

engaged British troops on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Almost every head of a ducal house is represented in the first expeditionary forces drafted and now in France and Belgium. The Duke of Portland, formerly in the Coldstream Guards, is President of the Nottinghamshire Territorials. His eldest son, the Marquis of Titchfield, is a subaltern in the Royal Horse Guards. Three sons of the Duke of Wellington hold commissions in the Grenadiers. Three sons of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon are Guardsmen. The Duke of Roxburghe and his brother, Lord Innes-Ker, are both in the "Blues," and served with that regiment in South Africa. The Duke of Bedford, a former lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, holds several Territorial commissions. The Duke of Sutherland, youngest of all the dukes, is a late lieutenant of the 2nd Dragoons and President of the Sutherland Territorials. Lord Dalmeny, heir to Lord Rosebery, is also on the general staff at the front.

British nobility has never shirked its place of duty in the British army. In former times there has been criticism of the British officer list because it was too closely bound up with the social life of the country. But when real war is afoot the British aristocracy are a necessary and inspiring factor in the life of the army. Their presence on the field of battle, while not merely following the example of the Prince of Wales, is a proof that the army of England is not a separate class, but includes every kind of man in the country from the collier in Northumberland and the London "Hooligan," to the heads of the oldest and noblest families in the land.

## The Cause of the Teuton

### German-American Writers Launch a Pro-German Weekly

"DEVOTED to Fair Play for Germany and Austria" is the courageous motto on the cover of a new paper called "The Fatherland," published in New York and designed to show that the newspapers of America are very largely anti-German. This magazine, copies of which have come to hand, is not altogether a rabid document. Two eminent professors of Harvard, Hugo Muensterberg and Kuno Francke, Hermann Schoenfeld, professor of history at the George Washington University, and Hans Heinz Ewers, a German novelist and play-writer, are among the contributors. Muensterberg writes on "Fair Play" and "Where the Crowd Stands." He lays blame for the war on the conflict between Germanic and Slavic culture and says Germany was forced into it by the inevitable. He exonerates the Kaiser. From a mass of letters which he has received he seems to think that the sanest people in America are gradually taking this view; that the bomb-eaters are on the other side. Hans Ewers has a really able article on "The Shadow of the Russian Bear." He blames Russia and ingeniously observes that if Russia succeeds, Germany will be carved up, Austria-Hungary taken off the map, and England would have a worse problem on her hands than ever before; whereas if Germany wins—oh, she will magnanimously support the "status quo" Europe take a lesson. The three editors take a heavy hand in the articles, and both load and fire the sixty-pounders.

George Sylvester Viereck sets the pace. His poem on "Wilhelm II., Prince of Peace," reads like a good sequel to "Meinself und Gott," by the Kaiser. The opening quatrain is:

the second line "Thy." He calls France "the harlot of the world," and England "the Serpent of the Sea." All this prayer to Wilhelm lacks is to be set to music. Judged by the sentiment of this poem, the

Germans know the meaning of humanity.

## Mars' Message

GERMANY'S compliments to Paris are becoming almost cordially curt. When an air postman drops an open letter tagged with a German flag and announces its arrival with five bombs, it is time to sit up and take notice. The message from Mars read:

"The German army is at the doors of Paris. All you can do is surrender. Signed—Lieut. Von Heidsen."

The bombs were merely a few of the fireworks with which Germany intends to celebrate in Paris the memorable scenes of 44 years ago. They did very little damage.

Censored despatches admit that the shell-shaped wedge of the German northern advance is crushing its way slowly towards Paris; that whether from necessity or strategy, or both combined, the French and British lines are slowly falling back on stronger positions. In spite of artillery and rifle slaughter in the close formations of the Germans, the Kaiser apparently has

no end of men; "a force numberless as the leaves of the trees," says the London Times writer; who goes on to remark: "Our artillery mows long lanes through the centre of sections so frequently that nothing is left but its outsides; but no sooner is this done than more men double up, rushing over the heaps of the dead and remake the section."

The ponderous weight of this immense army wedging itself down from Belgium across the lines of fortifications crumples up the lines of the allies. It is like a mob crowding from a wharf pen to board a steamer; the weight behind makes it irresistible. And the weight is still there; although admittedly one army corps has been taken off the reserves in the west on sixty trains to meet the "steam roller" from Russia around Konigsberg.

Can this momentum of an indestructible mass of cavalry, infantry and artillery juggernaut its way to the walls of Paris? If so, when? And when the German hordes are encamped in the environs of Paris, how long will it take to batter down the fortifications? Granted that a siege of Paris is possible—how long will it be before Hessians again sit smoking on the boulevards and Uhlands picket their horses on the Champs d'Elysee?

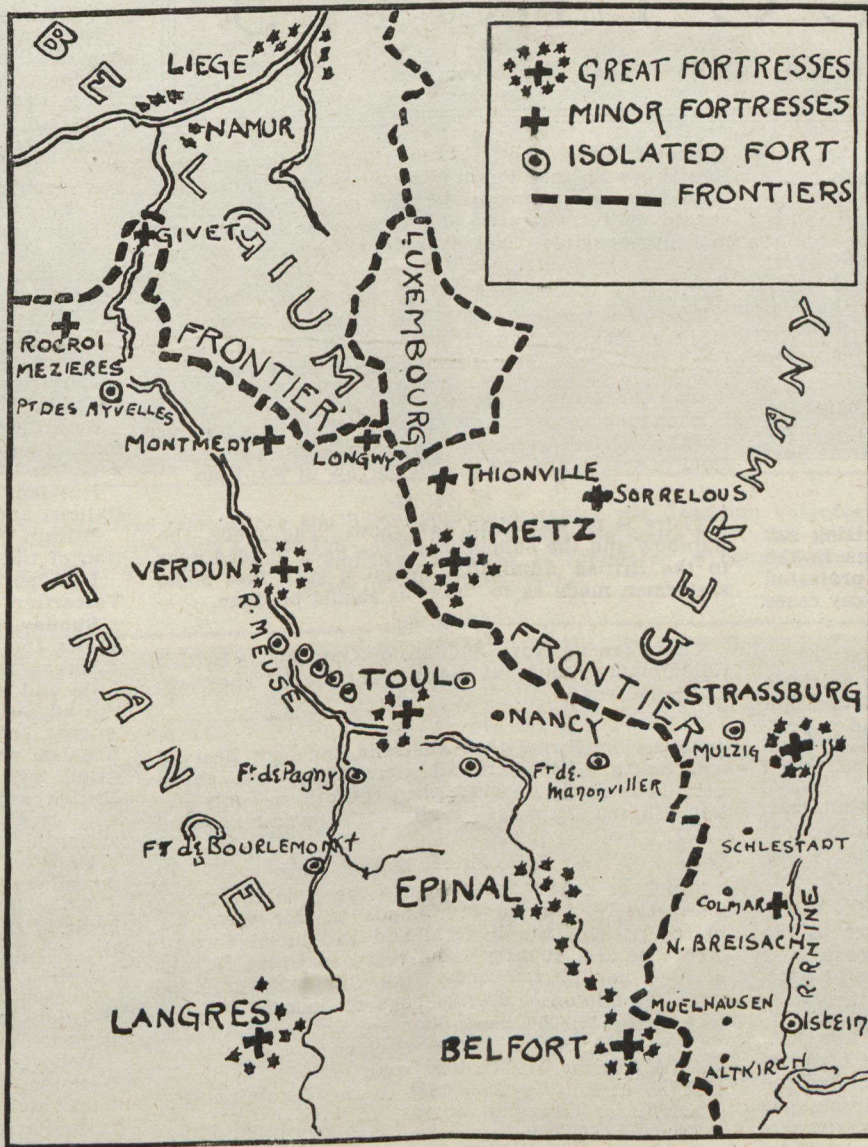
That depends upon resistance. In 1871 it took the Germans 132 days to break through the siege. Then the French had 2,600 pieces of artillery, 200 of which were of the heaviest class known at that time. Von Moltke estimated that to overcome this by an impact of artillery by the Napoleonic method would have taken 300 heavy siege guns with 500 rounds for each gun; that the transports for these ordnances would have taken 4,500 four-waggon and 10,000 horses, since the Germans had no railways under their control. It may be exacted that whenever the siege of Paris in 1914 becomes a fact, if it does, the French will see that the railway lines are blown up. That will make the German artillery transport relatively as slow as it was in 1871.

Against this the defences of Paris will be put to the severest test known to modern machine warfare. What are the defences? They consist of three lines. First, beginning at the centre, the solid wall of masonry, old style, 18 feet high, for 22 miles of a ring round



The Prince of Wales' first appearance with his new regiment, the 1st Grenadier Guards. This picture was taken as the regiment returned from the first route march from Brentwood Barracks after the Prince joined. As a junior officer the Prince was at the head of the regiment and was the first to take the salute. The Grenadier Guards was first raised in 1660 as a bodyguard to Charles II. They are the premier regiment of foot guards. His Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief, and the Duke of Connaught is Colonel.

"O Prince of Peace, O Lord of War,  
Unsheath thy blade without a stain,  
Thy holy wrath shall scatter far  
The bloodhounds from thy country's fane."  
The only omission here is not writing "thy" in



This map shows clearly why the Germans crossed Belgium and entered France by way of Lille and Valenciennes. Otherwise they would have had some severe experiences crossing the heavily fortified frontier between Belfort and Verdun. From Verdun northwest to the English Channel, the French fortifications are not formidable. The severest fighting has taken place between Longwy and Givet.