

sidered them ill equipped and fighting without heart. They have made no greater mistake than under-estimating the power of Russia.

They analyze the forces of the British Empire with the utmost insolence and contempt, almost as openly as they slight the powers of the United States. Bernhardt places the British Army as far below, in numbers and value, that of even Turkey. The United Kingdom (General von Bernhardt thinks) can place in the field in a Continental European war 130,000 trained men, of no great value even then because they serve for pay and not for love of country. This is how he disposes of the self-governing Colonies:—"These latter have at their disposal a militia, which is sometimes only in process of formation. They can be completely ignored so far as concerns any European theatre of war."—(page 135).

He refers to the Territorials Reserves and so on as a very small number for coast defence: "Months must certainly elapse before portions of this Army can strengthen the regular field Army."

The Emperor's advisers have made a very big mistake. We have already 200,000 picked men in the fighting line. We have already 40,000 fighting men, of the best—landed in France from India. To-day there are 32,000 landed in England from Canada; I had no hesitation in saying—when I spoke on the occasion of the formation of our Patriotic Association—that the original offer of 20,000 really meant 200,000. Australia and New Zealand are already good for 50,000 men and that will mean 100,000 in the fighting line before next summer is over. There will also be all the regular troops from South Africa and many thousands more