

FRENCH USE INGENUOUS DEATH DEALING CHEMICAL DEVICES

FRENCH INVENT A GRENADE CHARGED WITH CHEMICALS

Fumes from Missile, While Not Deadly, Have Overpowering Power. GOOD BOMB THROWERS AT A SMALL EXPENSE Ingenious Methods Are Used in the Trenches to Send Missile of Death Into Opposing Lines.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, May 29. The widespread use of trenches in the present war, writes a correspondent with the French army, has brought the opposing armies into closer proximity than ever had been considered possible since the development of firearms, and the result has been that new methods have had to be devised to deal with unexpected conditions. "At first," says the correspondent, "the Germans were probably better prepared for this kind of warfare. Their 'minenwerfer' are excellently made and well designed, as I have been able to assure myself by the examination of some of those captured on the Champagne front. There is no suggestion of improvisation about them. On the contrary, they are, if anything, over-complicated. Experience has shown that they are far too heavy. The largest of them, indeed, are cemented into the trenches, so that they cannot be removed, and none of them is nearly so effective as the simple weapons that the Provincial Infantry of the French has invented under the pressure of circumstances.



A DIFFICULT LESSON. PHOTO BY JANET M. CUMMINGS. DRUM MAJOR LEADING THE GIRLS BRASS BAND. PHOTO BY JANET M. CUMMINGS.

GIRLS' BRASS BAND INSPIRING THE LONDON YOUTH TO ENLIST FOR HIS COUNTRY.

MEN who can play on brass musical instruments or beat big drums are scarce in London nowadays, so girls have been enlisted to supply the martial music needed to stir the imaginations of the recruits. The photographs show a young woman in the role of drum major leading the girls' brass band and a girl who is hardly large enough to hold the instrument trying to blow the big circular bass horn.

Resort to Deadly Gases Amazes Kaiser's Allies

Austro-Hungarian Newspapers Now Silent After Having Denounced First Reports of Use of Asphyxiating Fumes as Slanders of the Enemy.

(Special Dispatch.) BRUSSELS, via LONDON, May 29. News of the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans in the western theatre of war has reached here from Italy, in extracts from French and British newspapers. The Budapest journals reproduced these items in full, giving a technical description of the gases, although at the same time commenting upon the report as "an absurd and ridiculous slander." One of the morning newspapers characterized the news as one of the usual French and Italian libels on Germany. "To whose fairness in the war," it was added, "no suspicion can attach, but to keep silence on the subject, and to have tried to discredit German heroism with a slander so grave and libellous in nature as this newly invented form of accusation."

GRATITUDE FOR LORD KITCHENER'S MASTERLY WORK IN CRISIS STIRS BRITISH AGAINST HOSTILE PRESS

Called to War Portfolio When England Was Unprepared and Office Was Strangled in Red Tape, He Poured Army Into France, Forced Newspapers to Keep Military Secrets and Won and Keeps Public Confidence.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, May 29. When the war was breaking over Europe like a sudden tempest Lord Kitchener was in London, having come for consultation regarding the tense situation in the army over the Irish question, which had brought the United Kingdom to the verge of civil war. "Who shall lead the War Department?" Everybody replied "Kitchener." At that time, it will be recalled, because of the sedition in the army, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, was discharging the functions of Secretary of State for War, but it was clear to all that the very best and the very strongest man who could be found was needed for that task.

Harmonicas Cheer Austrian Soldier

The part which music is taking in this war is told by the Prazer Tagblatt in an interesting incident which stirred Vienna into action.

Recently an Austrian soldier wrote a pathetic letter to his parents in Vienna saying he would give anything to have an harmonica. He missed that he spends days in the trenches in all kinds of weather, and while he missed many comforts, he would forget all his worries if he only had an harmonica with which to pass the dark, lonely hours at night. This letter somehow reached the hands of the Minister of War, and he was greatly stirred by it. He made an investigation and found that music played a most important part at the front. It was like a tonic to the soldiers—it aroused them from depression, and even the grating strains from an old accordion would build new courage into discouraged soldiers in the trenches. While everything had been done to meet the physical wants of the men at the front, the Ministry of War is delighted with the results. The soldiers in every leisure moment sing, while others play on the violin, the mandolin, the guitar, and other instruments, and it has had a remarkable effect in relieving their sorrows and keeping off depressing thoughts. One soldier writes: "My little song book has become my best friend. More money has been spent on it than on any other article. It has been my comfort in the trenches, and it has given me a new life."

QUAKER CITY WOMEN AID PRAGUE CHILDREN

(Special Dispatch.) PRAGUE, May 29. The Prager Tagblatt, of Prague, Austria, announces that Mrs. George D. Wilder and Mr. George H. McPadden, of Philadelphia, who have taken the cure in Carlsbad every summer for many years, have sent to their physicians in that town 6,000 kronen with which to relieve the distress of the women and children in Carlsbad. This newspaper adds that as a result of the war there has been a great distress throughout the town, and the money received from these charitable Americans will do much toward relieving some of it. In the letter which accompanied this generous donation the writers state that in view of the many months of incessant fighting which has had to take place in giving the money to relieve the distress of the poor.

SIR JOHN FRENCH SCORNS WAR'S ALARMS

(Special Dispatch.) STOCKHOLM, May 29. The Svenska Dagbladet, of Stockholm, tells an amusing story which it received from a correspondent at the front, showing that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces in France, will permit the use of his name for the purpose of advertising his personal comforts. The story was told to the correspondent by a young lieutenant who was on duty with his regiment one night on the outskirts of Cambrai, when Field Marshal French and his staff were working in a trench. The lieutenant was working with the men who, of course, are not allowed to use the name of the Field Marshal. The lieutenant was working with the men who, of course, are not allowed to use the name of the Field Marshal.

RHEIMS LIES LONG UNDER BLIGHT OF CONTENDING FOES

Only a Few Yards Separate the French and German Trenches. DESOLATION MARKS WIDE COUNTRY SIDE All Movements Outside of Zone of Death Are Made Furtively by Inhabitants.

(Special Dispatch.) RHEIMS, via LONDON, May 29. Touring along the battlefields of Champagne, where after nine months of desperate fighting the guns are still at work, one sees great armies of France and Germany still divided from each other by a few barren meadows, a burnt wood or two, a river bank, a few yards of trenches, and a zone of death. The spirit of war broods over all the countryside. Gradually as one gets nearer to the front the signs of ordinary life are left behind, and one comes into a region where all the activities of men are devoted to one extraordinary purpose and where they live in strange conditions. No civilian comes this way unless as a correspondent under the charge of a staff officer. The laborers on the roads—carting stones to this country and that—are all in uniform. No women are to be seen in any of the territory except to dig holes and a rare chance. The spirit of war broods over all the countryside. Gradually as one gets nearer to the front the signs of ordinary life are left behind, and one comes into a region where all the activities of men are devoted to one extraordinary purpose and where they live in strange conditions. No civilian comes this way unless as a correspondent under the charge of a staff officer. The laborers on the roads—carting stones to this country and that—are all in uniform. No women are to be seen in any of the territory except to dig holes and a rare chance.

PRESIDENT GRAVE THE UN TWO INTER WITH GER ACTION IN

Washington, May 31.—Two national problems, one a crisis relations between the United States and Germany, and the other termination of the administration of President Wilson to-day in view of circumstances paralleled in American history. MEXICO WILL BE WAR The President had prepared to be issued to-morrow warning to the Mexican faction their incessant strikes had for innocent populace to the starvation, and that unless the elements came to an agreement sooner order, some other means be found by the United States to accomplish this end. RELATIONS GRAVE There was a confidence in expectation that the warning would be set in motion definite peace in Mexico, but in respect relations with Germany, made increasingly grave by the reply Berlin to the American note as a consequence of the Lusitania disaster, pessimism and high tension were apparent. DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT The official text of the note Germany had arrived and was generally read with profound disappointment, for they pointed endeavored to obscure and evade main issue—the questions of business and the right to interfere with the American people's freedom of movement under the law of nations. The importance of all, it was noted attention was given to the request the United States for assurance American lives would be safe in the future. TO-DAY DECIDES The course of the United States Government is expected to be decided by the president before the end of the day, and will be discussed with his cabinet.

German Forces Hopes to Take

Berlin, May 30.—Via London 31.—Gottlieb Von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, received the correspondent of the Associated Press and outlined the sons which impelled the German government to send an interim note to the United States Government instead of a final and definite note. The American representations of the Lusitania and other matters that have been torpedoed under many's submarine policy. TAKE SAME VIEW "The issues involved," said Von Jagow, "are of such importance and the views in regard to them show such variance, that the German Government believed essential to attempt to establish a basis of fact before entering a discussion of the issues involved. We hope and trust that the American Government will take the view of the case and let us know what points their understanding the facts differs from the German viewpoint as set forth in the note in which points they agree, looking for a direct answer to communication. LEAVES WAY OPEN "The American note, of course, leaves the way open for a preliminary discussion of the situation as set forth in the German note. It is not such a common basis of fact established, may serve as the work for further conversations. The minister was unwilling to make a more definite statement of the German position, but the arrangement might be reached on the basis of an inspection and report by the American Government. Passenger ships not carrying war goods, pointing out that the German Government is entitled to participate as departments of the government be heard before suggestions of definitely taken up or discussed. BRITAIN AGAIN Replying to a question, Dr. Jagow said that Germany in the outset had been willing to a