

British Royal Family

Great Britain leads the royal families in close and intimate political affiliation. The present King George V, "by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born June 3, 1865, succeeding his father, Edward VII, May 6, 1910. He married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (May 26, 1867), on July 6, 1893. His children are:

Edward Albert Prince of Wales	1894
Albert Frederick	1895
Victoria Alexandra Mary	1897
Henry William	1900
George Edward	1902
John Charles	1905

Many rulers of Europe are grandchildren of Queen Victoria and are either first cousins or brothers and sisters, as follows: George V, England, son of Edward VII; Queen Maud, Norway, daughter of Edward VII; Emperor William of Germany, son of Princess Victoria; Queen Sophia Dorothea of Greece, daughter of Princess Victoria; Czarina of Russia, daughter of Princess Alice; Queen Victoria of Spain, daughter of Princess Beatrice.

Emperor of Russia

Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, was born in 1868. He came to the throne in 1894 and married Princess Alice of Hesse Darmstadt, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and cousin of George V of England.

King Albert of Belgium

Albert I of Belgium is the nephew of the late King Leopold II. He married Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. King Albert has two sons: Prince Leopold, born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903; also a daughter, Princess Marie Jose, born 1906.

President of France

M. Raymond Poincaré was born at Bar le Duc on Aug. 20, 1860. He comes from an old Lorraine family. His father, Antony Poincaré, became Inspector General of Railway and Irrigation. He died in 1911, just before his son became President of the Council. At the age of 23 he was Secretary of the conference of lawyers and pronounced an eulogy on Dufaure which won admiration.

From 1883-1886 he wrote for the "Voltaire." He was elected Senator for Department of the Meuse in 1913 and showed wonderful union of force and tact.

He succeeds Monsieur Fallières and is the ninth Chief of State since the foundation of the Republic on Sept., 1870. He resigned his position as Minister of Agriculture to take the President's chair.

King Peter of Serbia

Peter I, King of Serbia, was born 1846 and is the son of Alexander Karageorgevic and Draga of Serbia, who were murdered in June, 1903. King Peter was married in 1883 to Princess Yvonne of Montenegro, who died in 1890. The engagement of his son, Crown Prince Alexander, to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, oldest daughter of the Czar, has been rumored.

A Distinguished General

General Smith-Dorrien, the successor of the lamented General Grierson as commander of one of the army corps in the British Expeditionary Force, has already won distinction in more than one hard-fought campaign. In the Chitral relief expedition and the Tirah operations he played parts which clearly marked him out for the command which was given him during the South African War, that, namely, of the 19th Brigade. In this post he proved his possession of tactical and strategical qualities of an exceptional order. Farther north, in the Orange Free State, he rendered services no less great and valuable, and when he was subsequently appointed to command a division, and made a major-general, these steps were warmly approved throughout the army. Afterwards General Smith-Dorrien became Adjutant-General in India; he was made a lieutenant-general in 1906, and a full general in 1912, in which year he was also given the Southern Command.

Japan Wants Kiao Chau

On her splendid naval base and colony in the Yellow Sea Germany has spent untold wealth and labor. The Japanese, it is clear, are bent on totally destroying the huge commercial position which Germany has built up in the Far East and the Pacific. More bitterly opposed to Germany than they were to Russia, the Japanese are in the same position as the French. They have a "revanche" to carry out.

When they emerged victorious from their war with China, in 1895, it was Germany that wove the scheme by which Japan was robbed of Liao-tung and forced to prepare for war with Russia.

Great Britain's Food Supply

It has been a general impression that Great Britain would find it a difficult matter to feed her millions without the assistance of German and Austrian Empires. In part, the amazingly rapid growth of production in the Dominions is responsible for our relative independence of the German Powers. Over 80 per cent of our wheat, for instance, now comes from Canada and our overseas kinsmen. The greater part of our meat comes from South America, the Colonies, the United States and Denmark, in the order given. From none of these quarters is the supply in the least likely to fall off. Dairy produce, such as butter, cheese and eggs, we buy in the main from Scandinavia and Holland—good friends of ours—and our own Colonies. It has been said that we rely largely upon Germany for potatoes. This is not so. She does not supply us with quite two per cent of the 400,000 tons we import, and even this minute quantity consists of the very early potatoes, which we can easily do without. Our supplies of sugar will undoubtedly suffer through the war, because we get about half of them from Germany and Austro-Hungary. But in the first place we can largely reduce our consumption of sugar without, in the case of adults,

injuring our health in the slightest; secondly, we can use more honey, which is freely obtainable, and which is excellent for sweetening purposes; thirdly, it is beet sugar which we draw from the German Powers, and the shutting off of this will stimulate the trade in cane sugar with our Dominions and our foreign friends, to their great content. Then, apart from the food supplies which we obtain normally, thanks to the operations of the Navy, we shall divert to British ports for the use of the British people large quantities of foodstuffs which ordinarily go to Germany and Austro-Hungary. Finally, our own harvest, the principal source of food supply, is bounteous. So that on the whole John Bull's summing-up of his position and prospects in regard to food is "Going on quite well, thank you."

World-wide Influence of the Great War

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Newfoundland—they all recognise that we are inextricably linked in interest, in faith, in our ideals. How quickly they saw the meaning of this war; the greed, the aggression, the ambition of a military autocracy with a reckless War Lord, determined to make his new Empire supreme over all the world, at its head. With the clearer vision of the overseas people who, because of their distance and their isolation have far sight, they saw that this was a war for the preservation of small nations, for the rights of nationalities, however insignificant; for the security of the one small man against the dominant many. They did not wait to reason; they saw, they knew.

From the material side, the interdependence of the interests of the British Empire was brought home to them before war was declared between Germany and England by the chaos on their small stock exchanges. Canada's financial interests are interlinked with those of many nations, and if she had needed the lesson, it was there for her when her grain exchanges as well as her stock exchanges suddenly congested at the threat and not the operation of war.

No one in all the Empire desired this war; few in all this Empire will flinch now that war has come; but as it has come we have found at the very start unity of interest, brotherhood and understanding; and if we win, the fabric of this Empire, from the Thames to the Murrumbidgee, will be "based upon the people's will, and all the people's will."

In the readjustments of national boundaries in Europe, and the new disposition of races, it will be found that there is only one race throughout the present British Empire.

Lord Kitchener's Counsel to the British Soldier

"Remember that the honor of the British Army depends on your individual conduct."

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this trouble."

"The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you

can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier."

"Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act."

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses."

The Hosts of Russia

Russia has three great armies. These are the European Army, the Asiatic Army, and the Caucasian Army. In the first line the men (who join at the age of twenty) serve for three years. They are then moved into the reserve, in which they continue for fourteen years, undergoing during this period two short trainings of about two months each. At the end of the fourteen years the soldier passes into the third line, his service ceasing at forty-three. The Cossacks, who are almost all mounted, are at call during their whole lives, owing to the condition on which their lands are held. The total strength of the Russian armies exceeds 8,000,000. Of this total 2,000,000 men in the prime of life have been set in motion against Germany and 2,000,000 against Austria. The rate at which the Russians are advancing is a matter of life or death to Germany, particularly Berlin.

Striking Achievement

With astounding secrecy a large British army was transported across the English Channel in the middle of August, 1914. The public knew nothing of it till it was officially announced that the force had been landed in France "without a single casualty." When it is remembered what has to be carried with an army—guns, horses, pontoons, etc.—it will be realised how remarkable was the feat.

Little more than a century ago the great Napoleon was wont to pace the sands near the same French port, musing on the possibility of striking a blow at England from that base, and watchers of our coasts were on the look-out for a new armada that never came into being.

Napoleon never dreamed of such monster masses of men as shall decide the new Waterloo, and whatever part the fine British army that went so silently from our shores to those of France may be called upon to play in that mighty struggle, we may rest assured they will honor the tradition created for British arms on the fields of Belgium by Marlborough and Wellington.

Government take over Railways

The railways of Britain have been at all points put in readiness for the emergency. The Government have taken over all the lines, the managements of the companies co-operating with them in every possible way. The most elaborate arrangements have been made in order to cope with naval and military wounded. This part of the work has evoked the unstinted support of all sections of the public, especially, of course, the women of the nation, who are being organised into Red Cross and other helping parties in every town and village. They are ready to deal with the wounded whenever the railways bring them. Thousands of householders of all classes have offered their residences for use as hospitals, convalescent homes, etc.