

up arms with Germany against the Allies.

During the first part of the war the "Triple Entente" was formed among the Allies. By the terms of this alliance none of the Allied countries can make peace separately with the enemy's countries.

Soon after the war had begun, Britain's colonies offered men, food, horses and munitions, and their offers were accepted, with the result that many shiploads of goods and other necessities have been sent to England. Thousands of men have enlisted and gone to fight. Battalions were raised, drilled and dispatched to England from Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. Many have been killed, but others are hurrying forward to take their places. Training camps are scattered all over Canada, and recruiting is going steadily forward, and men are leaving every day to do their part in the fight.

In spite of Germany's boastings to the contrary, Great Britain still remains mistress of the seas, and her ships travel the same as before, while the German "Navy" is bottled up in the Kiel Canal, and none of her merchant ships are allowed on the high seas—those which were out at the beginning of the war are interned at neutral ports. The only way that she can stand up before the world for her cowardice in the Navy question is by using the submarine. She makes it a point to have them sink every passenger ship loaded with women and children, and hospital ships loaded with wounded soldiers that it is possible, and keeps President Wilson and the Kaiser busy sending notes to each other.

Another method of warfare used by the Germans and Allies successfully is the aeroplane. The Germans use the Zeppelin, the most destructive of all, and contents herself with entering England and France under the cover of darkness and dropping bombs on the thickly populated districts, and especially in the cities. The Allies also use aeroplanes in warfare, but in a different manner. They are used for scouting,

and also can, if need be, bombard a stronghold of the enemy's, but with the powerful machine guns now in use this is dangerous work.

At first Germany made a point to mine all waters that she possibly could, and as a result many vessels were blown up and thousands of lives lost, but most of these mine fields have either been exploded or drawn in by trawlers of the Allies.

At the Dardanelles, in Eastern Europe, many men were killed trying to force their way through the Turkish line to Constantinople. This expedition failed, and the British troops were withdrawn and are now stationed at Salonika, in Greece, from where the Allied troops are driving back the Austrians.

In France, Russia and Belgium a hard fight is on, every foot of land is hotly contested, and the enemy is being driven back slowly. Germany was preparing for war for many years before it came, while the Allies were unprepared, and so the fight has been rather one-sided, but lately the Allies have gotten together men and munitions, and expect to make a big drive soon. In Russia, Germany has made great advances, but is slowly being driven out again.

Life in the trenches is not easy, but is more safe than the old-time methods of warfare. Deep trenches, one ahead of the other, communication trenches join these, dugouts in the ground, hollowed out, with the unbroken sod for a roof and parapets of sandbags form the chief fortifications in the open. The wounded are carried from the fields in ambulances, autos and wagons, and taken to the hospitals, which are often churches, hotels and private houses.

Germany has begun to weaken, and the Allies expect peace soon, but if there is, Germany will be wiped off the map. Only her possession in Europe is left her now, and it will be taken from her. Peace cannot come too soon and put an end to the useless slaughter of people and the wasting of their lands.