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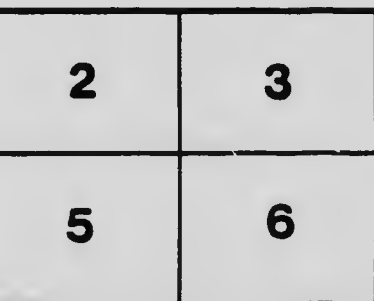
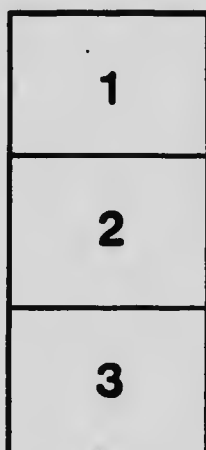
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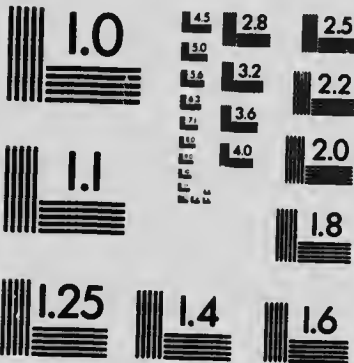
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THE WAR--

THE NATIONS INVOLVED

Their History and Fighting Power

FOREWORD.

We are engaged in a tremendous struggle—a struggle which may become one of the greatest wars of the world. A brief sketch of the history of the nations involved, or likely to be involved, the forces they can employ, and some idea of their material resources is essential to a clear understanding of the case. Necessarily, this summary must be brief. We have therefore eliminated the history of England, familiar to every school boy, and have confined our attention to those countries, which as allies or antagonists of Great Britain have now come within the range of our closest interest and attention. These pages of fact and history, together with the map should help to give a clearer idea of the great contest on which we have entered.

The Cause of the War

Francis Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Austria and his Consort, were assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Servian Student on June 28th, 1914. Austria sent an ultimatum to Servia, demanding the suppression of all Anti-Austrian agitations and insisting upon the right to try all Servians implicated in the assassination plot. Servia offered to comply with all conditions of Austria's ultimatum except the latter. This she offered to refer to the Hague Conference.

On July 28th, one month from the assassination of the Crown Prince, Austria declared war on Servia, and all nations in Europe began the mobilization of their armies. Germany made enquiries of Russia regarding mobilization, Russia persisted in the work. Germany declared war on August 1st. France and Germany clashed on the frontier on August 2nd.

On August 3rd, Germany sent an ultimatum to Belgium, demanding permission for army to cross Belgium to the French frontier. Belgium refused. England supported Belgium. England and Germany declared war on August 4th.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance in Europe consists, or rather, consisted of both an offensive and defensive alliance embracing Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy. It had its origin in the union of Austria and Germany in 1879. Italy joined in this arrangement in 1882 and the agreement was renewed in 1887-91-1902. It is understood that it was to expire unless renewed in 1914. It was formed originally to guard against possible aggression by France or Russia. Italy has never been too enthusiastic about it. Her commercial interests make her really an ally of Great Britain. Her political sympathies join her to France and Great Britain. Austria is her traditional enemy. In 1909, heavy naval and military expenditures were made by Italy to meet expenses in the Austria navy, and in the same year, the Czar of Russia paid a friendly visit to the country. Italy has now withdrawn from the alliance and asserts that it is not bearing upon her to join her allies unless in a defensive war. If either Germany or Austria should attempt to insist upon Italy remaining with alliance, it would not be surprising if Italy joined the Triple Entente.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

France had three Presidents in the years 1894-5—Carnot, Casimer-Perier and Felix Faure. These two years are noted for two great events in French history, the Dreyfus Case and the Franco-Russian Entente. By this agreement France and Russia, probably incited by mutual enmity and jealousy of Germany, formed an offensive and defensive alliance, which has been cemented by mutual visits of the Czar and the President of France to the respective members of the alliance.

Gradually, England found that her interests would be benefited by becoming a partner to this arrangement. This was consummated in 1905. The English navy was then practically withdrawn from the Mediterranean, the French navy has been withdrawn from the North Sea, the interests of each being guarded by the other in these spheres of commercial activity. In 1898 an Anglo-French agree-

ment was signed, settling the territorial boundary at the bend of the Niger, and the Marchand mission was recalled from Fashoda. An important agreement was signed on April 8th, 1904, consisting of a convention with regard to Newfoundland and West Africa, a declaration dealing with Egypt and Morocco, and another relating to Siam, Madagascar and the New Hebrides. This practically cleared all matters in dispute between the two countries. The visit of the British fleet to Brest in 1905, and the return visit of the French fleet to British waters together with the signing of a Anglo-French treaty emphasized the "entente cordiale" between the two countries, which was further strengthened by the Franco-British Exposition in London in 1908. Recent events prove that the agreement has a very stable basis of existence. Britain and France worked together in a diplomatic way during the Agadir incident in Morocco in 1911.

SERVIA, AREA, POPULATION, AND GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Serbia has an area of 18,630 square miles, and the last census gives a population of 2,492,882. The country is mountainous, but the valleys are fruitful and the soil is rich. The principal productions are corn, tobacco, hemp and silk, cattle, horses and poultry. The exports, consist principally of agricultural products and amounts to less than \$15,000,000, and the imports are approximately the same amount.

The religion of the country is Greek Orthodox. The government is a constitutional Kingdom. The Executive power is in the hands of ministers responsible to the King and to the National Assembly. The latter consists of 130 members. There is also a state council of sixteen members.

SERVIA—ITS HISTORY.

Servia has had a checkered history of wars, plots and assassinations until conquered by the Turks in 1389. Continually rebelling under the Turkish yoke, the Serbs made a vigorous fight for independence under Kara (Black) George in 1817. This chieftain was murdered in 1817 by Milosh Obrenovich. Milosh was declared prince by the National Assembly, and Turkey allowed the country a quasi-independence. Milosh was, however, compelled to abdicate in 1839 in favor of his son Milan, who died soon afterwards, and was succeeded in the same year by his younger brother Michael. In 1842 he also abdicated, and the Serbs chose in his place Alexander Karageorgovich the son of Black George. His rule lasted till 1859, when he was called upon to resign, and the aged Milosh was summoned from Bucharest. Milosh, however, died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son Michael. The Turkish inhabitants now withdrew in considerable numbers from the country; but Michael was assassinated by the emissaries of Alexander Karageorgovich on June 10, 1868, and was succeeded by his cousin Milan, who after a disturbed reign, abdicated (1889) in favor of his son Alexander. By the treaty of Berlin (July, 1878) Servia received a large accession of territory, including the town of Nish, and the prince was made king. In the war between Servia and Bulgaria (1885) in which the former power was the aggressor, the Servians suffered defeat at Slivnica. Milan died in 1901. In 1903, King Alexander and his queen were assassinated by army officers, and Peter, of

the house of Karageorgevich, was called to the throne. In the Balkan troubles in 1908, growing out of the annexation by Austria of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the sanjak of Novi-Bazar, the Servians became greatly excited, issued a general call to arms, appealed to the Powers for protection against an encroachment on their territory by Austria, and, after being warned by the Powers to maintain peace, agreed to await an adjustment of their claims by the Powers in Conference. Finally Serbia was obliged to give up these provinces.

Such is a rude outline of Servian history until the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912-13. In this contest, the Serbs placed an army of over 230,000 men in the field. They fought with rare courage. Their artillery proved particularly effective, and their victory over the Turks was complete.

The Servian has a long memory, a strong national spirit, a fervent patriotism. He has fought against the Turk for his national existence. The power of the Turk is now broken. Austria-Hungary with the stolen provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina stand between Servia and the sea. The Servian will make a vigorous fighter in the cause of freedom.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—AREA AND POPULATION.

Austria-Hungary is a dual Monarchy, the Kingdom of Austria and the Empire of Hungary. Its area is 261,030 square miles, and its population approximately 49,000,000. The people of Austria-Hungary are a mixed race about one-quarter Germans, one-fifth Hungarian (Magyar). The various Slavic nationalities are more numerous than the others combined, and the government seems to an Anglo-Saxon as strangely mixed as the people.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The two halves of the Monarchy are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, legislature and executive for most state affairs. The bond of union is a common dynasty, and a close and intimate political alliance. The Monarch must be a Roman Catholic. Affairs common to the two states and administered by common ministers are, (a) foreign affairs; (b) military and naval affairs; (c) common finance.

There is a common system of weights and measures, and up to 1907 a Customs Union, in addition to a joint bank of issue, common commercial and political representation abroad, and common monopolies of salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar, gunpowder, and mineral oil. The voting of money to be applied to joint purposes, and the control of the common ministries (of foreign affairs, war, and finance) are exercised by the delegations, which consist of two bodies, each of sixty members, summoned annually to Vienna and Budapest alternately and deliberating separately, twenty being chosen from each of the Upper Houses, and forty from each of the Lower Houses. Hungary's contribution to the common expenditure under the present agreement is one-third. Military service is universally compulsory.

HISTORY.

Austria-Hungary has had a stormy history. The Turks, Russians, French, Sardinians, Italians and every other opposing force has been for it by turns since the present Austro-Hungarian Monarchy took its rise in Bavaria in the days of Charlemagne toward the end of the 8th century.

In the wars with Napoleon, Austria was on both sides, sometimes fighting with and sometimes against the Little Corsican. During the Moscow campaign (1812) Austria joined Napoleon, but on the retreat of the expedition Metternich, first Minister of Austria, took up an independent attitude. When Napoleon refused to accept the Austrian terms, Metternich, joined Russia and Prussia (Aug. 12, 1813) in the war of liberation. The overthrow of Napoleon and the reconstitution of Germany went on simultaneously, and from 1815 to 1848, under the influence of Metternich, Austria played an important part in German politics. Having at the Congress of Vienna, recovered her lost territory, and added to it Lombardy, she naturally opposed all further revolutionary movements, and with Russia and Prussia, took an active part in the Holy Alliance (1816). In 1835 Francis was succeeded by his son Ferdinand I. The revolutionary movements of 1848 threatened to bring about the fall of the Austrian Empire. Risings took place in Vienna, and in Hungary, Bohemia and Italy. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated and was succeeded by his nephew, the present emperor, Francis Joseph I. The re-establishment of the Austrian Monarchy was followed by a movement for the union of Germany. The influence of Prussia was steadily increasing, and in 1850 war between Prussia and Austria seemed imminent. But before the question of supremacy in Germany was decided, Austria entered upon a war with Sardinia and France in Italy, and was beaten in the battles of Magenta and Solferino (1859). In the peace which followed, Austria gave up Lombardy, except the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera. In 1864 Austria joined Prussia in wrestling Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg from Denmark; but in 1866 the allies fell out and went to war. The famous six weeks' war settled the question of Prussian or Austrian predominance in Germany. Beaten at Sadowa, Austria was compelled to recognize the supremacy of Prussia. In 1867, the Emperor of Austria restored to Hungary the constitution taken from her in 1848. At the same time, by the *Ausleich*, or 'Compromise,' it was agreed that "the common affairs of Austria and Hungary were to be settled by the delegations chosen by the two Houses." After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1, Bismark established with Austria and Russia the Alliance of the Three Emperors to preserve the "status quo" in Europe. But owing to the events in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, the friendship of Austria and Russia came to an end, and in 1879, Bismark signed a close defensive alliance with Austria. In 1908 Austria announced the annexation of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the sanjak of Novi-Bazar, which had been placed under her administration by the treaty of Berlin (1878). This action precipitated another Balkan crisis. Bulgaria declared her independence of Turkey, and Serbia issued a call to arms and appealed to the powers for protection. Austria asked the powers to curb the war-like spirit of the Servians, but the powers guaranteed Serbia's integrity on the withdrawal of her

troops from the Austrian frontier. Turkey boycotted Austria and demanded compensation for her provinces. At the end of the year, Austria sought peace of Turkey and offered to pay \$10,800,000 for the provinces, and through the efforts of the powers, war, which seemed imminent, was averted. Austria-Hungary has not been engaged in war of late years, but on several occasions has assumed a threatening aspect toward the Balkan States.

GERMANY—AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Germany is 208,810 square miles. Its population is 65,000,000. In 1910 Germany's total trade totalled \$4,035,100,000. Germany's best customers are Great Britain and her Colonies, United States, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. Germany ranks third in ocean going mercantile tonnage. In ship building and trade generally the advance of Germany has been very rapid of recent years

HISTORY.

Modern Germany, the Germany of today, dates from January, 1871—the date on which William I, King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor.

Prussian military history is one long story of aggression. Aided by Austria she made an attack upon Denmark 1863-4, which was only brought to a close after Denmark had lost the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein. This mutual co-operation with Austria only increased hostilities between Vienna and Berlin.

In 1865 Bismarck determined to bring to an issue the question of the headship of Germany. The victory of Prussia over Austria in 1866 decided the rivalry. As soon as peace was made all the states north of the Main formed a North German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia, and the first meeting of the Diet took place at Berlin on February 24, 1867. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870, the South German states remained true to Prussia, and during the war decided to unite with the North German Confederation. That body was after the adhesion of the South Germans, changed into the German Confederation and on January 18, 1871, at Versailles, William, King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor.

Before the new Empire had time to get well shaken together, it was confronted by a conflict and a menace. The pretensions of the Ultramontane party in the Roman Catholic Church seemed incompatible with the full supremacy of imperial power, and the alarming and vigorous growth of social democracy among the working classes was regarded as dangerous to the established order, political and social. But in spite of energetic efforts at repression by the imperial authorities, both these parties triumphed. The Roman Catholic centre, after a long struggle known as the Kulturkampf forced Bismarck to a compromise (1880). The Social Democrats have increased year by year both in numbers and in power.

Germany's Colonial expansion began in 1884. Her colonies are: In Africa there are Loga (Acquired 1884), Kamerun (1884), German Southwest Africa (1884-90), German East Africa (1885-99). In the Pacific German New Guinea and the Samoa Islands. The Colony of Kiao-Chau was leased from China for 99 years in 1898. This is a

Protectorate, administered by a governor under the Navy Department. The other Colonies are governed by an imperial governor and local council. The total area of the German Colonies is 2,658,449 square miles.

CONSTITUTION AND LEGISLATURE.

By the constitution of the Empire (April 16, 1871), the King of Prussia is the German Emperor. He is assisted by the Federal Council (Bundesrat), whose members (58) are appointed by the several state governments for each session. This body together with the Diet of the realm (Reichstag), consisting of 397 members elected for five years by universal suffrage constitutes the legislative power.

There are seven ministers of state, each of whom acts independently, under the supervision of the Chancellor of the Empire. (1) Secretary of Foreign Affairs; (2) Imperial Home Office and Representative of the Chancellor; (3) Imperial Admiralty; (4) Imperial Secretary of Justice; (5) Imperial Treasury; (6) Imperial Post Office; (7) Secretary of the Colonies. Other Imperial authorities are the Presidents of the Imperial Bureaus, viz.: Railways, Imperial Exchequer, Imperial Bank, Imperial Debt Commission, Administration of Imperial Railways, Imperial Court-Martial. The Federal Council acts through standing committees, as the supreme administration and consultative board of the Empire. The capital of the Empire is Berlin. The supreme court, the Imperial Tribunal (at Leipzig), acts as a court of final appeal, and as a court of first and last instance in charges of high treason; all others are subject to the state in which they exercise jurisdiction. The several states contribute each a fixed quota, the matricular contribution, to the Imperial Treasury, but they receive back again approximately equivalent sums out of the exise and customs-revenues. The states composing the German Empire have a wide field of legislation; the executive sphere is more limited; control of military and naval affairs is vested directly in the Empire the majority of financial legislation is likewise vested in Federal authority; but although it determines the laws, it depends upon the states for their execution. The Empire has supreme control of foreign affairs. Each state controls its own organization, its internal administration, its constitution, public meetings, road laws now within the competency of the Empire, forestry, mines, relation of state and church, control of public instruction. Federal legislation takes precedence of state legislation.

By the provisions of the "Home Rule" Bill of 1911, Alsace Lorraine, previously governed directly by the Emperor and his appointees, was put on a footing of equality with the other provinces of the Empire. It remains Imperial territory, under an Imperial deputy. The privileges granted consist of three votes in the Federal Council of the Empire, universal suffrage, and two Houses of Parliament, the Lower House being elective.

Since 1885, German manufacturers and commerce have been developed with wonderful success. Emperor William, who came to the throne in 1888, is a man of Imperial outlook, as well as imperious will. He has brought Germany into undisputed prominence as a world power. Increased military and naval taxation have obtained, and a higher protective tariff against foreign products has been in existence since 1906. There is, however, a steady growth of public

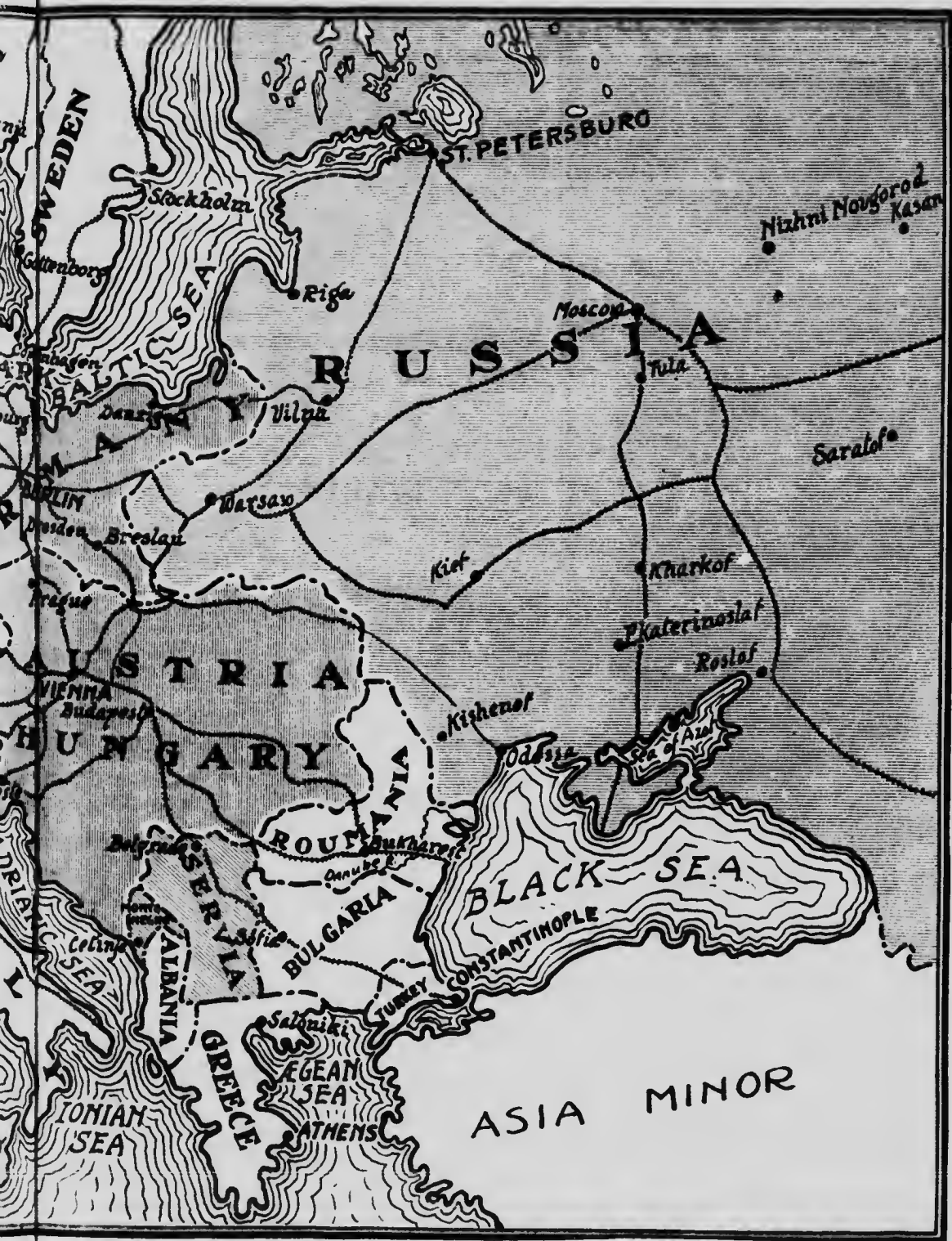
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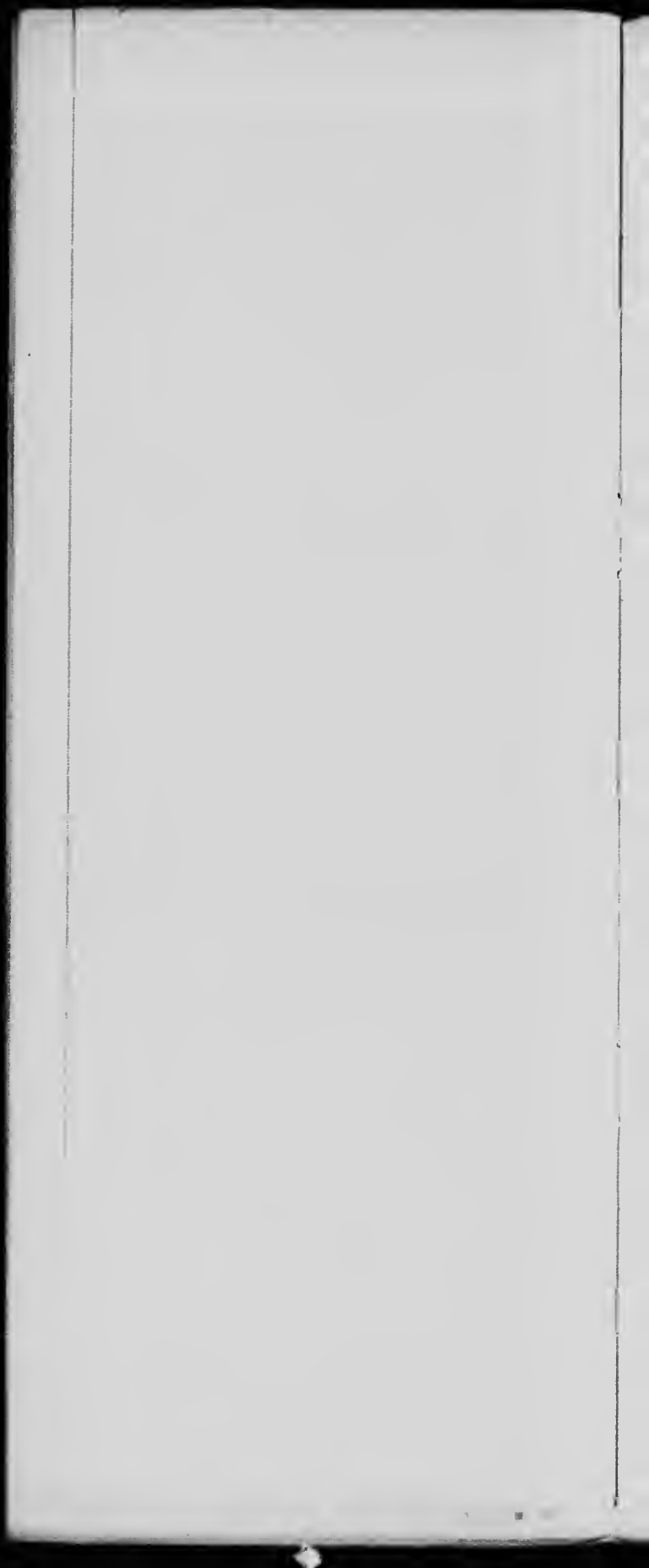
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opinion against autocratic government as evidenced by the growth of Socialism.

The antipathy between England and Germany commenced about 1908. With increased colonial expansion and an ever growing trade, Germany demanded a place in the "Sun", and the conflict in navy building has been increased year by year.

FRANCE—AREA AND POPULATION.

France now has an area of 207,054 square miles, having lost Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in 1871, an area of 5,590 square miles. The population is approximately 40,000,000 and the country is one of the richest in the world. The trade of France in 1911 was over \$3,000,000,000, exports of \$1,292,498,800 and imports of \$1,723,139,800.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The French Government has been Republican in form since September 4, 1870. Its present constitution dates from 1875. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, composed of the Chamber of Deputies, elected for four years by direct suffrage, and the Senate elected by an electoral body composed of (1) Delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each Commune, and (2) Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Department. The President, elected for seven years by the National Assembly, and the Ministry constitute the executive power. A special body, the 'Conseil d'Etat', presided over by the Minister of Justice, and composed of Councillors, Maitres de Requetes, and Auditors appointed by the President, advises upon administrative points. The Ministry is elected by the President, chiefly from the National Assembly.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French colonies and dependencies cover an area of about 4,180,498 square miles and are as follows: In Africa—Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Upper Senegal, and Niger, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and dependencies, Sahara, Somali Coast and dependencies, Madagascar and dependencies, Mayotte, Comorro Islands, Reunion. In America—Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon. In Asia—French possessions in India (Capital Pondicherry); Indo-China, Cochin-China, Tonking, Annam, Cambodia, Laos. In Oceania—New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, Marquesas, Society Islands, Tuamotu, Austral, Archipelago or Tubuai Islands.

By a convention with Germany (Nov. 4, 1911), France, in return for concessions to Germany in French Equatorial Africa, received exclusive rights in Morocco (except the Spanish coast line). A treaty with the Sultan agreeing to a French protectorate was signed in March, 1912.

HISTORY.

Louis 16th was guillotined in 1793 and Marie Antoinette in October of the same year. This is the tragical beginning of the history of modern France. During the next few years, France passed through the revolution and the reign of terror, culminating in the appointment of Napoleon Bonaparte as first Consul. Napoleon later assumed the title of Emperor, a title which he held until 1815. During this

period, France, besides fighting all Europe under the restless genius of Napoleon, reorganized her internal administration, and made decided progress despite her constant wars. Louis 18th succeeded Napoleon on the throne. Charles 10th a despot succeeded him. He was unseated during the stormy times of 1830, and the French Chamber invited Louis Phillipe to become their constitutional King. He ruled until 1848, when again the revolutionary spirit broke out in France, and Louis Phillipe abdicated the throne. Then a transient republic was established in France by Louis Napoleon, but in 1852 he declared himself Emperor under the title of Napoleon 3rd, and under this title he ruled for eighteen troublesome years. The reign witnessed a series of wars. Napoleon 3rd invaded Italy (1859) and fought against the Austrian power, nominally for the liberation of Italy. But after the great victories of Magenta and Solferino he accepted the peace of Villa Franca (1859) whereby Lombardy became Italian, while France took Savoy and Nice. In 1863 he entered upon an expedition against Mexico, with a view of re-establishing a great French and Catholic Empire there to balance the United States. But the resistance was much greater than was anticipated; European affairs were very threatening, and in 1865 the expedition was abandoned.

THE BREAK WITH GERMANY.

The unscrupulous ambition of two men—Napoleon 3rd and Bismarck brought France into collision with Germany. France entered upon the war with the most confident anticipations of success. Then came the terrible disillusioning. The French were defeated at Weissenburg (1870), at Worth (Aug. 6), at Spichern (Aug. 6), at Gravelotte (Aug. 18) of the same year, and as a result of the last battle, Marshal Bazaine and a large army were cooped up in Metz. An army under Napoleon himself went to their relief, but the French were disastrously defeated at Sedan (Sept. 2), and Napoleon surrendered with 83,000 men.

The Germans advanced to Paris. Paris itself was agitated by political passions, and united only in hatred of the enemy. At last famine did its work, and in January, 1871, France had to surrender very nearly on the terms that Germany proposed. All Alsace (except Belfort) and part of Lorraine were to be surrendered, and a war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 was to be paid. German troops were to remain in France until all was paid off. These terms were embodied in the treaty of Frankfort (May 10, 1871). But before that time the commune had broken out in Paris. Bitter dislike of the surrender, a desire even to prolong the war, political theories, both of the Socialist and Anarchist types, and a desire for disorder and plunder, all played their part in producing the amazing out-break. For some time the insurgents were in possession of the city. The commune began on March 18, 1871, and was not broken until May 21, after vast loss of life and destruction of property.

Since that time, despite many changes of Government, France has remained steadily Republican. The Carnot administration witnessed the most formidable attempt to overthrow the republic. This was the agitation commenced by all the discontented elements in the country, united only by their hostility to the Government, under the leadership of General

Bou langer (1888). For a time it appeared as if the Republic was doomed to fall before a 'coup d'etat'. But Bou langer lost his popularity, and fled the country. His flight was the death of Bou langism and with this all dreams of Monarchy seem to have passed away.

Since that time, France has developed greatly her commerce and industries, and is now recognized as one of the wealthiest and most progressive European countries, with immense financial resources which have enabled her to withstand the tremendous war-like preparations of the last few years.

BELGIUM—AREA AND POPULATION.

Belgium is a small country lying between Holland, Germany and France. Its total area is 11,373 square miles, and its population is 7,500,000. Brussels is the Capital though Antwerp is the most populous city, and Leige and Ghent come next.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Belgium is a Constitutional Monarchy. Its Government in the 84 years of its existence has been in the main liberal and progressive. Railway construction has been promoted. The old "octrois"—internal provincial customs impositions have been abrogated. Tolls on vessels have been largely abolished, the tariff is comparatively low, and Belgium in proportion to population has a very large volume of export and import trade. Belgium is the only country in Europe which has Proportional Representation in all Parliamentary elections. This was introduced in 1900 and so far it seems to work with ease and success.

HISTORY.

Belgian history may be said to date from 1830, at which time the severance from Holland took place. Holland's attempt to block the independence of Belgium was checked by France and England. Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, an uncle of Queen Victoria, accepted the throne June, 1831.

Leopold II came to the throne in 1865 and reigned until 1909, when he was succeeded by the present reigning Sovereign, King Albert.

Belgium's great colonial adventure has been the Belgium Congo, founded by Leopold II in 1882, and governed by him until annexed by the Belgium Government in 1908.

The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the powers in 1870, but was violated by Germany at the opening of the present war.

RUSSIA—AREA, POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT.

Russia is the largest country in Europe, and the largest united country under one Sovereign in the world. It has in Europe alone an area of 1,902,202 square miles, and a population of 129,000,000. The country has 57,612 miles of navigable waterways including 3,750 miles of canals, and in 1909 had 44,595 miles of railway, 34,108 in European Russia and the balance in Asiatic Russia.

HISTORY.

Russia numbers among its greatest, Peter the Great, the founder of St. Petersburg, and the builder of the first Russian navy. Ivan the 3rd, who gave to the vast Empire a Code of Laws. Ivan 4th who added Siberia to his Kingdom, Catherine, a vigorous and progressive ruler, and many others famed in war, in literature and statesmanship.

To most people, Russian history begins with the struggle against Napoleon. In this the great Empire took a prominent part, and the history of Bonaparte's disastrous advance into Russia is well known.

Russia has been in frequent and strenuous conflict with the Turks. Mohammedanism and the Greek Church clash with vehemence. In 1827 Russia was joined by France and Britain in an attempt to emancipate the Greeks from the Turkish yoke. At the battle of Navarino in 1827, the Russians assisted in the annihilation of the Turkish fleet. In 1829, after Russia had crossed the Balkans, the treaty of Adrianople was signed with Turkey. Russian territory has been the scene of many revolts among her own people. In 1830 a great insurrection took place in Poland, but 120,000 Russians marched into Poland under the command of Diebitsch. The battle of Grachow, in which the Poles displayed a lion-like courage, could not stop the progress of the Russians. At Astrolenka the latter were victorious. They then marched on Warsaw, and the city capitulated. The constitution which had been given by Alexander I. was taken away.

When Mehomet Ali had nearly broken away from the rule of Turkey, (1833) Russia again interfered with Turkey and secured for the rebellious one an advantageous treaty of peace.

In 1848 all Europe was convulsed with revolutions, and the Magyars made a vigorous attempt to shake off the Austrian yoke. Nicholas, of Russia, allowed himself to interfere. The insurrection of the Magyars was stopped by the capitulation of Gorgei at Vilagos. But the events of the war were eclipsed by those of the Crimea, which followed a few years later. Russia found herself in collision with Britain and France. War was declared against Russia on March 28, 1854. The allied fleets entered the Black Sea, and a British fleet also sailed to the Baltic. The Turks defeated Russians at Oltenitza, but their fleet was destroyed by the Russians at Sinope. The British bombarded Odessa with trifling results, and were unsuccessful in an action off Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. The battle of the Alma (Sept. 20, 1854) was a victory for the allies, who were so tardy in marching upon Sevastopol that Todleben, the Russian General was able to fortify it. The Russians had sunk their ships in order to block the entrance and Sevastopol was now invested by the allies. The light cavalry charge and the battle of Inkerman are well known. The battle of Inkerman was fought Nov. 5, 1854. On March 2, 1855, the Emperor Nicholas died. The Sardinians now joined the allies, and defeated the Russians at the battle of Chernaya. In 1856 the treaty of Paris was signed, by which Russia was temporarily crippled. She lost the right to have ships of war in the Black Sea, and had to cede a portion of her territory to Roumania. In 1885 Alexander II succeeded his father. In 1861 the emancipation of the serfs took place. In 1863 another insurrection broke out in Poland. Attempts had been made to conciliate the

Poles, but they had not been effective. A secret conscription was held, and many persons obnoxious to the Government were arrested; whereupon the insurrection broke out fiercely again. The Poles fought heroically against the fearful odds, but were ultimately compelled to submit (May, 1864).

In 1859 the Caucasus was completely subjugated by Prince Bariatiniski.

While extending her dominion in Asia, Russia decided to withdraw from the North American continent, and in 1867 Alaska was sold to the United States.

In 1881 Skobelev took Geoktepe, the Turkoman stronghold in Transcaspia. Owing to Nihilist plots the latter days of the Emperor had been greatly harassed. On April 16, 1866, Karakozov attempted his life at St. Petersburg. In 1879 there were attempts to blow up the Winter Palace and to wreck a train which he was a passenger. On March 13, 1881 he was killed by a hand-grenade in St. Petersburg. Besides the emancipation of the serfs and the establishment of the Mirovoi Sud and the Zemstvo, Russia was on the eve of welcoming the restitution of the national Sobor, which had not been summoned since the early days of the reign of Peter the Great. Alexander II. was succeeded by his second son, Alexander III. The Eastern policy of Russia continued to develop rapidly. Herv was incorporated in 1884. In 1885 General Komarov defeated the Afghans. The Emperor died at Livadia, in the Crimea, in 1894. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas II. The new Tsar continued the policy of his father, and the expectations of a more liberal regime were disappointed. On the contrary, the Russification of the outlying provinces of the Empire (Baltic provinces, Caucasus, Finland) was slowly but surely carried through. Russian influence was extended in the Far East by the construction of the Manchurian railway. Eventually this brought her into conflict with Japan. War broke out in Feb., 1904. Russia was hampered by her single line of communication from the East. Her people were indifferent to the conflict. The Russian fleet was attacked at Chemulpo and Port Arthur, was besieged and finally captured. The Japanese invaded Manchuria and defeated the Russians in several severe engagements. The Russian fleet was destroyed in the Straits of Psushima. Peace was declared at Portsmouth. Russia lost Port Arthur and Japan extended her influence over Corea. Russia's recovery from this has been rapid. Since that date she has been aided by Great Britain and has extended her influence over Persia. Her army has been improved. Her navy is being rebuilt. Her strength today is greater than ever.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

How many men each country can actually put in the field is difficult to estimate, but on a war basis, it would stand approximately as follows:—

Servia	324,000
Austria-Hungary	2,600,000
Germany	5,320,000
Russia	5,000,000
France	2,400,000
Great Britain (Including Colonies)	750,000

THE AERIAL FLEETS.

Triple Alliance.

Germany.

War airships	11
Passenger airships	6
Aeroplanes (army and navy)	152
Private aeroplanes (estimated)	200

Austria.

War airships	2
Passenger airships	1
Aeroplanes, army	40
Aeroplanes, navy	6
Private aeroplanes (estimated)	35

Italy.

War airships	8
Passenger airships	3
Aeroplanes (army and navy)	130
Private aeroplanes (estimated)	100

Triple Entente.

France.

War airships	13
Passenger airships	1
Aeroplanes (army and navy)	450
Private aeroplanes (estimated)	1,000

Britain.

War airships	7
Aeroplanes, navy	60
Aeroplanes, army	148
Private aeroplanes	154

Russia

War airships	13
Aeroplanes (army and navy)	250
Private aeroplanes (estimated)	150

In construction for Triple Alliance, January 1, 1914—Germany, five rigid type dirigibles; Italy, one non-rigid, one semi-rigid type dirigibles.

In construction for Triple Entente, January 1, 1914—France, seven non-rigid, one rigid, two semi-rigid type dirigibles; Britain, three non-rigid, two rigid type dirigibles; Russia, two non-rigid, two rigid, two rigid type dirigibles.

NAVAL FORCES INVOLVED.

Triple Entente.

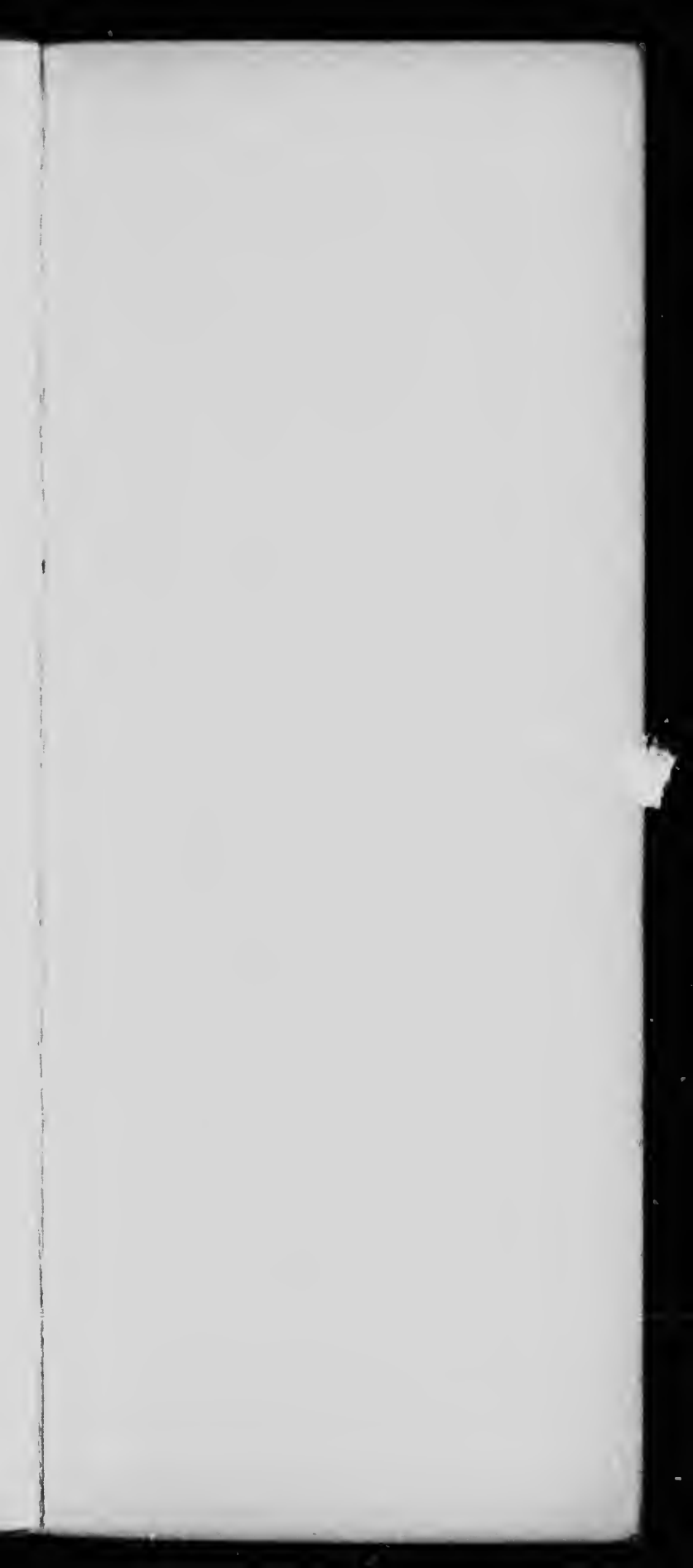
	Britain		France		Russia		Total	
	Built	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bl g.
Super-Dreadnoughts	13	17	0	8	0	4—	13	29
Dreadnoughts	10	0	2	2	0	7—	18	9
Other Battleships	48	0	27	0	13	0—	88	0
Armored Cruisers	34	20	22	0	9	0—	65	20
Cruisers	72	8	15	0	8	6—	95	14
Destroyers	215	36	84	3	59	45—	358	84
Torpedo Boats	118	0	324	0	42	0—	484	0
Submarines	77	19	78	19	31	18—	186	57

Germany-Austria.

	Germany		Austria		Total	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Super-Dreadnoughts	0	3	0	0—	0	3
Dreadnoughts	17	8	2	2—	19	10
Other Battleships	30	0	10	0—	44	0
Armored Cruisers	9	0	3	0—	12	0
Cruisers	37	6	5	3—	42	9
Destroyers	141	24	18	0—	159	24
Torpedo Boats	47	0	63	27—	110	27
Submarines	27	10	8	3—	35	13

The foregoing figures do not include scout cruisers or the lesser miscellaneous ships of the several fleets. In addition many of the ships described as building have lately been placed in commission.

The tremendous preponderance of the naval forces of the Triple Entente will be at once apparent from this comparison. When the personnel of the men and training of the officers is considered the disparity in effective sea power is even greater.



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