WAR ZONE OBSERVATIONS

SOLDIERS SAY TRENCHES HELL HOLES GERMAN PRISON CAMPS ARE MODEL

SERBIAN ARMY QUICK TO RECOVER FROM A MASHING "DEFEAT

Character of People and Aid From French and British says: Are Also Factors.

Scores Dropped on Wayside During Retreat; Long Heart Breaking Marches Forced Upon Men.

exist. It was worn out with fighting against enormous odds and the retreat through Albania had reduced it to a disordered mass of famished and disspirited men, without a chance, one would have said, of ever pulling themselves together and taking the field

Yet today, when Generals Sarrail and Milne were the guests at a festival of one of the most famous Serbian regiments, the burly vigorous men the marched past them with even, swing and afterwards sang their songs and danced their national dance. were splendid examples of the persant soldier at his best.

Their discipline was excellent, then high spirits undemable; and these were the very men who came through Albania last winter, leaving thousands of their comrades dying of sheer ex-

Serbian Character Praised.

The credit of it falls chiefly to the courage and resiliency of the Serbian character, but without the help brought by the French and British missions i would have been impossible for the Serbian army to come into existence

The first and most imperative necessity when the invasion swept the Serblan army still fighting out of its own territory into rocky, foodless, and hos tile mountainous Albania was to mee the Serbians with food and save then from absolute starvation. These sup-plies of food had to be gathered at Brindist and run the gauntlet of the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic before they even reached Albania And then there remained the hard task of get ting them inland over roads so bad that nothing but the roughest tracks In the highlands can be compared with

Officers and men of the British army service corps were sent to Medua, Durrazo, and Avlona to organize this service along the line of the Serbian.

Food Depots Placed,

exhausted and dispirited wer: that it was necessary to place food depots at intervals along the coast as as to enable them to con-Between 60.00 and 80,000 men had struggled through from Serbia to Scutari. Day after day they had marched by goat-tracks over precipitous mountains in heavy rain and snow, often literally with no food for days together. Every few yards a man would sink down in the snow to die and only the strongest came

A party of British officers was sent but at the end of November, and of these an advance party rushed on to meet the Serbian general staff at Scutari, while the rest established their headquarters at Rome and a base for food supplies at Brindisi. But for their endeavors, it is difficult to see how the Serbians could have done anything but collapse and die of sheer hunger at Scutari. Bread cost \$2.50 to \$4 a loaf. Some of the men went six days without tasting food.

March Is Difficult. At considerable risk from mines, the

ftalian navy insured the transport of food to Medua, but it was not possible Austrian fleet lay at Cattaro, close by, and might at any moment make a sorroused again for another heart breaking march southward to Durazzo, through dangerous marshes and in constant apprehension of an Albanian or fearful journey, during which hunfreds died of dysentery. At Durazzo, only part of the army could be taken 202nd reserve regiment: pn board ship, and the rest had yet another seven days' march to Avlona. From Aviona the French quickly shipped the Serbians to Corfu. But the difficulties of feeding and lodging | the first line." such an army in the island were very great. The landing of troops began in wretched weather, and the men went on dying of dysentery and exhaustion for weeks afterward.

Much Work Performed. Roads and jetties had to be built,

clothing had to come from France and england, rifles were shipped and horses and machine guns.

Then the Serbians were transported to Saloniki through seas, where they were awaltted by submarines which were even sighted from shore by the Serbian troops at drill.

The Serbian camps stretch for miles in a beautiful setting on a green plain, Canked by a black mountain and shining sea. It is not only an army you see when you visit them, but a nation, That is the one melancholy thing about this Serbian force-that it should be all that is left of the manhood and vigor, bodily and intellectual, of so gallant a people.

Some English Towns In Desperate Plight

From East Coast Points and Fishing Industry Declines.

London, July 8 .- (I. N. S.) -Owing to the war the picturesque East Coast summer resort towns of England are in desperate plight. No visitors go there because of the fear of hombardment by the Germans and for other reasons, and the fishing trade and other activities have dwindled. Members from the districts where these towns are located have appealed to parliament for relief and the government is about to take action to remedy mat-

Swiss People Protest | Japan's Shipping Export of Bread Progress Now Active

Newspaper Beclares That Public Will Company Working Under Government Put Stop to Practice If Government Does Mot Enforce Embarge.

Berne, July 8 .- (I. N. S.) - The Swiss the export of foodstuffs to Austria-Hungary and Germany. These exports were prohibited by the federal council several months ago, but they still con-tinue. The St. Gallener Tageblatt

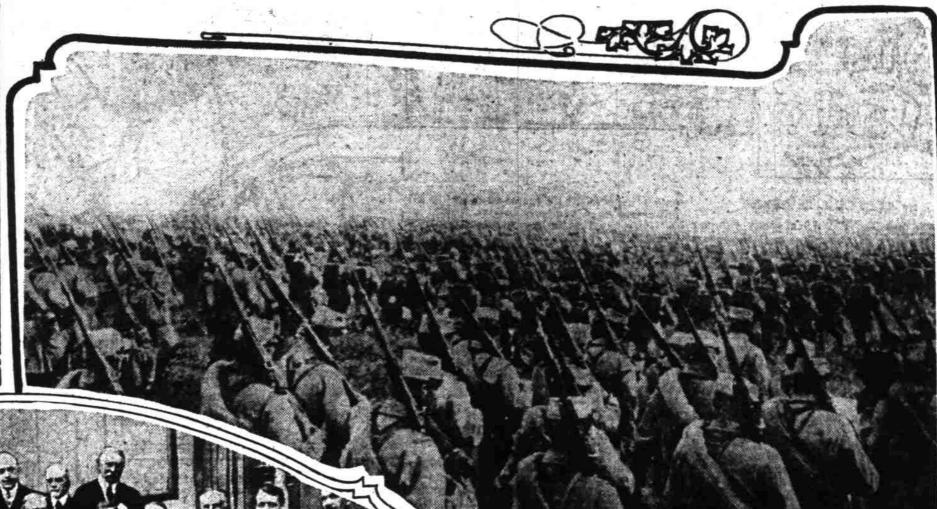
"Under the pretext that flour-is bebread. Along the Austrian frontier price is put at \$6,000,000 gold. frontier Swiss citizens are turned the people will take the matter into their own hands and see to it that no Saloniki, July 8 .- (I. N. S.) - The more food is carried across the border suffer from want"

Subsidy Makes Rapid Strides; Passenger Traffic Is Heavy.

Tokyo, July 18.—The demand for passenger accommodations on the liners plying between Japan and America continues to be unprecedented.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has purchased the former Pacific Mail liner's Korea and Siberia to replace the Chiyo Maru which ran aground at Hongkong coming more and more scarce, our bak. a few weeks ago. The vendors are the ers have again raised the price of Atlantaic Transport Company and the

FLEE FROM THE INVADERS away from the bakeries, while tons of ping progress is seen in the position of oread are taken across certain bridges the subsidized lines, the Nippon Yusen to Austria, where higher prices are Kaisha, which celebrates its thirtieth paid. Meat, butter and cheese are also birthday in September next. When it continually taken out of the country in was started the concern was only enlarge quantities. If the government gaged in coastal shipping. It is now does not see fit to enforce its embargo, the eighth largest shipping concern in the world, with a fleet of 102 vessels (480,000 tons) and a staff of 750 employes on shore and 6000 afloat. No way in which the Serbian army has while our men, women and children foreigner can hold shares. The imperial family is interested in the company.





Top-Picture illustrating immensity of number of men engaged in fight at Verdun. So far as eye can reach is a mass of human fighting machines. In this corps there are 40,000 men, or about 1-100 of the total number of men engaged. Bottom-Group of members of Russian Duma which recently visited England. Seated on the extreme right is Professor Milinkoff, the leader of the Liberal party in the duma. Seated in center with arms folded is Speaker Lowther of the British house of commons, and seated next to him on right of picture is Baron Rosen, formerly Russian ambassador to Washington. The vice president of the duma, M. Propopotoff, is seated fourth from left, and next to him on right of the picture is Count Benkendorff, Russian ambassador at the Court of St.

SOLDIERS ARE TIRED OF LIFE IN TRENCHES, CALLED HELL HOLES

etters Are Found on the Near Verdun.

London, July 8 .- (I. N. S.)-H. Warren Allen, special representative to embark the Serbians there, as the of the British press with the French army, sends some extracts from letters written by German soldiers betie. So the weary Serbians had to be fore Verdun and taken from their pockets when the writers were capured. Many complain of the great slaughter of men.

From a letter written by Lieutenant Bulgarian attack. It was another Elligen of the Sixth reserve infantry of display, this quiet and studious form, for anything but a soldier, regiment and intended for dispatch to another lieutenant belonging to the

"April 3-You can form some idea of our position from the fact that all our officers have been renewed. The losses of the regiment are high, for even at Corfu their troubles were not its position on the plateau of Vaux is burg. ever. The 80,000 troops who had simply disgusting. Our battalions remarched from Scutari had been in- lieve one another, but our positions British army in August, 1914, he and by \$0.000 who had come when in reserve or resting, receive, Sir William Robertson-another man including a series which have been the place of a dummy right hand, he straight from Elbassa into Aviona, and with few exceptions, as many shells as

> ten by a private soldier, named Shroder of the Eightleth infantry regiment. "We are absolutely in a hell hole here. The artillery fires night and day. I never imagined it would be like this. If only this wretched war would come to an end. No reasonable man can justify such a butchery of · · Though we have not been long in the firing line we have all had enough of it, and are longing for peace. We should like to send to the front all these gentlemen who

caused the war and who profit from it. If we had done this we should have had peace long ago." From a letter written by a soldier named Schmole of the 208th reserve regiment, dated April 15: You can't imagine how tired we are

of life sometimes. We are made to toil in every possible way. There is no rest until one falls on his nose in the mud. How absurd what they write in the newspapers seem. Our beloved soldiers! If you knew what they have to suffer, to say nothing of having their lives worried out of them, they would not serve us up such lies. Yesterday the weather was still abominable, and we were again wet to the Then we were asked why we Fear of Bombardment Keeps Visitors | were not singing, so, in all our misery, we had to sing.'

A postcard written by a soldier named Keitsch of the Third grenadier regiment of landstrum, to his son, Fritz, dated April 30:

"Since Good Friday I have been be fore Verdun. It is terrible. We are in holes on the slopes of a mountain, physical exposure of the trenches. In and we scarcely dare put out on noses. The bombardment is incessant; sometimes it is too awful for words. It seems as if the mountain was collapsing. If I escape alive I shall remember this Easter. Our kitchens are two hours to the rear. There is not a drop of water here."

Patience and More Patience Watchword Of English Commander in "Great Push"

Sir Douglas Haig Is Soldier Without Illusions, Who Sees With Soldier's Logic; Scotch by Birth and Canny by Nature.

this chateau is expected to be there or

the minute, general headquarters time

There is little ceremony. Life at that

plicity. At luncheon the soldier serv-

ant places the food on the sideboard

and everyone takes his plate and helps

"Oxford and Sandhurst and India,"

wall a table with more maps and draw.

ings and some of those strange photo-

graphs from aeroplanes, of gravish

of shell and mine craters, which make

Haig Is Always "Chief."

reading has not to do with his profes-

giving a direction to an aide:

a while if we all die for it."

ne think of the dead world of the

himself. Few guests come. Sir Doug.

By Frederick Palmer.

British Headquarters, France, July 3.-(I. N. S.)-No military leader is Germans Taken Prisoners more averse to publicity or works more silently than Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief in France. To those who were importunate for the offensive his answer was patience and yet again patience, while las keeps his time to himself for his the new munition factories began to produce and he continued his building. His generals say that he never tells them his plans; only what they are

> Probably not one man out of ten of the million or more under his command would recognize him if they saw him. Not given to reviews or any kind Scotsman was the choice of the prothe army as the one fit by equipment, scholar training and experience, to succeed Sir John French. At 55, he is nine years younger than Sir John and 10 years younger than Joffre or Von Hinden-

now chief of staff in London-were From a letter dated April 11, writ- the two who were appraised by the generation of officers who had developed since South Africa as having prepared themselves for the direction of large bodies of troops on the scale of continental warfare. They were not the magnetic, dashing leader type, but organizers,

Went Through Tough School.

Going out in command of the first army of the British expeditionary force, Sir Douglas had 17 months' experience-Mons, Ypres and Loos-of the warfare of the western front, which all agree is the toughest school any soldier has ever known.

There was no doubt who commanded the first army. It was Haig. He was no figurehead, for the work of an able chief of staff. London gossip did not bandy his name about; he was not a personality to the public, though he was to the army.

When anyone asked at the front who was the best man to take Sir John's place the answer was almost invariably, "Haig." He had not cap tured the army's imagination, but its reason. The tribute was one to brains. A wisp of a flag and two sentries

designate the entrance to the chateau smaller than that occupied by many division generals which is the head quarters of the commander in chief. The only occupants of the chateau besides Sir Douglas are his private sec retary and his aides, who are "crocks, the army word for officers who have been wounded and are not fit for the other words, if a youngster wishes to become an aide he must have fought and then have the decision of a doctor that he cannot stand living in the cel-

Must Keep Appointments. The hour of any apointment is exact to the minute, and whoever has one at who is not afraid to be patient.

MAIMED DO GREAT FEATS WITH LIMBS

Hands Made That Almost Equal the Work of Nature in Cleverness,

gray air and mustache, sturdy, athletic almost equal nature

of build, slightly above medium height, Queen Mary auxiliary hospital at who comes into the hall, could not be mistaken, whether in or out of unithough something about the well-chis- queen recently visited this institution, gressive, practical, driving element of eled, regular features also suggests the founded by Mrs. Gwynne Holdford, and

> First West Ontario regiment. lines of trench systems in a dusky field

replied the Canadian. The queen shook hands with him, laughing merrily at the convincing grip of the artificial

The staff always refer to him as "the Professor Laverau recently showed battle of Ypres, when it was touch-and. note before the academy.

go with disaster, he slept as soundly as A pupil of the London School of Art Joffre during the battle of the Marne. went to the front early in the war and Harvest Prospects Sail to Be Excellent At a crisis of the retreat from Mons lost the use of his right hand. He has he remarked as quietiy as if he were now taught himself to draw with his "We shall have to hold on here for as good as he ever did with his right There is never any fustian about

zers. Again during the retreat, when mentioned here. Having lost his right a certain general became somewhat de- arm in a hunting accident, he succeeded arm and walked up and down with him anist that Liszt and Hanslick wer Those who work with him know that plays four-handed." his sign of anger is a prolonged si- Count Zichy, new an old man, recent-

per, but does not let it get past his sisting of soldiers who have lost their lips, they say. He has, too, a keen arms fighting for Germany. He never sense of humor with a Scotch flavor.

The impression he leaves on a caller The lord provest of Glasgow has just is that of a leader without illusions; a inaugurated a fund to establish and en-

London, July 8 .- (I. N. S.) - Soldiers with the artificial limbs now offered, knife. it is possible for a persevering man to however, made the operation danger-

Rochampton is exclusively for disabled soldiers and sailors. The king and were deeply impressed.

At one of the benches the king saw said one of his admirers, "and hard work at a desk when he was not tak- a Tommy working, and found that, aling exercise in the open air, best de- though he had lost an arm and leg at Armentieres, he is now able to do usefloor the walls are hung with maps, ful work. With a special clip taking who had risen from the ranks and is crowded on a roller. Any portion of used a variety of tools under the king's the front in all its details may be re- inspection, and afterward took ferred to in a moment. In the center match from a box and lighted it with of the room is a desk, and against the dexterity and ease.

"Can you shake hands?" asked the queen of an armless private of the "Try me, your majesty," promptly

hief." There is something impersonal the French Academy of Sciences a reabout it, and yet personal, for he is ab- markable substitute for a missing arm solutely the chief. There is no sugges- invented by Professor Auber. The arm, tion of any commission system in the hand and fingers are of aluminum and command of the British army these very light. With a glove on it, it is almost impossible to perceive the limb Like General Joffre, he sleeps long is artificial. Certain movements of hours. A rested mind is a clear mind the thorax acting on fine steel wires for responsibilities. Like Von Hinden- give to the hand and arm almost all he movements of the natural limb. German Crops Will burg, he never reads fiction. When the movements of the natural limb sion, he reads serious books and month- device played the violin, made cigalies and quarterlies. Even during the rettes and gave out change for a bank-

> left hand, and his work is considered hand.
> The famous one-armed Hungarian

hese modern scientific soldier organ- planist, Count Gaza Zichy, might be moralized, Sir Douglas took him by the in making himself such a brilliant piin silence until he was over his fit of amazed, and another admirer declared: nerves on that terrible August day. "Zichy does not play one-handed-he lence of a telling kind. He has a tem- ly played in Berlin to an audience con-

soldier who sees with a soldier's logic, dow a Scottish hospital for limbless soldiers and sallors.

At 17 After Continual Baptism of Fire

ting all 17 and then crawled tediously

of the big British offensive, that the

His regiment charged. A handful

oung trooper again got into action,

Probert was one of the handful. A

shell exploded nearby and threw him

from shock he arose and charged again

Subsequently, with other wounded

him into the sea. A rescuing de

Eventually he arrived in an English

Weeks later Probert was well enough

The young officer finally was found

in London, wandering. Someone recog-

It was not until he caught sight of

hopes to rejoin his regiment in another

"I want to get back into the scrap

Early End of War

Makes Prediction by Reading Signs

Tokyo, July 8 .- (I. N. S.)-The Jap-

The late Prince Ito never

an important decision until

he had consulted his fortune teller. A

highly educated Japanese woman living

Tokyo and married to an European

f good standing was asked by some

merican friends if her method would

tell when the war would end. She

made her calculations carefully and an-

nounced that fighting would cease be-

year, but that the treaty of peace

This amounts to a prediction that

there will be no great battles after the

end of August or beginning of Septem-

ber and that the belligerents will ini-

into a settlement by February of next

Combine Formed by

aniline dye factories of Germany have

formed a combine or trust. They in-

tend to work their plants throughout

the war in order to pile up large

stocks which are to be experted as soon

At home the trust intends to sell its

ted by the government, while in for-

eign countries the prices are to be re-

duced to the lowest possible level until

started during the war in the bellig-

before it is all over." Probert is telling

nized him from his photograph pub

to be discharged from the hospital

swallowed too much sea water.

promotion to a lieutenancy.

wipe away his memory.

of the Sodiac.

second moon of 1917.

as peace is restored.

took

dled and his head badly battered.

was on September 25, the star

Young Fellow Who Ran Away to War Has Been Wounded 22 Times and Blown Up While in Hospital Ship.

trenches

along.

England.

English Lad Promoted to Lieutenancy

By W. S. Forrest. London, July 8.-(U. P.)-Scads of back to the British trenches. hrills-enough to make the wildest dreams of a movie hero pale to insignificance-have been packed into the young life of Lieutenant Clifford Probert, aged 17. The full story came today from

Blaenavon, Wales, Probert's native Daring deeds under fire, promotion rom the ranks, awarded the D. S. O., but came under the fire of a mawounded 22 times, blown up while on a chine gun and fell with five bullet hospital ship and lapse of memory are wounds in his abdomen, both hips rid-

few of the youthful soldier's exper-Before the war young Probert a haulage engine in a coal operated line and was the assistant chief boy

scout of the district. In September, 1914, he joined the rmy by misrepresenting his age to a recruiting sergeant. He told the ser- strength to be sent to England. geant he was 18 when he was only 15. His parents objected to his militarism men, he was taken to Boulogne and so he changed his name to William placed aboard the hospital ship Anglin. so he changed his name to

At hill 60 in northern France, the youthful soldier received his baptism He also went to the hospital for 12 weeks with two wounds in the Probert's head to see the coast of head and two in the legs. Some time after he had rejoined his regiment, the colonel, commanding, de- Probert, cot and all, to the main deck

cided that a distant tower was being and, telling him to hold on tight, slid used as an enemy observation post. The colonel chose two men to cut the stroyer picked him up before he had wires that connected the tower with enemy batteries.

The men chosen were Lieutenant Murphy and Williams (Probert). After crawling 200 yards through darkness, in the direction of the tower. Probert crawled forward and eventually arrived. He dug in the ground But he had not gone long before somehis hands before he discovered the

There were 17, which meant that German batteries were being in formed of the accuracy of their fire lished in a London newspaper on the British positions. Probert tried snip the wires with his pocket The metalic sound produced. packet for vaseline.

ous and he searched his Red Cross month

that Probert regained his memory. He Smearing the oil on the wires, he spent several hours in noiselessly cut- his townsmen up in Blaenavon. Wales Fortune Teller Sees Italian Deserters

Three Reach Swiss Village in Deplor- Highly Educated Japanese Woman able Condition After Climbing a

Have Gruelling Time

the Swiss village of Lourtier, in the reading the signs of the zodiac dition. The men had escaped from the sons. were about to be sent to the front. After many dangers and hardships they reached the Italian frontier village of Bionas in the Vai Pellino. From there they started to climb

over the mountains, which are over 10,000 feet high. When they left Bionaz they had only a small piece of bread and they suffered greatly from the cold in the high altitude. When they reached Lourtier their shoes and stockings had fallen from their feet and they were so weak that they had to be sent to a hospital.

Be Good, Is Report

Throughout Empire, Especially in the Southern States, Berlin, July 8 .- (I. N. S.) -Official

reports just published show that the harvest prospects are excellent throughout the empire, and especially so in the southern states. Baden, Alsace, Wurtemberg and Bavaria will have at least 50 per cent more barley, rye and wheat than last year, and in Prussia, Saxony, Hesse and the other northern states the crops also promise to be above the average. As a result of the rainy weather dur.

ing May, there will be an abundance of hay. The condition of the orchards the dye industries which have been and vineyards is satisfactory, and experts calculate that the apple harvest erent and neutral countries and are Odenwald will furnish enormous quan- spend \$10.090,000 to reestablish the The performances netted nearly \$150,000 for the general relief fund,

PRISON CAMPS ARE PRAISED AS MODELS BY SWISS LECTURER

Germans Give Enemies Captured Every Attention That Is Possible.

Russians Overlook Mothing in Line of Food-Cooks of Wide Experience in Charge of Kitchens.

Basle, July 8 .- (I. N. S.) - The Gernan prison camps were praised as o Germany in April as a member of the sanitary commission appointed by the Swiss government at the request of the allies and visited every camp in the country. He said:

"The German prison camps are built in exactly the same manner as the training camps for German troops of small buildings which contain a stove and two or three big mattres-Only in a few cases did I find more than 10 men in one room. All of the buildings are kept scrupulousclean and present a neat appearance. The interior decoration of the barracks is left to the taste of the nhabitants who have made some of their quarters quite cozy and even artistic. Not too much can be eat! in praise of the sanitary arrange-

Many Good Entertainers. "In every camp special buildings have been erected for religious services, theatrical performances and con-Among the French prisoners there are many good amateur actors and musicians. The English prisoners care more for football and other sports than for histrionic art and nusic, but they also have brass bands and sometimes arrange vaudeville per-

formances. "The kitchens are exemplary, An old German non-commissioned officer acts as 'chef' for every company or battalion of prisoners and is assisted by a number of French soldiers, some of whom are professional cooks, All food is prepared carefully and furnished in sufficient quantities. Somelimes the prisoners even get luxuries which are bought with the money obtained for the sale of waste to the

farmers for their pigs. "While the French and English prisoners do not eat everything that is furnished to them, the Russians lay in the open, without attention, for two days before stretcher bearers came always have an enormous appetite The Frenchmen and Britishers re-Propert hovered between life and ceive many delicacies from home and death in a base hospital for weeks. of course prefer them to the coarser Youth and vitality finally conquered fare of the camp, but this is not always good for them, because they until he had sufficiently recovered

often suffer from stomach and intestinal troubles.

Books Are Furnished In the libraries of the camp the prisoners get books in their own lan-English channel en route to Folkestone guages and they are permitted to when she was mined. The explosion write two letters and four postal cards

The employment conditions are The nurse and an orderly carried also highly satisfactory. For a large number of the prisoners there is work enough in the camps. Others are sent to nearby farms under the escort of andstrum troops every morning and return to the camp in the evening Many of the prisoners, mostly Rubsians, are assigned to farmers far hospital. Here he was awarded the medal of the Distinguished Service from the camps and remain there unguarded for several weeks. They Order for gallantry and apprised of his enjoy full liberty and only in rare cases attempt to escape. A large number of French soldiers are employed in factories. The Frenchmen are splendid mechanics and the dething seemed to snap in his brain and

mand for them is great. "With the colored prisoners, Hindus, Turcos, Senegalese, Negroes and Maoris little can be done. Most of them are entirely unfit for any work and the remainder are indescribably lazy. The Englishmen in many cases familiar scenes in his native village refuse to work, because they consider manual labor below the dignity of a

British soldier. The measures taken for the prevention of epidemics are thorough Newly arrived prisoners are isolated or four to six weeks. On the day of their arrival they are cleaned of all vermin and vaccinated and their clothing is dishifected. During their terms of isolation they have to take three baths weekly. Some of the Russians object to being cleaned so often and have to be scrubbed forci-

Daily Inspection Rigid. The sanitary service in the camps

s organized in military fashior Every morning and evening, at roll call, the prisoners are inspected by physicians. If they complain about their health, they are minutely examined and sent to the camp hospitals, which are models in every way. Prisoners who die are buried with military honors. The commander and the German officers of the camp always march behind the coffin of the dead enemy to the small prison cemetery where a squad of Landstrum troops fires a salute over the grave. "The camps for officers have, course, more comfortable barracks han those for private soldiers. Each tween the eighfn and ninth moons this of the neatly furnished little houses year, but that the treaty of peace serves as quarters for four to five would not be actually signed until the prisoners. The officers are permitted to take long walks twice a week under guard and daily receive not only beer and wine, but also limited quantities of whiskey. The latter is saved up by some of the Russians until they tiate peace talk which will materialize have enough to get drunk."

More Than 3000 in Single Production

Big Dye Companies Some of Pamous German Actors Take Part in Greatest Theatrical Event Berlin, July 8 .- Seven of the largest Ever Arranged.

> Berlin, July 8,-The greatest theatrical production ever arranged brought tens of thousands of people to the stadium in the Grunewald on five con secutive days. On a stage 550 feet wide and 420 feet deep "Wallenstein's Camp" by Schiller, and one act of Wagner's "Meistersinger" were produced for the benefit of the

German war sufferers. More than 3000 persons took part in the performance and the principal parts were in the hands of famous German will exceed that of last year by 2.900, still in their infancy shall be destroyed actors and opera singers. Some of 000 barrels. The Black Forest and the everywhere. The trust is willing to them came directly from the front. 000 for the general relief fund,