

THE WAR IN PICTORIAL REVIEW

Battles at Sea

ON November 1, 1914, a German fleet, commanded by Admiral von Spee and including the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruisers Nurnberg, Dresden and Leipzig, came upon a British fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Cradock off the Chilean coast, in the south Pacific. Cradock and his flagship, the Good Hope, were lost, as were the British vessels Monmouth and Otranto. The Germans made no effort to save the survivors of the wrecked vessels.

Battles at Sea

ON December 7, 1914, a powerful British fleet arrived at the Falkland islands, which was believed to be the destination of the German von Spee, who had brought his fleet around the Horn. When von Spee hove in sight the British fleet, in battle formation, was ready for him. Although the Germans fought desperately, they were no match for the superior British fleet. Refusing to surrender, the Germans went down with their ships and the brave Cradock was avenged.



German trenches in the Balkans. Serbia is an essential part of the Pan-German plan and has suffered in consequence. At the outset of the war King Peter succeeded in repelling the invader, but his triumph was not for long, for, after the entry of Bulgaria, the combined forces of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, under Mackensen, overran Serbia and Montenegro.



A ruined house in Belgrade. By October, 1915, the Teutonic hordes occupied Belgrade and, brave as the Serbian resistance was, this country was doomed to immediate fall, the invader pausing only at Saloniki, where the allied army stood.



Serbian in trenches. The standing figure in the background is that of the crown prince. King Peter's soldiers waged a valiant if futile fight to save their land from the invader in the bitter campaign in December, 1915.



The German cruiser Bluecher was lost in a naval battle in the North sea January 24, 1915. The sinking of the Bluecher, shown above, is one of the most remarkable war photographs.



Tommyes taking tea during a respite in the battle of Loos, where the blunders of Neuve Chapelle were repeated. British reinforcements did not arrive in time, ground won had to be surrendered, and for great sacrifices of life there was little to show. This was in November, 1915, and for his failure at Loos, Sir John French paid with his command, while it condemned the British army to inaction and the British people to depression for many months.



The warning cry, "here comes a fokker," sends the Tommyes hurrying to their posts in the battery of anti-aircraft guns designed to destroy enemy planes. As the airplane has been an innovation in this war the necessity for its destruction has given rise to specially constructed field pieces designed to prey upon it. The efficacy of these guns lies not alone in their power to destroy, but also in the caution lent to the flights of enemy airmen.