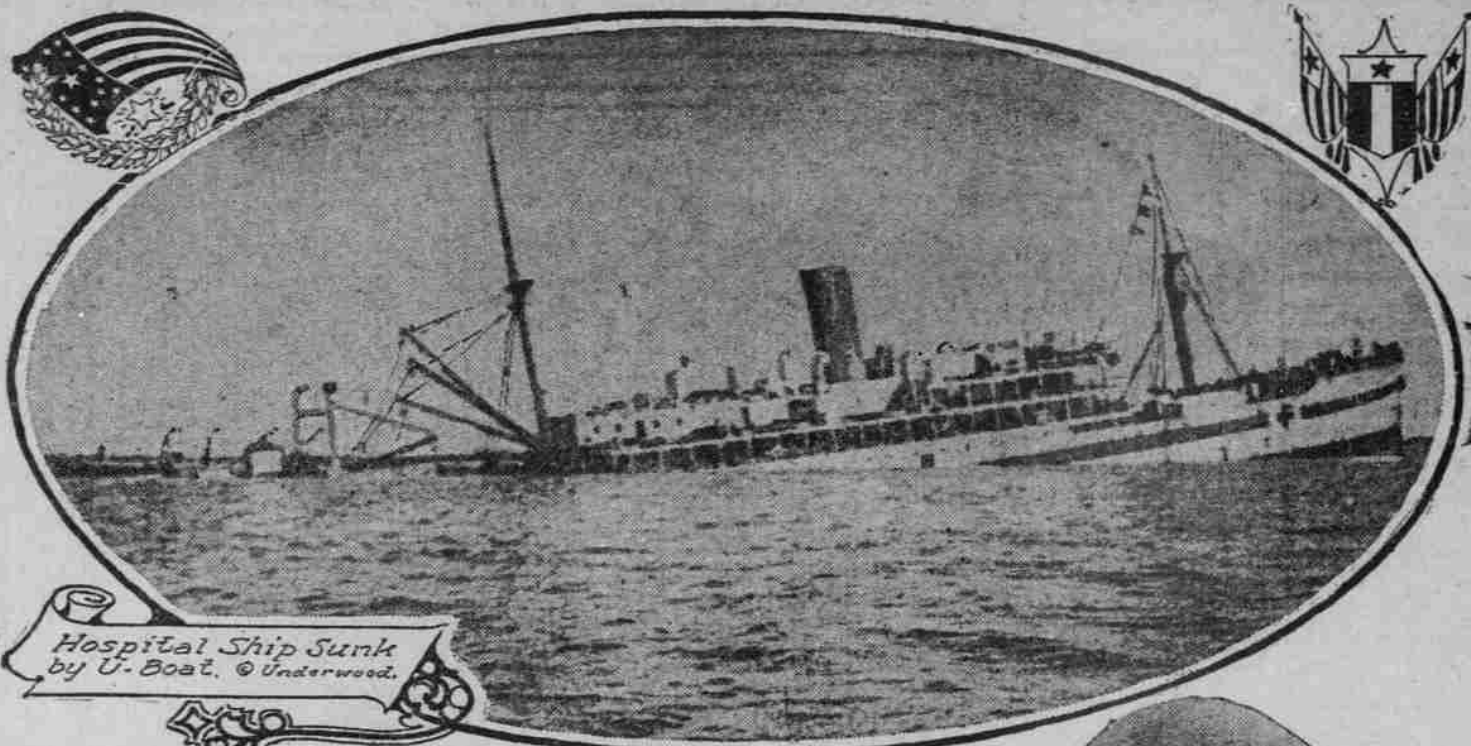


EVENTS OF WORLD WIDE INTEREST ARE PICTURED BY CAMERA

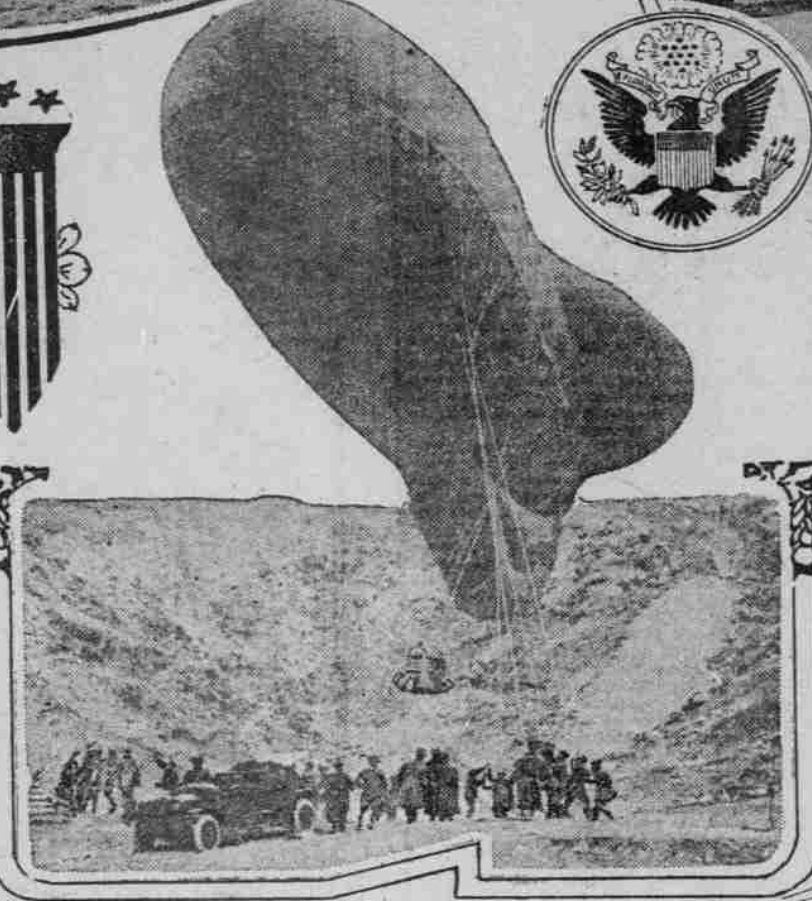
French Aviators Are Instructing American Airmen—Shell Holes Furnish Shelter for British Field Kitchens—Air Machines Tried Out as Fire Fighters at San Diego.



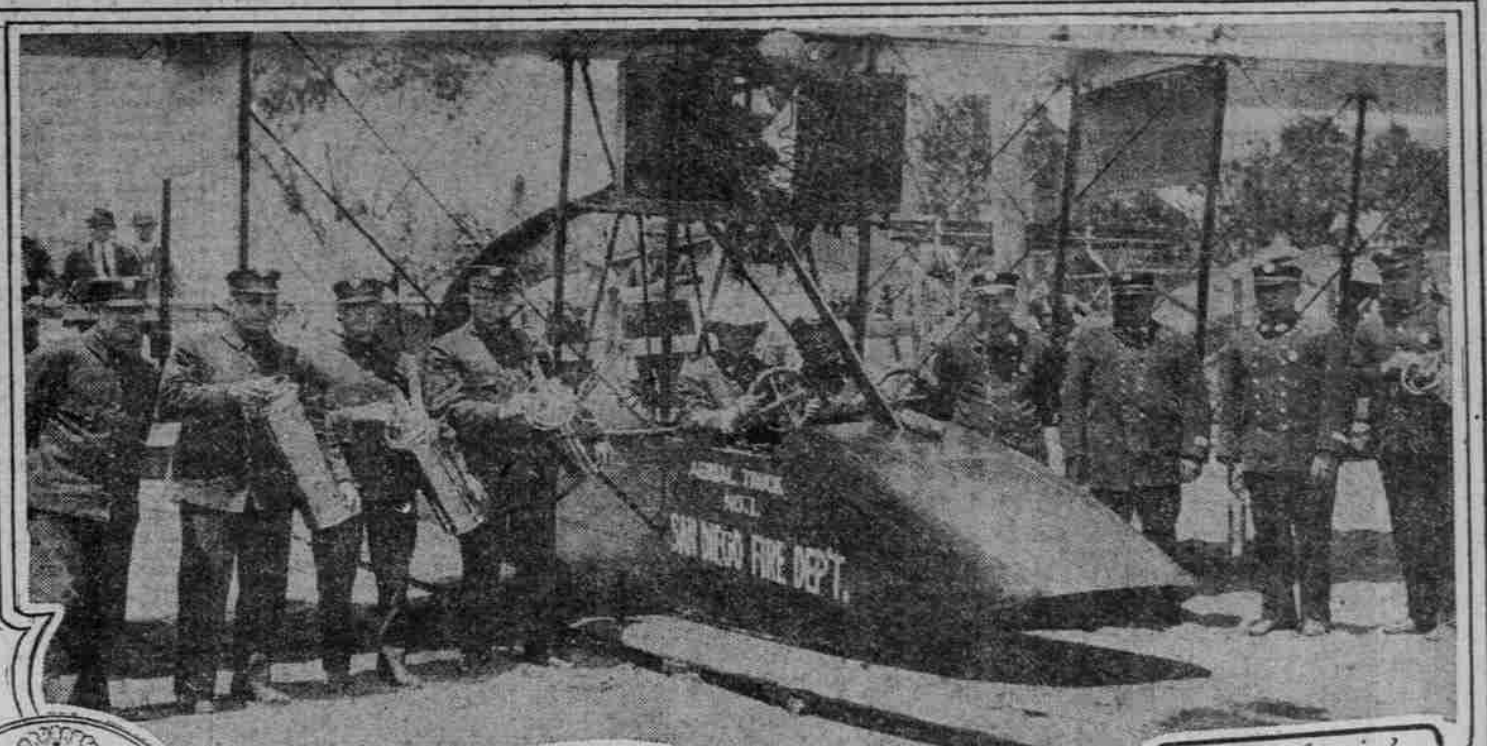
Hospital Ship Sunk by U-Boat. © Underwood.



Postwoman Delivering Letters in Paris. Bain News.



Mine Crater Used to Launch Observation Balloon. © Underwood.



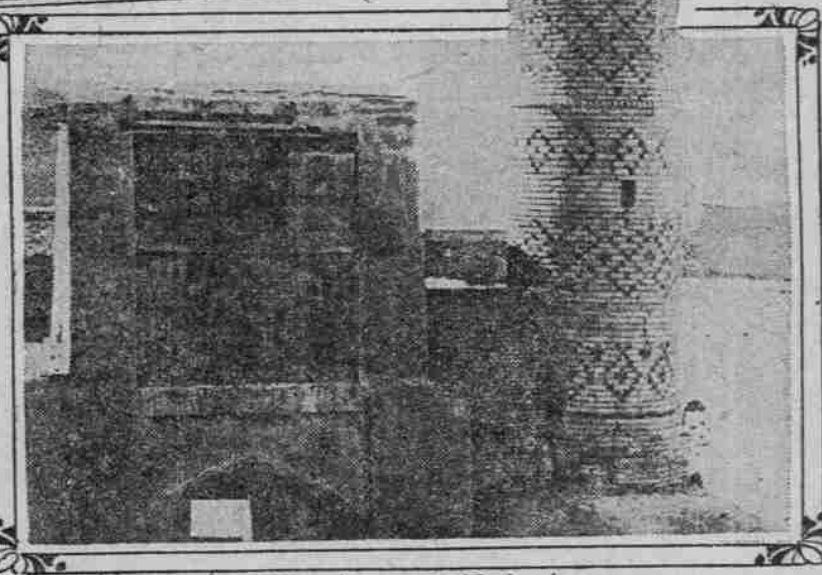
First Aerial Fire Fighting Company. © Underwood.



French Aviator Officers. Bain News.



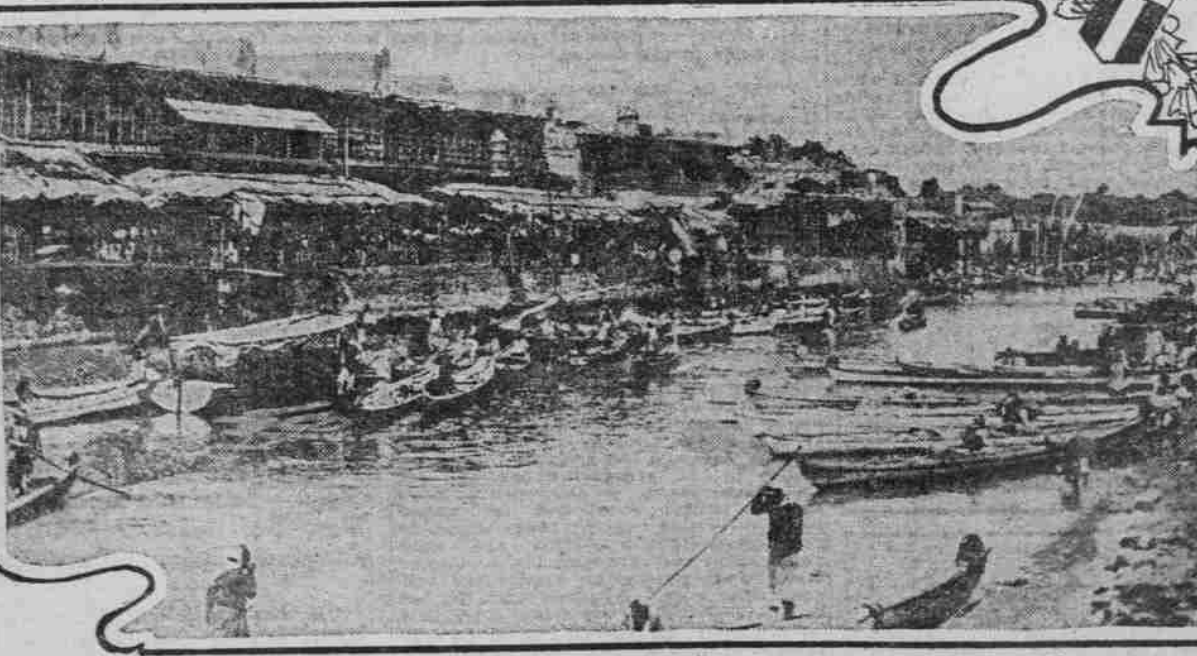
Mosque at Zobeir. Bain News.



Group at Alito Fashion Show. © Underwood.



Italian King Watches Troop Movements. Underwood.



Ashar Creek and Bazaar in Mesopotamia. Captured by British. Bain News.



British Field Kitchen Set up in a Shell Hole in Recent Advance. Bain News.



America and Italy. Bain News.

FRENCH aviators who have come over here to instruct American aviators and supervise the making of American aeroplanes are Lieutenants Marquis de Ducas, Auceps, de Maudrot and Amontariol. They are now in Washington.

British field kitchens prepared food for the troops on fighting ground during the recent advance. Shell holes were frequently found as good shelter as a trench.

Another step to more effective fire fighting has been introduced. The first aerial fire fighting company has been established at San Diego, Cal., which city has purchased two 100-horsepower aeroplanes on which powerful chemical extinguishers and apparatus are carried. These two machines are at the

disposal of Fire Chief Louis Alheim, who pilots one of them. They can be used in fighting water front blazes. An alarm has been placed between the central alarm station and the hangars where the aeroplanes are kept. Fire fighting in the air is something entirely new, and it is extremely likely to be adopted by many of the large cities, if it proves its effectiveness.

The "sausage balloon" is much used by the French for observation purposes. There are many huge mine craters in the territory where the British blew nine miles of German trenches into the air. These now serve as excellent hiding places for the balloons.

The judges at the automobile fashion show held for the benefit of the actors' fund of America at Sheephead Bay

Speedway, had a positive chance to add many of the fair sex to their list of "enemies."

The complicated task of the judges was in selecting the winners from a galaxy of the prettiest girls in the country. It was a most trying task. Not one of the judges had the slightest intention of trying to gain enemies amongst the girls, but they had to. There was one good thing about the judges, the stands were populated with them and the girls could not pick them out individually as the ones who had voted against them, and declare vengeance. The only comfort the judges could get of the ceremonies was that they were unseen. The show was a brilliant success and the public was a pretty good judge.

One of the picturesque places in Mes-

opotamia captured by the British in their campaign was Zobeir, with its ancient mosque.

One of the latest and most barbarous "outrages" perpetrated by the Germans in their submarine campaign is the sinking of the defenseless and unarmed British hospital ship "Gloucester Castle."

The attack was made in mid channel with no warning given, although the recognized sign of the Red Cross, of universal mercy, was prominently displayed. A tribute to British cool-headedness and system lies in the fact that though 450 wounded, including a few German prisoners, were on board, none was drowned or killed, the only casualties being one engineer and a fireman who were killed by the explosion.

King Emanuel of Italy is by every

possible means available, trying to force a victory for the Italian arms. With this end in view he sent the Italian war mission to this country.

When the King wishes to visit his men fighting at the front, dangers, hardships and pleadings do not deter him. He is as much a soldier as any man in the ranks and nothing would please him better than to spend all his time with them in the field. During his visits to the firing lines he lives much as the common soldier does, sharing with his men the same risks.

The exigencies of the war have called the postmen of France to the colors and their places in Paris have been taken by women. Postwomen deliver mail to Paris houses.

At the public reception given the Royal Italian Commission in New York, children in costume were among the

picturesque features. Two little ones represented America and Italy—one dressed as Uncle Sam and the other in the uniform of the Italian Bersaglieri.

Ashar Creek and Bazaar have been captured in the Mesopotamian campaign. They are now in the hands of the British.

50 Americans Left on Isthmus.

ANCON, Panama Canal Zone, June 20.—Of the hundreds of Americans who came to Panama in 1904, when the Americans took possession of the Canal Zone, less than 50 remain on the Isthmus. The 1904 men, with whom are included several women, who came as nurses and have remained, have formed an organization, known as the Society of the Isthmians.

Every year, on May 4, the anniversary of the American occupation of the Zone, they hold a banquet. This

year, on the 13th anniversary, they passed a resolution to offer themselves, as an organization or as individuals, for whatever service the Government should desire of them, here, in the United States, in France, or elsewhere. It was directed that the secretary transmit the resolution to the proper authority.

Mimicry of Insects Is Boon to Their Survival.

HUMAN conceit is apt to make man think that he alone has the power of mimicry and imitating by sound or action the appearance of other animals or persons, but this is far from being the truth. During ages and ages the powers of insects have been developed along the line of mimicry, so that today there are hundreds, if not thousands, of insects that are quite other than they seem to be. If this does not make them actors, what can? It is probably due to the struggle for survival that the power of mimicry has been so intensively developed, and millions of years have been required for the completion of the process.

Darwin was one of the first to prove that insects and animals take on the coloring of their environment so as to escape their natural enemies. Birds, for instance, are in constant pursuit of butterflies, and a species of the papilio, an edible butterfly, developed a close resemblance to the danaiidae, which are not eaten by the birds. In the early ages while the danaiidae were gradually acquiring their distinctive coloring, marking them out for preservation, some of the papilio, by an accidental variation, happened to be mistaken for the danaiidae and were passed over by the birds. This variation of coloring was naturally transmitted by the papilio to some of their offspring, which in turn escaped, and thus these increased in number, while the others fell an easier prey to the birds. Thus the marking which was to safeguard them gradually became a fixed characteristic, and mimicry had secured its result, the preservation of the type.

In a similar way the insects most closely resembling a leaf or tree, escaped the keen eyes of the birds, and multiplied and perfected their type, giving us what has been called the leaf-insect. It is most remarkable how some insects can imitate a snake. The American silk moth (callosamia promethus) is a fine example. The rounded margin of the insect's forewings mimic the contour of a snake's head, while the markings down the edge of the wings are identical in shape and color to the broad scales on the snake's body.

The moth has a curious habit, developed during many centuries, when at rest or crawling slowly about the leaves and stems of plants, or keeping up a constant, gentle, fanning motion of the wings, which when seen from a short distance appear like a snake's head in the act of striking.