The Comrade.

A Weekly Journal. Edited by - Mohamed Ali.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere;
They only live who dare!

—*Morris.*

Vol. 8. No. 8. Single Copy Annas 4. Delhi: Wednesday, 26th August, 1914. Annual Subscription Indian Rs. 12. Foreign £1

CONTENTS

THE WEEK ...	...	141	
ITEM A TETE—			
Moslem Education	...	142	
The Kaiser and the Tsar	...	142	
The King and the Tsar	...	142	
German Defences on the Eastern Frontier	...	143	
The German Coast Defences		143	
Mr. Chesterton on War	...	143	
Mr. Angell's Point of View	...	143	
The German Assault on Liège		143	
The Attempt on the Khedive		144	
The English Mail	...	144	
LEADING ARTICLES—			
Turkey and the War	...	144	
The Campaign.—III	...	145	
WAR IN EUROPE—			
News of the Week	...	150	
THE MADNESS OF MEN	...	160	
THE WAR MUST BE STOPPED	...	160	
THE RULING TURK	...	161	
ADVERTISEMENTS ...		162—164	

MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to quote the Subscriber's Number in every communication to the Manager otherwise the office will not be responsible for any delay in replying such communications.

Week.

English Mail.

Calcutta, Aug. 19.

The British Postal authorities cable to-day that the last home mail to leave *via* Brindisi was that of July 31st. The Mail of August 7th, left on ss. "Multan" by sea route, and a farther mail was despatched by ss. "Candia" on the 9th. These are expected at Bombay approximately on August 28th and 30th, respectively.

"The Khalsa Akhbar."

The security deposit of the *Khalsa Akhbar* newspaper of Lyallpur, has deen confiscated under orders of the Punjab Government.

Egypt.

Reuter wires from Cairo that a meeting of cotton merchants and cultivators has been held at the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss the questions of financing the cotton crop. No scheme was determined upon and the meeting adjourned.

Albania.

A Reuter's message from London, dated August 24, states that an official telegram from Albania to Italy describe the position of the country as desperate especially economically.

Security under the Press Act.

Lahore, Aug. 25.

The rumour about the Punjab Government having demanded security from a press turns out to be true. Pandit Hari Lal Saran, proprietor, *Subah Press*, has been required by the Punjab Government to deposit with the District Magistrate, Lahore, Rs. 3,000 for having published in the daily Urdu paper 'Hindu' an article which, in Local Government's opinion, contains words likely to spread hatred or ill will against European subjects of the King-Emperor in British India. Pandit Harilal Saran is also the editor of the paper. The press had deposited a security of Rs. 500 before this.

Imperial Relief Fund.

Simla, Aug. 25.

The Imperial India Relief Fund has now reached ten and half lakhs. Recent subscriptions include the Maharaja of Mysore's two lakhs, Maharaja of Jodhpur's one lakh, General Gurdit Singh's of Patiala half a lakh and the Thakur Sahib's of Gondal quarter lakh.

Bengal Ambulance Corps.

Barisal, Aug. 26.

The *Bengalee's* Correspondent states that *re* the enlistment of volunteers nearly two hundred enrolled themselves yesterday when the Calcutta papers announced the Government's refusal of services. Words cannot express the extreme disappointment of the people and this is throwing in cold water over the burning enthusiasm of the people.

H. E. The Viceroy's Visit To Delhi.

Simla, Aug 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy pays a visit to Delhi next Saturday.

Haj Pilgrimage.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

A Turkish boat the *Karedeniz* has come to Bombay with a view to participate in the Haj pilgrims traffic. Though early in the Haj season, which commenced in June, the influx of Hajis numbered two to four hundred daily, the war panic has caused the number to decline from 30 to 40 per day. The *Koweit*, which left on the 25th took 1,118 pilgrims to the Haj and the *Mansori*, which arrived here from Karachi with 350 Hajis, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with another contingent of 350 pilgrims, making 700 in all. Since the beginning of the season 7,963 pilgrims have left Bombay.

TETE À TETE



Moslem Education.

The Government of India have issued a *communiqué* summarising the results so far achieved in the direction of encouraging Moslem education on lines set forth in its circular of 3rd April 1913. Some of the local Governments have submitted their matured proposals. The *communiqué* states that the Government of India in pursuance of a policy there laid down gave during 1912 and 1913 allotments to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, which have permitted grants to be made to the Islamia College, Peshawar, of over three lakhs non-recurring and forty thousand rupees recurring. On the strength of replies received from local Governments the Government of India have also allotted ten thousand rupees recurring in Central Provinces and fifteen hundred rupees recurring in Coorg for the promotion of Muhammadan education. The Madras Government have made considerable demands for scholarships for Muhammadan elementary board schools including girls' schools and Maktabs, secondary schools for Muhammadans and additional Muhammadan inspecting staff. The Government of India are alloting thirty thousand rupees recurring during the current year for these purposes which sum is over half the recurring grant asked for. They are now also alloting a grant of twenty-six thousand rupees during the present financial year for the improvement of the Islamia College, Lahore. It is proposed to raise this grant to thirty thousand rupees in future years. In Bengal the whole question is under consideration by a committee. Replies are awaited from other local Governments and Administration. The promptitude and earnestness with which the Government of India seem to be giving effect to their policy to help forward Moslem education is eminently gratifying, and the recent announcement of liberal grants will be received with deep and genuine thankfulness by the Moslem community. In these anxious and engrossing days, when the British Empire is engaged in war and the Indian Government has necessarily to share the duty, the anxiety and the burden of the hour, it is reassuring to feel that the Indian administration is working at its normal vigour, and various schemes of internal progress and development are receiving the usual attention of the Departments concerned. We trust the Government of India will finally give a comprehensive shape to practical measures for effectively helping the growth of Moslem education when the replies of other local Governments and Administrations have been received. We also trust that those measures would be conceived in the spirit of the just and wise policy on which the Government circular was based. The broad needs of Moslem education and the directions in which the State help is considered to be necessary have been frequently stated in these columns, and we need not, therefore, make a detailed reference to them now.

The Kaiser and the Tsar.

A White Book, issued in Berlin on August 5, sums up the last stages of the negotiations of the German Government. It states that the German Government worked shoulder to shoulder with England in the attempt at mediation with Vienna. It forwarded the British proposal that Austria ought, after her invasion of Servia, to dictate her conditions there. It had been assured that Russia would accept this as a basis; yet, while the efforts at mediation were being supported by British diplomacy, there came the constantly increasing news of Russia's mobilisation. This was in full progress, though it was repeatedly and solemnly denied. The Kaiser called the Tsar's attention to the menacing character of Russia's action, and the Tsar replied: "I thank thee from my heart for thy mediation, which leaves a gleam of hope that even now all may end peacefully. It is technically impossible to discontinue our military operations, which are rendered necessary by Austria's mobilization. We are far from wishing for war, and so long as the negotiations with Austria regarding Servia continue, my troops will not undertake any provocative action. I give thee my word upon it. I trust with all my strength in God's grace, and I hope for the success of thy mediation at Vienna and for the welfare of our countries and the peace of Europe.—Thy most devoted NICHOLAS." To this the Emperor replied:—"In answer to thy appeal to my friendship and thy prayer for my help I undertook mediatory action between the Austro-Hungarian Government and thine. While this action was in progress thy troops were mobilized against my ally Austria-Hungary, in consequence of which, as I have already informed thee, my mediation was rendered nearly illusory. Nevertheless I have continued it. Now, however, I receive trustworthy news of your serious preparations for war, even on my Eastern frontier. The responsibility for the safety of my kingdom compels me to take definite retaliatory measures. My efforts to maintain the peace of the world have now reached their utmost possible limit. It will not be I who am responsible for the calamity which threatens the whole civilized world. Even at this moment it lies in thy power to avert it. Nobody threatens the honour and power of Russia, which could well have waited for the result for my mediation. The friendship which I inherited from my grandfather on his death-bed for thee and thy kingdom has always been holy to me. I have remained true to Russia whenever she has been in sore straits, and especially during her last war. The peace of Europe can still be maintained by thee if Russia decides to cease her military measures, which threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary."

The King and the Tsar.

Sir Edward Grey wired on the 1st August to Sir G. Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to apply at once for an audience with the Tsar and convey to him the following personal message from the King:—"My Government has received the following statement from the German Government:—"On July 29 the Russian Emperor requested the German Emperor by telegraph to mediate between Russia and Austria. The Emperor immediately declared his readiness to do so. He informed the Russian Emperor of this by telegraph, and took the required action at Vienna. Without waiting for the result of this action Russia mobilized against Austria. By telegraph the German Emperor pointed out to the Russian Emperor that hereby his attempt at mediation would be rendered illusory. The Emperor further asked the Russian Emperor to suspend the military operations against Austria. This, however, did not happen. In spite of this the German Government continued its mediation in Vienna. In this matter the German Government have gone to the farthest limit of what can be suggested to a Sovereign State which is the ally of Germany. The proposals made by the German Government in Vienna were conceived entirely on the lines suggested by Great Britain, and the German Government recommended them in Vienna for their serious consideration. They were taken into consideration in Vienna this morning. During the deliberations of the (? Austrian) Cabinet, and before they were concluded, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburgh, reported the mobilization of the entire Russian Army and Fleet. Owing to this action on the part of Russia, the Austrian answer to the German proposals for mediation, which were still under consideration, was not given. This action on the part of Russia is also directed against Germany—that is to say, the Power whose mediation had been invoked by the Russian Emperor. We were bound to reply with serious counter measures to this action, which we were obliged to consider as hostile, unless we were prepared to endanger the safety of our country. We are unable to remain inactive in face of the Russain mobilization on our frontier. We have therefore informed Russia that, unless she were prepared to suspend within 12 hours the war-like measure against Germany and Austria, we should be obliged to mobilize, and this would mean war. We have asked France if she would remain neutral during a German-Russian war.' I cannot help thinking that some misunderstanding has produced this deadlock. I am most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which at present threatens the whole world. I therefore make a personal appeal to you to remove the misapprehension which I feel must have occurred, and to leave still open grounds for negotiation and possible peace. If you think I can in any way contribute to that all-important purpose, I will do everything in my power to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the Powers concerned. I feel confident that you are as anxious as I am that all that is possible should be done to secure the peace of the world." The Emperor of Russia made the following reply to his Majesty King George:—"I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not German Ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my Government declaring war. Ever since presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade, Russia has devoted all her efforts to finding some pacific solution of the question raised by Austria's action. Object of that action was to crush Servia and make her a

vassal of Austria. Effect of this would have been to upset balance of power in Baikans, which is of such vital interest to my Empire. Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when favourable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal. Austria's declaration of war on Servia forced me to order a partial mobilisation, though, in view of threatening situation, my military advisers strongly advised a general mobilization owing to quickness with which Germany can mobilize in comparison with Russia. I was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of complete Austrian mobilization, of the bombardment of Belgrade, of concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret military preparations being made in Germany. That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me, as I had given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued. In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me, I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you."

German Defences on the Eastern Frontier.

The Russian advance into Prussia appears to have achieved several minor successes, but the operations have hitherto been confined to preliminary clearing of ground for general advance on German frontier. The places declared to have been occupied by Russian troops are of no decisive strategic value to the Russians, for the line of German defences lies behind, and Russia must turn or carry this line before she can hope to deliver a crushing blow. The German fortifications on the Russian frontier are as follows: Lying well back from the Eastern frontier of Silesia, and originally destined to oppose not a Russian, but an Austrian attack, are fortresses of Glatz and Glogau, the latter being astride the Odor, some sixty miles north-west of Breslau, the headquarters of the VI Army Corps. Sixty miles north of Glogau is the very strong fortress of Posen, which again is the headquarters of the V Army Corps. These are the only fortresses south of the Vistula. Lying close to the frontier and astride the Vistula is the fortress of Thorn, which is surrounded by a formidable girdle of forts. The two fortresses of Posen and Thorn are the most serious obstacles which the Russians will have to meet on this frontier, apart from hostile army corps. Lower down the river from Thorn, the towns of Kulm and Grandenz are fortified, and there are fortified bridge heads at Marienburg and Drischau. To the east of the Vistula, there are comparatively small works at Lyck and Lotzen, and one strong fortress at Königsberg, the headquarters of the 1st Army Corps. These are the permanent defences which Germany has prepared to oppose a Russian advance against her eastern frontier. The Russians on their side have the big fortress of Warsaw, flanked to the north by the fortress of Nova Georgisk, lower down the Vistula and Iwangorod, about sixty miles above Warsaw. In second line is the first class fortress of Brest-Litoveski.

The German Coast Defences.

In view of the recent naval attack off Heligoland by the British fleet and of the Russian advance into Prussia, it would be interesting to note the German coast defences along the North Sea and the Baltic. Guarding the narrow entrances to each of the curious "Haffs" along the north coast of Germany is a fortress. At the extreme north of East Prussia, the fortress of Memel guards the entrance to the Kurische Haff. Pillau, thirty miles west of Königsberg, covers the entrance to the Frische Haff, and almost due north of Berlin, Swinemünde safeguards the entrance to "The Haff." In addition to these, there is the well-known fortress of Dantzig in Dantzig Bay; Kiel, the fortified naval base at the end of the harbour, and Freidrichsort, protecting the entrance to the harbour from Kiel Bay. These are the German coast defences on the Baltic. In the North Sea the Germans have three fortified islands:—Heligoland, and two of the East Frisian group of islands, Wangeroog and Borkum off the north coast of East Friesland. On the mainland they have the fortress of Cuxhaven and the Elbe defences, Geestemünd and the Weser defences and the fortified naval base at Wilhelmshaven. The German defences along the North Sea are considered to be very formidable.

Mr. Chesterton on War.

Mr. Norman Angell's theory of the economic and moral futility of aggressive warfare has aroused deep interest in a band of earnest students who have recently been conducting a summer school at Old Jordane hostel near Beaconsfield. Among the methods followed has been that of inviting criticism from various schools of thought on the problem of war and peace. Addresses have been given by representatives of the Navy League and the National Service League. According to the *Westminster Gazette*, an interesting encounter of intellects took place on the night of July 26 when Mr. Gilbert Chesterton responded to a request to expound his objections to the basis of Mr. Angell's teaching. Mr. Chesterton said that the part of Mr. Angell's teaching, which had won the general attention of the world, was that from an economic point of view war did not pay. He admitted that the proposition was on the whole true, but he did not regard it as important, for no war had ever been waged for profit. According to him, if war were to cease owing to clearer perceptions of national self-interest, no advance would have been made in the morality of mankind. The real abuse of force, on which capitalist society rests—the perpetual harrying of the poor by the rich—would be rendered easier and more secure if the apparatus of warfare were to disappear. Fighting would not disappear, but only fight on equal terms. "It is better," said Mr. Chesterton, "for an English workman to be shot down in fair fight on the battlefield than to be massacred in the course of an industrial dispute." He maintained that the test of the sword was in some cases the only one that could be applied. If the two nations were each honestly convinced that the ideals they held precious were at stake, there was no course they either could or ought to take but to present their bodies as offerings for the things they held precious. Mr. Chesterton's contention that the clash of ideals led sometimes to the clash of arms is no doubt true, but this only means that humanity has not reached a stage of intellectual tolerance necessary to perceive that a narrow and standardised uniformity of growth for mankind would immediately cause stagnation and decay.

Mr. Angell's Point of View.

Mr. Angell dealt effectively with Mr. Chesterton's arguments, and the points he urged in support of his thesis are well worth noting. Wars are, of course, not waged for profit, in the crude sense suggested by Mr. Chesterton; but they are waged for political ascendancy, and from a false conception of the advantages that that ascendancy can bring. The horrors of peace are sometimes worse than those of war; but it is impossible to deal effectively with the evils of peace until the waste of energy, thought and collective effort entailed by the war system has been removed. As regards a conflict of ideals, war does not decide the point at issue. A nation is entitled and bound to resist if its ideals are attacked, but no nation can impose its type of civilisation by force. The only way of settling these questions is, according to Mr. Angell, the realisation by both parties that the appeal to force is barren and futile. The chief argument against war is that it consumes energy and resources which could well be applied to works of peace. Mr. Angell gives an apt illustration of this when he says that "if the United States had been involved in war with Mexico, she would have been incapacitated for thirty years of dealing with her internal problems of grafts and trusts and so forth. As it was, the Mexican trouble effectually diverted attention from the atrocities committed by capitalism in Colorado."

The German Assault on Liege.

The Australian papers publish accounts of the first German assault on Liège which were cabled to them from the English papers. In a cable message from Brussels to the *Daily Telegraph* on 10th August Dr. Dillon states:—During Thursday night the entire German Seventh Army Corps made a tremendous assault upon Liège, but the Belgians manfully held their positions. The whole country around was illuminated with search-lights and the ground quaked like an earthquake. Daylight revealed hundreds of German corpses strewn over the battlefield. The Germans stood for a few minutes awaiting an onset and then fled in a panic. The Seventh Army Corps was broken and a few hours later 5,000 fugitives passed Maestricht in Holland. The *morale* of the Seventh and Tenth German Army Corps was seriously shaken by the withering Belgian fire, which mowed men down like corn. Many German shells burst in the streets of Liège setting fire to buildings. A number of guns were captured. When the shells fell in Liège thousands of the inhabitants became panic stricken and fled to Brussels and Tongres. The rest of the inhabitants took refuge in cellars. The Burgomaster desired the Belgians to surrender but General Leiman refused. The Germans detached the Third Army Corps, known as the Iron Corps, from the advance towards the River Meurthe in France and sent it to assist the attack on the Liège. The forts attacked on Thursday were Barchon, Evenger, Fleron, Chand Fontaine, Embaurg and Boncelles, all east of the Meuse. The principal attack was on the space between the forts. Forces numbering 15,000 were hurled

against one space protected by barbed wire trenches. A terrifying spectacle was provided by creeping masses of men advancing under the blinding glare of search-lights, those in front carrying snippers to cut the wire entanglements. Meanwhile the forts belched shells, and the machine guns from the parapets fired incessantly on the advancing forces. The Germans got through between Fleron and Evegnes forts and shelled the city, but all the forts still remained intact. General Leiman, responsible for directing the defence of Liège, is Professor of Mathematics at the Belgian Military Academy. He is 62 years old but of untiring energy. This is his first work as a practical soldier. A German officer wounded at Liège states that the Belgian artillery was remarkably effective and created indescribable panic. He says:—"We observed the indecision of the German artilleries before taking positions. Whenever a projectile from the Belgian burst among them they retired.

The Attempt on the Khedive.

In a recent communication the Egyptian correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing about the insane attempt made on the life of the Khedive, indulges in the following interesting remarks:—"The attempted "assassination of the Khedive should afford the "Egyptian, in other words the British Government, a good opportuni- "ty for representing to the Governments concerned, especially the "Turkish, the great dangers attendant on this liberty of residence and "action accorded to these agitators and the great necessity in the "interests of Egypt as a State and of those holding authority there "for the establishment of some restriction on such agitators and of "some form of punishment, possibly expulsion, if their conduct becomes "such as to create trouble and anxiety for the Egyptian Government. "It may be difficult to take any such measures in other countries, "where such individuals might legally be considered as political "refugees and so immune from any such action—it should, however, "be possible for the Government concerned to decide that as they "are conspiring against a friendly Power their action is detrimental to "the interests of the State where they have taken up residence and con- "sequently that their presence is undesirable—but in Turkey, the same "obstacles ought not to be met with. Egypt is the vassal State, and "it is absolutely ridiculous and insupportable that the suzerain should "allow plots and political conspiracies and propaganda to be carried "on within its borders against a State which it still claims is subject "to it. The Egyptian Government would appear to have an excellent "case—it has had one all along—but the attempt on the Khedive's "life has rendered its point of view even more irrefutable than it was "before; and it is to be hoped that it will press once and for all for "the exercise of some effective control over the men who are at the "bottom of all Egypt's political troubles." There are certain naive assumptions packed in these remarks which it would be interesting to point out. The wretched youth, who attempted the crime, was shot dead on the spot, and the Turkish official inquiry into the character of the crime has not yet been concluded, but the *Pioneer's* correspondent has already judged and pronounced his verdict and would have "these agitators"—*i. e.*, the Egyptian nationalists, who have incurred the displeasure of the occupation authorities, including men like Sheikh Abdul Aziz Shawish—hung, drawn and quartered. Other countries may legally offer asylum to political refugees, but Turkey can not take up this attitude, for "Egypt is the vassal State, and it is absolutely ridiculous and insupportable that the suzerain should allow plots and political conspiracies and propaganda to be carried on within its borders against a State which it still claims is subject to it." Very true and eminently reasonable. But we have been at the outset told with an emphasis little short of ostentatious that the Egyptian Goverament is "in other words the British Government." Where *does* then the much-blamed "suzerain" come in? It is really delightful to have this "suzerainty" argument by one's side which can easily be brandished as a fact or dismissed as a fiction as the occasion serves. The *Pioneer's* correspondent is not an unworthy member of the tribe that is well aware of its uses.

The English Mail.

The last but one week's English Mail, which should, in normal conditions, have reached Delhi on Saturday, the 22nd August, has been received here, on Saturday, the 29th. A full week's delay has necessarily upset our arrangements, and we exceedingly regret that we should have had to bring out this issue so late. We changed our day of issue from Saturday to Wednesday simply with a view to keep our readers well posted with fresh and up-to-date information gleaned from the foreign mail. It seems, however, that owing to the exigencies of the war the mail service between Europe and India may not escape unforeseen interruptions and irregularity, at any rate for some time to come. If this uncertainty continues much longer, we think we may have to revert to our former arrangements.

The Comrade.

Turkey and the War.

Immediately after the outbreak of the general war in Europe Turkey made a declaration of her neutrality, and there have been no indications since then that she might find it unavoidable either through choice or necessity to depart from her neutral attitude. Reports were, no doubt, received some days ago of her unusual military activity and of the concentration of Ottoman troops near Dedeagach. There were also accounts, furnished by *Reuter's* correspondent, of fraternising scenes between Turkish and German officers on board the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* after they had taken refuge in the Dardanelles. And it was simultaneously announced that the Powers of the Triple Entente and Italy were about to take steps in order to effectively secure Turkish neutrality. We heard also of the assurances given by the Ottoman Ambassador in London about the intentions of his Government, and a few days later the Porte repeated its declaration of neutrality in order to allay anxieties that seemed to have arisen in some quarters. At the same time it was declared that France and England had assured Turkey that they had no designs on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that Russia had also given similar assurances. We do not know why such assurances had been thought to be necessary, and we can only explain this on the hypothesis that Turkey had been led to believe in the existence of some menace to her integrity, and the Franco-British declaration was intended to remove her fears. Be that as it may, the apprehensions entertained in some quarters as to the intentions of the Turkish Government seem to have been groundless. On the eve of a general war in Europe Turkey was bound to take all precautionary measures. The situation in the Balkans, and particularly the attitude of Greece, rendered it imperative on her part to guard herself against all possible developments and surprises. Beyond keeping a watchful attitude and taking the necessary steps to safeguard her interests she seems to have done nothing that could compromise her neutral position.

Speculations about untoward changes in the existing Turkish attitude have been made, and there are people who seem to be greatly concerned lest Turkey should be tempted to take sides in the present war with the reckless desperation of the gambler making his last bid. As if the present rulers of Turkey are a set of desperadoes or unhinged lunatics. The men in power at Constantinople to-day are the ablest and most devoted patriots that have directed the destinies of the Ottoman Empire in modern times. They know their own minds and are alive to the real needs of their country, and can be trusted to act with all the caution, deliberation and cool judgment required in a crisis with which Europe is face to face to-day. They understand their responsibilities, and it would be an insult to their sense of duty to suppose that statesmen of their proved capacity and integrity are prone to act with the gambler's instinct. Their supreme consideration at this juncture would naturally be not to weigh the chances of fighting on this side or that in this war, but to preserve the interests and honour of their own country. Of the ways and means of attaining this end they, of course, are the best judges. The Turkish declaration of neutrality means that they are convinced that they would best serve the interests of the Ottoman Empire by keeping it as far as possible out of the general conflagration in Europe.

To us, who are at a distance, it seems to be the safest and on the whole the most satisfactory position for Turkey to adopt and maintain. We look at the matter from the point of view of Turkish interests. This is the only test that counts in determining a national policy in crucial moments of a nation's history, however skilfully the naked materialism of such a policy may be disguised. Now the one great interest of the Turks, whether young or old, must obviously be to preserve their Empire intact and to add to its stability, efficiency and strength. The question is whether the war in Europe has any direct or an indirect bearing on this primary interest of the Turkish statesmen; and, if so, what line of conduct it impose upon them.

From the point of view of the Turk, the war in Europe, apart from its general character of a grim and tragic episode in human history, must inevitably cause great relief of foreign pressure upon the Turkish Empire by considerably diminishing the weight of an overbearing and selfish diplomacy at Constantinople. Except Great Britain, whose interests in the Mediterranean and in the East generally would be most secure by the existence of a free and independent Turkey and who ought, therefore, to strive for the maintenance of a strong and efficient Ottoman Empire, no other Power in Europe has any other idea but to exploit the Sultan's dominions for their own schemes of territorial and commercial expansion.

These designs received a marked and aggressive impetus at the close of the Balkan War, when a diplomatic struggle for spheres of influence began under the familiar guise of demands for reforms and railway concessions. France, Germany and Russia used every handle known to diplomacy—from virtuous insistence on internal reforms to threats of financial boycott—to extort privileges and strengthen their respective claims in Syria, Anatolia and Armenia. The Turk, who has been much more a victim of diplomacy than of armed aggression, has had to submit helplessly to its ruthless operations. He is often accused of having failed in putting his house in order and in developing the great resources of his Empire. We need not say how baseless and atrocious such accusations are. He has never been allowed to have a chance. A strong and prosperous Turkey has never been a desirable prospect for her enemies. Through subtle intrigues, cleverly-prepared distractions, organised threats, interventions and even blackmails, a ceaseless and overwhelming strain has steadily come to sap her energies and prevented her from reorganising and consolidating her resources and power. Her one great need has perpetually been to be left alone and carry on her affairs without outside interferenee. If the present war offers such an opportunity, every patriotic Turk would hail it with infinite relief. Whatever its duration and results, this war will leave the combatants too exhausted for some time to embark on costly adventures abroad. Europe's preoccupation is Turkey's opportunity. The menace of Russian aggrandisement, of German penetration and of French aggressive ambitions must for some period cease to be the active influence that has hitherto thwarted the efforts of Turkish statesmen. No sane Turk would, therefore, be mad with furious desires to chase will-o'-the-wisps or break loose into a scramble for doubtful gains.

Such appears to be the Turkish position to a dispassionate outside observer; and, as we have said, the declaration of Turkish neutrality, judged by this test, embodies the sincere and earnest desire of the Porte to keep out of the European complications. The factors in the Balkan situation are, however, incalculable, and no one can set limits to the possible contingencies that may arise out of this colossal war. Of the future policy and action of the Turkish Government in relation to future contingencies, the Turkish statesmen can be the best judges; and we think it is safe to repeat that they can be trusted to do nothing that would not accord with the real interests and honour of their Empire.

There have been apprehensions lest Turkey should be tempted to join Germany and Austria-Hungary against the Powers of the Triple Entente. The vital Turkish interests do not point to any possibility of such action on her part, and the Teutons have certainly no claim on Turkish gratitude. Austria-Hungary cynically despoiled Turkey of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Germany actively supported the Italian raid on Tripoli and her whole policy in relation to Turkey has naturally been based on calculated and extreme selfishness. There can, therefore, be little scope for apprehension that Turkey would rush wantonly into the war simply to oblige the Powers that have seldom done her a good turn and have always been ready to use her as their cat's-paw. No one can, however, be certain of what the future has in store for Turkey and Europe. The struggle in Europe is big with infinite possibilities. Greece is an incalculable element, and the temper of the Balkan States—an easily inflammable thing at all times—cannot inspire much confidence at this juncture. A combination of untoward circumstances may easily force the hands of Turkey and drive her, wholly against her will, into the fray. If in the vast European commotion, the Balkans again drift into the chaos of war and Turkey has to fight for her safety or safeguard her interests and incidentally finds herself ranged against England and her Allies, it would be a contingency that no Indian Mussalman can contemplate without the deepest pain. We trust, however, that such a catastrophe would never come to pass.

As we have often said, Great Britain is the only Power whose vast Imperial interests require the continued existence of Turkey as a strong and independent State. Nothing can be more gratifying to Mussalmans in India and elsewhere than that an Empire containing the largest number of Moslem subjects should be the friend and ally of the greatest Moslem Empire in the world. We have often dwelt on the mutual strength and benefit of such friendly alliance, and though we have sometimes had to deplore the actions and policy of His Majesty's Government on some memorable occasions in recent years, we have never given up the hope that Turkey and Great Britain would ultimately come to realise of how great a value their friendly co-operation would be to both. Turkey is sometimes reminded of the help given to her by England in the past. Even her worst enemies would not accuse Turkey of ingratitude, but it seems to be forgotten that in her recent troubles England has not played the part of the traditional friend. Unscrupulous aggressors have despoiled her of her territories, intriguers have battoned at her expense, wicked wars of spoliation have been forced upon her, while England's Ministers have looked on with apparent indifference and allowed the most solemn treaties and obligations to be cast to the winds. Let all this, however, pass. We would not talk of gratitude or traditional relations, but of a stronger force that endures best in modern diplomacy. The most vital interest of Turkey is to preserve herself intact. It is equally the interest of England to preserve a vigorous and independent Turkey to keep her own position in the Mediterranean and her Eastern possessions free from the menace of the Teuton or the Slav. Is it impossible, then, to evolve on this basis of solid mutual interest a strong and lasting friendship? It is for Great Britain to give the answer.

The Campaign.—III.

I.—Austria and Servia.

Although interest must of necessity be still centred on the struggle between France, Belgium, England on the one side and Germany on the other, the campaigns on the Austro-Servian, Austro-Russian and Russo-German frontiers have sufficiently developed to deserve a résumé since we last dealt with it in our issue of the 12th August. As regards the struggle between the original combatants, Austria and Servia telegrams, dated London, 9th August, stated that according to a Servian message from Nish, the Austrians had evacuated Visegrad and the frontier of the Sanjak of Novibazar, and that the Servian troops had occupied the former which is a town in Bosnia on the Austrian side of the frontier of the Sanjak, formerly a Turkish province but incorporated into Servia after the Balkan War. Two days later a Servian official account stated that the Austrians had attacked seven different points, but that they had been repulsed with tremendous slaughter due to the effective marksmanship of the Servian artillery. We do not know how far to credit news from Servian sources, but the Servian themselves were led by the success to state that not a single Austrian soldier was on Servian soil and that the Austrians had abandoned the offensive and were hurriedly entrenching, waiting for the Servians to take offensive. However, according to another official despatch from Nish, 400,000 Austrians made a concerted night attack on the 13th instant all along the Servian frontier. This does not look like abandoning the offensive and waiting patiently for a Servian attack. But it is certain that the number of the Austrians was grossly exaggerated, for Austria could not reasonably be expected to send about a fourth of her entire forces during war time and practically her entire peace establishment even for the purpose of chastising a regicide kingdom whose entire forces on a war footing are not expected to exceed the 400,000 which Austria was stated to have used merely in a single night attack. But even if such a force would have been sent, who could believe such utter rubbish as the repulse of such overwhelming Austrian forces? What is probable, however, is that just when Servia was lulled with the belief that the Austrians were hurriedly entrenching, Austria despatched a strong force of half a lakh or more to make a concerted night attack all along the Servian frontier. We can well believe that considerable losses were sustained on both sides, and the Servians have themselves admitted that the Austrians crossed the Save and captured Shabatz which is about forty miles due west of Belgrade, and similarly crossed the Drina at Loznitza which lies on the frontier between Bosnia and Servia, some thirty miles to the south-west of Shabatz. The same telegram stated that the Servians were concentrating for a big battle which was expected on the night of 15th. On the 18th, the Servians were reported to have routed Austrians near Shabatz and to have annihilated three Austrian regiments and captured fourteen guns together with great quantities of war material. They were still pursuing the enemy whose strength was estimated by the French, who confirmed the victory, to be about 80 thousand. Three days later another message stated that the Austrian numbered about 100,000, which is still no more than a fourth of the number previously stated to have made a night attack. It was reported that the battle had lasted three days and the Servians were still pursuing their enemies. The losses too had swelled into 36 quick-firers. Next day a St. Petersburg telegram added that the Austrians routed in the recent fighting had fled towards Drina bridge pursued by the Servians all along the line. It is not quite clear whether this telegram also referred to the battle of Shabatz and the pursuit of the Austrians, for it goes on to refer to the fighting as the Servian victory of Loznitza. Possibly this was another battle fought on the Drina and not a pursuit of the Austrian army beaten at Shabatz on the Save. This battle is reported to have lasted four days, and the Servians were stated to have captured forty guns and a quantity of horses and ammunition and another rich booty. The guns captured were reported to be highly important, being mostly howitzers. (The howitzer is a form of ordinance in use from the 16th century to the present day. It is a short and therefore comparatively light gun, which fires a heavy projectile at low velocity. A high angle of elevation is always given and the angle of descent of the projectile is consequently steep, being up to 70°. On this fact is based the tactical use of the modern howitzer. The field howitzer is of the greatest value for "searching" trenches, folds

of ground, locality, etc., which are invulnerable to direct fire, while the more powerful siege howitzer has, since the introduction of modern artillery and, above all, of modern projectiles, taken the foremost place among the weapons used in siege warfare. The name is derived, through an earlier form *hawitz*, and the German *houbitz*, from the Bohemian *houfnice* which means a catapult, from which come also, through the Italian *obiza* or *obice*, the French forms *obus*, a shell and *obusier*, a howitzer.) The victors were also reported to have taken several thousand prisoners. It appears that each side of the Austrian army, which had crossed the river Drina, was overthrown. A later telegram, dated the 24th instant, states that according to a Servian official announcement the spoils till then collected at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns and howitzers, 114 caissons (ammunition waggons), 14 field kitchens, a great number of waggons and vast quantities of rifle and ammunition. The Servians also claim to have cleared the country round Loznitza, Lesthniza and Shabatz and their cavalry is stated to have defeated Austrian columns capturing 4 howitzers and 10 field guns. A French official despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says that Austrains, in attempting a counter-attack towards Shabatz, were repulsed, and that the Servians were now ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary.

Little faith as we have in Servian account of their victories, there still remains a residuum of fact after discounting the fiction, and it is evident that the Austrians have met with a serious check in their advance into the difficult Servian country. Most probably the Austrians were beaten in detail on each occasion before their entire force had crossed the river which intervened between their territory and that of Servia. But the reverses at Shabatz and Loznitza cannot seriously effect the ultimate operations, and while Servian readiness to cross the Save and enter into Hungary does their martial spirit credit, it must be remembered that they would thus be reversing the conditions which contributed to the repulse of Austria, and that when it comes to their turn to cross the Save near Ruma or Klenak, Austria may not be slow to wreck its vengeance for the reverses at Shabatz and Loznitza. As for the final result Austria must be beaten on her Galician frontier by Russia rather than her Herzegovinan, Bosnian, and Hungarian frontier by Servia. It must not be forgotten that whereas Austria can put 1,820,000 men in the field, Servia cannot bring more than 400,000.

II.—Austria and Montenegro.

Although we do not often hear of the smaller ally of Servia, we must not forget that, as in the case of the Balkan War, Montenegro has not been slow in participating in the war which is, so to speak, the chronic condition of the people of Black Mountain. Their first step appears to have been the capture of the height of Spizza which command their only harbour of Antivari and make it useless. The Austrians have replied by the bombardment and blockade of Antivari, whereupon the Montenegrins have commenced to bombard from the fortified heights of Lovechen into the Austrian haven of Cattaro, the finest natural harbour of the Adriatic. Cattaro harbour, which could accommodate a squadron of "Dreadnoughts" completely concealed from ships passing up and down the Adriatic, is, however, dominated by the Black Mountains of Montenegro rising in the peak of Lovechen to a height of 6,000 feet. The Austrian frontier line, which is strongly fortified, passes along this ridge at a height of 2,000 feet, the whole of the mass above that line being Montenegrin territory. The higher peaks are armed with guns presented to King Nicholas by the Tsar of Russia, and it is from this vantage that the Montenegrin gunners are now operating on the Austrian harbour below. The inlet of Bocche de Cattaro expands into fine broad gulfs united by narrow channels. Teodo, on the outermost gulf, is a small level port. Cattaro is strongly fortified and about 3,000 troops are stationed in its neighbourhood. On the seaward side the defensive works include Castel Nuovo (Ercege Novi) which guards the main to the Bocche. On the landward side the long walls running from the town to the Castle of San Guivanni far above, form a striking feature of the landscape; and the heights of the Krivoscie or Crevoscia, a group of barren mountains between Montenegro, Herzegovina and the sea are crowned by small forts. Foreign visitors to Montenegro usually land at Cattaro which is connected by steamer with Trieste and by road with Cettijne.

III.—Austria and Russia.

Although Austria cannot afford to neglect Servia and Montenegro in view of the internal conditions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is more likely that she would act on the defensive towards these States, abandoning the plan which the fighting at Shabatz and Loznitza and the earlier bombardment of Belgrade showed she had formed and to transfer the bulk of her forces to Galicia. It is not impracticable to contain Servia and Roumania with three or four Army Corps and *Landsturm* and to detach two or three Army Corps from the southern to the northern theatre. Shortly after the war was declared the following dispositions of Austrian and Russian troops were the result of the conjectures of well-informed people. Austria was believed to have her 1st Army Corps and the 12th Infantry Division and 7th Cavalry Division at Cracow which is a fortified place, and the 10th Army Corps and 24th Infantry Division at Pezemysn which is also a fortified place to the east of Cracow. To the north of the latter is Jaroslau where the 2nd Infantry and 6th Cavalry Divisions were located. At Lemberg, which lies to the east, were the 11th Army Corps, the 11th and 30th Infantry and the 4th Cavalry Divisions. At Stanislau, which lies to the south of Lemberg, Austria had a Cavalry Division, the 8th. Further inside she had the 6th Army Corps and the 27th Infantry Division at Kassa, the 15th Infantry Division at Miskolz to the south of Kassa and the 5th Army Corps and the 14th Infantry and 6th Cavalry Divisions at Pozsony (Pressburg) and the 33rd Infantry Division at the fortress of Komaru. (Komaru lies to the west of Kassa and the east of Vienna where the 2nd Army Corps, the 25th and 49th Infantry Divisions and the 3rd Cavalry Division were located.) Besides these there are the 4th, 5th and 10th Infantry Divisions located at Brunn, Olmütz and Josefstadt respectively. Against these Russia had a Cavalry Division, the 14th, at Czenstochowa, the 22nd Infantry Brigade at Radom, the 14th Army Corps and 18th Infantry Division at Lublin, the 1st Cossack Division at Zaurose fortress, the 17th Infantry Division at Cholm, the 7th Cavalry Division at Valadimir-Volinsk, the 11th Infantry Division at the fortress of Lutzk, the 11th Cavalry Division at Dubno, the 11th Army Corps and 32nd Infantry Division at Rovno, the 12th Infantry and 12th Cavalry Divisions at Proskuro, three Infantry Brigades at Schemrinka, the 12th Army Corps at Vinnitza and two Cossack Divisions at Kamenetz, besides other troops in the north particularly three Army Corps the 16th, the 19th and the 23rd and two Infantry Divisions the 8th and the 3rd and a Cavalry Brigade at Warsaw and 38th Infantry Division at Brestlitovisk. Considering that Russia is likely to try to ease the German pressure on the north and east of France by pressing Germany on her eastern frontier, Austria may be expected to attempt to ease the Russian pressure against her ally by bringing pressure to bear on Russia's southern frontier.

Austria did not declare war against Russia till the 7th August when Russia had already been responsible for several acts of war on Austria. A cable of the 9th from Russian sources announced that the Russians had entered Austrian territory by the valley of Styr which flows on the extreme north west of Solicia, driving the enemy's advance guard before them. A telegram of the 11th stated that a line drawn north and south through Brestlitovisk fairly represented the line on which the Russians had assembled and that the movements reported on the two flanks are doubtless only those of advanced guards, but that they suggested that the armies on the rear may be nearly ready to support them and that issue would be joined before the end of the month. This prophecy was obviously safe enough, though there is little indication as yet that Russia would move in force against Austria before she has had a decisive engagement with Germany in eastern Prussia. The Austrians were reported on the same day to have advanced from Cracow towards Kielocé which is some 60 miles to the north-east of Cracow and gives the name to the Polish Government or province of Kielse. The Russians on the other hand were reported to be moving from Rovno in the government of Volhynia toward Lemberg, which lie at a distance of about 100 miles from each other. It was also officially announced in St. Petersburg that in consequence of the Russian successes in minor engagements the Austrians were evacuating Raziviloff close to the Galician frontier near Lemberg. On the 13th August a telegram stated that after inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians, the Russians had captured Sokal, some 4 miles inside the Galician frontier and some 50 miles to the north of Lemberg. A later telegram the next day added that the Russians had pursued the enemy across the river Bug on which Sokal is situated and had destroyed two bridges and a viaduct. On the 15th a French official despatch stated that the Russians had been victorious on the Dniester and that the 4th Austrian Cavalry had been annihilated. Considering that the Dinester flows both in Galicia and in Bessarabia it is not clear where this battle occurred. Another telegram of the 16th August stated that the Russians had compelled the Austrians to evacuate Kielse and the neighbourhood. This was, so far as we remember, the first intimation that Kielse towards which the Austrians were reported on the 11th August advancing from Cracow, had been occupied by them. At any rate we now know that the Austrians had not only taken the offensive but that they have been sufficiently enterprising to penetrate the Russian frontier to the extent of some 60 miles. In a telegram of the 19th August from London it was officially announced that the Austrian Cavalry Divisions which approach the Russians along the Corodott-Kuzmin line were defeated in a Cavalry engagement which lasted five hours and that they inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians who retired pursued by Russian Cavalry. On the 21st it was stated that the attack delivered against Krasnik by the Austrian Infantry Division supported by four batteries of

artillery, was repulsed by the Russians who captured six officers and 250 men. According to a St. Petersburg telegram of the 22nd August it was officially stated that the Russian troops had crossed the Zbrutch river on the 20th August and invaded Austrian territory. This was practically the beginning of the Russian offensive against Austria, and the same day another telegram announced that the Russians had been successful at Krasne which is some 35 miles on the Austrian side from the Russian frontier and some 30 miles to the east of Lemberg. In the light of this telegram, that of the 21st about an Austrian attack on *Krasnik* seems to have been the result of some confusion. More than this we have not heard about the fighting on the Austro-Russian frontier, nor is it likely that this theatre of war would attract attention for sometime to come when Servia is likely to be on the offensive in the south of Austria, and Russia on the defensive on the Austrian frontier, while Germany is pressing the allies hard on the northern frontier of France without giving in on the eastern frontier of that country, and Russia is similarly pressing Germany on her eastern frontier. It seems, however, that a new Austrian mobilisation order has called out every man capable of bearing arms, including those engaged in harvesting, and, if we may believe the Russian *Novoye Vremya*, the Czech soldiers of Austria mutinied at Prague and held the city for a day after which the Austrians re-inforced the garrison and entered the city. As for details of Austrian brutality, we propose to deal with the subject when discussing reports of atrocities from all belligerents against their enemies.

IV—Russia and Germany.

It is not an easy matter even in these days of extraordinary publicity to get accurate information about the armed forces of any country, and nowhere is this difficulty even half as great as in the case of Russia. What information is, however, available is as follows. The system of obligatory military service for all, introduced in 1874, has been maintained, but the six years' term of service has been reduced to five. During the reign of Alexander III efforts were mainly directed towards—(1) reducing the time required for the mobilisation of the army; (2) increasing the immediate readiness of the cavalry for war and its fitness for serving as mounted infantry (Dragoon regiments taking the places of Hussars and Lancers); (3) strengthening the western or German frontier by fortresses and railways; and (4) increasing the artillery, siege and train reserves. Further, the age releasing from service was raised from 40 to 43 years and the Militia (*landsturm*) was reorganised. The measures taken during the reign of Nicholas II have been chiefly directed towards increasing the fighting capacity and readiness for immediate service of the troops in Asia and towards the better reorganisation of the local irregular militia forces. Broadly speaking, the Army is divided into Regulars, Cossacks and Militia. The peace strength of the Army is estimated at 42,000 officers and 1,100,000 men (about 950,000 combatants), while the war strength is approximately 75,000 officers and 4,500,000 men. However, this later figure is merely nominal, the available artillery and train service being much below the strength which would be required for such an army. Estimates which put the military forces of Russia in time of war at 2,750,000 seem to approach more nearly the strength of the forces which could actually be mustered. Out of the peace strength that we have mentioned only some 850,000 are quartered in Europe, while there are 250,000 in East Asia, 75,000 in the Caucasus and 50,000 in Turkestan. About 60,000 Cossacks must be added to this number. The active army in peace is distributed about 37 Army Corps and 24 Cavalry Divisions and certain independent brigades of foot and horse. The normal Army Corps, excluding reserve divisions, numbers 32 battalions, 5 squadrons and 14 batteries, with a total war strength of 44,000 men and 12,000 horses, and a combatant strength of 30,000 rifles, 64 machine-guns, 108 field guns and 1,000 sabres. The normal Cavalry Division has 2 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments of six squadrons, 8 machine-guns and 2 batteries of horse artillery; in all 4,500 men and 4,800 horses with a combatant strength of 3,000 sabres, 12 guns and 8 machine-guns. We must also reckon that 10 Cossack Cavalry Divisions can eventually take the field. Cavalry is said to be to Russia what the Navy is to England, and the Cossacks alone can place 1,000 squadrons in the field. Everything included, the Russian first line army numbers approximately 2,000,000 with 5,000 guns. This is the army which is most immediately affected by the general mobilisation, and we must deduct from it such troops as Russia leaves on guard in east Asia, the Caucasus, and Turkestan which are *not* so much in love with Russia that they could be left like Ireland to look after the country without a single regular soldier to look after them. This army must take so long to present itself at either front that we need not now examine how the remaining 2,000,000 trained men will be distributed into second and third line formations and what part they would play in the war. It is not impossible that reserve divisions have already been given to the various Army Corps, but the concentration of the first line itself without reserve division will so completely occupy the Russian railways that it would be safer to count without the reserve divisions until we learn definitely of their presence at the front. How long would it take for this great army to concentrate and to begin to exercise serious pressure upon the Austrian and German fronts has been the question that had presented itself to every one interested in the war. Of course Russia has been talking in millions, and we have been assured that 8 million Russians will soon be in the field, and, subsequently, that the rush of soldiers was so great that *only* ten millions were accepted for the present and the rest sent back. But the most optimistic estimate ascribed to Russia the capacity of mobilising some 2 millions in the course of a month. Ordinarily it would take Russia not less than six weeks to bring that number together, inspite of the reforms of Alexander III and the terrible experiences of Russia in Manchuria during her last war. Let us suppose that the maximum number of available troops has just been mobilised. How many of these are in Europe, and out of them how many have been placed on the German frontier is a far more difficult question to answer. At the commencement of hostilities it was estimated that, besides the troops we have already mentioned as being near the Austrian frontier, there were the following on the German frontier:—The 1st Infantry Brigade at Lodz; the 15th Cavalry Division at Plotzk; the 2nd Infantry Division at Novogeorgievski fortress; the 6th Infantry Division at Ziechanow; another infantry division at Ostrow; the 4th Infantry Division at the fortress of Lomja, the 6th Army Corps, the 16th Infantry and the 4th Cavalry Divisions at Bialystock; the 2nd Army Corps and the 26th Infantry Division at Grodno; the 2nd Cavalry Division and the 5th Infantry Brigade at Suwalki; the 3rd Cavalry and the 28th Infantry Divisions at the fortress of Kovno; the 3rd Army Corps and the 27th and the 43rd Infantry Division at Vilna, the 4th Army Corps and the 30th Infantry Division at Minsk; and the 40th Infantry Division at the fortress of Bobruisk. We have already reckoned the three Army Corps, one Cavalry Division and one independent Cavalry Brigade and two Infantry Divisions at Warsaw and an Infantry Division at the fort of Brest Litovsk when dealing with the Russian forces massed on the Austrian frontier.

Against these forces Germany has in this theatre of war the 2nd Division at Insterburg; the 1st Army Corps and 1st Division at Königsburg; the 20th Army Corps and 37th Division at Allenstein; the 41st Division at Deutsch-Eylau; the 27th Army Corps and 36th Division at Dantzig; the 35th Division at the fortress of Thorn; the 4th Division at Bromberg; the 5th Army Corps and 10th Division at Posen; the 2nd Army Corps and 3rd Division at Stettin; the 5th Division at Frankfurt; the 9th Division at the fort of Glogau; the 6th Army Corps and 11th Division at Breslau; and the 12th Division at Nesse.

Thus we see that while Russia has in this region 10 Army Corps, 19 Infantry, 9 Cavalry and 2 Cossack Divisions, with 1 Cavalry and 4 Infantry Independent Brigades, Austria has 6 Army Corps and 14 Infantry and 6 Cavalry Divisions, and Germany has 6 Army Corps and 13 Divisions. In other words, the two allies can oppose 12 Army Corps against Russia's 10, and 33 Divisions of Cavalry and Infantry against Russia's 30 Division and 5 Independent Brigades. So far, therefore, as the ordinary distribution of troops is concerned, the allies were more than a match for Russia when war was declared. Russia, however, was expected to have all 24 Cavalry Divisions and 12 to 16 Army Corps in position by the end of August, though we doubt whether she could denude a far from contented country of so many regular troops even if they could be mobilised so soon. The German plan had evidently been to join issue with the French in the first great encounter about the 14th to the 21st day after mobilisation, hurling the greater portion of her forces on the more mobile of her two enemies, and after defeating him decisively in co-operation with the Austrians, to turn round safely upon Russia and meet her with equal or superior force when a couple of weeks later Russia was ready to fight. As we have shown in our previous articles, the German time-table has been upset by the gallant resistance offered by General Leeman at the Liége forts. But the delay has not exceeded a week at the utmost, for the great battle has commenced on the 22nd August or 21 days after the order of mobilization, and even if it be believed that Russian mobilisation has been more rapid than was expected, Germany has still a few days in which to carry out her plans against France and Russia or fail in the attempt. But to believe in the existence of a time-table which must be carried out to the hour and the minute if the nation is to escape complete annihilation is either to pay too high a compliment to German organisation, or to credit the German General Staff with a criminal and insane self-conceit that would persuade it to risk everything on a single throw of the dice.

How many Army Corps must Germany have left on her eastern frontier to oppose Russia? According to the first estimate of the *Times'* Military Correspondent, the number would probably be not less than 3 nor more than 5 Army Corps, the residue of the German Army on this frontier being made up of reserve, *landwehr* and *landsturm* formations. He thought that the superior readiness of Germany and Austria on this frontier would enable the allies, if they wished to do so, to conduct an active campaign at first against Russia and still to have the bulk of the German Army available to fight France. But the *Times* published about a fortnight later the report of its Military Correspondent locating German forces, according

to which the 14th Austrian and the 15th German Army Corps were believed to be between Strassburg and Switzerland; the 21st between Metz and Saarbruck; the 7th, 9th and 10th about Liège; the 4th at Rochefort; the 19th at Bastogne; the 8th at Luxemburg, with the 12th and 3rd Bavarians echelonned behind it; the 15th and 2nd Bavarians from Thionville to Metz; the 3rd and 11th from Verviers to Malmédy; the 13th and 1st Bavarians at Saarbruck; the Guards and the 18th and 14th further east, and, as originally conjectured, the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 17th, and 20th facing Russia. According to this estimate there were the Guards and 9 Army Corps between Switzerland and Thionville and 10 Army Corps operating against the allies in Belgium and on the northern frontier of France, while 6 were acting as wardens of East Prussia against Russia.

It must be remembered that Russia has recently been reorganising and planning the further expansion of her army, and had these plans been brought to fruition she could have advanced her line of concentration a good deal nearer to the frontiers of her enemies. As it is, she is evidently concentrating some distance away from Vilna and Warsaw. Obviously she is in a hurry and desires to take off the pressure from France. If she has been able to concentrate her forces much earlier than she was expected to do she would naturally be justified by results for rushing into East Prussia. But there is also the possibility of Germany luring her into the marshy country on her extreme north-eastern frontier and to pursuade her to engage herself deeply before her men are up.

Before we deal with the advance of Russia into Prussia let us give a few details about German defences. The fixed defences maintained by the German Empire, apart from naval ports and coast defences, belong to two distinct epochs in the military policy of the State. In the first period, roughly between 1871 and 1899, which is characterised by the development of the offensive spirit, the fortresses, except on the French and Russian frontiers, were reduced to a minimum. In the interior only Spandau, Cüstrin, Magdeburg, Ingolstadt and Ulm were maintained as defensive supporting points, and similarly on the Rhine, which was formerly studded with fortresses from Basel to Emmerich, the defences were limited to New Breisach, Germersheim, Mainz, Coblenz, Cologne, and Wesel, all of a barrier character and not organised specially as centres of activity for field armies. The French frontier, and to a less extent the Russian, were organised offensively. Metz already surrounded by the French with a girdle of forts was extended and completed as a great entrenched camp, and Strassburg, which in 1870 possessed no outlying works, has similarly expanded, though the latter was regarded an instrument of defence more than of attack. On the Russian frontier Königsburg, Danzig, Thorn, Posen, Glogau (on a smaller scale Boyen in East Prussia and Graudenz on the Vistula) were modernised and improved.

From 1899, however, Germany begun to pay more attention to her fixed defences, and in the next years a long line of fortifications came into existence on the French frontier, the position and strength of which were regulated with special regard to a new strategic disposition of the field armies and to the number and sites of the "strategic railway stations" which were constructed about the same time. Thus, the creation of a new series of forts extending from Thionville (Diedenhofen) to Metz and thence south-eastward was coupled with the construction of twelve strategic railway stations between Cologne and the Belgian frontier, and later—the so-called "fundamental plan" of operations against France having apparently undergone modification in consequence of changes in the foreign relations of the German Government—an immense strategic railway station was undertaken at Saarburg, on the right rear of Thionville and well away from the French frontier, and many important new works both of fortification and of railway construction were begun in Upper Alsace, between Colmar and Basel.

The coast defences include, besides the great naval ports of Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea and Kiel on the Baltic, Danzig, Pillau, Memel, Friedrichort, Cuxhaven, Glestemünde and Swinemünde.

Next in interest to the advance of Germany through Belgium into France has been the pressure exerted by Russia on the eastern frontier of Germany. But from a perusal of the foregoing paragraph, it will be clear that the Russians have not yet penetrated far enough into East Prussia to make the situation critical for Germany. All her fortifications have hitherto been untouched, and it is not unlikely that, apart from being on the defensive on this frontier, and trusting to the Austrian pressure on the southern frontier of Russia, Germany is purposely luring the Russians into her own territory a greater portion of which on this side is of a marshy character and intersected by numerous rivers, big and small, and that she is reserving a *coup de main* till such time as Russia fully commits herself and finds further advance in the enemy's country troublesome. Germany could then strike a severe blow at her flanks from Königsburg in the north and Graudenz and Thorn in the south. In case of a Russian reverse the retreat through the marshes and across the rivers would then be a most difficult operation; and it is not unlikely that having the command of the sea in the Baltic, Germany would land troops to the rear of the Russians, which would practically cut off her retreat towards Vilna at least. If such a force could ride astride the line Eydtkuhnen-Gumbinnen-Insterburg, one avenue of retreat at least would be easily closed.

If Russian telegrams can be believed the Russians have steadily and at times rapidly advanced into German territory since we reviewed the fighting on this frontier in the issue of 12th August. We regret that in the absence of a larger map since made available we could not then locate Prostken where the Germans and the Russians first encountered each other, nor were we accurate in locating Bialla where a strong Russian column had invaded Germany. Both these places lie to the east of Allenstein, Prostken lying absolutely on the frontier on the river Lyck and to the south of the town of Lyck, and Bialla some distance from the frontier and to the east of Johannisburg. The Germans had advanced towards Wirballen and had inflicted severe losses on the Russians when they attacked the latter at Kibarty, which lies a little distance to the north of Wirballen. This is one of the lines which the Russians have chosen for their attack on Germany, namely, Vilna-Kovno-Königsburg, the others being Warsaw Soldau-Allenstein-Konigsburg and Warsaw-Thorn-Berlin. During the first week of the war it could not be clearly understood which side was taking the offensive. But subsequently it was noted that the Russians were pressing the Germans on the first named line of advance inspite of having suffered heavy losses at Kibarty. On the 9th August it was officially announced that the Germans had lost 100 men killed at Eydtkuhnen and the place seems to have been occupied after fighting for two days. The Germans after this tried to recapture Eydtkuhnen and themselves attacked Kalisz which lies on their frontier due east of Warsaw. In the case of the former they were reported to have been repulsed, but they entered the latter and threatened to decimate the Russian population in the event of further resistance.

Since then the Russian advance is the only thing that we hear of. A telegram of the 18th reported that the Russians had occupied five points in German territory with great success, taking hundreds of prisoners. On the 20th further Russian advance was reported in the shape of a considerable victory at Gumbinnen which lies due west of Eydtkuhnen. Twelve guns and many prisoners were reported to have been captured. Another telegram reported fighting on the Austrian and German frontiers denoting mostly Russian success, including the capture of 8 German guns and 2 quickfirers and the Russian advance along the whole line. On the 21st another line of Russian advance was reported, namely, along the Lyck, lying midway between the lines Vilna-Kovno-Eydtkuhnen and Warsaw-Soldau. The Russians had penetrated 20 miles into East Prussia and occupied Lyck. The Russian front was reported to be at least 70 miles, with right flank northward of the Insterburg-Kovno railway, and the *Morning Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent said that the Russians and Germans had been struggling for eight days for the possession of the line Gumbinnen-Lyck which was necessary to secure the flank prior to general advance and that the Russians had succeeded. They were reported to have been fighting at least 14 German infantry regiments with heavy guns and the Russian cavalry was stated to have captured 2 guns. Later it was reported that the Russians had captured a battery and many prisoners at Gumbinnen, and Russian aviators were said to have dropped bombs on military buildings. On the 23rd instant a *communiqué* issued in St. Petersburg stated that German troops engaged three Russian Army Corps near Gumbinnen on the 20th instant, and that after desperate fighting General Rennenkampf's Army occupied Insterburg. This success was indeed very important, for Insterburg is an important railway junction as well as the place of the confluence of the rivers Inster and Pregel and lies 50 miles to the east of Königsburg. The same day it was announced that Goldap was also captured by the Russians. This is a place lying due south of Gumbinnen and due north of Lyck on the line from Insterburg to Lyck and gives its name to the river that runs parallel to it. On the 24th it was reported that the engagements in Prussia during the last six days were fought with the utmost desperation, the battle-front extending for thirty miles and that the retreat of the 20th German Army Corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The German population was stated to be abandoning the villages and fleeing northwards. The Russians reported that the Germans were in full retreat and were crossing the river Angerapp which runs north and south to the west of Goldap. The Russians occupied Johannisburg, Ortelsburg, Willenberg and Soldau, which are all a short distance from the south-eastern frontier of East Prussia, the furthest inside being Ortelsburg which lies south-east of Allenstein on the line Lyck to Allenstein. The Germans were reported to have set fire, before leaving the place, to Neidenburg which lies on the river Neide, a little to the north-east of Soldau and due west of Willenberg. The same day came news of the Russian capture of Arys, 20 miles west of Lyck. Reuter, summing up the situation on the 24th August, stated that the Russians had already penetrated 40 miles into Prussian territory, and that their intention was said to be to cover the remaining 300 miles to Berlin by forced marches. (Evidently the Russians do not suffer from pessimism). Even, continued Reuter, if the official version of the Russian victory is only approximately correct, the Russians have done splendidly. By occupying Insterburg and commanding the railway to Danzig, they crushed the turning movement which was intended to

envelop their right. But, added Reuter, it must be remembered that the Russians would now be impeded by a district covered with lakes and marshes through which they would have to pass; and he concluded with the remark: "Also on their right is the great fortress of Königsberg". In view of these obstacles the forced marches that would cover the 300 miles to Berlin seem to indicate that the Russian steam-roller has gathered extraordinary momentum, for were it not so, the simple Rule of Three, with the assistance of a little commonsense, would suggest that, if it has taken Russia more than three weeks to penetrate only 40 miles into unfortified Prussian territory without any pronounced physical features that could delay the march of an army, it would take about six months more to cover even by forced marches the remaining 300 miles to Berlin which are covered with lakes and marshes and a few such things as forts. It is evident that Russian exploits and expectations, like those of Servia, do not lose anything in the telling thereof. But we have to deal with facts rather than fancies, and the idea of a few forced marches and the capture of Berlin may be dismissed along with the story of the Russian mobilisation being stopped because of the concentration of an army of 10 millions within a month of the order of mobilisation.

Later information is to the effect that the Russians have occupied Nordenburg which is to the south of Insterburg and the west of Goldap, forming with Goldap a triangle of which Insterburg is the apex. Sensburg and Bischofsburg, which lies to the north east of Allenstein and some 30 to 40 miles west of Arys, are also reported to have been captured. Evidently the objective of the Russians is Allenstein which is an important railway junction. The Russian General is also said to have stated that his troops attacked the fortifications of Ordau and Frankenau north of Neidenburg with hand grenades and bayonets, practically enveloping an army corps, and, later, news came of the Russian occupation of the railway junction of Rothflices, 21 miles to the north-west of Allenstein. Without in any way minimising the Russian success and the rapidity of Russian mobilisation, we may state that Russia is far more formidable in defence in her own territory, as even Napolean learnt to his cost, than in attack carried out beyond her own confines. Still Germany cannot ignore the Russian advance much further, and it would seem that reinforcements will soon have to be sent to the eastern theatre of war even if Germany has to weaken to a slight degree the forces on her western frontier.

V.—The Fighting on the Franco-German Frontier.

We now turn to the fighting on the Franco-German frontier which forms the left wing of the German and the right wing of the French army. We had brought the review of the operations to the 18th instant when the French were reported to be making methodical progress in Alsace and Lorraine and to have gained a distance of from 10 to 20 kilometres all along the frontier from Chambery to Belfort, advancing strongly in some valleys, particularly on Strassburg. Swiss telegrams also said that the French had occupied Colmar amid great enthusiasm among the population. Colmar is the capital of the Alsace province and the seat of the highest judicial tribunal in Alsace-Lorraine. It is also an important station on the railway line from Basel to Strassburg. The French Commander-in-Chief had telegraphed that he occupied a greater part of the valley of the Vosges. On the Alsace slope south of Saarburg the enemy had established a fortified position with heavy artillery. On the 17th the French were reported to have routed them and the cavalry was still pursuing on the 18th. The German losses were stated to have proved heavier than was at first thought, and it was asserted that the Germans retired in disorder north and east before the French advance in Upper Alsace, a fact which was evidenced by the enormous quantities of war material captured. The French were stated to be continuing their advance in the valley of the Bruche. On the 20th it was officially announced that the French had again occupied Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet after very sharp fighting, capturing 6 guns and 6 ammunition wagons, and that they had also occupied Guebwiler which is some 12 miles north of Mulhausen. We have already referred in the last issue to the French advance on Moerchingen, south east of Metz on the important Metz-Strassburg railway. On the 21st it was reported that there was no German in France except a small enclave near Nancy. The French troops were reported to have achieved a brilliant success in Alsace between Malhausen and Altkich, capturing 24 guns, and the Germans were reported to be retreating on the Rhine. After this there comes a change on the scene which is startling. According to a cable dated August 21st, 12 p.m., a French official *communiqué* said: "Our operations were less successful in Lorraine yesterday than they had been on the preceeding days. The French advance guard encountered very strong positions and was forced back by a counter-attack of the main body which had taken up a very strong position on the river Seille and a canal connecting the Warne and Rhine." On the 23rd August a telegram stated that official accounts from Paris of the fighting in Lorraine showed that several army corps attacked the French advance guard and then the main body of the Germans who outnumbered the French. The latter had been fighting uninterruptedly for 6 days, and the official accounts explained that in consequence the French left wing had fallen back on the advance works at Nancy, while the right was strongly established in the Donon range. Although it was stated that in retaking Mulhausen the Frenchmen took 24 guns and a thousand prisoners and that by fierce bayonet charges they had driven the Germans on the Rhine, the French were really not making the great progress in Alsace which they claimed. On the 24th instant a Paris telegram stated that an official *communiqué* announced that it had been decided to withdraw the French troops from Donon and Saales as these points were no longer important seeing that the French occupied the fortified line beginning at Nancy. Considering that only a week ago the occupation of Saales Pass after five days' fighting was declared to be important and it was stated that the Pass commands the valley and is on the flank of any operation from or against Lorraine, the above telegram is a piece of reasoning which does not show much respect for the intelligence of the world at large. It is clear that the French were compelled to give up these positions, and a cable of the 25th announced that according to an official Paris despatch, the French troops had made four counter-attacks from Nancy and had wrought havoc among the Germans. The very fact that it was the French that made the counter-attacks showed that the offensive had passed from the French to the Germans. As we shall see presently, this change was due to the fact that the entire German army on the French and Belgian frontiers was engaged in the big battle for which the world had been waiting for over a week. On the 26th it was stated that both armies had taken the offensive in Lorraine, and that the 15th French Army Corps had executed a billiant counter-attack in the valley of Vezouze. According to the Press Bureau it was officially announced that on the 25th the German attack on the French southern frontier was repulsed and the enemy had retired all along the line. But a more candid confession came from the French Senator, M. Gervais, who, writing to the *Matin*, ascribed "the retreat" in Lorraine to the failure of the 15th Corps drawn from Antilly, Toulon, Marseilles and Aix. He was of opinion that the warlike soldiers of the south would feel bound to "wipe out the dishonour which some of their members had done to French valour." Surely it is at least an exaggeration to describe such action on the part of 15th Corps as the execution of "a billiant counter-attack." After this it becomes somewhat difficult to believe the French *communiqué* which states that "generally speaking" a French offensive action is progressing between Nancy and the Vosges, that the enemy seem to have sustained considerable losses and that in Lorraine the German offensive has been wholly repulsed.

VI.—Liege and its Builder.

In reviewing the campaign in and through Belgium next week we shall have to take leave of the fort of Liège on which most of the interest has been centred up to this time. Although we in India heard nothing about it at the time, the *Times* published a message of the 6th from Paris announcing the fall of two of the Liège forts; and now that General Leeman has been found lying unconscious near one of the forts and has become a German prisoner after a most heroic struggle, we may take it that even if "all the forts are still intact," for all practical purpose Liège has ceased to be an obstacle on the path of the Germans. In the wars of the 18th century Liège played but a small part. It was then defended only by the citadel and a detached fort on the right side of the Meuse, but at a short distance from the river, called the Chartreuse. Malborough captured these forts in 1703 in preparation for his advance in the following year into Germany which resulted in the victory of Blenheim. The citidal and the Chartreuse were still the only defences of Liège in 1888 when, after long discussions, the Belgian authorities decided on adequately fortifying the two important passages of the Meuse at Liège and Namur. A similar plan was adopted at each place, *viz.*, the construction of a number of detached forts along a perimeter drawn at a distance varying from 4 to 6 miles of the town, so as to shelter it so far as possible from bombardment. The twelve forts constructed at Liège are, beginning with those on the right bank, from the north and following an eastern curve, Barchon, Evegnée, Fleron Chaudfontaine, Embourg and Boncelles, and on the left bank, continuing from the south and following a western curve, Flemalle, Hollogne, Loncins, Lantin, Liers, and Pontine or-Pontisse. The old fortress of Chartreuse lies midway between Fleron and Chaudfontaine, but a good deal to the west, while the old citadel is on the opposite bank midway between Loncine and Hollogne, but a good deal to the east and in fact in the town itself. These forts were constructed under the personal direction of General Brialmont. He was a Belgian General and military engineer. He was born in Limbourg in 1821, was educated at the Brussels Military School and entered the army as a Sub-Lieutenant of Engineers in 1843. When in 1874 he rose to the position of Major General he was given the post of Director of Fortifications in Antwerp District, and subsequently became Inspector-General of Fortifications. It is interesting to note that his far-reaching schemes for the fortification of Belgian places met with no little opposition, and he seems to have felt much disappointment at this. At any rate he went in 1883 to Roumania to advise as to the fortification works required for the defence of the country and presided over the elaboration of the scheme by which Bucharest was to be made a first class fortress. Partly at the suggestion of Austria which regarded the Bucharest works as a menace to herself, Brialmont was placed *en disponibilité* (unattached) in his

own service, as having undertaken the Bucharest works without the authorisation of his sovereign. His services were, however, too valuable to be lost, and on his return to Belgium he resumed his command of the Antwerp military district. While in eastern Europe he had also prepared a scheme for the defence of Greece. He retired in 1886, but continued to supervise the Roumanian defences. The forts of Liège and Namur, as we stated in our first article on the Campaign, were finished in 1895. Brialmont died in 1903. In the first stage of his career as an engineer Brialmont's plans followed with but slight modification the ideas of Vauban, Marshal of France, and the most celebrated military engineer who lived in the 17th century. Brialmont's original scheme for fortifying Antwerp, therefore, provided for both enceinte and forts being on a bastioned trace. But in 1859 when the great entrenched camp at Antwerp was taken in hand he had already gone over to the school of polygonal fortification, and the ideas of Montalembert, the French military engineer and writer who lived in 18th century and has been called the father of modern fortification. About 20 years later Brialmont's own types and plans began to stand out amidst the general confusion of ideas on fortification which naturally resulted from the introduction of long range guns and from the events of 1871. The extreme detached forts of the Antwerp region and the fortifications on the Meuse at Liège and Namur were constructed in accordance with Brialmont's final principles, *viz.*, the lavish use of armour to protect the artillery inside the forts, the suppression of all artillery positions open to overhead fire, and the multiplication of intermediate batteries. At Liège all the forts are constructed in concrete with casemates or bomb-proof vaults or galleries loop-holed for the use of artillery. The heavy guns are raised and lowered automatically.

VII.—Modern Fortifications.

Modern fortification dates by universal consent from 1885. German experiments had been made earlier with long shells containing from 60 to 130 lbs. of high explosive. French experiments were made at fort Malmaison in 1886 with 8 in. shell of 5 calibres in length containing large charges of melinite. Holland, Belgium and Austria also made experiments and found that magazine casemates were destroyed by a single shell, and revetment walls were overturned and practicable breaches made by two or three shells falling behind them. The fact was the casemates had not till then been made to resist the explosion of the big charges, there being not enough earth over them nor thick enough masonry beneath it. The result was that engineers now set about to adopt their works to meet the new projectiles. Revetments were enormously strengthened and concrete roofs were made much thicker, while the idea of cupulas and shielded guns gained ground. Controversy, however, ranged round the subject, and while some declared that with the use of heavy guns and armour, fortresses could be made stronger than ever, others held that modern fortresses were far too expensive, that their use led to strategic mistakes and, arguing from certain well-known examples such as Plevna and Kars, they held that extemporized field defences could offer as good resistance as permanent works. General Brialmont was the most thorough of all the advocates of strategic fortifications, and he advised as follows :—(*a*) Fortify the capital; (*b*) fortify the points where main lines of communication pass a strategic barrier; (*c*) make an entrenched camp at the most important centre of communication in each zone of invasion, and support it by one or two places arranged so as to make a fortified district; (*d*) close with barrier forts the lines necessary to an enemy across mountain or marshes; (*e*) make a central place behind the mountain chain as a pivot for the army watching it; (*f*) defend mountain roads by provisional fortifications; (*g*) make a large place in each theatre of war which is far from the principal theatre, and where the enemy might wish to establish himself; and (*h*) fortify coasts and harbours. Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, R. E., C. M. G., Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works, War Office, naïvely remarks about these proposals that objections to them will be readily supplied by the officials of the national treasuries and the commanders-in-chief of active armies. In England opinion has been led by Lord Sydenham, the last Governor of Bombay, who is, however, a greater military engineer than statesman or administrator. He brought out his well-known book in 1890. Having witnessed officially the experiments in Bucharest in 1885, he expressed himself very strongly against the whole system. Besides pointing out very clearly the theoretical objections to it and the weak points of the constructions under experiment, the turrets and the cupulas, he added: "The cost of the French turret was about £10,000 exclusive of its armament, and for this sum about six moveable overbank guns of greater power could be provided." In view of the weight that belongs of right to his criticisms it is as well to point out that while this remark is quite true, yet the six guns would require also six detachments, with arrangements for supplies, etc.,—a consideration which alters the working of this apparently elementary sum. The whole object of protection is to enable few men and guns successfully to oppose a larger number. Lord Sydenham's study of fortifications, as he tells us began with a history of the defence of Plevna. He was led to compare the resistance made behind extemporized defences at such places as Sevastopol, Kars, and Plevna, with those at other places fortified in the most complete manner known to science. From this comparison he drew the conclusion that the true strength of fortification does not depend on great masonry works intricately pieced together at vast expense, but on organisation, communications and invisibility. In his 1907 edition he says:—

> Future defences will divide themselves naturally into the following categories: (1) Permanent works wholly constructed in peace time and forming the key points of the position. (2) Gun emplacement, magazines and shelters for men in rear of the main line, all concrete structures and platforms to be completed, though some earth work may be left until the position is placed in a state of defence. (3) Field works, trenches, etc., guarding the interval between the permanent defences in the main line, or providing rear positions. These should be deliberately planned in time of peace ready to be put in hand at short notice. The essence of a well-fortified position is that the weapons of the defender shall obtain the utmost possible scope of action, and that those of the attacker shall have the minimum chance of effecting injury.

Since Lord Sydenham published his first edition in 1890, continental ideas have expanded a good deal. The foregoing statement as to the three categories of defences would be accepted anywhere now : the differences of opinion come in when we reach the stage of classifying under the first head the permanent works to be constructed in peace time. In most countries these would include forts with guns for the artillery duel, forts with safety armaments, fixed batteries with or without armour, and forts for infantry only. Lord Sydenham will have no armour for guns except in certain special cases of barrier forts. Heavy guns and howitzers requiring permanent emplacement (concrete platforms, etc.) must either be well concealed or be provided with alternative positions. The only permanent works which he admits are for infantry. They are redoubts of simple form intended for 350 or 400 men, with casemate accommodation for three-fourths of that number. Lord Sydenham writes :

> The intervals between the infantry redoubts may be about 2,500 yards; but this will necessarily depend upon the coformation of the ground. Where there are good artillery positions falling within the sphere of protection of the redoubts, large redoubts will be permissible. Thus, in the case of an extended line of defence where the ground offer marked tactical features, the idea of a continuous chain of permanent works may be abandoned in favour of groups of redoubts guarding the artillery positions. In this case, the redoubts in a group might be distributed on a curve bent back in approximately horse-shoe-form.

The keystone of the close defence of the fighting in future will undoubtedly be these infantry redoubts. It is agreed that the main line of defence must consist of a more or less continuous line of field defences and obstacles, and that at some points in the line there should be infantry supporting points with bomb proof protection capable of resisting shells. The open question is, what additional works, if any, are required for the artillery, whether for the medium and heavy guns that will take part in the "artillery duel", or for the lighter natured that will help in the close fight and defence of the interval. Is it best for the defenders to rely on armoured protection or on concealment for his guns. Official opinion outside England has certainly sanctioned armour, since all over the Continent it is to some extent adopted in practice. National practice is usually based on the advice of the most distinguished officers of the day, and therefore it is unsafe to condemn it lightly. Lord Sydenham and those who are with him—and they are many, both in Great Britain and abroad—object entirely to armour. He says: "The great advantage possessed by the attack in all ages has been the employment of a mobile artillery against armaments cribbed, cabined and confined by fortification. Is it necessary to perpetuate this advantage? Of course the effect of long range weapons, in increasing the length of front that can be held by a given force, has given much greater freedom of action to the defence, and this should be taken full advantage of." The teaching of history is all against immobile mechanical defences. Initiative, surprise, unforseen offensive action, keeping the besieger in ignorance of the dispositions of the garrison, and of what progress he is making : all these, with their influence on the *morale* of both sides, tend towards successful defences and do not point towards the use of armour. It may further be said that the use of armour as a general rule is unnecessary, because a concealed battery is a protected one ; and with the long ranges now usual for heavy guns and howitzers, there is not generally much difficulty about concealment. In our next issue we shall apply these conclusions to the Sieges of Liège and Namur and also deal with the fighting in for the most important theatre of war, constituted by the Belgo-German and the Franco-Belgian frontiers.

[On the following pages the telegrams of the week are given.]

London, Aug. 17 (12-25 p. m.)

The Press Bureau announces that the Expeditionary Forces as detailed for foreign service have been safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation, and disembarkation of men and stores were alike carried through with the greatest precision and without a single casualty. The Press Bureau adds that Earl Kitchener desired to state that he and the country were under the greatest obligation to the press for the loyalty with which all references to the movement of the expeditionary force had been suppressed.

Paris of German atrocities in frontier villages, such as setting fire to a house where women had taken refuge, killing of wounded French soldiers, and so forth.

The Russians have entered Austria by the upper course of the Bug and Styr. The Russians have also taken the offensive against Thorn and Grandenz. The Germans are hurrying forward reserves to support their five army corps on this frontier.

Reuter's Nairobi correspondent says that Germans numbering a hundred have occupied Taveta.

The Dutch troops on the German frontiers show evidence of discontent against the Germans.

While military experts utter warnings against unhesitating acceptance of stories regarding insufficient German food supplies, they point out that the supplies are distributed to troops by mechanical transport for which an unfailing supply of petrol is necessary. Now that the Germans' ocean transport has been interrupted, their supply of petrol ceases, and moreover there is reason to believe that the German stock is already running short.

The *Morning Post* expert says there are indications that the Germans are determined to adopt the defensive on the east side of the Meuse while making a decisive effort to crush the allied armies in Belgium. But the main objection to this policy is the delay entailed.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Marlborough, said that he had received assurances from every part of Ireland that Irish volunteers would defend Ireland against any foreign force. The Government are about to arm and equip and drill large numbers of Irish volunteers.

The Government's war insurance rates are 3 per cent.

Colombo, Aug. 17, 3-15 p. m.

The *Times of Ceylon's* London correspondent cables:—

The London *Times'* military correspondent publishes an article dealing with Lord Kitchener's plans and states that in all probability the war may be a long one in view of the German resources. Therefore Lord Kitchener's plans embody the creation of a new Arm to replace the regulars, who may be called elsewhere.

The Territorials, as distinct from any units specially raised with a view to possible foreign service, can only be sent when properly trained.

Lahore, Aug. 17.

The following are special cablegrams to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

While the main German fleet is currently believed to be bottled up at awaiting orders to attack, the British ships are ready outside. It is recognised that it would be in accordance with the German principle of throwing all their weight into the scale at once if an attack were delivered simultaneously on land and sea. A big engagement on land can scarcely be deferred beyond the end of the week.

London, Aug. 17.

The *Times'* military correspondent considers it inadvisable that the allies should early take the offensive. It would be preferable to allow the Germans to repeat their experiences at Liège before other fortifications. We have plenty of time, as there is no Russian steam-roller thundering in our rear.

The *Daily Mail* calculates that Russia having taken the first step in mobilisation on the 28th July should be ready to move the first army of 180,000 men into Prussia by August 17th or 18th.

The *Morning Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent reports that stories told of the activity of the German fleet in the Baltic are baseless and declare that German factories of false news are now engaged in winning victories for Germany.

The Tsar and the Tsaritsa have gone to Moscow to attend a solemn invocation for blessing on Russian arms. The Tsar will walk to the church among the people unattended, and will return similarly to the Kremlin. From Moscow, he will proceed to join the army.

The German harvest is good, and it is stated that Germany has a year's food supply.

Japan announces that she will respect in principle the integrity of China, and limit any eventual action to Kiaochau. Japan's ultimatum has caused a sensation in Chinese Government circles. It is stated that China intends eventually to regain Kiaochau by her own resources.

The French continue to advance in the neighbourhood of the heights of Donan. They have occupied Schirmeck, twelve miles below Saales.

The Cavalry pushed on to Melbach and Lutzelhausen.

The French in Alsace occupy a line from Thann and Cernay to Dannemarie.

The occupation of Taveta is regarded as being of no military importance. That frontier is well guarded, and the natives are quiet.

Recruiting continues brisk.

Earl Kitchener's new army amounts to almost fifty thousand men. Stirring scenes have been witnessed in the parks and fields where drilling of Regulars and Territorials has been taking place.

Otherwise, however, London presents an almost normal appearance in great contrast to Paris.

A telegram just received, dated August 3rd, says that the Italian Foreign Minister, in the course of a communication to the German and the Austrian Ambassadors, declared that the spirit and letter of the Triple Alliance dictated Italy's neutrality. Italy would never participate in a war against England, being bound to her by ties of history and tradition.

The First Fleet, under the orders of Admiral Sir G. Callaghan, left Portland on the morning of July 29th with sealed orders.

The bands of all the ships played as they went out "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue", "Trafalgar's Bay," and "Hearts of Oak." As each ship passed the entrance the crew broke into cheers.

All the men on leave had rejoined by eight in the morning, and the fleet weighed anchor in separate divisions, the Iron Duke, the flagship, bringing up the rear.

When outside the harbour the fleet formed up and was rapidly lost to view.

The ships of the First Fleet at Portland are the most powerful in the world. They were seen at Spithead on the occasion of the recent inspection by his Majesty, and the fleet is now in all respects at the height of its efficiency. According to the list of vessels issued by the Admiralty, it consists of the following men-of-war.

IRON DUKE (Commander-in-Chief's Flag).
Attached Ships: Oak, Sappho.

BATTLESHIPS.

FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON.

Marlborough (Flag)	Collingwood	Neptune
St. Vincent (Second Flag)	Colossus	Vanguard.
	Hercules	Superb.

Light Cruiser—Bellona.
Repair Ship—Cyclops.

SECOND BATTLE SQUADRON.

King George V. (Flag)	Ajax	Conqueror
Orion (Second Flag)	Audacious	Monarch.
	Centurion	Thunderer

Light Cruiser—Boadicea.

THIRD BATTLE SQUADRON.

King Edward VII. (Flag)	Africa	Dominion.
Hibernia (Second Flag)	Britannia	Hindustan.
	Commonwealth	Zealandia

Light Cruiser—Blanche.

FOURTH BATTLE SQUADRON.

Dreadnought (Flag)	Agamemnon	Temeraire

Light Cruiser—Blonde.

FIRST BATTLE CRUISER SQUADRON.

Lion (Flag).

Queen Mary	Princess Royal	New Zealand.

SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON.

Shannon (Flag)	Achilles	Natal
	Cochrane	

THIRD CRUISER SQUADRON.

Antrim (Flag)	Argyll.	Devonshire.

FIRST LIGHT CRUISER SQUADRON.

Southampton Birmingham.

The Admiralty statement shows that the ships of the Second and Third Fleets are distributed between the Nore, Portsmouth, and Devonport. The vessels of the Second Fleet are being kept manned with full crews, as the Admiralty have already announced.

The position to date is cleverly summarised by the French War Office which says: "Germany's original plan of a sudden double attack near Nancy and on the Belgian frontier has failed and consequently French mobilisation and concentration have been completed perfectly. We are working in splendid co-operation with the allied armies. The Russians have hastened their mobilisation and the Servians are masters of Horzegovina and will cause Austria to hesitate to send troops to Alsace."

It is officially announced that the French began the offensive in force on Friday night along the line from Saarburg to Luneville and that the movement was successfully continued yesterday.

Two French æroplanes flew over Metz and dropped shells on the Zeppelin sheds. The æroplanes returned unscathed to Verdun, despite the fact that over two hundred shots were fired at them from German æroplane guns.

An artillery duel has occurred at Dinant (Belgium) and the French drove the Germans from the town.

Tokio: Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, saying that in order to prevent a disturbance in the Far East, as contemplated by the British Alliance, Japan advises Germany to withdraw all armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them and to

deliver Kiau-chau to Japan with a view to its eventual restoration to China.

Japan requires an answer by the noon of August 23rd. If the advice is not accepted unconditionally, Japan will take the necessary steps.

An official despatch from Paris says that the French drove a German Army Corps from the heights commanding Cirey back on Saarburg after a hot engagement.

The Germans suffered serious losses, the French also taking a number of prisoners.

Paris: A number of Germans fleeing before the French attack failed to reach a bridge across the river Meuse and fell down the steep banks and were drowned.

The French Chasseur Regiment pursued the enemy for several kilometres.

In the fighting in the Vosges yesterday and the day before the French took 1,500 prisoners and captured several big guns.

A telegram from Berne says that a message received from Berlin timed 4-30 a. m. announces that the Emperor left this morning for Mainz (French: Mayence) accompanied by the Head-Quarters Staff.

The Press Bureau states that the Germans are greatly inconvenienced by the scarcity of horses. Thousands of their horses have been killed or captured by the Belgians and Germany cannot obtain any more.

The British also sank a floating dock at Dar-es-Salam.

The latest telegram from Brussels to date says: "There is no change in the general situation since Saturday evening. The Germans do not appear to be in great force before us. Our army is not in direct contact with the enemy at any point and generally there seems to be a temporary lull."

The commander of one of the Liège forts who has been twice wounded is continuing to direct operations from an invalid's chair.

The Russians have compelled the Austrians to evacuate Kielege and neighbourhood. Russian cavalry is pressing forward to the German frontier.

The Austrian Ambassador has left London. He is returning to Austria from Falmouth by sea.

An Austrian official despatch confirms that heavy losses were sustained on both sides in the recent battle between Austrian and Servian troops.

A Servian semi-official statement says that the French Fleet attacked the Austrian Fleet off Budua yesterday morning, and sank two Austrian ironclads and set another on fire, while the fourth fled northwards.

The fight lasted over an hour.

A Paris telegram says that the allies will demand that Turkey shall disarm the *Goeben* and *Breslau* and it is anticipated that Turkey will agree.

Greece is demanding explanations of Turkey's mobilization. Greece will mobilise if the reply is unsatisfactory.

A state of siege has been officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

London, Aug. 18.

Algerian sharpshooters distinguished themselves in the recent fighting at Mulhausen. The famous Turcos wrought terrible havoc with their bayonets in the German trenches.

The French detachment lately at Skutari has been ordered to proceed to Cetinje, where it will, if necessary, co-operate in protection of Montenegrin territory.

The ex-Emperor of Annam, who is residing in Algeria, and also the son of the Bey of Tunis, have offered their services to the French army.

Two hundred and one men perished in the sinking of the Austrian cruiser and 101 were saved.

The French Commander-in-Chief telegraphs that they occupy the greater part of the valleys of the Vosges. On the Alsace slope south of Saarburg the enemy established a fortified position with artillery. The French yesterday afternoon routed them. The cavalry to-day is still pursuing them. In every action of the last few days the French artillery had a demoralising and overwhelming effect.

London, Aug. 18 (7-10 p.m.)

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the mobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army lacks the patriotic enthusiasm which characterised the French. It is confirmed that many Czech commanders and soldiers have been shot at Prague.

Telegrams from Rome say that the unrest in Bosnia and Herzegovina is assuming the character of a formidable rising.

London, Aug. 18 (4-30 p. m.)

It is officially stated that the Liège forts are still in tact.

It is stated that the Bulgarian Government has told Bulgarian officers in Belgium, of whom there are a fairly large number that they are authorised to take service in the Belgian army if they desire.

France is making methodical progress in Alsace and Lorraine and has gained a distance of from ten to twenty kilometres all along the frontier from Chambery to Belfort. French troops have advanced strongly in some valleys, particularly on Strassburg.

Swiss telegrams says that the French have occupied Colmar amid great enthusiasm among the population.

The Belgian Royal family, with the exception of the King who is with the army, and part of the Government, together with the Legations, have moved to Brussels.

Hasty measures, such as the erection of barricades, are being taken to defend Brussels against a sudden cavalry raid.

One Brussels newspaper publishes a message, confirmed by the Ministry of War, saying that the French and Belgian troops yesterday brilliantly repulsed the German attack, but no place is given and most accounts seem to indicate that things are fairly quiet, though the rumours of the great battle having really begun are, as usual, not lacking.

The Germans have for the last few days been entrenching themselves along the Belgian battle front.

Little authentic information is obtainable from the war area, and now that the correspondents are leaving Belgium it is anticipated that silence will descend like a pall over the scene of operations until some results of the great encounter definitely manifest themselves.

Another period of tension probably has to be faced similar to that before the declaration of war. Hitherto engagements have been practically only affairs between the two screens, and it is easy to exaggerate their value. Nevertheless one bright spot is the incontrovertible fact that gallant Belgium has completely upset the schemes of the German General Staff.

The German Minister at the Hague only two days ago asked Holland to assure Belgium that all would still be well if Belgium desisted from opposing the German advance. This effort proved fruitless. The Allies now enter the fight fully concentrated, and in a chosen position which undoubtedly was not originally intended by the German General Staff. Moreover, every day furnishes indications that the Russian avalanche is gathering momentum.

Official French despatches state that all the Liège forts are holding out.

There is no fresh official news regarding the actual position at Liège, but it is pointed out that Namur, which is even stronger than Liège, has yet to be faced.

Belgian officials says that the removal of the Government to Antwerp is for strategic reasons and in no sense does it imply success on the part of the enemy.

In spite of constant reverses, the Germans are evidently pushing masses of troops forward north and south of Liège. The main armies are not yet in contact but the allies are in strong positions ready for battle.

It is officially announced in Belgium that it appears that every raid on Brussels has been frustrated. The German movement in the north of Belgium is apparently a feint.

All messages from the Franco-Belgian frontier are full of stories tending to show that the *morale* of the Germans is bad and that their hearts are not in the war. However much these should be discounted on the principle of the wish being father to the thought, the persistent tales of German prisoners saying that they do not know why they went to war, that this is not a people's war but an officers' war, that nobody wanted war, and so forth, seem to indicate that there is a certain amount of truth in the reports.

A report has reached Paris that the German Crown Prince, who is attached to the first cavalry division, has been wounded and placed in hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle, and that the Emperor William has proceeded thither.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro says that Brazil has asked Germany for explanations and punishment of the guilty parties for the treatment of Senhor Compos, ex-President of Sao Paulo, who with his wife is alleged to have been brutally beaten with the butt-ends of rifles by German soldiers and then thrown over the Swiss frontier.

The Servians have routed the Austrians near Shabatz. The Servians annihilated three Austrian regiments and captured fourteen guns and great quantities of war material. The Servians are pursuing the enemy.

The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from Rome saying that the Governor of Trieste has ordered bank deposits to be removed to Vienna, fearing a British attack. The regiment stationed at Trieste which is composed of Italians has been sent to Galicia and the surrender of the city is contemplated.

The Russians have occupied five points in German territory with the greatest success, taking hundreds of prisoners.

London, Aug. 18, (11-20 a. m.)

The despatch of the expeditionary force to the Continent in absolute secrecy is regarded as one of the most extraordinary feats of modern history. It was only rendered possible by a patriotic conspiracy of silence throughout the United Kingdom. Everyone knew something from his own personal experience, yet not a hint appeared in the Press, and there was also very little talk on the subject. The arrival of the troops at Boulogne created a deep impression. Columns of khaki-clad men of magnificent physique

marched through the town shouting in unison the well known war cry "Are we down-hearted—No!," "Do we win—Rather."

Field Marshal Sir John French arrived standing on the quarter-deck of H. M. light cruiser *Sentinel* surrounded by his war staff. He was received by the Governor of Boulogne. It was a historic meeting, and enormously impressive, being the first occasion for many centuries that a British commander has arrived at Boulogne other than as a foe.

General French proceeded to Paris to pay his respects to President Poincaré and the Minister of War, and left again to rejoin the army.

The King in a message to the troops, says: "You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked, and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword. I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray to God to bless you and guard you and bring you home victorious."

Lord Kitchener has issued instructions to every expeditionary soldier to be kept in his pay-book.

The instructions says: "You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of the common enemy. You have to perform the task, needing your courage, your energy, your patience.

"Remember that the honour of the British Army depends upon your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline, but also to maintain friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in friendly country. You can do your country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of British soldiers. Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to destroy property. Always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust. Your duty cannot be done unless you are healthy and sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience, you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy. Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honour the King."

It is officially announced that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will command an Army Corps of the Expeditionary Force in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson.

Warsaw, Aug. 18, 4-30 p. m,

A message says that Polish political and social representatives have sent to Grand Duke Nicholas a telegram expressing their loyalty and longing for a Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

Washington, Aug. 18.

The Senate has accepted the Bill extending American registry to foreign-built vessels.

Karachi, Aug. 18.

The *Sind Gazette* publishes the following information from Busreh:—"The Imperial Ottoman Bank of Turkey has declared a moratorium for one month."

Simla, Aug. 18.

It is notified that telegrams for Switzerland can only be accepted in plain French.

London, Aug. 18, (6-15 p. m.)

The Russian General Staff intimates that mobilisation has been brilliantly completed and that the enemy's forward movement was stopped on August 14.

Rumours have been in circulation that the Liège forts have fallen but they lack confirmation.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Germans are retiring in disorder, north and east, before the French advance in Upper Alsace. This is shown by the enormous quantity of war material captured. The German losses prove heavier than was at first thought. The French continue to advance in the valley of Bruche.

In the absence of news experts continue to speculate as to whether Germany will strike her main deadly blow in Belgium or Lorraine.

It is confirmed that Germany has repeatedly made fresh overtures to secure a free passage of her troops through Belgium, intimating that Germany has cherished no resentment against Belgium for resisting hitherto, and that Germany was still ready to guarantee the absolute integrity of Belgium at the end of the war. King Albert has rejected the overtures peremptorily. It is stated that Germany has made similar unsuccessful attempts elsewhere in Europe. It is thought that Germany feels keenly the difficulty of her position created by her troops being held up for seventeen days.

Simla, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. "Arabia," which arrived at Port Said on Sunday from Home, brings on no mails except from such places on route as Gibraltar, Egypt and Aden. The next Home mails come by the boat which left England on the 7th instant, and is expected at Bombay some time in the week after next.

Since the mail service between Tuticorin and Colombo has been temporarily suspended, mails between India on the one hand and Ceylon, Australia and the Far East on the other, will now be conveyed by the new route between Danaskodi and Talimanar. The new postal exchange office at Daneshkodi is under construction and is not expected to be ready before 1915, but temporary arrangements are being made by the Postal Department, which Department will no doubt deal effectively with this mail service, which is usually very heavy.

His Excellency the Governor has heard from His Excellency the Viceroy that he warmly approves of the suggestion, that Bengal might contribute a present of jute to the Army. His Excellency the Viceroy says that a supply of gunny bags would be most serviceable. Any amount up to twenty lakhs of bags would be acceptable, and it would be a very great convenience if they could be handed over ready baled.

London, Aug. 18.

The Press Bureau announces that Great Britain and Japan having been in communication are of opinion that it is necessary for each to take action to protect their general interests in the Far East as contemplated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, keeping especially in view the independence of China. It is understood that the action of Japan will not extent to the Pacific beyond the China sea except in so far as it may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping or in Asiatic waters westward of the China Seas or any foreign territory except the territory in Germany's occupation in China.

London, Aug. 18 (6-30 p. m.)

There is a general feeling of satisfaction at the splendid organisation and working in secret by which the British troops were safely landed across the Channel without the loss of man, horse, or material. Exceptionally fine weather favoured the transportation, but the achievement testified to the admirable co-operation of the War Office and the Admiralty. In fact, the nation has awakened to the fact that the rulers possess capacities for which in time of peace they had hardly been credited. The despatch of the expedition ten days after the declaration of war redounds to the credit of every department concerned.

Interesting accounts are now being published of doings in Boulgone. It appears that the first steamers began unloading munitions of war on August 9th. Some of the Staff and Army Service Corps landed on the 10th and since then there has been a perpetual succession of steamers with stores. Finally stalwart khaki-clad soldiers, sunburned and jovial, were landed. Their bearing elicited the heartiest commendations from their French allies. Boulogne will probably be made some kind of base, especially a hospital base.

The Board of Trade is inviting information regarding articles which have been hitherto mainly supplied from Germany. It is thought that if capital is obtained many new industries can be firmly established in Great Britain by the end of the war, especially in drugs, chemicals, dyes, and optical and electrical goods.

Canadian war credit, amounting to fifty million dollars, is to be raised by loans.

In a letter to Mr. Gandhi the Marquis of Crewe warmly thanks the former for the offer made by a large number of Indians of unconditional service during the war. Lord Crewe says he is disposed to think that it is not advisable for Indian students to volunteer for military duties, as such action might mean that they would be detached for three years from the purpose for which they came here. Nor is it possible to advise them to join the Territorials, as establishments are now complete and a long waiting list already exists. Lord Crewe points out that there is another sphere of public duty not less important, consisting of rendering aid to the sick and wounded, which is largely carried out by voluntary assistance. He suggests that a Committee should be formed to raise an Indian voluntary aid contingent. Many Indians who are offering their assistance are qualified medical men and Lord Crewe says there is reason to hope that the contingent would be one of the most efficient in the Kingdom.

London, Aug. 19 (10-30 a. m.)

A fierce battle is proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Many refugees are arriving Tirlemont.

The Belgians at Asterrebeck brought down a German aeroplane driven by an officer, who though both his legs were broken drew his revolver and endeavoured to fire on the Belgians. Military information was founded on him.

London, Aug. 19.

It is officially announced that the Austrian Cavalry Division, which approached the Russians along the Corodott-Kuzmin line, were defeated in a Cavalry engagement which lasted five hours. The

Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians, who retired pursued by the Russian Cavalry.

A German monoplane flying French colours dropped three bombs on Luneville. The damage done was insignificant.

Correspondence found on German prisoners shows that they are labouring under the strangest delusions. One writes:—"Here we are in Southern France" and another says "We have already penetrated sixty kilometres into France."

The situation north of the Meuse is unchanged. The German cavalry is entrenching itself.

A German military and diplomatic mission has arrived at Trient in a motor-car *en route* for Rome.

Washington, Aug. 19.

Japan has asked the United States to take over the Japanese Embassy in Berlin in case of emergency.

London, Aug. 19,(3 30 p.m.)

An official Paris despatch confirms the Servian victory at Shabatz. The Austrians numbered eighty thousand.

The Japanese Ambassador to-day visited Sir Edward Grey.

Telegrams have reached Tokio that the Japanese residents in Germany have been ill-treated and insulted. The reports are causing public uneasiness in view of the present strained relation between Japan and Germany.

London, Aug. 19.

The Germans are again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. They have been repulsed by French artillery with considerable loss.

The *Times'* military expert says that the fight at Dinant appears to have been particularly severe. The German cavalry has not been very lucky. The troops are too thick on the ground itself and acres of barbed wire in front of defended positions give horseman a poor chance.

Up to present 110 German and Austrian vessels have been entered on Lloyds capture book.

Brussels, Aug. 19.

Despatches confirm the advance of the Belgians and Frenchmen all along the line. Two divisions of French Cavalry have been covering a hundred kilometres daily.

The *Daily Mail* has received the following telegram from its correspondent in Brussels:—August 18th 7-0 p.m.—Regarding rumoured fall of Liège forts I learn that yesterday they were still holding out, though cut off from the Franco-Belgian forces.

London, Aug. 19 (1 30 a. m)

The Press Bureau announces that there was desultory fighting during yesterday between the British patrolling squadron and flotillas reconnoitring cruisers. No losses were reported or claimed. A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea.

London, Aug. 19.

Mr. Harcourt has been making enquiries regarding German and Austrian trade with the Colonies in order to alleviate loss of business and secure that business for Great Britain and the Colonies. Trade Commissioners have already secured samples of goods in which British manufacturers might compete. Sir Edward Grey is obtaining similar information from British Consuls in neutral countries. Mr. Harcourt intends that samples, etc., shall be exhibited in London as soon as possible.

Turkey has again assured Great Britain of her strict neutrality.

Grand Duke Nicholas, in an appeal to the Russian inhabitants of Galicia, says "Rise, fraternal Galician Russian, who has suffered so much, and meet the Russian army, for you and your brethren will be delivered and room will be found for you in the bosom of Mother Russia. Raise your sword against the enemy with a prayer for Russia and the Tsar."

The Tsar's arrival in Moscow was heralded by the ringing of bells. The Imperial carriages passed slowly through the thronged streets. The clergy of every church came out carrying ikons and banners. The public enthusiasm was immense.

President Wilson, in an address to the American people, has warned them against "that deepest, subtlest breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship and out of passionately taking sides." It is known that the President disapproves of attempts to embroil the United States with Japan.

The *Daily Mail's* Harwich correspondent says that the destroyer flotilla encountered a German cruiser off the German coast yesterday morning. Shots were exchanged but the destroyers drew out of range. It is believed that no damage was done. The cruiser eventually disappeared. The Press Bureau has no confirmation of this report.

The Gold Coast troops have defeated a German contingent, taking a number of prisoners and capturing two trains.

The authorities are killing all pigeons belonging to alien enemies in England. It is believed that Germans have for years been training pigeons to fly across the North Sea.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent, who has arrived at Zurich, says that emissaries have been despatched to Egypt, India, Central Asia, Algeria, and Morocco to stir up trouble. It is also considered probable that efforts will be made to foment a labour agitation on the Rand. It is interesting to note that one of the South African labour leaders has been in Berlin since the war began.

The military authorities requisitioned three elephants from the White City for draught purposes.

The Duke of Connaught, in a speech from the Throne at the convening of Canadian Parliament, laid emphasis on the splendid response to the call of duty from every province. The same spirit had inspired the whole Empire to united action to repel the common danger. It would not fail to strengthen the ties binding the dominions.

Great interest and enthusiasm have been aroused by the Government's initiative in the direction of developing industries in England which have hitherto been in German hands. It is regarded as a war within a war which in conjunction with the complete stoppage of Germany's overseas trade may eventually inflict a greater blow on Germany than would a defeat of her arms.

Croatians in New Zealand have contributed £600 to the British War Fund.

Fifteen million sterling of six months Treasury Bills for war purpose have been offered to the public and have met with a hearty response. Over forty-two millions worth was applied for. Tenders at £98 1-8 will receive about 48 per cent. of the amount applied for. Tenders above that will be allotted in full. The average rate per cent. is £3 13s.

The Japanese Premier reiterates that warlike operations will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the defence of Japan's legitimate interests. Japan will take no action likely to give a third party uneasiness as to the safety of territories in their possession. It is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

Signor Bissolati, Italian Socialist leader, has requested to be allowed to serve in the event of war.

President Wilson has signed the Bill admitting foreign ships to the American registry.

An Admiralty statement describes the sinking of the cruiser *Amphion* on August 5th. It appears that the *Amphion* proceeded with a flotilla of destroyers on a certain prearranged plan of search. She was informed by a trawler that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly afterwards the *Koenigin Luise* was sighted. Four destroyers gave chase, and in about an hour she was rounded up and sunk. The *Amphion* continued her search and was returning to the scene of the *Koenigin Luise's* operations when she was struck by a mine. A sheet of flame instantly enveloped the bridge. The Captain fell and was momentarily insensible. When he recovered he ran to stop the engines which were still working at twenty knots. As all the forepart was on fire it was impossible to reach the bridge or to flood the fore magazine. The ship's back appeared to be broken, and she was already settling at the bows. By the time the destroyers had closed it was clearly time to abandon the ship. Men fell in with the same composure which had marked their behaviour throughout. All was done without hurry or confusion. Twenty minutes after the mine had been struck men, officers and captain left the ship. Three minutes after transhipment the *Amphion* was apparently struck by a second mine. Another explosion enveloped and blew up the fore part of the ship. Débris falling from a great height struck a rescue boat and the destroyers and one of the *Amphion's* shells burst on the deck of a destroyer killing two men and one German from the *Koenigin Luise*. The stern now began to settle down the *Amphion* disappeared fifteen minutes later. The Captain pays high tribute to the behaviour of the officers and men throughout.

Simla, Aug. 19.

Manifestoes issued by the Socialist parties of Germany, Austria, France and England have now reached India. The German one reports twenty-seven simultaneous meetings in Berlin with others all over Germany in favour of peace, and puts the blame for the war upon the ruling classes. The Austrian one declares war unnecessary as the Servians are ready to grant all that Austria can reasonably demand, and it lays the responsibility upon "those who throughout supported and encouraged the fatal step." The French one, on the other hand, while also protesting against war admits that French Government was "most sincerely anxious to avert or diminish the risks of conflict." The British one supports the protest against war, but denounces "the provocative Note of Austria-Hungary to Servia sent before fuller inquiry was made into the responsibility of the Servian Government for the assassinations at Sarajevo."

London, Aug. 20. (4-50 a. m.)

The Quebec Government is presenting 4,000,000 pounds of Canadian cheese for the British Army.

Paris, Aug. 20.

It is officially announced that the French advanced rapidly yesterday afternoon, and reached Moerchingen, south-east of Metz, in the Strassburg railway.

Very large German forces are crossing the Meuse between Liège and Namur.

The *Temps* publishes a despatch from Copenhagen saying that a "Zepplin" airship is reported to have passed over Orbjerg on the west coast of Denmark at a height of thousand feet going northward.

Brussels, Aug. 20.

The Germans reattacked Diest yesterday afternoon in force. They pillaged the railway station and bombarded the town. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing. It is also reported that the Germans bombarded Tirlemont yesterday. The German advanced guard was quietly pushed forward in the neighbourhood of the Belgian position. An aviator, however, detected the movement and averted a possible surprise by warning headquarters who sent forward the cavalry. The enemy fell back after some marching and countermarching.

London, Aug. 20

Stirring speeches expressing loyalty to Great Britain against Germany's insensate military despotism were made in the Canadian Parliament.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and Borden both made magnificent speeches, which were loudly cheered. They affirmed that the dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of the Empire. Sir W. Laurier said that he was convinced that Britain would emerge from the conflict stronger than ever and the Irish trouble would be washed away.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is anxious to serve his country. It is understood, unofficially, that he has been given a military appointment.

The Marquis of Crewe has decided that candidates for the Indian Civil Service, Police, Public Works Department, Railways, Finance Department and Customs Department will be allowed to deduct from their age at the time of the examination any period of service in the Regular Army from August 5th or in the Special Reserve or the Territorials during mobilisation.

The concession only applies to those eligible by age to compete in 1915, and who would be over age in the next and the following years.

A "Times of Ceylon" special cable says:—

Nottingham miners are subscribing one penny daily, each, to the war fund. Food prices are coming down.

Birmingham is busy with Government contracts.

Transport horses are being collected in open spaces.

Lord Kitchener has accepted the offer of Kandy Planters' Association of a substantial amount of tea for the use of the Army.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Brussels correspondent sums up the situation as follows:—"The Allies have given ground and are slowly evacuating the advanced positions occupied as the result of yesterday's great cavalry drive. Louvain is occupied. We are now faced by a large army. The next twenty-four hours should witness an important development."

An official Paris despatch says that the Germans have reached a line from Dinant to Neufchateau. Important forces continue to cross the Meuse between Liége and Namur. The advanced guards have reached the River Dyle.

Neufchateau is in the heart of the Ardennes, to the south-east of Dinant. The latter town is due south of Namur.

The river Dyle is that on which Louvain is situated.

A long Belgian *communiqué* has been issued describing, in necessarily vague terms, the nature of the great battle, which is now beginning along the line from Bale to Diest. The *communiqué* says that after losing much time, men, and material the Prussian right wing has managed to gain ground both on banks of the Meuse up to line where it is in contact with the allied armies. The Germans by means of their cavalry have managed to make a great show. They collided southward of the Meuse with the French and Belgians and were repulsed but northward they had found an open road and succeeded in making bold dashes far afield with small parties. The *communiqué* warns the public that the Belgian Army now forms part of a co-ordinated whole and the public must not be anxious about strategic movements to the rear which form part of a concerted scheme of operations.

Colombo, Aug. 20.

The following are Australian telegrams from London of August 10th:—

In a cable message from Brussel to the *Daily Telegraph*, Dr. Dillon stated that during Thursday night, the entire German 7th Army Corps made a tremendous assault upon Liège, but the Belgians manfully held the positions. The whole country around was illuminated with search-lights and the ground quaked like an earthquake. Daylight revealed hundreds of German corpses strewn over the battle-field. The Germans stood a few minutes awaiting the onset, then fled in panic. The Seventh Army Corps was broken and a few hours later, 5,000 fugitives passed Maestricht in Holland. The *morale* of the 7th and 10th German Army Corps was seriously shaken by withering Belgian fire, which crowed the men down like corn. Many German shells burst in the streets of Liège, setting fire to buildings. A number of guns were captured. When shells fell in Liège, thousands of inhabitants became panic stricken and fled to Brussels and Tongres. The rest of the inhabitants took refuge in cellars. The burgomasters desired the Belgians to surrender, but General Leiman refused.

London, Aug. 20. (4-50 p. m.).

The Press Bureau announces that the Belgian army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has been difficult since early this morning.

The Belgian troops admirably performed their duty of delaying the hostile advance, enabling their Allies to complete their concentration without interference.

The Belgian retirement had been anticipated for some days. It has been dictated by the strategical situation.

An official announcement issued in Paris says that the position of the Allies is excellent along the whole front.

It is officially announced that the French have occupied Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet after very sharp fighting. They captured six guns and six ammunition wagons.

It is officially announced that the French have occupied Gnebwiller.

The rate of discount of the Bank of France has been reduced to 5 per cent.

Berlin news filters through furnishing many indications of the people's craze for baiting foreigners. The newspaper *Berliner Tageblatt* admits that hundreds of innocent persons have been suffering daily at the hands of the Berlin mob, but deprecates restraining the zeal of the population.

According to Berlin news published in a Copenhagen message to the *Daily Mail*, the Japanese Ambassador's departure is imminent. A strong police force is guarding the Embassy.

The Russians have occupied Gumbinnen in East Prussia.

London, Aug. 20 (1-45 p.m.).

The Russians gained a considerable victory at Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners.

Russian official despatches describe fighting on the Austrian and German frontiers, denoting mostly Russian successes, including the capture of eight German guns and two quick-firers.

The Russians are advancing along the whole line.

The *Novoye Vremya* gives account of scenes in Prague. Czech soldiers mutinied and held the city for a day. Then the Austrians reinforced the garrison and entered the city. There were fearful reprisals. Women and children were shot down and every Czech caught in the streets was killed. Meanwhile a German semi-official news agency is deluging neutral countries with stories of "Belgian atrocities."

Telegrams from Rome say that the majority of the Italian Cabinet is in favour of intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

London, Aug. 21.

After three days fighting, the Russians have penetrated twenty miles into East Prussia and have occupied Lyck.

One hundred Japanese students have arrived in England from Germany. They make no complaints of ill-treatment, but they had heard of many instances of Frenchmen and Russians being ill used and feared that the Japanese might be treated in a similar manner also, if diplomatic relations between Tokio and Berlin were broken off.

France is taking measures similar to England to gain possession of German trade.

The wounded are arriving at Nish from Shabatz. The battle there lasted three days. The Austrians numbered about 100,000. The Servians are still pursuing their enemies. The latter lost 36 quickfirers, vast quantities of rifles and ammunition, and a large number of horses. The first batch of prisoners has arrived at Nish.

The *London Gazette* contains a proclamation placing the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Dalhousie* under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where she lies.

French troops have achieved brilliant successes in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. The Germans are retreating on the Rhine.

The King telegraphed birthday congratulations to President Poincaré, expressing the firm conviction that success would attend the arms of the Allies in the great struggle against a common enemy.

President Poincaré replied that he shared the confidence of the King as to the outcome of the war which would be pursued until right and civilisation had achieved a definite victory.

At the request of the Canadian Government the Duke of Connaught will remain Governor-General of the Dominion during the war.

The India Office has received many letters from retired Indian civilians and officers offering their services to the State.

With a view to using these valuable offers as far as possible, an information bureau has been constituted at the India Office to communicate with the other Government departments and voluntary organisations.

The India Office further says that officers on leave from India will, of course, understand that they must be prepared to return to India at any time, if required.

The papers are quoting Napoleon's message to Murat: "There is no glory in entering an undefended capital in the enemy's country." No strategic advantage in going so far north is recognised here. It is pointed out that French military writers have always held that Germans would not attempt the offensive Dar Lille (*sic*), considering such a movement too disadvantageous to the invading force. There are no indications what forces lie in front of the German advance beyond Brussels.

There is practically no news from between Namur and Metz. Some writers hint at the possibility of a French advance in that region.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a statement by an English engineer, who left St. Petersburg seven days after the declaration of war, that German ships were then bombarding Kronstadt, Viborg and Reval.—*C. & M. Gazette.*—Special.

London, Aug. 21, (6-10 p. m.)

The Germans have occupied Alost and Wettern, and are expected any moment at Ghent. The people have fled to Ostend.

The Press Bureau announces that the Germans have imposed a war contribution of eight millions sterling upon the City of Brussels.

London, Aug. 21.

France has protested to the Hague Powers that the Germans are using Dum-Dum bullets.

German prisoners numbering 18 officers and 432 men, have left Burges for Dunkirk, escorted by gendarmerie with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

A *communiqué*, issued in Paris, says: We are suffering from a veritable invasion of barbarians. It is impossible to show them that chivalrous generosity which until now has been the rule between soldiers. Now we have before us unbridled savages. We owe them only the strict observation of the rules of humanity and the laws of war."

The Minister of War has issued instruction regarding the treatment of German prisoners. He says: "Their life is to be assured to them materially, that is all we owe them."

France and England have informed Turkey that they have no designs against the integrity of Turkey. It is believed that Russia has given similar assurances.

London, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that as France and Russia intend to observe the provisions of the Declaration of London, Great Britain will act in conformity therewith, subject to slight modifications.

The United States Senate has passed the Government War Risks Insurance Bill.

A message to the *Times* from Constantinople says: "Merchantmen arriving here say that the Breslau's funnels are severely damaged. The 'Goeben' had a considerable list and had apparently been hit on the water-line."

The Duke of Abruzzi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy.

The French fleet surprised Austrian warships. A French shell hit the battleship Zrinyi, bursting in her magazine. The vessel sank immediately.

The French Fleet and the Montenegrins are attacking Cattaro.

The Italian papers declare that there has been a further naval battle in the Adriatic.

Reuter's Malta correspondent telegraphs that the Mediterranean is free from hostile ships.

London, Aug. 22. 7-40 a.m.

Despatches from Nish, dated yesterday, to newspapers in Rome, say that the Servian Headquarters announce the complete victory of the Servians in a battle lasting four days near Loznitza. Each side of the Austrian army which had crossed the River Drina was overthrown. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors took several thousand prisoners.

German prisoners, numbering 18 officers and 432 men, have left Bruges for Dunkirk escorted by gendarmerie with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

Everyday witnesses further acts of loyalty on the part of British subjects in the Colonies. Nova Scotia has offered 100,000 tons of coal; Ontario will present 500,000 dollars, and a Toronto millionaire has expressed his intention of giving a battery of quick-firers and a palatial yacht.

Increased attention is now being directed to the Eastern Theatre. Russians are advancing in Eastern Prussia on a front of at least 70 miles, with the right flank northward of the Insterburg, Kovno Railway.

The *Morning Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent says the Russians and Germans have been struggling for eight days for the possession of the line Gumbinnen-Lyck which is necessary to secure the flank prior to general advance. The Russians succeeded.

An Exchange Company's telegram from St. Petersburg says it is now officially announced that the Russians are advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier.—*C. & M. G. Special.*

The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all news comes from our own side. The enemy, however, from the meagre news filtering through, claims successes in the Western and Eastern theatres. As the campaign is on such an enormous scale, however, anything that has already happened can only be of minor importance. Nothing hitherto deserves to be called a victory. France has had gratifying successes in Alsace. The Germans have obliged the Belgians to retire on Antwerp. The Russians in the East have gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have begun. To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real and noteworthy success, namely, Germany at the end of three weeks has not yet attempted to attack France. Even a partially successful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armies, and proved prejudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect. The situation of the Allies to-day is, in a military sense, satisfactory.

Reports are coming in of the movements of the bigger aircraft of both sides. So far Zeppelins do not appear to have done anything very remarkable. One of them was sighted over Holland, following the course of the Rhine. Dutch soldiers opened fire, and the dirigible disappeared over the German frontier. Another was sighted over Maestricht. A French dirigible made a successful flight by night. The airship passed over a German cavarly encampment in Belgium and dropped several projectiles in its midst. The explosions caused great disorder. Lights were immediately extinguished, and the Germans fired many shots after the airship, which, however, returned safely to the French lines.

The Germans occupying Brussels are followed by strong columns.

The German have occupied Alost and Wetterr, and are expected any moment at Ghent. The people have fled to Ostend.

The Press Bureau announces that the Germans have imposed a war contribution of eight millions sterling upon the city of Brussels.

It is reported that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Ostend.

The Germans have imposed a war contribution of two million sterling upon the province of Liège.

The Germans have extracted another half million sterling from Liège.

Aug. 22, 11-30 a. m.

The Germans have started bombarding Namur. Columns of the enemy continue to cross the Meuse outside the range of the guns.

It is officially stated that an artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

An official *communiqué* issued in Paris expresses the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium, and says that France and Belgium are indissolubly bound together by blood. France is resolved to liberate the territory of her ally until not a single German remains in Belgium.

London, Aug. 22.

It is reported that popular enthusiasm is growing in Italy to fight beside the Triple Entente.

London, Aug. 22. 7-40 a. m.

Despatches from Nish, dated yesterday, to newspapers in Rome, says that Servian Headquarters announce the complete victory of the Servians in a battle lasting four days near Loznitza. Each side of the Austrian Army, which had crossed the River Drina, was overthrown. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors took several thousand prisoners.

A St. Petersburg telegram says:—The Austrians in the recent fighting fled towards the Drin bridge pursued by Servians all along the line. The Servian captured forty guns, a quantity of horses and ammunition, etc.

The Servians are following up the victory of Loiznitza and attacking bridges and cut off the Austrians, who abandoned a rich booty. The guns captured were highly important; they were mostly howitzers.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that the Russian troops crossed the Zabratch River on the 20th August and invaded Austrian territory.

In East Prussia Russian aviators have dropped bombs on military buildings.

The Russians continue to be on the offensive in Gumbinness district. They are now fighting at least fourteen German regiments of infantry with heavy guns. The Russian cavalry captured two guns.

The Russians captured a battery and many prisoners near Gumbinnen. The Russians have also been successful at Krasne in Galicia inflicting heavy losses and capturing six officers and 1,250 men.

A new Austrian mobilisation order calls out every man capable of bearing arms, including those engaged in harvesting.

Boats are still running between Olkstone and Ostend.

A message to the *Daily News* from Ostend says that the Germans entered Brussels with an Army Corps 40,000 men. They seized all available motor-cars and loaded them with troops, and the bulk of the corps pushed on, their objective being apparently to seize Ostend and Zoebrugge. The British Consul has told British residents to leave Ostend.

The Burgomasters of rural communities in Belgium have disarmed the civil guards in order to prevent reprisals on peaceful citizens.

Accounts of Tuesday's fierce battle near Tirlemont show the heroic resistance of the Belgians when faced by the superior strength of the German forces. In one instance 210 men withstood for a long time the onslaught of 2,000 Germans. The Belgians were compelled to retire slowly from their lines.

The Germans stormed Diest, bombarding the town. The inhabitants fled panic stricken.

The battle has resumed on Wednesday along the line. German aeroplanes were particularly audacious in reconnoitring Belgian positions. The Belgian artillery fired continuously for hours near Aerschott where the battle was hottest.

The carnage was simply murderous. After a desperate struggle the Belgians retired in good order.

There is little news this morning that German cavalry is apparently over-running Flanders as far as Ostend, though their object is not yet apparent. Possibly the Germans are making a flank march from the Meuse towards Ghent, with the object of ultimately turning south and attacking the French. The distribution of the allied forces is naturally kept secret. In the rear there are the fortresses of Lille and Maubeuge. The German attack meets this barrier, but the Germans must detach troops to check the Belgians at Antwerp. So long as the Belgian Army is able to take the field the Germans must carefully watch their rear and communications.

The Germans have imposed a war contribution of two millions sterlings upon the Province of Liège.

The Germans have started bombarding Namur. Columns of the enemy continue to cross the Meuse outside the range of the Namur guns.

Wednesday next, August 26th, will be the anniversary of the capture of Namur from the French by the British and Dutch. Namur among other fortified towns in Flanders had fallen into the possession of the French towards the end of the 17th century. In 1695 William III., Prince of Orange, moved to its recovery at the head of the British and Dutch Allies. The siege began on the 3rd July, 1695. Three days later the outworks were carried by assault. This was followed in a few days by an assault on the breach of the walls, opened by the fire of the batteries.

The final assault on the citadel was successful and on the 26th August, the French Commander capitulated.

During the siege, and in the various assault The King's Own lost seven officers and 195 other ranks killed and wounded.

It is officially stated that an artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

France has protested to the Hague Powers that the Germans are using Dum Dum bullets.

With reference to the surrender of Brussels practically the only direct railway communication between this centre and Germany is *via* Liège. So long as this fortress holds out, therefore, the enemy is reduced to the alternative for their Brussels line of communication of either road transport or violation of the neutrality of the Maestrich Railway, thereby bringing Holland into the arena.

German prisoners, numbering eighteen officers and 482 men, have left Bruges, for Munkirk escorted by gendarmerie with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

Colombo, Aug. 22.

The *Times of Ceylon* special cables state that German spies are still being caught in England. Those in London are interned at Olympia. The existence of a quarter of a million Germans in England is a puzzle and registration by the police is not considered sufficient precaution.

Eighteen of the biggest steamers of the North German Lloyd and Humburg-Amerika Companies have been held up in New York. An American Syndicate proposes to purchase them and run under the American flag, thus recovering the sea trade.

Paris, Aug. 22.

An official *communiqué* expresses the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium, and says that France and Belgium are indissolubly bound together by blood. France is resolved to liberate the territory of her Ally until not a single German remains in Belgium.

London, Aug. 22 (4-35 p. m.)

The Japanese Charge de Affaires has received instructions to leave Berlin at four o'clock to-morrow morning if Germany has not replied to the Japanese ultimatum.

London, Aug. 22, (5-40 p. m.).

The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all the news comes from our own side. The enemy, however, from the meagre news filtering through claims successes in the western and eastern theatres. As the campaign is on such an enormous scale, however, anything that has already happened can only be of minor importance. Nothing hitherto deserves to be called a victory. France has had gratifying successes in Alsace. The Germans have obliged the Belgians to retire on Antwerp. The Russians in the east have gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have begun. To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real and noteworthy success, namely, Germany at the end of three weeks has not yet attempted to attack France. Even a partially successful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armies and proved prejudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect. The situation of the Allies to-day is, in a military sense, satisfactory.

In view of the possiblity of war being declared between Germany and Japan we give the following table of the strength of the rival fleets in the Far East :—

GERMAN.

Armoured Cruisers.

Gneisrnau	...	11,420
Scharnhorst	...	11,420

Light Cruisers.

Leipzig	...	3,200
Emden	...	3,544
Nurnberg	...	3,396

JAPANESE.

The first and second Japanese squadrons that have put out to sea under the command of Admiral Dewa consist of the following ships :—

1st Squadron.

Battleships.—

Shikishima	...	14,850*†
Kawachi	...	20,800
Settsu	...	20,800
Kashima	...	16,400*

Armoured Cruisers.—

Kurama	...	14,620
Ibbuki	...	14,620

2nd Squadron.

Idzumo (9,750)*† and 3 light cruisers.

*British built.

†Took part in Russo-Japanese Naval action.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.

It is officially stated that the Russian troops crossed the Zbrutch River on August 20th and invaded Austrian territory. In East Prussia Russian aviators have dropped bombs on military buildings.

The Russians continue to be on the offensive in the Gumbinnen district. They are now fighting at least fourteen German regiments of infantry with heavy guns. The Russians cavalry captured two guns.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22. (9-0 a. m.).

The Austrians routed in the recent fighting fled towards the Drina pursued by Servians all along the line. The Servians captured forty guns, a quantity of horses and ammunition, etc.

Grouse shooting has been abandoned. The moors are deserted. South coast resorts are full of East coast frequenters now, owing to fear of raids.

London Aug. 22 (6-10 a. m.)

France and England have informed Turkey that they have no designs against the integrity of Turkey. It is believed that Russia has given similar assurances.

The United States Senate has passed the Government War Risks Insurance Bill.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed a war appropriation of fifty million dollars. The Premier promised to consider the suggestion that Canada should recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving them a hospital.

The Prince of Wales' Fund has reached a million and a half sterlings.

There is little news this morning. German cavalry is apparently over-running Flanders as far as Ostend, though their object is not yet apparent. Possibly the Germans are making a flank march from the Meuse towards Ghent with the object of ultimately turning south and attacking the French.

The distribution of the Allied forces is naturally kept secret. In the rear there are fortresses of Lille and Maubeuge. The German attack meets this barrier, but the Germans must detach troops to check the Belgians at Antwerp. So long as the Belgian army is able to take the field the Germans must carefully watch their rear and communications.

The Servians are following up the victory of Lotznitza and attacking bridges and cutting off the Austrians who abandoned rich booty. The guns captured were highly important. They were mostly Howitzers.

A new Austrian mobilisation order calls out every man capable of bearing arms including those engaged in harvesting.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy.

The French fleet surprised Austrian warships. The French shell hit the battleship *Zrinyi* bursting in her magazine. The vessel sank immediately.

It is reported that popular enthusiasm is growing in Italy to fight beside the Triple Entente.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the patriotic offer of the Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar to place his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor The Maharaj Kumar has been selected to serve on the personal staff of the General Officer Commanding one of Brigades of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

London, Aug. 23.

The Admiralty states that the Germans are continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Consequently neutral ships traversing the North Sea, no matter what their destination, are exposed to considerable dangers. The Admiralty, therefore, desires to impress on British and neutral shipping the vital importance of touching at British ports before entering the North Sea, in order to ascertain the routes and channels which the Admiralty is keeping swept, along which the dangers have been reduced as far as possible.

While reserving to itself the utmost liberty of retaliatory action against this new form of warfare the Admiralty announces that it has so far laid no mines during the present war, and is endeavouring to keep the sea routes open for peaceful commerce.

Official Press Bureau announces that the Danish steamship Maryland struck a mine in the North Sea and foundered. The Danish steamship Broberg witnessed the accident and her boats were launched, but they were unable to find the Maryland's crew. During the search the Broberg struck a mine and foundered. Her crew were saved and have been landed at Lowestoft. The accident happened on the main trade route, 35 miles from land.

The British steamships Hyades, of 3,352 tons, and the City of Winchester have been caught and sunk by Germans.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires has received instructions to leave Berlin at four o'clock to-morrow morning if Germany has not replied to the Japanese ultimatum.

Hitherto the Japanese Embassy has received no information indicative of Germany's reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

America's reply to Japan (?China) says that she understands that Japan is not seeking territorial aggrandisement, but promises to return Kiao-chau to China, and to maintain the integrity of China, and to act in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Also that Japan will consult the United States before taking steps beyond the boundaries of Kiao-chaou.

The Japanese are prepared to attack Kiao-chaou which is defended by several thousand Germans. It is believed that the harbour and outskirts are mined.

The Japanese Ambassador in London expects that Japan will declare war against Germany in the course of the day.

Japan has declared war on Germany.

Reuter's agent learns from the Japanese Ambassador that the Emperor of Japan has issued the following Imperial rescript: "We declare war on Germany. We command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against the German Empire with all their strength."

The Rescript points out that while Japan had hoped to preserve peace in the Far East by maintaining strict neutrality the action of Germany compelled Great Britain, "Our Ally," to open hotilities. "Germany," says the Rescript, "is busy with warlike preparations at Kiao-chau, while her armed vessels threaten our and our Ally's commerce."

The Japanese Emperor's rescript concludes: "Peace in the Far East has been thus jeopardised. Accordingly Japan and Great Britain, after full and frank communication, have agreed to take measures in protection of their general interest in accordance with the Alliance. Japan desired to obtain that object by peaceful means, but Germany failed to answer accepting Japan's advice. It is with profound regret that we are compelled to declare war. It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valour of our subjects peace may soon be restored, and the glory of the Empire enhanced.

Aug. 23, 4-10 a. m.

It transpires that the small rearguard which covered Belgian retirement to Antwerp was attacked at Lourraine, where it suffered heavily.

A Belgian *communiqué* which has been issued says: "The army has been able to carry out in entirety the first *role* devolving upon it, namely, that of gaining time. Not having to fight alone it merges its own object, the defence of Belgium, in the general strategic aim of the Allies to crush the enemy. As a whole, the Allies are not yet in a position to co-operate entirely with the Belgians, but in a few days this will no longer be the case."

The Germans in Belgium are said to be marching towards France, *via* Oudenarde.

London, Aug. 23.

Paris telegrams confirm the reports that the French have assumed the offensive in Charleroi district. There have been several engagements.

Following a bloody engagement at Luttre a battle is proceeding in the Belgium province of Hainault.

Ostend, Aug. 23.

The Minister of Justice states that the Belgium army is in excellent condition. All the Belgian forts at Liège and Namur are still resisting.

Official accounts from Paris of the fighting in Lorraine show that several Army Corps attacked the French advance guards, and then came the main body of the Germans, who outnumbered the French. The latter had been fighting uninterruptedly for six days, and consequently the French left wing fell back on the advanced works at Nancy while the right was strongly established in the Donon range.

In retaking Mulhausen the Frenchmen took 24 guns and a thousand prisoners. By fierce bayonet charges they drove the Germans to the Rhine, which was the original object of the operations in Upper Alsace.

The French are making great progress in Alsace.

Reuter's Malta correspondent learns from influential Italian quarters that Italy's intervention in favour of the Triple Entente is only a question of days.

Aug. 23. 3-10 p. m.

The tension between Austria and Italy has been greatly increased. Austria accuses Italy of giving the Allies' fleet facilities in the Adriatic. It is reported that a declaration of war is imminent.

A *communiqué*, issued in St. Petersburg, says that the German troops engaged three Russian Army Corps near Gumbinnen on the 20th instant. Desperate fighting occurred, and the Russians who suffered enormous losses, fell back pursued.

The Russians after an engagement have occupied Insterburg. The Grand Duke Nicholas, in an official despatch, says that the successes at Gumbinnen were achieved by General Lennenkampf's army, and that they are of great strategic value.

It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Goldap.

Bombay, Aug. 23 (1-50 a m.)

No messages have been received from London since six o'clock yesterday evening.

London, Aug. 23. 4.45 p. m.

The Pope is dead.

Aug. 23, 11-35 a. m.

The Pope died at one o'clock in the morning. In a moment of lucidity he said, "The end is approaching. The Almighty, in His inexhaustible goodness, wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

The Pope is a victim of the war. When his peace efforts failed his strength departed. Crowds of papal dignitaries remained all night in the Throne Room receiving bulletins. The King and Queen of Italy learned of the illness with deep concern. The Pope roused himself at intervals, and talked mostly of the war. He remarked pathetically: "In ancient times Popes could have stayed the slaughter; now I am powerless. The Pope's sisters and nieces and Cardinals Merry del Val and Misciatelli were present at his death. Cardinal Volpe directs the Holy See *ad interim*.

An official announcement issued in Paris says that the position of the Allies is excellent along the whole front.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Belgian Army confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has been difficult since early this morning. The Belgian troops admirably performed their duty of delaying the hostile advance, enabling their allies to complete their concentration without interference. The Belgian retirement had been anticipated for some days. It has been dictated by the strategical situation.

London, Aug 23, 10 20 p m.

An official statement, issued in Berlin, says that Germany informed the Japanese representative in Berlin that she had no reply to make to the Japanese demand.

London, Aug. 24, 12-15 p.m.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese are bombarding Tsingtau.

The *Times*, welcoming Japan as a combatant in honorable fulfilment of treaty obligations, says that this war will form one more tie uniting the two island Empires in a common purpose in Eastern Asia.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the automatic effect of Japan's declaration of war against Germany will be the total ruin of the latter's cherished ambition in the Far East.

The official Press Bureau announces that the Austrian Government has ordered the disarmament of the cruiser Kaiser Elizabeth now at Kiao-chau, and the transfer of her crew to Tienthin.

The crew of the Danish steamship Maryland, which foundered in the North Sea after striking a mine, have been landed at Ostend.

The War Office in Paris announces that Zepelin No. 8, coming from Strassburg, has been shot down at Badenveiler.

A German æroplane, containing officers, which was flying over Ache, near Termonds, caught fire and crashed to the earth. The officers were killed.

One hundred thousand men have volunteered for active service in Canada, and 27,000 are already mobilising.

Owing to the shortage of change the Mint in Paris is actively coining silver, and has issued £180,000 worth during the past ten days. It is expected that the figure will reach £500,000 by the end of the month.

Official telegrams from Albania to Italy describe the position of the country as desperate, especially economically.

All Europe is expectantly waiting news of the struggle in South West Belgium, where between Mons and Namur the Germans are supposed to be making a formidable effort to break through into France. Experts think that at least seven Army Corps, the flower of the German Army, are engaged, opposed by a solid wall of French. The battle is expected to last some days. In the meanwhile only three thousand troops remain in Brussels. The rest are in Central and Northern Belgium. They are covered by small and rapidly moving cavalry patrols, which are screening the main operations, but are carefully avoiding Antwerp, which has become a veritable military porcupine.

An Official Press Bureau announces that the British forces were engaged all day Sunday and after dark, in the neighbourhood of Mons, and held their ground.

The Bureau also says that news has been received that the first line of defence of Namur has been taken, and this necessitates the withdrawal of a position of the allied troops from the Sambre line to their original position on the French frontier.

The Bureau states that no information has been received regarding casualties, which will be published as soon as they are known.

The Press Bureau announces that Namur has fallen.

A French official despatch issued this morning said that the Germans were making most desperate efforts to take Namur. The Frenchmen had taken offensive everywhere from Mons to the frontier of the Duchy of Luxemburg. The battle was raging. Nearly the whole German Army and reserves were engaged. Field operations, the despatch continues, especially on the right, which is wooded, are difficult. The battle will presumably last several days. The huge extension of the front and the numbers engaged render it impossible to follow the battle step by step, and a decisive result must be awaited. Otherwise there is a risk of supplying the enemy with information.

An official *communiqué*, issued in Paris, announces that it has been decided to withdraw the French troops from Donon and Saales, as these points are no longer important, seeing that the French occupy a fortified line beginning at Nancy.

The Press Bureau says that the Earl of Leven was dangerously wounded on August 22nd.

Charleroi has been taken and re-taken.

From Brussels it is stated that 300,000 Germans have marched southward on Charleroi.

It is announced by the Belgian Minister of War that the total Belgian casualties amount to ten thousand.

There has been great activity in England to-day. Mr. Asquith returned to Downing Street in the morning, and saw Earl Kitchener at 8 this morning. Afterwards the Cabinet met.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Baron Islington to render advice and assistance to the Committee of the Dominion Contingents. The members of the Committee are Viscount Bryce, Baron Demman, Sir Edward Ward, Sir Owen Philips, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Murray, and Mr. Richard Burbridge.

Army Orders announce that during the war competitive examinations from the especial Reserve of Officers, Militia, Territorials and the ranks for commissions in the Regular Army will be suspended.

In continuance of the campaign against trade of Germany and Austria the Board of Trade is issuing pamphlets giving details and statistics. The London Chamber of Commerce will hold an important meeting to-morrow to consider the question.

The Canadian House of Commons have passed a war appropriation of fifty million dollars. The Premier promised to consider a suggestion that Canada should recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving them a hospital.

France has also advanced Belgium £10,000,000, sterling to meet the necessities of the war.

Now that the Germans are in undisputed possession of Brussels they seem to be showing some consideration for the feelings of the inhabitants, since they refrain from hoisting the German flag on the Palace or the Town Hall. The Belgian authorities are so anxious to avoid any pretext for German reprisals that even the Boy Scouts have been stripped of their uniforms.

The German commander in the city has posted proclamations announcing that forced by circumstances to make levies, he requests the population to acquiesce, and not to adopt an aggressive attitude; otherwise he will be compelled to take the severest measures.

The German troops are on the outskirts of Brussels and the adjoining villages, but they are not quartered on the city itself.

Antwerp was quiet on Saturday, but the entire city was filled with clouds of powder smoke after midnight.

The Germans disappeared from North Belgium yesterday. Railway communication has been resumed from Antwerp to Ghent and westward, and also from Antwerp to Dutch Limburg.

A Belgian official announcement says that flying columns have cleared the country around Antwerp and all Germans have been repulsed or captured.

The Germans, who had encamped at Marche in Luxemburg, have proceeded south.

A telegram from Ostend says that the Germans have not penetrated further west than Melle, five kilometres east of Ghent. The Germans are apparently wheeling southwards.

The French Foreign Minister telegraphs to-day that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side at present.

While both French and Germans have large forces in other parts of the theatre of war, experts think it likely that the bulk of both armies will be engaged in the forthcoming battle, which will at least settle which army shall in future pursue the offensive. The number of lines on which the Germans are advancing is uncertain, but it appears certain that they will have to confront an immense concentration on a triangle having its apex at Namur, and its base running from Maubergo to Givet, due south of Namur.

The *Daily Mail* gives a graphic story of the entry of the Germans into Brussels. Shortly after the booming of cannon the sounds of military music intimated that the enemy's triumphal march had begun. First came a scouting party of Uhlans, and then horse and foot, artillery and sappers, with the siege train. A special feature was a hundred motor cars with quick-firers. Every regiment was headed by its band, the soldiers singing "Die Watch am Rhein" and "Deutschland Ueber Alles." Arriving at the great square before the Gare du Nord, the infantry broke into the famous goose step, while the people gazed open-mouthed. The troops, estimated at 50,000, passed through the Boulevards to their camp on the heights near Rochelpied. The populace, ten deep, watched the march past in stony silence. Their self-control was admirable. The troops seem to have behaved discreetly, though some were overbearing and tactless. A deep growl of anger was evoked by the spectacle of two Belgian officers manacled and attached to an Uhlan's stirrup leather, and of a bear dressed in the uniform of a Belgian General.

The engagements in East Prussia during the last six days were fought with the utmost desperation. The battle front extended for thirty miles. The retreat of the 20th German Army Corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northwards.

The Russians report that the Germans, in full retreat, are crossing the River Angerapp. The Russians have occupied Johannesburg, Ortelsburg, Willenberg, and Soldau. The Germans set fire to Neidenburg before evacuating it. The Russians are threatening the German communications.

The Russians have occupied Arys, 20 miles west of Lyck.

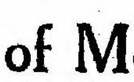
The Austrian Government admits the defeat on the Drina.

The Servians have cleared the country round Loznitza, Leshnitza, and Shabatz. The Servian cavalry defeated an Austrian column capturing four howitzers and ten field guns. A French officially despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says that the Austrians in attempting a counter-attack towards Shabatz were repulsed. The Servians now are ready to cross the Save River and invade Hungary.

It is officially announced that the Servian spoils hitherto collected at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 caissons, 14 field kitchens, a great number of wagons, and vast quantities of rifles and ammunition.

Following the Austrian defeat in Servia the Austrian Government has issued a curious announcement that it has been

obliged to gather all its forces against Servia is henceforth to be regarded as a punitive expedition, not as definite war. This is regarded as meaning that Austria will abandon offensive action against the Servians.



The Madness of Men.

By Clement J. Bundock.

I was looking for life, and I found death.
I was looking for things beautiful, and I found things sinister.
I was looking for the wonders of creation, and I found the horrors of civilisation.
I was looking for freedom, and I found bondage.
I was looking for peace, and I found the evidences of war.

* * * * *

In Tor Bay I saw them, dark and fearful agents of destruction, quiet enough as they lay still on the untroubled waters, and pretty enough in the evening when they were transformed into belts of twinkling lights encircling the mouth of the harbour, but potential hounds of fury who, when loosened from the leash, will rush madly across the ocean spitting fire and confusion and disaster on all sides.

* * * * *

We were walking—I and a friend—from Babbacombe to Torquay, by the fascinating footpath that winds over the cliffs high above the sea. The charm of that walk I cannot describe in writing; it is known, and can be known, only by those who have experienced it. One can talk of the towering heights, rich in trees and shrubs, of the wide patches of fresh green, of the peculiar delights of the woods, of the descents into and ascents out of the occasional coves, of the tranquillity and seclusion of the coves, of the beach of large shingles, of the great sea itself stretching away in an immense semi-circle of blue and green and grey, silent and mysterious, of the serenity and repose which touch it all. One can talk, but it does not convey the grandeur of it.

And on this day the scene was surely at its brightest. Nature, on every hand, invited rest and composure, with all her voices she spoke of beauty and life. Free life, she offered, the life of sunshine and open fields, of rain and keen-bracing winds, of pure food and healthy pursuits. She gave promise of strong robust men and women with powerful limbs and tanned faces and the colour of health in their cheeks. She spoke unceasingly of life, abounding life, of energy, vitality, and cleanliness. She displayed herself and hinted at the powers she has to offer man when he is ready. She suggested unlimited possibilities of achievement when man at last emerges from the chaos of his making and sets his face to the sun.

Of all things it was eloquent as she showed us life on every hand and in the midst of her appeal for the awakening of man, while we were yet listening to her promises and prophecies, we saw a sudden flash on the sea at a great distance, an angry boom raced over the water to us and, almost level with the spot on which we stood, a spout of foam raised itself from the sea.

The war hounds were barking!

And in an instant all was changed. Death monopolised our thoughts. Out there, riding grimly on the vast ocean, borne by the very power which a moment before had promised us a richer life, were the sinister messengers of death—floating monuments to the insanity of statesmen, the iniquity of financiers, the childishness of nations, and the stupidity of men.

* * * * *

That scene, the lurking presence of death amidst abounding life, the fearful nearness of disaster to that land of exquisite leisure, the grey creeping horror before the gaiety and colour of that wonderful coast, was but a dramatic setting of the enormous contradiction of twentieth century life.

Civilisation, being defined, is that state of society in which men live to kill.

In the world as it is success and ease and comfort are achieved at the cost of failure and anxiety and suffering. Riches are amassed out of poverty, and the power of invention is welded to add misery to misery, and to accentuate the gain of an unhappy people. Morality and Religion constitute the thin covering to a detestable mass of loathsome practices and blasphemies, and disease and impurity are encouraged in their attack upon health and virtue by insanitary dwellings, sickening courts, overcrowded streets, and horribly congested cities. A dazzling aristocracy dances upon the mutilated bodies of men and women—and children too—who have starved and died to contribute the gilt and glitter to the dancers' revelries. All is madness. All is confusion. All is distraction. None is guilty—all are guilty.

And the presiding Spirit is PROFIT—for the worship of whom those evils of the sea, those hounds of war, were built.

Later we strolled along the harbour side to get a closer view of the submarines fastened there. They looked more terrible than the glowering monsters outside. These queer things, half concealed beneath the water, seemed to hold within their long, sinewy bodies more concentrated power to harm. As we watched, one slunk away from its fellows, making for the open sea, with a silent gliding movement like a venomous snake. Long, thin, half submerged, it was the very incarnation of all malignant forces of disruption.

It was impossible to look upon these creatures, so intricately and yet so compactly constructed, and to note their superb motion, without marvelling at the extent of human genius. But it was impossible not to realise at the same moment the colossal height of human folly. Here was a work of magnificent completeness, a triumph of inventive power and engineering skill, a wonderful machine capable of wonderful performances. Man has struggled and laboured, pondered and worried to perfect it. And now he has accomplished his end he sends the machine of his creation to sink and to destroy, to cause havoc on the seas, to strike terror, and to bring calamity to the human race. It is for this man searches his brains. It is for this man toils. It is for this man pays.

* * * * *

In the smoke room of a Torquay hotel that evening many of the men from these ships and submarines were gathered. These particular men were not of the naval rank and file. Knowing little of naval matters, I am unable to say just what degree of responsibility they assumed in the nation's murderous exploits, but their dress was distinctive, and, obviously, they were well treated. Finely-proportioned, physically superb young fellows they appeared to be, and their's were not the pale, bloodless faces of the men of the town. And this army of young men, in the years of vigour and activity, that might have been an incalculable asset to a nation more famous for its reason than for its brutal senselessness is maintained in idleness by Britain to await the day when it shall have the opportunity of sending to the bottom of the sea a similar army of young men from Germany, or of going to the bottom of the sea itself if Germany gets the blow in first! In those terms is stated the intelligence of Britain.

The waste of life and wealth must go on because PROFIT reigns undisturbed, and the trade of armaments most loyally ministers to its pleasure.

* * * * *

And while the work of demolition goes on, while statesmen vote millions of pounds for the pursuance of it, while ministers of religion bless and sanction it, while lords and ladies break bottles of champaigne over every new monster which is let loose, while newspapers shriek and howl their war cries, while men offer themselves for the service of death, while the populace yells its delight at naval reviews, people starve, children die, agony and distress invade the towns, ugliness climbs into the seat of beauty, and progress stumbles blindly.

* * * * *

How mad is man.



The War Must be Stopped.

And We Must Stop it.

THE next few days will be critical for the peace of Europe, and Socialists of all countries should be up and acting. When Germany, France, and Britain were on the verge of war in 1911, one of the most potent factors in preventing the outbreak of hostilities was the simultaneous campaign for peace conducted by the Labour and Socialist movement in the principal cities of the three countries. A similar campaign should now be arranged. Or it may be too late.

There is still some hope that the war may be localised, but Russia proclaims that she will assist Servia should Austria occupy any of her territory, and Germany proclaims that she will assist Austria should Russia attack her. And were Russia and Germany to intervene, a general European conflagration would be well-nigh inevitable.

Europe is at the present divided into two armed camps. On the one side is the Triple Alliance, composed of Germany, Austria, and Italy; on the other, the Triple Entente, composed of Britain, France, and Russia. By a treaty signed between Germany and Austria in 1879, each Power pledged itself to support the other if attacked by Russia. Five years later Italy joined the alliance. The terms of the treaties between Austria and Italy and Italy and Germany have never been made public, but their purport is well known. If France should attack either Germany or Italy, it is understood that both Powers are pledged to co-operate against her. Should Russia and France together attack any one of the three allies, all three are pledged to unite against them.

On the side of the Triple Entente, France and Russia were the first to come together; Britain for a long time steadily refused to be drawn into the dangerous vortex of European quarrels. The terms of the treaty between these Powers were made known in 1897; by it France is entitled to the support of Russia in a Franco-German war, provided France is not the aggressor. In 1904 Britain entered into an *Entente Cordiale* with France, and in 1911 into an alliance with Russia.

It will be seen, therefore, that the danger of a great European War is very real. Should this terrible possibility become an actual fact, it is beyond human imagination to conceive the horror of the events that would ensue. Death, disease, starvation would reign over the entire Continent, and, unless the war were stopped in its early stage, the whole fabric of civilisation in Europe would fall to the ground. The armies which would engage in conflict would number seven million men. On the North Sea, in the English Channel, on the Baltic Sea, in the Mediterranean, the naval fleets of the two groups would meet with unthinkable disaster. Cities would be destroyed, the countryside would be devastated, food supplies would be cut off, the people would starve in thousands and rise in hungry rebellion. Every man's hand would be against his brother's.

A very grave responsibility rests upon the Socialist and Labour movement of Europe at this moment. Our movement is the guardian of peace. It is fifty million strong, and if it will only act unitedly it can make war impossible.

If the organised workers will demonstrate with sufficient force, a European war can be made absolutely impossible. No nation which is divided against itself can expect to wage war successfully with another nation. On the Continent, where the armies are Conscriptionist, this is particularly true, and it is an open secret that thousands of the soldiers serving the German, French, and Austrian Governments by compulsion are Socialists and view their task with loathing and abhorrence. Victories cannot be won with armies of that nature.

Unless we are thought to be exaggerating the influence of the Labour and Socialist movement, we will quote from the Liberal weekly review, *The Nation*. In its issue of May 17, of this year, it said:

"We believe that the influence of Socialism is now so widespread "as to be a check upon any war for any end save a defence so legiti-"mate and inevitable that even a Socialist conscience would regret-"fully approve it."

No Socialist conscience would approve the war which is looming before us if it came upon us. We have the power to stop it. We must do so. How? By demonstrating in such numbers and with such fervour all over Europe that the various Governments will be made to realise and fear the strength of the anti-war party. The International Socialist Bureau should act immediately. In Austria, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain, the workers should gather in their thousands and declare that they will not have war. Now is the time to strike this blow for peace. The delay of even a few days would be fatal.

The International Socialist Bureau is at the present time meeting in special session in Brussels. It will, no doubt, call upon its affiliated organisations to conduct an unprecedented campaign of protest. What is the national executive of the Labour Party doing to bring the British movement into line with the movement on the Continent? Let it get to work at once, and let the protest of the British Labour and Socialist movement be so strong, in volume and in passion, that the Government will not be able to withstand its demand for peace.

THE EDITOR of *Labour Leader*.

The Ruling Turk.

TRAITS OF THE GOVERNING CLASS.

ALL foreign observers of Turkish life in Constantinople have been struck by the growth and persistence, since the overthrow of Abdul Hamid, of a strong Nationalist spirit among the educated classes. Whether this "new Nationalism bodes well or ill for the tranquillity of the Near East is (says the *Times'* Constantinople correspondent) a question that cannot easily be answered. To estimate its possibilities for good or evil, it is first of all essential to understand the state of mind of the Turkish educated class, or *Intelligenzia*, of Constantinople and Smyrna. The Anatolian peasant, whose homely virtues have been deservedly praised, has never played a part in the government of his country. His ignorance and lack of civic courage have conspired with his obedience and unassertiveness to prevent him from being more than an uncomplaining tax-payer in peace and an equally uncomplaining food for powder in war. Town life and Levantine surroundings are apt to sap his natural virtues when he has abandoned the soil for the Government office to which the educated son of the prosperous farmer so often aspires.

THE MOSLEM LEVANTINE.

"Turkish" in name, the educated class, especially in the capital, is not always Turkish in blood. It is really a "Moslem Levantine" bureaucratic and military caste, often divided by the quarrels of political cliques but united by Islam and by the determination to maintain the claim of the Turk, in whose name it governs, to rule as undisputed master over the subject races. The centralisation of power in Constantinople which followed Mahmud the Reformer's destruction of the Janissaries and abolition of the great Pashaliks, enormously increased its influence. The primitive Turk was a soldier, inferior to his neighbours in mental gifts, but superior in discipline and manliness. Persian and Byzantine influences were long neutralized by the military tradition and by the greater relative importance of the provincial capitals. Mahumed's success drove to the capital the able provincial in search of a career. It strengthened the "Stambuli" by an infusion of fresh blood, but it also tended to "Levantinize" the provincial.

Since the Revolution of 1908 the ultimate control of affairs has seemed to be vested in a mainly Rumeliot (European Turkish) party, sometimes inspired by Jews and crypto-Jews. But whatever the ruling clique, the moral and mental atmosphere of Constantinople, credulous, excitable, and unstable, forms a screen through which it is difficult to discern the lineaments of the protagonists of the Turkish drama. The Moslem Levantine, usually braver, prouder, and less intelligant than the Levantine Christian, but with the same "brain-gloriousness" the same instability, the same curious inability to see more than one side of a question, and the same tendency to "smatter" rather than learn a subject thoroughly, is the material with which the leaders of the *Intelligenzia* must work. But the word "Levantine" must not be taken in its least favourable sense. The majority of Turkish officials are honest; many are hard workers and the idle are often so because they have not been taught how to work. The success of Sir R. Crawford in the Customs administration and of Oskien Effendi in the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs proves that Ottoman officials can do good work under proper direction. The majority of the minor provincial officials are little affected by Levantine influence and would render excellent service did their chiefs cease to treat them as pawns in the party game.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Yet the influence of the capital is enervating nor is it sufficiently counteracted by education. Religion, if still potent among the masses, seems a political rather than a moral force among the educated men of the younger generation. Just as Orthodox Christianity is viewed by most Ottoman Greeks from a merely national standpoint, so Islamism appeals to the natural desire of the educated Turk, who has lost belief in its dogmas, to enjoy material advantages over the non-Moslem in this world, whatever he may believe as regards the next. The moral teaching of Islam concerning abstinence from gambling, drunkenness, and sexual immorality is ignored by too large a proportion of the free-thinking youth of Constantinople. If local conditions are not calculated to prevent the conversion of good provincial stock into Levantines, education abroad often produces deplorable results. In some cases Circe rather than Pallas Athene claims the interest of the expatriated Turk; in others the Erinyes of Revolution are the goddesses to whom all is sacrificed and in the company of whose votaries the exile or student fits himself to govern an ancient Empire.

But the Turkish governing class still possesses moral assets of value—abundant charity to its poorer members, much good nature and urbanity, more idealism than foreigners suspect, and among the young a genuine ardour for the benefits of administrative progress.

In the new leaders of the governing class are found men of a type different from that of the majority of their followers. Most of the chief "Ittihadjis" (Unionists) are Rumeliots. Some are of Jewish or crypto-Jewish origin; others have been influenced by Jewish Salonika, the Mecca of the Turkish revolutionary, now in infidel hands. Their chief weaknesses are their lack of experience, their Oriental warship of force; the traditional Ottoman arbitrariness, supplemented by revolutionary intolerance, which leads them to regard opposition as a form of rebellion and criticism unsweetened by flattery as a proof of hostility. The national fear of responsibility clung to them during their first experiments in government and led them to adopt singular and often transparent disguises which they have not altogether doffed. Their friends have done them a disservice by insisting too emphatically on the nobility of their ideals. Their enemies have insisted too strongly on the "strange" contrast between their libertarian precepts and their often arbitrary practice. Avid of power rather than wealth, capable of a high degree of patriotic idealism combined with what purists may regard as very materialistic political methods, they surpass most of their compatriots in courage and persistence.

"CALPACK"
OR
Genuine Turkish Military Cap
(for Rs. 4 only)

Why a young man is so fond of a **Calpack**? To make himself look more respectable, and to attract attention, by using the novel head-gear of the same pattern as worn by Turk high officials like **Enver Pasha**.

Please send your order to-day to avoid disappointment.

To— **S. F. Chishti, & Co.,**
Near Delhi & London Bank, DELHI.

Sole Agents for India—
Fabreque National Egyptian De Tarbouches, Cairo, and
Fabreque Imperial De Hereka, Constantinople.

The "Daisy" Fly-Killer.

Placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheep. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Cannot spill or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective for protection from infectious diseases and for comfort in the hot or rainy season, in your house and camp. Price Re. 1/- Post free.

OPINION.

Gwalior, 24-VII-14. I have seen your FLY KILLERS, they are so nice Please send Two per V. P. P. urgently and oblige.

(Sd) V. G. HOTE, LIEUT, L. M. S.

The East & West Trading Co., Delhi.

H. M. Ahmad Beg.

Indian Rubber Stamp Maker, Die Sinker, Copper, Zink Plate and Stone Engraver, Monogramist Manufacturer of Brass Badges and Seals, etc, Dealer of all Stamping Requisites and Rubber Head Presses,

Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Personal Experience derived by the learned proprietor of the daily paper of our Moslem brothers.

The Proprietor of the "Akhbar i Islam," the leading daily of Bombay, in the issue of the 30th January 1913, writes: "The well-known native physician, Dr. Kalidas Motiram of Rajkot, has obtained numerous certificates for his medicines that have stood a successful test to diseases pertaining both to males and females on account of his long-standing experience in the line and has got them registered in Government amongst which, the Royal Yakuti Ananga Vilas, the best tonic, has been very attractive inasmuch as it makes fresh and youthful blood run in all parts of the body, gives stability to genuine manhood removing all diseases of the body. We had an occasion of giving a trial to a tin of the said pills from which we have been convinced of the fact that the praises regarding the pills made in the advertisement appearing in this paper under the signature of the said doctor are quite free from exaggeration and it is therefore that we specially recommend the use of the pills for persons having a lean body and suffering from debility."

THE ROYAL YAKUTI ANANGA VILAS.

This YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the strength and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of the medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost strength and rejuvenates the emaciated, and it is enough to say that *musk* is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only 13s. 4d. Postage extra. No *Parhez* necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

DONGRE'S THE TONIC FOR

BALAMRIT. IDEAL CHILDREN.



A WONDERFUL RESTORER IN WASTING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN.

The Head Master, Junagarh High School, writes:—I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, *viz.*, **Balamrit**, *i.e.*, nectar of children.

(Sd.) KARIM MOHAMED, M.A., LL.B.

Price Annas 12 per bottle. Postage Annas 4.

K. T. DONGRE & CO., *Girgaum, Bombay.*

The Resources of India's Foremost Sport House How They Benefit Every Sportsman.

THERE are few athletic houses anywhere and certainly none in India, that provide sports gear of such sterling value as that made and recommended by ourselves.

THE extraordinary quality and moderate price of all we sell is due to our manufacturing and importing resources.

OUR modern Factory at SIALKOT is not only the largest in India, but amongst the biggest and most *efficiently equipped* in the world.

IT is controlled by ENGLISH experts who guide not only the administrative but the manufacturing side of the entire business.

SPORTS gear made by Uberoi Ltd. is in every way equal to that made at Home—and it is at least from ten to thirty per cent. cheaper.

FOR twenty-five years we have concentrated on making sports gear as well as thoroughly skilled workmanship and efficient machinery will permit—making and selling in such quantities that have reduced manufacturing and selling prices to an absolute minimum.

We want you to INVESTIGATE the merits of the goods we sell, we will gladly send a selection per. V. P. P. ON APPROVAL.

Send To-DAY for a copy of our illustrated sports catalogue—it is free.

UBEROI LTD., SIALKOT & CALCUTTA.

Money ! Money ! Money !

Everybody Wants It.

You can earn good money—as much as Rs. 3 a day—by getting in touch with us. Our proposition, which is a straight business-like one, calls for ordinary intelligence. And, moreover, the work entailed is so simple that members of an entire family could take to it and thereby increase the present income of the home, enabling many coveted luxuries to be indulged in, which could not be done otherwise.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO

Make Hosiery for us according to our instructions in your spare time. We purchase all the Hosiery you make at favourable rates, and keep you regularly employed.

COUPON.

To GENZ, WHEELER & Co.

Please send me full details of your offer to supply me with an Auto-Knitter.

Name.....

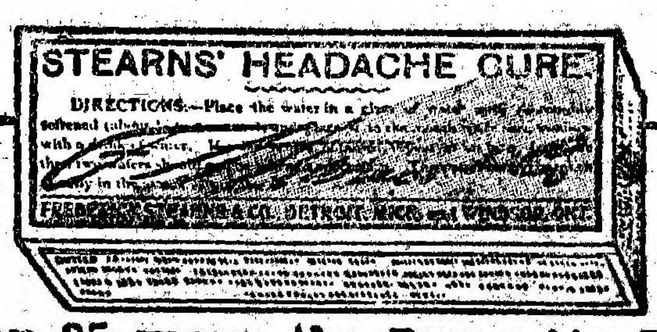
Address.....

Genz, Wheeler & Co. (Dept. 6.)
11-2, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

Men, Women and Children

all can earn more money monthly. Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial. Write for Prospectus Now—You might forget it later. Address :—

GENZ, WEELER & CO, (Dept. 36) 11-2, Lindsay Street, CALCUTTA.



Over 25 years the Favourite Remedy for Headache and Neuralgia.

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE

is used wherever heads ache and is easy to take.

The ingredients of STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE are enclosed in a wafer, which, moistened in water and swallowed, quickly carries them to the stomach and releases them for prompt, safe, certain relief.

Send this advertisement and 12 annas to your chemist and get a box containing 12 doses of STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE.

Have You Any

MEMORIALS ♣ ♣ ♣

♣ APPLICATIONS OR APPEALS ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

To Be Drafted ?

IF SO, consult our **Drafting Bureau** which is being opened in response to a very extensive and pressing demand. If the full facts of any case are supplied to us in English or Urdu, whether in writing or verbally in a personal interview, our **Drafting Bureau** will draft a Memorial, Application or Appeal as the case may be in a proper form without any avoidable delay and will offer you any advice you may need. The charges are exceedingly moderate and will be quoted on application in each case before the work is taken in hand. No one need despair of justice for want of a properly drawn up Application or Memorial to his superior officer, the Head of a Local Government, the Government of India or the Secretary of State, or the Ruling Chief of a Protected State.

If you wish to send your papers or to obtain a personal interview write to—

The Manager of

The "Comrade" Drafting Bureau,

The "Comrade" Offices,

DELHI.

Printed and Published by FAROOQ ALI at THE COMRADE & THE HAMDARD PRESS, Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi.