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.*

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The War in Europe.

News of the Week.

London, Aug. 25.

THE fall of Namur is regarded as absolutely inexplicable as it was expected to hold out for at least a fortnight, working hand in hand with Antwerp.

The result of their withdrawal seem to be that the Allies have abandoned, at least temporarily, a position from which an offensive movement was possible. The Allies are now assembled on the main position, probably extending along Lille, Valenciennes, Maubeuge and Mezieres. It is pointed out that even if no defence on Dhisine is possible there are prepared defences through Laon and Rheims while in the rear are the immense girdle of forts round Paris. With the aid of this succession of obstacles the Allies should be able to make every advance of the enemy as costly as possible until pressure is automatically relieved from the East.

1-35 P.M.: A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers and Generals was held at Earl Kitchener's residence from midnight until two o'clock this morning. Earl Kitchener visited Mr. Asquith to-day.

3-55 P.M.: The House of Commons re-assembled to-day in an atmosphere of tense expectancy. Many members were military uniform, even.

Mr. Asquith said: "We have heard to-day from Field Marshal Sir John French that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position has been successfully effected. It is undesirable to say more at present except that General French reports that despite hard marching and hard fighting, the British forces are in the best of spirits. General French estimates our casualties at something over two thousand, but we have not yet received any names."

6-20 P.M.: In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Kitchener made his first speech as Secretary of State for War. He emphasised that his position in the Government involved his adherence to neither party. Like these who were now so willingly joining the colours, his terms of office was for the duration of the war, or three years if the war lasted longer; others would then be able to take their places and see the matter through. Serious conflicts were ahead and considerable sacrifices would be willingly borne for our honour and our position in the world. They would be willingly shared by the Dominions, who were sending contingents and giving every assistance to the Mother Country.

Our troops had already been for thirty-six hours in contact with superior forces and had maintained the best traditions of the British soldier. They had behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they had been called upon to execute demanded the greatest steadiness of soldiery and skill in their commanders. Earl Kitchener said he had telegraphed to Field Marshal French to congratulate the troops on their splendid work. "Britain was proud of them."

Earl Kitchener pointed out the heavy casualties which a European war entailed. He emphasised the smoothness with which the mobilisa- and the transportation of the Expeditionary Force had been carried out and paid a warm tribute to the readiness of civilians to assist the military.

Earl Kitchener continued: "We know deeply France has appreciated the value of Great Britain's prompt assistance; it must also prove of high military significance in restricting the sphere of operations and determining their duration. Every one would have rejoiced if the conditions of strategy had permitted the British to be ranged alongside of the gallant Belgian army. Belgium, however, knows our sympathy and our resolution to make sure that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing."

Earl Kitchener continued: "While other countries have under compulsory service, brought their full resources into the field, we have still a vast reserve to draw from the recources of the Mother Country and the Dominions. The response of the Dominions has already shown that we have not looked to them in vain. India, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are sending powerful contingents, and the Territorials of Great Britain have loyally responded to the stern call of duty. Over seventy battalions of Territorials with fine patriotism have already volunteered for service abroad. Also the hundred thousand recruits already asked for have been practically secured. Behind that we have the reserves." Earl Kitchener affirmed that he desired to have constantly in the field an army not unworthy of the power and the responsibilities of the Empire. (cheers). He could not, at this stage, say the limit of the force required. The scale of the field army was not being raised and it might attain, in the course of the next six months a total of thirty divisions, which would be continually maintained in the field; but if the war was protracted and our fortunes varied or were adverse, then he was confident that further exertions and sacrifices on the part of the Empire would not be denied. (Loud cheers).

A small German raiding party from Windhhoek has entered British Namazualand. On their way they came into conflict with some Boer farmers settled in German territory who killed a sergeant and a few others. Owing to the waterless nature of the region, the invaders are unable to move far from the Orange River and the raid is unimportant.

The Canadian patriotic fund is rapidly mounting up. Toronto city alone contributed 297,000 dollars in one day, and expects to raise half a million in the next four days.

4.-20. A.M. All boys of from sixteen to ninteen years of age in Germany have been ordered to be put through a course of musketry and military training. Retired officers will be employed as instructors.

Two houses were destroyed and several person were killed. An airship was brought down by six guns six mile from Antwerp and her crew were captured.

The Germans have bombarded Malines, damaging the famous cathedral steeple and 200 houses. The Belgians vigorously retaliated and drove the enemy towards Vilvorde. Considerable losses were sustained on both sides. The crew was captured.

The Belgian State railway are sending a thousand engines and the bulk of their rolling stock to France.

A telegram from Aix-la-Chapelle says that General Leeman was found among the ruins of a Liège fort nearly suffocated. He was brought before General Emmich, who returned him his sword in recognition of his gallantry. General Leeman and other Belgian officers have been sent to Cologne.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphs that the Germans have had great losses in Lorraine.

London, Aug. 26. 4-20 p. m.

12-5 A. M. The Official Press Bureau announces to-night that there has been no further general engagement. The condition of British troops is in every way satisfactory.

A French official announcement says that French movement begun yesterday is proceeding methodically, despite German opposition.

The German Guards Corps was roughly handled in a hand to hand fight with Algerian troops and lost heavily.

3-40. A.M. Austria has handed its passports to the Japanese Ambassador and the Austrian Ambassador in Tokio has been recalled.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that he would to-morrow move a humble address to His Majesty praying him to convey to the King of the Belgians an expression of sympathy and admiration at the heroic resistance of the Belgians and the assurance of Great Britain's determination to support Belgium in every way to vindicate her independence and the public law of Europe. (Cheers).

Mr. Harcourt announced that the enemy in Togoland had offered to capitulate on terms. The British commander had replied that they must surrender unconditionally, adding that Britain always respected private property. Mr. Harcourt added that the commander had crossed the rirer Amu and the German answer was expected to-night.

7-20 p. m.

The Colonial Office announces that Togoland has surrendered unconditionally. The Allies will enter Kamina to-morrow.

Mr. Hamersley asked whether in the present crisis some form of compulsory service should not be adopted. Mr. Asquith replied in the negative and referred Mr. Hamersby to Earl Kitchener's statement.

4-45 p. m.

Copenhagen: A German official telegram says that Prince Freidrich of Saxe Meiningen was killed by a shell at Namur on August 23rd.

5-40 p. m.

The Press Bureau states that it is officially announced that the Germans in force yesterday attacked the French on their southern frontier. The attack was repulsed and the enemy retired all along the line.

1-15 p. m.

The Russian troops in East Prussia have occupied Nordenburg, Sensburg and Bischofsburg. The advance is still continuing.

The Russian columns invading Galicia have occupied Tarnopol and crossed the river Dniester. Only three Austrian army corps are opposing them.

The women of Canada have offered through the Duchess of Connaught, to build, equip and maintain a Naval Hospital. The Admiralty has gratefully accepted the gift which will be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

London, Aug. 26. 6-40 p. m.

The Russian General says that his troops attacked the fortification of Ordau and Frankenau north of Neindenburg with hand grenades, and bayonets practically enveloping an Army Corps.

A Dutch war correspondent who has returned to Amsterdam after traversing East Prussia, was thunderstruck when he learned that the Russians had taken Gumbinnen. He said that it seemed to him to be improbable that the town could be taken as the German trenches were of tremendous strength. He says that the Germans are not strong enough on the east to fight a big battle as all available troops are required in the west.

Count Zeppelin has volunteered for active service. He will command an airship.

Another airship attempted a raid on Antwerp last night, but the authorities were too watchful and the airship abandoned the attempt.

4-50 A. M.: An official *communiqué* issued in Antwerp, says that the recent Belgian operation have succeeded in drawing the Germans on to the Malines-Brussels line, the object being to relieve the French position. In consequence the Fourth German Division which was marching southwards, has been obliged to march back. The Fourth Belgian Division at Namur accomplished its task in holding up a German column and they retired on the French line. The *communiqué* adds that certain Namur forts are still holding out.

5-30 A. M.: According to a censored Paris message to the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Telegraph," a German cavalry corps in three columns made a threatening raid against the English lines of communication, but has been successfully repulsed. One column was headed off by the French before it got to Cille and fell back, being finally put to flight. The second and largest cavalry column was ambushed in a wood by French in artillery and almost completely destroyed. It is not known whether the third column has been encountered yet. This is probably what has given rise to the report from Ostend that Lille and other towns had been occupied. In any case it seems probable that the French have decided to regard Lille and other towns as not defended.

From news received from Belgium, it appears that the Germans are advancing headlong regardless of their lines of communication. It is stated that non-combatants have been ordered to leave Dunkirk.

7-35 P. M.: The recent war news has resulted in a rush in recruiting. Monday and Tuesday were the best days since the beginning. Tests are strictly enforced. It is stated that as many as thirty per cent. are rejected. The result is that a magnificent body of picked men is being formed. Mr. Asquith emphasised in the Commons that Earl Kitchener wanted as many recruits as possible.

The German Government has issued a circular recommending economy in use of petrol and paraffin.

St. Petersburg: The papers frankly discuss the position in the Western theatre of war. They rely on the Allies to hold out pending the Russain advance which is coming like a flood.

Treasury bills for fifteen millions sterling have been allotted. The average rate was three and three quarters per cent. The total application amounted to forty millions.

A Paris telegram says that the German Dreadnoughts are in Kiel Canal and the cruisers and destroyers are at Heligoland and protecting the coasts.

London, Aug. 26. 6-50 a. m.

Details which have been received of the great battle, leave no doubt that enormous losses were sustained on both sides. All reports are unanimous in praising the admirable behaviour of the British troops who only fell back at the express command of their Commander-in-Chief and not under pressure from the enemy. British troops and the African troops inflicted severe losses on the German Imperial Guard.

It is reported on good authority that Prince Frederick Leopold, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guards, was killed.

The Algerian soldiers distinguished themselves by a magnificent bayonet charge. They advanced three kilometres, despite a deadly fire from mitrailleuses.

Field Marshal Von der Goltz has been appointed Military Governor of the occupied portion of Belgium, and a civil administrator has also been appointed.

6-15 p. m.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Russian casualties have, hitherto, been largely due to the unrestrainable determination of the rank and file to get at the enemy. The cavalry in the centre in the recent battle, suffered heavily. The cavalry encounter was followed by an infantry advance which was more than satisfactory.

A Servian official statement says that the whole of Servian territory is now clear of the enemy.

Ostend telegram report fierce fighting on the outskirts between Uhlans and the Gendarmarie. The wounded are arriving in motor cars.

A Zeppelin threw eight bombs on Antwerp. Twelve persons were killed. One bomb dropped near the palace.

It is stated, despite denials, that Austria is mobilising on the Italian frontier and that already seventy thousand men have been concentrated at Innsbruck and Trent.

Thirteen emergency Bills have been introduced into the House of Commons including one for the control of the sale and consumption of intoxicants.

Prayers on behalf of Great Britain have been offered by the Mahomedan residents of Melbourne.

London, Aug. 26

The wireless operator on board H. M. light cruiser "Gloucester", describes the pursuit of the German cruisers "Goeben"and "Breslau". The "Gloucester" continued the chase for two days and nights. Her second shot took off half of the "Breslau's" foremost funnel. The next put her aft gun out of action. The "Breslau" fired thirty shots, but only two took effect smashing two of the "Gloucester's" boats.

12-45 p. m.

Both armies have taken the offensive in Lorraine. Fighting is proceeding. The Fifteenth French Army Corps executed a brilliant counter-attack in the valley of Vezouze. A battle is raging north of the Verdun.

London. Aug. 27.

The Russians have driven back the Austrians beyond the river Slotalypa.

The Russain have, also, in East Prussia, occupied the railway junction of Rothflies, twenty-one miles from Allenstein.

A French official statement says that the general impression from the engagements which occurred in the course of the afternoon and which are not yet completed on the Cambrai-le Chateau front, is favourable. In Lorraine the German offensive has been wholly repulsed. The French brought down a German aeroplane in Le Quesnay District. The aeroplane caught fire and fell into the British lines. Two pilots perished.

11-35 a. m.

The reports which have been in circulation to the effect that Lille, Roubaix and other towns have been occupied, are not true.

A French official *communiqué* announces that in the north, the French and British forces háve been slightly drawn back.

The French Cabinet has resigned and the Ministry has been reconstructed as a Cabinet of National Defence, with the addition of M. Millerand as Minister of War; Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Briand, Minister of Justice; Ribot, Ministerlof Finance, and the Socialist, Jules Guesde, Minister without portfolio. M. Viviani remains Premier. M. Messimy. hitherto Minister of War, is not included in the combination which embraces all parties.

12-25 p. m.

It is stated that the British losses at the battle of Mons amounted only to three per cent. of the total number of troops engaged. With regard to this, it is pointed out that the percentage is far lower than that of the losses of the important battles of the South African campaign, where the losses ranged from six to twenty-four per cent.

The second Chamber of the Dutch States General has passed an extraordinary credit of 5,000,000 florins to maintain Dutch neutrality.

A French *communiqué* says: "Generally speaking, the French offensive action is progressing between Nancy and the Vosges. The enemy seem to have sustained considerable losses. Over 1,500 bodies were found in a very small area. In one trench a whole section has been mown down by shells, the bodies remaining in the attitude of firing."

General Gallieni has been appointed Military Governor of Paris.

A new French decree suspends the seniority rules and enables appointment on the spot to important commands of officers who have proved their worth.

Accounts which have appeared in the papers of the fighting round Mons, indicate that the British troops were stationed on the French left. The Prussians seem to have fought with reckless bravery, hurling themselves again and again at British line which repelled them every time with frightful slaugther. The finest troops of the German Army appear to have been selected for the attack against the British Lines, but regiment after regiment was thrown back with appalling losses. The Germans were never able to stand up against the British bayonet charges. From Saturday morning to Monday night the British maintained their grounds never receding an inch despite tremendous onslaughts.

4-45 p. m.

It is officially stated that British marines have occupied Ostend and its environs.

It is stated that one body of Uhlans who were captured at Courtrai, was commanded by Count Schwerin, a nephew of the Kaiser.

The Cossacks in Prussia showed extraordinary fierceness. They charged across a burning railway cutting and fell upon a body of German cavalry with such fury that a number of Germans were cut clean in two by sword strokes.

The following are special cablegrams to the "I. D. N":

The Prussians have shot the Burgomaster of Aerschot.

The Press Bureau advises receiving the report of the sinking of the "Zrinyi" with caution.

Italy has asked Austria to explain the landing of arms in Albania.

Special cables to the "C. and M. Gazette" state: The report of the sinking of the Austrian battleship "Zrinyi" is unconfirmed. It is thought she may have been confused with the small cruiser "Zenta."

The 14th Austrian Army Corps, which was sent to aid in the attack upon France, is now reported to have returned. Nevertheless 7,000 Austrians, with a siege train are reported to be at Strassburg.

It is stated that Baron Lovat has accepted the command of the Highland Mounted Brigade, including Lovat's Scouts raised for service in the South African War. Practically the whole brigade has volunteered for service at the front. The Brigade will undergo a course of triaining as part of the territorial army.

London, Aug. 27.

Though there is no fresh news from the front there are indications that the combat is proceeding. The exact significance of the announcement that the Allied forces have moved back is not yet clear, but it appears that a terrific onslaught is being made in the region where the British forces have been disposed during the past few days. The Germans have evidently attempted to cut the British lines of communication.

A British soldier, in a letter home, giving a description of the fighting at Mons, said:—"The Germans are atrocious devils. They were furious but their firing was inaccurate; ours was good. We piled up their dead, but they came for us in thousands. It was a magnificent but awful sight. Shrapnels made the night hideous, but our chaps were calm and aimed deliberately. Our captain was a fine fellow. He had his leg smashed by a shell, he knelt on one knee and kept cheerfully calling out 'My bonnie boys make sure of your aim.' The letter concludes that Germans were more like mad Zulus than human beings.

Paris: An official statement says that yesterday's events in the northern area in no way prejudiced the latest measures with a view to the later development of the operations. The French between the Vosges and Nancy continue to advance.

In the Vosges the French troops have resumed the offensive and repulsed the German forces which forced them to retire yesterday. In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive has continued uninterrupted. For the last five days the German losses have been considerable. South-east of Nancy over a front of seven kilometres 7,000 German dead were found. On the Meuse our troops repulsed several German attacks with great vigour. The Belgian mobile defence troops from Namur, with the French regiment supporting them have joined our lines.

Crowds of destitute and starving Belgians are arriving in Paris. They present a tragic spectacle. The women are haggard and dazed with misery, and many of them tell pathetic stories of children lost in the stampede from the Germans. Many refugees are obviously well-to-do but they look like tramps. The majority have been accommodated in the Cirque de Paris, which is full of straw beds, and looks like a human stable. The refugees will be sent to the centre or west, where they will find employment in helping the farmers.

Servia is preparing to pour an expeditionary force into Austria. The Servians have already taken a number of strategic points in South Bosnia.

Eyewitnesses say that the Austrian defeat in Servia was due to the lack of endurance on the part of the Austrian troops. The Austrian artillery and the cavalry are first class, but the infantry is weaker.

The Admiralty has telegraphed to the cruiser Highflyer, "Bravo! You have rendered a service not only to Great Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world."

Aug 28.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was painted black. She stopped the Union Castle liner Galician and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Arlanza, destroying the wireless installations on both vessels She also took two British reservists who were on board the Galician. Otherwise no harm was done.

A Danish trawler has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Also a Norwegian steamer has been sunk, eight lives being lost.

London, Aug. 27, 8.25 p. m.—Amsterdam. A German official announcement published here says the cruiser Magdeburg went ashore at the Isle of Ensolo in a fog. Her position was hopeless as Russian warships were in the neighbourhood. The German torpedo boat V 26, under heavy fire, rescued some of the crew The captain blew up the Magdeburg, Seventeen men are dead, 21 wounded, 85 missing, including the captain.

London, Aug. 27

The Japanese movement in the Far East is being kept as secret as possible, and no information is being issued even to Embassies.

Earl Kitchener has extended the age of enlistment to 35.

In the fighting in Togoland three officers were killed and five wounded, and 28 men of the native troops were killed and 46 wounded. The casualties were equally divided between French and English.

The German Government is issuing casualty lists every few days. Each is heavier than the last. The eight, which has just been published, totals 841, but it is doubtful how far these lists are complete.

German newspapers state that unemployment is causing such misery in Berlin that it is becoming an internal danger.

The Indians in the Transvaal have offered their services to the Union Government, stating their readiness to be employed in any useful capacity. The Government has replied cordially appreciating their offer.

London, Aug. 28.

The first batch of wounded from Mons have arrived at Folkestone. Many are wounded in the feet and legs. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent conversed with one of them who, asked how the war around Mons was going on, replied, "Very nicely. The action in which I was appears to have been very much exaggerated."

A French official *communiqué* says the British army was attacked by greatly superior forces, and obliged after brilliant resistance to withdraw a short distance to the rear. On the right their armies maintained their position.

The correspondent of the *Daily Express*, telegraphing from Lille yesterday, says so far there is no evidence of the stemming of the flood of German soldiery, the advance of which is at Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes. They broke through the French lines and penetrated as far as Orchies, cutting the line from Valenciennes to Lille.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Marchiennes this morning, and it is believed that the Allies were able to push back the German advance on the main body. The French also repulsed the German advanced forces with great loss at Pont-a-Marcq, seven miles south of Lille.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith stated that it appeared from a French official report that the fighting on Wednesday was in the neighbourhood of Cambrai to Le Cateau. Our troops were exposed to the attack of five German Army Corps, two Cavalry Divisions, and the reserve Corps of Cavalry of the Guard. Our Second Army Corp in the Fourth Division bore the brunt of the cavalry attack, our first Army Corps was attacked on the right, and inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy. Mr. Asquith announced with regret that our casualties had been heavy. Exact particulars, however, were not yet known. The behaviour of our troops had been in all respects admirable. General Joffre conveyed congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank (Loud cheers).

The Press Bureau has issued the following :—The French operations, extending over 250 miles, necessitated changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advances, supported by the French army on the left flanks. The *morale* of both armies appears to be excellent.

The Press Bureau states that the Russians have occupied Tilsit.

London, Aug. 28, 2-35 a.m.

According to despatches printed in New York, and cabled by the *Daily Telegraph*, the Germans in East Prussia are running like hares before the Russians. The peasants and townspeople fled first, followed soon afterwards by the infantry and artillery, the men in many cases discarding their equipment. The appearance of the Russians in such strength was wholly unexpected by the Germans, and demoralization commenced when it was seen that nothing could stop the Russian advance.

A St. Petersburg official *communique* says that the Russians are advancing on Köenigsberg, and have driven back the advance guards of the garrison. The Russians have occupied numerous pessages over the River Alle. The Russian and Austrian armies are in contact between the Vistula and the Dneister.

London, 29th August.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was coaling at Rio de Oro when the Highflyer sighted her. The cannonade set the Wilhelm on fire. The Highflyer ceased firing and proceeded to rescue the German survivors. On the Wilhelm there was Lieutenant Deane of the East Lancashire regiment, who had been taken from the Galician.

A collier has brought crews of the Kaipara and Nyanga and also of an English fishing-boat to Las Palmas. These ships were sunk by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Five thousand German cavalry attacked 600 British infantry, with two guns who were awaiting relief at Tournai. The Englishmen kept the enemy at bay for several hours, dealing death wholesale. Finally some 300 survivors, the majority of whom were wounded fell back in good order on Cambrai.

A section of the Baghdad Railway from Sumixeh to Istabulat has been opened.

Stories of soldiers are beginning to throw light on various phases of the conflict. They show how furiously at Charleroi the fight raged. To the right of the British, the French artillery worked tremendous havoc in the German ranks which were ever coming up. The numbers gradually told. The Frenchmen fell back slowly. The French, according to a British soldier, lost more heavily than the British. German prisoners told our soldiers that they did not know they were fighting the British. Their officers told them that their opponents were Russians.

The United Provinces Government has opened a Press Bureau under the management of the Criminal Investigation Department. A circular from Naini Tal to the Press, under the signature of Mr. C. E W. Sands, Government Reporter on the Press in the Criminal Investigation Department, says :— "Government has considered the advisability of supplying editors of newspapers with telegraphic information about the war in order to assist the press in the efforts to keep the people informed of the course of the war, and to enable it by publishing the latest news to forestall incorrect reports and rumours which are bound to find currency at such a time. The Government has accordingly decided to establish a central news bureau in these provinces from which bulletins of news will be issued daily to all newspapers' editors who may care to have them. The news will be an authentic account of information we receive from recognised sources. The work of this bureau will be to issue translation and explanations of each item of news received. An effort will be made to make the notes clear and the officer in charge of the work will endeavour to send out this bulletin by the first post after receipt, as it will be the aim of the Provincial Press Bureau to correct or contradict any misleading rumours that may have gained currency. The Government will be glad if you will bring to the notice of that agency the existence of any rumour which in your opinion calls for explanation as being likely otherwise to cause disquietude or despondency."

The first bulletin the bureau has issued explains the military situation in Europe before the war, the causes of the war, the reasons that led the Britain to throw itself into it and the chief events to date.

The *Times'* military correspondent estimates that not more than 430,000 Germans crossed the Meuse. Deducting losses, garrisons and a force watching the Belgian army 350 to 375 thousand remain, apart from some six Army Corps assigned to the Dinant-Thionville line and those in Lorriane and Alsace. Losses and Landwehr aside, there is no evidence that the whole outfit ever exceeded 1,300,000 and as the French first line army is nearly two million and there are also the Belgians and English there is no reason why the Allies should be inferior at the decisive point. Therefore the writer still confidently hopes for news of a victory.

The decision to bring Indian troops has been enthusiastically received by the press and public as a magnificent outward proof of the unity of the Empire. References are everywhere made to the splendid fighting qualities of Indian regiments.

London, Aug. 30, 12-55 p.m.

The garrison fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz are participating in a battle in East Prussia, with many siege guns.

The Austrian forces concentrated in Kielce are hurriedly crossing the river Vistula to help the Austrian army at Lemberg.

The Russians have inflicted 3,000 losses on the enemy at Podgayzy and have also had successes at Zolotaya Lipa and Tomacheff where they defeated the 15th Hungarian division. Desperate engagements continue, especially in Lublin.

Lahore, Aug. 30.

The Civil & Military Gazette special cable says :—Mr. W. G. Grace suggests the winding up of the country cricket season, urging all first class cricketers of recruiting age to set a good example by enlisting.

Prince Albert has been taken ashore from the Collingwood suffering from appendicitis.

Among the Highflyer's officers was Captain Trench, formerly imprisoned as a spy in Germany.

Five small vessels including two British trawlers and three neutral ships, were destroyed by mines in the North Sea. The trawlers were mine sweeping and had retrieved three. Warnings issued at Grimsby state that mines have been found thirty miles from the mouth of the Tyne.

Earl Kitchener's statement has completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist rumours regarding the situation in France.

The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon eastwards towards Mezieres.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Amiens says that the Allies' new line is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the dispropertion in numbers has been reduced.

London, Aug. 30.

A special edition of the *Times* publishes a telegram from Harwich announcing that the British flotilla has brought an account of the action off Heligoland. The battle cruiser Fearless, with destroyers, crept into German lines between Heligoland and the coast at dawn. An æroplane warned the enemy of their approach and German ships emerged. The destroyers lured them out to sea. The Arethusa opened battle. Liberty and and Laertes fought grandly. A shell shattered Liberty's mast and bridge, killing the Captain and a signaller. The British light cruisers and battle cruisers then appeared. The first shot from one of the latter sank a German cruiser. The Germans fled towards Cuxhaven pursued by destroyers, doing terrible damage with their 4-inch guns.

Impenetrable gloom still hangs over the battle line. Not a word is coming through indicating the trend of events. From all sides comes testimony of heroic resistance of British troops at Mons and Cambrai, eclipsing anything even in the history of the British army, not only in gallantry but in efficiency. Whatever may happen in future, it is generally admitted that they saved the allies left wing though at terrible cost. Yet German losses were colossal, even on conservative estimates.

Lord Kitchener announces that British losses from Aug. 23rd to Aug. 26th were from 5,000 to 6,000. German losses were infinitely greater.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement made by Lord Kitchener describing the share of the British troops in the four days' battle which started on August 23rd. During this period the Allies were occupied in resisting and checking German advance and withdrawing to new lines of defence. The battle began at Mons on Sunday. The German attack was stubbornly pressed home and repeated, but it was completely checked by the British front. On Monday the Germans made vigorous efforts with their superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British troops and to drive them into the fortress of Maubeuge. This was frustrated. The enemy's losses on both days far exceeded ours. The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the two previous days. By the night of the 25th, the British occupied a line from Cambrai to Le Cateau and Landrecies. It was intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but five German Army Corps attacked, and the fighting was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out a retirement till the afternoon. This battle was most severe and desperate. Troops extricated themselves magnificently under the heaviest artillery fire.

Since the 26th the British have been left unmolested and have rested and refitted after the exertions of their glorious achievement. They are now ready for the next great encounter with undaunted spirit. Frenchmen bore the brunt of an attack which was repulsed on the 28th. The British Cavalry brigade under Brigadier-General Sir Philip Chetwode fought a brilliant action against German Cavalry.

The strategic position of ourselves and the allies is that whereas a decisive victory for us would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of Anglo-French resistance which can keep at closest grips the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead to only one conclusion. Lord Kitchener praises the steadiness and skill in the retirement of the troops. The Germans adopted a dense formation in enormous masses and marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines. In the battle of the 26th, the British troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to tremendous odds and extricated themselves in good order under a terrific fire, without losing any guns except those whose horses were all killed or shattered by high explosive shells.

The Germans suffered heavily in their attempts across the open. Their losses owing to their dense formation were out of all proportion to ours. In Landrecies alone on the 26th, for instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street. Our machine-guns found this target, and the head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued. It is estimated that 800 or 900 dead or wounded Germans lay in the street alone.

Another incident may be chosen from many like it. A brigade of Cavalry of the Guards charged the 12th British Cavalry Brigade. The Germans were thrown back with great losses in absolute disorder. Such examples can be found practically along the whole front, and the Germans paid an extreme price for their advance.

Lord Kitchener's statement concludes by showing that the British Army is again ready for every emergency. Every gun has been replaced.

To-day the news is again favourable. British troops were not engaged, but French armies acting vigorously on their right and left have temporarily brought the German attack to a standstill. It must be remembered throughout that operations in France are vast and that British troops form only one wing of the whole battlefield.

A despatch passed by the censor states that fighting in northern France is very serious, as Germans, with immensely superior forces, are endeavouring to press the advance. British troops behaved splendidly and saved the situation, only retiring before weight of numbers.

London Aug. 30, 9-50 a. m.

The Russians captured nine cannons and sixty caissons (chests of ammunition) abandoned by the enemy making hasty crossing on the river Zalatanipar.

The French Embassy states there has been severe fighting in Lorraine. Four Army Corps were engaged southwest of Mezieres. French progress is considerable.

11-35 a. m.

The official Press Bureau announces that the British casualties in the naval action off Heligoland were twenty-nine killed including two Lieutenants and thirty-five wounded.

London, Aug. 31st. 1-25. p. m.

The fugitives from Louvain give horrifying stories of the wholesale shooting of the inhabitants as they emerged from blazing houses, which they were afraid to leave till the last moment. They declare that hundreds were burned alive in this way, and several only escaped by instantly falling down in the street and pretending to be dead. Nothing is known of the fate of hundreds of women who were despatched in trains to an unknown destination.

The destruction of Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America. The Press compares German methods with those of Japan who gave notice of the blockade of Tsingtau.

1-25. p. m.

A Belgian official report says that Belgium north of Deter (River Demer) is completely clear of the enemy. The Germans have evacuated Diest.

Thousands of houses are being blown up in the vicinity of Paris to clear the way for the guns of the forts.

A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier and taken the offensive at some places.

The battle continues along the whole of Austrian front. The Austrians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin and are marching over country covered with Austrian corpses. Some of the Russian troops have been fighting for a week, but the vigour of Russians attacks has not abated. The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-firers and are steadily advancing on Lemberg.

A correspondent describes a lively affair at Charleville near Mezieres. The French destroyed twenty-two bridges over the Meuse leaving three enticingly intact, but mined. The Germans crossed into the town, and the bridges were then blown up, thereby entrapping Germans who were exposed to a withering fire from quick-firers and guns posted on the neighbouring heights. A sheer massacre ensued among flower gardens. Germans fought furiously until reinforcements arrived.

It was in Charleville that the French army was entrapped in 1870, being the result of a manœuvre by Germans leading to the disaster of Sedan.

1-20 p.m.

A German æroplane flew over Paris had dropped bombs No damage was done.

6-0 a.m.

Count Schuerin, a nephew of Emperor William, was captured at Courtrai by a French Lieutenant who seized his helmet and sword.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State: "It is officially announced that Apia in German Samoa surrendered to the expeditionary force from New Zealand."

The German official accounts pay a handsome tribute to British gallantry at the Heligoland encounter in saving the wounded.

The statement says that the British, without attempting to consider their own safety, launched life-boats to save the Germans.

London, Aug. 31.

In spite of the ferocity of fighting in France, pleasing incidents are reported of co-operation of the British and German Medical Corps on battlefield. Both sides have exchanged drugs, and an instance is reported where a British Surgeon operated on a German soldier with the assistance of a German anasthetist.

London, Aug. 31st. 5-40. p. m.

The Australian Premier has called for the second expeditionary contingent.

Three hundred wounded have arrived in London, the crowds giving them an enthusiastic reception.

Banking conditions in Manchester are normal but, there is a great decline in turnover.

All political leaders are co-operating energetically in the recruiting campaign.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a most cordial letter from the Amir of Afghanistan in which His Majesty expressed his complete concurrence in His Excellency's advice that His Majesty

should preserve strict neutrality during the present European crisis, as the safety of Afghanistan is assured and her interests are in no way affected, and his firm intention of doing so.

6-40 p. m.

It is confirmed in Paris that the Frenchmen gained considerable success at Guise. Telegrams say that the Germans advanced a short distance further on Somme. The allies' left wing subsequently took the offensive, the Frenchmen on the west wing offering strenuous and successful resistance.

Copenhagen: A German account of the naval engagement says that desperate isolated fights occurred between British and German ships. Small German cruisers went in a westerly direction and came into contact with several strong cruisers.

The Ariadne was hit by shots from two cruisers of the Lion class and sank after a glorious fight. Most of her crew of 250 was saved. V-187 was bombarded by a small cruiser and ten destroyers and sank after firing till the last moment.

11-15 p. m.

The Press Bureau's account of the action off Heligoland says that the Arethusa played the principal part in the battle. The Arethusa flying the flag of Commodore Tyrwhittled the flotillas of the first fleet. The principle of the operations was a sweeping movement by a strong force of destroyers to cut the German light craft from their base and engage them at leisure in the open sea. The Arethusa heading the line was first attacked by two German cruisers and sharply engaged for 35 minutes at a range of 3,000 yards. She was somewhat damaged but repulsed the German cruisers, one of which was severely damaged by the Arethusa's 6-inch guns. Later the Arethusa engaged two other German cruisers and with the Fearless and a light cruisers squadron helped to sink the Mainz. In these encounters the Arethusa's speed was reduced to ten knots, and many of her guns were disabled. She was about to be again attacked by two other cruisers when the British battle cruisers opportunely arrived, and they pursued and sank her assailants. The Arethusa's performance was highly creditable, since she has only been in commission a few days. Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were seen to sink, most of the 18 or 20 boats rounded up were well punished and only saved themselves by scattered flight. The operations conclusively proved the superior gun power of individual British destroyers which unhesitatingly engaged the enemy's cruisers with both guns and torpedoes. Two were knocked about.

The British destroyers ran considerable risk in saving drowning Germans. British officers saw German officers firing at their own men in the water with pistols. The destroyer Defender was saving the wounded when she was driven off by a German cruiser and had to abandon two boats, but a British submarine appeared and rescued the occupants. The crews of five German ships are known to have sunk. They aggregated 1,200. All except about 300 prisoners perished. The losses of other German vessels must have been severe. The success of the operations was primarily due to the extraordinary daring and enterprise of the submarine scouts in penentrating the enemy's waters.

London, Aug. 31.

Narratives of bluejackets who have returned to Harwich show that the fighting occurred so near Heligoland that the forts on the island took part. The Germans put up a good fight. The crew of one of the British torpedo boats saw a German cruiser sink a mass of flames, but they could not say whether it was due to an explosion, because the fighting at the time was very fierce. The destruction wrought aboard the German ships was appalling. Steelwork was battered and twisted and the condition of the crews is best left to the imagination. The appearance of the destroyer Liberty shows the ordeal to which she was subjected. She has a hole in her forward funnel and the bridge is practically destroyed. The deck fittings have vanished. She has further fourteen ugly shot holes in her hull. An Engineer Lieutenant brought her to Harwich.

Commander Rise of the destroyer Laurel was seriously wounded in the left leg and his men urged him to go below, but he shifted his weight to the other leg and continued to direct the fire against two destroyers and a cruiser, giving as good as he received.

The Admiralty announces that H. M. cruiser Liverpool is returning with nine German officers and 81 men, many of whom are wounded. There is reason to believe that this is not a complete list of the German survivors of the naval engagement.

The bluejackets who took part in the naval fight have arrived at Harwich. They were loudly cheered. About a score of destroyers have arrived. Only one shows signs of damage. The bluejackets relate that in a thick haze they caught the Germans unawares. The scrap was very hot while it lasted. The movements took eight hours.

The wounded Germans were landed with the utmost care and expressed great gratitude to their rescuers.

A *communiqué* issued in Paris, summing up the situation, says:—On the right after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retreating before us. In the centre we had alternate success and checks but a general battle is again in progress. The *morale* of the Allies continues to be extremely good in spite of losses, which have been made good from depôts.

The French troops resumed the attack two days ago in the Vosges and Lorraine. This attack continues to be pressed, although slowly. Every position occupied is immediately strengthened. That explains the slowness of our advance, which nevertheless is characterized each day by new local successes.

The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longwy have checked the Crown Prince's army in the neighbourhood of Neufchâteau and Paliseul, but on the other hand some of our troops have suffered partial checks, which have obliged them to retire on the Meuse.

During the last few days the enemy have been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers, but by vigorous counter-attacks have been thrown back with very heavy losses. Nevertheless, the German forces advanced by Rocroy. A general action is taking place in this district, but at present it is impossible to foresee the final result.

The *communiqué* mentions that the falling back of the Allies from the original Dinant-Charleroi-Mons line was owing to the forcing of of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet. It also reports a new withdrawing movement on the right German wing, where the Germans have concentrated their finest troops.

An exchange telegram says that an aeroplane dropped bombs in Paris on Sunday afternoon. Two women were wounded; there was no panic. The *Times'* military correspondent doubts the reported withdrawal of Germans to meet Russia and opines that the German attack on the west has not yet reached its maximum of violence.

A Bill is being passed exempting from death duties the first £5,000 of the estates of those killed in the war whose property goes to the widow or lineal descendants, and making further concession where the estate exceeds £5,000.

Paris, Sept. 1. 12-10. p. m.

The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence has been completed.

An official *communiqué* says that on the Allies' left wing a series of circumstances have favoured the Germans, and despite fortunate counter-attacks the Anglo-French force has had to give ground. Nowhere have our armies been broken. Their *morale* is excellent, and the losses have been made good.

London, Sept. 1. 4-55. a. m.

Four of the richest men in Belgium have guaranteed war levly in Brussels. The Germans have abandoned Aerschot.

The Russian capital has been re-named "Petrograd."

London, September 1.

German newspapers are now forbidden to publish lists of casualties.

Alberta has contributed half a million bushels of oats to the army. Quebec has offered four million pounds of cheese which will be devoted to relieving distress. Mauritius has given two million pounds of sugar to the army and navy.

A message from Rome says that Austrians endeavoured to capture Mount Lovechen, but were repulsed leaving 100 dead and 500 wounded.

Earl Kitchener has appealed to all retired non-commissioned officers to help in the training of the new army. He is sure that there must be many who were in service under him in the past. As far as possible they will be reinstated in their old rank. As a result of news from France four thousand men enlisted in Manchester. Military enthusiasm is likewise increasing in country districts.

Simla, Sept. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a telegram from His Majesty the King expressing His and Her Majesty the Queen's concern at his son being wounded, trusting, however, that he will hear soon that he is making satisfactory recovery. No further details are known. 2nd-Lieutenant the Hon. E. C. Hardinge is serving in the 15th Hussars.

London, Sept. 1.

The official list of the casualties of the Expeditionary Force respecting one Cavalry Brigade and three Divisions *less* one Brigade, shows 36 officers killed, 57 wounded and 95 missing, and 127 men killed, 629 wounded and 4,183 missing. A considerable proportion of the missing men were wounded men who had been sent down the country and regarding whom particulars were not available. The missing may include unwounded prisoners and stragglers as well as casualties. Casualties are regarded as small considering the severity of the fighting and the nature of operations.

Mr. Donohoe, the *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent, gives a vivid althongh severely censored account of the fierce fighting which took place on Sunday and Monday 30th and 31st August. He says the Germans regardless of enormous sacrifice of life flung their

whole weight against the British, who had been freshly reinforced by reserves, many of whom had had experience in South Africa.

The British troops advanced into the firing line cheering for France and groaning for "William the Weed," which is the Tommies' nickname for the Kaiser. An overwhelming German force spent itself in a vain effort to overcome the British resistance. Masses of Germans hurled themselves for hours against a British wall of steel, and after a day of most bloody fighting forced the Britishers to give ground slowly. The slight advantage obtained by the German hordes was dearly purchased.

Meanwhile the French right and centre continued to hold their own and repulsed the enemy along the front with very heavy loss. When Mr. Donohoe's message was despatched the Germans were making a fresh onslaught on the British in a desperate endeavour to smash them. The "khaki line" is barring the road to Paris.

Sir John Hewett in a letter to the *Times* says the employment of Indian troops side by side with the best troops in the world will do more to make British rule in India popular than any other step the Government could take. He hopes that the Maharaja of Mysore's contribution will be used to prevent hardships being experienced by Indian officers and men.

Patriotic war demonstrations were held before the Palace, the Russian, the French and the British Embassies in Tokio by a crowd of thousands carrying lanterns.

London, Sept. 1.

The Russians continue to attack the whole of the Austrian front. They resumed the offensive south of Lublin. They reported that the country is strewn with bodies of Austrians killed in the latter's advance.

London, Sept. 1.

The sailors who took part in the fight near Heligoland confirm the experience of the soldiers that many German shells failed to burst. One destroyer has five shells in her boiler-room. "We just shied them overboard," said a stocker commander of the destroyer. Addressing his men before action he said: "Now, lads, we are all men together. There need be no saluting during this job."

London, Sept. 1.

The German exactions in Brussels threaten to cause famine. Only one person in a hundred can afford meat or milk. One suburb has to supply four hundred bottles of wine and another forty thousand pounds of meat daily, and the bakers of Brussels contribute seventy thousand pounds of bread.

Evidence is accumulating that German brutality towards the population in the enemy's country is a factor in their military policy. This is especially indicated by the fact that this brutality is worst where the Germans are advancing and less marked once a district is thoroughly occupied.

A communiqué issued by the Official Press Bureau in Paris emphasises the impolicy of publishing facts regarding German brutalities as the panic among the inhabitants before the German advance is thus increased, the fugitives choking the roads and hampering the French armies on the march which is one of the object of the German brutalities.

9-25 a. m.

Antwerp: Last night 190 trains filled with German troops passed through Belgium from south-west to north-east transporting one army corps and full equipment. This movement is evidently due to the rapid advance of the Russians. The German force in Brussels has also been reduced to a minimum.

London, September 2.

High tributes to British bravery are appearing in the French Press.

The South African Indians have expressed their unabated loyalty and are praying for success of British arms. They say that although they have grievances they remember the liberty and freedom they have enjoyed under the Union Jack. A resolution approved of the formation of a corps of five thousand Indians, Malays, etc., for active service at home or abroad.

A *communiqué* issued in Paris says the general situation is unchanged except that the flanks of the Germans have gained some ground on French left, while Frenchmen have had fresh successes in Lorraine.

A French paper says that a German Battery was captured by the French Cavalry after the gunners had been killed by aviators. Numbers of aviators are proceeding to the front determined to avenge the dropping of bombs in Paris. The inhabitants of Paris refuse to be disturbed by bombs which are obviously intended to create panic.

London, September 2. (2-0 a. m.)

A German aeroplane appeared in Paris and dropped a bomb near Gare St. Lazare and another near the Opera. Guns on roofs fired on the aeroplane which disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

All indications point to the determination of the Germans to invest and bombard Antwerp. An extensive movement is reported at Lierre, north-west of Malines, while other bodies are moving upon Termonde and St. Nicholas from Brussels.

London, September 2.

According to a German socialist paper *Vorwaerts*, Germans are recalling large numbers of troops, hoping to stem Russian advance. A Dutchman from Brussels says that comparatively a small force of Germans remains in the city. Batteries of field and siege guns are constantly galloping through streets. Public buildings are guarded.

German soldiers are behaving well and paying for all purchases, but there is a shortage in the food supply.

Brussels and its surroundings are being fortified. Britons have been ordered to leave within 24 hours.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2. 10-55. p. m.

The following official statement is issued here: The Russians have met with a notable success at Gnelalipa near Lemberg, which was considered impregnable. We buried 4,700 Austrians and captured the flag, thirty-two guns and many prisoners including a General.

The Russians have also been successful in the Warsaw district, having captured three guns, ten mitrailleuses and over a thousand prisoners.

The *communiqué* adds: We continued the advance on Lemberg, and the enemy gradually retired. We captured some guns and quick-firers of the enemy. The enemy attempted a desperate flanking attack in the direction of Haliez, but were repulsed. In the Warsaw region the Russian right wing took the offensive and drove back the Austrians with heavy losses.

London, Sept. 2.

Following the reductions of war risks on cargo to two guineas per cent. all risks on hulls have been reduced by half per cent. Reductions are already causing a fall in freights.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the German business community in consequence of the failure of the fleet to protect merchantmen and prevent loss of rich markets, which are gradually falling into British and American hands.

London, Sept. 2.

General Samsonoff was killed in the Graudenz region in the check by the Germans who concentrated against two Russian Corps. Official details are lacking, but it is stated that everything will be done to enable Russians to take the counter-offensive.

Official circles in Rome declare that Germany is continuing her efforts to pursuade Italy to abandon her neutrality.

London, Sept. 2. 11-25. p. m.

A French military æroplane flying over the enemy's lines at the height of 1,800 metres was struck by a shell. The engine of the machine stopped and the aeroplane oscillated violently. But a successful volplane was made down to the French lines with valuable information regarding the positions of the Germans.

London, Sept. 2.

The American Ambassador in Paris has protested to his Government against the dropping of bombs which he declares to be an inhuman violation of the Hague Convention.

A dozen Dutch artists and authors have telegraphed to the Kaiser protesting against burning of Louvan and urging that the treasures should be protected. Similar protests have been made by other countries.

The Prince of Wales fund has reached two millions sterling.

The death is announced of the Russian General Samsonoff.

Mr. Churchill wired the American Ambassador at Berlin to inform Admiral von Tirpitz that his son was unhurt.

The Arethusa belongs to a new class once described by Mr. Churchill as destroyers of destroyers. A number of similar ships will be ready soon.

London, Sept. 2.

The Japanese have occupied seven islands of Kiaochau and have already removed a thousand mines.

Petrograd, Sept. 2.

After a seven days' battle east of Lemberg, the Russians seized heavily fortified positions ten miles from town and advanced on main forts. A heavy battle ensued yesterday, the Russians routing enemy's Third, Eleventh and Fourteenth Corps and other troops, making a total of two hundred thousand.

Petrograd, Sept. 2. 5-10. p. m.

A further *communiqué* announces that the Russians defeated the 15th Austrian Division at Zloczow, east of Lemberg, capturing a hundred officers, 6,000 men, twenty guns and the standard of the 65th Austrian Regiment. The Austrian Commander was killed.

No news has been received of the result of the battle in France, and Germans are straining every nerve to effect a repetition of Sedan of which to-day is the anniversary.

London, Sept. 2, 7-10 p.m.

An official *communiqué* issued in Paris yesterday says that a German cavalry corps marched on the Forest of Compiègne and were engaged by the British who captured ten guns.

Another German cavalry corps advanced on the line between Soissons and Anizy le Château. The enemy has shown no activity in the Meuse district.

Monday's official *communiqué* are coming through from Paris. Hitherto the only fresh news has been that the French army has defeated the Crown Prince's Army in the regions of Spincourt and Longuyon.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says that a battle ten miles from Lemberg concluded yesterday. The Russians defeated three Austrian Corps on whom they inflicted enormous losses. The Russians captured 150 guns.

2nd September, 1-43 p. m.

A Zeppelin reappeared over Antwerp at three o'clock in the morning. It was received with a vigorous cannonade and fusillade. Details are lacking.

The principal Russian papers adopt a moderate tone. They declare that the country must not be over-elated or over-despondent. No one expected a triumphant procession to Berlin and Vienna. No one will now lose heart.

2nd Sept.

Much anxiety prevails in Australia regarding the supply of jute bags from Calcutta owing to the reported detention in India of the usual freight steamers running between Calcutta and Australia.

Mr. Kipling has published a patriotic poem entitled "For all we have and are." The poem concludes with the words :— "Who stands if Freedom fall ? Who dies if England live ?"

London, Sept. 2.

The *Temps* learns that a report has been discreetly circulated that Germany is prepared to make peace with France on excellent terms.

The *Chronicle* advocates the British operating from a base on the coast and being afforded the opportunity for independent operations and free play for its individual tactics.

The *Times'* military correspondent writes in the same strain.

London, Sept. 3. (4-25. a. m.)

The French Government has been transferred to Bordeaux.

An Amsterdam telegram says that German military headquarters at Coblentz has been removed to an unknown destination.

Bombs thrown from a Zeppelin destroyed ten houses at Antwerp yesterday. It appears that a shell hit the Zeppelin which dropped nine bombs simultaneously to facilitate its escape. The raid lasted ten minutes. The bombs, which were filled with special bullets calculated to inflict terrible wounds, were of a type used by the notorious Bonnot robber gang in France.

The Russian military authorities attribute the Russian reverse in East Prussia to the superiority of the latest Krupp siege-guns from Thorn and Graudenz over the horse artillery and the arrival of overwhelming German reinforcements. The affair occurred on the Soldau-Osterode line.

London, Sept. 3.

The Russians apparently routed four Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg. The Austrian Army totals sixteen Corps. The Servians have already badly mauled two of these.

London, Sept. 3.

Field Marshall Sir John French, in a stirring address to his troops before battle, said: "We are called to fight beside our gallant allies of France and Belgium to uphold the national honour and freedom. Have confidence in yourselves and in the knowledge of your powers, trusting in the righteousness of our cause. We will do or die for God, our King and our country."

The Press Bureau, confirming the capture by the British of ten guns, says that the British have pushed back the enemy. Fighting is in progress along almost the whole line.

The Russian staff announces that the Germans in East Prussia were suddenly reinforced and inflicted a reverse on the Russians. The engagement was purely local, the Russians being outnumbered and defeat being due to the arrival of German siege guns. Russian reinforcements have arrived.

London, Sept. 3.

A patriotic meeting at Cork was attended by prominent persons of all parties. Even Extremists passed a resolution assuring the Government that Ireland would assist the Government to the utmost. The speakers urged every man to enlist.

The officers killed in recent fighting include Colonel Bond and Major Yate of the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Major Brooke, Ninth Lancers; Major Holland, Royal Field Artillery; Major Pack Beresford, West Kent Regiment; Major Strafford, West Ridings ; Major Swetenham, Second Dragoons; and Lieutenant Hardinge, son of the Viceroy, has been wounded.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The Germans, resident in Bombay, who belong to the second reserve of officers of Germany who are to be sent to the military camp at Ahmadnagar have been entrained for that place. Only a few Germans have been left in Bombay. These with the exception of one or two are not liable for military service in their mother country.

London, Sept. 3.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent records the feat of the Ninth Lancers on the Belgian frontier which recalls the famous charge of Balaclava. The Regiment rode straight at a battery of eleven guns hidden behind haystacks, which had been causing havoc among the British, cut down the gunners, disabled the guns and then rode back amid murderous fire from other batteries.

London, Sept. 3.

A proclamation has been issued in Paris in which the French Government explains that the decision to transfer the Government to Bordeaux is based on purley military reasons because Paris is becoming the pivot of operations, though the city will not necessarily be the immediate object of attack ; and such attack, adds the proclamation, seems unlikely. Armies will be manœuvring round it. The Government, therefore, deemed the transfer prudent in order to be free to exercise authority throughout the country.

London, Sept. 3.

The British exploit at Compiègne, which is described as brilliant, was a cavalry affair.

The Germans have recently been carefully avoiding coming into hand-to-hand conflicts with the British Cavalry and have limited attacks to long range rifle and artillery fire.

The military authorities in Paris feel no apprehension, since so long as German centre is held in check the right cannot continue to advance without risking separation from the main army. Germans are fighting with their eye on the hour-glass with odds against them increasing every moment.

Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh of Bikaner, with his staff, arrived in Bombay. His Highness has volunteered to proceed to the seat of war and the offer has been accepted. His Highness has seen active service in the Soudan.

London, Sept. 3. (10·50 a. m.)

A thrilling fight in air has occurred over Paris. Two French aeroplanes attacked a German aeroplane which had been dropping bombs. The latter, however, rose so high that it escaped. But later on French men hit another German aeroplane killing two Germans.

President Poincarè has left for Bordeaux.

The Government has accepted gift of sugar from Jamaica.

Two hundred and forty-four Jews have been given commission in the Russian Army.

London, Sept. 3.

It is reported that Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London at the time of the declaration of war, is in disgrace because he led the Kaiser to believe that Britain would never resort to war.

The German Governor of Samoa has been sent to Fiji with other prisoners.

The insurgents have begun to bombard Durazzo. Two projectiles have fallen near the royal palace which is still guarded by Italian sailors.

London, Sept. 3.

A censored message says that the British India steamer "Palamcotta" has arrived at Mozambique with her Captain and most of the officers and European crew and two passengers of the "City of Winchester." The latter are Messrs. T. G. Cameran and Laird of Calcutta. The Captain reports that on the night of August 6th he was held up by steamer "Koenigsburg" from Dar-es-Salam. An officer with seven men went aboard the "City of Winchester" and said the ship was under martial law. He ordered the Captain to follow "Koenigsberg." They reached the Arabian coast next day and steamed to Makella.

London, 3 (1-45 p. m.)

A Paris proclamation adds that under the command of its eminent chief army will defend the capital, but war must be carried on at the same time in the rest of territory. The struggle must continue without peace truce cessation or faltering. None of our armies is impaired. Gaps have been immediately filled from reserves. Let us endure fight while at sea. British will aid us by cutting the enemy's communication with world, and the Russians will continue to advance. We shall gain a final victory by unflagging will, endurance and tenacity.

Recruiting rush is greater than ever.

The death is announced of Colonel Harding Mathias.

London, Sept. 3. 12-30 p. m.

It is announced that there are 5,218 additional British casualties.

10-45 p. m.

The Press Bureau states that the additional British casualties are—officers 18 killed, 78 wounded and 86 missing—men fifty-two killed, 312 wounded and 4,672 missing.

It is explained, however, that 2,682 men sent to base as unfit are included in missing which also includes prisoners and stragglers.

The departure of French Government from Paris is regarded in Britain as a sound step which will give freedom of movement to the Allies' armies and guarantee their eventual success.

Admiration is expressed at the peoples' calmness whether in remaining in or leaving city.

The American Ambassador remains in Paris.

12th September.

Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected Pope and has assumed the title of Benedict the Fifteenth. The new Pope was the Archbishop of Bologna.

London, Sept. 3.

Numbers of Indians in London are receiving Red Cross instruction with a view to forming a voluntary aid detachment to serve Indian troops.

Sir Edward Carson, addressing an Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, to-day, in patriotic speech, urged that truce must be kept in the interests of the country and the Empire. His advice to volunteers was to go and help the country and the Empire, and win honour for Ulster and Ireland. He hoped Ulster volunteers would go under War Office as division with their own officers.

London, Sept. 3.—8-45 p. m.

General Gallieni has issued a proclamation saying that Government have left Paris to give a fresh impulse to national defence. He concludes: "I will defend Paris to the end."

London, Sept. 4.

The Paris forts will keep the Germans sixteen miles from the city. The Germans have no guns capable of reaching Paris without taking the forts.

The Trade Union Congress has issued a patriotic manifesto encouraging recruiting. It believes that Great Britain will rise to a supreme height of great sacrifice without whip of conscription.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has resigned the Colonel-in-Chief of Seaforth Highlanders, because he says Great Britain has shamelessly fallen upon Germans.

London, Sept. 4.—1-55.

A majority of Japanese parliament has decided not to oppose the Government's measures.

After a long exile in France Miss Christabel Pankhurst has returned to England to start suffragette patriotic campaign.

Earl Kitchener, in reply to deluge of offers of assistance from private individuals, says that the best way for those who are staying at home in safety can serve our men in France is by caring for their wives, children and dependants.

London, Sept. 4, 5—30 a. m.

A white paper has been published containing telegrams from the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey prior to war reporting the establishment under the control of the German Government of a powerful secret association of manufacturers and shipowners for the purpose of influencing the foreign press particularly in South America and the Far East in the interest of the German export trade and the spread of German influence generally.

The Ambassador described the movement as a preparation for a vast system of international blackmail.

London, Sept. 4.

According to the narratives of the wounded men of the Black Watch Regiment, the regiment travelled 246 miles in five and a half days before meeting the Germans at Mons. The enemy were "as thick as heather" and forced the Scots back by sheer weight; but nobody flinched in spite of odds of twenty-five to one. They kept plugging away at Germans singing "the Lass of Killiecrankie."

The Germans are transporting thousands of Belgian civilians to Germany to gather harvest by forced labour.

Sept. 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following: "The Admiralty reports his Majesty's ship the "Speedy" and "Linsdell", a steam drifter, sunk yesterday by mines. Loss: two injured and six missing.

London, Sep. 4.

Great exodus is in progress from Paris which is being encouraged by the authorities, since it relieves the food question. Long queues wait for hours outside the Railway stations, others leaving by river. Roads leading out of Paris are full of motor-cars, farm-carts, bicycles and perambulators. Yet there is no panic among the people who seem convinced that there can be only one end to the war whatever temporary suffering may be entailed.

German patrols are momentarily expected near Paris. Keen rivalry exists among the cavalry leaders to be the first to view Paris which, for forty years, has been a glittering lure of the Teutonic imagination.

Dr. Ansari and the Editor of the *Comrade* had despatched the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy immediately on the receipt of news that His Excellency had received a private message intimating that his eldest son had been wounded:—

"Please convey to His Excellency our respectful and cordial "sympathy with his anxiety owing to the injury sustained by his "eldest son. But we feel sure that His Excellency is proud of his "son's wounds received in fighting for his country and his King. "We pray for his speedy and complete recovery."

The following reply has been received to the above message:—

"The Viceroy sends you his grateful thanks for the message of "sympathy from yourself and Dr. Ansari. He is naturally in great "anxiety, but he cannot help feeling that it is in accordance with "the fitness of things that when India is giving her sons to help "the Empire his own feelings should occupy a second place.

"P. S. V."

This message is wholly characteristic of the great man who governs India in the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and while his own feelings occupy a second place when Indians are going forth to fight the battle of the Empire, India's prayers must be first for the safety of the son of her great Viceroy and then for the safety of her own sons. We trust we shall hear of his speedy and complete recovery; and we shall be grateful to His Excellency if news received about him are supplied from time to time to the Press. Great anxiety is being felt everywhere.

London, Sept. 4.—1 a. m.

An unconfirmed report from Berne states that a German army under General Diemling has entered Switzerland to evade capture by the French.—*Griffiths.*

The Russians repulsed and pursued the Austrian army at Lublin capturing a thousand prisoners and eight guns.

Fierce fighting continues along the whole front. The Russians in a seven-days' fighting have captured forty thousand prisoners.

7-15 a. m.

The Russians occupied Lemberg on Thursday.

The British Recruits total 360,000.

London, Sept. 4. 6-5 a. m.

A Paris *communiqué*, issued at eleven o'clock last night, says the allied forces have not been in contact with the enemy in Compiègne and the Senlis region since yesterday.

London, Sept. 4.

It is reported that two Czech Regiments in Vienna have mutinied, many of them being publicly shot.

London, Sept. 4.

The Austrian debacle on the Galician front appears to be complete. They have been utterly worsted in two directions, first eastward of Lemberg and then southward of Lublin. The total prisoners taken in these two engagements number seventy thousand. The Russian forces are now drawing round the Austrians in a semi-circle which is steadily tightening. The Austrians have no hope of receiving any considerable reinforcements, as the Servians have almost destroyed their southern army, and the withdrawal of the remnants leaves the road open to Servian advance even upon Budapest. Moreover, this frees the Russian southern flank for the main advance on Berlin.

5-15 a. m.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that after consultations with the leading traders and bankers arrangements have been made to promote foreign trade by assisting the acceptors of approved bills to meet their liabilities.

The Press Bureau says that the situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone any substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained. There are indications that the German movement is developing in an eastward and south-eastward direction.

2-40 a. m.

France has protested to the Powers against Germany's conduct of the war which she says constitutes a negation of human and international law.

Paris, Sept. 4

It is officially stated here that the movements of opposing armies near Paris continued today without contact. The Germans in the district of Verdun sustained some checks. The French have won some fresh partial success in Lorraine and the Vosges.

London, Sep. 4

Germans bombarded Malines for two hours. Fortunately the famous pictures were saved, having been sent to Antwerp. A large portion of the Cathedral was destroyed.

12-45 p. m.

The French Government is safely installed in Bordeaux where the gigantic gold reserves of the Bank of France have likewise arrived. The Spanish Ambassador also remains in Paris.

Among casualties are Colonel Brett and Colonel Dykes killed, and Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr wounded.

London, Sept. 4.

A message from Paris states that the Duke of Westminster went to the rescue of Captain Grenfell of the 9th Lancers who was wounded and carried him safely back under heavy fire.

4-10 p. m.

The Press Bureau announces that according to information from a trustworthy source seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition. It is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Canal.

The Press Bureau's announcement regarding the damaged German destroyers is mystifying. While it may be the aftermath of the Heligoland operations, destroyers being sent to Kiel to repair, some experts think that the fact that Kiel is mentioned indicates that either destroyers have fouled the mine-field in the Baltic or the Russian fleet is becoming active.

London, Sept. 4, 12-5 p.m.

Military experts are not pessimistic. They regard the German advance on Paris as magnificently organised, but consider that it is largely spectacular. Unlike 1870, they will arrive there facing the unbroken allied forces who will pivot on the double ring of the powerful forts. It is pointed out that the Germans cannot invest the whole of Paris with the allies undefeated. Their long line of communication will be exposed on both flanks. Many individual observers of recent fighting allege that the Germans no longer display the same sting in attack.

London, Sept. 4.

The submarine's capture was a seaplane piloted by a naval lieutenant. The Germans were clinging to the wings. The submarine removed bombs from the seaplane before sinking her.

London, 4th Sept.

An account issued by the Russian staff in Petrogard of the battle near Lemberg states that in the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zavichost, Janoff, Tomaschoff and Belge line. A second Austrian army composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and five divisions of cavalry gathered east of Lemburg in order to cover this operation. The Russians took the offensive when the Austrian concentration was not yet completed. Topographical considerations compelled the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm. In the Loutsk district the Russians crossed the frontier on the 20th August and marched on Lemberg to thwart the Austrian covering movement acting against the flank and rear. This offensive was hampered by numerous affluents of the Dniester. Moreover, the enemy possessed the Dniester series of fortifications, defending the bridges. These menaced the Russian left and communications. The Austrians in a powerful position at Kemenka and Galitch were thoroughly defeated after desperate fighting. On the lower course of the Guilalipa alone where the enemy's line was broken the Austrians lost 20,000 killed and wounded. The retreat of the enemy after this defeat assumed the character of a panic. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army has now no longer any military value. The Russians captured an enormous amount of war material at Lemberg, and the capture of the town will enable the Russian to push forward with still greater intensity.

[From the "Pioneer's" Correspondent].

London, 4th Sept.

The Berlin papers report that on Wednesday last three-quarters of a million men were in action between Rheims and Verdun.

The Military correspondent writes to the *Daily Telegraph* that casualties in the Coldstreams were largely due to one company's being surrounded at night. Their position was revealed by a German officer's firing a revolver challenging them. The company's maxim immediately opened fire and mowed down many Germans, but the company suffered heavily in getting out.

Despite the situation at Paris, our War Office considers the position not unsatisfactory.

MR. ASQUITH AT THE GUILDHALL.

A Magnificent Oration and a Magnificent Ovation.

London, Sept. 4, 1-45 p. m.

A great patriotic demonstration was held to-day in the Guildhall. Mr. Asquith received a magnificent ovation. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. Asquith was also supported by Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, and other members of the Cabinet and the Opposition. Mr. Asquith said that three and a half years ago he addressed in Guildhall a gathering of citizens to celebrate and approve the joint declaration of the two great English-speaking States, that in future any difficulties between them should be settled, if not by agreement, at any rate after a judicial enquiry and arbitration, but never by war. They were not sanguine enough then to think or hope that the era of war had been altogether brought to a close. Still less were they prepared to anticipate the terrible spectacle that now confronted them, a contest which for the number and importance of the Powers engaged, the scale of their armaments and armies, the width of the theatre of conflict, the outpouring of blood and loss of life, the incalculable toll of suffering levied upon non-combtants, the material and moral losses accumulating day by day, but in the highest interest of civilization, a contest which in every one of these aspects was without precedent in the annals of the world. They were very confident three years ago in the righteousness of their position. "We are equally confident in it to-day when reluctantly and against our will, but with clear judgment and a clean conscience, we find ourselves involved with our whole strength and power in a bloody arbitration between might and right (Loud Cheers). What would have been our position to-day as a nation if we had been base enough through timidity, through perverted calculation of self interest, or through paralysis of our sense of honour and duty, to be false to our word, faithless to our friends? The British people would have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenances as we could command while a small and unprotected State in defence of her vital liberties made a heroic stand against an overweening and overwhelming force. We should have been admiring as detached spectators the siege of Liège and the steady manly resistance of the small Belgian army. We should have seen the occupation of their capital and the gradual forcing back of her patriotic defenders to the ramparts of Antwerp, countless outrages suffered, buccaneering levies exacted from her unoffending civilian population and, finally, the greatest crime committed against civilisation and culture since the Thirty Years' War, the sack of Louvain—a shameless holocaust of the irreparable treasures lit up by a blind barbarian vengeance. (Loud Cheers). What account would the Government and people have been able to render to the tribunal of the national conscience and sense of honour if in defiance of our plighted solemn obligations we had endured, if we had not done our best to prevent, aye, and to avenge, these intolerable wrongs. Sooner than be silent and witness this tragic triumph of force over law, of brutality over freedom, I would see this country of ours blotted out of the page of history. (Loud Cheers).

"The violation of Belgian neutrality was the first step in a deliberate policy of which the ultimate and not far distant aim was to crush the independence and the autonomy of the free States of Europe. First Belgium, then Holland and Switzerland countries like our own, imbued with and sustained by a spirit of liberty, one after another they were to be bent to the yoke. These ambitions were fed and fostered by a new philosophy, by professors and learned men. Free and full self-development, which to those small States, to ourselves, to our Dominions and to our kinsmen across the Atlantic, was the well-spring and life-breath of national existence was the one capital offence in the code of those who had made force their supreme divinity and upon its altars were prepared to sacrifice both the gathered fruits and political germs of that unfettered human spirit. This is not merely a material, this is also a spiritual conflict. (Cheers.) Continuing Mr. Asquith said that upon its issue everything that contained the promise and the hope that led to emancipation and a fuller liberty for millions who made up the mass of mankind would be found sooner or later to depend. The Prime Minister eulogised the exertions of Sir Edward Grey in the cause of peace. Had this proposal for a mediating conference between Germany, France, Italy and ourselves been settled with honour to everybody, the whole of this terrible welter would have been avoided. With whom does the responsibility rest for the refusal, for all the eliminable suffering now confronting the world? With one Power and one Power only. That Power is Germany. (Loud Hisses). That is the fountain and origin of this world-wide catastrophone In the hope of peace we had persevere to the end, straining almost to the breaking-point our most cherished friendships and obligations; but at last we reached the dividing-line which made or marred a nation worthy of the name. Then and only then did we declare for war. Did any one in the whole empire blame or repent our decision?" (Loud Cries of "No").

Continuing his Guildhall speech Mr. Asquith said: Now as regards the army, there was a call for new, continuous and united effort. We had not merely to replace the wastage caused by casualties; we had to enlarge the scale of the army, increase its numbers and multiply many times its effectiveness as a fighting instrument. With spontaneousness and unanimity unparallelled in history the self-governing Dominions have affirmed their brotherhood with us and made our cause their own. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland have asserted their right to contribute money, material and lives of their best. India too with no less alacrity has claimed her share in the common task immediately after mobilisation. Earl Kitchener issued his call for a hundred thousand recruits. This has been followed by a second call. The response up to to-day gave us between 250,000 and 300,000 men (Loud cheers) No fewer than 42,000 Londoners have been accepted. We want more men of the best fighting quality and prompt provision will be made for the incorporation of all willing and able men in the fighting forces of the King. Wherever possible men desiring to serve together will be allotted to the same Regiment or Corps. The raising of battalions by counties and municipalities will everywhere be encouraged. No less urgently we want larger supply of ex-non-commissioned officers, men who are asked to give up their regular employment and return to the work which they alone are competent to do. Employers may surely assure such men of reinstatement at the end of the war (cheers). Mr. Asquith appealed also to retired Commissioned Officers to come forward and take their places in training the new army. He would only say regarding the actual progress of the work that in every direction there was abundant ground for pride and confidence. "We were watching the fluctuation of the early stages of a protracted struggle. We must learn to take long views and cultivate patience, endurance and steadfastness. Let us realise that we are fighting as a united Empire in a cause worthy of the highest traditions of our race. Let us keep in mind the patient indomitable seamen never relaxing for a moment their stern vigil on the lonely seas. Let us keep in mind our gallant troops who to-day after a fortnight's continuous

fighting under conditions which try the mettle of the best army that ever took the field maintain not only an undefeated but an unbroken front. (Loud Cheers). Finally, let us recall the memories of our great men of great deeds of the past. Let us not forget the dying message of the younger Pitt in his last public utterance in the Guildhall itself: 'England has saved herself by her exertions and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example.' The England of those days gave a noble answer to his appeal and did not sheathe the sword until after nearly twenty years fighting the freedom of Europe was secured. Let us go and do likewise." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

London, Sept. 5 10-50 p. m.

The following later telegram gives Mr. Asquith's eulogy of India's loyalty more fully. Referring to the Dominions, the Prime Minister said: "Our self-governing Dominions throughout the Empire without any solicitation on our part have demonstrated with a spontaneousness and unanimity unparalleled in history their determination to affirm their brotherhood with us and to make our cause their own. (Cheers). Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, children of the Empire, assert not as an obligation but as a privilege their right and their willingness to contribute money, material and, what is better than all, the strength, sinews fortunes, and lives of their best men (Cheers). India, too, with no less alacrity, has claimed her share in the common task (cheers). Every class and creed, British and Native, princes and people, Hindus and Mohammedans vie with one another in a noble and emulous rivalry (Cheers). Two divisions of their magnificient army are already on the way (Cheers). We welcome with appreciation and affection their proferred aid and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike are subjects of the King-Emperor and are joint and equal custodians of our common interest and fortunes, we here hail with profound and heartfelt gratitude their association side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Home and Dominion troops under a flag which is the symbol to all of a unity that the world in arms cannot dissever or dissolve (Loud cheer)."

Mr. Bonar Law, who was loudly cheered, said: This war is one of the greatest crimes in history. The head of the German Government had but to whisper the word of peace and there would have been no war. He did not speak that word. He has drawn the sword and may the accursed system for which he stands perish by the sword (Loud cheers). As Cromwell said to his Ironsides, we know what we are fighting for and we love what we know. The German nation had allowed itself to be organised as a military machine which recognised no law except the law of force. It was against that that we were fighting to-day. Mr. Bonar Law denounced Germany for breaking treaties and committing atrocities. The destruction of Louvain proclaimed in trumpet tones what German methods were. The British people only required to realise the issue to make them fight in the spirit of their fathers. The Germans had called us a decadent nation but they did not say that today. (Loud cries of "No") The battle beginning at Mons gave the answer. (Loud Cheers.) He appealed to the patriotism of those able to fight and those compelled to remain behind. Let us as a nation realize our obligations.

Mr. Balfour then rose in response to prolonged cries. He said the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law had symbolised the unity of the Empire. That unity would produce an irresistable pressure on the course of the war. "If, which is unthinkable, we should shrink from the final issue before gaining our end, then slowly but with absolute certainty we shall have fallen from our high estate and then be little more than subservient vassals to a State which knows how to create power but is utterly ignorant how to use it." (Loud cheers).

The gathering demanded a few words from Mr. Churchill whose rising was greeted with great enthusiasm.

He said the country could rely on the strength and efficiency of the navy which enabled us to drew the means of life and power from the uttermost ends of the earth and would give us time to create powerful military forces. "You have only to go," he added, "right on, and at the end of the road, be it short or long, victory and honour will be found." (Loud cheers). A resolution supporting Mr. Asquith's appeal was carried amid enthusiastic cheering of the vast audience who sang the National Anthem and gave rousing cheers for the King, the Army and the Navy, the cheering never ceasing till the gathering had dispersed.

All papers welcome Mr. Asquith's trumpet call to arms which demonstrates again the perfect unity of the British race in the face of unexampled dangers.

London, Sept. 5

A resolution is published notifying arrangements made by the Government of India in discussion with the Government of Union of South Africa to facilitate the admission into union of wives and minor children of Indians resident there. The scheme provides for certificates to facilitate admission to be issued by a principal local magistrate in place in India on application of husband or father resident in South Africa.

London, Sept. 5. 1-10.

The *Times* in an article strongly complaining of the scantiness of war information allowed to be given to the public, declares that whereas public interest in the struggle requires stimulating and deepening, the Government's process is chilling enthusiasm for war. The journal adds that it is more important still that our overseas dominions upon which so much depends should be told all that is permissible.

London, Sept. 5.

Stirring stories have been received of the combined charge delivered by the Scots Greys and the Black Watch at St. Quentin. As at Waterloo, the Highlanders held the stirrup leathers of the Greys and troopers, each accompanied by Highlanders, plunged into the ranks of the enemy. The weight of the horses carried them into the midst of the Germans. When the Kilties got to work the Germans were completely taken by surprise and were routed.

Sir Philip Chetwode, commanding the fifth Cavalry Brigade, says in a letter: "We have been through the Uhlans like brown paper, but must have men."

Observers record the interesting fact that the German infantry when advancing fires from the ship.

London, Sept. 5. 1-10 p.m.

The news of the German advance on Paris caused the general exodus of the population of Chantilly. A large proportion was composed of Englishmen attached to the famous racing stables. One trainer was warned by the British soldiers who advised him "to hop it." He left one end of village with fourteen thoroughbreds as the Germans entered at the other.

The Admiralty has taken the Crystal Palace for naval training.

An official French *communiqué* says: "The enemy on our left is apparently neglecting Paris and attempting to execute an outflanking movement. They are proceeding along the west side of the Argonne ridge. The manœuvre was unsuccessful."

The Foreign Office announces that British, French and Russian Governments mutually engaged themselves not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed none of the allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of other allies.

London, Sept. 5, 8-55 p. m.

A strong German army left Brussels towards Termonde to cut off communications between Antwerp and Ostend. The Belgians opened the dykes southwest of Malines and flooded the district. The Germans were completely surprised. They, however, heroically stood in the water and tried to save their guns. The Germans suffered heavy losses from the fire from Antwerp forts.

The Admiralty announces that a German squadron of two cruisers and four destroyers has succeeded in sinking fifteen British fishing boats in the North Sea with a quantity of fish. They captured the crews and took them to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war.

London, Sept. 5.

Public houses in London are closing at eleven o'clock during the war.

A message to the *Times* from Peking says that two thousand Japanese were landed at Lungchow, outside the leased territory of Kiaochao, on Thursday.

Cardinal Della Chiesa's election was a surprise. He is of aristocratic descent and a friend of Cardinal Rampolla. The Pope exhibited great emotion when he performed his first benediction.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Forrata as his Secretary of State.

London, Sept. 5, 5-15 a.m.

The Austrian territories conquered by Russia are being formed into a special province.

Simla, 5th Sept. 5.

A Press *communiqué* states:—In view of the outbreak of war the Governor-General in Council has considered the steps necessary to ensure that the public peace is not endangered by the action of any persons who in the interest of hostile powers might seek to return to India with the object of creating a disturbance or of ascertaining facts likely to be of assistance to our enemies. The fact that such persons are few does not permit of their being ignored. The situation is one of emergency and exceptional action is justified by the present state of war. The Governor-General has, therefore, decided to take certain general powers of control over all persons entering India after this date. These powers will only be exercised to protect the state from the prosecution of any purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity and will be restricted to such measures as are necessary to safeguard the security of the Empire. They will not extend to the prohibition of entry. An ordinance on these lines is accordingly being issued to-day.

An ordinance on the lines of the above *communiqué* is published in a *Gazette Extraordinary*. It empowers imprisonment up to one year of persons entering British India by sea or land where the authority defined in ordinance 3 of 1914 is satisfied that this is desirable in order to protect the state from the prosecution of some purpose, prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity.

London, 6 Sept. 3-5 a. m.

The latest news from the front, indicating decrease of German pressure on Paris, has produced a reasuring effect in Paris, although there has never been the slightest sign of panic.

The famous Paris paper *Le Temps* appears in Bordeaux on Monday. Other papers will continue to be published in Paris unless they are forced to leave.

Sept. 6, 5-55 a. m.

It is officially announced in Paris that the German enveloping movement on the left appears to have been definitely checked.

A fierce bombardment of Maubeuge continues. The place is resisting.

The Germans are evacuating Compiègne and Senlis districts.

London, Sept. 6, 7-20 p. m.

The Germans have demanded eight millions sterling from Lille.

Despatches from Vienna admit that Russians after ten days fighting completely beat the Austrians and that two Generals were killed.

Sept. 6, 9-30 p. m.

The German Army which marched out of Brussels with the object of cutting off communications between Antwerp and Ostend first proceeded towards Termonde and then urged towards Malines *via* Merchtem burning houses and a station at Buggenhout. They cut the telegraph wires as they went. An Uhlan patrol cut off the communications between Antwerp and Ghent. Then the Army was met by the approaching flood which came as a complete surprise as the Germans never expected Belgians to make such a sacrifice. Antwerp and its environs present a remarkable spectacle.

Sept. 6, 1-45 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that all aids to navigation on the east coast may be removed without further notice.

Sanguinary fighting continues on the Lublin-Kholm front where the Austrians have made fruitless attempts to pierce the Russian lines losing five thousand prisoners.

Speaking at Broxburn, Earl Roseberry said: "We are fighting not for an acre of territory but for the sanctity of the public law. If we go under it will be for ever. But we are going to win because all are united in a just cause." Lord Roseberry paid an eloquent tribute to the generous emulation of the Dominions.

London, Sept 6. (3-5 a. m.)

The American Navy has taken possession of the trans-Atlantic wireless station at Tuckerton near New York owing to complaints of its use by the Germans. The station will henceforth be available to all nationalities on equal terms, but there will be a strict censorship on war matters.

H. E. the Viceroy has received a telegram from Earl Kitchener to inform him that his son is in hospital at Le Mans severely wounded, but progressing satisfactorily.

In the Japanese Parliament the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Japan willingly supported Great Britain in order to ensure permanent peace in the East which Germany's prowling warships and war-like preparations at Kiaochau had endangered.

Writing to a meeting held at Berwick, Sir Edward Grey said: "The progress of the War has led the terrible immorality of Prussian militarism that will compensate for the awful sacrifices of the War.

6-10 p. m.

A German areoplane has been found floating sixty miles from Harwich by a British submarine. The latter rescued the aeroplanist land his mechanic, and then sank the aeroplane. The Germans were lodged at Harwich.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following: "The Admiralty reports that yesterday about 20 miles from the east coast His Majesty's ship the "Pathfinder" struck a mine. The loss of life was probably heavy, as she sank very rapidly."

The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament begins at noon today when Parsis will meet Mahomedans.

The following are respective teams:

The Parsis: J. S. Warden (Captain), B. H. Mirya, J. Clavia, Mr. D. Parekh, P. J. Chinoy, D. D. Driver, D. K. Kapadia, S. M. Chothia, and J. H. Elchidanai, H. Vajifdar, P. D. Chothia. The Mahomedans: C. M. Ali (Captain), Feroze Khan. (Cashmere), K. A. Tumboowalla (Bombay), Khan Mahomed Khan (Aligarh), Masleuddin Khan (Aligarh), P. B. Erfani (Bombay), Saleh Mahomed (Cashmere), S. A. Aziz (Bombay), S. H. Shah (Aligarh), Nazir Hasan (Amritsar), Usaf Beg (Poona). This year's tournament commences with dead weight of legend of Parsi invincibility on the Bombay wicket broken last year by the plucky Mahomedans who were considered fit to take part in the contest only a year previously. Of the two contending elevens today the Mahomedans appear to stand brighter chances. The strength of the Parsi attack is almost on a par with Mahomedans, but the latter have undoubtedly superior defence, their combination having been strengthened by the inclusion of Hasan Shah, Masleuddin and Khan Mohamed from Aligarh. On the other hand, the Parsis have been unfortunate in not being able to secure the services of Major K. M. Mistry of Patiala and Mr. Mulla, and of Dr. H. D. Kanga who is absent in England.

London, Sept. 6. 4-40 p.m.

A comprehensive review of the recent fighting has been issued by the Press Bureau. It says that the British troops have been fighting continuously since the battle at Cambrai on August 26th, until the brilliant action at Compiègne on September 1st, when the First Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade fought the Germans to a standstill and captured ten guns. Since then the British have not been molested. The total British casualties are 15,000, but many of the missing will rejoin the Colours safely. The British inflicted upon the Germans three times these losses. The British drafts of 19,000 troops have arrived to fill up the gaps. The troops are in the best of spirits. During the week no new main trial of strength has occurred. There have been, indeed, battles along an immense front which in other wars would have been considered of first magnitude, but in this war are merely incidents in the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces which have continued since the battle at Cambrai where the British successfully guarded the left flank of the entire allied armies from a deadly turning attack. We have been supported by the Seventh and Fifth French armies. The latter at Guise secured a solid success, driving back at disorder with heavy loss three German corps. Nevertheless the general retirement has continued. The British army is now south of Marne in a line with the French forces on the right and left. The Germans appear to be marching towards Marne towards the left and centre of French lines. A French corps has repulsed the Seventh German Army near Deinville. It would appear that the enveloping movement on the Anglo-French left wing has been abandoned by the German either because it is no longer practicable to continue such a great extension or because they prefer a direct attack on the allied line. There can be no doubt that our men have established a personal ascendency over the Germans. The shooting of the German Infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has hitherto devastated every attacking columns. Field Marshall Sir John French in a report dwells upon the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm. Our cavalry do as they like with the enemy until confronted by three times their numbers. The artillery have never been opposed by less than three or four times their number. The statement concludes: "The short war has hitherto given opportunities to add to the reputation of the British Army and to achieve notable successes, but we must have more men to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire".

Petrograd, Sept. 6.

An official list has been issued in Petrograd giving the German cruelties committed on Russian people. It describes German conduct as being like that of the darkest period of the middle ages.

London 6 (6-5 p. m.)

The *Times* to-night says that the Mayor of Boulogne is reported to have received news that General Joffre has succeeded in turning the German lines and that the British have outflanked the Germans.

6-35 p. m.

It is reported in Boulogne that the Germans have hurriedly left Lille, Valenciennes, Armentieres, Douai and Bailleul.

1-40 p. m.

The success of the French and the British at St. Quentin is officially confirmed. The allies brillantly drove the Germans for twenty kilometres and inflicted considerable losses.

Petrograd, Sept. 6.

It is announced here that the official German accounts of the Russian reverse in East Prussia are greatly exaggerated.

The Russian Cavalry is advancing through Mazour lakes and is still in touch with the enemy.

A German armoured train has been operating on the left bank of the Vistula near Nestar.

London, Sept. 6.

The Admiralty announces that the Wilson Liner "Runo" was sunk by a mine yesterday on the East Coast. All were saved with the exception of twenty Russian refugees.

London, Sept. 6, (1-10 p. m.)

Despatches received in Rome from Vienna declare that the whole Austrian army operating in Galicia has been routed and the only hope is now in the German contingent, which is congesting all railways towards the north-eastern frontier. The Austrian staff is urging the Germans to send 14-inch howitzers to Galicia.

Tokio, Sept. 6.

The Naval Commander reports that two Japanese Zeppelins dropped bombs on the wireless station and barracks at Tsingtau. On of the Zeppelins was hit by fifteen shots, but both returned safely.

London, Sept. 7.

The Germans lost 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines.

The Montengrins have defeated the Austrians at Bolpanitza in Herzegovina, capturing all their stores. They have also captured Cianitza. Sanguinary fighting continues.

It is noteworthy that scarcely a hundred of the eight hundred patients in the Netley Hospital are suffering from shot wounds, and hardly any from rifle bullets. This confirms the reports of poor shooting of the German infantry. A vast majority of cases merely have sore feet and most men will be able to return to their regiments shortly.

The Russians are still pushing forward on the offensive along the whole Austrian line, particularly in the centre. The Russians have engaged a German division marching along the Vistula to the assistance of the Austrians. The Russian cavalry have already appeared among the passes of the Carpathians.

The papers welcome the Franco-Anglo-Russian agreement as an opportune offset to German machinations.

A *communiqué* issued in Paris says that the fighting in the regions occupied by the advanced defence forces and on the flank of the German right wing is assuming larger proportions. The fighting continues in Lorraine.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Under ideal weather conditions the Quadrangular Cricket Contest began at 11-45 a. m. to-day in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The Parsis winning the toss elected to bat. Driver and Kapadia opened to the attack of S. A. Aziz and Saleh Mahomed. The scores up to one o'clock were as follows: Driver, run out, 3; Kapadia, bowled, Saleh Mahomed; Chothia, caught by Maslehuddin, b. Saleh Muhammad, 20; Parekh, b. Saleh Mahomed, 6; Warden batting 14, Vajifdar batting 7, total up to one o'clock 72.

The Parsi scoring after lunch was as follows:—Warden l.b.w., b. Tumboowalla, 65. Vajifdar c. Shah b. Khan Mahomed, 29; P. D. Chothia, b. Khan Mahomed, 0; J. Elchidana l.b.w., b. Khan Mahomed. O. P. J. Chinoy; c. Aziz b. J Elavia not out 18, B Mirza c. Erfani b, Saleh Mahomed 8. Extras 19, total 176.

Bowling Analysis: Saleh Mahomed, 29 overs, 32 runs 13 maidens 4 wickets. Aziz 11-47-1-1, Khan Mahomed 16-61-5-3, Shah 3-5-0-0, Nazir Husain 2-3-0-0, Tumboowala 2-7-0-1, Maslah-ud-din 1-2-0-0.

Mahomedan score, 1st innings: Ali (Captain) run out 2; Feroze Khan, c, Chotia b, Mirza 0. Tumboowala, c, Vajifdar, b, Elavia 0. Khan Mahomed, c, Kapadia, b, Mirza 15. Maslahodin Khan, b, Elavia, b; Usuf Beg, c; Chinoy, b. Mirza, 8. Nazir Husain, l.b.w. Elavia, 7; Erfani, b; Elavia, 12; Saleh Mahomed, not out, 10; Aziz, c; Chinoy, b; Mirza, 5. Shah, l.b.w. b, 6; Elavia 7; Extras 0; total 72.

Bowling Analysis:—

Elavia, 9: overs 27; runs, o; maidens 5 wickets.

Mirza, 9-45-1-4.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. "Moldavia" with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive at Bombay at 2 p. m. on Friday, 11th instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following:

"The Press Bureau states that the allied forces, acting on the offensive, have successfully checked the Germans and forced them back towards the north-east.

London, Sept. 6, 10 p. m.

The 1st German army is reported to be between La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Essises and Veffort. The 2nd, after taking Rheims, is advancing eastward (? westward) on Chateau Thierry. The 4th is reported to be marching along the Argonne ridge between Suippes and Ville-sur-Tourbe. The Germans reached all these points on September 3rd. Whether the German change of plan is voluntary or enforced by the strategic situation and great strength of the Allies' armies will be revealed by the course of events.

The statement issued by the Press Bureau shows that the British Army throughout conformed with the general movement of the French forces, and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff. The Compiègne affray was caused by a very vigorous effort by the Germans, who were not defeated until much slaughter had been inflicted on them. Our Guards Brigade bore the blunt of this creditable affair, losing 300 killed and wounded. Our losses, if heavy for so small a force, have in no way affected the spirit of the troops. The Army's sacrifice has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. Five quiet days since September 1st have been passed in filling up gaps and refitting and consolidating units. The British have fought throughout in open order on a wide front. This, with the repeated retirements, has caused large numbers of officers and men and even small parties to become separated. It is known, however, that these, which are included in the total casualties, will find their way back to their regiments.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

A BRITISH CAVALRY DIVISION consists of 4 cavalry brigades of 3 regiments each, 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops 1, signal squadron and 4 signal troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 cavalry train and 4 field ambulances; total establishment 486 officers, 9,410 other ranks, 10,195 horses and 24 guns.

A BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION consists of 3 infantry brigades of 4 battlions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzers), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 divisional train, 3 field ambulances; total establishment, 598 officers, 18,075 other ranks, 6,161 horses, 26 guns.

A CAVALRY REGIMENT has a war establishment of 25 officers, 537 other ranks and 562 horses in 3 squadrons.

AN INFANTRY BATTALION has 29 officers and 995 other ranks in 8 companies.

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES are, thus, for the following strength:—

	Officers	Other Ranks.
One Cavalry Brigade (3 Regiments) ...	75	1,611
Three Infantry Divisions ...	1,794	54,225
Total ...	1,869	55,836
Less one Brigade of 4 Battalions ...	116	3,980
Net Total ...	1,753	51,856

or in all 53,609 men.

The casualties total 188 officers and 4,939 other ranks, or in all 5,127. They constitute a percentage of a little over 10 for officers and a little under 10 for other ranks.

ARETHUSA is an armoured British cruiser with thin Krupp armour, (Belt 3 inches and deck 2 inches) launched at Chatham in 1913. She has a length of 410ft. and a beam of 39ft. with a mean draught of 14ft. and a displacement of 3,600 tons. She has Fairfield Turbine engines; has an Indicated Horse Power of 37,000 and a speed of 30 knots; and carries 2—6 inch (50 calibre) guns fore and aft; 6—4 inch (50 calibre) guns on broadside and 4—21 inch Torpedo tubes above water, in pairs on broadside.

ARIADNE is a German third class Protected Cruiser launched at Bremen in 1900, with a length between perpendiculars of 328·1 ft. and water line of 342·5 ft., a beam of 38·7ft., a mean draught of 15·8ft. and displacement of 2,618 tons. The I. H. P. is 7,890 and the speed 21 knots. The engines are 2 sets triple expansion. The boilers are by Schultz. In her trials the *Ariadne* developed an I. H. P. of 8,710 and a speed of 22·1 knots. Her armour is 2in. on deck tapering to ·8in. and 3·1in. on conning towers tapering to 2·7 in. She carries 10—4·1 in. (40 cal.) guns and 2 Machine guns and has 2—18in. Torpedo tubes submerged on broadside.

ARGONNE is a rocky forest clad plateau in the N. E. of France extending along the borders of Lorraine and Champagne and forming part of the departments of Ardennes, Meuse and Marne. The Argonne stretches from S. S. E. to N. N. W., a distance of 53 miles and an average breadth of 19 miles and an average height of 1,150 ft. It forms the connecting link between the plateaus of Haute Marne and the Ardennes, is bounded E. by the Meuse and W. by the Ante and the Aisne, which rises in its S. plateau. The valleys of the Aire and other rivers traverse it longitudinally, a fact to which its importance as a bulwark of N. E. France is largely due. Of the numerous forests which clothe both slopes of the plateau, the chief is that of Argonne, which extends for 25 miles between the Aire and the Aisne.

ANIZY-LE-CHATEAU is a town on the line from Laon to Soissons some 10 miles to the S. W. of Laon.

ARMENTIERES is a town of northern France, on the Lys, 13 miles W. N. W. of Lille on the northern Railway from that city to Dunkirk. It is an important manufacturing centre.

BUGGENHOUT is a railway station between Termonde and Malines 6 miles due E of Termonde.

BORDEAUX is a city of South-Western France, capital of the department or district of Gironde, 359 miles S. S. W. of Paris by a main line of the Orleans railway. It is one of the finest, and most extensive cities of France and is situated on the left or west bank of the Garonne about 60 miles from the sea (Bay of Biscay). The population was 237,707 in 1906. It is the headquarter of the 18th Army Corp. The trade of Bordeaux, the fourth port of France, is chiefly carried on by sea. Its port, 5½ miles long and on the average 550 yds. wide, is formed by the basin of the Garonne and is divided into two portions by the Pont de Bordeaux. That to the south

is used only by small craft; that to the north is accessible to vessels drawing from 21 to 26 ft. according to the state of the tide. From 1000 to 1200 vessels can be accommodated in the harbour. At the northern extremity of the harbour, on the left bank, there is a floating basin of 25 acres in extent, capable of receiving the largest vessels. The most important line of steamers using the port is the South American service of the Messageries Maritimes. The city is the centre of the trade of "Bordeaux" wines. The most important industry is shipbuilding and refitting. Ironclads and torpedo boats as well as merchant vessels are constructed.

BELGE or Belz is a Galician town some 5 or 6 miles on the Austrian side of the Russo-Austrian frontier. It lies on the railway line from Sokal to Lemberg, and is some 35 mile due N. of Lemberg and some 30 miles S. W. W. of Tomaschoff. The line formed by Zavichost, Janoff, Tomaschoff and Belge on which, according to a telegram of the 4th instant, the main Austrian forces had deployed when taking the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front, is practically a straight line running S. W. W.

BOULOGNE is a fortified seaport of northern France, situated on the shore of the English Channel at the mouth of the river Liane, 157 miles N. N. W. of Paris, and 28 miles by sea S. E. of Folkestone, Kent. Its population was 49,636 in 1906. Boulogne occupies the summit and slopes of a ridge of hills skirting the right bank of the Liane. The town consists of two parts, the Haute Ville and the Basse Ville. The former, situated on the top of the hill, is of comparatively small extent, and forms almost a parallelogram, surrounded by ramparts of the 18th century, and, outside them, there is a chatean, now used as barracks, in which Napolean III was confined after the abortive insurrection of 1840. At some distance north-west stands the well known Church of Notre Dame.

CUXHAVEN is a seaport town of Germany belonging to the state of Hamburg and situated at the extremity of the west side of the mouth of the Elbe, 71 miles by rail N. W. from Hamburg. The harbour is good and secure. A new harbour was made in 1891-96 having a depth of 26¼ft. with a fore port of 1000 ft. long by 800 ft. wide. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's ships arrive at and depart from here. The town dates only from 1893 having been formed by uniting the villages of Ritzbüttel and Cuxhaven.

COBLENTZ is a city and fortress of Germany, capital of the Prussian Rhine Province, 57 miles S. E. of Cologne by rail, situated on the left bank of the Rhine at its confluence with the Mosel, from which circumstance it derived its ancient name *Confluentes*, of which Coblentz is corruption. Its defensive works are extensive and consist of strong modern forts, crowning the hills encircling the town on the west, and of the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine. Immediately outside the former walls, razed in 1890 to permit the expansion of the town, lies the new central railway station in which is effected a junction of the Cologne-Mainz railway with the strategical line Metz-Berlin. The population in 1905 was 53,902. The last that we had heard of the headquarters of the German army was that they had been brought to Mainz. Coblentz is some 50 miles to the N. W. of Mainz. Whether the new headquarters would be Brussels or Berlin remains to be seen. If, as we suspect, it is Brussels or Liège or Namur it will be a significant commentary on the menace of the Russian steam-roller. Most probably the change has been suggested by the transfer of the French Capital to Bordeaux.

COMPIEGNE, the scene of the British cavalry exploit, is a town of France, capital of an arrondissement (sub-district) in the department (district) of Oise, 52 miles N. N. E. of Paris on the Northern railway between Paris and St. Quentin. It stands on the N. W. border of the forest of Compiègne and on the left bank of the Oise, less than one mile below its confluence with the Aisne. It is a favourite summer resort and from a very early period until 1870 was the occasional residence of the French Kings. It has many historic memories among which is the capture of Joan of Arc in 1430 by the English after the siege of the town. A monument to her faces the hôtel de ville. In 1814 Compiègne offered a stubborn resistance to the Prussian troops. Under Napolean III it was the annual resort of the court during the hunting season. From 1870 to 1871 it was one of the headquarters of the German Army. It lies to the south not of Laon only but also Anizy le Château and due west of Soisson, and the action shows that the Amiens-Laon-Reims-Chalons line has been penetrated by the enemy and the suburbs of Paris are not now far from the advancing German troops.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS form the eastern wing of the great central mountain system of Europe. With the exception of the extreme southern and south-eastern ramifications, which belong to Roumania, the Carpathians lie entirely in the Austrian and Hungarian territory. They begin on the Danube near Pressburg, surround Hungary and Transylvania in a large semi-circle, the concavity of which is towards the S. W. and end on the Danube near Orsova. The length of the Carpathians is over 800 miles and their width varies between 7,230 miles. After the Alps they are the most extensive mountains in the east of Europe. The Danube separates the Carpathians from the Alps and also from the Balkan mountains at Orsova. The Carpathians separate Hungary and Transylvania from Lower Austria, Moravia, Cylesia, Galicia, Bukovania and Roumania, while its ramifications fill the northern part of Hungary and form the quadrangular mass of the Transylvanian plateau.

CAMBRAI is a town of northern France, 37 miles S. S. E. of Lille on the main line of the Northern Railway. The population in 1906 was 21,791. Cambrai is situated on the right and eastern bank of the Scheldt and at one extremity of the canal of St. Quentin. The fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded have been for the most part demolished. The passes have been filled up and the ramparts in part levelled. The chief industry is the weaving of muslin and other fine fabrics, and the word Cambric (name of a fine linen) is derived from "Kameryk" or "Kamerijk," the Flemish name of Cambrai.

DEFENDER, a second class British destroyer launched in 1911. Length 240ft., beam 25 5ft., draught 8·1ft., displacement 750 tons, I. H. P. 13,000, speed 27 knots, Armament: 2—4in.; 2—3in. (12 pounder) guns, Torpedo tubes 2—21in.

DNIESTER is a river of S. E. Europe belonging to the basin of the Black Sea. It rises on the northern slope of the Carpathian mountains in Austrian Galicia and belongs for the first 350 miles of its course to Austrian and for the remaining 550 miles to the Russian territory. It is excessively meandering and the current in most parts is decidedly rapid as compared with Russian rivers generally. The average width of the channel is from 500 to 750 feet, but in some places it attains as much as 1400 feet. The depth is various and changeable.

DOUAI is a town of Northern France, 20 miles S. of Lille on the Northern Railway between that city and Cambrai. Its population in 1906 was, town, 21,679; commune, 33,247. Douai is situated in a marshy plain on the banks of the Scarpe which intersects the town from south to north, and supplies water to a canal skirting it on the west. The old fortifications of which the Porte de Valenciennes is the chief survival, have been demolished to make room for boulevards and public gardens. Its educational institutions include a lycée, training colleges, a school of mines, and an artillery school. In addition to other iron and engineering works, Douai has a large cannon foundry and an arsenal. After passing into many hands, it was captured in 1667 by Louis XIV, and was ultimately ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Historically, Douai is mainly important as the centre of the political and religious propaganda of the exiled English Roman Catholics. It was here that the Douai Bible was prepared.

FEARLESS is the latest scout of the *Amphion* class launched at Pembroke in 1912. Length between perpendiculars, 385 ft. and over all 405·7 ft.; beam, 41·5 ft.; mean draught 13 5 ft.; displacement 3,360 tons; I. H. P. 18,000; speed 25 knots; engines: Parsons Turbnies 2 shafts; Boilers: Yarrow; Armament: 10—4 in. (50 cal.) guns, 2-21-in. Torpedo tubes above water.

GRAUDENZ, on the right bank of the Vistula is 37 miles N.-N.-E. of Thorn. It has a population of about 40,000, and is an important place in the German system of fortifications, and has a big garrison. The Fortress of Graudenz, which since 1873 has been used as barracks and a military depot and prison, is situated on a steep eminence about 1½ miles north of the town and outside its limits. It was completed by Frederick the Great in 1776, and was rendered famous through its gallant defence by Courbière against the French in 1807.

GUISE is a town of northern France, on the Oise, 31 miles N. of Laon by rail. Its population in 1906 was 7,562. There is a chateau dating in part from the middle of the 16th century.

HARWICH is a municipal borough and a seaport in the Harwich Parliamentary division of Essex on the extremity of a small peninsula projecting into the estuary of the Stour and Orwell, 70 miles N. E. by E. of London. In 1901 it had a population of about 10,000. It occupies an elevated situation and a wide view is obtained from Beacon Hill at the southern end of the Esplanade. The harbour is one of the best on the east coast of England and in stormy weather is largely used for shelter. A breakwater and

sea-wall prevent the blocking of the harbour entrance and encroachments of the sea; and there is another breakwater at Landguard Point on the opposite (Suffolk) shore of the estuary. Harwich is one of the principal English ports for continental passenger traffic, steamers regularly serving the Hook of Holland, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Esbjerg, Copenhagen and Hamburg. The port is the headquarters of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. There are batteries at and opposite Harwich and modern works on Shotley Point at the fort of the two estuaries. There are also several of the Martello towers of the Napoleanic era. At Landguard Fort there are important defence works with heavy modern guns commanding the main channel. This has been a point of coast defence since the time of James I.

HALIEZ is a town at the confluence of the Dniester and the Luckow some 20 miles to the N. of Stanislau and some 70 miles by rail S. S. E. of Lemberg.

JANOFF or Janow is a town of Russian Poland near the Austrian frontier some 40 miles due S. of Lublin and some 25 miles to the S. E. of Zavichost.

KIEL is the chief naval port of Germany on the Baltic, a town of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. The population in 1905 was 163,710. It is beautifully situated at the southern end by the Kieler Busen (bay or harbour of Kiel), 170 miles by rail to E. N. from Hamburg. It is the seat of the Christian Albertina University and also has a library of 240,000 volumes, a zoological Museum, a hospital, a botanical garden and a school of forestry. The University which is celebrated as a medical school is attended by nearly 1,000 students and has a teaching staff of over 100 professors and *dozents*. It has also a naval academy, a naval school and a school for engineers. The pride of Kiel is its magnificent harbour which has a comparatively uniform depth of water, averaging 40 ft., and close to the shores 20 ft. Its length is 11 miles, and its breadth varies from ¼ mile at the southern end to 4½ miles at the mouth. Its defences, which include two forts on the W. and four on the E., all situated about 5 miles from the head of the harbour at the place (Friedrichsort) where its shores approach one another, make it a place of great strategic strength. The Imperial Docks (five in all) and shipbuilding yards are on the E. facing the town, between Gaarden and Ellerbeck and comprise basins capable of containing the largest warships afloat. The Imperial Yards employ 7,000 hands and another 7,000 are employed on two large private shipbuilding works, the Germania (Krupp's) and Howald's. The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, commonly called the Kiel Canal, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea at Brunsbüttel, has its eastern entrance at Wick, 1½ miles N. of Kiel. In June of each year a regatta, attended by yachts from all countries, is held. This *Kieler Woche* is one of the principal social events in Germany and corresponds to the "Cowes Week" in England. The name of Kiel is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Kille*, a safe place for ships. In 1866 the place passed with the rest of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. Since being made a great naval arsenal, Kiel has developed in prosperity and population.

KIELCE is the capital of the Russian-Poland province of the same name, whose frontier is conterminous with that of the Austrian province of Galicia. Kielce is between 250 to 300 miles N.-W. of Lemberg.

KHOLM or Cholm (Polish *Chelm*) is a town of Russian Poland, in the government or province of Lublin, 45 miles by rail E. S. E. of the town of Lublin. It had in 1897 a population of 19,236. At the commencement of the war the 17th Infantry Division was located at Kholm.

KEMENKA is probably the same place as Kamionka which lies on the river Bug some 10 miles N. N. W. of Lemburg. Galitch is untraceable on the maps, nor is the river Guilalipa mentioned. The latter may be one of the branches of the Bug running to the W. and S. W. of the main stream to the N. of Lemberg.

LEMBERG (Polish *Lwów*) is the capital of the Austrian crownland of Galicia, 468 miles N. W. of Vienna by rail. In 1900 the population was 159,618, of whom 80 p.c. were Poles, 10 p.c. Germans and 8 p.c. Ruthenians. Nearly 30 p.c. of the population were Jews. According to population Lemberg is the fourth city in the Austrian Empire, coming after Vienna, Prague and Trieste. It is situated on the small river Peltew, an affluent of the Bug, in a valley in the Sarmatian plateau, and surrounded by hills. It is composed of the inner town and of four suburbs. The inner town was formerly fortified, but the fortifications were transformed into pleasure grounds in 1811. Lemberg is the residence of the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic and Armenian Archbishops and the contains three cathedrals. It has some beautiful old buildings and among comparatively modern structures are the town hall, the hall of the estates, the industrial museum, the theatre, the palace of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and several educational establishments. There are many beautiful private buildings, broad and well-paved streets, numerous squares and public gardens. At the head of the educational institutions stands the University founded in 1784 by Joseph II and reorganised in 1817. The Austrians have not been so cruel to their Polish subjects as the Russians who have tried to crush the Polish language and literature. Since 1871 the language of instruction has been Polish, and in 1901 the University had 110 lecturers and was attended by 2,060 students. Lemberg has also the National Institute founded by Count Ossolinski, which contains a library of books and manuscripts relating chiefly to the history and literature of Poland, valuable antiquarian and scientific collections of history and ethnography relating chiefly to Galicia. During the whole period of Polish supremacy it was a most important city and after the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks it greatly developed its trade with the East. In 1648 and 1655 it was besieged by the Cossacks and in 1672 by the Turks. Charles XII of Sweden captured it in 1704. In 1848 it was bombarded. At the commencement of the war the 11th Army Corps and the 11th and 30th Infantry and the 4th Cavalry Divisions were located at Lemberg.

LIERRE is a town in the Province of Antwerp, 9 miles S. E. of Antwerp.

LONGWY is a fortified town of N. E. France, 89 miles N. N. W. of Nancy by rail. It is situated on a plateau overlooking Chiers, a right-bank affluent of the Meuse near the frontier of Belgium and Luxemburg. It comprises an upper and a lower town; the former, on a hill, 390 ft. above the Chiers valley, commands the Luxemburg road and is strengthened by an enciente and a few outlying fortifications. There is a garrison accommodation for 5,000 men and 800 horses, but the permanent garrison is small. Longwy came into the possession of the French in 1678 and was at once fortified by Vauban. It was captured by the Prussians in 1792, 1815 and 1871.

LUBLIN is a town of Russian Poland, capital of the province of the same name, 109 miles by rail S. E. of Warsaw or a small tributary of the Wieprz. It is the headquarters of the 14th Army Corps, and at the commencement of the War it had also the 18th Infantry Division quartered near it. It is some 50 miles from the northern most point of the Austrian frontier and some 200 miles from Lemberg.

LOVECHEN belongs to Montenegro and is a source of anxiety to the Austrians, for 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.

LIBERTY is a larger type of British destroyer of the 1912 Estimates, with a length of 260ft., beam of 27·6ft., draught of 9·4ft. and a displace-ment of 965 tons. Her indicated horse power is 24,500 and speed 29 knots. Her engines are Parsons Turbines. She carries an armament of 3—4inch (50 calibre) guns and 4—21 inch Torpedo tubes in pairs.

LAERTES and LAUREL are also large destroyers of the same dimensions and armament as *Liberty*.

LION, one of the three most powerful super-Dreadnoughts completed in 1912 and 1913, with a length of 660ft. in perpendiculars and 700 ft. over all, a beam of 88·5ft., mean draught of 28ft. and displacement of 26,350 to 27,000 tons. The I. H. P. is 70,000 to 75,000 and the speed 28 knots. The engines are Parsons turbines (4 shafts) and they have Yarrow Boilers. In the trials the *Lion* developed I. H. P. of 75,685 and a speed of 28·5 knots. They have Krupp armour, almost complete belt from 7ft. below water line to upper deck; 9in. amidships tapering to 4in. at ends; turrets and barbettes 9in.; conning tower 10in., deck sloping 3in. to 1in. They carry 8—13·5in. (45 cal.) guns in pairs on turrets, all on centre line, No. 2 firing over No. 1; 16—4in. (50 cal.) guns in superstructure and 5—21in. Torpedo tubes submerged, broadside and astern.

LE MANS is a town of N. W. France, capital of the department of Sarthe, 77 miles S. W. of Chartres, on the railway from Paris to Brest.

LONGUYON is a French town a few miles to the S. W. of Longwy, situated near the confluence of the Chiers and the Othaine.

LOUTSK or Lutzk is a town of Russian Poland, the terminus of a branch of the railway line runing from Brest Litvosk to Rovno. It is situated on the river Styr and is some 30 miles from the Austrian frontier.

MAINZ and KOLU are German Protected Cruisers of the second class launched at Stettin and Germania docks respectively in 1909, with a length between perpendiculars of 402ft. and water line 426·5ft., beam of 46ft., mean draught of 16·4ft. and displacement of 4,280 tons. Their indicated horse-power is 19,730 and a speed of 25·5 knots. Their engines are 4 sets turbines of Curtis and Zoelly respectively. They have Schultz boilers. In the trials they developed an indicated horse-power of 27,750 and 28,640 and speed of 27·2 and 26·8 knots, respectively. Their armour is 2in. tapering to ·8in. on deck and 3·9 in conning towers, and they carry 12—4·1in. (40 calibre) guns and 2 Machine guns and 2—18in. Torpedo tubes submerged on broadside.

MERCHTEM is a small town in Belgium midway between Brussels and Termonde, some 8 miles the N. W. of Brussels.

MAUBEUGE is a town of Northern France, situated on both banks of the Sambre, 23½ miles by rail E. by S. of Valenciennes, and about two miles from the Belgian frontier. As a fortress Maubeuge has an old enceinte of bastion trace which serves as the centre of an important entrenched camp of 18 miles perimeter, constructed for the most part after the war of 1870 but since modernised and augmented. It was burnt by Louis XI, by Francis I, and by Henry II, and was finally assigned to France by the treaty of Nijmwegen. It was fortified by Vauban at the command of Louis XIV. It was unsuccessfully besieged in 1814, but was compelled to capitulate, after a vigorous resistance, in the Hundred Days.

MALINES (Flemish, *Mechelen*) is an ancient and important city of Belgium and the seat since 1559 of the only archbishopric in that country. The population in 1904 was 58,101. The name is supposed to be derived from *maris linea*, and to indicate that originally the sea came up to it. It is now situated on the Dyle, and is in the province of Antwerp, lying about half way between Antwerp and Brussels. The chief importance of Malines is derived from the fact that it is in a sense the religious capital of Belgium, the archbishop being the primate of the Catholic Church in that country. The archbishop's palace has a picturesque situation and dates from the creation of the dignity. The principal building in the city is an exceedingly fine cathedral dedicated to St. Rombaut. This cathedral was begun in the twelfth and finished early in the fourteenth century, and although modified in the fifteenth after a fire, it remains one of the most remarkable specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. The massive tower of over 300 ft., which is described as unfinished because the original intention was to carry it to 500 ft. is its most striking external feature. The cathedral contains a fine altar piece by Van Dyck and the pulpit is in carved oak of the 17th Century. In the Church of Notre Dame (16th century) is Ruben's master-peice "the miraculous draught of fishes," and in that of St. John is a fine triptych by the same master. Malines, although no longer famous for its lace, carries on a large trade in linen, needles, furniture and oil, while as a junction for the line from Ghent to Louvain and Liège, as well as for that from Antwerp to Brussels and the South, its station is one of the busiest in Belgium, and this fact has contributed to the general prosperity of the city.

MARNE is a department of north-eastern France, made up from several districts formerly belonging to Champagne, and bounded W. by Seine-et-Marne and Aisne, N. by Aisne and Ardennes, E. by Meuse, and S. by Haute-Marne and Aube. Its population in 1906 was 434,157. Area, 3,167 sq. miles. About one-half consists of Champagne-Pouillieuse, a monotonous and barren plain covering a bed of chalk 1,300 ft. in thickness. On the west and on the east it is commanded by two ranges of hills, the highest point of which, 920 feet, is in the district of Rheims, which rises to the south-west of the town of the same name. The lowest level,—164 feet—where the Aisne leaves the department is not far distant. The department belongs entirely to the Seine basin, but includes only 13 miles of that river, in the S. W. The principal river is the Marne, which runs through the department for 105 miles in a great sweep concave to the S. W. Marne is also a river of northern France rising on the plateau of Langres, 3 miles S. by E. of Langres and uniting with the Seine at Charenton, an eastern suburb of Paris. The length of the Marne is 328 miles. The area of its basin is 4,894 square miles.

NEUFCHATEAU is a town in Belgium in the province of Luxemburg, N. W. of Arlon on the line that runs from Longwy to St. Hubert and Rochefort. It is some 20 miles from Arlon and some 25 miles from Mezieres.

NETLEY, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles south-east of Southamption on the eastern shore of Southampton Water. Here a Cistercian Abbey was founded in 1237 by Henry III, and its ruins are extensive. The gatehouse was transformed into a fort in the time of Henry VIII. Netley Hospital for wounded soldiers (I. M. S. E. of the Abbey), was built in 1856 after the Crimean War. It is a vast pile giving accom odation for upwards of a thousand patients and is the principal Military Hospital in England.

OSTERODE is a town in East Prussia situated on lake Drewenz 40 miles due N. of Soldau and on the line that runs more or less along the Russian frontier from Memel, through Tilsit, Insterburg and Allenstein to Thorn and Posen and further south. Graudenz and Thorn lie to the West of the Soldau-Osterode line as the crow flies some 50 and 70 miles distant respectively. It is 75 miles by rail N. E. of Thorn. It is the junction of a line to Memel, Elbing and Shönsee.

PATHFINDER was a light cruiser of the *Scouts* class. It was launched at Birkenhead in 1904. Length: 370 ft. Breadth: 38·7 ft. Draught: 14·2 ft. Displacement: 2,940 tons, I. H. P., 15,500, speed: 25 knots. Trials—I. H. P. 17,176, Speed 25·3 knots. Deck 2·5 on slopes, ·6 in. on flat.

Armament: 9—4-in (50 calibres) guns.
8—3-pounders.
2—18-in. Torpedo tubes above the water.
Complement: 268.

PALISEUL is a town in the same province as Neufchateau, some 10 miles to the N. W. W. of that place.

SAMOA is an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean nearly midway between the New Hebrides and Tahiti, 1,600 miles from Auckland in New Zealand, 2,410 from Sydney and 4,200 from San Fransisco. It consists of 14 islands forming a slightly curved chain. Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Manua, Nuutele and Nuulua belong to Germany, and Tutuila, Anua, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau and Rose belong to the United States of America. One of the principal islands of these is Upolu, 340 square miles in area and having a population of 18,400. The total population of the archipelago is about 39,000, whites numbering about 500, the rest being pure Polynesians. The whole group is abundantly watered and the igneous soil is marvellously fertile. The scenery of the islands is extremely beautiful. Upolu is long and narrow; it has a backbone of mountains whose flanks are scored with lovely valleys at the foot of which are flat cultivable tracts. Of its harbours Apia and Saluafata, both on the northern coast, are most important. Mount Vaea, which overlooks Apia and Vailema, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, is his burial place and bears a monument to his memory. Although the group of islands was first sighted by European early in the 18th century, it was not till a hundred years later that the islands, especially Upolu, began to attract American and European (mostly German) capitalist and the Hamburg firm of J. C. Godeffroy & Son developed the trade of the island. In 1878 America obtained Pago Pago as a coaling station and made a trading treaty with the natives. In 1879 Germany obtained the harbour Saluafata. Great Britain followed suit. On more than one occasion civil war broke out among the natives on the question of succession to the kingship in which the German and the British American residents supported rival claimants. In 1899 a conference between the three Powers was held at Berlin to settle the question, and the independence and autonomy of the islands were gauranteed, and the three Powers constituted themselves practically a protectorate over Samoa and provided a Chief Justice and a President of the Municipality of Apia to be appointed by them to aid in carrying out the provisions of the treaty. At the end of 1898 another civil war about succession broke out, a commission of the three Powers was sent to Samoa to investigate and adjust the difficulties, and finally the so-called Berlin Treaty was abrogated, Great Britain withdrawing her claims to any portion of the islands and receiving compensation from Germany by concessions in other parts of the world. Under the Imperial Governor of the Samoan or Navigator Islands there is a native High Chief with a native Council. The several districts are administered by the Chiefs. Justice is administered by native as well European Judges and Magistrates. There is a Government Council containing 8 non-official members (three of whom are British) chosen by the Governor from among the settlers. In Apia there is Central and also a District Court. The inhabitants are nominally Christians, (Protestant, Catholic and Mormon), but native superstitions are prevalent. In 1913, there were 544 white inhabitants (324 German, 132 Bri-

tish); also 1,354 Chinese and 1,003 non-native inhabitants of mixed race. There are two German Government schools with 784 pupils and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils. The revenue and expenditure for 1913 were estimated at 1,130,000 marks. The staple product is copra. Rubber trees are being planted. The imports amounting to a quarter million sterling chiefly come from Australia and New Zealand. All the shippin is practically British. A wireless station has been erected at Apia.

SPEEDY is a British Torpedo Gunboat. Date: 1893. Builders: Thornycroft. Length: 230ft. Beam: 27ft. Draught: 8·7 ft. Displacement: 810 tons. I. H. P. : 3,500. Speed: 19·2 knots.

ARMAMENT .. { Two 4·7-in. guns. Four 3-pounders. One Machine-gun. Two 18-in. Torpedo Tubes.

She had a complement of 85 persons. The *Speedy* was, like *Circe, Jason* of her class, and the *Gossamer* a Mine Sweeper.

SENLIS is a French town in the department of Oise, on the right side of the Nonette, a left-hand affluent of the Oise, 34 miles N. N. E of Paris by the Northern railway on the branch line Chantilly-Crépy connecting the Paris-Creil and Paris-Soisson lines.

ST. NICHOLAS is a town in the Province of East Flanders, about 12 miles S. W. of Antwerp. It is an important junction on the direct line from Antwerp to Ghent.

SPINCOURT is a French town on the line from Nancy to Longwy, some 15 miles to the S. of Longwy.

ST. QUENTIN is a manufacturing town of Northern France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, 32 miles N. N. W. of Laon by rail. The population in 1906 was nearly 50,000. The town stands on the right bank of the Somme, at its junction with the St. Quentin Canal (which unites the Somme with the Scheldt) and the Crozat canal (which unites it with the Oise). The port carries on an active traffic in building materials, coal, timber, iron, sugar and agricultural produce. During the Franco-German war St. Quentin repulsed German attacks of the 8th of October in 1870, and in January 1871 it was the centre of the great battle fought by General Faidherbe against the German first army under General Von Göeben. The French were beaten and the defeat, the last act in a long drawn out struggle, was sufficiently decisive to deny to the defenders any hope of taking the field again without an interval of rest and reorganising. Three days later the general armistice was signed.

SOISSONS is a city of northern France, in the department of Aisne, 65 miles N. E of Paris by the railway to Laon. It stands on the left bank of the river Aisne. It is some 20 miles to the S. S. W. of Laon.

SOLDAU is a point a few miles on the German side of the boundary between Poland and East Prussia situated on the river Neide and on the line from Warsaw to Deutsch-Eylau, Marienburg and Dantzig.

THORN is a fortress town situated on the right bank of the Vistula, near the point where the river enters Prussian territory, 85 miles by rail N. E. of Posen, 62 miles S. of Dantzig and 12 miles from the Russian Frontier at Alexandrovo. It has a population of about 45,000. Its position at a bridge head commanding the passage of the Vistula makes it a point of strategic importance. It was strongly fortified in 1818, and was converted into a fortress of the first class in 1878. The defensive works consist of a circle of outlying forts, about 2½ miles from the centre of the town —eight on the right and five on the left bank of the river. The ancient wooden bridge, now burned down, at one time the only permanent bridge across the lower Vistula, has been succeeded by a massive iron railway viaduct 3,300 ft. long. A good deal of the trade of Thorn is carried on by passenger and freight steamers on the Vistula, which ply as far as Warsaw. The river is, however, closed by ice 84–123 days annually. The second partition of Poland (1793) conferred Thorn upon Prussia; by the Treaty of Tilset it was assigned to the Duchy of Warsaw ; but since the congress of Vienna (1815) it has again been Prussian.

TOMASCHOFF or Tomaszow is a town of Russian Poland a little on the Russian side of the Russo-Austrian frontier, some 50 miles due S. of Kholm and 40 miles S. W. W. of Janoff.

TERMONDE is a town in the Province of East Flanders, 25 miles S. W. of Antwerp, at the junction of the Dender and the Scheldt. It is one of the five fortified places in Belgium, although its defences are probably not yet modernized. It was before Termonde that Louis XIV was compelled to beat an ignominious retreat through its defenders opening the dikes and flooding the country.

VISTULA is one of the chief rivers of Europe, rising in Austria and flowing first through Russian and then through Prussian territory. Its source is in Austrian Silesia on the northern slopes of the West Beskiden range of the Carpathian mountains.

VALENCIENNES is a town of northern France on the Scheldt at its confluence with the Rhonelle, 30 miles S. E. of Lille by rail. Its population in 1906 was, town, 25,977 ; commune, 31,759. Of the fortifications, dismantled in 1892, and replaced by boulevards the Tour de la Dodenne and the citadel are the chief remains. Valenciennes is the centre of a rich coal-field, to which Anzin, an industrial town a little over a mile to the north-west, has given its name. Valenciennes is said to owe its name and foundation to one of the three Roman Emperors named Valentinian. In the 16th century, it became the stronghold of Protestantism, but was conquered by the Spaniards. In 1677, Louis XIV took the town from them after an eight days' siege and Vauban constructed the citadel. It has since then belonged to France, though, in 1793, after forty-three days' bombardment, the garrison reduced to 3,000 men, surrendered to the allied forces numbering some 150,000 men, with 400 cannon. In 1815, it defended itself successfully.

V. 187 is one of 6 second class German destroyers of 1910—11 with a displacement of 689 tons and 17,760 I. H. P., built at the Vulkan yard, Danzig. Her engines are Parson's Turbines and her speed is 32·5 knots. She carries two 24-pounders and 2 Machine guns and has 3 Torpedo tubes.

WARSAW is the capital of Russian Poland and the chief town of the Government of Warsaw, situated on the left bank of Vistula, 387 miles by rail east of Berlin and 695 miles S. W. of St. Petersburg. As the crow flies it is over a hundred miles from the northernmost point of the Austrian frontier and 350 miles from Vienna and Budapest, a longer distance than that which separates Warsaw from Berlin. This shows that the Austrians have penetrated very much farther into Russia than the Russians into German territory. Warsaw is the chief stronghold for the defence of Poland. It is connected by six trunk lines with Vienna, Kief and south-western Russia, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Denzig and Berlin. The Russian Garrison numbers over 30,000 men and at the commencement of the war, it had 3 Army Corps, 2 Infantry and one Cavalry Division and one independent Cavalry Brigade located in its vicinity, in addition to the garrison of the fortress of Novogeorgieveski.

WILHELMSHAVEN is a German town and the chief naval station and war harbour of the Empire on the North Sea, situated on the N. W. shore of the Jade Busen, a large shallow basin formed by inundations and united with the sea by the Jade, a channel 3 miles long. The ground on which it stands (4 sqr. miles) was purchased by Prussia from the grand Duke of Oldenburg in 1853, when the Prussian Navy was formed. The construction of the harbour and town was begun in 1855 and the former was opened in 1869. The original harbour consists of an inner and outer basin. To the S. W. of the inner harbour a large new harbour has been more recently constructed for war vessels in commission. The so-called new harbour (170 acres in area and 26¼ ft. deep) is connected by means of a lock (571 ft. long) with the new harbour entrance which was completed in 1886. On the north it is connected with the filling out basin (3,832 ft. long, 446ft. wide), which again is connected by a lock (158 ft. long) with the outer basin (617 ft. long 410 ft. wide), and so with the old harbour entrance. North of this, the "third entrance" has been recently constructed, with two enormous locks, one of which in an emergency could be used as an additional dock. On the west side of the fitting out basin is the ship-building basin (1,237 ft. long by 742 ft. wide) with three dry-docks (of which two are each 453 ft. long, 85 ft. wide and more than 30 ft. deep, whilst the third is 394 ft. long), and also with two slips of the largest size. Further new docks (each about 617 ft. by 97 ft.), capable of containing large battleships, were completed in 1906. A torpedo harbour lies to the S. W. of the new harbour. The three entrances to the old and new harbours are sheltered by long and massive moles; and the whole complex of docks, building-ships, machine shops, etc., forms the Government dockyard which is enclosed by a lofty wall with fourteen iron gates. The establishment is defended by strong fortification. The commercial harbour lies on the south side of the town at the east end of the Ems-Jade Canal. It possesses depots for artillery and mines, a meteorological observatory and a signalling station. A battalion of marines is stationed here. Since 1900 the development of the naval establishment and of the town has been exceptionally rapid, coincident with the growth of the German

Navy and with the shifting of political and naval activity from the Baltic to the North Sea.

ZAVICHOST is a town situated on the Russian side of the Russo-Austrian frontier of Poland just beyond the northernmost Austrian possession in Galica. It lies on the Vistula.

ZLOCZOW is a town midway between Lemberg and Tarnopol, more than 40 miles E. of Lemberg and some 30 miles to the W. of the N. E. frontier of Austria.



Our London Letter.

London, Aug. 6.

Great Britain and Germany at War.

War has come at last, and within a fortnight of the first appearance of the Austro-Servian war cloud on the horizon, Great Britain is at war with Germany.

It was officially announced early yesterday morning that war was declared between this country and Germany on Tuesday night. The following statement was issued from the Foreign Office at 12-15 A. M. yesterday :

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by His Majesty's Government for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has received his passports, and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 P. M. on August 4."

This declaration followed a British ultimatum to which an answer was demanded by midnight on Tuesday.

The Premier, in announcing the Government's momentous action to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, stated that Germany had been asked earlier in the day for an assurance that her demand upon Belgium would not be proceeded with, and that her neutrality should be respected.

An immediate reply was asked for and a message was received from the German Foreign Secretary to the effect that no Belgian territory would be annexed, but that Germany was compelled to disregard Belgian neutrality owing to fears of a French attack through that country. News also reached London that the German Army was marching into Belgium.

Thereupon the British Government repeated its request for an assurance of Belgian neutrality on the same lines as that given by France demanding that a satisfactory reply should reach London before midnight.

This grave announcement was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House.

Great Britain is prepared for war. The Navy is fully mobilised and at sea; the Army is being mobilised. Men and youths are flocking to the colours, and crowds besiege the recruiting offices.

Lord Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War. The supreme command of the Home Fleet has been entrusted to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. Sir John French is the new Inspector-General of the Forces and, as such, is almost certain to lead the British Expeditionary Force. The Admiralty has seized two battleships and two scouts, building in English yards. The battleships belonged to Turkey and the scouts to Chili.

The British railways have been taken over by the Government for military purposes, and it is notified that the ordinary services may be dislocated for some time. Public fears as to food supply are groundless. An official statement by the Cabinet shows that the supplies of corn and meat are ample, and that there is no justification for a rise in prices.

The Prime Minister is to move in the House of Commons to-day a vote of credit for £100,000,000 for war purposes. Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement yesterday as to the steps taken by the Government to meet an emergency created by the temporary dislocation of the machinery of finance. He paid a tribute to the invaluable assistance received from Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The Government has set up a committee to advise on measures necessary to deal with distress, and a national appeal for funds will be issued by the Prince of Wales.

How News of the Declaration was Received.

In anticipation of the receipt of Germany's reply on Tuesday night, huge crowds gathered in Whitehall and outside Buckingham Palace, and extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed. It had been intended to hold a midnight Council at the Palace, but owing to Germany's summary rejection of the British ultimatum this gathering took place earlier.

It was preceded by a concentration of Ministers at 10, Downing Street, and each was loudly cheered as he entered the Premier's official residence.

Not for years—since Mafficking night—have such crowds been seen in London; and Whitehall, the Mall, and Trafalgar Square were all packed with excited throngs.

The enthusiasm culminated outside Buckingham Palace when it became known that war had been declared. The word was passed round by the police that silence was necessary, inasmuch as the King was holding a Council for the signing of necessary proclamations. A lady came out of the Palace and announced that war had been declared.

This was received with tremendous cheering, which grew into a deafening roar when King George, Queen Mary, and the Prince of Wales appeared on the balcony shortly after eleven o'clock. They looked down upon an extraordinary scene—a dense mass of excited people, many of whom had clambered on to the Victoria Memorial.

As if by general accord, the cheers gave way to the singing of the National Anthem, which was taken up lustily by the whole throng. For fully five minutes the Royal Party remained on the balcony. They entered amidst a perfect storm of cheering, and although the crowd subsequently began to melt away, thousands remained.

They grew gradually less demonstrative, and it was noticeable that the news of the actual state of war had a sobering effect on many. Mafficking gave way to distinct seriousness.

The German Ambassador's Departure.

The German Ambassador, having received his passports, will leave London to day. He will go to Harwick direct by motor-car, and the British Government has arranged for a special vessel to convey him and his staff.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Prince Lichnowsky paid a brief visit to Lord Haldane at his residence in Queen Anne's Gate. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador afterwards called on His Excellency, and during the day several diplomatic representatives called to bid farewell to the Prince and Princess. Mrs. and Miss Asquith also visited the Embassy.

A statement having appeared in certain papers that windows were broken at the German Embassy on Tuesday night, the Commissioner of Police has authorised the announcement that there is not a shadow of foundation for this statement, and that no untoward incident of any description has occurred at the Embassy.

Closing The Ranks.

The declaration of war has been forthwith followed by the sinking of all differences and controversies, both in Parliament and in the Press. Not only have people for the time being set aside all their quarrels and disputes as regards Ireland and other matters in domestic politics, but even the diversity of opinion as to whether or not Great Britain should be dragged into the war has already disappeared, now that the real thing has come at last.

"The time is past," says the *Daily News and Leader*, "when the effort to prevent this country launching into the dreadful conflict, which is now wrecking a whole civilisation, could be of use. We place on record our conviction that it was possible, and that it would have been just and prudent and statesmanlike, for England to have remained neutral. We shall record that a mistaken course of foreign policy pursued over ten years, the departure from our traditional policy of splendid isolation, has led us to the terrible conflict in which we are now engaged. We believe that the conviction that that policy was an error will steadily conquer the minds of the English people, and that they will one day come to the resolution that it is an error which must never be repeated. With that we have said our last word of controversy and leave the judgment to the future. We all have before us a sterner task that leaves no room for wrangling....."

Invasion of Belgium.

According to the military correspondent of the *Times* the future military operations of England are to a large extent dependent upon the general naval situation when the Expeditionary Force is ready to move.

Meantime, the situation in Belgium deserves all our attention. It has been generally supposed by those who have followed these matters with close attention that if Germany were to violate Belgian neutrality she might send from eight to nine Army Corps, and a Corps of Cavalry, to attack France through Belgium. The aggregate strength of such an Army would probably be about 400,000 men, and it may be the advance guard of this Army, or perhaps the right flank guard, which has come into collision with the Belgians near Liège. This fortress holds firm, and German attempts to surprise the bridges of the Meuse and to throw others have hitherto failed. It is possible, however, that the German attack on this side—and at present the fighting only amounts to advance guard affairs—is designed only to invest Liège and to prevent interference with the German advance westwards south of Meuse. If these eight or nine Army Corps are to advance through Belgium they will probably be on a broad front on the general line Liège-Luxemburg, and the duty of their advance guards will be to facilitate the advance of the main columns in rear.

The Belgian Army and Meuse fortresses must, however, be dealt with. It is impossible to predict how long Liège can hold out, as this depends on what has been done to strengthen the defences since the first alarm and upon the value of the garrison, but the place has elements of weakness. From 2 to 3 German Army Corps are needed to deal with the Belgian Army, and it is now a question of what this latter Army should do. It must be remarked that French troops entering Belgian now come as liberators and friends. It is possible that they have already crossed the Belgian frontier between Givet and Longwy in order to succour the Belgians and to delay the German advance, and in this case the Belgians can either take post at Philippeville, facing east along the Meuse, or remain on the river about Huy to threaten the German flank and cover Brussels and the line of retreat towards Antwerp. The Belgian operations are now best planned in conjunction with the French Staff, and by this time co-operation has probably been arranged. The great thing for the Belgians to do is to prevent their Army from being caught isolated and overwhelmed. In the circumstances the Belgian Army has become a wing of the French Army, and the best course for the Belgian staff to adopt is to ignore purely Belgian strategy and to act conformably with the strategy of General Joffre. The advance of this German Army through Belgian has been long anticipated by the French Staff, and the necessary dispositions have been made to meet it.

In these dispositions British aid has been considered. It was necessary that anything that we could send should reach the zone of concentration on the French left by the 12th to 14th day of mobilization, that is to say, by August 16th. As our Army mobilization was unduly delayed, this is no longer practicable, but if embercation orders have been given we can still arrive some three days after the scheduled time. This may mean a zone of concentration slightly more retired than before, and it may also mean the absence of British troops from the decisive action, a fact which our soldiers will deeply regret. But an energetic resistance by the Belgians, co-operating with the French, might well delay the advance sufficiently long to permit us to be in time. In the interval we might very well dispatch a few units as earnest of our good intention for their arrival in the theatre of war, announced and acclaimed everywhere in France and Belgium as it would be, would have an excellent moral effect, and is to be recommended. Our delay in mobilizing was unfortunate, for time lost in war can never be regained.

Let it be remembered, at the same time, that even if events prove that the German advance through Belgium is the decisive stroke of German strategy, the mass of the German army will still be in Lorraine, and a part of it in Alsace. The effect of an advance, or a threatened advance, through Belgium upon French dispositions, will have been calculated in advance, and the Germans may hope that the French defence facing Lorraine will be thereby weakened. The violation by Germany of solemn and long standing international agreements was doubtless decided upon owing to military exigencies, but it is still a question whether the gain will equal the loss. It has alined against Germany all those who stand for law and order, and it has had the military consequence of bringing England into the field as well as Belgium. It only needs for Germany to violate Dutch, Danish and Swiss neutrality for her to have committed all the political mistakes open to her at the beginning of a great war.

Ministerial Resignations.

There will be widespread sympathy with the action taken by Lord Morley, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Charles Trevelyan, who, in consequence of the declaration of war by England, have resigned their posts in the Government. Whether men approve of that action or not it is a pleasant thing in this dark moment to have this witness to the sense of honour and to the loyalty to conscience which it indicates. We could have wished that the long and honourable career of Lord Morley had closed in peace. He has played a great and ennobling *rôle* in the national life of this country and in losing him the nation loses a moral force that it can ill spare. He has brought distinction alike to literature and politics, and wherever he has moved he has left the impress of an elevated purpose and unsullied character. He will be remembered as one of the finest types of English civilisation as it existed before Europe was swallowed up in the war of the nations. May the civilisation that emerges from the great ordeal produce others who may not be unworthy of comparison with him. Lord Morley's association with the India Office will for ever remain a brilliant landmark in the history of the British administration of India.

Mr. John Burns will doubtless remain in public life. He is still in the prime of his years and as an unofficial citizen he will find again his true sphere of action. England will need his vigorous sense, his courage and his postition for democracy in the times that are upon her. Mr. Trevelyan too will find abundant work in keeping vital those ideals which are at the root of liberty and which are never so much in danger as in times of war and social disruption.

The Haldane "Scandal."

Before the appointment of Lord Kitchener as War Secretary was officially announced, a certain section of the Tory Press had launched a formidable agitation against Lord Haldane, as there were strong rumours abroad that the Lord Chancellor was about to be sent back to the War Office. The *Times* had started this unbecoming controversy over an imaginary appointment and the bitter attacks made upon Lord Haldane in certain quarters had even gone to the extent of accusing him, if not actually by assertion certainly by no concealed implication, of want of patriotism, simply because the Lord Chancellor has received part of his education in Germany and has been a strong advocate of Anglo-German friendship.

The *Evening News*, which in common with the *Times* and *Daily Mail* is now under the paternal control of Lord Northcliffe, has even had the unreasonable audacity of describing Lord Haldane's "reversion" to the War Office as nothing less than a "scandal", when such a step on the part of the Government had not even been contemplated.

The Liberal press has naturally resented such a brutal attack on one of the most eminent members of the Government, particularly during the present national crisis. "We regret," says the *Star*, "that the only jarring note in this country has come from the Yellow Press, which is making a savage attack upon Lord Haldane. In terms of studied insult Lord Haldane is attacked because he received part of his education in Germany, and because "he has been constantly strenuous in his efforts to promote Anglo-German friendship." There is indeed a "Haldane Scandal," and it is this wanton and unpatriotic attack upon the greatest Secretary for War Great Britain ever had, at a moment when all parties should be united in facing the perils that lie before us by sea and land."

In a leading article this morning, however, the *Times* endeavours to "make up" for its recent hostile attitude towards the Lord Chancellor. "Meanwhile," says the *Times*, "it has been suggested to us from more than one quarter that our references to Lord Haldane yesterday were something less than fair, because they omitted all mention of his work at the War Office, and the public service he undoubtedly rendered in organising the territorial forces. We acknowledge the omission and hasten to repair it. It is perfectly true that the territorials are far more efficient and more valuable than the old volunteers, and, at the moment when they are about to undergo the severest test ever imposed upon the citizen soldiers of Great Britain ample recognition should be recorded to the patient labours of their creator."

Indian Medical Service.

The competitive examination for commissions in the Indian Medical Service was held from Monday to Saturday of last week. Sixteen candidates qualified and one failed to qualify. The following is a list of the successful Indian candidates with the marks they obtained out of a possible aggregate of 5,100 :—

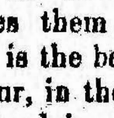
Bahmini Mohon Mitra, M. R. C. S., L. R. C.P., 3,101 ; Amir Chand, M. B., B. S. (Punjab), 3,046 ; Nilkanth Shriram Jatar, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,972 ; Tadepally Sankara Sastry, M.B., C. M., (Madras), 2,891 ; Jamal-ud-din, M. B., Ch. B. (Edinburgh), 2,810 ; Ferozeshah Bapuji Chenoy, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,709 ; Sadanala Bashiam Venugopal, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 2,697.

The Holy War.

For the next few months, or it may be years, some fifteen millions of men in Europe, the physically best, those who should be the fathers of the next generations, will be engaged in killing one another, in starving the rest of the population, in stopping the production of useful and necessary things, in destroying the instruments of production, in pulling down all that has laboriously built up during a quarter of a century of European peace. Not one of the men employed in this work of destruction wants to perform it; not one of them knows how it has come about that he is performing it; not one of them knows what object is to be served by performing it. The non-combatants are in the same case. They did not foresee this, they did not want it, they did not choose it. They were never consulted. No one in Europe desires to be engaged in such work. We are sane people. But our acts are mad. Why? Because we are all in the hands of some score of individuals called Governments. Some score among the hundreds of millions of Europeans. These men have willed this thing for us over our heads. No nation has had the chance of saying No. The Russian peasants march because the Tsar and the priest tell them to. That of course. But equally the German Socialists march; equally the French Socialists. These men know what war means. They know what its effects must be. They hate it. But they march. Business men, knowing too, hating too, watch them march. Working men watch them march, and wait for starvation. All are powerless. The die has been cast for them. The crowned gamblers cast it, and the cast was death.

For what, then, are these gamblers playing? Each says he is playing for safety. Each says the other is playing for power. We English believe we are resisting aggression. We may be sure the Germans do not believe it of us. We believe they are aggressors. We may be sure they do not believe it of themselves. Behind the action of all the governments is a theory—the theory of the Balance of Power. Behind the theory are passions—the passions of fear and of cupidity. Behind the passions is the whole long and tragic history of mankind. Of all this, common men are tools. The rulers play on them like pipes. And not only the rulers. Every journalist who has been sowing mistrust and hatred between nations, every historian who has used history to glorify or apologize for war, every man who has exalted passion at the cost of reason, is an accomplice in this crime. It is thus that war has come about. What can war achieve? It is no remedy for the disease it is intended to cure, it merely creates new conditions for another war. The catastrophe in which we are plunged must produce incalculable evils. It cannot produce any good unless it should produce enlightenment. By enlightenment I mean the apprehension by peoples and Governments of a different conception of policy to that which now prevails. The new conception is there, in the minds and hearts of all right-thinking and right-feeling people. It has not been able to control events, partly because peoples do not control Governments, partly because peoples have not learnt to co-operate with one another. But all men not blinded by theories know that the power to which Governments sacrifice nations is an idol. In no real thing do the interests of nations diverge. What drives them into war is abstraction; and what gives the abstractions life is the belief in them. Such abstractions are power, prestige, honour, in the sense in which nations use the word. These are ghosts of a dying age, but ghosts that are not yet laid. What is real is labor, intelligence, imagination, and the fruits of these are common to all men. But into these realities the life of passion is only beginning to flow; along the old channels, once they are opened, it flows with fatal force. Let war be declared, and every individual in a nation is ready to lay down his goods and his life. That is why to some noble men war appears as a noble thing. But what makes it so is the passion that is misled into its service. That passion is needed for the real things, for good instead of evil, for truth instead of lies, for love instead of hate. To turn it into those channels, the friends of reason are always working. For the moment their voice will not be heard. But as this war pursues its dreadful course, as its fatal and foreseen consequences unroll, as the fact of what we are doing begins to penetrate from our senses to our imagination, as the dreadful awakening succeeds to the stunning shock, it will be for friends of reason to drive home the lesson, first and chiefest into their own heart and brain, then, if strength be given them, into the conscience of mankind. That is our war—those of us who believe in reason—our eternal and holy war. In this dark hour of our defeat, let us not forget it.

——G. Lowes Dickinson in the *Nation*.



The Blue-Book.

One of the most important collections of diplomatic correspondence ever made public was issued last night by the Foreign Office in the form of a Blue-book [No. 6 (1914)]. It will be laid on the table of the House early to-day. Were any justification required for the course which the Government have been compelled to adopt, these documents would supply it.

The Blue-book consists of 159 documents, beginning with a dispatch from Sir Edward Grey to the British Ambassador at Berlin, dated July 20, 1914, and ending with the British ultimatum to Germany on August 4. Every document requires careful perusal—more careful, perhaps, than is possible at this hour of tense expectation.

Austria And Servia.

On July 25 an important dispatch was received from the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg summarizing a conversation with the Russian Foreign Minister. M. Sazonoff expressed the belief that Austrian action was in reality directed against Russia. He did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude would be decided by that of England. If England took her stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. Otherwise rivers of blood would flow, and England would in the end be dragged to war. The British Ambassador argued that England could mediate more effectively as a friend who, if her counsels of moderation were disregarded, might be converted into an ally, than if she were to declare herself Russia's ally at once. M. Sazonoff replied "that, unfortunately, Germany was convinced that she could count upon British neutrality."

On the same day the German Foreign Secretary declared to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin that Austria-Hungary "wished to give the Servians a lesson," and meant to take military action. He admitted that the Servian Government "could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands."

Simultaneously with this dispatch came a telegram from the British Ambassador in Rome, informing Sir Edward Grey that nothing short of the unconditional acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia could restrain Austria-Hungary, and adding, "There is reliable information that Austria intends to seize the Salonika Railway."

In the meantime Russia had already urged the utmost moderation on the Servian Government. Sir Edward Grey communicated to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade declarations made by the Servian Minister in London at the Foreign Office. The Servian Minister stated that if the results of the inquiry at Serajevo into the assassination of the Archduke— "an inquiry conducted with so much mystery and secrecy"—were to disclose the complicity of any individuals on Servian territory, the Servian Government would give satisfaction; but that if Austria-Hungary were to transport the question on to political ground no independent State could submit to her dictation. The Minister mentioned the fact that both the assassins of the Archduke were Austrian subjects, that one of them had been in Servia, "and that the Servian authorities, considering him suspect and dangerous, had desired to expel him, but on applying to the Austrian authorities found that the latter protected him, and said that he was an innocent and harmless individual."

On July 26 the British Ambassador in Vienna reported the confident belief of the German Ambassador, Herr von Tschirschky, that Russia would keep quiet during the chastisement of Servia, "because Russia would not be so imprudent as to take a step which would probably result in questions such as the Swedish, Polish, Ruthene, Rumanian, and Persian questions being brought into the melting pot. France, too, was not at all in a condition for facing a war."

On July 27 the British Ambassador in Vienna reported his impression, after conversation with all the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, "that the Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia was so drawn up as to make war inevitable, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government are fully resolved to have war with Servia."

German Obstruction.

During this time the British Ambassadors in various capitals were discussing with the Governments to which they were accredited Sir Edward Grey's proposal for mediation by the four Powers. The German Foreign Secretary replied that the suggested meeting of Ambassadors in London would practically amount to a court of arbitration, and could not be called together except at the request of Austria-Hungary and Russia. He could not therefore fall in with the suggestion, however much he might wish to work for the maintenance of peace. On the same day the German Ambassador, nevertheless, informed Sir Edward Grey that the German Government would accept "in principle" mediation by the four Powers, "reserving, of course, the right of Germany to help Austria in case of attack." Sir Edward Grey answered that the Servian reply to the Austrian ultimatum went further than could have been expected to meet the Austrian demands; that Russia had evidently exercised conciliatory influence at Belgrade, and that "it was really at Vienna that moderating influence was now required."

On the same day, July 27, Sir Edward Grey urged upon Count Mensdorff that the consequences of Austrian action might be incalculable, and pointed out that the British Government "had felt unable" to let the Fleet disperse.

On July 28 the Russian Ambassador informed the Foreign Office that if direct explanations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were to prove impossible, Russia would accept the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind that would bring about a favourable solution of the conflict. A warning had been conveyed to Austria-Hungary on the previous day by the Russian Ambassador in Vienna, that if war should break out with Servia it would be impossible to localize it, "for Russia was not prepared to give way again, as she had done on previous occasions, especially during the annexation crisis of 1909." Nevertheless Austria-Hungary declared war. Germany had temporized and declined to preach moderation at Vienna, while professing readiness to work for the prevention of war between the Great Powers. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin assured the British Ambassador that "a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war." "I think", added Sir Edward Goschen significantly, in his report to Sir Edward Grey, that "that opinion is shared by many people" in Berlin.

Acting in this belief Austria-Hungary declined on July 26 a Russian suggestion that the conflict should be settled directly between the Russian Foreign Minister and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Russia then expressed the view that a conference of the less interested Powers in London would be the only means of averting an extension of the conflict. Austria-Hungary, however, declined this suggestion on the plea that "events had marched too rapidly." On July 29 Sir Edward Grey took an opportunity to speak his mind to the German Ambassador in London. If Germany became involved in war, and then France, said Sir Edward Grey, the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests; and he did not wish the friendly tone of the conversation to mislead the Ambassador into thanking that England would stand aside.

Waning Hope.

Hope of preventing a general war was rapidly waning. The German belief that England would or could be induced to remain neutral dominated the situation. Its persistence in spite of Sir Edward Grey's warnings is explained by the astounding proposal addressed to Great Britain by the German Imperial Chancellor through the British Ambassador in Berlin on July 29. The unprecedented effrontery of this proposal necessitates the reproduction *in extenso* of the British Ambassador's dispatch :—

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I was asked to call upon the Chancellor to-night. His Excellency had just returned from Potsdam.

He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia, a European conflagration might, he feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned his Excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, his Excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had sided against Germany.

His Excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England; he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which, he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was of course at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which present crisis might possibly produce, would enable him to look forward to realization of his desire.

In reply to his Excellency's enquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

Our conversation upon this subject having come to an end, I congratulated on the contents of your telegram of to-day to his Excellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

The Government had not long to wait for Sir Edward Grey's reply. It was an unconditional and indignant rejection of the German bribe, though it sill expressed the readiness of his Majesty's Government to continue to work with Germany to preserve the peace of Europe.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.*

Your telegram of 29th July.

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether, apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either.

Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unfavourable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the Chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relation of Germany and England will, I believe, be *ipso facto* improved and strengthened. For that object His Majesty's Government will work with all sincerity and goodwill

And I will say this : If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite *rapprochement* between the Powers than has been possible hitherto.

The German Imperial Chancellor received this communication "without comment," and remarked only that he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer. Meanwhile the German Ambassador in London informed Sir Edward Grey that as a result of suggestions by the German Government a conversation had taken place at Vienna between the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador, and that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to converse with the Russian Foreign Minister. In a dispatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg Sir Edward Grey expressed his great satisfaction at the resumption of these discussions, and instructed the Ambassador to tell M. Sazonoff that England earnestly hoped he would encourage them.

An Extreme Proposal.

Following up this dispatch, Sir Edward Grey sent the following telegram to the British Ambassador at Berlin. It showed the extreme lengths to which England was prepared to go for the sake of peace—even to the length of cutting herself loose from Russia and France in case those Powers should prove intractable. The telegram ran:—

Sir Edward Grey to Sir Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.*

I hope that the conversation which are now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia. It has occurred to me that, in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and St. Petersburg, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would

undertake to sound St. Petersburgh, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. Russia might be informed by the four Powers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demand going the length of impairing Servian sovereignty and integrity. All Powers would of course suspend further military operation or preparations.

You may sound the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about this proposal.

I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburgh and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

You can add this when sounding Chancellor or Minister for Foreign Affairs as to proposal above.

The German reply to this appeal is contained in a dispatch from Sir Edward Goschen on July 31. The German Secretary of State declared that it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received answer from Russia to the German ultimatum. Russia, as was inevitable, rejected the ultimatum, and Germany declared war.

The remainder of the Blue-book is mainly a documentary catalogue of events too recent to need recapitulation. One passage in a dispatch of August 1, from the British Ambassador at Vienna, states that the German Ambassador at Vienna, desired war from the first, and that this strong personal bias probably coloured his actions. Among the concluding documents none is more important than a telegram on August 4 from Sir Edward Grey to the British Minister at Brussels, instructing him to inform the Belgian Government "that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his Majesty's Government expect that they will resist by any means in their power, and that his Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that his Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France, if desired, in offering to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain their independence and integrity in future years."

TETE À TETE



Germany's Explanation.

A SPECIAL edition of the German official *Gazette*, issued at Berlin on the 1st August, takes great care to prove that Germany did her utmost to maintain peace and that she was dragged into war against her will. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, it is first pointed out that Austria-Hungary was justified in taking drastic steps to protect her own integrity from the seditious agitation fostered by Servia. On Tuesday, the German Government received information that Russia was making military preparations of such a far-reaching character as to suggest that war on a big scale was intended. Inquiries were made in St. Petersburg, but the Russian Government gave a definite assurance that no order for mobilisation had been issued and that no single reservist had been called to the colours. The information received by the German Government did not agree with this declaration, and renewed inquiries were made in St. Petersburg on Wednesday, the 29th July. The Russian Government then still denied that any military preparations were being made although Germany had definite information that mobilisation was going on in the immediate vicinity of the German frontier. It was at this stage of affairs that the Czar sent a telegram to the German Emperor containing an urgent request that the Kaiser would use his influence to prevent the misfortune of a European war and to restrain Austria-Hungary from going too far. The Czar stated that Russia desired to enter into direct conversation with Austria-Hungary, but that the Dual Monarchy refused to do so. On the same day the German Emperor despatched to the Czar a telegram, in which he accepted the proposal that he should mediate between Vienna and St. Petersburg. Germany immediately urged Austria-Hungary to resume direct converation with Russia, this advice was not accepted in Vienna. The German Government in consequence sent the following instructions to its Ambassador in Vienna. "Apparently there is a misunderstanding which I beg you to clear up. We cannot expect Austria-Hungary to negotiate with Servia, with which she is in a state of war. The refusal, however, to exchange views with St. Petersburg would be a rare mistake. We are indeed ready to fulfil our duty. As an ally we must, however, refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice. Your Excellency will express this to Count Berchtold with all emphasis and great seriousness." But while Germany was undertaking these efforts for peace more information reached Berlin that the mobilisation of the Russian arm was proceeding with feverish haste. The German Emperor, therefore, sent another telegram to the Czar saying that he could not maintain peace if Russia persisted in making preparations obviously intended for war. The Czar's response to this telegram was an order for the mobilisation of the entire army and navy of Russia. When this news reached Berlin the German Emperor sent a third telegram to the Czar declaring that he had gone to the utmost limits in an endeavour to maintain peace, and that if the Czar persisted in mobilising he (the Czar) must bear the responsibility for the consequence. The Kaiser recalled his long and faithful friendship both for the Czar personally and the Russian people as a nation, and added that Germany could not abstain from defensive measures if Russia menaced the safety of the German Empire by general mobilisation. The feeling in Berlin is that the Czar committed an act of treachery by ordering mobilisation after appealing to the German Emperor to mediate for the purpose of maintaining peace. It is Germany's intention to place all these facts, together with documentary evidence, before the Governments of friendly countries.

Russia's Rejoinder.

THE Russian Government issued in St. Petersburg statements justifying the position of Russia and throwing the blame for the War on Germany and Austria. A manifesto by the Tsar was published, which declared: "To-day it is not only the protection of the country related to us and unjustly attacked that

Verse.

To Our Indian Troops going to the War.

Forward! Forward, gallant band!
Forward, over sea and land.
Where, upon a foreign strand,
Beckons Death or Victory!

Love and Faith and Duty call:
England's honour summons all,
By her side to stand or fall
Makers of her history!

Let the Western foemen trace
In your heart and in your face
Manhood of the Aryan race
And its pristine chivalry!

Let your dauntless deeds attest,
Nobly, proudly to the West
That within the Eastern breast
Throbs a heart as proud and free.

By you, at Britannia's side
Be the banded world defied!
Yours the glory, yours the pride
There to conquer or to die.

Honour lives from age to age
Bright on Time's recorded page.
Be your sons' the heritage
Of your dauntless memory!

Forward! forward, gallant band,
Forward, over sea and land,
Where, upon a foreign strand,
Beckons Death or Victory!

NIZAMAT JUNG.

must be carried out, but we must also safeguard the honour, dignity and integrity of Russia and her position among the Great Powers. . . . Russia rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy." The St. Petersburg semi-official ageney, according to Reuter, published a communication in reply to the version given by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the events preceding the outbreak of war. After describing the German version as quite misleading, the communication said :—It is not we but Germany who describes our protection of the Slavs as meaning the same as the destruction of her allies. To renounce the protection of our brothers and co-religionists in the face of Austrian machinations and intrigues would imply for Russia a renunciation of herself and of her past. The London Cabinet knows that when Russia consented to a conference in London of the four Powers not directly interested, Germany urged her ally to decline any such scheme. But when Germany began to display efforts which seemed sincere, it was too late because Austria, giving up *pourparlers*, went on to action bringing about a fatal *dénouement*. From the ontset Germany did not comprehend the gravity of the dispute, or perhaps she was not willing or able to exercise adequate influence on her ally. . . . Russia can say with a clear conscience that she has done everything to avoid bloodshed. *Pourparlers* continued, indeed, but with the same lack of success, while Belgrade was furiously bombarded by Austria. Fearing that fruitless *pourparlers* would cause a delay which would only be of service to Austrian interests and would give her the possibility of destroying Servia, Russia realised that as a measure of prudence a general mobilisation of the army and navy was necessary. At the same time a solemn declaration was given that so long as *pourparlers* with Russia continued Russia would maintain an expectant attitude.

Feeling in Berlin.

Mr. Dudley Ward, late correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Berlin, gives his impressions of the state of mob feeling on the eve of his departure from Germany and says that on the night after the declaration there is no doubt that the Berlin crowd ran amok, but already by the next day both crowd and police had begun to recover its balance, and appeals to the public appeared in most of the morning papers to remember the dignity of Germany and to avoid the molestation of English people left in Berlin. "It is possible that later the Englishmen in the city may be put under still stricter control ; it is very probable that they will be impounded to help in gathering in harvests, but measures of this kind do not entail danger to life and limb. Far more important than this is the destitution of so many wretched tourists, especially women, stranded in Germany. For them the outlook is dark unless immediate measures are taken in England. The American Ambassador in Berlin, who has charge of English subjects, has already worked wonders, but the funds at his disposal are small and the need enormous. In addition there are some thousand stranded Americans who need his help. The immediate necessity is that money should be sent to Germany through the agency of the American Ambassador in Holland or Denmark so that the needs of these wretched women can be provided for. When this is done English people here can, I am confident, feel that their friends and relatives in Germany are safe. The Germans are not the nation of Huns and barbarians they have been painted here during the last few days in certain sections of the press. Acts of violence and brutality were performed during the first hours of crisis after the declaration of war which cannot be excused, but can perhaps be explained by the fact that the German nation—whether through their own fault or not is beside the point—were placed at that moment under a strain greater than that to which any people in modern times has been subjected. They stand with their backs against the wall, and for the moment their nerve and their *morale* broke down. But the moment of crisis is passed."

Feeling in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writing on the situation in the French capital immediately after the outbreak of the war, pays a warm tribute to the sober resolve of France and contrasts it with the wild hysteria of 1870. He says:—"I have always loved and admired the French people, but never have I admired them so much as to-day. M. Anatole France, who remembers 1870, says that the contrast between then and now is so extraordinary that it beggars description. In 1870 the boulevards were filled with yelling crowds, shouting 'A Berlin' ('To Berlin') and waving flags; the reservists went off drunk, declaring that they would be back in a few weeks after having conquered Germany. Thistime the whole people has preserved an attitude of remarkable coolness and dignity. Not once since the beginning of the crisis has there been a demonstration against any nation. The men who are going to the front are neither depressed nor braggart ; they are just calm and resolved to do their best. The *morale* of the army is perfect. There is, indeed, a new France, but it is not the new France of which we have heard so much ; it is the France that has been made by the secular schools that we owe to Jules Ferry. I wish that the people who talk so glibly about the decadence and corruption of France had been here during the last week; they would have changed their minds. It was said that the war of 1870 was won by the German schoolmasters; if France wins this time, she will owe her victory in large measure to the teachers in public elementary schools. Even the passers-by who cheer the soldiers do so in a way which shows that they realise the gravity of the situation. There are no frenzied cries, no denunciations of Germany; the people call out 'Good-bye and good luck to you. Come back as soon as possible.' The only bellicose remark that I have heard at all is, on a few occasions, 'Put ten bullets into William'; if there is any bitterness, it is against the German Emperor, not against the German people. For people here feel that the German Emperor has tricked and deceived them ; that he has been preparing for war with peace on his lips, that he has been trying to provoke France into aggressive action. It is remarkable how the public distinguished between the German Government and the German people. A friend told me that he was outside the German Embassy on the night of the German Ambassador's departure. There was a fairly large crowd, which did not demonstrate in any way, and all the people, mostly of the working classes, were saying that the war was not the fault of the German people ; "Ce sont des braves gens," they said. At Jaurès's funeral the remark that was most loudly and generally cheered was that of a Syndicalist speaker who said that the German Government, not the German people, was responsible for the war. Equally remarkable is the appreciation of the present and future situation. A man sitting opposite to me in a small restaurant that I frequent said to me yesterday: 'Our children or grandchildren may have to fight to protect Germany against Russia.' He added that Russia was likely to become as great a danger to Europe as Germany is now, and that his hope was that Germany would be defeated and that the defeat would lead to a revolution and the expulsion of the Hohenzollerns. 'In that case,' he said, 'we can have an understanding between France, England, and Germany, which is impossible so long as Germany remains under the heel of the Hohenzollerns, who threaten the liberty of every other country.' I judged him to be a superior artisan or small tradesman. He expressed what is a very general but not yet formulated opinion."

The Japanese Intervention.

Even before Japan declared war on Germany, the English Press had ground for believing that Japan contemplated an attack on Kiao-Chau, and the belief caused considerable misgivings. Japan's contemplated action was spoken of in some quarters as though it were a valuable piece of assistance offered by her to her ally. But the well-informed section of the Press including the *Times* itself were not quite pleased with the prospect and were naturally forced to look further ahead and see the real inwardness of the Japanese move. It was generally asked (1) what right entitled or obligation compelled Japan to attack Kiao-Chau and (2) what were likely to be the consequences both for Great Britain and for China if Japan established herself in Germany's place. England has a great stake in China, and few Powers have more reasons to desire the maintenance of her integrity and independence. Japan for her offer of a wholly uncalled-for "assistance" can plead only the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The preamble lays it down that the objects of the Treaty are :—"(*a*) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India. (*b*) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. (*c*) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions." The articles of the treaty which bear on the present position are the two first, which read :—"It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights and interests. If by reason of any unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers either contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." Now, so far, no attack has been made on British territory or British shipping in the Far East, and, the Germans would have naturally done nothing that could have given Japan an excuse to intervene against them with her overwhelming power, especially since they could in no case do serious injury to British interests in the East. But, further, since it is England that is at war with Germany, it is England who ought to dispossess Germany of Kiao-Chau if any foreign Power is to do so. Japan's assistance will be

dearly bought if, under the pretext of aid which is not necessary, she seizes the important position to which, if Germany lose it, China alone is entitled. It speaks eloquently of Japanese methods that when her utlimatum was delivered in Berlin, the Japanese Embassy in London authorised Reuter to state "that they have no knowledge whatever concerning the report that an ultimatum has been issued in Tokio and that they regard it as false." The *coup* seems to have been deliberately planned only to profit out of the European situation. According to the *Times* correspondent the Japanese Press, before the declaration of war, was impatient that "the Japanese were apparently playing a subordinate part." The *Asahi* wrote strongly in favour of war, and, after quoting the first article of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, said :—"The question of the necessity of Japan's help depends on the interpretation of this article, and British territory in the Orient being already in jeopardy, the time has arrived for Japan to act. But apart from our obligation to Great Britain it is imperative that we should realise that the crisis is already here." The *Asahi* represented Germany as already having invaded Holland, and proceeded to picture the future of the rich Dutch Indies under the German flag! We can not but feel a certain kind of admiration for this apt pupil of the European school of Imperialism who seems to be no tyro at the old game of diplomacy. Japan's avowed intention to restore Kiao-Chau to China after driving out the Germans seems to have inspired little confidence in Pekin, where Japanese Imperial ambitions have never ceased to evoke the liveliest apprehensions. And who could have forgotten the fate of Egypt the administration of which was to be merely supported against its "rebellious" army a generation ago. From the time of her Chinese war in 1893-4 onwards Japan has aimed at increasing her territorial interests in China. As a result of that war she secured Formosa; by defeating the Russians she secured Korea, the Port Arthur peninsula and southern Manchuria—thus threatening Pekin from the north. Only recently she entered into some secret bargain with Russia for the partition of Mongolia. If now she obtains possession of Kiao-Chau, she would in all likelihood keep it and will be in a much stronger position to act against Pekin both by land and sea. The interest of England is to keep China united, undisturbed by foreign aggrandisement and open to the commerce of all nations on equal terms. Can it be said with any confidence that these are the objects of the Japanese policy? We hope that if she does not go as a "bailiff" of the world's bankers, she will soon proclaim herself as the Policeman among the powers with a mission to prevent Germany's pirate cruisers from prowling in the East.

How Germany came to Kiao-Chau.

Kiao-Chau came into the hands of the Germans formally in April, 1898. In the late autumn of 1897 two German missionaries had been murdered by the Chinese in the Province of Shantung, and in November the Germans avenged missionary blood by demanding an indemnity, mining and railway privileges, the erection of a memorial church, and permission to occupy Kiao-Chau, which, in any case, she did fortwith. In December Prince Henry of Prussia left Kiel for China on the famous mission of the "Mailed Fist"; in the January following the Chinese "leased" Kiao-Chau Bay to the Germans for ninety-nine years, and in April Prince Henry formally took possession of it. This seizure was the signal for a general scramble among all the Powers to seize any part of China, or anything in China, which could be wrung out of the fears of the Chinese Government. Russia seized Port Arthur, and England obtained the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, and Japan promptly began to make preparations for the war against Russia, which came in 1904. The Japanese have this further count against Germany, that in 1894, at the close of the Chino-Japanese War, it was Germany who took the lead in forcing them to abandon Port Arthur, which the Chinese were willing to surrender to them as the price of victory. Japan, we may be sure, would not be sorry to square accounts with Germany. It is interesting to add here an explanation which was published in Germany seven years ago as to the way in which Kiao-Chau was picked out as the place to be seized. A historical work published at that time stated that a certain missionary German bishop had suggested the occupation of Kiao-Chau. The Emperor made a marginal correction against this statement to the following effect :—"Wrong. I selected Kiao-Chau after I had had Sam-sa Bay and Wei-Hai-Wei reconnoitred. Both were reported to me as wholly unsuitable. I thereupon took Baron von Richthofen's book and a map of China and after reading his chapter on Shantung I decided for the port of Kiao-Chau, as Baron von Richthofen's opinion of the hinterland was so remarkably favourable. Bishop Anzer had nothing to do with the decision."

A German Statement for Abroad.

The German Legation at the Hague issued the following statement on Sunday, the 8th August, to dispel "erroneous rumours concerning German ill-luck" :—"The Russian troops on the frontier have been driven back. The Russian cavalry brigade at Soldau was defeated, and a Russian division at Insterburg destroyed. East Prussia is free of the enemy. The German losses are negligible. Szentstochau, Kalisch, Wielun, and Kibarty, and other Russian frontier stations are in the hands of Germany. The Polish people greet the German troops with rejoicing. The Russians are leaving Russian Poland. Russian Poland is in riot. The German fleet till now has suffered no losses, and threatens the eastern seaboard of Russia. Libau and Bona have been bombarded successfully. The cruiser Goeben has destroyed the French transport basis in Bona, and devastated Philippeville. The modern strong fortress of Liège has been captured after thirty-six hours' storming. Briey, in France, has been occupied."

The Fall of Liege.

The Press Bureau, owing perhaps to the surpassing interest now centring in the campaign in France, has forgotten to record the fate of Liège, and it is only through indirect inferences that one is led to assume that the forts of Liège must have fallen in German hands at least not later than the fall of Namur. According, however, to a Reuter's message of 8th August it appears that Berlin was celebrating the fall of Liege on 7th August. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent furnished a remarkable account of the Berlin celebrations and it was stated that the news of the fall of Liège spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout Berlin and created boundless enthusiasm. The Emperor sent an aide-de-camp out to the crowds before the Castle to give the news, and policemen on bicycles dashed along Unter den Linden with the joyful tidings, which soon became known throughout the city. The Imperial Chancellor drove to the Castle to congratulate the Emperor, and was enthusiastically cheered. The tension with which the first news was awaited was changed into an immense joy this morning, and although it is known that lies have been circulated in foreign countries about a German defeat near Liège, it is expected that they will soon disappear before the facts. The *Lokalanzieger* said :—"All hearts are trembling under this first feat of arms by our valiant army. It confirms our confidence that we can calmly await coming events. It is the prelude to deeds which will be spoken of as long as men live on earth. In this supreme moment we are quite sure of it, and our enemies will surely already to-day be persuaded that even together they are not strong enough to crush us, as was their intention from the beginning." Another newspaper said :—"When our soldiers in the field learn of the surrender of Liège they will rejoice not only for the victory of our arms, but because they will know our forward march on North France is assured. Our enemies will see that the old German warrior spirit is not yet extinguished. The rapidity of the operations tells a tale of resolution, boldness, courage, and unwearying perseverance of attack." As regards the attempt on the part of the Uhlans to raid the Belgian Headquarters at Liège and kill General Leiman, commander of the Belgian forces there, an eye-witness gave the following account of the affair to the *Etoile Belge* :—"The General was in his office in the Rue Sainte Foi when suddenly there was a great uproar. Officers shouted 'The Germans are here,' and in a moment a volley was fired and Major Marchand fell. Two Prussian officers and six soldiers then appeared in front of the house, pistols in hand. 'Give me a revolver,' quickly said the General, but an officer shouted to him not to expose himself and helped him over a wall, which he also jumped himself. Afterwards they found themselves in a foundry yard, whence they were pulled up from neighbouring windows and obtained refuge in a workman's dwelling. Other officers and gendarmes of the General's escort killed the two officers and six German soldiers. Two Belgian gendarmes were also killed."

General Joffre.

General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in France, on whose capacity, energy and skill depends so much, is a Republican, but is universally known as a soldier whose sense of duty is impervious to political considerations. He is said to be something more than a soldier of high professional integrity. He is also a first-class military scientist, worthily sustaining the great tradition of the French engineering and organising genius, of the men like Vauban and Lazare, Carnot and Napolean himself. Sparing in words, rather bluff, and massive in build, he unites knowledge with imagination. His exact calibre can only be proved by experience, but it is noteworthy that his appointment three years ago to the post of the Chief of the General Staff, carrying with it the eventual supreme command of the army in time of war, was the result of the unanimous decision of the Cabinet and did not meet with a single word of disapproval. Only the Monarchists would have preferred General Pau to him, and that only on political grounds. It may be suspected that it was also for this reason that General Joffre's advancement was for a long time very slow. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique two years before the war with Prussia, when he was only 16 years old, did active service with a battery during the siege of Paris, went back to school after the end of the war, and then joined a regiment of engineers. It was not until 1885 that he was made captain and received the Lègion d'Honneur during the Tonking campaign. It took him afterwards nine years of hard service in the French Sudan and in the campaign which ended in the capture of

Timbuktu to attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and it was only in 1905, when General Andrè, the Republican Minister of War, put an end to Clericalist patronage, that Joffre obtained the epaulettes of a brigadier-general. His appointment to the General Staff found him in command of the Second Army Corps at Amiens.

A German View of the Naval War.

We give below some extracts from General F. von Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," which possess an unusual degree of interest at this time as giving the views of an extreme Prussian militarist on the part which the German fleet might play in a naval war against England:—"The plan might be formed of anticipating the enemy by a sudden attack, instead of waiting passively for him to attack first, and of opening the war as the Japanese did before Port Arthur. In this way the English fleet might be badly damaged at the outset of the real hostilities, its superiority might be lessened, and the beginning of its effective blockade delayed at least for a short time. It is not unthinkable that such an attempt will be made. Such an undertaking, however, does not seem to me to promise any great success. . . . The war against the English commerce must be boldly and energetically prosecuted, and should start unexpectedly. The prizes which fall into our hands must be remorselessly destroyed, since it will usually be impossible, owing to the great English superiority and the few bases we have abroad, to bring them back to safety without exposing our vessels to great risks. The sharpest measures must be taken against neutural ships laden with contraband. . . . . Under these circumstances nothing would be left for us but to retire with our war fleet under the guns of the coast fortifications, and by the use of mines to protect our own shores and make them dangerous to English vessels. Mines are only an effective hindrance to attack if they be defended. But they can cause considerable damage if the enemy has no knowledge of their existence. . . . . We should at first carry on a defensive war, and would therefore have to reckon on a blockade of our coasts if we succeed in repelling the probable English attack. . . . . Close blockade offers various possibilities of damaging the enemy if the coast fortifications are so constructed with a view to the offensive that the fleet may rally under their protection and thus gain an opportunity of advancing from their stations for offensive operations. Such possibilities exist on our north coast, and our efforts must be turned towards making the most varied use of them. We must endeavour by renewed and unexpected attacks, especially by night, partly with submarines and torpado-boats, partly with battleships, to give the blockading fleet no breathing time, and to cause it as much loss as possible. We must not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible at sea to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the loser can withdraw from the effect of the enemy's guns. An engagement once begun must be fought out to the end. It might certainly be practicable, by successful reconnoitring, to attack the enemy repeatedly at times when he is weakened in one place or another. Blockade demands naturally a certain division of forces, and the battle fleet of the attacking party, which is supposed to lie behind the farthest lines of blockade and observation, cannot always hold the high seas in full strength. The forces of the defending party, however, lie in safe anchorages, ready to sally out and fight. . . . . Every attacking fleet from the German north coast will be unhesitatingly attacked on the flank from Rosyth and Sheerness, and cut off from its line of retreat. It is thus almost impossible, owing to the English superiority, to inflict any serious damage on the blockading fleet on this line, and the only course left is to advance from the Baltic against the north-eastern part of the blockading line. Here we should have a tolerably secure retreat. This accentuates once more the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all costs, the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt. The command of these straits will not only secure the Baltic basin for us, but also keep open the sally ports for our offensive operations against the English blockading fleet. . . . . Our ships, it must be remembered, can only act effectively so long as our coast fortifications hold out. . . . . The numerical superiority of the English cruisers is so great that we shall probably only be able to guarantee rapid and trustworthy "scouting" by the help of the air-fleet. The importance of the air-fleet must not therefore be undervalued; and steps must be taken to repel the enemy's airships, either by employing specially contrived cannons or by attacking them directly. If it is possible to employ airships for offensive purposes also, they would support our own fleet in their contest with the superior English force by dropping explosives on the enemy's ships, and might thus contribute towards gradually restoring the equilibrium of the opposing forces. These possibilities, however, are vague. . . . . the boldest spirit of attack and the most reckless audacity must go hand in hand with the employment of every means which mechanical skill and the science of naval construction and fortification can supply. This is the only way by which we may hope so to weaken our proud opponent that we may in the end challenge him to a decisive engagement on the open sea. In this war we *must* conquer, or at any rate not allow ourselves to be defeated, for it will decide whether we can attain a position as a world Power by the side of, and in spite of, England."

The Grant to the Islamia College, Lahore.

We published in our last issue the Government of India *communiqué* on Moslem education and expressed our gratification at the prompt and liberal manner in which the Government was trying to give effect to the proposals embodied in its circular with a view to improve the educational position of Mussalmans. We noted with particular pleasure the allowance of a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Islamia College, Lahore. It appears, however, that this grant is hedged round with conditions which, to say the least, are wholly novel and may not commend themselves to the governing body of the college, if it is at all jealous of its freedom of initiative. The Government is said to have intimated that "in the event of a recurring grant being sanctioned for the improvement of the college, His Honour is of opinion not only that the college accounts should be audited as has been suggested in the concluding portion of the letter, but that the appointment of new staff should be subject to the approval of Government. The latter condition is an alterative to the suggestion that two officers of the Indian Educational Service might be lent to the College as is being arranged in the case of the Khalsa College, and while the offer might be kept open in the event of suitable officers being available, His Honour is of opinion that the condition requiring the approval of Government to the appointment of new staff will meet the case for the present. His Honour would further propose that the recurring grant should be limited in the first instance to a term of three years, and that its periodic renewal should be subject to the working of the college being proved to be satisfactory not only as regards educational results, but also in respect of the tone and discipline of the institution. The withdrawal of the grant would of course be subject to due notice." We have nothing to say against the condition requiring satisfactory audit of accounts. Government has every right to see that the sums given to help an institution out of the public funds are properly and usefully spent. As regards educational results and tone and discipline of the college, it is, of course, in the interests of the insitution to have a watchful eye on these matters, but this is a function not of Government but of the Punjab University. The Indian Universities are armed with ample powers to compel colleges within their jurisdictions to maintain a certain level of educational efficiency and keep their atmospheres free from unwholesome and deteriorating influences. The stipulation about tone, discipline and results seems to us, therefore, to be wholly unnecessary, unless, indeed, we are to understand that Government intends to create a new machinery to judge these matters, wholly independent of the existing agency of the University. If such be the case, it would be an innovation of an inquisitorial character and would little serve the true interests of education. But the chief thing that takes the grace out of the gift is the insistence of Government on its securing an unqualified veto on the appointment of new staff or on the acceptance, as an alternative, by the college authorities of two professors recommended by Government from amongst the members of the Indian Educational Service. The latter alternative is fully calculated to undermine discipline, and we are sure no responsible governing body of a private institution can accept it without stultifying itself. As regards approval by Government of all new appointments to the college staff, we repeat it is a wholly novel proposal, and as far as we are aware in no other case it has accompanied a grant-in-aid. We fail to understand the need and wisdom of such a departure. Reduced to its naked essence, the proposal means that Government no longer trusts the governing bodies of private institutions as competent to choose proper men for the education of Indian youths. If that is so, why enforce a duality of control and initiative which is likely to breed irritation and even suspicion in the public mind. It would be far better to place a total embargo on private enterprise in Indian education. If Indians are still unfit to run educational institutions for which they provide the funds and which owe their existence mainly to the educational inadequacy of State controlled schools and colleges, then why perpetuate the farce? We think the Islamia College authorities would not barter away their responsibility and freedom for a Government grant-in-aid, however large. That institution has been built up by the innumerable sacrifices of Punjab Moslems, often of the poorer classes, and they would, we trust, be prepared for still greater sacrifices to carry it on without liberal grants-in-aid rather than consent to the undoing of the magnificent work of a whole generation. May we not hope that Government would reconsider its conditions and see the wisdom of rendering them less drastic in the interest of the real educational progress of the Mussalmans which it seems so anxious to promote?

Week's News in the "Comrade."

Owing to the increasing pressure on our space we have decided to discontinue in future the publication of the week's news of the war and thus set free our pages for selections from the enormous mass of interesting material bearing on the war which the English mail brings every week. Most of our readers must have daily papers within their reach and the few that depend for their information on the summary of stale news in a weekly would do well to subscribe for our *War Bulletin*. In any case, our weekly review of the campaign is as far as possible exhaustive enough and should meet their needs.

The Comrade.

British Opinion and the War.

We have already given our own estimate of the factors that have plunged Europe into war, and frankly stated what seemed to us to be the real motives that have driven the combatants into the greatest and most devastating struggle known to history. We have said nothing since then about the general causes of the war, and of the moral responsibility of each of the belligerents, for that is the business of the historian and the moralist who would no doubt come, not singly but in battalions, after the mad conflict has wrought red ruin and devastation in Europe, to weigh cause and motive and determine the individual share of blood-guiltiness. Our chief concern has been to record the progress of the war in its various phases and explain the significance of all notable incidents in the various theatres of the enormous conflict. It is, however, necessary to note that England, with whose fortunes the interests of India are bound up to such an extent, has by no means been unanimous in the interpretation of her duty in regard to the crisis in Europe. There has been a marked diversity of opinion among Englishmen themselves, and we propose to recapitulate here some of the reasons which influential organs and leaders of thought and opinion have urged for and against England's participation in the war.

Sir Edward Grey in his famous statement in the House of commons dealt with British position and responsibility from the points of view of British honour and British interests. While his arguments have been supported and amplified with considerable skill and force by the Tory Press and particularly by the *Times*, which had devoted a remarkable series of articles to working up a peculiarly unrelenting Germanophobia amongst the British public, they have been traversed with no less force and pertinency by the majority of the Liberal papers and other organs of British opinion.

We first take some of the opinions expressed in support of Sir Edward Grey. The *Times* in a passionate article says:—

"The House of Commons was at its best on Monday. It rose to the height of the crisis which has been forced upon the nation and the Empire with the sagacity and the dignity that at historic moments belong to the Mother of Parliaments. The Foreign Secretary rose to make his statement—a statement destined to remain memorable in the history of the world. He has sought peace and ensued it with an unwearying zeal which has gained for him the respect and the regard of all Powers—even of those Powers which now seem bent on war. What does honour, what does interest in these circumstances call upon us to do? Sir Edward has had no doubts. He has given France the written assurance that, if the German Fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to assault her, our Fleet shall protect her to the uttermost. The promise was made subject expressly to the approval of Parliament. That approval has now been shown." "Did we stand back, did we hesitate, did we desert Belgium, Holland would soon share her fate, and, after Holland, Denmark," adds the *Times*. "The whole of the shores over against us, from whatever new border might be assigned to a defeated and alienated France to the Baltic, would be in the hands of the greatest military Power in Europe, with a Fleet which it is her ambition to make superior to our own. Where then would be our greatness, and where would be our safety? We can no more have Germany at the Texel and in Antwerp than we could have had Napolean. Her aims, so far as we are concerned, would be his, as her policy and her methods are the same. Against those aims the peoples of the Empire will rise with the resolution and the unanimity which the great council of the nation displayed yesterday."

"In England men will learn with amazement and incredulity that war is possible over the question of a Servian port, or even over the larger issues which are said to lie behind it," said the *Times* at the time of the last Balkan War. "Yet that is whither the nations are blindly drifting. "Who, then, makes war? The answer is to be found in the Chancellories of Europe, among the men who have too long played with human lives as pawns in a game of chess, who have become so enmeshed in the formulas and the jargon of diplomacy that they have ceased to be conscious of the poignant realities with which they trifles. And thus will war continue to be made until the great masses who are the sport of professional schemers and dreamers say the word which will bring not eternal peace, for that is impossible, but a determination that wars shall be fought only in a just and righteous and vital cause."

"We have undertaken," says the *Pall Mall*, "to maintain the coasts of France inviolate against attack; to aid her with our whole strength; to repel the attempt to lay her in the dust; to protect the independence and the integrity of Belgium and Holland, and, by so doing, to protect the independence and integrity of all the lesser States of Europe against the domination of a single Power. In laying this course for themselves, his Majesty's Government have proved themselves true to the traditions of the greater periods of British statesmanship, from Elizabeth to Chatham and William Pitt. In quietness and confidence shall be her strength, and, whatever the issue, there will be no shame."

"We have shrunk from the thought of this war," says *Daily Telegraph*. "We have painted as vividly as our powers permitted the suffering to which it would doom the unhappy peoples of Europe. We have gone farther than some in admitting the propriety of Germany's action up to the point at which it suddenly changed to a course of unprincipled violence and deliberate provocation. To-day we say with calm conviction, and with as full a consciousness as one can have of what this conflict must involve, that anything would be better for this country—anything!—than to *slink away like a frightened cur from the menace of the Prussian jackboot*, and risk the imposition upon Europe, of which we are a part, of the absolute dominance of a Power which can act as Germany has acted in this crisis."

"That is the path of right—to beware of entrance to a quarrel, and to think deeply of the justice of the cause—to think it out," says the *Morning Post*. "Sir Edward Grey has thought it out, with how much searching of heart his speech shows in every line. The lead having been given, the response was prompt. Thus England enters reluctantly upon the greatest of wars, united and resolved to do her duty. What the people of these islands now want is their orders."

"It is indeed a tragic irony that an inelastic chain of such a character should entail the collision of two Governments and two nations, who after years of barren estrangement had come so genuinely and fruitfully to better relations," says the *Chronicle*. "If we go to war, we shall go without hatred. We shall go because our honour and self-respect, the intangible but indispensable element of a nation's greatness, combine with a variety of interest to constrain us. We shall go to fight alongside our friends. But we shall go feeling that those we oppose are scarcely less our friends, and be no less our fellow-workers in the rebuilding of shattered Europe."

"There seem to be no limits to the mad haste with which Germany pursues her intemperate course," says the *Telegraph*. "On Sunday we learnt that the independence of Luxemburg had been ruthlessly set aside. Next it became the turn of Belgium. A curiously cynical ultimatum preceded the military measures—long since prepared—by which Belgian neutrality was violated." "An offer was made, with a demand for an almost immediate answer, that if Belgium allowed the passage of German troops through her territory she should have all the advantages of an *entente* with her audacious foe. The proposal stood on all fours with an equally cynical offer made to the British Government, promising that if we condoned German proceedings we should have the satisfaction of knowing that after the war was over some compensation for any breach of regularity should be made to the violated kingdom. It is needless to say that in both cases an indignant refusal was returned. But we can hardly have a better or more significant example of that high-handed insolence which we are learning to associate with the Teutonic character. Germany would seem to have learnt to considerable purpose the teachings of Nietzsche, together with his contempt for the 'slave-morality' of Christianity," adds the *Telegraph*.

"Great Britain's obligations in the event of a Continental war are limited," says a writer in the *Economist*, "to the protection of Belgian neutrality and of the *status quo* in the North Sea—the latter a remote contingency—and that Mr. Asquith's statement of March 26, 1913 (since backed by Sir Edward Grey's of June 11, 1914), disposes of the idea that any unpublished commitments have been entered into by our Government. The fact that any violation of either agreement would inevitably bring the British Fleet, and probably the expeditionary force, into the conflict, and that nothing else is likely to do so, affords a very strong guarantee of the safety of the minor States of Western and Northern Europe. The commercial and working classes in this country are just as friendly to Germany as to France; and they will almost unanimously reject the idea of helping Russia to extend its empire in Europe and Asia. By keeping clear of the war we shall be able to assist the small Powers and neutral countries—Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, to maintain their integrity, their neutrality, and their independence."

The *Westminster Gazette*, the Liberal Ministeralist organ, ingeniously quotes Luther's famous saying: "Here we stand, we can do no other," and says:—

"Germans will recognise that famous phrase and understand us when we say that it expresses the feelings of the vast majority of the British people. We have strained every nerve for peace; till the last minute of the eleventh hour

we have pleaded and remonstrated with the belligerent Governments, and employed every device that goodwill and ingenuity can suggest to provide honourable alternatives for nations bent on war. That effort has failed, so far as our neighbours are concerned, and now the time comes to define our own position. By stating in clear and unambiguous language what we must do, if certain threatened possibilities become facts, Sir Edward Grey affords the last and best hope of limiting the area of conflict, while pledging this country to do its duty if it is called upon."

As regards the volume of opinion against England's participation in the war, we take the following extracts to show how far it was strong and representative :—

War and Peace—the Norman Angell Magazine—put forward these seven reasons in favour of a policy of "no intervention."

1. We have no direct interest in the war.

2. We have a direct interest in limiting its area, for our trade and welfare depend on order and security in other countries.

3. We are under no obligation to support France except against an unprovoked attack.

4 There is no object in preserving the Balance of Power unless it secures peace. This it has failed to do.

5. We have no interest in helping Russia to dominate the Continent of Europe.

6. Interference could only increase international rivalry and armament competition after the war.

7. To take part in such a war would set back our progress at least a decade and could bring us neither honour nor profit.

The Neautrality Leauge, 12, St. Bride Street, E. C., put forward these four reasons why England should not go to war:—

"1. If we took sides with Russia and France, the balance of power would be upset as it has never been before. It would make the military Russian Empire of 160,000,000 the dominant Power of Europe. You know the kind of country Russia is.

"2. We are not bound to join in a general European war to defend the neutrality of Belgium. Our treaties expressly stipulate that our obligations under them shall not compel us to take part in a general European war in order to fulfil them. And if we are to fight for the neutrality of Belgium, we must be prepared to to fight France as well as Germany.

"3. The Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey have both emphatically and solemnly declared in the House of Commons that we have no undertaking whatever, written or spoken, to go to war for France. We discharged our obligations in the Morocco affair. The *Entente Cordiale* was a pact of peace and not an alliance for war.

"4. If Germany did attempt to annex any part of Belgium, Holland, or Normandy—and there is no reason to suppose that she would attempt such a thing—she would be weaker than she is now, for she would have to use all her forces for holding her conquest down. She would have so many difficulties like those arising out of Alsace that she would have to leave other nations alone as much as possible. But we do not know in the least that she would do these things. It would be monstrous to drag this country into war on so vague a suspicion."

Mr. H. W. Massingham, Editor of the *Nation*, put the case against intervention thus in the *Times*: —

"1. That the largest and most difficult problems of Imperial policy forbid us to promote the aggrandisation of Russia.

"2. That with regard to the immediate situation the first fatal act, involving danger to Germany on all her frontiers, was taken by Russia.

"3. That our treaty obligation to Belgium is not, in essence, involved in a strategic passage of German troops through that country. A further consideration, which prevailed in the case of Schleswig-Holstien, is that no obligation to make war in execution of a joint guarantee exists in the case of a single guarantor, when other guarantors refrain from such action.

"4. That any grave change in the equilibrium of European power to the disadvantage of France can best be averted by our holding our hands and reserving the immensely powerful weapon of our Fleet."

"We advise Englishmen that they have no sympathy to spare for Europe," says the *Manchester Guardian*. "Let them keep it for themselves, and think first of all for England, for English honour and English interests. Being free as regards Europe we are not free as regards our own people, but must decide in favour of neutrality. For if we decide differently, then we violate dozens of promises made to our own people—the promises to seek peace, to protect the poor, to husband the resources of the country, to promote peaceful progress. Those promises are in honour binding, and if they are broken, then not only are our interests sacrificed, but our honour is tarnished. We have a completely white sheet before us on which we are free to write anything or nothing so far as our contracts with European Powers are concerned, But the Government is not free as regards its own people. Of the unpopularity of war in Manchester there is no question, and the prevailing note seems to be an indignant incredulity."

The *Labour Leader* gives prominence to an article by the Editor headed "The war must be stopped, and we must stop it." It says :—"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 millions 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. 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."

At a special meeting of the executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, held at Cardiff, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to continue its position of neutrality, and to use all its powers in the attempt to limit the area of the present conflict and its speedy termination. The resolution continued:—"Further, that, as the International Miners' Congress have at their meeting adopted a resolution condemnatory of war between the nations represented, we think the present moment opportune for the miners of Europe to make an endeavour to enforce their views upon the Governments implicated in the conflict and the pending complications. And to this end the General Secretary shall at once get into communication with the President and Secretary of the International Miners' Organisation, requesting that an international conference of miners shall be immediately convened to consider the attitude to be adopted by the affiliated miners in the present crisis."

"The working class of Great Britain and Ireland must insist in no uncertain voice that this country shall not be dragged into war,' says the *Daily Herald*. "No amount of special pleading can in any way justify the firing of a single shot by a British soldier, or the explosion of a solitary torpedo by a naval ship. For this country to become involved would be the crime of the century. Shall we then consent to allow our brothers to give their lives by the hundred thousand in order that the rate of interest shall be maintained? Are our sisters to be widowed in order that the great financiers may float loans with more security? We declare a thousand times, No! Shall it be said that British Trade Unionists fall behind and callously assent to brutal war? The miners, the railwaymen, the transport workers, will they become partners in a crime?"

"If the British Government allows itself to be dragged into the conflict at the heels of France and Russia, it may conceivably be adopting the only course which, under the circumstances, is open to it; but it is no use to pretend that it will have any sort of national mandate behind it," says the *Statesman*. "If, therefore, in face of a completely pacific British public opinion they (Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey) decide to take an active part in a European conflict, their personal responsibility will be as grave as any that English statesmen have ever incurred."

"No man with a sense of responsibility can conceal from himself the fact that the decision taken by the Government is of the most momentous nature," says the *Daily News*. "It can be justified, if at all, only by arguments of corresponding strength. Sir Edward Grey's speech was a singularly effective performance. It carried the overwhelming majority of the House with him by its combination of argument and rhetoric, and it may be accepted as the best exposition which could be made of the policy it advocated. But precisely because of the supreme importance of the issues involved it is the duty of every one of us to examine it with the utmost care, and with no desire to deny conviction where it is due. We are as we are, not as the result of the events of the last week or the last month, but as the result of ten years of diplomacy. Just as their alliances have brought France and Russia into clash with Germany and Austria, so the entente with an edge and secret corollaries has brought us into war. When we departed from the traditional policy of splendid isolation we committed ourselves to the path which led to the precipice."

"Sir Edward Grey indicated in the House of Commons that the great decision as to peace or war was to be left to an unfettered Parliament. As a matter of fact," says the *Daily Citizen*, "his speech embodied the decision of the Cabinet, which was for war. To say that Parliament was to decide was to say that which was incorrect. The die was already cast when Sir Edward Grey came down to the House. Let us have no misunderstanding on that point. We are asked to imperil gravely our existence as a nation, we are asked to bring famine, suffering, and death to the homes of this country without being able to pretend that we have a quarrel with any European Power."

"We can best serve civilisation, Europe—including France—and ourselves by remaining the one Power in Europe that has not yielded to the war madness. This, I believe," says Mr. Angell, "will be found to be the firm conviction of the overwhelming majority of the English people. A nation's first duty is to its own people. We are asked to intervene in the continental war because unless we do so we shall be 'isolated.' The isolation which will result for us if we keep out of this war is that, while other nations are torn and weakened by war, we shall not be, and by that fact might conceivably for a long time be the strongest Power in Europe, and, by virtue of our strength and isolation, its arbiter, perhaps, to useful ends. The object and effect of our entering into this war would be to ensure the victory of Russia and her Slavonic allies. Will a dominant Slavonic federation of, say, 200,000,000 autocratically governed people, with a very rudimentary civilisation, but heavily equipped for military aggression, be a less dangerous factor in Europe than a dominant Germany of 65,000,000 highly civilised and mainly given to the arts of trade and commerce? On several occasions Sir Edward Grey has solemnly declared that we are not bound by any agreement to support France, and there is," concludes Mr. Angell, "certainly no moral obligation on the part of the English people so to do."

Mr. Angell, in the *Daily Mail*, sets out the ideal which he has before him. "What is a matter of simple fact is this," he says: "that the one hope of escaping from a welter and chaos in which civilisation itself may be submerged, or set back, it may be, for a generation, is that Europe may give its support to the ideal which I indicate, rather than to the conceptions of those who at times so bitterly deride it. The chaos which has been precipitated upon the Stock Exchanges of the world during the last few days, the many failures reported, the paralysis of trade over very wide areas, stoppage of the means of livelihood for many millions of men and women, have been pretty generally accepted as confirming certain principles to which a little group of us in this and other countries have of late been trying to draw attention. The importance of the facts which we have attempted to make plain does not lie in their bearing on these things, but precisely in their bearing upon the moral and ideal ends which are supposed as motives of resistance or aggression to underlie this war. We are told that in the last analysis this war is a struggle of Slav against Teuton; that each is threatened in its nationality, its aspirations and ideals by the domination of the other; that, for instance, our own special conceptions of constitutionalism and freedom would be grievously endangered if the Teuton should prove victorious. Now all those developments, of which the Stock Exchange panics are merely the outward and visible sign—the essential economic inter-dependence of the modern world, the closeness and complexity of our contacts, the impossibility of confiscating the wealth of a vanquished people and so depriving them of the means of livelihood, all tendencies which, whether we like it or not, the ordinary bread-winning efforts of every one of us intensify—all this would render this war futile as a means of imposing or defending a moral or ideal object. We may go to war to ensure the victory of Russia and the 'defeat' of that Teutonic civilisation with which we have such close and ancient racial and moral affinity, but if, after the war, Russia desires to extend her railways, bore her oil wells, develop her country for the benefit of her people, she will, however victorious, be compelled to allow the normal economic life of Germany—as of the rest of Europe—to go on as before, which means that German industry and competition, brains, culture and ideas will occupy about the place that they would in any case. Because the conqueror must, by reason of the economic pressure of his own needs, leave the vanquished their material possessions he is by that fact compelled to leave them their moral and spiritual possessions. The real importance of economic interdependence—our reliance upon markets, credit, confidence, law-enforced contracts, and the rest—is that it has rendered it impossible to push home military force with the old ruthlessness for the purpose of destroying the nationality of others. If all the preponderance of force which men of small nationalities, like the Alsatians or the Irish or the Finns, have had to face has failed in its object (as it has), it is certain that the destruction of France, for instance, is impossible of accomplishment. Whatever may be the future place of the Slavs, Teutons, French, or English in the world, this war is not going to settle it or seriously to affect it, except to render the condition of all more barbaric. We may inflict or bear atrocious suffering, but when it is all over we shall see that it is as futile to settle problems of nationality and racial culture by war as an earlier generation found it futile to settle religious rivalries by that means."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in a vigorous article in the *Labour Leader* makes a trenchant reply to Sir Edward Grey and traces the factors that have forced the Liberal Government into war. We shall reproduce this article in our next, but we take one passage from it which, if we recognise that it is based on facts, places Sir Edward Grey's efforts for peace in an entirely new perspective. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says:—

"The country had been so helplessly committed to fight for France and Russia that Sir Edward Grey had to refuse point blank every overture made by Germany to keep us out of the conflict. That is why, when reporting the negotiations to the House of Commons, he found it impossible to tell the whole turth and to put impartially what he chose to tell us. He scoffed at the German guarantee to Belgium on the ground that it only secured the "integrity" of the country but not its independence; when the actual documents appeared it was found that its independence was secured as well. And that is not the worst. The White Paper contains several offers which were made to us by Germany aimed at securing our neutrality. None were quite satisfactory in their form and Sir Edward Grey left the impression that these unsatisfactory proposals were all that Germany made. Later on the Prime Minister did the same. Both withheld the full truth from us. The German Ambassador saw Sir Edward Grey, according to the White Paper, on August 1—and this is our Foreigen Minister's note of the conversation:

"The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions upon which we could remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her Colonies might be guaranteed.

"Sir Edward Grey declined to consider neutrality on any conditions and refrained from reporting this conversation to the House. Why? it was the most important proposal that Germany made. Had this been told to us by Sir Edward Grey his speech could not have worked up a war sentiment. The hard, immovable fact was that Sir Edward Grey had so pledged the country's honour without the country's knowledge to fight for France or Russia that he was not in a position even to discuss neutrality."

The Campaign—IV.

I.—Principles of Fortification.

In our last issue we gave further details of the fortifications at Liège, the views of its designer, General Brialmont, and the criticism of those views led in England by Lord Sydenham in 1890. In view of the importance attached to the forts of Liège and Namur, the possibility of the sieges of Paris and Antwerp and the recent effort of the Germans to break the chain of French fortifications from Belfort to Verdun, it will not be out of place to discuss in some detail some of the recognised principles of fortification. We would, therefore, add to our previous observations that European military opinion is generally more or less agreed that important places should be defended by fortresses. Their girdle of forts must be far enough out to prevent the bombardment of the place. An enceinte is desirable but need not be elaborate. A few guns, called "safety armament," should be in the forts, and these must be protected by armour. The bulk of the artillery of the defence should be outside the forts, the direct-fire guns preferably in cupolas, the howitzers in concealed positions. The fort should be connected by lines of entrenched infantry positions and obstacles, permanent bomb-proof shelters being provided for the infantry. There should be ample communications, radial and peripheral, between the place and the forts both by road and rail. Special lines of communications, such as mountain passes, should be closed by barrier forts.

The objects of fortifications are various. The vast enceintes of Nineveh and Babylon were planned so that in time of war they might give shelter to the whole population of the country except the field army, with their flocks and herds and household goods. In the middle ages feudal lords built castles for security against the attack of their neighbours and also to watch over towns or bridges or fords from which they drew revenue; while rich towns were surrounded with walls, and smaller places in India occasionally with a girdle of bamboo hedge, merely for the protection of their own inhabitants and property. The feudal castles of Europe lost their importance when the art of canon founding was fairly developed; but in the leisurely wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, when roads were very bad and few, a swarm of fortified towns, large and small, played a great part in delaying the march of the victorious armies. Leaving out of consideration at present the strategic use of groups of fortresses, the places which are intrinsically worth being defended as fortresses are, (*a*) centres of national, industrial or military resources; (*b*) places which may serve as a *point d' appui* (point of support or base) for manœuvres; (*c*) points of intersection of important railroads; (*d*) bridges over considerable rivers, and (*e*) certain lines of communications across the frontier. Example of (*a*) are Paris, Antwerp, Lyons, Verdun. Metz may serve as an example of both (*a*) and (*b*), for it is a base of supplies and a *point d' appui* for one flank. Strassburg is a bridge-head giving the Germans a secure retreat across the Rhine if beaten in the plains of Alsace, and an oppurtunity of resuming the offensive when they have reformed behind the river.

Liège and Namur fully deserved to be fortified because both are important bridge-heads on the western bank of the Meuse as Huy is on the eastern bank. Both protect important railway lines from the German frontier to Brussels and Antwerp, and with Huy fortified to some extent they made the Belgian frontier from Aix-la-Chapelle to Givet as secure as fortifications

alone could make it. Unlike the fortifications at Paris and Antwerp, the fortresses of Liège and Namur were meant less for the protection of the defenders from the enemy's missiles than as obstacles to prevent him from coming to close quarters and delay him under the fire. This is an important difference and we may with advantage dwell a little longer on the subject. The obstacle may consist of anything which will impede the enemy's advance and prevent him from coming to close quarters. In the earliest form of fortification the protecting wall was also an obstacle, or it may be a wet or dry ditch, an entanglement, a swamp, a thorn hedge, a spike, palisade or some temporary expedient. The besieged must be able to defend the obstacle from their protected positions, otherwise it can be surmounted or destroyed at leisure. But a close connection is no longer essential. The effect of modern fire-arms permits of great elasticity in the disposition of the obstacle, and this simplifies some of the problems of defence. While protection must be arranged mainly with reference to the enemy's method of attack and the weapons he uses, the obstacle should be of such a nature as to bring out the best effects of the defender's weapons. It follows from this that while a well armed force operating against a badly armed, uncivilised enemy may use with advantage very simple old-fashioned methods of protection, or even dispense with it altogether if the obstacle is a good one, the importance of protection is very great when the assailant has modern weapons. In fact, it may be said that in proportion as missile weapons have grown more effective, the importance of protection and the difficulty of providing it have increased, while the necessity for a monumental physical obstacle has decreased.

II.—The City Wall.

The desirability of the enceinte, such as Paris and Antwerp still possess, but Liège and Namur have not, is almost universally allowed, but often it is more as a concession to tradition than any solid reason. Now it is the "detached fort" which is of more importance than the enceinte. But those who still consider the enceinte desirable have the idea that behind the line of forts, which is the main defensive position, any favourable points that exist should be provisionally fortified to assist in "a step by step" defence, and behind these again the body of the place should be surrounded by a last line of defence so that the garrison may resist to the last moment. It may be remarked that apart from the additional expense of an enceinte, such a position would not, under modern conditions, be the most favourable for the last stages of a defence. Again, there is the difficulty that it is practically impossible to shut in a large modern town by a continuous enceinte. It has been proposed to construct the enceinte in front of the salient portions of the place. This system, of course, abandoned several of the chief advantages claimed for an enceinte. In actual practice enceintes have been constructed since 1870 in France and other countries, consisting of a single wall 10 or 12 ft. high with a banquette and loopholes at intervals. This, of course, can only be looked upon as a measure of policy. For war purposes, in face of modern artillery, it is a *reductio ad absurdum*.

III.—The Ring-Fortress.

Turning now to the ring of detached forts, such as Liège and Namur have, the defence of detached forts from the place depends on the range of the siege artillery and the distance at which it can usually be established from the forts, and is variously given by continental writers at from 4 to 9 kilometres (4,500 to 10,000 yards). The distances of the Liège forts from the town, as the diagram published in the issue of 12th August must have made clear, fall within these limits. We do not know the exact distances from Namur of its 9 forts, beginning on the left bank of the Meuse and ending on the right bank in the following order: St. Heribert, Malonne, Suarlée, Emines, Cognelée, Gelbressée, Maizeret, Andoy and Dave. But these forts are constructed at a distance of 3 to 5 miles from each other round the town and the perimeter of the ring is about 30 miles. The distance of the forts from the town would, therefore, on an average be about 5 miles which is within the above-mentioned limits. The bombarding range of siege howitzers with heavy shells is considered to be about 8,000 yards, and if it is possible for them to be emplaced within, say, 2,000 yards of the forts, this would give a minimum distance of 6,000 yards from the forts to the body of the place. Some writers extend the minimum distance to 7 kilometres or nearly 8,000 yards. In practice, however, it must happen that the position of the forts is determined to a very large extent by the lie of the ground. Thus some good positions for forts may be found within 4,000 or 3,000 yards of the place, and no others suitable on the same front within 15,000 yards. In that case the question of expense might necessitate choosing the nearer positions. Some examples of the actual distances of forts are at Bucharest (7 to 10 kilometres), Lyons (8 to 10), Copenhagen (7 to 8), and Paris (14 to 17). Strategic pivots are in a different category from other fortresses. While not necessarily protected from bombardment, they may yet have one or two forts thrown out from 9 to 12 kilometres, to get the advantage of the ground. Such are Langres, Epinal and Belfort.

IV.—Permanent *vs.* Temporary Fortifications.

We have already casually referred to "safety armament". To go into some details, if the bulk of the artillery is to be placed in positions prepared on the outbreak of war, it is considered very necessary that a few heavy long-range guns should be permanently in position ready at any moment to keep an enemy at a distance, forcing him to open his first batteries at long range and checking the advance of his investment line. Such guns would naturally be in secure positions inside the forts, and if they are to be worked from such positions they must have armour to shield them from the concentrated fire of the numerous field artillery that a besieger could bring to bear from the first. Artillery outside the forts constitutes the most important part of the defence, and there is room for much discussion as to whether it should have positions prepared for it beforehand or should be placed in positions selected as the attack develops itself. On the one hand, the preparation of the position beforehand, which in many cases means the use of armour and concrete, increases very largely the initial expense of the defence, and ties the defender somewhat in the special dispositions that become desirable once the attack has taken shape. Moreover, such expenditure must be incurred on all the fronts of the fortress, whereas the result would only be realized on the front or fronts actually attacked. On the other hand, much time and labour are involved in emplacing heavy and medium artillery with extemporised protection, and this becomes a serious consideration when one remembers how much work of all kinds is necessary in preparing a fortress against attack. Again, to avoid the danger of a successful attack on the intervals between the forts before their defences have been fully completed, the fire of the guns in the intermediate positions might be urgently required as now in the case of Liège. The solution in any given case would no doubt depend on the importance of the place. In most cases a certain amount of compromise will come in, some preparation being made for batteries, without their being completed. Armoured batteries of whatever kind must in any case be prepared in peace time. It should not be overlooked that, whatever theories may exist about successive lines of defence, as the onus of the defence will now lie on the fort line, just as it formerly did on the enceintes, so that line should be fully prepared and should not have to commence its fight in a position of inequality. The frontal fire of the batteries in the intervals and the flanking fire of some of the guns in the forts will play an important part, but the main reliance should be on infantry defence. A fully prepared fortress would have practically a complete chain of infantry fighting positions and obstacles between the forts, at all events on the fronts likely to be seriously attacked. The positions would consist largely of fire-trenches with good communications; but it is pretty generally recognised that there must be some *points d'appui* in the shape of redoubts or infantry forts, and also bomb-proof shelter for men, ammunition and stores near the fighting line. This is usually included in the redoubts. If they are to resist the heaviest shell, such shelter must be built in peace time.

V.—Communications.

Communications are of the first importance, not merely to facilitate the movement of the enormous stores of ammunition and materials required in the fighting line, but also that defenders may fully utilise the advantage of "acting on interior lines." They should include both railways and roads running from the centre of the place to the different sections of defence, and all round, in rear of the line of forts; also ample covered approaches to the fighting line. Concealment is essential, and where the lie of the ground does not help, it must be got from earth parapets or plantations Liège and Namur had excellent communications from the town to the forts and from one fort to another round the whole of the inner periphery, both by road and rail.

VI.—Barrier Forts.

The principal use of barrier forts is in country where the necessary line of communication cannot easily be diverted. For instance, in a comparatively flat country a barrier fort commanding a road or railway is of little use because roads may be found passing round it, or a line of railway may be diverted for some miles to avoid it. But in mountainous country where such diversion is impossible, it will be necessary for the enemy to capture the fort before he can advance, and the impossibility of surrounding it, the few positions from which siege artillery can be brought into play, and the fact that there is practically only one road of approach to be denied, make these positions peculiarly suitable for forts with armoured batteries. Italy makes considerable use of such forts for the defence of frontier passes.

VII.—The Limits of Fortifications.

But one thing must never be forgotten. Fortresses do not decide the issue of the campaign; they can only influence it. It is better, therefore, in most cases to put all the money the fortress would cost, and all the man power that its maintenance implies into the increase and the equipment of the active army. For the fate of the fortress must depend ultimately on the result of the operation of the active army. If we assume that two nations opposed to each other have equal resources, it means that the

nation which has spent more money on permanent fortifications will have the smaller active army and has therefore condemned itself beforehand to a defensive *rôle*. This general negation is only useful as a corrective to the tendency to over-fortify. In practice there will always be occasion for some use of fortification. A mountain range may lend itself when economically defended by a few men and some inexpensive barrier forts. A nation may have close to its frontier an important strategic centre, such as a railway junction or a town of the first manufacturing importance which must be protected. In such a case it may be necessary to guard against accidents by means of a fortress. Again, if one nation is admittedly slower in mobilisation than the other, as for example France and Russia as compared with Germany, it may be desirable to guard one portion of the frontier by fortresses so as to force invasion into a district where concentration against it is easier or the terrain into which the enemy would have to deploy is favourable to defence, as has been done by the Franch in the case of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier between France and Germany.

VIII.—The Defence of the Capital.

As for the defence of a capital, this cannot become necessary if it stands at a reasonable distance from the frontier until the active armies have arrived at some result. If the fighting strength of the country have practically been destroyed, as was the case of France at Sedan in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, it is not of much use to stand a siege in the capital. There can be but one end, and it is better, as business men say, to cut losses. If the fighting strength is not entirely destroyed and can be recruited within reasonable time, say two or three months, then it appears that under modern conditions the capital might be held for that time by means of extemporized defences. The case of a weak country with powerful and agressive neighbours such as Belgium is in a different category. If she stands alone she will be eaten up in time, fortifications or no fortifications; but if she can reckon on assistance from outside, it may be worth while to expend most of the national resources on permanent defences.

IX.—The Rampart and the Man.

Hitherto we have dwelt chiefly on the material means of defence. The human element has had to be almost ignored. But here comes in the paradox, that the material means are after all the least important element of defence. Certainly it is inconceivable that the designer of a fortress should not try to make it as strong as is consistent with the object in view and the means at his disposal. And yet while engineers in all ages have sought eagerly for strength and refinement of strength, the fact remains that the best defences recorded in history owed little to the builder's art. The very weight of the odds against them sometimes calls out the best qualities of the defenders; and the *man* when at his best is worth many times more than the *rampart* behind which he fights. But it would be a poor dependence deliberately to make a place weak in order to evoke these qualities. One cannot be sure that the garrison will rise to the occasion, and the weakness of the place has very often been found an excuse for giving it up with little or no resistance.

X.—France and Fortifications.

Although European opinion has lost faith in any but a very moderate amount of permanent fortications chiefly since the epxeriment made with heavy charges of high explosives against Fort Malmaison in 1886, all but the French began to distrust them since the Franco-Prussian War fifteen years earlier. Napolean had always shown his contempt for fortifications, and never paid fortresses the compliment of spending a single day before them while there was yet an unbeaten army in the field, although it is said that some 300,000 Frenchmen returned to France who had, till the conclusion of peace at Fontainblean in 1814, been holding fortresses in Napolean's name all over Europe. But after his return from Elba in 1815, Napolean became much stricter in practice also. Yet the strategy of the French in 1870 centred round fortified places and the Military Correspondent of the *Times*, writing on what he calls the Fortress Incubus, points out how as a consequence "one French army was shut up in Metz and "surrendered. A second attempted to relieve it and was captured. "A third was shut up in Paris by an investing force of half its "strength. A fourth, endeavouring to relieve Belfort, was driven "into Switzerland and interned. The French fortresses played an "important part in the ruin of their country, while the attempt to re-"lieve Paris, engineered by the enthusiastic tribune Gambetta, broke "to pieces the young levies before they had been given time to become "seasoned by less decisive operations." Yet even after that great disaster, the French, so far from detecting in this reliance on earthworks a cause of ruin, proceeded literally to sow France with fortifications. The French engineer General de Rivières put forward plans for the defence of the frontiers which have cost France £23,000,000 in fortifications and £44,000,000 in armaments. By 1882 France possessed 600 works of permanent fortifications (the mere enumeration of which fills 13 pages of Pierron's book) and over 500,000 men (or about half the French 1st line armies) were earmarked for their passive defence. Then in 1886 came the experiments of Fort Malmaison, consequent on the invention of the "obus torpille", and the reconsideration by the French of the whole question of fortifications. The result of several commissions appointed to inquire into the subject was the abandonment of a large number of forts and the placing of a number of others in the second class and the retention of only five places in France as first class fortresses.

We are indebted for these particulars to an obviously well informed writer who is contributing a very instructive and interesting series of articles to the *Statesman*. General Pierron believes that most of the fortifications of France are utterly useless if not dangerous; but General Bernhardi believes that in certain cases they are of eminent use. From the very fact that Germany did not knock at the doors of France opposite to her own gateway over the Rhine but broke into the house of her enemy by jumping over the comparatively lower walls of the intervening house of their common neighbours, Belgium and Luxemburg, it is evident that the 150 miles long chain of fort and fortress, mountain and battery from Belfort to Verdun has so far proved eminently useful to France in the present war. Now that a large number of the Germans have already got inside the home, they are attempting a comparatively easier task of lifting the latch from inside from the centrally situated Nancy and Lunéville in order to let in their companions in this enterprise who are still waiting at the door between Metz and Strassburg. We have already shown in the case of most of the French fortresses on the German frontier in what way they were necessary for France. But their main object was to permit the undisturbed mobilization and concentration of French troops when war broke out. For some reason or other, France is comparatively slower in mobilizing her forces than Germany, and had not France taken the precaution of putting up these obstacles against German advance across the Rhine, Germany would probably have marched very far into French territory before France had concentrated her troops at Neufchâteau.

XI.—Belgium and Fortifications.

But if a powerful and numerous nation like the French was in need of fortresses to shield it for a time, how much greater in comparison must have been the need of a small nation like the Belgian. In applying to Liège and Namur the principles of fortifications which we have discussed in detail with the assistance of Lt.-Col. Jackson, R. E., Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works in our War Office, we repeat what we have already said before, that both places deserved to be amply fortified. Belgium could never hope to stem by itself the flood of a German invasion, but both France and England were certain to assist her, in the one case, if Belgium was to be incorporated in the German Empire and the pistol of Antwerp placed against England's head, and in the other, even if Belgium's neutrality were to be temporarily violated in order to obtain an easier access into French territory. In any case, Liège and Namur were bound to give to Belgium some at least of the time which she needed for the concentration of her troops somewhere to the east of Brussels.

XII.—What of Liege?

Now what part these forts have played in the present war can be understood only when we know definitely the length of time during which the Germans were kept knocking at the two gates. If we are to accept, as we do accept in other cases, the news supplied by Reuter, we are bound to form a very different view of the value of Liège from that which we would be inclined to form if we relied upon news obtained from German and other sources. We have already referred in our last issue to the telegram from Paris, dated the 6th August, announcing the silencing of two Liège forts. The *Times* Own Correspondent had significantly added that "the works which are 30 years old were only intended to delay the enemy" and that "the entrenched camp of Namur still blocks German advance." The Germans were reported to be passing through the gap formed by the forced inactivity if not actual capture of these two forts, and the *Daily Mail's* Special Correspondent referred on the same day to "a false report that Liege had been taken", based on the facts that since the night of the 5th August, 100,000 invaders had ceaselessly attacked the forts, that a patrol of Uhlans had tried to penetrate to the military headquarters at Liège in order to capture General Leeman, the Commandant—an attempt that had failed but was reported in three different versions in as many English newspapers—and that another patrol of Uhlans had managed to get into the town of Liége on the 6th instant, although it had been captured. An Amsterdam telegram, dated the 8th August, was published by the *Times* referring to the rejoicings in Berlin over the fall of Liège accompanied by a Brussels message of the 9th August that, according to official information, Liège had been cut off from all communications with the rest of the world. It has never been explained how news have since been received to the effect that all the forts were intact. The last English Mail has brought newspapers upto the 22nd August, but there is no admission anywhere up to that date that the Liège forts had fallen, nor has Reuter wired to us of their fall since that date.

XIII.—Liege and Foreign Reports.

But if we turn to the news published in the various German papers extracts from which have been reprinted by the *Times* almost every day, we discover a remarkable German insistence on the fact that the forts had fallen into German hands. News from the Wolff (German), Italian and Ottoman Agencies published in Turkish papers was to the effect that all the forts had been captured by the Germans very early in the campaign. A Sofia telegram of the 6th August of the Italian Agency stated that it had been officially confirmed that Liège had fallen into German hands after a stubborn opposition, the battle lasting two days and the Germans being compelled to attack again and again. A Zurich telegram of the 7th August gave details of the capture, stating that the general attack had been directed in the beginning towards the forts of Chaud Fontaine, Boncelles and Flemalle, both sides losing 8,000 in the struggle. A Berlin telegram of the Wolff Agency, dated 9th August, stated that Liège was entirely in German hands. The next day, another message from the same Agency stated that French newspapers and official journals still denied the capture of Liège and pretended that German troops in Belgium had not been sufficiently provided with food in expectation of a rapid German success. The telegram went on to say that both statements were entirely untrue and that they proved what value to attach to French official statements. A Bukharest message of the 10th stated that the Legation of a neutral Power had received an official communication confirming the news of the capture. Further confirmation was supplied by the Ottoman Agency. We must point out that the telegrams we have just quoted do not refer to the *town* of Liège, but in many cases clearly state that all the *forts* were on those dates in German hands.

XIV.—Liege and German Reports.

The *Times* itself publishes a Berlin telegram in the course of which it is stated that a message from the Quartermaster-General made the following statement:—

> According to the French report 20,000 Germans are supposed to have fallen before Liège and the place is said not to be in our possession at all. The theatrical bestowal of the Legion of Honour on Liège is considered to confirm this. In the beginning Germany was forced to keep back all news, in order that plans of considerable consequence might not be disclosed. . . . until such strong forces were collected around Liège that not even the Devil could take it away from us again. We are now in this position. The Belgians possessed more troops for defending the forts than were employed by us for the storming, and all those who understand military science will recognize the nature of the feat, which stands out as unique.

The following statement was also issued on the 15th August :—

> What have we achieved thus far? The much feared Russian cavalry attack was broken in pieces by our troops protecting the frontier. Even the *Landwehr* was sufficient in some cases to drive back the intruders. What has become of the schemes to destroy important works of construction? Nothing has happened. Nothing has been able to arrest in the smallest degree or to confuse the advance of our troops, which has proceeded with mechanical precision. How things look with the enemy is a subject upon which much perhaps might be said, but it is unnecessary to discuss it. Enough—on our side everything is working wonderfully, and with that we can be content. The first casualty list has appeared. It will be found perhaps to be rather heavy even so early as this. But what is our return for the price paid? The protection of our Prussian provinces. How great would our losses have been in blood and treasure if Russians had entered the country? And Liège? We have achieved with the losses which the assault cost us a military success the importance of which is still absolutely incalculable. Had a siege been necessary, we should not have escaped so cheaply.

The *Deutsche Tageszeiting*, the organ of the Agrarian and the Conservative party, published the following comment :—

> The capture of Liège is not only an important military and political success, but under modern conditions it must be regarded as a quite extraordinary event that a great fortress should be taken on the sixth day of mobilization.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* wrote :

> Only think what an effect this news will have in Paris and in the French provinces—the news that, but a few days after the declaration of war, a German army is, at most, 10 marches distant from the French capital.

At Metz the Burgomaster hoisted a flag on the town hall, and had the "Emperor's bell" rung in the cathedral tower. At Hanover the news was read to an enthusiastic crowd by Frau von Emmich, the wife of the general cammanding the 10th Army Corps, who had received the order *Pour le mérit* for having taken Liége.

What is most curious is that even when the Maastrecht correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* stated definitely that without exception all the forts at Liège were in the hands of the Germans, the *Times*, while reproducing this message in its issue of 21st August, added that the Press Bureau had no information to confirm this report. And yet the *Times'* Special Correspondent at Brussels had wired on the 9th August, as follows. "It is officially stated that Liège is now completely invested by the Germans and that all communication with the outer world is cut off." We never learnt subsequently of a resumption of communications at Liège, but on more than one occasion the *Times*, while referring to the rumours of the capture of Liège forts, contradicted them authoritatively as if it was all the time in touch with Liège.

XV.—The Fighting at Liege.

Practically the last that we heard in the way of details of the fighting at Liège was the graphic account supplied by the *Times* Special Correspondents at Brussels on the 8th, which had been obtained by piecing together the many reports which had been received. They described the German assailants as a sullen army. The Germans attacked along a very wide front stretching north to the small town of Visé and to the south a considerable distance below Liège. The attack opened with a general advance on the forts, covered by artillery fire. But the artillery was not heavy enough. There appear to have been no big siege-guns and German accounts confirm this. The formation of the attacking force, according to the *Times* Correspondent, was "impossible." He writes :—

> Incredible as it may seem, there appears to be no doubt that these unhappy German soldiers were marched to death almost shoulder to shoulder. Just as Napolean won some of his victories by the sudden application of mere mass, so the German generals, who are certainly not of the Napoleanic type, apparently hoped to sate the greed of the guns in the forts by a holocaust of victims. The result of their disastrous policy was terrible. Upon these closely-knit ranks, these men who, according to some accounts, were being driven forward by their officers—terror dividing itself betwixt discipline and death—the mighty fusillade was opened. "Avenues," according to a very graphic account, "were opened up in the German front." Masses of dead began to accumulate in the fields before the forts. "It was death in haystacks," a Belgian soldier said in describing the spectacle.

XVI.—Rival Strategies : Analogy and Contrast.

This accounttallies with what anyone acquainted with the theories of the Germans of attacking fortified places must have anticipated. We have noted in some quarters a disposition to accuse the German generals of inhumanity in forgetting the man in utilising their rigid machine of war. But this was exactly what even Napolean, whose strategy, however, the Germans do not profess to follow, did in order to win innumerable victories. It is well known that Napolean used to send out a strong advanced-guard, at least one-fourth of his command, with the object of engaging and fixing the enemy's attention, inducing him prematurely to use up his reserves, and when the battle was "ripe", to use his own expression, the great blow was delivered with overwhelming suddenness by his extraordinarily large reserve of fresh troops which he always had in hand, giving him a three-to-one superiority at the decisive point. But the whole of his action depended essentially on an exact appreciation of the endurance of his troops first engaged at the cost of whom his reserves were saved up. Well could his advanced-guard troops on setting out on their all but fatal task have said to their popular leader: "*Nos morituri te salutamus*" ("We who are about to die salute thee"). The Germans follow the strategy of Clausewitz, as the French follow Jomini, the Swiss, who had been attached by Napolean to the staff, where he served under Ney for some seven years, and then deserted to the allies, being attached by the Emperor Alexander, and remaining in the Russian service until his death in 1869. But both Clausewitz and Napolean, the *precepteur* of the French strategists, recognised the analogy between the attack on a fortress and the conduct of a battle, and it was on this that Napolean's teacher, du Teil, had based the dictum on which Napolean acted throughout his career, namely, *concentration of the destructive elements on the decisive point.* A battle is but an abbreviated siege, and a siege a prolonged battle. In the former, the object is to purchase time at the cost of men's lives, in the latter to economise men by expenditure of time. But in both the final step is the same, namely, the creation of a breach of continuity in the enemy's defence through which the assaulting columns can penetrate to the heart of his position. Thanks to the increased mobility in the field artillery and skill in handling it—the evolution of artillery had given to Napolean the weapon he required to realize his ideal—it was possible in his days, once the aim of the enemy's infantry had been unsteadied, to bring up masses of guns to case-shot range and to breach the living rampart of the defence. Through the gap thus created, infantry or cavalry, or both combined, were poured by Napolean to overwhelm the last reserves beyond.

This led Jomini to develop the theory of "interior lines"—a phrase he invented to designate a method which was almost as old as war itself. From this system, Jomini deduced its opposite, "exterior lines", and a whole sequence of others. As we shall often come across these phrases in discussing the strategy of this war, we may just as well state here, even at the risk of digression, what they really mean. If an army A stands in a central position relatively to two other armies B and C, converging upon it, then if it moves against each in succession and beats them both, it is said to act on "interior lines," while B and C, act on "exterior lines." Much has been said recently in praise of Napolean's strategy as developed in a mass of theory in which

salient and re-entering angles, with which military correspondents and historians so freely befog their pages, occur frequently. But, taking the example of the three armies just given to illustrate the different systems, what A is said to do when at the first shock B beats it out of existence the theorists in books and newspaper paragraphs have failed to tell us.

XVII.—Interior and Exterior Lines.

Since the object of all strategy is to bring the greatest possible force to bear against the decisive point, it is obvious to ask why armies should not always be concentrated and why they should ever divide. The answer is that a given district and a single road will only subsist a certain number of men, a number which in practice is found to be about 60,000 with their requisite guns and train. Hence an army, say of 120,000 men, not only cannot subsist on single line or road, but when divided into two equal parts, and separated only by a short day's march, is really more ready for instant action than a army of 90,000 on one road. Separation, therefore, when large numbers are in question, as in the case of Germany, is a necessity of existence, not a matter of free choice. But when it is thus forced upon a commander, he regulates the rate of his march, so that his separate columns cannot be attacked singly before the heads of both are within supporting distance of one another. If he does not do so, it will be the case of the lone woman and the dacoits, each of whom thrust his head into the window of her house and had it chopped off and his body dragged in as he came to see why the dacoit who had gone before him had not returned, till not one was left alive, all because the window was not within the sight of the accomplices in that wicked but easy enterprise. Had the Liège army of Germany commanded by von Emmich arrived at the tryst before the centre, which is said to be commanded by the Crown Prince, had arrived within supporting distance of it, after marching through the difficult country known as the Belgian Ardennes, Germany would have suffered a heavy loss. As it was, inspite of Liège, it is Germany's right wing that had arrived within striking distance of Paris. In addition to the main reason, namely the desire to secure access into France between Verdun and Belfort, and thus shorten the inordinately long line of communications through Belgium, which was open to an attack from the rear from Antwerp and from the right flank by an English, French or—if we can believe in the Russian *coup* from the White Sea—a Russian landing at Ostend, one of the reasons for the retreat of the German right during the last few days appears to be a desire not to be too far in advance of the centre. The German bow was bent a little too much by reason of the right wing's extraordinarily rapid advance, the comparative slowness of the centre and the immobility of the left, and very probably this was realized just in time. The front is therefore not only contracted, but also withdrawn in order to be in line with the centre.

What Germany attempted was action on "exterior lines". The jaws of the crackers were closing on the nut, and in such cases, unless the nut proves harder than the cracker, the nut is crushed. In this case, it is clear from the despatches of Sir John French that the nut managed to slip out of the jaws of the cracker. Success in an enveloping movement such as Germany attempted requires a calculation based on an accurate knowledge of the marching powers of the adversary, and Napolean's success in, acting on "interior lines" was due to the faulty calculations of his enemies about his mobility. Accustomed only to their own deliberate method they were quite unable to imagine Napolean's lightning-like rapidity. Marching 25 miles in a day, his whole army would hurl itself on one of the columns while the other was still too far off to come to its aid, or if they had already approached so close that mutual co-operation was imminent, he would send a detachment against one to purchase time by the sacrifice of his men's lives just as ruthlessly as those who have recently been using the German "machine" at Liège and elsewhere, and would then strike at the other with the bulk of his forces united. In this form, Napolean won most of his earlier successes, but a little reflection would show that the method depended essentially upon his superior mobility and the willingness of his enemy to fight or the reverse. It is possible that General Kluck recently underestimated the mobility of the Allies left.

XVIII.—Advantages and Disadvantages.

If, on the other hand, the commander of the central army under-estimates his opponent's marching powers, its doom is sealed. For both his flanks are turned in advance and he comes under a concentrated fire to which it can only oppose a divergent one. This difference is more marked now than formerly; and stated in its extreme form, for rifle fire only, it really means that every bullet fired from the circumference stands a tenfold better chance of hitting some thing valnerable than those directed from the centre towards the circumference. The only salvation for an army thus situated is to move by a lateral march, if it can manage it, outside the jaws of the cracker, and no praise can be too high for Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien who extricated his army corps with great skill when it had become almost impossible to disengage himself from an enemy that was rushing on with all the momentum of an avalanche.

An army standing on "interior lines," therefore, occupies a position of advantage or the reverse according to the skill of its leader and its own inherent fighting capacity, and this whether its position arises from operations during the actual course of hostilities, as in the case of Napolean in his Russian campaign, or from circumstances already pre-existent in times of peace, such as the configuration of frontier. In the case of France opposing the enemy coming from the Belgian side it was the latter that imposed on her the strategy of "interior lines" just as much as it, together with their superiority in numbers, imposed on Germany the strategy of "exterior lines". If an army acts on "interior lines", it exposes at the same time its own communications with any place lying directly behind its point of departure. If it suffers only from slowness, but is really superior in fighting power this risk may be lightly taken. Victory settles all things. In proportion, however, as the result of collision is doubtful, alternative lines of retreat or supply would be advantageous. Hence a broad, if possible a concave or re-entering, base or starting line is of great importance, and, since as an invader penetrates into the enemy's country his base becomes salient, whilst that of the defender becomes re-enterant, we have here a compensating arrangement, which, under given conditions of country, equipment and the like, fixes the striking radius of an aggressor. Evidently the forces of the allies which retreated from the Sambre towards Paris and even places to the south-east of Paris with great rapidity secured safety for themselves by getting out of the striking radius of the Germans and exposed the forces of Germany to all the risks of a base which had become salient. Even if the Germans cannot secure a concave or re-entering base, they evidently desire to have an alternative line of retreat or supply between points on French territory and their own bases on the Rhine, besides shortening their unduly long and risky line of communication through Belgium and Luxemburg.

This by way of illustration. But it must be borne in mind that Germany's large forces and the configuration of the French frontier, no less than the teaching of her strategists like Clausewitz, have imposed on her the "tactics of envelopment," while the French system, the "tactics of penetration," is no less imposed by the smaller number of the French and the form of their frontier than by the example of Napolean and the theories of Jomini. The German plan is extraordinarily simple. There is little strategy in it and its success depends on numbers, hard fighting and determination on the part of all ranks to win. Courage, sense of duty and readiness are the moral factors on which Clausewitz relied, and so long as the Germans do not fail in these, their position will not become precarious for some months to come. The French system, on the other hand, requires a great deal from the one man who is its Commander-in-Chief. He must be a strategist of the highest order, and, as in the case of Napolean, his unerring instinct must reveal to him the weak point in the enemy's line against which the extraordinarily large reserve is to be hurled. The German General Staff, however, contends that it is not safe to count on a Napolean coming to the fore; that opportunites for the penetration of the front will generally be so fleeting that with the enormous fronts that we now have, it will be impossible even for a Napolean to know when the critical moment has arrived; and that the large reserve held back to deal the knock-out blow will often end by being ignominiously used to cover a retreat. On the other hand, the advent of the aeroplane has in practice diminished the force of the argument about enormous fronts, and there is the obvious disadvantage of the German tactics of envelopment that once the Commander-in-Chief has set his army in motion he loses control of the operations and the initiative passes into the hands of his subordinate, making co-ordination difficult, and condemning the whole army to adhere to a plan previously settled although fresh and valuable information may be received which suggests a modification of the original programme.

XIX.—The German Objective at Liege.

Now to revert to Liège and German tactics, the Germans had the advantage not only of numbers but also of readinses. They have recognised ever since the day of Clausewitz that time and place are the underlying conditions of all strategical calculation, and that time could only be bought at the cost of men's lives. They know that the side which starts with a pronounced superiority, such as that due to more perfect organisation, will generally gain the lead from the outset. The Germans, therefore, did not evidently wait in the case of Liège for the arrival of their siege howitzers with the enormous 11.2 in. calibre but hurled themselves in close formation at the living as well as the dead walls of Liège with the supreme desire of affecting a breach through which they could enter the city, not stopping to enquire whether such a formation was possible or impossible. If victory settles all things, then von Emmich's sacrifice of his men round Liège in the *attacque brusquée* has so far been entirely justified, for he certainly reached the

trysting place quite in time for the German centre slowly deploying across the Meuse, after debouching through five or six narrow roads in the Belgian Ardennes and Luxemburg, even though he may not have been punctual to the minute with reference to the much mentioned "time-table". Nevertheless, in struggles such as these it is the campaign that counts and not the battle, and even though time could be purchased at the cost of men's lives, these calculations must inevitably be upset if the enemy possesses the power of destroying men faster than experience led one to expect. The "independent "will-power"—the most serious of all the many indeterminate factors, as Clausewitz himself formulated, with which a commander is called upon to deal—of one's own army might in such a case be destroyed in an attempt to destroy that of one's opponents. The superiority with which an army may start at the outset of hostilities can be maintained only so long as the forces suffice for the amount of the work to be done. Then we get back to hard fighting pure and simple, in which the iron resolution of the commander and the army ultimately decides the issue of events. But the German system depends more on the iron resolution of the army and of the comparatively independent Generals, while the French system depends more on the iron resolution of the one great man who commands-in-chief, and since a human being can only put out a certain quantity of nervous energy or will-power in a given time, of two men of equal character that one will succumb first upon whom the necessity for rapid decision is most frequently enforced.

XX.—The Curtain Drops on Liege.

From accounts spasmodically received of the fighting round Liège, it is clear that even if General Brialmont's ramparts, cupolas and casemates of steel and concrete remained intact, the living rampart of the Belgians could not prevent for long the rush of the Germans, and the latter soon billetted themselves on the townspeople of Liège. According to the *Times* Military Correspondent, the weakness of Liège lay in the wide intervals between the works and in a garrison too weak for the large perimeter of 33 miles to be defended. But on the 2nd of August, 30,000 navies under military direction began to work like bees, as the Correspondent says, upon the intervals, digging deep trenches and preparing obstacles, besides cutting down woods and destroying buildings which interfered with the fire of the defenders. The 22,000 men which, according to this Correspondent, held up for two days some 48,000 Germans were not long afterwards reinforced by some 20,000 troops from the field army at Louvain. The 3rd Belgian division had according to him marched 80 miles from Diest to Liège in 48 hours, and was stated to have been largely responsible for the defeat of the German attack. But the fact that after August 8th we get no details under the head-lines "The Attack Day by Day", telegraphed by the Special Correspondents of the *Times* at Brussels, while the 3rd Belgian Division had, according to the *Times* Military Correspondent, been apparently withdrawn to join the main Belgian army, and that there was no news that any other division had replaced it, which indicated that Liège was left without any mobile defence, confirmed the fear that Liège forts had been rendered useless a considerable time before the German army fought at the Sambre. This is further confirmed by the fact that the town of Liège was held by a very large German force which would obviously have prevented the communications from the centre along the radii and easily interrupted the still more important line of communication running along the inner periphery of the ring-fortress. This was bound to confine each fort to its own resources, and the fact that General Leeman had himself taken charge of one of these indicated clearly that it had become impossible to co-ordinate their resistance. Under such circumstances the forts could not have remained intact for so many weeks, and we may take it that, if all had not fallen into German hands within a week of mobilization, some at least had been rendered useless or captured before General Leeman was wounded outside one of the forts that he had defended with such heroism and skill.

Looking at the matter from another point of view also, it appears that these forts must have fallen not much later than a week of the German attack on Belgium. The writer in the *Statesman* to whom we have already referred writes as follows :—

> We shall, at any rate, be within the limits of reasonableness if we suppose General Emmich was summoned by General von Moltke, Chief of the Great General Staff, and instructed as follows :—"You are in command of the Third Army of three or four army corps (*i. e.*, those always kept ready on the frontier). It will take us *viz.*, the remainder of the German army, 11 days to mobilise and concentrate on our frontier. It will take us an average of another five days to get through the Ardennes on the line Givet-Longwy —total 16 days. You will cross the Meuse and you must be on the French frontier, Givet-Maubeuge or Valenciennes, ready to advance from there in line with the rest of us, on the 17th day from now. Incidentally you will take the forts on the Meuse and, if you have time, you may take Brussels on the way." In other words, he tells him he does not much care what he does as long as he is in position on the French frontier from Givet to Maubeuge or Valenciennes, ready to move forward, by the 17th day after the commencement of operations. To-day, the 19th August, is the 17th day after the commencement of the war. So that Emmich has up to to-day in which to get his troops on to the above line. If he fails in this, then the success of the Belgians is to be measured, not in the number of Germans they have killed, but in the number of days by which they can make Emmich fail in his appointment, that is, by the number of days by which they delay the advance and thereby upset the whole German army.

Now we know that the German right engaged the Allies on the Sambre on the 22nd of August and had pushed them back beyond the Belgo-French frontier all along the line Givet to Lille by the 26th. This means that Liège had altered the German time table by no more than a week at the very outside which tallies fairly with the German contention that they were masters of the Liège forts within a week of the commencement of operations.

XXI.—What Liege has Done.

At any rate, Liège did not detain the troops of Emmich sufficiently long to make them behind-hand in their time-table beyond a week, and although it enabled a smaller number of troops to check the advance of a much larger number—some 40,000 Belgians (not 22,000 as at first believed) against 120,000—we are inclined to agree with the estimate of the value of Liège as given by the writer in the *Statesman*. He says that Liège did its duty by Belgium inasmuch as it detained the army sufficiently long to enable the Belgian army to mobilize and concentrate its field army of at least 150,000 men based on Antwerp, which awaited General Joffre's orders to throw its whole weight against the Germans lines of communication. That the Belgian army interned at Antwerp has not been able to save Belgium is due to that army's size ; but Liège has done its duty. Now with regard to the question, what did Liège do for the Allies, the writer is inclined to the opinion that the resistance it offered did practically nothing towards the upsetting of or interfering with the German plan of campaign. Liège, no doubt, proved a source of annoyance and a cause of considerable loss to General Emmich's army. The Germans lost possibly 20,000 men in their rash attacks on that fortress; but the garrisons of the forts probably equalled a strength thus numbered and they are now either casualties or prisoners in the hands of the Germans, so that the loss to either side in effectives is possibly about the same. He concludes :

> The Germans had to bridge the Meuse at several places, but as the main German Army was not mobilized and therefore not ready to use these bridges till about the tenth day of the war, the fact that the Liège crossings were not available could have caused trouble only, and not, to any great extent, loss of time. The delay in opening the campaign on the French frontier is due, in the writer's opinion, to the 8 to 10 days' march that the troops on the outer flank of the right wing had to make before reaching the positions assigned them south of Brussels.

In any case, if Liége had ramparts that could hold back the Germans effectively, General Leeman was the man behind the ramparts who could use his guns equally effectively to hammer the Germans as they hurled themselves in close formation on those forts with a reckless daring that speaks volumes for them whether consider as machines or merely men. Both the attack on Liege an dits defence will rank as great efforts in the history of military operations, and for the men of both Emmich and Leeman this is enough.

The Editor's Apology : A "Lame" Excuse.

The Editor regrets the inordinate delay in the issue of the last few numbers and particularly in the present issue. He has been bed-ridden now for a month, and if no untoward incident occurs he expects to be able to attend to his editorial duties in another week in better health than he has recently enjoyed. Unfortunately the editorial staff of the *Comrade* consists entirely of "first line" men—even if we may not call them "regulars"—and cannot be reinforced by reservists, Landwehr or Landsturm. If another good man is undone by marriage—and we have recently secured a "Captain's Captain", the Sub-Editor being, like Othello "almost damned in a fair wife"—and the Editor becomes *ho s de combat* with a damaged toe-nail, to which Diabetes denies the *vis naturae medicatrix*, the *Comrade* relapses into silence as disconcerting as the fog of war, and friends and foes all alike rush to oh, such awful conclusions. To cut the matter short, as the doctors did in the case of the toe-nail, we beg to announce that we are still alive and—no, not "kicking," for the toe-nail does not permit such liveliness. But we have realized that it is not only the man with an illegible handwriting that has to refuse a commission as a writer when his foot and not his hand is paining. And has not Sa'di said :

چو عضوے بدرد آورد روزگار
دگر عضو ہارا نماند قرار

War and Peace.

[*We specially commend to the British Nation, no less renowned for the victories of peace than for those of war, the following poem sent to us by our distinguished contributor Nawab Nizamat Jung, of Hyderabad, whose loyal tribute of verse to Great Britain will, we feel sure, be no less welcome to her than other offerings from India's dutiful sons.*—**Editor.**]

A nundred toilsome years have rolled in vain
Since one proud eagle drooped his shattered wings :
Another rises—and the welkin rings
With the mad cry "For Glory" once again !
And legions rush through carnage to attain
Some fancied good that blood-stained Conquest brings.

Is this the boast of Councils and of Kings,
O God ! to triumph over millions' pain ?
Guardians of Good ! Ye Nations of the West !
Shall mind still worship brute Force deified ?
'Tis Mind not Force doth Nations' worth attest:
Force died with Rome—high Thought hath outlived Greece !

Be thine O England ! thine the nobler pride
To win true Glory with the arts of Peace !

NIZAMAT JUNG.

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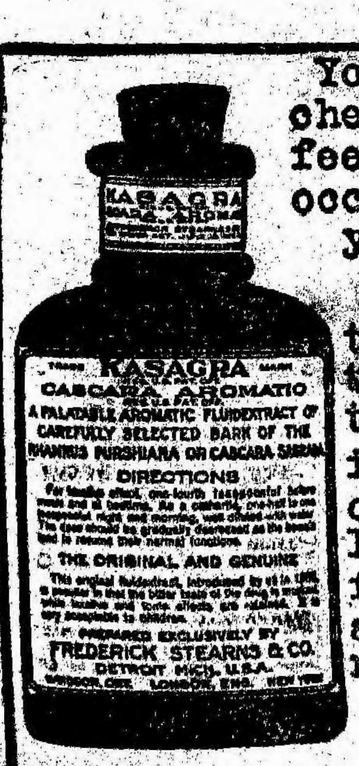
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