

PEACE SOUVENIR

AND
PROGRAMME OF MERTON FESTIVITIES,
1919



H.M. King George V.

Containing
**A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE GREAT WAR**

With Portraits of
MEN OF VICTORY AND PEACE

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Frank Wright

PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE STORY OF THE WAR.



THE greatest war in history, and the greatest crime, began on June 28, 1914, when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew and heir to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, was assassinated at Sarajevo. The same fate befell his wife. Messages of sympathy poured in on Austria but that Power, instigated by Germany, seized on the tragedy as the pretext for beginning a long-considered

war. Serbia was to be taught a lesson, and Germany, the master-schemer, was to extend the discipline to France and Russia. Immediately after the murders the Austrian Press declared that they were actually plotted by high officials in Belgrade, notwithstanding the fact that the Serbian Government had called attention to the presence of one of the murderers in Hungary, and advised his deportation. Austria, after a month's sparing for time to enable Germany to complete her preparations, dispatched a Note to Serbia on July 25, repeating the charge of Serbian complicity in the crime, demanding the suppression of all Serbian propaganda in the Dual Monarchy, and insisting that an investigation into the assassinations should be conducted on Serbian soil with the assistance of Austrian officials. Serbia indignantly refused; Russia declared that she would permit no trifling in the Balkans, and on July 28 Austria, having refused England's suggestion of a conference, declared war on Serbia, and began the hostilities which were to plunge the world into a vortex of blood. Russia took up the challenge, Germany declared war on her and France, and Great Britain, refusing to tolerate the invasion of neutral Belgium and to contemplate the harrying of the French coast, declared war on Germany at eleven p.m. on August 4, 1914.

THE CALL OF THE MOTHERLAND.

The war spread like a prairie fire across Western Europe. Huge German armies bore down towards Paris, taking the greater part of Belgium on their way, and destroying some of its greatest treasures, and for a time it appeared as though nothing could stop them. But Sir John French, in command of the "Old Contemptibles," and the French Army, under General Joffre, offered a sturdy resistance at the Battle of the Marne, and eventually brought the enemy movement to a stop, which proved to be the great turning point of the war.



KING OF THE BELGIANS.

England rose in her might, and at the call of Lord Kitchener hundreds of thousands flocked to the colours, were trained, and rapidly drafted out to France. It was soon seen that the war would last many years, and each side prepared itself accordingly. Trench warfare became the order of the day, and the trenches extended in a long line through Belgium, the north-east corner of France, into Lorraine and Alsace, and so on to the Swiss frontier. During 1915 the relative position of the armies altered little from that taken up after the battle of the Marne and the fighting in the Aisne valley, but one must specially mention the capture of Neuve Chapelle in March, the two battles of Ypres (in the second of which the Germans introduced poisoned gas), the heavy campaigning in the Argonne, the continued bombardment of Rheims, and the



KING GEORGE V.

the latter year the tide of success distinctly ebbed away from Germany. The British Army grew under the compelling force of conscription; Sir Douglas Haig had succeeded Sir John French as commander-in-chief. Italy and Rumania ranged themselves on the side of the Allies; the efforts of all were co-ordinated; and Germany began to feel pressure on every side. After a fierce artillery attack in the Arras sector the British smashed an onslaught from the

Messines ridge, and repulsed an attempt towards Albert. In February the Germans, under the Crown Prince, launched their great and costly offensive against Verdun, but after four months' fighting they had to acknowledge that the fortress was impregnable; and simultaneously occurred an equally hot conflict for the position of Douaumont and Vaux. On July 1 began the great Franco-British offensive on both sides of the Somme, on a front twenty-five miles long. At the end of ten days' fighting Sir Douglas Haig was able to announce the capture of the first system of German defences; and meantime the French, under General Foch, made still larger conquests of territory. The second phase of the battle opened on July 14, and continued for more than two months, during which "tanks" were employed for the first time. Sir Douglas Haig was able to report the result of the long drawn-out battle to be—the capture of 26,000 prisoners, the engagement with thirty-eight German divisions, of which twenty-nine had been withdrawn broken and exhausted; the seizure of the Ancre upland, and the retirement of the enemy to the Bapaume-Transloy line. It was a matter of general regret that the death by drowning of Lord Kitchener, while on his way to Russia, prevented his witnessing the success of the British arms, so largely due to his organising genius and statesmanlike foresight.

THE WORLD AGAINST GERMANY.

The year 1917 found Germany unbeaten, but with all the world ranged against her. The United States, after long deliberation, had accepted the challenge thrown out by the sinking of the Lusitania, and entered the lists strongly aggressive, while in her wake came the less active republics of Central and South America. Greece,

under the impulse of Venizelos, forced the abdication of the treacherous King Constantine, and ranged herself up with the Allies, and China and Siam followed the example of Japan in practical protest against German world-power. Amid all the changing fortunes in the various theatres of war the outstanding feature was the relentless and increasing pressure on the Western Front. There was a great joint advance on the south-western angle of the line in the spring, when the enemy retired to the new "Hindenburg" positions; and thence the fighting passed northward and westward, each phase adding a new star of lustre to French and British military glory. By the successive captures of the Vimy Ridge in April, Messines Ridge in June, and the greater part of the Passchendaele Ridge in November, the Allies obtained the mastery of all outstanding positions, and were able to feel that victory, however long delayed, was secure. The Hindenburg line in front of Cambrai was breached by a surprise victory by General Byng on November 20. The French, having beaten the attack on Verdun



KING OF ITALY.

PEACE SOUVENIR.

to a standstill, unsuccessfully assaulted the fortified lines north of the Aisne in April, but renewed the attack in October, and were able to bring the famous ridge road, the Chemin de Dames, within their own lines. The growing solidarity of the Allies had found expression in many military conferences; and on November 12 Mr. Lloyd George, who had succeeded Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister, announced in Paris the establishment of a Supreme War Council, to sit permanently at Versailles.

THE WAR LORD SUES FOR PEACE AND ABDICATES.

The Germans lay low during the winter of 1917-18, reserving their strength for a last desperate bid for victory. On March 21 the enemy attack began on a fifty-mile front between the Scarpe and the Oise. Three days later Peronne had fallen; by the 25th the Germans had reached their original line of July, 1916, and Neuve Chappelle fell to their arms. It was perhaps the blackest moment of the war, when nearly four years' fighting seemed as good as wasted, and the enemy were near to obtaining the position they originally contemplated, of being in possession of the Channel ports and able to dominate the shores of Britain. But the Allies roused themselves with a mighty effort. A military service Bill, raising the age to fifty-one, was passed by Parliament; General Foch was made Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, and by the beginning of June it was announced that the German advance had been checked. The third great German attack on a fifty-mile front before Rheims proved a failure; and thenceforward the Allies achieved a remarkable series of victories, all part of one gigantic plan for encircling the German armies or compelling their retreat from France and Belgium—Haig east of Amiens, Byng north of the Ancre, the French lower down the line, and the Americans, under General Pershing, flattening out the St. Mihiel salient. The enemy was forced backwards at every point, Flanders was evacuated, an American wedge was driven into the German lines at Sedan, and along the whole 800 miles, from Ostend to Switzerland, the situation became so desperate and precarious that the Kaiser, with military disaster in front and naval mutiny and social revolution at home, asked for an armistice on October 6. Bavaria was proclaimed a Republic, the Duke of Brunswick renounced his throne, and payment was suspended by the Berlin banks.

The Supreme War Lord became a miserable suppliant for peace, and on November 9 he and the Crown Prince, the equal co-partner of his guilt, abdicated.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

At this point it may be advisable to discuss the naval operations in the great war. On the outbreak of hostilities the greater part of the British Fleet, which had been assembled in the Channel, had been hurried into the North Sea, where they offered an effectual bar to German naval operations. In fact, nearly all the enemy warships were bottled up in the Kiel Canal, with the Baltic as a convenient breakwater. Early in November a battle was fought off the coast of Chili, in which the Good Hope and the Monmouth were sunk, and Admiral Cradock lost his life; but that disaster was amply retrieved on December 8, when Admiral Sturdee met the German squadron under Admiral von Spee off the Falkland Isles and annihilated his force. Thenceforward German naval operations outside the North Sea were confined to commerce raiders such as the Emden and the Appam, but even these were laid by the heels at last. Early in 1915 a battle in the North Sea resulted in the sinking of the Blucher, six months later the Konigsberg, which had taken shelter in the Rufigi River, was destroyed by British monitors; and on May 31, 1916, was fought the great naval victory off Jutland, in which the British, under Admiral Jellicoe, lost three battle cruisers, three cruisers, and eight destroyers, and the enemy suffered the loss of eighteen ships. It was the last great attempt on honest lines of the German to defy the sea-power of Britain, although it is now known that the stage was set for a naval battle as late as November, but the German sailors refused to come out! The British Navy, if silent, was ever watchful, and to its vigilance we owe the success of the blockade, which brought Germany perilously near starvation, the safeguard of our food supplies from the ends of the earth, and the conveying of thousands of American troops across the Atlantic. One has only

to mention the naval raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge, and the sinking of the Vindictive in Ostend Harbour to show that the fighting spirit remained the same as in Nelson's day.

DOING OUR BIT AT HOME.

The British Navy and the British Army had a splendid backing at home. The principle of conscription was accepted until an army of seven millions had been raised; munition works and aeroplane factories sprang up like Aladdin's palace in the night until the country became one vast arsenal; we cheerfully accepted the rationing of food, war loans of a thousand millions, and an income-tax of 5s. in the pound ceased to be matters of comment; and women sprang to service at munition making, on the railway, in the Post Office, in trams, and in omnibuses, or on the land, indeed at every point where they could release a man for the Army.

OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.

It was a painful surprise to Germany when Great Britain, in defence of Belgium and in honour of her obligations to France, entered the war; it was far more painful when the Overseas Dominions rallied in their thousands to the help of the Motherland. We have spoken of their gallant achievements on the Western Front and in Gallipoli, but farther afield they acquitted themselves in splendid fashion. The seizure of German New Guinea and Samoa destroyed two danger spots in far waters; while in Africa the soldiers of the Commonwealth strove gallantly in breaking down German influence in the Dark Continent. General Botha, having stamped out the rebellion led by De Wet and Beyers, proceeded on his campaign in South-West Africa. After enormous difficulties, owing to the arid nature of the country, Windhuk, the German capital, was occupied on May 15, 1915, and on July 11 the German commander signed terms of unconditional surrender. Allied British, French and Belgian forces completed the conquest of the Cameroons by New Year's Day, 1916. A more difficult task lay before General Smuts in the conquest of East Africa, where the Germans were said to command 2,000 white and 14,000 native soldiers, well supplied with artillery. The Portuguese assisted by operating from their own territory, and the Belgians pressed forward from the Congo. Harried from one place to another, beset by disease and shortness of supplies, the enemy gradually collapsed, and with the surrender of Dar-es-Salaam on September 4 his power was finally broken.

(Continued next page.)



MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

NO Prime Minister in this country ever had such a dazzling career as Mr. Lloyd George. He is a man of the people, and his sensational rise from his humble lot in a Welsh shoemaker's cottage to the position of greatest power in the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen is a triumph of character over circumstances. The law was his chosen profession, but politics were his passion. Long before he held office in any Government he was a power in the land. Risen from the ranks, he has intense sympathy for the poor and the workers of the country, and the inspiration of his life-work has been a passionate desire to improve the conditions under which they live. A notable part of his Celtic inheritance is the noble gift of eloquence, and his speeches, marvellously compact of flashing wit, impressive imagery and indomitable determination, have thrilled the whole nation and given utterance to the British spirit during the war as the speeches of no other of our statesmen have done. He has the resistless energy and driving force which gets things done, the magnetic personality which attracts, and the faculty of judging men which enabled him to call to his aid, in the great task for which he was singled out, the best brains in the Empire. His triumphant record as War Prime Minister marked him out as the one man to lead the nation through the difficult paths of reconstruction, and to lay well and truly the foundations of a new and better world. The people regard him with affection and confidence as their own man, and they have trusted him with the greatest Parliamentary majority ever given to a Prime Minister.

PEACE SOUVENIR.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Russia, as we have shown, was one of the first of the Powers to accept the challenge of the Hun and his Austrian ally. The Grand Duke Nicholas massed his armies against Austrian Poland, at the same time holding out hopes of independence to the Polish people. Lemberg was occupied after a seven days' battle, and a general advance made on Przemysl, while an attempt was made to force the passes of the Carpathians, and this having been done the Russians partly overran Transylvania. German forces under von Hindenburg—who assumed supreme control—came to the relief of the situation; but at Augustowo they were partially overthrown. The tide of battle swept Russians, Germans and Austrians over wide tracts of territory from the Carpathians to the Baltic, and with the fall of Przemysl in March, 1915, after six months' siege, the Russians seemed to have established their superiority over the Austrians. Early in the following month they claimed to be in possession of all the Carpathian summits. Heavy reinforcements of Germans were, under von Mackensen, able to exert pressure in Western Galicia, until on June 3 the German-Austrians had re-captured the great San Fortress and were pressing towards Lemberg, which was occupied on June 22. The drive through Galicia and Poland continued during the summer months, but as the German armies swept forward in the north for a gigantic envelopment of the Russians, General Alexieff, who had succeeded the Grand Duke Nicholas, won a series of brilliant victories along the Strippa River. The enemy had seized a great deal of territory, but it had failed in its main purpose to put Russia out of the war. New demonstrations against Galicia resulted in the seizure of Stanislaw, and pressed in front and on both flanks Count Bothmer had no alternative but to withdraw the Austrian troops, after losing 300,000 men in ten weeks' fighting.

MURDER OF THE TSAR.

From the first it had been recognised that Russia must attempt to relieve the pressure on the British and French forces in the West by an invasion of East Prussia, and during the first year of the war huge German and Russian armies swayed over the frontier. Fresh offensives were developed, the plan of Hindenburg being to effect an enveloping movement on a vast scale by pressing on Warsaw on all sides. It was the final forcing of the Narew and the Blonie fortifications in July, 1915, which sealed the fate of that city, Prince Leopold of Bavaria entering on August 4. Novo Georgievsk fell a fortnight later, and under pressure of fresh German armies the Grand Duke Nicholas continued his withdrawal into Russia, the culmination coming on August 25 with the evacuation of Brest-Litovsk. The German movement through the Balkan provinces, which depended on the capture of Riga was not so successful, for a signal victory by the Russian Fleet drove the Germans from the neighbourhood of the port, and confined the offensive to the land side. Foiled at Vilna, the German attack dwindled during the winter. Just when in the following year the French were resisting the enemy attack on Verdun, the Russians, under General Brussiloff, struck their first real blow by an offensive along the entire front south of the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier. By the end of June Bukovina was entirely Russian, and at the close of ten weeks' fighting the enemy had suffered such a defeat that the Archduke Frederick was relieved of his post. But there was a dry rot in the Russian army which worked with disastrous effect during the winter of 1916-17. The civilian population had suffered enormous privations, the Russian troops had been sent to battle unarmed and unfed, and the demands for representative government had been ignored by the Emperor, swayed as he was by the pro-German Empress and the notorious monk Rasputin. In December, 1916, Rasputin was murdered; on March 14 of the following year the Emperor abdicated, and was subsequently murdered, while the fate of the Empress is unknown. Kerensky failed to control the revolutionary storm, and Russia, under Lenin and Trotsky, passed into a welter of Bolshevism, which has not yet spent itself.

SERBIA AND ITALY.

Early in October, 1915, the Austrian invasion of Serbia began, and was completed with all the barbarities which Austria has

always shown to a defenceless foe. Rumania, after putting up a good fight, had had to yield under the Treaty of Bucharest. Montenegro was beaten out of the field, and the Austrians became established in northern Albania—two successes which led the now strengthened Dual Monarchy to essay an offensive in Trentino. It began in May, 1916, and before the end of the month our Ally had been forced to evacuate Asiago, but in August the Italians were able to claim the capture of Gorizia, and were making a rapid advance on the Carso. In May, 1917, the Austrians returned to the attack on Italy, and with varying fortune the fighting was continued throughout the summer, until in October the great counter stroke, in which the Germans were also engaged, fell with dramatic swiftness. The Italian Armies were forced to retreat to the line of the Piave. Great Britain and France passed troops on to the assistance of our Ally, but many months were to elapse before the Italians were able to take their revenge for Caporetto by sweeping the Austrians across the Piave and inflicting on them a disastrous defeat.

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR PEACE.

Austria, except when she had been aided by Germany, had put up a poor fight everywhere, and her success was further imperilled by the condition of affairs at home. Frequent changes of Ministers were poor remedies against foodlessness and labour troubles. The Emperor Francis Joseph might have held his ramshackle Empire together until the end of the war, but his death in November, 1916, vacated the throne in favour of the Emperor Karl, who was strongly suspected to be in favour of peace. As the food problem in Austria became acute the talk of political liberty for the various races in the Dual Empire was louder, and the military operations on the Italian Front became of secondary importance to the need of procuring internal and, if possible, external peace. The efforts of Prince Sixte of Bourbon proved a failure; Count Hertling and Count Czernin, who approached President Wilson, were informed by him that no general peace could be obtained by separate negotiations; but Austria still persisted. The Czechs-Slovacs were recognised as a separate nation by the Allies; the Croats recognised themselves; and Bohemia, it was promised, was to be divided into national districts. A second peace Note, published in September, evoked a reply from President Wilson that America "can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain"; and on October 27 Austria-Hungary, following the example of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, definitely asked for peace.

(Continued second page forward.)



MARSHAL FOCH.

MILITARY genius is a quality which has been claimed for several commanders during the war with more or less justice, but there is one man to whom it may be attributed without fear of contradiction. That man is Marshal Foch, who was appointed Generalissimo of the Allied Armies a few days after the opening of the great German offensive in March last year. Ferdinand Foch has been a student of the science of war all his life; he taught it in French military academies, and expounded his theories in brilliant books which are world-famous. When the war came he had the chance to put his theories into practice. There may have been people who looked to see him fail as theorists have failed before at the test of reality. But Foch did not fail. He succeeded magnificently. He had much to do with the Battle of the Marne, where strategists contend that the war was really won, though four years of fighting followed. Other successes followed. No slightest failure tarnished the lustre of his reputation. He became Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies, and then, when unity of command was seen to be an imperative necessity, by common consent he was hailed as The Man. He took the command at the most critical moment in the war for the Allies, but he saw victory clearly. He had the calm confidence of the man who knows. When the prospects of the Allies seemed to be at their darkest he could say grimly, "I am sorry for Ludendorff." He bided his time, and at the right moment launched his blow, and blow upon blow. Soon the military power of Germany was destroyed by the greatest soldier since Napoleon.

PEACE SOUVENIR.

GALLIPOLI.

When the war cloud burst over Europe in August, 1914, Turkey was at first undecided as to her course, but the Sultan Mahomed, squeezed between German agents and the Young Turk Party, led by Enver Pasha, decided to support Germany. She gave shelter to the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and even used them in shelling Sevastopol and Theodosia, while her own squadron bombarded Odessa. On November 5 Great Britain declared war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus; a British force occupied Fao on the Persian Gulf, and the Russians invaded Asia Minor from the Caucasus. The campaign against Turkey was in three parts—the attack on the Dardanelles, the expedition to Mesopotamia, and the preservation of Egypt and the advance through Palestine to Aleppo, the object of all being to break through the "corridor" along which the German Emperor desired to pass in his conquest of the East. The closing of the Dardanelles had stopped the exportation of wheat from Russia and the importation of arms to our Ally, and the British Government determined that the formidable Straits should be opened. It was a brilliant conception, but less brilliantly carried out. Early in 1915 the Queen Elizabeth bombarded Chanak, but an attempt to force the Narrows led to the loss of the *Invincible*, the *Ocean* and the *Bouvet*. The Australian and New Zealand Forces landed at Anzac Cove; another landing was made at Suvla Bay; and many other desperate attempts were made to seize the ridge commanding the Straits; but all efforts were in vain against the Germanised Turkish forces, and the guns, entrenchments, and barbed-wire by which they had made the place impregnable. Our troops, on the advice of Lord Kitchener, who had personally visited the spot, were withdrawn, and Constantinople was left undisturbed save from an occasional aeroplane or submarine. The score for Turkey was, however, discounted by heavy losses in Armenia. A lightning campaign by the Russians in February, 1916, led to the capitulation of Erzerum, and two months later to the capture of the great port of Trebizond. Erzingan, 100 miles west of Erzerum, was in Russian hands by the end of July, and in the following month the Russian position south of Lake Van had been consolidated.

THE COLLAPSE OF TURKEY.

Towards the end of 1914 the British took possession of Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and by a series of brilliant attacks the Turks were driven back along the Tigris and the Euphrates. On September 28, 1915, Kut-el-Amara fell to the British, and the battle of Ctesiphon on November 22 brought

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

"HAIG'S the man!" said the knowing ones when the war began; and "Haig's the man" now it has ended in a glorious victory for the British and Allied troops. He was born in 1861, a member of a famous Fife family, who have been a race of fighting men for long generations. Sir Douglas joined the 7th Hussars in 1885. His first war service was in the Soudan in 1898. In the South African war he earned a name as a cavalry leader, and was in the battle of Elandslaagte, the operations round Colesberg, at Paardeberg, and the relief of Kimberley. He was Chief of Staff from 1909 to 1912 in India, then was transferred to the Aldershot command. His advancement was won by work. He proved his mettle in the early days of the war. Sir John French's despatches on the great retreat of "The Old Contemptibles" record "the skilled manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night" from Marvilles. He has that gift of incalculable value to a leader of men—perpetual coolness. In the immortal October battle at Ypres a German shell struck Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters, burst inside the house, and killed or wounded everyone on the staff except the Field-Marshal himself, who was thrown down and remained unconscious over an hour. When he recovered he refused to go to hospital, and, dazed and staggering, yet helped Sir John French to make new dispositions and roll the Germans back to Gheluvelt. In the critical period of the terrific drive at him by an enemy with vastly greater numbers and artillery, he said again and again, "God alone can save us." But his iron nerve never failed.

them within striking distance of Baghdad. Turkish reinforcements drove back the expedition, and after five months' siege at Kut the gallant Townshend was compelled to surrender. The operations of the relief force were hampered by flood and mud, and a breakdown in transport and medical services, which raised the country in a form of siege. But while Turkey was preening herself on Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, another blow was preparing. At the end of 1916 General Maude took up a resolute offensive towards Baghdad, captured Kut on February 26, and on March 11 was able to hoist the British flag over the city of Haroun-al-Raschid. The Turkish power in Mesopotamia was broken. In Egypt the Turks had attempted the capture of the Suez Canal, and had inspired the rising of the Senussi tribe on the western frontier, so that a stern lesson became necessary. Sir Archibald Murray decided to advance to the Palestine frontier. Rafia was stormed and captured, but the battle near Gaza, fought on March 26, 1917, was indecisive, and it was not until October that General Allenby, who had taken command, was able to capture Beersheba. The Australian and New Zealand troops occupied Jaffa, on December 9 Jerusalem was captured; and thenceforward the campaign pursued an even course until Jericho, Damascus, and Aleppo were taken, and General Allenby was able to announce that the Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies had practically ceased to exist. A few days earlier Bulgaria had asked for peace; and Turkey, with Palestine and Syria lost, with her hopes in Egypt shattered, with the way open to attack through Bulgaria, and with all help from Germany cut off, pleaded for and obtained an armistice.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

It was Bismarck's boast that Germany's enemies should have nothing left but their eyes to weep with, and during the long drawn out war the Kaiser, inspired by the Crown Prince, von Tirpitz and Hindenburg, had pursued the policy of ruthlessness. German warships bombarded such "fortified" places as Scarborough, Whitby, Lowestoft and Margate. German submarines, pursuing a policy of frightfulness, torpedoed the Lusitania and many another harmless merchant vessel, and did not hesitate to sink the Llandoverly Castle and other hospital ships. Even the survivors, as they struggled in the water, were shot or else, as in the case of the Belgian Prince, were taken on board the submarine, which then submerged while they were left to drown. Their policy was to "sink at sight" and "leave no trace." Nurse Cavell was executed for aiding British and French prisoners to escape; Captain Fryatt, for attempting to ram a U-boat met with the same fate. Prisoners of war were condemned to the hardest labour on a starvation pittance of food, and girls by

the thousand were deported from the occupied parts of Belgium and France to serve as slaves behind the German lines, or to minister to the beastliness which has characterised German officers since the war began. The full tale of horror in this respect cannot be printed. By the side of these atrocities the rifling of chateaux, the smashing of the lace machinery at Cambrai, the cutting down of fruit trees, and the destruction of the Library of Louvain or the Town Hall of Arras, are almost acts of virtue. German Zeppelins and afterwards German aeroplanes bombed London and Paris, and many defenceless towns, night after night, with the loss of hundreds of innocent lives; and German hypocrites protested loudly on the score of "humanity" when Allied airmen attacked the poison factories of Mannheim. Is it any wonder that, as these evils grew in intensity and volume, as the true nature of German *kultur* was revealed, the civilised nations of the earth banded together for the destruction of this menace to civilisation. The task was long and arduous; it involved the sacrifice of millions of lives and millions of treasure, but it was well worth doing, that the world might be safe for humanity and civilisation.

GERMANY'S DOWNFALL.

Following on the armistice, which meant practically the surrender of the German land forces to Marshal Foch and Sir Douglas Haig, came the surrender of the much-vaunted German fleet. They came "not in single spies but in battalions" to the Firth of Forth, where in silence and disdain they were received by Admiral Beatty. Five hundred miles down the coast, at Harwich, the U-boats, on which the enemy had relied to starve us into sub-



PEACE SOUVENIR.

mission, were given up without the show of a fight. It was a complete collapse of the mighty Empire which was going to make the whole world bow the knee to *kultur*, and the German Emperor, War-Lord no more, fled for refuge to Holland, knowing that his power was broken for ever. Various republics were set up in the Fatherland, so that it became difficult for the delegates of the Peace Conference to know with whom they had to treat, but they made it clear that, whatever happened to Germany, she would not be allowed to escape the penalties of her misdeeds as a united Empire or to become again the menace to Europe, which she had been for nearly a generation. On the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George it was decided that she must give up the idea of her conscript army, and retain only the forces necessary for her to maintain peace and order within her own borders. It was also ordained that she should be forced to surrender to the Allies all her airships and aeroplanes, except a few aeroplanes to be used in connection with mine-sweeping.

THE SPECTRE OF FAMINE.

But the greatest danger to Germany was that which threatened Russia, the danger of famine; and it had a similar effect in reducing that country in part to a condition of anarchy. While military operations were undertaken on the eastern frontier, with the object of reducing the Poles to submission, civil war raged in Berlin, and the streets which had once echoed to the cry of "Hoch, der Kaiser," ran red with German blood. Germany, in fact, was rapidly becoming Bolshevised, primarily because of the scarcity of food brought about by the blockade, and, secondly, by the absence of raw materials, which prevented the thousands of demobilised soldiers from taking up industrial pursuits. The Russians had murdered their Emperor and his family; the Germans, unable to get at the ruler who had plunged them into a sea of blood, began to murder one another, and so serious did the situation become that the Allied Governments took serious counsel together as to whether it would not be better to feed Germany instead of allowing her to degenerate into utter barbarism.

FEEDING THE ENEMY.

After months of delay, caused by the German reluctance to give up their merchant ships (a condition insisted upon by the Allies), steps were taken in March to send food into the country. The Germans agreed to hand over their mercantile marine, and thus made it possible for the Allies to set aside sufficient shipping tonnage to deal with the situation. That the conditions in Germany were exceedingly grave was shown by a message sent to the Peace Conference by General Plumer, who stated that the sufferings of the women and children in Germany were affecting the spirits of the men in the Army of Occupation. Another serious report was that of British officers who had been sent to investigate the condition of affairs in Frankfurt. They declared that the Allies must undertake to send food into Germany in order that trade might be revived and the spread of Bolshevism prevented. Apart from these reports there was abundant evidence that from the Rhine to the Urals millions of people were suffering from semi-starvation, while there were fears of actual famine in some parts of Europe. Starvation is Bolshevism's most powerful ally, and in sending food into Germany the Entente nations are taking what should prove to be the most effective step possible to prevent the Russian Terror from spreading over Western Europe.

THE FATE OF THE MONARCHS.

The war caused a great mortality among monarchs. Not one of the States who fought or intrigued against the Entente Powers in the early years of the war remains on his throne. After the war death claimed the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Constantine of Greece was deposed by the Allies, who placed his second son on the throne in his stead. The Sultan of Turkey, the helpless dupe of the Kaiser and German intriguers, died last year. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, when his country retired from the war, abdicated. Foreseeing that the people whom he had dragged into the war might make things uncomfortable for him in defeat, he fled to a safer refuge, leaving his son Boris upon an uneasy throne. The Emperor Karl of Austria, after a troublous two years' reign, abdi-

cated at the cessation of fighting. The Kaiser, the most imposing figure among monarchs, and now an object of detestation to the entire world, fled from Germany to Holland. The Crown Prince also found a refuge in the same country. Both have informed newspaper correspondents that the war was not of their making. Their abdication was followed by those of all the kings, princes, and Grand Dukes who had ruled over the States of the German Confederations. The darkest and grimmest fate of all was that of the ex-Tsar of Russia, who had been hurled from his throne by the Revolution. He and his family were kept prisoners for many months, and news about them was vague and unreliable. Then there were dark rumours of their assassination, soon to be confirmed. It is now known that the Tsar, the Tsaritsa, the Tsarevitch and his sisters were brutally murdered.

WHO IS TO PAY?

Who is to pay for the war? That is a question which has been engaging the attention of Governments and peoples ever since the signing of the Armistice. It is a matter with which the feeding of Germany may have much to do. A people starving and given over to Bolshevism would certainly be in no position to pay a war indemnity, even if there were anything in the form of a Government to accept service of a writ of the Allies for the amount due. That amount is, of course, stupendous. During the election it was stated that Germany would be presented with a bill from the Allies for £24,000,000,000. When the whole account is set out in detail and totalled, it will probably be found that even that vast sum is below the mark. That Germany must restore and make compensation for the damage in France and Belgium has already been agreed upon, and Belgium's account is said to be for £1,600,000,000. The French bill will certainly be very much larger. And these amounts are only for damages; the war costs of the Allied nations when finally "totted" will make them look comparatively trifling sums. A powerful party in this country demands that whatever the total may be, Germany shall pay it to the uttermost farthing. There are indications, however, and hopes of getting the full amount are less sanguine day by day. Meanwhile, controversy rages round the question, not whether Germany ought to pay, but whether it is in her power to do so. Whatever may be the truth as to that, it is very certain that the debt will not be an easy one to collect, and that if the British Army is to remain on the Rhine until the whole of the indemnity is paid it will be there for some time.



SIR DAVID BEATTY.

THE name of Sir David Beatty is known wherever the British flag flies over the wide seas of the world. Ever since the war began he has distinguished himself, first at the Battle of Heligoland, then at the Battle of Jutland. Then came the supreme triumph, when he stood on his flagship and accepted the surrender of the German Fleet! Sir David combines the two qualities, courage and dash, with the sanity and balance of a singularly strong character. Those who know him say that in an emergency he might be attacked with the partial blindness which on one occasion came to Nelson. That is beside the point, however, and we know from Admiral Beatty's early life in the Navy that recklessness in the face of danger and bulldog tenacity and grit got him promotion on one occasion and a D.S.O. on another. Admiral Beatty is the youngest officer of his rank in the British Navy. He is the son of Captain D. L. Beatty, of Borodale, county Wexford, a member of a well-known Irish family. At the age of thirteen he learnt his business as a cadet; twenty-one saw him a lieutenant. In 1898 Lord Kitchener's expedition to Khartoum, in which he was employed, brought out those qualities of high courage and reliability which have served him and his country so well. At twenty-seven he was promoted to the rank of commander. The Boxer trouble (1900) afforded another chance for distinction. An engagement took place at Tientsin in June of that year, and the young commander was twice wounded. For his service and gallantry on this occasion he was made a captain. The reputation of the "youngest officer of his rank" has followed him throughout his career.

PEACE SOUVENIR.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

SILENCE is not always associated with strength, but the two are admirably blended in President Woodrow Wilson, one of the few great leaders of men whom the war has brought forth. Less than a decade ago he was practically unknown on this side of the Atlantic, and even in his own country he was regarded more as a learned academician than as a man who would "cut much ice" (to use an American phrase) in the affairs of the world. The war was his opportunity. Many people blamed him for what appeared to be the long delay of the United States in "coming in," but when the American nation did come in at President Wilson's bidding, it came buoyant, enthusiastic, well equipped—and united. There was no mistaking its driving force. President Wilson is a happy combination of ancestral influences. He is the grandson of an Irishman from County Down, and the son of a Presbyterian minister and a lady who came from Carlisle, and when he was in England he made a point of visiting some of the places associated with his forbears. He has been compared to Lincoln in his calm and cautiousness, in his deep earnestness, and in the clarity of his vision. From the first President Wilson saw what the war meant for the world and civilisation, and he realised as few European statesmen were able to do that war must vanish from the earth if the world was to be made safe for democracy. His answers to Germany and Austria were plain and forceful, and free from any of the ambiguity in which the older diplomacy delights. The Central Powers always knew what that very polite gentleman at Washington meant, although it suited their book to pretend ignorance. His most famous pronouncement was the speech in which he enunciated his "fourteen points," which include open

diplomatic negotiations, the abandonment of economic restrictions, and finally the League of Nations. That President Wilson is a great democratic idealist is undeniable.

"I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere, who have yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out." And "the silent mass of mankind" in these days feels that he is speaking for them. They want peace of the right sort more than anything in the world. Towards the attainment of the League of Nations he has laboured long while the war was in progress, and he has laboured more strenuously while the Peace Conference has been sitting in Paris. The League of Nations is the hope of a world weary of war. It is designed to make war in the future impossible. "Force is vanquished," said President Wilson dramatically when he read the first draft of the League Covenant at the Peace Conference in February. "Force is vanquished!" Can that be possible? After all these centuries of war and bloodshed, can it be that nations will really find other means than arms for the settlement of quarrels? Is it possible that a few chosen representatives of each nation, meeting round a conference table, will be able to talk the matter out and come to a decision which, if the world went on in the old way, would involve disaster, ruin and desolation, the loss of millions of lives, and the wasting of untold treasure? Well, President Wilson thinks these things may be and must be so; and in every land millions of people look to him as their leader in the fight against war. If the League should ever come to pass, it will owe its existence largely to the sagacious Professor whom the American nation called to be its ruler in the great hour of its destiny.



MAKING WAR IMPOSSIBLE : LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

THE following is a summary of the revised text of the League of Nations Covenant, which was adopted by the Peace Conference in Paris on April 28 :—

Article 1.—Admission to the League of States not signatories to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including Dominions and Colonies.

Article 2.—Action shall be effected through meetings of a body of delegates, an Executive Council, and a permanent International Secretariat.

Article 3.—Meetings shall be held at stated intervals and as occasion may require. Each of the parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article 4.—The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States, British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, with representatives of four other States.

Article 5.—All matters of procedure may be decided by a majority of the States.

The first meeting shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article 6.—The permanent secretariat of the League shall be established at Geneva.

Article 7.—Representatives of the parties and officials of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 8.—The parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety.

Article 9.—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on military and naval questions generally.

Article 10.—The parties undertake to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League.

Article 11.—Any war or threat of war is a matter of concern to the League, and the parties reserve the right to take action to safeguard the peace of nations.

Article 12.—Should disputes arise which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months afterwards, and they will not even then resort to war against a member of the League which complies with the award.

Article 13.—The parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Article 14.—The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 15.—If there should arise between States members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council.

Article 16.—Should any of the parties break or disregard its covenants under Article 12, it shall thereby *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State.

PEACE SOUVENIR.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The parties agree that they will support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken, and that they will support one another in resisting any measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Article 17.—In the event of disputes between States not members of the League, they shall be invited to accept the obligation of membership for the purposes of such dispute on such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just.

In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the League, and taking action against a State member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.—All treaties made shall be registered and published.

Article 19.—Right of delegates to advise the revision of treaties.

Article 20.—Parties agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

Any Powers who have undertaken obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant shall take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 21.—Nothing in this Covenant shall affect international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or the Monroe Doctrine.

Article 22.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of

the State which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by people not yet able to stand by themselves, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory State shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter.

The parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

Article 23.—The parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour, and agree to establish as part of the organisation of the League a permanent Bureau of Labour.

Article 24.—The League to take control of all international bureaux already established by general treaties.

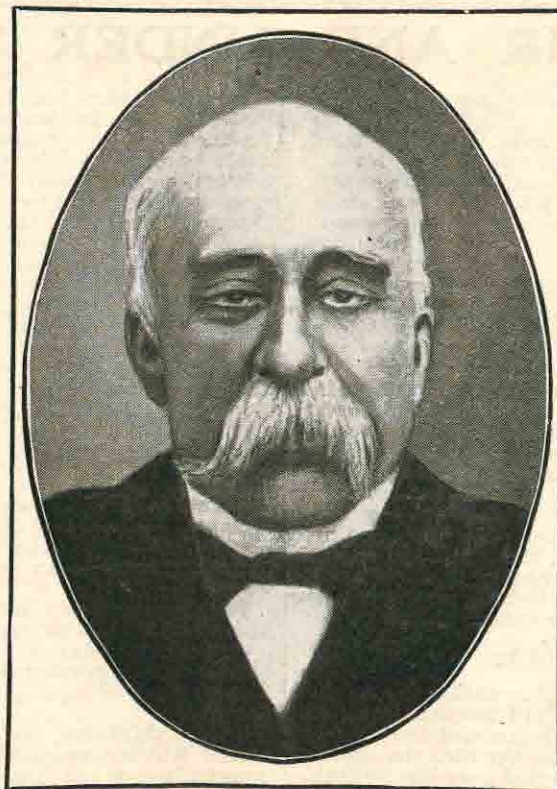
Article 25.—The League agrees to promote the establishment and co-operation of voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

Article 26.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the body of the delegates.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, the French Prime Minister, is one of the most outstanding personalities of French political life since the days of Gambetta. He is known as "The Tiger," and, despite his seventy-eight years, he bears himself with a vigour and activity that are always associated with that animal. One may not like M. Clemenceau, but one has to respect him, and take count of what he says and does. Like many other great men whom the crises in the world's history have found, the French Prime Minister was a long time in discovering his true *métier*. After qualifying as a doctor he went to the United States, where he became for a time a teacher of French in a ladies' school. When the Republic was proclaimed he returned to Paris, became a Deputy, and by his remarkable powers of oratory bid boldly for high place in the Government. Twelve years ago he was appointed Minister of the Interior, with an opportunity of proving that he could be as great in policy as he had been in destructive criticism. He was in constant conflict with Labour, quelling the strike agitation that followed on the Lens disaster, and fighting the Government servants in their claim to combination. The agitation among the wine-growers of the south was firmly handled. In his bowler hat and tweed suit M. Clemenceau entered the cottages of the disaffected men, spoke individually to their ringleaders, and confused them by a combination of a show of force and the use of diplomacy. The effervescence was checked when the leader of the men walked into his office at the Place Beauvais, and in a foolish moment allowed himself to receive one hundred francs from the Premier to return home. The power of the champion was broken and he was heard of no more. When M. Clemenceau was not speaking he was writing, and

one cannot say whether his speeches or his articles were more dangerous to the enemy.



His paper was *L'Homme Libre* ("The Free Man"), which he changed to *L'Homme Enchaîné* ("The Man in Chains"), because it was constantly suppressed by the censor in the early days of the war. His vigorous prosecution of the war is one of the most remarkable achievements in modern French history. Tempestuous, strong-willed, courageous, his heart has never quailed even in the darkest days of the last four years. This old man, at an age when most men, if in public office at all, are only too glad to take things as easily as possible, and to shift the work on to the shoulders of subordinates—this old man worked tremendously, inspiring not only France, but the whole of the Allies, by his magnificent courage and volcanic energy. He represented in his own person the indomitable spirit of France. No wonder he was popular; no wonder that Paris worshipped him, and that when he crossed the Channel for a brief visit Londoners turned out in countless thousands to do him honour. The French troops, whom he loved, loved him, and no visitor to the Front was more gladly welcomed. M. Clemenceau is a firm friend of England, so much so that he has been accused of favouring us at the expense of his own country. He is a first-rate horseman, a fine fencer, and the deadliest pistol shot in Paris. The mad youth who recently put a bullet into the back of the aged Premier was taking risks, and stepping in where even an angel of darkness might have feared to tread. An iron frame and an unconquerable spirit enabled him to survive an injury that would have been fatal to many a younger man; and M. Clemenceau, at the age of seventy-eight, lives to fight another day.

PEACE SOUVENIR.

GENERAL PERSHING.

GENERAL PERSHING, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, is a soldier, every one of his seventy-three inches. And youth is one of his leading characteristics—or at least, youthfulness. At a rough guess you would say he was about 45 years of age; as a matter of truth, he is nearer sixty, and still going strong. The world on this side of the Atlantic had heard little of him before the present war, but even when he was a cadet at West Point he was known as a lad of highly unusual qualities for the military profession. Quickly he became the senior captain of the cadet corps, the highest honour there, and in other ways indicated that he was no ordinary soldier. On the left breast of his tunic he wears two medals, both silver. One of these is formed of two crossed rifles hanging from a bar, on which are the words, "Expert Rifleman"; the other bears a miniature revolver with the words, "Pistol Expert." These decorations are not lightly won in the United States, where every second man in the Army is a good shot. He has fought with Indians in the West, and in the Spanish War with a negro regiment, and against the Moros in the Philippines. The islands, with their swamps and forests and desert places, were intensely difficult for fighting, and the Moros were not exactly cultured in their methods of warfare, but Pershing beat them down, and then turned from soldier to administrator with such success that he achieved a great reputation for fairness and chivalry among his former foes. No doubt his phenomenal promotion from Captain to Brigadier-General in one day was a record, even in these times of rapid rise in command. After the Philippines came Mexico, where "Black Jack," as the soldiers call Pershing, chased Villa, the Mexican bandit chief, through



sterile and mountainous lands, in a fashion which military experts regard as a real feat of leadership. Just before he left with his force, his wife (the daughter of an American senator), and his three children were burned to death in a fire in San Francisco. Even this dreadful calamity was met with stoic calm, for General Pershing is one of the silent men of the earth. But his admirers were not silent. From all parts of the country came letters of sympathy—from officers and privates, and from numbers of civilians, who had come to regard him with admiration and respect. Although a man of few words, General Pershing has a very winning personality. His smile is frank and kindly, and an admirer once said of it that it would disarm a band of savages. And the smile did play its part on one occasion in doing that very thing. It was in the Philippines, and he went with Mr. Savage Landor, the famous explorer, to parley with the enemy. Both men were unarmed, General Pershing being convinced that there could be no better way of impressing the Filipinos with the honesty of their intent. The event justified his confidence, for the natives, conquered by the Pershing charm, lay down their arms. A few of General Pershing's sayings are on record. "Voluntary recruitment," he says, "is a relic of military inefficiency," and so he is in favour of compulsory training and service, which among other advantages to his mind, would make the immigrant into America a better citizen. In the war which has just come to a successful close, he has worked splendidly in co-operation with the Generals of the Allied forces, and given the best of his resources, his indomitable courage, and his thoroughness.

IN THE AIR AND UNDER THE SEA.

ONE of the most remarkable experiences in the war was that of a British stoker petty officer who escaped in a miraculous manner from one of our submarines which had been sunk in home waters from an accidental cause. Although the man was fighting for his life, he showed a wonderful example of indomitable courage and perseverance, and of refusal to acknowledge defeat. He was alone in almost complete darkness, with the gradually rising water, receiving electric shocks, and towards the end suffering from the effects of chlorine gas and a badly crushed hand, yet in spite of continual disappointments he worked on for nearly two hours, keeping his head to the last, and at length succeeded in escaping.

It was about 10.30 in the morning when the mishap to the submarine occurred, and it at once became apparent that she was taking in a great deal of water. The stoker petty officer's first impulse was to close the lower conning tower hatch, but this he could not do, as some men had been ordered up the conning tower, so he went aft to see if all the men were out of the engine room.

Having satisfied himself there was no one left aft he made his way to the conning tower hatch with the intention of closing it, but before he reached it water was pouring in in a mighty volume. That meant that his chances of closing the hatch were hopeless.

With the weight of water the boat began to dip forward, and his only hope of escaping drowning was to shut himself in the engine room. But before he closed the doors he shouted again to see if there was anyone about who was still alive. Getting no answer he reluctantly closed the doors against the rising water.

BLOWN TO THE SURFACE.

At this time the engine room was in complete darkness save for the glimmer from one pilot lamp. The effect of the salt water on the electric batteries was to generate chlorine gas, and the air was becoming overpowering. The water had short-circuited the electric current, so that practically everything he touched gave him a shock. Moreover, the room was oppressively hot.

He tried to think of a means of escape, and conceived the idea of opening the hatch and floating to the surface, but on trying to open the hatch he found that the tremendous pressure of the water

outside prevented him moving it. He had always accepted the theory that the pressure inside a sunken air-locked vessel could be greater than the pressure outside. So to increase the pressure inside he opened a valve and admitted more water.

When he considered the pressure was sufficient to blow him out he opened the hatch, but it instantly closed to again, as he had insufficient pressure. With his shoulder, and exerting all his strength, he lifted the hatch, but again, with the weight of the water, it slammed to, crushing his fingers. With difficulty he released them, and once more opened the valve and admitted water until the engine room was flooded right up to the coaming of the hatch.

The air in this confined space was under tremendous pressure, greater than that of the water outside, so he was able to open the hatch and rise rapidly to the surface, where he was picked up by a destroyer.

AIRMEN'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

The story of a pilot and an observer who spent three days and nights in a stormy sea before being rescued is one of the most thrilling incidents in aerial history.

Lieuts. Jacquot and Nixon, in their seaplane, were engaged on patrol work, hunting for submarines, near the Scillies, shortly before hostilities came to an end, when their machine dropped into the waves.

They managed to cling to the upturned floats of the submerged plane, and held on through the night.

On the second day, a steamer was sighted, but, thinking that their frantic signals proceeded from a U boat, the captain quickly took his vessel out of sight, glad of a chance to escape from peril, as he thought.

On the third day, the men attracted the attention of a passing cruiser which approached cautiously in a zig-zag course with her guns trained on the supposed submarine. But, when the real identity of the airmen was discovered, oil was poured on the turbulent sea, and a difficult rescue effected.

During their three days' immersion the officers' only rations were a few biscuits, raisins, and malted milk tablets.

SEARCHLIGHTS.

AMERICA has at least five national anthems. We have only one, "God Save the King." The French national anthem, the "Marseillaise," is a song which requires the right atmosphere, and is not suitable for receptions and theatres. It is a song of revolution.

Brother Jonathan, the popular nickname for the United States, arose out of the person of Jonathan Trumbull, the Governor of Connecticut, whom General Washington never failed to consult in cases of emergency. He would exclaim: "We must refer this matter to Brother Jonathan," when in difficulties. Uncle Sam, another popular name for America, arose from a vulgar misconception of the letters U.S. (United States). John Bull was derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire of this title of a typical Englishman, published in 1721.

Ever since bullets were first used in battle, the number of deaths caused by them has been comparatively low. For instance, during the Franco-Prussian War no fewer than 197,000 projectiles were fired into the little town of Mezieres. But the casualties—deaths—caused were only 400. The British rifle firing in the Boer War was better and more deadly than in any other war, but it was not very deadly even then.

The home of our mountain artillery is in India, on the North-West Frontier. The first mountain gun in use was a ten-pounder. This, though used in action by a battery at Gallipoli, may now be regarded as obsolete. To-day we have two kinds of mountain guns—3·7 howitzer, firing a 20lb. shell up to 6,000 yards; and a 2·75 field effective at 5,400 yards, and firing a shell of 12 pounds.

The French Croix de Guerre has a ribbon of green, crossed by five red stripes. The Croix is the youngest of French war decorations, for it was instituted in the spring of 1915, "to commemorate individual mentions in the Daily Orders during the campaign against Germany and her Allies," and it is awarded not only to soldiers but to sailors and civilians. It is also given to nurses who have won a "mention" by their devotion or courage.

An interesting fact concerning the V.C. list is that there have been three cases of father and son both with the distinction. In the Boer War young Lieutenant Roberts repeated his famous parent's heroism by gaining the V.C., and in the late war the late Major W. La Touche Congreve won it about sixteen years after his

father, Lieutenant-General Sir W. N. Congreve, K.C.B. The third case is that of the late General Sir Charles Gough, who won the V.C. for exploits in India in 1857-8, and Brigadier-General Sir John Edmund Gough, who won the decoration in Somaliland in 1903, and lost his life in February, 1915.

On board the ships of our Navy there are confidential volumes on wireless signal-codes, books on gunnery and torpedo matters, all of which are kept securely under lock and key.

Sometimes it is necessary to destroy a reference book. Two officers then burn the book until it is reduced to ashes. Before destroying it, the number and the title must be accurately recorded and its fate entered in the ship's register.

Japan's name for Japan is Nippon. There are no chairs or tables in the houses. Nearly every man follows the trade of his father. The Japanese Empire includes nearly 4,000 islands. No applause is permitted during the sittings of the Japanese Parliament. The smallest tobacco pipes in the world are smoked by the Japs. It is not considered correct for women to enter a court of justice. They do not use buttons for buttoning, regarding them as ornaments. Ladies who contemplate going to the theatre begin to dress for it the day before.

The red cross as a badge of service for suffering humanity dates back more than three hundred years. Camillus de Lellis was born in kingdom of Naples in 1550. After serving in the Venetian army, he went to the hospital of San Giacomo in Rome with an affection of the leg. There he was so much impressed by the horrors and filth of what was little better than a pesthouse that he resolved to devote to his life to suffering humanity, "to care for the plague-stricken, and to nurse the sick in their own homes."

The French Chasseurs Alpins, or, as they are more popularly known, "Blue Devils," are one of the most famous regiments of the Republican Army. Their uniform consists of a black coat, blue trousers, and black tam-o'-shanter. As a rule they are short of stature, broad of shoulder, with muscles of iron and nerves of steel. "They are," said a French officer recently, "the élite corps of our Army, the most daring, skilful, and doughty fighters we possess, and every man is a seasoned warrior, hard as nails, and bold as a lion. They are, in fact, all specially chosen for their great courage and physical strength."

The Bravest Battle.

THE bravest battle that ever was fought :
Shall I tell you where and when ?
On the maps of the world you will find it not ;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen ;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But patiently, silently bore her part—
Lo ! there in that battlefield.

No marshalling troops, no bivouac song ;
No banner to gleam or wave ;
And oh ! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave !

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

DATES WORTH REMEMBERING.

1914.

August 4.—War begins between Great Britain and Germany, 11 p.m. London time.
 September 6-10.—Battle of the Marne.
 November 1.—H.M.S. Good Hope and Monmouth sunk by German warships off the Chilean coast.
 November 10.—German cruiser Emden sunk off Keeling Cocos Island by H.M.S. Sydney.
 December 8.—Battle of the Falkland Isles.

1915.

January 24.—German cruiser Blucher sunk in North Sea.
 March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
 March 18.—British battleships Ocean and Irresistible and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in Dardanelles.
 May 7.—Lusitania sunk off Old Head of Kinsale; 1,131 perished.
 May 23.—Italy declares War on Austria; on Germany May 28.
 September 8.—Zeppelin raid on London; 38 killed.
 September 25-28.—Battle of Loos.
 October 12.—Miss Cavell executed by Germans.
 December 2.—Fall of Monastir and conquest of Serbia completed.
 December 15.—Sir John French retires from command of British Army and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.

1916.

January 8.—Evacuation of Gallipoli completed.
 February 21.—Battle of Verdun begins.
 April 20-21.—German cruiser attempts to land arms in Ireland. Sir Roger Casement captured; afterwards hanged.
 April 29.—General Townshend announced to have surrendered to the Turks.
 May 24.—Military Service Bill becomes law.
 May 31.—Naval Battle off Jutland; British lose 3 battle cruisers, 3 cruisers, 8 destroyers; Germans lose 18 ships.
 June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned off the Orkneys.
 June 27.—Capt. Fryatt shot for ramming U boat.
 July 1.—Opening of Battle of the Somme.
 September 2-3.—Zeppelin brought down in flames at Cuffley by Lieut. Robinson.
 November 29.—Sir J. Jellicoe appointed First Sea Lord. Sir David Beatty Commander-in-chief of Grand Fleet.
 December 5.—Resignation of Mr. Asquith; Mr. Lloyd George appointed Premier, Dec. 7.

1917.

February 1.—Germans begin unrestricted submarine warfare on Allied and neutral ships.
 February 24.—Kut-el-Amara falls to British.
 March 11.—Bagdad captured by the British.
 March 15.—Abdication of the Emperor of Russia.
 April 6.—United States declares war on Germany.
 April 9.—Battle of Arras opened; capture of Vimy Ridge.

June 7.—Messines Ridge taken.
 October 24.—Austro-German offensive opens on the Upper Isonzo.
 November 20.—Battle of Cambrai begun.
 December 9.—Surrender of Jerusalem.

1918.

January 8.—President Wilson announces "Fourteen Points."
 January 28-29.—Two air attacks on London.
 January 30.—Sinking of British transport Aragon with loss of 610 lives.
 February 21.—Occupation of Jericho by British.
 March 21.—Germans attack British between Arras and La Fère.
 March 29.—Germans within 11 miles of Amiens.
 April 9.—New Military Service Bill, raising age to 51, introduced.
 April 23.—Naval raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend.
 May 27.—Great German attack by 25 Divisions on Aisne Front.
 July 15.—Third great German attack east and west of Rheims.
 July 18.—Great French counter-attack begun.
 August 2.—Fall of Soissons following rapid enemy retreat.
 August 8.—Haig attacked east of Amiens.
 August 29.—Fall of Bapaume to British and French.
 September 15.—The Austrian Peace Note published.
 September 30.—Bulgaria surrendered.
 October 1.—Fall of Damascus.
 October 6.—Germany asked for armistice.
 October 8.—Great British attack from Cambrai to St. Quentin.
 October 9.—Fall of Cambrai.

October 24-31.—Great defeat of Austrians by Italians.
 October 30.—Armistice with Turkey agreed to.
 November 3.—Austrian Armistice signed.
 November 6.—American troops enter Sedan.
 November 9.—Allied Fleets anchor off Constantinople. Abdication of the Kaiser.
 November 11.—Armistice signed by Germany.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(NATIONAL ANTHEM.)

Arranged by FRANK ALLEN.

mf

1. God save our

Andante maestoso.

mf

gracious King, Long live our no-ble King, God save the King! Send him vic-to-ri-ous,

Hap-py and glo-ri-ous, Long to reign o-ver us: God save the King!

2.

O Lord our God, arise,
 Scatter his enemies,
 And make them fall!
 Confound their politics,
 Frustrate their knavish tricks;
 On Thee our hopes we fix:
 God save us all!

3.

Thy choicest gifts in store
 Deign on our King to pour—
 Long may he reign!
 May he defend our laws,
 And ever give us cause
 To sing with heart and voice,
 God save the King!

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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