to the cotton fields and buy up the crop from the planters. Even if you could American brokers would be ahead of you.

"The only likely result of an attempt to corner a great part of the American cotton crop would be temporarily to force up prices. American planters and American cotton brokers are free agents and no foreign action could possibly compromise their liberty of action in selling when and to whom they like. Of course, if the operation were feasible, expense would not be an objection itself. The surplus could be held and even sold at a profit after the war if prices went up. Even if prices went down the loss would be no great matter compared with the gigantic daily cost of the war. A great part of the British home consumption. But if the scheme is impracticable the question of cost is one merely of academic interest.

"What the government is actually doing," says Lord Robert Cecil declared in the House, is to attempt to come to diplomatic agreement on the one hand with Washington, and on the other with the governments of the four neutral States, to procure that all cotton imported into the four neutral States from America should pass exclusively through the hands of controlling syndicates governed by agreed conditions in the countries. This has already been done in the case of Holland, and if the others fall in with the plan it may be that it will be completely successful in keeping cotton out of Germany. How far it has already been successful in Holland it is impossible to say, as the statistics showing the amount of American cotton imported by that country are not available before April 30. We only know that up to April 30 for a given period the imports of cotton into Holland had been thirteen times as great as in the last corresponding period before the war. Presumably since the syndicate policy is being proceeded with by the government there has been a complete change in the situation since then. At the same time it must be remembered that the difficulty of controlling the bonafides of such syndicates exists, and must always exist. Germany is offering the neutral tempting prices for the cotton she needs so much

## High Explosives, Their Nature and Their Effect

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.)  
LONDON, August 7.—The following article on high explosives, what they are and how they are made, is published in the Daily Mail:—

The characteristic of high explosives is the extreme violence and suddenness of their detonation. Water is an explosive when it is heated and when it becomes steam, but the expansion is so slow that explosive results do not usually follow unless there is gross negligence.

Gunpowder of the old type expands more rapidly than water and produces a large volume of gas, but, again, it acts with comparative gentleness. High explosives, on the other hand, pass instantly from a solid or liquid form to gas and act with terrific energy, tearing to pieces any vessel which contains them. To make them act in this manner they usually require a detonator, which applies a violent shock to them and starts the explosion. It is a curious fact that most of the high explosives when lighted with a match burn quite quietly.

Almost without exception high explosives are composed of some organic substance, which means some form of carbon treated with nitric acid. Without nitrogen, which is the chief ingredient of nitric acid, it might be said that there can be no explosives. Yet by a paradox nitrogen is one of the most inert gases known and the chief ingredient of the air we breathe. Possibly its explosive value arises from this very inertness; it combines so exceedingly reluctantly that on small provocation the compound breaks up into gas, giving the enormous expansion needed for explosive effect.

**Power of Lyddite.**  
The most famous modern high explosive and one of the most powerful is lyddite, which is very similar to the French melinite and the Japanese shimose. Lyddite is simply picric acid melted with a little vaseline. Picric acid is a yellow, crystalline substance largely used as a yellow dye and also very serviceable in medicine for the treatment of burns. It is intensely poisonous and a powerful explosive. Attention also very serviceable in medicine for the treatment of burns. It is intensely poisonous and a powerful explosive. Attention also very serviceable in medicine for the treatment of burns. It is intensely poisonous and a powerful explosive.

Ammonal, a high explosive largely used in the Austrian army, is simply a mixture of picric acid, "T. N. T.," aluminum in fine powder and nitrate of ammonium. It is a safe and powerful but has the disadvantage of being hygroscopic, or attracting moisture, and for that reason shells containing it do not always explode.

Gunotton, the oldest and best known of high explosives, is little used for filling shells, though it was commonly employed in our navy for charging the heads of torpedoes until the present war. In power it is slightly inferior to "T. N. T." and considerably inferior to lyddite, while it has this further disadvantage that it is liable to be set on fire by a shot. It is prepared by steeping the very finest cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid, using great care and taking precautions to prevent the temperature rising. The process of steeping occupies from one hour up to a whole day, and strong acid fumes are given off while the work is in progress. After steeping the cotton is washed, kept until it is slightly damp, when it is compressed into cakes and blocks, in which form it is ready for use.

## Concealed Batteries Annihilate Italians After Hand to Hand Fight

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.)  
BERLIN, August 7.—The Prager Tageblatt recounts a stirring episode, told by Ludwig Magyar, of a clash between Austrians and Italians in the Tyrolean Alps.

"A small patrol of Hungarians were on guard high up on one of the peaks when the Italians in large numbers were seen approaching," says the writer. "It was a warm June afternoon. The Hungarians waited anxiously for the battle, which was to be their first with the Italians, and they were determined to show them what kind of soldiers they were.

"A small patrol of Hungarians, charged and a hand to hand encounter followed. Guns were thrown away in the frenzy of the combat, and both sides fought with their bare fists and even with their teeth.

"The Hungarians were forced to retreat and the Italians captured the hill. They were in possession of it one day and part of another day. This joy over their victory was short lived. Their provisions and water had given out, and they despatched a messenger after another to the troops stationed at a nearby village to replenish their meagre supply. Finally a caravan of forty mules carrying the necessary food and water came slowly up the winding road, and cries of "Hurrah" rent the air from the parched throats of the Italians.

"Suddenly a concealed battery of machine guns opened fire on the caravan, and the Italians on the crest of the hill looked on with amazement at this surprise attack. Then a terrible fire from another concealed battery on the other side of the hill began to mow down the surprised Italians. They were caught in a trap. They fought bravely, but hopelessly, as the shells did their deadly work.

"That evening the Hungarian patrol saluted the column of the regiment.

"We have the honor to report that there is not an Italian left on the hill."

carefully, return to the grave. TOMATOES. of milk, a teaspoon, and a taste of pepper and salt, and basin so as to at 1-oz. of butter pour in the setting the knife prevent the omelette make the un-wards the rim, and serve on a tomato sauce or tomatoes. OUFFLE. d green peas pepper and salt, a very little 2 or 3 eggs, ac-peas. Beat the ill froth, add to quickly in an small cases. SOLES. rashed whole- rice, add a little fine, some pep- Mix, roll into a sausage ma- dip in butter, t variety can be entils, macaroni s, fried onions, d an egg.

do. jss. s south that he is of F. J. Chimes the City of To- fersaid, and that us of ONE HUN- oh and every case be cured by the H. CURE. K. J. CHENEY, Notary Public, 100 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y., is the author of a book on the subject of "The Cure for Constipation," which is being distributed free of charge to all who send for it.

Y. GLEASON, Notary Public, taken internally the blood and ma- system. Send for CO. Toledo, O. 70c. ills for constipa-

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