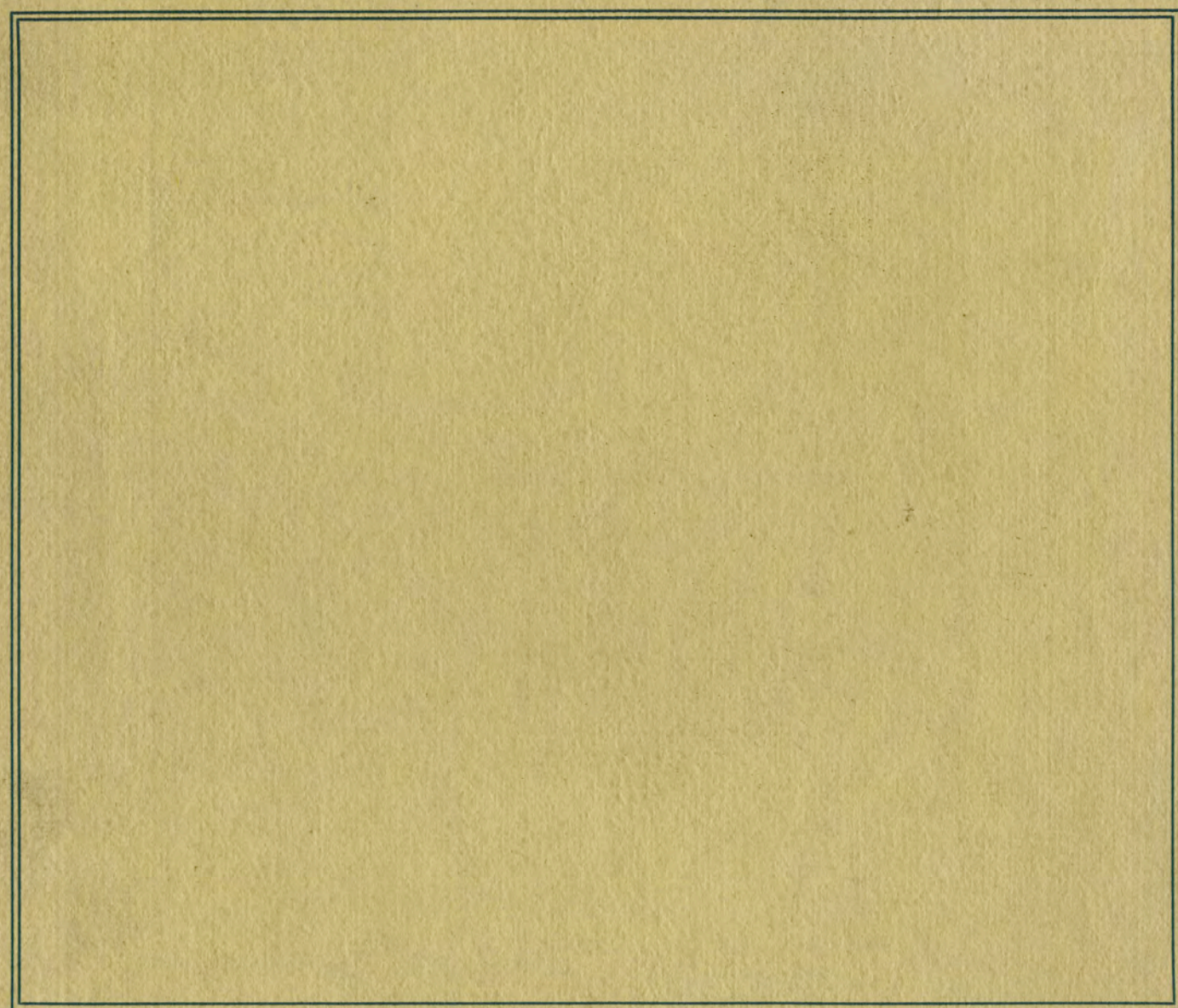


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SACKLOPEDIA



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THE MAN WHO KEEPS HIS HEAD

(*"Britain's Motto : Business as Usual."*)

*There's a man who fights for England, and he'll keep her still atop,
He will guard her from dishonor in the market and the shop,
He will save her homes from terror on the fields of Daily Bread,
He's the man who sticks to business, he's the man who keeps his head.*

*Let the foe who strikes at England hear her wheels of commerce turn,
Let the ships that war with England see her factory furnace burn;
For the foe most fears the cannon, and his heart most quails with dread,
When behind the man in khaki is the man who keeps his head.*

*Brand him traitor and assassin who with miser's coward mood
Has his gold locked up in secret and his larders stored with food,
Who has cast adrift his workers, who lies sweating in his bed,
And who snarls to hear the laughter of the man who keeps his head.*

*Let the poor man teach the rich man, for the poor man's constant strife
Is from day to day to seek work, day by day to war with life,
And the poor man's home hangs ever by a frail and brittle thread,
And the poor man's often hungry, but the poor man keeps his head.*

*When the ships come back from slaughter, and the troops march home
When the havoc strewn behind us threads the road that lies before, [from war;
Every hero shall be welcomed, every orphan shall be fed,
By the man who stuck to business, by the man who kept his head.*

— HAROLD BEGBIE in the London Daily "Chronicle."

SACKLOPEDIA

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WEALTH, RESOURCES, FINANCES AND WAR EXPENDITURES

	Population	Areas Eng. sq. miles.	Wealth Est. 1913.
Great Britain.....	45,370,530	121,633	\$80,000,000,000
Germany.....	64,925,993	208,780	60,500,000,000
France.....	39,601,509	207,054	65,000,000,000
Russia (European).....	122,550,700	1,862,524	40,000,000,000
Russian Empire (grand total).....	171,059,900	8,764,586	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	49,457,421	241,491	25,000,000,000
Italy.....	35,238,997	110,659	20,000,000,000
Servia.....	2,911,701	18,650	.....
Montenegro.....	516,000	5,603	.....
Portugal.....	5,957,985 (a)	35,490 (a)	2,500,000,000
Belgium.....	7,571,387	11,373	9,000,000,000

(a) Including Azores and Madeira.

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS

	Annual Revenue	National Debt
GREAT BRITAIN.....	\$ 972,125,000	\$3,581,442,105
FRANCE.....	1,074,703,595	6,510,000,000
RUSSIA.....	1,779,130,749	4,422,858,884 (a)
GERMANY.....	924,008,300 (b)	1,200,560,500 (c)
	Empire 102,791,735	
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....	A. 653,641,985	2,598,156,145
	H. 431,835,215	1,373,509,585
ITALY.....	530,399,180	2,776,089,420
BELGIUM.....	161,462,705	741,891,615
PORTUGAL.....	85,380,990	637,471,210
SERVIA.....	26,153,000	131,811,200
MONTENEGRO (d).....	201,050	1,950,000
JAPAN.....	293,403,709	1,246,984,870

(a) War with Japan added \$1,000,000,000.

(b) War chest at Spandau holds \$60,000,000 gold.

(c) Federal debt only. Total debt, including States, \$5,000,000,000.

(d) 1912 before last war.

ARMY AND NAVY BUDGETS (1913-1914)

	Army	Navy
GREAT BRITAIN.....	\$141,100,000	\$231,546,500
FRANCE.....	287,298,300 (a)	104,238,815
RUSSIA.....	388,900,000	121,247,270
GERMANY.....	265,000,000	115,195,970
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....	124,960,000	30,032,755 (c)
ITALY.....	71,110,000	50,789,230
JAPAN.....	49,983,035	49,304,560
BELGIUM.....	20,219,250	
PORTUGAL.....	11,088,405	
SERVIA.....	958,835	
MONTENEGRO.....	900,000 (b)	

United States Army Budget for comparison \$97,610,970, not including State's aid to National Guard, but including sums expended on waterways and objects not military. United States Navy Budget for comparison, \$147,494,335.

(a) Including \$46,779,360 for troops in Morocco.

(b) With an additional \$350,000 from the Czar of Russia.

(c) 1912-13.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIONS

The Strength of the Land Forces, Compiled from Authoritative Sources, the Reserves, and Their Organization.

	Standing Army	First Reserve	Second Reserve	Total Trained Men
GREAT BRITAIN.....	125,000 (a)	206,000	463,000	798,000
FRANCE.....	750,000 (b)	700,000	700,000	2,150,000
RUSSIA (EUROPE).....	{ 949,000 }	1,838,500	2,488,500	5,400,000
RUSSIA (ASIA).....	{ 124,000 }			
GERMANY.....	790,000	450,000	2,600,000	3,850,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....	424,000	396,000	1,400,000	2,220,000
ITALY.....	250,000	450,000	320,000	1,020,000
BELGIUM.....	58,000	112,000	170,000	340,000
PORTUGAL.....	30,000 (c)	90,000	140,000	260,000
SERVIA.....	24,000	246,000	80,000	350,000
MONTENEGRO.....	4,000	36,000	.....	40,000
JAPAN.....	250,000	250,000	1,000,000	1,500,000

(a) Not including army in India, 77,000; army in colonies, 45,000.

(b) Not including 40,000 native soldiers in French colonies.

(c) Not including overseas Portuguese and native troops.

BRITISH ARMY

Standing Army	First Reserve	Second Reserve	Total
125,000	206,000	463,000	798,000

Service in the British army is voluntary. The regular army is paid from the Imperial exchequer.

The permanent force, not including its overseas detachment, the largest maintained by any nation, numbers about 125,000 men. Behind it, and with it constituting the regular British army, are the army reserve of 145,000, and the special reserve, numbering about 61,000. For a second line of defence there is the territorial force of 250,000 men and a so-called National Reserve of 217,000 men who have had training and are registered for home defence.

Members of the territorial forces may volunteer for service abroad, and in October, 1912, nearly 21,000 men were so registered. This would give a British striking force of some 300,000 men, of whom it is safe to say that a considerable portion would be retained to serve as a nucleus for territorials in home defence. In dire need it is not impossible that England could put 200,000 men on the Continent.

The war establishment of a British infantry regiment is in general two battalions of about 1,000 men each. A few regiments have four battalions. For every battalion serving at home there is a battalion in service abroad. The cavalry regiments are based on a war complement of 534 men. The horse, field, and mountain artillery are formed in six gun batteries, and the heavy field artillery in four gun batteries. On a war footing each field battery numbers 199 men.

There are in the regular army 69 regiments of infantry of the line, half of whose battalions are at home, and four regiments of foot guards. There are 31 regiments of cavalry, 19 of which are at home; and of the other arms of the service there are in England 13 horse artillery batteries, 99 field batteries, 43 companies of garrison artillery, and 56 companies of engineers.

Upon mobilization for war, the regular army at home is absorbed into the so-called "expeditionary force," consisting of 1 cavalry division, 6 divisions, and "army and line of communication troops" aggregating 165,000 men. The cavalry division consists of 4 brigades or 12 regiments, 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops, 1 signal squadron, 4 signal troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 divisional train.

The cavalry division consists of:

4 cavalry brigades (12 regiments).	4 signal troops.
2 horse artillery brigades (2 batteries each).	1 aeroplane squadron.
4 engineer troops.	1 cavalry train.
1 signal squadron.	4 field ambulances.

"Army troops" include:

2 mounted brigades (1 cavalry regiment and 2 mounted infantry battalions, or vice-versa).	1 ammunition wagon.
1 horse artillery battery.	1 signal troop.
	1 train.
	1 ambulance.

A division consists of:

3 infantry brigades (2 regiments each)	1 signal company.
4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzer)	1 squadron of cavalry.

1 heavy battery.
1 ammunition column.
2 companies of engineers.

1 aeroplane squadron.
1 divisional train.
3 field ambulances.

Special reserve service is for a term of six years. Recruits undergo five months' preliminary training; trained men are called up annually for three weeks, with six days' musketry in addition for infantry. The special reserve consists of 3 cavalry regiments, 2 regiments of garrison artillery, 2 battalions of engineers, 101 battalions of infantry. Officers for the most part are non-professional. Special reserves are available for service abroad in time of war; in time of peace they pass for the most part into the permanently embodied forces.

The Territorial Army is primarily for home defence, although about 20,000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad in time of war. The terms of service are for four years, the age limits for enlistment being from seventeen to thirty-five. The training consists of a fortnight in camp, a certain number of drills, and a musketry course. The officers of the Territorial Army are unprofessional. The army is confined to Great Britain, Ireland having no force of this character.

The Territorial Army is thus constituted:

36 regiments of yeomanry.	103 companies of engineers.
14 horse artillery batteries.	1 railway battalion.
57 brigades of field artillery.	194 battalions of infantry.
14 heavy batteries.	15 cyclist battalions with departmental troops.
89 companies of garrison artillery.	

Of the other arms of the service, there are the Royal Engineers, aggregating, outside of India, 85 troops, companies, and other formations of field, bridging, searchlight, railway, survey, fortress, and other engineers. The army signal service is composed of Royal Engineer wireless and telegraph men and infantry and cavalry signallers.

And there is the Army Service Corps, of 80 companies — horse transport, mechanical transport, supply, and remount — the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Army Pay Corps, Army Veterinary Service, and the Army Chaplain's Department.

The permanent establishment of the regular army called for in the estimate for 1914-15*:

Cavalry.....	14,709
Horse and Field Artillery.....	18,369
Garrison Artillery.....	14,180
Engineers.....	9,850
Royal Flying Corps.....	1,429
Infantry.....	95,799
Army Service Corps.....	6,505
Army Medical Corps.....	4,460
Colonial and Native Indian.....	8,771
Departmental Corps.....	3,337
"Additional Numbers".....	1,000
TOTAL.....	178,271

*Including overseas forces.

The United Kingdom is divided into seven commands, exclusive of the London district. These commands are subdivided into numbered districts, except the Aldershot command, which is not territorialized and is held ready as part of the first expeditionary force. The army commands, with their commanders, are:

- 1—Aldershot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K. C. B.
- 2—Southern—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G. C. B.
- 3—Eastern—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Grierson, K. C. B. (died August 17)
- 4—Irish—Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, G. C. B.
- 5—Scottish—Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, K. C. B.
- 6—Northern—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K. C. B.
- 7—Western—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K. C. B.
- London—Major-Gen. Sir F. Lloyd, K. C. B.

FRENCH ARMY

Standing Army	First Reserve	Second Reserve	Total
750,000	700,000	700,000	2,150,000

In the past year France has made a supreme effort to keep pace with the strengthening of the German army with the Kaiser's big war loan. A return to the three-year term of service with the colors increased the standing army by figures put by one authority as high as 230,000 men. At the same time, as was the case with Germany, extra efforts were put forward in bettering artillery armaments and organizing new fortresses and strategic railways.

Military service in France is compulsory, and, owing to the fact that France's population is comparatively small, service with the colors is universal in a sense not used in other big Continental countries. There are no exemptions save for physical disability. Liability begins at twenty years of age and extends to 48. In the regular standing army, service is for three years, after which the soldier passes into the reserve for eleven years. From the reserve he goes into the territorial army for seven years, and from that into the territorial reserve, in which category alone there is no periodical training. Reserves of the active army go through training and manœuvres of one month each, twice during their reserve service, and the territorials have one period of two weeks' training.

The French army, divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial armies—in the latter there are both white and native troops—is localized, the twenty-one army corps, which, with the exception of the Paris and Tunis garrisons, long constituted its first strength, being stationed usually outside of their own "regions." The reserve troops are organized along similar lines, providing about 36 reserve divisions, resembling the formations of the first line. The territorial army is composed of 36 divisions likewise, with its garrison troops, and the Algerian troops have their own reserve. In addition, France could muster her customs corps of 38 battalions, Chasseurs, Gendarmerie, and Garde Republicaine. The Colonial Army contains some 47,000 Europeans, including the Foreign Legion, consisting of 2 regiments of 4 battalions each, with headquarters in Algeria.

The organization of the active army is as follows:

Infantry.

Battalion—4 companies of 250 men each.
Regiment—3 battalions, usually about 3,000 men.
Brigade—2 regiments, 6,000 men.
Division—2 brigades, 1 field artillery regiment of 9 batteries.
Army corps—2 divisions, 9 field and 3 howitzer batteries, 6 reinforcing batteries (total, 144 guns), 1 cavalry brigade, 1 chasseur battalion, and some companies of engineers, 1 squadron of train; total, about 40,000 men.

Cavalry.

Regiment—4 squadrons of 200 men, 800 men.
Brigade—2 regiments, 1,600 men.
Cavalry division—2 or 3 brigades, 1 division of horse artillery, consisting of 2 batteries; about 4,800 men, 12 guns.

The land forces are administered by the Army Council, composed of the Secretary of State for War, Earl Kitchener, and the heads of the six departments of the War Office, of which Sir John D. P. French, as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is the most important.

The British army is armed as follows:

Infantry—Lee-Enfield rifle, calibre .303.
Cavalry—Lee-Enfield rifle, calibre .303.
Horse artillery—13-pounder.
Field artillery—18-pounder.
Field howitzer—40-pounder.
Heavy batteries—80-pounder.

Artillery.

French batteries have only four guns each.

The active army is thus roughly proportioned:

525 battalions infantry of the line.
31 battalions of chasseurs, including Alpine chasseurs and cyclists.
12 battalions of Foreign Legion.
24 battalions of Zouaves.
24 battalions of Algerian Tirailleurs.
1 battalion of Saharan Tirailleurs.
5 battalions of African light infantry.
91 regiments of cavalry, 52 squadrons to the regiment, including some native cavalry.
30 coast batteries.*
59 fortress batteries.
618 field batteries.
21 Rimmilho 6-inch field howitzer batteries.
15 mountain batteries.
16 horse batteries.
8 regiments of engineers.
21 squadrons of military train.

This table gives approximately the permanent strength of the armies in France and the provinces close by from which troops may be readily moved:

	France.	Algeria	Tunis.	Total.
Staffs and services, etc.	7,274	1,226	262	8,762
Military schools	.....	.....	.....	2,828
Infantry	312,429	36,546	12,373	361,348
Cavalry	64,061	7,466	1,842	73,369
Artillery	92,237	3,532	1,802	97,571
Engineers	16,564	1,302	469	18,335
Train	8,020	1,859	613	10,492
Administrative corps	14,650	3,750	700	19,000
Gendarmerie, garde repub.	24,847	.....	143	24,990
Saharan companies	.....	1,005	.....	1,005
Total Metropolitan Army	542,810	56,686	18,204	617,700
Colonial troops in France	27,944	.....	.....	27,944
Total	570,754	56,686	18,204	645,644

The Minister of War is the head of the army, and he is assisted by a Secretary-General and the Chief of the Army General Staff, who is designated as the commander of the principal armies in case of war. There are besides a Superior Council of War, of which the Chief of the Army General Staff is vice-president, and a committee of general officers to deal with organization and concentration.

The French army is armed:

Infantry—With the Lebel magazine rifle, .315 calibre.

Cavalry—Lebel carbine.

Artillery—Field gun, 75-millimetre (2.95-inch) quick-firing shielded gun, model 1897. Howitzer batteries, 12-c.m. (4-inch) or 15.5-c.m. (6.2-inch) pieces, the famous Rimmilho howitzers.

*Not including 8 coast batteries, 16 field batteries, and 3 mountain batteries overseas.

BELGIAN ARMY

Standing Army	First Reserve	Second Reserve	Total
58,000	112,000	170,000	340,000

International complications foreseen led Belgium to strengthen her resources to repel invasion under a military bill passed December 15, 1913. Thereby the army was put on a peace footing in excess of 50,000 men, and service was made more generally compulsory. The annual recruiting is about half voluntary and half compulsory. For those under eighteen first enlistments are for five to seven years; for those older, three to five years. Compulsory recruits serve for fifteen months in infantry, twenty-one months in field artillery, and 24 months in cavalry. After a total service of eight years in the active army, the soldier has five years in the reserves. The first-line reserves receive four, six, or eight weeks' training, the training period being divided between two years.

The gendarmerie are semi-military, and the half of them which is mounted provides a squadron of cavalry for each of the six field army divisions. The *garde civique*, which includes all able-bodied men not otherwise accounted for, is for the maintenance of order, and is under the Minister of the Interior in time of peace. It is on a military basis, numbering about 46,000 men, with a reserve of well-nigh 100,000. In time of war it is used on lines of communication and garrison work.

Belgian field forces are classified in this fashion:

Infantry brigade—2 infantry regiments (4 battalions each), 1 troop of gendarmerie, 1 machine-gun company.

Infantry division—3 or 4 mixed brigades, 9 batteries, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 cyclist company, 1 battalion of pioneers. Total, about 22,000 combatants.

Cavalry division—3 brigades of 2 regiments, 3 batteries of horse artillery. Total, about 4,000 combatants.

Belgium's field army comprises 6 infantry divisions and 2 cavalry divisions.

The peace establishment before recent improvements began was about as follows:

General Staff	38	Cavalry	5,975
Staff	46	Artillery	9,677
Administration	708	Train	320
Medical Service	230	Engineers	1,715
Veterinary Service	45	Civilians and various	2,000
Provincial staff	34		
Infantry	26,815	Total	47,603

A Mauser rifle is the arm of the Belgian infantry. The field artillery use the shielded quick-firing Krupp gun of 7.5-c.m. calibre.

RUSSIAN ARMY

Standing Army.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.	Total.
949,000 (European), 124,000 (Asiatic)	1,838,500	2,488,500	5,400,000

The Russian army is believed to have undergone a decided improvement since the war with Japan. In the interest of the first line and speedy mobilization—which at best must be slow in a territory where railway transportation is so inadequate—many features of the old system of maintaining reserve units have been discarded. Training of officers and men has also been made the object of closer attention by the Government.

In considering the potential strength of the armies which Russia, in the course of a long war, might put in the field, it may be pointed out that military service in that Empire of more than 171,000,000 people is universal and compulsory, with a large number of exemptions. Service under the flag begins at the age of twenty and lasts for twenty-three years. Usually it is proportioned as follows: Three or four years in the active army, fourteen or fifteen in the Zapas, or first reserve, and five years in the Opolchenie, or second reserve. For the Cossacks, those fighters who are a conspicuous element of Russia's military strength, there is hardly a cessation in discipline during their early manhood. Holding their lands by military tenure, they are liable for service for life. Furnishing their own equipment and horses—the Cossack is almost invariably a cavalryman—they pass through three periods of four years each, with diminishing duties, until they wind up in the reserve, which replaces casualties in time of war.

Russia's field army alone consists of three divisions: The army of European Russia, the army of Asia, and the army of the Caucasus. The European Russian field army consists of twenty-seven army corps—each corps comprising, at fighting strength, about 36,000 men—and some twenty-odd cavalry divisions, of 4,000 horsemen each.

With respect to the armies which could be put in the field in time of war, there are conflicting estimates. It seems certain that Russia's war strength is about 5,400,000 men, but, of course, the train service and the artillery for such a force are lacking. Two and three-quarter million men could probably be mustered at one time, of whom it would be practicable to assemble, say, 1,200,000 in a single theatre of war.

The Siberian army would mobilize for field service with their reserves about 5 army corps and 3 or 4 Cossack cavalry divisions. And there are 3 corps in the Caucasus and 2 in Turkestan.

Russian troops are so far localized that each corps draws recruits from its own district and is permanently garrisoned there. The result is that mobilization is slower. Besides the Trans-Caspian District and that of the Don Cossacks, there are 13 greater military districts of the Russian army. Finland purchases exemption by the payment of a war tax of about \$3,000,000. And some of the tribes of the Empire similarly free themselves of the military-service obligation.

The Asiatic forces are organized in accordance with local conditions, but the troops of Russia proper have the same organization as those of other European nations. Their units are:

Infantry.
Regiment—4 battalions.
Division—2 brigades of 2 regiments each, 1 artillery brigade of 6 or 8 batteries, ammunition columns, 1 engineer battalion, 2 or 3 squadrons (sotnia) of Cossack cavalry.
Army corps—2 divisions, 1 howitzer division, 1 sapper battalion, 1 cavalry division. Total 40,000.

Cavalry.
Regiment—4 sotnia, 800 men.
Cavalry division—2 brigades of 2 regiments each (4 regiments made up as follows: 1 Uhlan, 1 hussar, 1 dragoon, 1 Cossack), 2 batteries of horse artillery. Total, about 4,000 men.

Artillery.

Field batteries—8 guns each.
Horse batteries—6 guns each.

Armies are roughly apportioned as follows:

European.

- 1 Guard Corps.
- 1 Grenadier Corps.
- 25 line army corps.
- 2 Guard divisions of cavalry.
- 1 Guard brigade of cavalry.
- 15 line divisions of cavalry.
- 2 mixed divisions of cavalry (half dragoons and half Cossacks).
- 1 division of Don Cossack cavalry.
- 3 independent cavalry brigades.
- Total, 1,038 battalions, 642 squadrons, and 497 batteries.

Caucasian.

- 3 army corps (one division of Caucasian grenadiers).
- 4 cavalry divisions.
- 1 division of line cavalry (dragoons).
- 3 divisions of Caucasian Cossacks (Kuban and Terek).
- 1 brigade of Cossack infantry.
- 2 brigades of Cossack rifles (one recruited from Christian natives).

Asiatic.

- 5 brigades of rifles. Mobilize as first and second Turkestan army corps.
- 1 division of Turkestan Cossacks.
- 1 brigade Trans-Caspian Cossacks.
- 2 Turkestan artillery brigades (one of 6 and one of 9 batteries), Turkoman irregular horse (jigits).
- 11 divisions of Siberian rifles, each with artillery brigade of 4 batteries.
- 90 squadrons of Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Ussuri Cossacks and Primorsk dragoons.
- 4 Cossack horse artillery batteries.

Russia's peace strength, according to an accepted authority, is:

	Europe and the Caucasus	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry.....	627,000	83,000
Cavalry.....	116,000	14,000
Artillery.....	138,000	15,000
Engineers.....	34,000	8,000
Army services.....	34,000	5,000

Total..... 949,000 124,000
Including Cossacks, frontier guards, Turkestan, etc., this peace strength might be put as high as 1,400,000.

The Russian army is armed as follows:

Infantry—"3-line" magazine rifle, model 1891, calibre .299-in.
Cavalry and Cossacks—Similar rifle, 2½ inches shorter barrel, same cartridge.
Artillery—Shielded gun, model 1902, 13½-pound shell.

PORTUGUESE ARMY

Standing Army.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.	Total.
30,000	90,000	140,000	260,000

Since 1911 the Portuguese army has consisted of active, reserve, and territorial forces, on a militia basis. All males between seventeen and forty-five years of age are liable to be called out. As a matter of fact, the whole contingent is never trained. In theory ten years are passed in the active army, ten in the reserve, and five in the territorial. During their first year recruits in the active army are called for fifteen weeks' training for the infantry, twenty weeks for cavalry, and thirty weeks for artillery. Thereafter for the ten years in the reserve they receive an annual training of two weeks, at the yearly mobilization. Men who are not taken for training pay a military tax.

The country is divided into three districts, each expected to supply certain active, reserve, and territorial formations. There are in the active army: Thirty-five regiments of 3 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 field artillery regiments (including 63 batteries), 2 horse batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 20 garrison

batteries—all of 4 guns each—and engineer units. Total, about 30,000 men.

The reserve army consists of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, 24 field batteries, and other units. The territorial army has no formations in time of peace. On a war basis, Portugal could put 120,000 men in the field, and in time 140,000 more trained men would become available, not including her colonial army, which is in part native. The Azores and Madeira garrisons—3 regiments and 3 battalions of garrison artillery in all—are regular line troops. In addition the Republican Guard and the Fiscal Guard, amounting altogether to about 10,000 troops, could be counted upon to bolster up war strength.

Portuguese infantry is armed with the Mauser-Vergueiro magazine rifle, 6.5-millimetre calibre. The field artillery is in the course of being rearmed with Schneider-Canet guns of 7.5-c.m. calibre.

MONTENEGRIN ARMY

Standing Army.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.	Total.
4,000	36,000	.....	40,000

Montenegro has a larger army available in proportion to her population than any European country. Her total war strength is generally put at 40,000 men. Something like 4 battalions constitute permanent nuclei for the army. Every Montenegrin is subject to military service from eighteen to sixty-two years of age. This period of forty-five years is divided into two years in the recruits, with a maximum of six months' training each year; thirty-three years in

the active army, with training annually not to exceed ten days, with possibly five days more for manoeuvres, and finally ten years in the reserve, during which time a muster parade must be attended once a year, and perhaps manoeuvres or experimental mobilization.

There is no cavalry in the Montenegrin army. The infantry weapon is a Russian "3-line" rifle, 1898 pattern. The artillery is of various models, and for the most part of old style.

GERMAN ARMY

Standing Army.
790,000

First Reserve.
460,000

Second Reserve.
2,600,000

Total.
3,850,000

The German army, which was about 700,000 men before the passage of the law of July 3, 1913, was increased thereby approximately 100,000 men. In view of the international political situation at that time, the Kaiser asked for something like \$250,000,000 as a war contribution from his people, and a law providing for the incorporation of every available recruit into new army units. The first intention had been to extend the enlarging process through a term of five years, but it was accelerated to such a degree, with so much emphasis laid upon rapidity of mobilization, that when the recent order for mobilization went out it may be safely said that Germany had 800,000 men in garrison.

The peace establishment of the German army at the beginning of the present year was about as follows:

	Officers and men, non- commissioned.	Officers and men, non- commissioned.
Infantry, 217 regiments.....	16,578	471,796
Rifles (Jaeger), 12 battalions.....	620	15,134
Machine-gun sections, 26.....	134	2,294
District headquarters, 317.....	1,067	6,593
Cavalry, 110 regiments*.....	3,696	82,007
Field artillery, 100 regiments.....	4,632	86,777
Foot artillery, 24 regiments.....	1,469	33,230
Pioneers, 35 battalions.....	1,046	22,939
Railway, telegraph, and balloon units.....	935	18,006
Train, 25 battalions.....	631	10,961
Small miscellaneous corps.....	785	2,040
Staff, attendants, etc.....	3,651	1,096
Total.....	36,304	754,681

The above list includes 18 companies of cyclists.

Military service is compulsory; liability begins at age of seventeen and ends at forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty; term of service in first-line or active army is seven years, two in the ranks and five in the reserves, except in cavalry and horse artillery, where the periods are three and four; during reserve service the soldier is regarded as belonging to his corps and joins it twice in the five (or four) years for six weeks' training.

After being in the first-line army, the soldier serves five years (cavalry and horse artillery three years) in the first "ban" of the Landwehr, or second-line army; he is called for training twice in this period, each time for eight to fourteen days; Landwehr cavalry are not called for training in peace. The soldier then goes with the second "ban" until he has completed his thirty-ninth year. There is no training in this period.

The soldier finally passes into the reserve body, the Landsturm, and remains there until he reaches forty-five. The Landsturm is purely a home defence force.

The Landwehr is estimated to contain about 1,800,000, and the trained men in the Landsturm are put at about 800,000.

All the land forces of the German Empire form an united army under the Emperor. The Prussian War Office performs the functions of an Imperial Ministry of War, directing the armies of the component states, although the King of Bavaria has general administration of the troops from his kingdom.

The organization of the German army at war strength may be thus explained:

Infantry.

Company—270 men; a combat train of 1 ammunition wagon and 1 field kitchen and a field train of 1 ration wagon and 1 baggage wagon. Fighting strength, 250 men; musicians, 4; litter bearers, 4; cyclists, 4; signal men, 3; teamsters, 4.

*There is but one permanent cavalry division in time of peace, the Guard; the rest is brigaded, one brigade, to a division. Estimated war strength, 11 divisions.

Battalion—4 companies; fighting strength, 1,000 men; 1 battalion sanitary wagon added to companies' combat train, and headquarters baggage wagon to field train. Under battalion adjutant company signal details unite into telephone detachment for keeping in touch with regiment.

Regiment—3 battalions and a machine-gun company. Fighting strength, 3,000 rifles. Added transportation, headquarters baggage wagon and intrenching tool wagon.

Infantry division—2 or 3 brigades of 2 regiments each; an artillery brigade (12 batteries); a regiment of cavalry. Fighting strength about 14,000.

Army corps—2 infantry divisions, 4 batteries of howitzers, 1 battalion of rifles, 1 pioneer (engineer) battalion. Total fighting strength, two-brigade divisions, 30,000; three-brigade divisions, 43,000.

Cavalry.

Squadron (Eskadron)—180 men, 3 vehicles; fighting strength, 150 men. Regiment, 4 squadrons (5 in time of peace), 730 men, 2 telephone detachments, 19 vehicles, including telegraph wagon; 800 horses; fighting strength, 600 lances.

Brigade—2 regiments.

Division—3 brigades; 1 battalion horse artillery (3 batteries of 12 guns).

Special Units.

Machine-gun company—90 men, 40 horses, 6 guns; limbers and 3 ammunition wagons carry 81,000 rounds, or 13,500 rounds per gun.

Machine-gun battalion (attached to the cavalry)—130 men, 90 horses, 6 guns. Gun limbers and ammunition wagons carry 87,300 rounds, or 14,550 rounds per gun.

Jaegers—Rifle-trained infantry, originally scouts, guides, and messengers.

Mounted field Jaegers—Messengers assigned to Imperial headquarters and Foreign Office.

Gendarmerie—Several classes, including field gendarmerie, charged with the security of the rear of the army, with the arrest of stragglers, etc.

Medical performance for each regiment is performed by regimental surgeon, assisted by battalion surgeons. Each company has sanitary non-commissioned officers or privates who give first aid and assist surgeons.

Veterinary corps organization resembles that of the medical.

Artillery.

Field battery—150 men, combat train, 6 guns, 6 caissons, 1 store wagon, 1 observation wagon (with limber, trail, ladder, and telescope), field train, 3 ration and baggage wagons. Limbers, ammunition wagons and store wagon carry 792 shrapnel shells per battery, or 132 rounds per gun.

Horse battery—170 men, 6 guns, similar trains.

Field-battery battalion—3 batteries, 18 guns.

Horse-artillery battalion—2 batteries. 12 guns. Six of the 17 battalions in the army were to be changed to field artillery, and 11, made over into 3 batteries of 4 guns each, were to be attached to each cavalry division.

Regiment—2 (sometimes 3) battalions, 930 men, 36 guns.

Brigade—2 regiments, 1,860 men, 72 guns.

Foot or Fortress Artillery.

Heavy howitzer battery—230 men, 4 guns, 19 vehicles.

Mortar battery—270 men, 4 guns, 23 vehicles.

Heavy howitzer brigade—3 or 4 regiments of 2 battalions each, 4 batteries to a battalion; about 5,760 men, 96 guns.

Mortar brigade—3 or 4 regiments of 2 battalions each, 2 batteries to a battalion; about 3,420 men, 48 guns.

Engineers and Pioneers.

Company—270 men, 20 horses, 5 to 7 vehicles.

Battalion with each cavalry division—35 men, 7 horses, 1 vehicle.

Division bridge train—61 men, 98 horses, 21 vehicles, escort 18 men.

Corps bridge train—142 men, 235 horses, 38 vehicles, escort 70 men.

Heavy bridge train—320 men, 540 horses, 120 vehicles, escort 260 men.

Siege train—300 men, 160 horses, 69 vehicles.

Communication Troops.

Railway company—285 men.

Field signal battalion—40 men, 40 horses, 1 vehicle.

Radio battalion—165 men, 150 horses, 17 vehicles.

Corps telegraph battalion—165 men, 70 horses, 23 vehicles.

Balloon battalion—190 men, 120 horses, 18 vehicles.

Cyclist company—3 officers, 113 men.

Train Troops.

Light ammunition columns—190 men, 24 wagons.

Battalion with each army corps consists of 5 companies.

The German army is armed as follows:

Infantry—Mauser magazine rifle, 1898 model, calibre .311.

Cavalry—Mauser magazine carbine. All carry lance.

Field and horse artillery—1896 model Krupp, 15-pound shell, carriage of more modern date.

Light field howitzer—30-pounder.

Heavy howitzer—94-pounder.

SERVIAN ARMY

Standing Army.
24,000

First Reserve.
246,000

Second Reserve.
80,000

Total.
350,000

Rapid and energetic preparation for the recent war brought the Servian army to a high state of efficiency. Its peace strength is normally around 24,000. But the almost constant use to which the army has been put in the last few years has kept the strength in the neighborhood of 300,000. Military service is universally compulsory. Liability begins at seventeen and extends to forty-five, but training usually starts at twenty-one. Before the recent wars began terms of service with the colors were for the infantry one and one-half years, for the cavalry and artillery two years. Enough service in the reserve follows to complete ten years in the first "ban" as the active army and its reserve is called. From that the soldier goes to the second ban for six years, and then into the third ban or the militia for eight years. The third ban has no permanent peace organization, but it is expected to raise at least fifteen regiments and some cavalry in wartime.

Divided into five areas, each divisional area of Servia is expected to provide for the active army 1 division of 2 infantry brigades (2 4-battalion regiments to a brigade), a field artillery regiment of 9 batteries of 4 guns each, and a regiment of divisional cavalry. In addition 4 regular regiments of cavalry are recruited from the whole country. A regiment of mountain artillery and one of howitzers is included in the Servian field force.

The second ban, which preserves a skeleton formation in time of peace, can provide 15 regiments of 3 battalions, 5 regiments of divisional cavalry, and some engineers. Back of the second ban is the militia, or third ban, and back of that the levée en masse.

The first-line Servian infantry uses a Mauser rifle, calibre 7-millimetre, model 1899.

The field gun is a quick-firing Creusot of the Schneider-Canet system.

AUSTRIAN ARMY

Standing Army.
424,000

First Reserve.
396,000

Second Reserve.
1,400,000

Total.
2,220,000

The standing army of Austria-Hungary is common to both monarchies. There are in addition two reserve lines, distinct from one another. They are the Austrian Landwehr and the Hungarian Honvéd. Behind these in turn are the Austrian Landsturm and the Hungarian Népfőlkelés. Crises in the Balkans have within the past two years been responsible for an improvement in the condition of the army. Strengths have been kept up more nearly to their peace establishments than formerly, and various innovations made, including a reduction of the service with the flag to three years.

Military service is compulsory and universal for all races in the Empire from the nineteenth year to the forty-second. For the common army and both Landwehrs, infantry service is for two years, cavalry and horse artillery for three years. This is followed by ten years in the reserve (seven for cavalry and horse artillery), with a final two years in the Landwehr reserve. Reservists are given fourteen weeks' training in not more than four annual periods. After the expiration of twelve years, the soldier enters the Landsturm, there to remain until his forty-second year. A so-called Ersatz reserve is a supplementary reserve for the common army and each of the Landwehr forces.

Headquarters for the sixteen army corps of the Empire are: 1, Cracow; 2, Vienna; 3, Gratz; 4, Budapest; 5, Pressburg; 6, Kaschau; 7, Temesvar; 8, Prague; 9, Josefstadt; 10, Przemyśl; 11, Lemberg; 12, Hermanstadt; 13, Agram; 14, Innsbruck; 15, Sarajevo; 16, Zara. Each of these army corps districts is supposed to furnish its own corps, and each, except those including Bosnia and Herzegovina, is expected to provide one Landwehr or Honvéd division.

Army units are as follows:

Infantry.

Brigade—2 regiments of 4 battalions each.

Division—2 brigades, 1 artillery brigade, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 Jäger (rifle) battalion, etc.

Army corps—2 divisions, 1 regiment of field artillery or field howitzers, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 bridging company, etc. Total for complete corps, about 40,000 men.

Cavalry.

Regiment—6 squadrons of about 200 men.

Cavalry division—2 brigades of 2 regiments each, 3 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun detachment.

Field and howitzer batteries—6 guns (4 in peace).

Mountain batteries—4 guns.

Division of horse artillery—3 batteries.

Regiment of field howitzer—4 batteries.

The following table gives the peace strength of the Austro-

Hungarian army:

COMMON ARMY.	
Staff and establishments.....	27,480
Infantry, 102 regiments and depot cadres.....	171,587
4 regiments Tyrolese jägers, depot cadres, and 26 independent jäger battalions.....	18,173
4 Bosnian-Herzegovinian regiments, 1 jäger battalion.....	7,147
Cavalry, 42 regiments and 42 depots.....	47,151
42 regiments field artillery (42 reserve cadres), 14 regiments field howitzers, 8 division horse artillery, 10 regiments mountain artillery (5 reserve cadres).....	36,969
6 regiments and 10 independent battalions fortress artillery.....	9,934
Pioneers and engineers.....	12,994
Medical corps.....	2,933
Train, 16 independent divisions, 16 depot cadres.....	4,910
Total.....	339,278
AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR.	
40 regiments infantry.....	41,157
6 regiments and 5 squadrons cavalry.....	4,400
32 batteries artillery.....	3,002
Total.....	48,559
HUNGARIAN HONVEDSEG	
32 regiments infantry and depot cadres.....	27,430
10 regiments cavalry and depot cadres.....	5,623
Artillery.....	3,191
Total.....	36,244
Grand Total.....	424,081

The Imperial War Minister administers the Common Army. The forces of the two kingdoms are in charge of their respective defense ministers. All are responsible to the Emperor-King.

The Austro-Hungarian army is thus armed:

Infantry—Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 1895, calibre .315.

Cavalry—Mannlicher carbine, same ammunition.

Artillery—Field gun, shrapnel, 14½ pounds.

Field howitzers—10.5-c.m. pieces, using 30-pound shell.

Mountain gun—7-c.m. malleable bronze, shell 10½ pounds.

Mountain howitzers of 10 c.m. are being introduced.

ITALIAN ARMY

Standing Army.
250,000

First Reserve.
450,000

Second Reserve.
320,000

Total.
1,020,000

While in theory service in the Italian army is compulsory and universal, the young men of twenty who become liable are divided into three classes, only one of which is fully trained, as a part of the regular army. The second class, while nominally permanent, goes on an indefinite furlough with a recruit course of training and repetition courses in later years; it is known as the complementary force. The third class is exempted from service and goes into territorial militia. The two first classes are liable for military service for nineteen years; first two years for all arms with the colors, then unlimited leave in a reserve, where the soldier remains for eight years. From the reserve he passes to the mobile militia for four years, thence to the territorial militia, where seven years completes his military service. The second-class recruits, who are put at once into the reserve, receive two to six months' training through several years, while those who went at once into the territorial militia get only thirty days' training.

Each regiment of the 12 army corps of Italy recruits from all parts of the country, but at mobilization it is completed from the district in which it is stationed. The military units correspond roughly to those of the other Powers:

Division—2 brigades of 2 regiments of 3 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of field artillery (5 batteries). Total, about 14,000 men. Six batteries of 6 guns, 36 guns.

Army corps—2 divisions, 1 regiment of field artillery, 2 or 3 heavy batteries, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 regiment of bersaglieri (light infantry).

Cavalry division—2 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 horse artillery batteries.

Batteries—Usually 6 guns.

Regiment horse artillery—8 batteries.

Regiment heavy artillery—10 batteries.

Regiment mountain artillery—18 batteries.

The field forces of Italy are thus proportioned roughly:

96 regiments of line infantry.

12 regiments of bersaglieri.

8 regiments of Alpine troops.

28 regiments of cavalry.

36 regiments of field artillery (192 gun batteries).

1 regiment of horse artillery.

2 regiments of mountain artillery.

10 regiments of coast artillery.

2 regiments of fortress artillery.

6 regiments of engineers, 2 pioneers, 1 pontoon troops, 1 telegraph troops, 1 sappers and miners, 1 railway troops.

Exclusive of troops in Africa, the full peace establishment of the Italian army, if kept up to its full strength, would be:

	Officers.	Men.
Administration, staff, military schools, etc.....	1,284	1,952
389 battalions infantry, 88 district headquarters.....	7,627	162,000
150 squadrons cavalry, 29 depots.....	1,006	27,416
263 batteries, 10 companies artillery, depots, etc.....	2,359	49,256
82 companies engineers, 10 companies engineer train.....	630	11,099
12 companies medical troops.....	769	3,712
12 companies commissariat.....	452	3,978
12 legions carabinieri (military police).....	709	30,087
Total.....	15,172	289,500

The General Staff and the Ministry of War, which direct army affairs, are separate, both being under the King, who is advised by the Supreme Defense Commission and the Army Council.

The Italian army is thus armed:

Infantry of the line—Mannlicher Carcano magazine rifle, 6.5-millimetre calibre.

Territorial militia—Old Vetterli rifle.

Field artillery—In process of being rearmed with De Port gun, calibre 7.5-c.m., model 1912.

JAPANESE ARMY

Standing Army.
250,000

First Reserve.
250,000

Second Reserve.
1,000,000

Total.
1,500,000

The Japanese army on a peace footing is about 250,000 men strong. The total strength of the field army is about 600,000, and back of that is a large supplementary reserve. It is in splendid

condition, and is armed with an improved Mauser rifle. Its modern artillery includes a quick-firing shielded Krupp gun of 7.5-c.m. calibre and heavy howitzers.

FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE NAVIES

Tables Giving Name, Class, Age, Complement, Speed, Tonnage Displacement, and Armament of War Vessels of the Countries.

In the tables the following abbreviations are used: A. Cr., A.C., *armored cruiser*; B. Cr., B.C., *battle cruiser*; P., *protected*; B., *battleship*; L. Cr., L.C., *light cruiser*; Cl., *Class*; To. Cr., *torpedo cruiser*; T.G.B., *torpedo gunboat*; T.B.D., *torpedo boat destroyer*; G.B., *gunboat*; G.V., *gun vessel*; pro., *projected*; o.b., *oil burning*; m., *machine guns*. Classification into pre-Dreadnoughts, Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts follows this rule: battleships carrying guns up to 11 in., pre-Dreadnoughts; battleships carrying guns up to, but not including, 13.5 in., Dreadnoughts; battleships carrying 13.5 in. guns or better, super-Dreadnoughts.

GREAT BRITAIN

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
*Aboukir.....	A. Cr.	1902	755	21.6	12,000	\$3,755,000	2-9.2 in., 12-6 in., 12-2 pr., 11 smaller	2
Achilles.....	A. Cr.	1907	704	23.27	13,550	5,955,515	6-9.2 in., 4-7.5 in., 24-3 pr.	3
Active.....	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1911	320	26.1	3,440	1,364,885	10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Arica.....	B.	1906	825	18.95	16,350	7,307,145	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	4
Adventure.....	Scout Cr.	1905	268	25.42	2,670	1,351,315	9-4 in.	2
Agamemnon.....	B.	1908	865	18.75	16,500	8,256,445	4-12 in., 10-9.2 in., 24-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Ajax.....	B.	1913	900	22.	23,000	9,688,155	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 4-3 pr.	3
*Amphion.....	P.A. 3rd Cl. C.	1913	320	25.5	3,440	1,388,905	10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Amethyst.....	Scout Cr.	1905	296	23.42	3,000	1,142,130	9-4 in.	2
Albemarle.....	B.	1903	750	18.6	14,000	5,049,175	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Albion.....	B.	1902	700	17.8	12,950	4,293,725	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Amphitrite.....	P. 1st C. Cr.	1900	677	20.75	11,000	2,763,975	16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Antrim.....	A. Cr.	1905	655	23.02	10,850	4,531,540	4-7.5 in., 6-6 in., 22 smaller	2
Argyll.....	A. Cr.	1906	655	22.38	10,850	4,531,675	4-7.5 in., 6-6 in., 22 smaller	2
Argonaut.....	P. 1st C. Cr.	1900	677	20.75	11,000	2,728,780	16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Arethusa.....	Light Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Aurora.....	Light Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Astraea.....	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1894	312	19.75	4,360	1,271,985	2-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 9 smaller	3
Attentive.....	Scout Cr.	1906	268	25.88	2,670	1,351,315	9-4 in.	2
Audacious.....	B.	1913	900	22.	23,000	9,826,535	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 10-3 pr.	3
Bacchante.....	A. Cr.	1902	755	21.75	12,000	3,936,150	2-9.2 in., 12-6 in., 12-12 pr., 11 smaller	2
Barham.....	B.	Bldg.	...	25.(o.b.)	27,500	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	2
Bellona.....	P. 3d Cl. Cr.	1910	263	25.9	3,360	1,415,190	6-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Bellerophon.....	B.	1909	780	21.80	18,600	8,826,710	10-12 in., 16-4 in., 4 smaller	3
Benbow.....	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	25,000	10,135,575	10-13.5 in., 12-6 in., 2-3 in., 4 smaller	4
Berwick.....	A. Cr.	1903	537	23.61	9,800	3,754,920	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 12 smaller	2
Birmingham.....	P. 2d Cl. Cr.	1914	...	25.5	5,440	1,767,185	9-6 in., 4-3 pr.	2
Black Prince.....	A. Cr.	1906	704	23.65	13,550	5,967,070	6-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 2 smaller	3
Blanche.....	P. 3d Cl. Cr.	1910	292	25.67	3,350	1,442,410	10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Blonde.....	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1911	292	25.43	3,350	1,338,770	10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Boadicea.....	P. Cr.	1909	263	25.75	3,300	1,653,155	6-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Britannia.....	B.	1906	825	18.74	16,350	1,824,765	2-6 in., 10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
Bristol.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1910	376	26.84	4,800	7,253,785	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	4
Bulwark.....	B.	1902	781	18.15	15,000	4,989,230	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2-3 pr.	4
Caesar.....	B.	1897	757	18.7	14,900	4,426,060	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Canopus.....	B.	1899	700	18.5	12,950	4,332,580	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Carnarvon.....	A. Cr.	1905	655	23.3	10,850	4,454,200	4-7.5 in., 6-6 in., 22 smaller	2
Calliope.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Caroline.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Carysfort.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Champion.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Cleopatra.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Comus.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Conquest.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Cordelia.....	L. Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.(o.b.)	3,800	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Centurion.....	B.	1913	900	22.	23,000	9,698,240	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 4-3 pr.	3
Challenger.....	P. 2d Cl. Cr.	1904	454	21.	5,880	1,800,970	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 2 smaller	2
Charybdis.....	P. 3d Cl. Cr.	1895	312	19.5	4,360	1,205,145	2-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 9 smaller	3
Chatham.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1912	400	25.5	5,400	1,746,790	8-6 in., 9 smaller	2
Cochrane.....	A. C.	1907	704	23.29	13,550	5,965,605	6-9.2 in., 4-7.5 in., 26 smaller	3
Collingwood.....	B.	1910	724	21.5	19,250	8,658,200	10-12 in., 18-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Colossus.....	B.	1911	780	21.5	20,000	8,363,315	10-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Commonwealth.....	B.	1905	825	19.01	16,350	7,409,055	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	4
Conqueror.....	B.	1905	800	22.12	22,500	9,426,475	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Cornwall.....	A. C.	1904	537	23.68	9,800	3,781,370	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 12 smaller	2
Cornwallis.....	B.	1904	750	18.9	14,000	5,151,510	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
*Cressy.....	A. C.	1901	755	20.79	12,000	3,746,620	2-9.2 in., 12-6 in., 12-12 pr., 11 smaller	2
Crescent.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1894	560	19.7	7,700	1,962,265	1-9.2 in., 12-6 in., 17 smaller	2
Cumberland.....	A. C.	1904	537	23.68	9,800	3,590,840	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 12 smaller	2
Dartmouth.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1911	390	25.9	5,250	1,647,030	8-6 in., 4-3 pr.	2
Defence.....	A. C.	1909	850	23.5	14,600	6,918,720	4-9.2 in., 10-7.5 in., 16-12 pr., 5 smaller	5
Devonshire.....	A. C.	1905	655	22.97	10,850	4,254,375	4-7.5 in., 6-6 in., 22 smaller	2
Diamond.....	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1905	296	22.17	3,000	1,155,050	12-4 in., 8-3 pr.	2
Diana.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	449	19.5	5,600	1,265,045	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Dido.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	449	19.5	5,600	1,220,950	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Dominion.....	B.	1905	825	19.5	16,350	7,275,950	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 12-12 pr., 12 sru.	4
Doris.....	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	449	19.5	5,600	1,281,530	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Donegal.....	A. C.	1903	537	23.56	9,800	3,594,735	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 9 smaller	2
Drake.....	A. C.	1902	900	24.11	14,100	5,014,885	2-9.2, 16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Dreadnought.....	B.	1906	770	21.85	17,900	9,065,500	10-12 in., 24-12 pr., 5 smaller	5
Duke of Edinburgh.....	A. C.	1906	704	22.84	13,550	6,008,435	6-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 22 smaller	3
Duncan.....	B.	1903	750	18.9	14,000	5,115,735	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 2 smaller	4

* Sunk.

GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Dublin	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1913	400	25.5	5,400	\$ 1,687,625	8-6 in., 1-12 pr., 8 smaller	2
Eclipse	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1897	456	19.5	5,600	1,381,565	5-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Edgar	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1893	544	20.5	7,350	2,054,900	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 17 smaller	4
Emperor of India	B. Bldg.	...	...	21.	25,000	10,100,085	10-13.5 in., 12-6 in., 2-3 in., 14 sm.	4
Endymion	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1894	544	20.5	7,350	1,876,250	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 17 smaller	2
Essex	A. C.	1903	537	22.79	9,800	3,699,730	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 13 smaller	2
Europa	P. 1st Cl. Cr.	1899	357	20.5	11,000	2,823,450	16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Euryalus	A. C.	1904	755	21.63	12,000	3,914,505	2-9.2, 12-6 in., 12-12 pr., 8 smaller	2
Exmouth	B.	1903	750	19.0	14,000	5,162,045	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Falmouth	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1911	390	25.5	5,250	1,687,365	8-6 in., 8 smaller	2
Fearless	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1913	320	25.5	3,440	1,349,275	10-4 in., 4-3 pr.	2
Formidable	B.	1901	781	18.13	15,000	5,113,725	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Fox	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1895	312	19.5	4,360	1,227,855	2-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 17 smaller	3
Foresight	Scout.	1905	268	25.12	2,850	1,428,360	9-4 in.	2
Forward	Scout.	1905	268	25.15	2,850	1,426,830	9-4 in.	2
Galatea	L. C.	...	...	29. (o. b.)	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Gibraltar	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1894	544	19.7	7,700	1,866,180	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 17 smaller	2
Glasgow	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1910	376	25.8	4,800	1,774,420	2-6 in., 10-4 in., 5 smaller	2
Gloucester	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1910	376	26.29	4,800	1,769,280	2-6 in., 10-4 in., 5 smaller	2
Glory	B.	1901	700	18.12	12,950	4,205,070	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Goliath	B.	1900	700	18.4	12,950	4,330,030	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Good Hope	A. C.	1902	900	23.5	14,100	4,953,795	2-9.2 in., 16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Grafton	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1894	560	20.0	7,350	1,364,450	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 17 smaller	2
Hampshire	A. C.	1905	655	23.47	10,850	4,332,635	4-7.5 in., 6-6 in., 22 smaller	2
Hannibal	B.	1897	757	18.0	14,900	4,533,995	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
*Hawke	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1893	544	20.	7,350	2,003,510	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 17 smaller	2
Hercules	B.	1911	780	21.5	20,000	8,304,750	10-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Hermes	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1900	456	20.	5,600	1,408,880	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 1 smaller	2
Hibernia	B.	1906	825	19.	16,350	7,224,140	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	4
Highflyer	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1900	456	20.	5,600	1,400,910	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 1 smaller	2
Hindustan	B.	1905	825	19.1	16,350	7,272,130	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	4
*Hogue	A. C.	1902	755	22.6	12,000	3,749,045	2-9.2 in., 12-6 in., 12-12 pr., 13 smaller	2
Hyacinth	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1900	456	20.	5,600	1,462,975	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 1 smaller	2
Hermione	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1895	312	19.5	4,360	1,116,620	2-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 9 smaller	3
Hussar	T. G. B.	1895	120	19.	1,070	361,565	1-4.7 in., 2-6 pr.	2
Illustrious	B.	1898	757	16.5	14,900	4,472,925	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Implacable	B.	1902	781	18.2	15,000	4,945,483	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Inconstant	L. Cr. Bldg.	...	...	29. (o. b.)	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Inflexible	B. C.	1908	780	26.	17,250	8,641,145	8-12 in., 16-4 in., 5 smaller	5
Irresistible	B.	1901	781	18.2	15,000	5,240,680	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Indomitable	B. C.	1908	780	26.	17,250	8,705,400	8-12 in., 16-4 in., 5 smaller	4
Invincible	B. C.	1909	780	26.	17,250	8,884,975	8-12 in., 16-4 in., 5 smaller	5
Indefatigable	B. C.	1911	790	25.	18,750	7,683,645	8-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	2
Iron Duke	B.	1914	900	22.	25,000	10,404,590	10-13.5 in., 12-6 in., 4 smaller	4
Isis	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	449	19.5	5,600	1,268,665	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Juno	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	449	19.5	5,600	1,280,530	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Jupiter	B.	1897	757	18.4	14,900	4,510,055	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Kent	A. C.	1903	537	21.7	9,800	3,501,415	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 13 smaller	2
King Edward VII.	B.	1905	825	19.04	16,350	7,367,225	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	4
King George V.	B.	1912	900	22.	23,000	9,827,065	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 4 smaller	3
King Alfred	A. C.	1903	900	23.46	14,100	4,890,625	2-9.2 in., 16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Leviathan	A. C.	1903	900	23.28	14,100	5,064,795	2-9.2 in., 16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Lancaster	A. C.	1904	537	24.01	9,800	3,664,290	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 12 smaller	2
Lion	B. C.	1912	980	28.5	26,350	10,432,290	8-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	2
Liverpool	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1910	376	26.17	4,800	1,724,355	2-6 in., 10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
London	B.	1902	781	18.1	15,000	5,181,965	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Lord Nelson	B.	1908	747	18.9	16,500	8,270,490	4-12 in., 10-9.2 in., 24-12 in., 7 smaller	5
Lowestoft	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1914	...	25.5	5,440	1,875,810	9-6 in., 4-3 pr.	2
Malaya	B. Bldg.	...	...	25. (o. b.)	27,500	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	2
Magnificent	B.	1895	757	17.6	14,900	4,543,945	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Majestic	B.	1895	757	17.9	14,900	4,581,910	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Mars	B.	1897	757	17.7	14,900	4,512,010	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Marlborough	B.	1914	900	22.	25,000	10,217,185	10-13.5 in., 12-6 in., 2-3 in., 4 smaller	4
Minerva	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1897	416	19.5	5,600	1,376,655	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Minotaur	A. C.	1908	850	23.01	14,600	7,190,325	4-9.2 in., 10-7.5 in., 16-12 pr., 5 smaller	5
Monarch	B.	1912	800	21.88	22,500	9,434,560	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 4 smaller	3
Monmouth	A. C.	1903	537	22.58	9,800	4,897,955	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 13 smaller	2
Natal	A. C.	1907	704	23.33	13,550	6,091,220	6-9.2 in., 4-7.5 in., 26 smaller	3
Neptune	B.	1911	780	21.78	19,900	8,576,290	10-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Newcastle	P. 2nd Cl. Cr.	1910	376	26.26	4,800	1,763,060	2-6 in., 10-4 in., 4 smaller	2
New Zealand	B.	1911	780	25.	18,800	.....	8-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	2
Nottingham	P. 2d Cl. Cr.	1914	...	25.5	5,440	1,895,065	9-6 in., 4 smaller	2
Ocean	B.	1900	700	18.74	12,950	4,418,890	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Orion	B.	1911	800	21.02	22,500	9,593,865	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
*Pathfinder	P. Scout.	1905	268	25.34	2,940	1,355,735	9-4 in.	2
Patrol	P. Scout.	1905	268	25.06	2,940	1,367,615	9-4 in.	2
†Pegasus	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1899	234	20.	2,135	674,595	8-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Pelorus	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1897	234	20.	2,135	721,560	8-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Psyche	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1900	234	20.	2,200	784,450	8-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Proserpine	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1899	234	20.	2,135	825,100	8-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Pyramus	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1900	234	20.	2,135	576,445	8-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Penelope	L. Cr. Bldg.	...	...	29. (o. b.)	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Phaeton	L. Cr. Bldg.	...	...	29. (o. b.)	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Philomel	P. 3rd Cl. Cr.	1892	217	19.	2,575	818,495	8-4.7 in., 8-3 pr.	2

* Sunk. † Disabled.

GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Prince George	B.	1896	757	18.3	14,900	\$ 4,472,530	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 6 smaller	5
Prince of Wales	B.	1904	781	18.0	15,000	5,570,395	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Princess Royal	B.C.	1912	980	28.5	26,350	10,461,070	8-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	2
Queen Mary	B.C.	....	1,000	28.	27,000	10,392,455	8-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	2
Queen Elizabeth	Bldg.	...	...	25. (o.b.)	27,500	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Queen	B.	1904	781	18.39	15,000	5,374,995	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 18-12 pr., 4 smaller	4
Ramillies	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	27,750	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Resolution	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	27,750	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Revenge	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	27,750	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Royal Oak	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	27,750	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Royal Sovereign	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	27,750	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Royal Arthur	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1893	567	19.7	7,700	2,060,765	1-9.2 in., 12-6 in., 17 smaller	2
Royalist	L.Cr.	Bldg.	...	29. (o.b.)	3,400	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Roxburg	A.C.	1905	655	23.63	10,850	4,310,385	4-7.5 in., 6-6 in., 22 smaller	3
Russell	B.	1903	750	19.3	14,000	5,189,975	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
St. Vincent	B.	1910	780	21.9	19,250	8,773,075	10-12 in., 18-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Sapphire	P.3rd Cl.Cr.	1905	296	22.45	3,000	1,131,375	12-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Sappho	P.3rd Cl.Cr.	1891	273	20.47	3,400	884,065	2-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 9 smaller	4
Sentinel	P.Scout.	1905	268	25.07	2,895	1,381,720	9-4 in.	2
Shannon	A.C.	1908	850	22.49	14,600	7,117,050	4-9.2 in., 10-7.5 in., 16-12 pr., 5 smaller	5
Suffolk	A.C.	1904	537	24.7	9,800	3,613,405	14-6 in., 8-12 pr., 9 smaller	4
Sirius	P.3rd Cl.Cr.	1892	273	19.75	3,600	954,955	2-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 9 smaller	2
Skirmisher	P.Scout.	1905	268	25.19	2,875	1,382,895	9-4 in.	2
Southampton	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1913	400	25.5	5,400	1,682,345	8-6 in., 9 smaller	2
Sutlej	A.C.	1902	755	21.77	12,000	3,778,450	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 12-12 pr., 13 smaller	2
Superb	B.	1909	870	21.6	18,600	8,302,230	10-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Swift	T.B.D.	1909	150	35.25. (o.b.)	1,800	1,207,975	4-4 in.	...
Talbot	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1897	412	19.5	5,600	1,318,495	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Temeraire	B.	1909	876	22.07	18,600	8,719,775	10-12 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Terrible	P.1st Cl.Cr.	1898	840	22.04	14,200	3,543,095	2-9.2 in., 16-6 in., 14-12 pr., 21 smaller	4
Theseus	P.2d Cl.Cr.	1894	544	20.	7,350	1,751,795	2-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 12-6 pr., 5 smaller	2
Tiger	B.C.	Bldg.	...	28.	28,000	.....	8-13.5 in., 12-6 in.	...
Topaze	P.3rd Cl.Cr.	1905	296	22.1	3,000	1,212,220	12-4 in., 8 smaller	2
Swiftsure	B.	1904	700	19.6	11,800	4,225,180	4-10 in., 14-7.5 in., 14-14 pr., 4 smaller	2
Triumph	B.	1904	700	19.6	11,800	4,227,295	4-10 in., 14-7.5 in., 14-14 pr., 4 smaller	2
Thunderer	B.	1912	800	21.	22,500	9,449,600	10-13.5 in., 16-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Undaunted	L.Cr.	Bldg.	...	29.	3,750	.....	2-6 in., 8-4 in.	2
Valiant	B.	Bldg.	...	25. (o.b.)	27,500	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Vanguard	B.	1910	724	22.1	19,250	8,038,905	10-12 in., 18-4 in., 9 smaller	3
Venerable	B.	1902	781	18.3	15,000	5,463,765	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 2 smaller	4
Venus	P.2d Cl.Cr.	1898	449	19.5	5,600	1,270,920	11-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	3
Vengeance	B.	1901	750	18.5	12,950	4,182,085	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 10-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Victorious	B.	1897	757	18.7	14,900	4,426,060	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 16-12 pr., 14 smaller	5
Vindictive	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1897	429	20.1	5,750	1,414,395	10-6 in., 8-12 pr., 7 smaller	2
Warrior	A.C.	1907	704	22.9	13,550	5,931,925	6-9.2 in., 4-7.5 in., 26 smaller	3
Warspite	B.	Bldg.	...	25. (o.b.)	27,500	.....	8-15 in., 12-6 in.	...
Weymouth	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1911	390	25.5	5,250	1,688,690	8-6 in., 4 smaller	2
Yarmouth	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1912	390	25.5	5,250	1,766,190	8-6 in., 4 smaller	2
Zealandia	B.	1905	825	18.59	16,350	7,121,875	4-12 in., 4-9.2 in., 10-6 in., 12-12 pr., 12-3 pr.	4

SHIPS TAKEN OVER FROM TURKEY, AUGUST, 1914

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Osman I.	B.	Bldg.	1,100	22.	27,500	.....	14-12 in., 20-6 in., 10-12 pr.	3
Reshadieh	B.	1914	...	21.	23,000	.....	10-13.5 in., 16-6 in.	5

Names of these ships have been changed to Agincourt and Erin.

DOMINION'S FORCES FOR DEFENCE

AUSTRALIA

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Australia	B.C.	1913	790	26.	18,800	.....	8-12 in., 16-4 in.	2
Melbourne	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1913	...	25.5	5,400	.....	8-6 in., 9 smaller	2
Sydney	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1913	...	25.5	5,400	.....	8-6 in., 9 smaller	2
Brisbane	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	Bldg.	...	25.5	5,400	.....	8-6 in., 9 smaller	2
Encounter	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1906	454	20.75	5,880	1,751,375	11-6 in., 9-12 pr., 3 smaller	2
Pioneer	L.Cr.	1900	234	20.	2,200	744,470	8-4 in., 11 smaller	2

CANADA

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Niobe	P.1st Cl.Cr.	1899	600	20.5	11,000	.....	16-6 in., 12-12 pr., 5 smaller	2
Rainbow	P.2nd Cl.Cr.	1893	273	19.7	3,600	.....	2-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 14 smaller	4

DESTROYERS—Of this class England has 218 built, 20 building, and 12 projected. The first of those in commission was laid down in 1894. Their length varies from 200 feet to 280 feet; displacement from 275 tons to 1,090 tons; speed from 25.5 knots to 36 knots; complement from 45 to 100 men. Their chief armament consists of guns, from the 12-pounder to the 4-inch quick-firing, with two or three torpedo tubes.

TORPEDO BOATS—Of this class England has 70 built (excluding those built before 1894). Length varies from 125 to 182 feet; displacement from 100 to 306 tons; speed from 23.2 knots to 27.2 knots; complement from 18 to 36 men; armament from 3 to 5 torpedo tubes, and 2 or more 3-pounder or 12-pounder guns.

SUBMARINES—Of this class England has 76 built and 20 building. The first was launched in 1904. Length varies from 135 to 176 feet; speed (surface) from 13 to 16 knots, (submerged) from 9 to 12 knots. The number of torpedo tubes is 2 or 3. The complement averages 28 men. In addition, Australia has two submarines.

Of vessels other than those noted here, England has some 75, serving in various capacities, as river gunboats, dispatch vessels, mine sweepers, fleet repair, torpedo depot, and submarine depot ships, distilling and mine-laying vessels, and hospital ships.

FRANCE

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Aube.....	A. C.	1904	615	21.9	9,856	\$4,867,200	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 6-3.9 in., 20 smaller	2
Bearn.....	Turret	Pro.	998	21.0	24,830		12-13.4 in., 24-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	6
Bouvet.....	B.	1898	621	18.2	12,007	5,503,850	2-12 in., 2-10.8 in., 8-5.5 in., 8-3.9 in., 20 smaller.	2
Brennus.....	B.	1893	696	17.1	11,190	4,958,835	3-13.4 in., 10-6.4 in., 23 smaller	4
Bretagne.....	B.		1,167	20.	23,177	12,947,195	10-13.4 in., 22-5.5 in., 8 smaller	4
Bruix.....	A. C.	1896	391	18.3	4,735	2,048,110	2-7.6 in., 6-5.5 in., 4-2.5 in., 8 smaller	4
Carnot.....	B.	1897	625	17.86	11,954	5,350,440	2-12 in., 2-10.8 in., 8-5.5 in., 4-2.5 in., 26 sm.	2
Cassard.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1898	385	19.8	3,890	1,593,560	6-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 10-1.8 in., 5 smaller	2
Charlemagne.....	B.	1898	631	18.1	11,108	5,482,160	4-12 in., 10-5.5 in., 8-3.9 in., 34 smaller	2
Charles Martel.....	B.	1897	632	18.1	11,693	5,494,156	2-12 in., 2-10.8 in., 8-5.5 in., 4-2.5 in., 19 sm.	2
Charner.....	A. C.	1895	375	18.2	4,702	1,766,000	2-7.6 in., 6-5.5 in., 14 smaller.	4
Chateaurenault.....	2nd Cl.Cr.	1902	625	24.19	7,898	3,033,280	22-6.4 in., 6-5.5 in., 10-1.8 in.	2
Conde.....	A. C.	1904	615	21.4	9,856	4,318,995	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 6-3.9 in., 16-1.8 in., 6-1.4 in.	2
Condorcet.....	B.	1911	690	19.8	18,078	10,827,000	4-12 in., 12-9.4 in., 16-12 pr. 10 smaller	2
Courbet.....	B.	1913	998	20.	23,100	12,541,940	12-12 in., 22-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	4
Danton.....	B.	1911	690	20.18	18,028	10,340,000	4-12 in., 12-9.4 in., 16-12 pr., 10 smaller	2
Decidee.....	G. V.	1900	99	13.	635	270,500	2-3.9 in., 4-2.5 in., 4-1.4 in.	2
Democratie.....	B.	1907	793	19.44	14,635	7,365,900	4-12 in., 10-7.6 in., 26-1.8 in., 2-1.4 in.	2
D'Entree Casteaux.....	2nd Cl.Cr.	1898	521	19.2	7,995	3,338,700	2-9.4 in., 12-5.5 in., 12-1.8 in.	2
Descartes.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1896	386	21.	3,970	1,673,625	4-6.4 in., 10-3.9 in., 12 smaller	2
Desaix.....	A. C.	1903	531	21.7	7,578	3,813,795	8-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 10-1.8 in., 4-1.4 in.	2
D'Estrees.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1900	234	20.5	2,421	1,041,000	2-5.5 in., 4-3.9 in., 8-1.8 in., 2-1.4 in.	2
Diderot.....	B.	1911	690	19.75	18,028	10,835,000	4-12 in., 12-9.4 in., 16-12 pr., 10 smaller	2
Du Chayla.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1897	385	20.2	3,890	1,579,175	6-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 10-1.8 in., 5 smaller	2
Dunois.....	To.G.B.	1898	128	23.	889	616,915	6-2.5 in., 6-1.8 in.	2
Doupetit Thouars.....	A. C.	1905	610	22.5	9,367	4,159,195	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 22 smaller	2
Dupleix.....	A. C.	1903	531	21.0	7,578	3,261,770	8-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 10-1.8 in., 4-1.4 in.	2
Edgar Quinet.....	A. C.	1911	738	23.9	13,780	6,537,660	14-7.6 in., 20-2.4 in., 2 smaller	2
Ernest Renan.....	A. C.	1909	624	25.5	13,427	7,050,000	4-7.6 in., 12-6.4 in., 16-9 pr. 8 smaller	2
Flandre.....	B.	Bldg.	1,100	21.0	24,830	12,947,195	12-13.4 in., 24-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	6
France.....	B.	Bldg.	998	20.0	23,100	13,019,600	12-12 in., 22-5.5 in., 8 smaller	4
Friant.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1895	358	18.19	3,882	1,545,750	6-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 8-1.8 in., 6-1.4 in.	2
Gascogne.....	B.	Bldg.	1,110	21.	24,830	12,947,195	12-13.4 in., 24-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	6
Gaulois.....	B.	1899	632	18.	11,105	5,469,625	4-12 in., 10-5.5 in., 8-3.9 in., 34 smaller	2
Gloire.....	A. C.	1904	615	21.	9,856	4,416,345	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 6-3.9 in., 22 smaller	2
Gueydon.....	A. C.	1902	610	21.	9,367	4,089,950	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 22 smaller	2
Guichen.....	2nd Cl.Cr.	1899	625	23.	8,151	3,059,725	2-6.4 in., 6-5.5 in., 10-1.8 in.	2
Henry IV.....	B.	1902	464	17.2	8,807	4,007,240	2-10.8 in., 12-6.4 in., 8-1.8 in., 14 smaller	2
Jaureguiberry.....	B.	1896	625	18.07	11,637	5,347,680	2-12 in., 10-8 in., 8-5.5 in., 4-2.5 in., 28 sm.	2
Jean Bart.....	B.	1913	998	20.	23,100	12,644,440	12-12 in., 22-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	4
Jeanne D'Arc.....	A. C.	1903	626	21.7	11,092	4,379,235	2-7.6 in., 14-5.5 in., 26 smaller	2
Jules Ferry.....	A. C.	1906	728	22.8	12,351	5,849,700	4-7.6 in., 16-6.4 in., 24 smaller	2
J. de La Graviere.....	2nd Cl.Cr.	1901	511	22.9	5,595	2,379,895	8-6.4 in., 12-1.8 in.	2
Jules Michelet.....	A. C.	1908	724	23.2	12,370	5,026,035	4-7.6 in., 12-6.4 in., 24-1.8 in., 2 smaller	2
Justice.....	B.	1907	793	19.43	14,635	8,351,925	4-12 in., 10-7.6 in., 28 smaller	2
Kersaint.....	G. V.	1898	110	15.	1,223	539,665	1-5.5 in., 5-3.9 in., 7-1.4 in.	2
Kleber.....	A. C.	1904	531	21.2	7,578	3,851,600	8-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 10-1.8 in., 4 smaller	2
La Hire.....	To.G.B.	1899	128	23.	889	616,915	6-2.5 in., 6-1.8 in.	2
Languedoc.....	B.	Bldg.	1,100	21.	24,830	13,212,195	12-13.4 in., 24-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	6
Lavoisier.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1899	248	20.	2,285	1,010,120	4-5.5 in., 2-3.9 in., 14 smaller	2
Leon Gambetta.....	A. C.	1904	728	23.	12,351	5,849,700	4-7.6 in., 16-6.4 in., 24 smaller	2
Lorraine.....	B.	Bldg.	1,167	20.	23,177	13,212,195	10-13.4 in., 22-5.5 in., 8 smaller	4
Marseillaise.....	A. C.	1903	615	21.	9,856	4,406,350	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 6-3.9 in., 26 smaller	2
Massena.....	B.	1898	642	17.1	11,735	5,502,000	2-12 in., 2-10.8 in., 8-5.5 in., 8-3.9 in., 24 sm.	2
Mirabeau.....	B.	1911	690	19.73	18,028	10,160,000	4-12 in., 12-9.4 in., 16-12 pr., 10 smaller	2
Montcalm.....	A. C.	1902	612	21.	9,367	4,514,045	2-7.6 in., 8-6.4 in., 4-3.9 in., 22 smaller	2
Normandie.....	B.	Bldg.	1,100	21.	24,830	13,212,195	12-13.4 in., 24-5.5 in., 4-3 pr.	6
Paris.....	B.	Bldg.	998	20.	23,100	13,019,600	12-12 in., 22-5.5 in., 8-3 pr.	4
Patrie.....	B.	1906	793	19.12	14,635	8,374,350	4-12 in., 18-6.4 in., 28 smaller	2
Provence.....	B.	Bldg.	1,167	20.	23,177	13,000,975	10-13.4 in., 22-5.5 in., 8 smaller	4
Republique.....	B.	1906	793	19.15	14,635	7,615,530	4-12 in., 18-6.4 in., 28 smaller	2
Saint Louis.....	B.	1900	631	18.	11,090	5,404,985	4-12 in., 10-5.5 in., 8-3.9 in., 34 smaller	2
Suffren.....	B.	1903	615	18.	12,527	5,977,820	4-12 in., 10-6.4 in., 8-3.9 in., 22 smaller	2
Surprise.....	G. V.	1896	99	13.4	617	254,770	2-3.9 in., 4-2.5 in., 4-1.4 in.	2
Vergniaud.....	B.	1911	690	19.67	18,028	10,826,000	4-12 in., 12-9.4 in., 26 smaller	2
Verite.....	B.	1908	822	19.26	14,635	8,307,045	4-12 in., 10-7.6 in., 28 smaller	2
Victor Hugo.....	A. C.	1907	728	22.5	12,351	6,199,650	4-7.6 in., 16-6.4 in., 22-1.8 in., 2 smaller	2
Voltaire.....	B.	1911	690	20.66	18,028	10,846,000	4-12 in., 12-9.4 in., 26 smaller	2
Waldeck-Rousseau.....	A. C.	1911	738	23.10	13,780	6,506,900	14-7.6 in., 22 smaller.	2
Zelee.....	G. V.	1900	75	13.	554		2-3.9 in., 4-2.5 in., 4-1.4 in.	2

DESTROYERS—Of this class France has 83 built and 4 building. Length varies from 183 feet to 266 feet; displacement from 300 to 880 tons; speed from 26 knots to 33 knots; complement from 62 to 81 men; armament, 9-pounder and 3.9-inch guns, and from 2 to 4 torpedo tubes.

TORPEDO BOATS—Of this class France has 153 built and none building or projected.

SUBMARINES—Of this class France has 70 built and 23 building. The first was launched in 1901. Length varies from 77 feet to 239 feet; speed (surface) from 8 to 15 knots, (submerged) from 8 to 10 knots. The number of torpedo tubes varies from 2 to 7, and complement from 5 to 83 men.

Other vessels include mine-sweepers, depot ship for balloons and aeroplanes, mine-layers, and gunboats.

RUSSIA

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Ad. Makaroff.....	A. C.	1908	573	22.5	7,887	.....	2-8 in., 8-6 in., 20-12 pr., 10 smaller	2
Alexander III.....	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 20-5 in.	4
An. Pervosvannyi....	B.	1910	933	18.	17,400	5,850,000	4-12 in., 14-8 in., 12-4.7 in., 14 smaller	3
Bayan.....	A. C.	1910	573	21.	7,887	.....	2-8 in., 8-6 in., 20-12 pr., 10 smaller	2
Borodino.....	B. C.	Bldg.	...	27.	32,200	.....	12-14 in., 21-5.1 in., 43 pr.	...
Cesarevitch.....	B.	1903	732	19.6	12,912	.....	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 20-3 in., 6-1.4, 6 smaller	2
Ekaterina II.....	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 20-5 in.	4
Evstafi.....	B.	1911	731	16.	12,733	.....	4-12 in., 4-8 in., 12-6 in., 14-3 in., 18 smaller	3
Gangut.....	B.	1911	...	23.	23,000	.....	12-12 in., 16-4.7 in., 4-3 pr., 8 smaller	4
Almaz.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1904	340	19.0	3,285	.....	3-4.7 in., 8-1.8 in., 2-1.4 in., 2m.	6
Askold.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1901	500	23.8	5,905	.....	12-6 in., 12-3 in., 14 smaller	6
Aurora.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1903	422	20.	6,731	.....	8-6 in., 20-3 in., 8 smaller	3
Bobr.....	G. B.	1908	170	12.	875	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr., 3m.	1
Bogatyr.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1902	580	24.	6,675	.....	12-6 in., 12-3 in., 6-1.8 in., 8 smaller	4
Boutakoff.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	32.	7,600	.....	16-5.1 in., 5-9 pr., 4 m.	...
Diana.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1902	422	20.	6,630	.....	10-6 in., 20-3 in., 18 smaller	3
Gilyak.....	G. B.	1908	170	12.	875	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr., 3m.	1
Grieg.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	32.	7,600	.....	16-5.1 in., 5-9 pr., 4m.	...
Gromoboi.....	A. C.	1900	814	20.	13,220	.....	4-8 in., 22-6 in., 20-3 in., 11 smaller	4
Ioann Zlatoust.....	B.	1910	636	16.	12,733	.....	4-12 in., 4-8 in., 12-6 in., 14-3 in., 18 smaller	5
Ismail.....	B. C.	Bldg.	...	27.	32,200	.....	12-14 in., 21-5.1 in., 4-3 pr.	...
Jenchug.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1904	340	23.	3,130	.....	8-4.7 in., 6-1.8 in., 6 smaller	2
Kinburn.....	B. C.	Bldg.	...	27.	32,200	.....	12-14 in., 21-5.1 in., 4-3 pr.	...
Kagul.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1905	570	23.	6,675	.....	12-6 in., 12-3 in., 14 smaller	2
Kazarsky.....	To. G. B.	1891	60	23.	400	1,625,000	9-1.8 in.	2
Khrabry.....	A. G. B.	1896	120	15.	1,735	.....	2-8 in., 8 smaller	2
Koreiets.....	G. B.	1908	170	12.	875	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr., 3m.	1
Lazareff.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	32.	7,600	.....	16-5.1 in., 5-9 pr., 4m.	...
Maria.....	B.	Bldg.	...	21.	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 20-5 in.	4
Nakhimoff.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	32.	7,600	.....	16-5.1 in., 5-9 pr., 4m.	...
Mour. Amoursky.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	27.5	4,300	.....	8-5.1 in., 4-9 pr.	5
Navarin.....	B. C.	Bldg.	...	27.	32,200	.....	12-14 in., 21-5.1 in., 4-3 pr.	...
Nevelskoy.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	27.5	4,300	.....	8-5.1 in., 4-9 pr.	5
Oleg.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1904	340	23.	6,675	.....	12-6 in., 12-3 in., 14 smaller	2
*Pallada.....	A. C.	1910	573	21.	7,900	.....	2-8 in., 8-6 in., 20-12 pr., 10 smaller	2
Pan. Mercuria.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1907	...	23.	6,675	.....	12-6 in., 12-3 in., 14 smaller	2
Panteleimon.....	B.	1902	636	17.	12,582	.....	4-12 in., 16-6 in., 14-2 in., 14-1.4 in.	5
Parel I.....	B.	1911	933	18.	17,400	5,850,000	4-12 in., 14-8 in., 12-4.7 in., 14 smaller	3
Petropavlovsk.....	B.	Bldg.	...	23.	23,000	14,000,000	12-12 in., 16-4.7 in., 12 smaller	4
Poltava.....	B.	Bldg.	...	23.	23,000	14,000,000	12-12 in., 16-4.7 in., 12 smaller	4
Rossia.....	A. C.	1897	725	20.	12,195	.....	4-8 in., 22-6 in., 31 smaller	2
Rostislav.....	B.	1900	624	16.	8,880	.....	4-10 in., 8-6 in., 16 smaller	2
Rurik.....	A. C.	1907	800	21.	15,170	.....	4-10 in., 8-8 in., 20-4.7 in., 14 smaller	2
Sevastopol.....	B.	Bldg.	...	23.	23,000	14,000,000	12-12 in., 16-4.7 in., 12 smaller	4
Sinope.....	B.	1890	325	16.75	10,180	4,500,000	6-12 in., 7-6 in., 14 smaller	7
Sivoutch.....	G. B.	1908	170	12.	875	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr., 3m.	...
Slava.....	B.	1905	740	18.	13,516	.....	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 34-3 in., 8 smaller	2
Spiridoff.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	32.	7,600	.....	16-5.1 in., 5-9 pr. 4m.	...
Svietlana.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	32.	7,600	.....	16-5.1 in., 5-9 pr. 4m.	...

DESTROYERS—Of this class Russia has 105 built and 36 building. The first was laid down in 1898. Length varies from 185 to 336 feet; displacement from 240 to 1,300 tons; speed from 25 to 36 knots; complement from 55 to 100 men. Armament is of 4-inch guns, 12-pounders, 6-pounders, and 3-pounders, with 2, 3, and 4 tubes.

TORPEDO BOATS—Of this class Russia has 25 built and none building. A considerable number of these craft are in the Black Sea.

SUBMARINES—Of this class Russia has 25 built and 18 building.

GERMANY

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Amazone.....	3d Cl. Cr.	1901	275	21.5	2,618	\$1,235,000	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Arcone.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1903	281	21.0	2,657	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
*Ariadne.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1901	275	22.	2,618	1,235,000	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Augsburg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1910	379	27.	4,280	.....	12-4.1 in., 4-2.1 in., 14 m.	2
Berlin.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1905	303	23.2	3,200	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Blücher.....	A. C.	1910	888	25.3	15,550	7,250,000	12-8.2 in., 8-5.9 in., 16-3.4 in., 3 smaller	4
Braunschweig.....	B.	1904	660	18.0	12,997	5,785,500	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 18-3.4 in., 4m.	6
Bremen.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1904	303	23.0	3,200	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 4 m.	2
Breslau.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1912	373	27.5	4,500	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
Danzig.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1907	303	23.	3,200	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Derfflinger.....	B. Cr.	Bldg.	...	27.	28,000	.....	8-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	...
Deutschland.....	B.	1906	736	18.5	13,040	6,070,000	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 22-3.4 in., 8 smaller	6
Dresden.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1908	361	27.0	3,544	.....	12-4.1 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	2
Eber.....	G. B.	1904	130	13.0	977	455,000	8-3.4 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	...
Elsass.....	B.	1905	660	18.7	12,997	5,787,500	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 18-3.4 in., 4 m.	6
Emden.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1909	361	25.0	3,544	.....	10-4.1 in., 4-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
Frauenlob.....	3d Cl. Cr.	1904	281	21.	2,657	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Friedrich der Grosse..	B.	Bldg.	1,073	22.4	24,310	.....	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 4 smaller	5
Friedrich Karl.....	A. C.	1904	504	20.5	8,858	4,375,000	4-8.2 in., 10-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 3 smaller	4
Freya.....	2d Cl. Cr.	1898	268	19.5	5,569	.....	2-8.2 in., 6-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 m.	3
Fürst Bismarck.....	A. C.	1900	565	19.0	10,520	.....	4-9.4 in., 12-5.9 in., 10-3.4 in., 11 smaller	6
Gazelle.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1898	636	18.	2,603	1,125,000	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	3
Gefion.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1894	296	19.	3,705	.....	10-4.1 in., 6-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
Gefion (Ersatz).....	3d Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	...	5,000	.....	...	...
Gneisenau.....	A. C.	1908	764	23.8	11,420	.....	8-8.2 in., 6-5.9 in., 20-3.4 in., 14 smaller	4
†Goeben.....	B. Cr.	1912	1,013	28.6	22,400	.....	10-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	4

*Sunk. †Interned.

GERMANY—Continued.

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Graudenz.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1913	373	27.5	5,000	.....	12-4 in., 2 m.	2
Grosser Kurfürst.....	B.	Bldg.	1,150	23.	26,575	.....	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 12 smaller	5
Hamburg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1904	303	23.28	3,200	.....	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Hannover.....	B.	1907	736	19.6	13,049	5,787,500	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 20-3.4 in., 8 smaller	6
Hansa.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1899	636	19.5	5,791	.....	2-8.2 in., 8-5.9 in., 10-3.4 in., 4 smaller	3
*Hela.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	Bldg.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Helgoland.....	B.	1911	1,107	20.5	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Hertha.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	636	19.5	5,569	.....	2-8.2 in., 6-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 m.	3
Hertha.....	B. Cr.	Bldg.	...	27.	28,000	.....	8-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	4
Hessen.....	B.	1905	660	18.	12,997	5,787,500	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 18-3.4 in., 4 m.	6
Itlis.....	G. B.	1898	126	13.5	881	500,000	8-3.4 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	...
Jaguar.....	G. B.	1899	126	13.5	900	450,000	8-3.4 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	...
Kaiser.....	B.	1912	1,073	23.6	24,310	.....	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 4 smaller	5
K. Barbarossa.....	B.	1901	700	18.	10,474	4,812,500	4-9.4 in., 14-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	5
K. Friedrich III.....	B.	1899	700	18.	10,474	4,812,500	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	5
K. Wilhelm II.....	B.	1900	700	18.	10,474	4,812,500	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	5
*K. Wilhelm d. Gr.....	B.	1901	700	18.	10,474	4,812,500	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	5
K. Karl d. Gr.....	B.	1902	700	18.	10,474	4,812,500	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	5
Kaiserin.....	B.	1913	1,073	21.	24,310	.....	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 4 l.	5
K. Augusta.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1896	439	21.	5,956	.....	12-5.9 in., 8-3.4 in., 4 m.	3
Karlsruhe.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1913	373	27.	4,820	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
Kolberg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1910	379	25.	4,232	.....	12-4.1 in., 4-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
*Köln.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1910	379	27.2	4,280	.....	12-4.1 in., 4-2.1 in.	4
König.....	B.	Bldg.	1,150	23.0	26,575	7,500,000	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14 smaller	5
K. Albert.....	B.	1913	1,073	21.	24,310	.....	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	5
Königsberg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1907	322	23.5	3,350	.....	10-4.1 in., 8-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
Kronprinz.....	B.	Bldg.	1,150	23.0	26,675	7,500,000	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14 smaller	5
Lothringen.....	B.	1906	600	18.50	12,997	5,787,500	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 18-3.4 in., 4 m.	6
Leipzig.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1906	303	23.	3,200	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	...
Lübeck.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1906	303	23.	3,200	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	...
Luchs.....	G. B.	1900	126	13.5	962	455,000	8-3.4 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	...
Lützow.....	B. Cr.	Bldg.	...	27.	28,000	.....	8-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	4
*Magdeburg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1912	373	27.6	4,500	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
*Mainz.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1910	379	28.0	4,232	.....	12-4.1 in., 4-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
Markgraf.....	B.	Bldg.	1,150	23.0	26,575	7,500,000	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14 smaller	5
Mecklenburg.....	B.	1903	715	18.1	11,611	5,306,750	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	6
Medusa.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1901	275	22.	2,618	1,235,000	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Moltke.....	B. Cr.	1911	1,013	28.4	22,640	.....	10-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	4
Monchen.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1905	303	23.4	3,200	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Nassau.....	B.	1909	961	20.7	18,600	9,125,400	12-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 16-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Niobe.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1901	275	20.	2,603	1,287,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Nympha.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1901	275	20.	2,618	1,287,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Nürnberg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1903	302	23.5	3,396	.....	10-4.1 in., 8-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
Oldenburg.....	B.	1912	1,107	22.2	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Ostfriesland.....	B.	1911	1,107	22.2	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Panther.....	G. B.	1902	130	13.5	962	455,000	8-3.4 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	...
Pommern.....	B.	1907	736	19.21	13,040	5,070,000	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 20-3.4 in., 8 smaller	6
Posen.....	B.	1910	961	20.5	18,600	9,125,000	12-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 16-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Preussen.....	B.	1905	660	18.6	12,997	5,787,500	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	6
P. Adalbert.....	A. C.	1903	504	20.3	8,858	4,425,000	4-8.2 in., 10-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 7 smaller	4
P. Heinrich.....	A. C.	1902	528	20.	8,759	3,650,000	2-9.4 in., 10-5.9 in., 10-3.4 in., 7 smaller	4
P. R. Luitpold.....	B.	1913	1,073	21.	24,310	.....	10-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 4 smaller	5
Regensburg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1914	373	27.0	5,000	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
Rheinland.....	B.	1910	961	20.	18,600	9,125,000	12-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 16-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Roon.....	A. C.	1905	638	21.17	9,350	4,375,000	4-8.2 in., 10-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 3-1.4 in.	4
Rostock.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1913	373	29.2	4,820	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
Scharnhorst.....	A. C.	1908	764	22.5	11,420	.....	8-8.2 in., 6-5.9 in., 20-3.4 in., 14 smaller	4
Schlesien.....	B.	1908	736	19.2	13,040	6,070,000	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 12-3.4 in., 8 smaller	6
Schles. Holstein.....	B.	1908	736	19.5	13,040	6,070,000	4-11 in., 14-6.7 in., 20-3.4 in., 8 smaller	6
Schwaben.....	B.	1903	715	18.	11,611	5,306,250	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	6
Seydlitz.....	B. Cr.	1913	...	29.2	24,640	.....	10-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in.	4
Stettin.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1907	322	23.5	3,396	.....	10-4.1 in., 8-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
Strassburg.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1911	373	27.0	4,500	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
Stralsund.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1912	373	28.3	4,500	.....	12-4.1 in., 2 m.	2
Stuttgart.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1908	322	23.3	3,396	.....	10-4.1 in., 8-2.1 in., 4 m.	2
T.....	B.	Bldg.	...	...	.....	.....	8-15 in., 16-5.9 in., many 3.4 in.	...
Thetis.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1901	275	21.8	2,618	1,235,000	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Thüringen.....	B.	1911	1,107	21.07	22,500	.....	12-12 in., 14-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Tiger.....	G. B.	1900	126	13.5	962	.....	8-3.4 in., 6-1.4 in., 2 m.	...
Undine.....	3rd Cl. Cr.	1904	281	21.	2,657	1,272,500	10-4.1 in., 14 m.	2
Vic Luise.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1898	465	19.5	5,569	.....	2-8.2 in., 6-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 4 m.	3
Vineta.....	2nd Cl. Cr.	1899	465	19.5	5,791	.....	2-8.2 in., 8-5.9 in., 10-3.4 in., 4 m.	3
Von der Tann.....	B. Cr.	1911	910	27.6	18,700	.....	8-11 in., 10-5.9 in., 16-3.4 in.	4
Westfalen.....	B.	1909	961	20.2	18,600	.....	12-11 in., 12-5.9 in., 16-3.4 in., 4 smaller	6
Wettin.....	B.	1902	715	18.	11,611	5,356,250	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	6
Wittelsbach.....	B.	1902	715	18.	11,611	5,356,250	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	6
Wörth.....	B.	Bldg.	...	...	.....	.....	8-15 in., 16-5.9 in., many 3.4 in.	...
Yorck.....	A. C.	1903	638	21.1	9,350	4,375,000	4-8.2 in., 10-5.9 in., 14-3.4 in., 3 smaller	4
Zähringen.....	B.	1902	715	19.0	11,611	5,356,250	4-9.4 in., 18-5.9 in., 12-3.4 in., 20 smaller	6

DESTROYERS—Of this class Germany has 142 built, 10 building, and 12 projected. Length varies from 183 feet to 289 feet; displacement from 280 tons to 670 tons; speed from 20 knots to 32.5 knots; complement from 48 to 83 men; armaments of 2 23-pounder or lighter guns, and 3 or 4 torpedo tubes.

TORPEDO BOATS—Of this class Germany has 40 built and none building or projected.

SUBMARINES—Of this class Germany has 27 built and 12 building. The first was launched in 1905. They have an average surface speed of 17 knots, and a speed submerged of 10 and 12 knots.

Of vessels other than those listed, Germany has more than a score, including the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which carries 3 4.1-inch guns and 12 1.9-inch quick-firing and machine guns. Others are a submarine salvage vessel, river gunboats in Chinese waters, mining vessels, and tenders.

*Sunk.

ITALY

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Agordat.....	To.Cr.	1901	158	22.	1,292	.....	4-4.7 in., 8-2.2 in., 2-1.4 in.	2
Amalfi.....	A.C.	1909	687	23.6	9,956	4,400,000	4-10 in., 8-7.5 in., 16-3 in., 2m.	3
Am. di St. Bon.....	B.	1901	548	18.3	9,645	.....	4-10 in., 8-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 25 smaller	4
Arethusa.....	To.G.B.	1892	111	20.7	833	364,000	1-4.7 in., 6-2.2 in., 3-1.4 in.	6
Basilicata.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	Bldg.	...	16.5	2,460	.....	6-6 in., 6-12 pr., 8 smaller	...
Benedetto Brin.....	B.	1905	811	19.5	13,214	.....	4-12 in., 4-8 in., 12-6 in., 16-3 in., 12 smaller	4
Campania.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	Bldg.	...	16.5	2,460	...	6-6 in., 6-12 pr., 8 smaller	...
Calabria.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1897	257	16.4	2,452	915,600	6-4.7 in., 10 smaller	2
Carlo Alberta.....	A.C.	1898	500	19.2	6,396	.....	12-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 2-2.9 in., 22 smaller	4
Coatit.....	To.Cr.	1901	158	21.1	1,292	.....	4-4.7 in., 8-2.2 in., 2-1.4 in.	2
C. di Cavour.....	B.	Bldg.	999	22.5	22,340	.....	13-12 in., 18-4.7 in., 20 smaller	3
Dante Alighieri.....	B.	1912	900	23.8	19,400	.....	12-12 in., 20-4.7 in., 13-12 pr.	3
Doria.....	B.	Bldg.	1,000	23.	23,025	.....	13-12 in., 16-6 in., 26 smaller	3
Duilo.....	B.	Bldg.	1,000	23.	23,025	.....	13-12 in., 16-6 in., 26 smaller	3
Elba.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1895	272	17.9	2,689	1,000,000	6-4.7 in., 4-2.2 in., 3 smaller	2
Em. Filiberto.....	B.	1901	536	18.3	9,645	.....	4-10 in., 8-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 22 smaller	4
Etruria.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1893	257	19.84	2,245	915,600	4-5.9 in., 6-4.7 in., 21 smaller	2
Fran. Ferruccio.....	A.C.	1904	540	20.	7,294	.....	1-10 in., 2-8 in., 14-6 in., 18 smaller	4
G. Garibaldi.....	A.C.	1901	540	23.	7,294	.....	1-10 in., 2-8 in., 14-6 in., 18 smaller	4
Giulio Cesare.....	B.	1914	999	23.	22,340	.....	13-12 in., 18-4.7 in., 14-12 pr.	3
G.....	B.	Pro.	1,300	25.	28,000	.....	8-15 in., 20-6 in., 20-12 pr.	...
Governolo.....	G.V.	1896	131	13.	1,235	292,200	4-4.7 in., 4-2.2 in., 4 smaller	...
Iride.....	To.G.B.	1892	111	19.6	931	364,600	1-4.7 in., 6-2.2 in., 3 smaller	6
L. da Vinci.....	B.	1914	999	23.	22,340	.....	13-12 in., 18-4.7 in., 14-12 pr.	3
Libia.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1913	300	22.	3,690	.....	2-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 14 smaller	2
Marco Polo.....	A.C.	1894	305	19.	4,511	1,722,000	6-5.9 in., 4-4.7 in., 6-2.9 in., 4 smaller	4
Liguria.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	1894	257	19.6	2,245	915,600	2-5.9 in., 6-4.7 in., 2-3 in., 6 smaller	2
Marsala.....	Scout	Bldg.	240	28.0	3,400	.....	6-4.7 in., 6-12 pr., mining equip.	2
Minerva.....	To.G.B.	1893	111	21.	833	363,600	1-4.7 in., 6-2.2 in., 3-1.4 in.	5
Mirabello.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	Pro.	...	27.5	5,000	.....	6-in. guns	...
N.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	Pro.	...	27.5	5,000	.....	6-in. guns	...
Napoli.....	B.	1909	711	22.	12,425	5,600,000	2-12 in., 12-8 in., 12-3 in., 12 smaller	2
Ninio Bixio.....	Scout	Bldg.	240	28.	3,400	...	6-4.7 in., 6-12 pr., mining equip.	2
Pisa.....	A.C.	1909	687	23.	9,956	.....	4-10 in., 8-7.5 in., 16-3 in., 2m.	3
Puglia.....	3rd Cl.Cr.	Bldg.	257	20.	2,498	1,000,000	4-5.9 in., 6-4.7 in., 19 smaller	2
R. Elena.....	B.	1907	711	22.	12,425	5,600,000	2-12 in., 12-8 in., 12-3 in., 12 smaller	2
Quarto.....	Scout	1912	240	28.6	3,220	.....	6-4.7 in. and 6-12 pr., mining equip.	2
R. Margherita.....	B.	1904	811	20.2	13,214	.....	4-12 in., 4-8 in., 12-6 in., 16-3 in., 12 smaller	4
Re Umberto.....	B.	1893	785	19.	13,673	5,292,500	4-67 ton, 8-6 in., 16-4.7 in., 2-9 in., 31 smaller	5
Roma.....	B.	1909	711	22.	12,425	5,600,000	2-12 in., 12-8 in., 12-3 in., 12 smaller	2
San Giorgio.....	A.C.	1910	643	22.5	9,832	.....	4-10 in., 8-7.5 in., 16-3 in., 8 smaller	3
San Marco.....	A.C.	1910	643	22.5	9,832	.....	4-10 in., 8-7.5 in., 16-3 in., 8 smaller	3
Sardegna.....	B.	1895	785	20.1	13,640	5,287,200	4-67 ton, 8-5.9 in., 16-4.7 in., 2-2.9 in., 20-2.2, 12 sm.	5
Seb. Caboto.....	G.V.	Bldg.	...	13.	800	.....	6-12 pr., 4m.	...
Sicilia.....	B.	1895	785	19.2	13,087	5,250,000	4-67 ton, 8-5.9 in., 16-4.7 in., 2-2.9 in., 32 sm.	5
Varesi.....	A.C.	1901	500	20.	7,294	.....	1-10 in., 2-8 in., 14-6 in., 10-2.9 in., 8 sm.	4
Vettor Pisani.....	A.C.	1897	504	20.	6,396	.....	12-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 2-2.9 in., 22 smaller	4
Vittorio Em. III.....	B.	1907	711	22.	12,425	5,600,000	2-12 in., 12-8 in., 12-3 in., 12-1.8 in.	2

DESTROYERS—Of this class Italy has 36 built, 10 building, and 3 projected. The first built of those now in commission was launched in 1898. Length varies from 196 to 246 feet; displacement from 298 to 669 tons; speed from 28 to 35 knots; complement from 43 to 53 or more men. Their main armament consists of 4.7-inch guns, 14-pounders, 6-pounders, and smaller quick-firing guns, and 2 or 3 torpedo tubes.

TORPEDO BOATS—Of this class Italy has 70 built and 5 building. The oldest dates from 1888. Length varies from 131 to 164 feet; displacement from 85 to 215 tons; speed from 25 to 27 knots; complement from 17 to 28 men. Armaments are only of 1 and 3-pounder guns, and 2 or 3 torpedo tubes.

SUBMARINES—Of this class Italy has 18 built and 2 building. The first was launched in 1894. Length varies from 78 to 148 feet. The largest boats have 4 torpedo tubes, the smallest 2.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Admiral Spaun.....	To.Cr.	1910	320	26.	3,500	.....	7-3.9 in., 2 smaller	2
Arpad.....	B.	1903	638	19.6	8,208	\$3,254,500	3-9.4 in., 12-5.9 in., 10-2.8 in., 10 smaller	2
Aspern.....	To.Cr.	1901	320	20.	2,362	775,000	8-4.7 in., 12-5.9 in., 10-2.8 in., 4 smaller	1
Babenburg.....	B.	1904	638	19.6	8,208	3,335,000	3-9.4 in., 12-5.9 in., 10-2.8 in., 10 smaller	2
Budapest.....	C.O.S.	1897	150	17.8	5,462	2,003,000	4-9.4 in., 6-5.9 in., 12-1.8 in., 8 smaller	4
Erz. Friebich.....	B.	1906	875	20.56	10,433	4,572,500	4-9.4 in., 12-7.5 in., 12-2.8 in., 16 smaller	2
Erz. Karl.....	B.	1905	875	20.36	10,433	4,572,500	4-9.4 in., 12-7.5 in., 12-2.8 in., 16 smaller	2
Erz. Ferdinand Max.....	B.	1907	875	20.	10,433	4,572,500	4-9.4 in., 12-7.5 in., 12-2.8 in., 16 smaller	2
Erz. Franz Ferdinand.....	B.	1910	816	20.6	14,226	.....	4-12 in., 8-9.4 in., 20-3.9 in., 8 smaller	3
Habsburg.....	B.	1902	638	19.6	8,208	3,130,000	3-9.4 in., 12-5.9 in., 10-2.8 in., 10 smaller	2
Helgoland.....	To.Cr.	Bldg.	320	27.0	3,500	.....	9-3.9 in., 4 smaller	2
K. Elizabeth.....	Cr.2nd Cl.	1892	418	19.0	4,000	.....	2-9.4 in., 6-5.9 in., 19 smaller	5
K. Franz Josef I.....	Cr.2nd Cl.	1891	426	19.0	3,966	.....	2-9.4 in., 6-5.9 in., 16-1.8 in., 2 smaller	5
K. Maria Theresa.....	A.C.	1895	502	19.0	5,187	1,528,985	2-7.5 in., 8-5.9 in., 2-2.8 in., 21 smaller	4
Kaiser Karl VI.....	A.C.	1900	535	20.7	6,151	2,145,000	2-9.4 in., 8-5.9 in., 22 smaller	4
Magnet.....	To.G.B.	1899	80	26.0	502	255,260	6-1.8 in.	3
Monarch.....	C.O.S.	1896	450	17.4	5,550	1,495,310	4-9.4 in., 6-5.9 in., 12-1.8 in., 8 smaller	4
Novara.....	To.Cr.	Bldg.	320	27.0	3,500	.....	9-3.9 in., 4 smaller	1
Prinz Eugen.....	B.	Bldg.	1,000	20.5	20,000	2,500,000	12-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 24 smaller	4
Radetsky.....	B.	1911	816	20.5	14,226	.....	4-12 in., 8-9.4 in., 28 smaller	3
St. Georg.....	A.C.	1906	628	22.	7,185	2,907,915	2-9.4 in., 5-7.5 in., 4-5.9 in., 9-2.8 in., 14 sm.	2
Saida.....	To.Cr.	Bldg.	320	27.	3,500	.....	9-3.9 in., 4 smaller	1
Satellit.....	To.G.B.	1893	84	21.87	531	.....	1-2.8 in., 8-1.8 in.	...
Szent Istvan.....	B.	Bldg.	1,000	20.7	20,000	12,500,000	12-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 18-12 pr.	4
Tegetthoff.....	B.	1913	1,000	20.7	20,000	12,500,000	12-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 18-12 pr.	4

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Continued.

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Viribus Unitis.....	B.	1913	1,000	20.7	20,000	12,500,000	12-12 in., 12-5.9 in., 18-12 pr.	4
Szigetvar.....	To.Cr.	1901	305	20.	2,313	775,000	8-4.7 in., 8-1.8 in., 4 smaller	1
Trabant.....	To.G.B.	1891	84	20.	522		2-2.8 in., 8-1.8 in.	1
Wien.....	C.O.S.	1897	450	17.6	5,550	1,989,250	4-9.4 in., 6-9.5 in., 20 smaller	4
Zenta.....	To.Cr.	1899	305	20.9	2,264	718,900	8-4.7 in., 8-1.8 in., 4 smaller	1
Zrinyi.....	B.	1911	816	20.5	14,226		4-12 in., 8-9.4 in., 20-3.9 in., 8 smaller	3

The Zenta and the Zrinyi are reported to have been sunk by the French.

DESTROYERS—Of this class Austria has but 19 built and none building. Their length varies from 219.8 feet to 269.5 feet; displacement from 394 to 787 tons, and speed from 28.5 to 33 knots. Armament is of 4-inch and 12-pounder guns, with 2 torpedo tubes.

TORPEDO BOATS—In this class Austria seems to place more reliance. She has 58 built and 27 building. Length varies from 149 to 188 feet; displacement from 130 to 246 tons; speed from 24 to 28 knots. Armament is of 3-pounder guns, with 2 and 3 torpedo tubes.

SUBMARINES—Of this class Austria has 10 built and 4 building. Length varies from 100 to 141.8 feet, and armament is of 2, 3, or 5 torpedo tubes. The first boat was laid down in 1908.

JAPAN

Name	Class	Date Completed	Complement	Speed	Tonnage Displacement	Cost	Armament	Torpedo Tubes
Adzuma.....	A.C.	1901	482	20.	9,436	.....	4-8 in., 12-6 in., 12-3 in., 8-1.8 in.	5
Akashi.....	L.Cr.	1898	300	20.	2,800	1,135,000	2-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 16 smaller	2
Aki.....	B.	1911	940	20.5	19,800	.....	4-12 in., 12-10 in., 8-6 in., 16 smaller	5
Akitsuushima.....	L.Cr.	1893	330	19.	3,150	.....	4-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 10-3 pr.	4
Asahi.....	B.	1900	750	18.	14,765	.....	4-12 in., 14-6 in., 20-12 pr., 12 smaller	4
Asama.....	A.C.	1899	482	22.1	9,885	.....	4-8 in., 14-6 in., 12-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Aso.....	A.C.	1902	570	22.	7,726	.....	2-8 in., 8-6 in., 22 smaller	2
Chihaya.....	T.G.B.	1901	170	21.	1,250	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr.	2
Chitose.....	L.Cr.	1899	405	22.5	4,992	1,026,000	2-8 in., 10-4.7 in., 12-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Fuji.....	B.	1897	600	19.2	12,649	.....	4-12 in., 10-6 in., 24 smaller	5
Fuso.....	B.	Bldg.	...	22.5	31,000	.....	12-14 in., 16-6 in., 4-12 pr.	
Haruna.....	B.C.	Bldg.	1,100	27.	27,500	.....	8-14 in., 16-6 in., 18 smaller	8
Hashidate.....	L.Cr.	1893	350	17.0	4,277	.....	1-12.5 in., 11-4.7 in., 22 smaller	2
Hirado.....	L.Cr.	1912	390	26.	4,950	.....	8-6 in., 4-3 in., 4 smaller	3
Hiyei.....	B.C.	Bldg.	1,100	27.	27,500	.....	8-14 in., 16-6 in., 18 smaller	8
Hizen.....	B.	1902	778	18.	12,700	.....	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 26 smaller	2
Ibuki.....	A.C.	1909	820	22.	14,620	.....	4-12 in., 8-8 in., 14-4.7 in., 5 smaller	3
Idzumo.....	B.	1900	672	22.	9,750	.....	4-8 in., 12-6 in., 12-4.7 in., 4 smaller	3
Itsukushima.....	L.Cr.	1893	350	17.	4,277	.....	1-12.5 in., 11-4.7 in., 22 smaller	2
Iwate.....	B.	1901	672	21.7	9,750	.....	4-8 in., 12-6 in., 12-4.7 in., 4 smaller	3
Ikoma.....	A.C.	1908	817	21.	13,750	.....	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 12-4.7 in., 8 smaller	3
Iwami.....	B.	1904	740	18.	13,516	.....	4-12 in., 6-8 in., 24-3 in., and smaller	3
Kasagi.....	L.Cr.	1899	405	22.7	4,503	1,026,000	2-8 in., 10-4.7 in., 12-12 pr., 6 smaller	4
Kashima.....	B.	1906	980	19.2	16,400	.....	4-12 in., 4-10 in., 12-6 in., 23 smaller	5
Kasuga.....	A.C.	1904	500	20.	7,630	3,800,000	1-10 in., 2-8 in., 14-6 in., 18 smaller	4
Katori.....	B.	1906	980	19.5	15,950	.....	4-12 in., 4-10 in., 12-6 in., 23 smaller	5
Kawachi.....	B.	1912	960	20.5	20,800	.....	12-12 in., 10-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 16 smaller	5
Kirishima.....	B.C.	Bldg.	1,100	28.	27,500	.....	8-14 in., 16-6 in., 18 smaller	8
Kongo.....	B.C.	1913	1,100	25.	27,500	12,500,000	8-14 in., 16-6 in., 21 smaller	8
Korama.....	A.C.	1911	820	22.	14,620	.....	4-12 in., 8-8 in., 14-4.7 in., 9 smaller	3
Mikasa.....	B.	1902	935	18.5	15,362	.....	4-12 in., 4-10 in., 10-6 in., 20 smaller	4
Mogami.....	Scout.	1908	180	23.	1,329	2,050,000	4-10 in., 4-4.7 in., 14 smaller	4
Mishima.....	C.D.	1911	318	16.	4,792	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr.	2
Niitaka.....	L.Cr.	1905	320	20.	3,420	.....	6-6 in., 10-3 in., 4 smaller	
Nisshin.....	A.C.	1904	500	20.	7,630	3,800,000	4-8 in., 14-6 in., 10-3 in., 8 smaller	4
Okinoshima.....	C.D.	1898	318	15.	4,126	.....	3-10 in., 4-4.7 in., 12 smaller	4
Otowa.....	L.Cr.	1904	310	20.	3,000	.....	2-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 8 smaller	
Saga.....	G.B.	1913	...	15.	785	.....	1-4.7 in., 3-3 in., 3 m.	
Sagami.....	B.	1901	732	18.	12,674	.....	4-10 in., 10-6 in., 20-12 pr., and smaller	2
Satsuma.....	B.	1910	940	18.5	19,350	.....	4-12 in., 12-10 in., 12-4.7 in., 12 smaller	5
Settso.....	B.	1912	960	20.5	20,800	.....	12-12 in., 10-6 in., 8-4.7 in., 16 smaller	5
Shikishima.....	B.	1899	741	18.3	14,850	.....	4-12 in., 14-6 in., 20-12 pr., 20 smaller	5
Shikuma.....	Cr.	1912	390	26.	4,950	.....	8-6 in., 4-3 in., 4 m.	3
Soya.....	Cr.	1900	571	23.	6,500	.....	12-6 in., 12-12 pr., 6-3 pr.,	3
Suma.....	Cr.	1898	300	20.	2,657	1,185,000	2-6 in., 6-4.7 in., 12-3 pr.	2
Suo.....	B.	1901	732	18.	12,674	.....	4-10 in., 10-6 in., 22-12 pr., and smaller	2
Tango.....	B.	1898	700	16.	10,960	5,490,000	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 14 smaller	2
Tatsuta.....	T.G.B.	1894	150	21.	875	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-3 pr.,	2
Tokiwa.....	A.C.	1899	500	23.	9,850	.....	4-8 in., 14-6 in., 12-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Tone.....	Cr.	1908	392	23.	4,035	.....	2-6 in., 10-4.7 in., 2-12 pr., 2 smaller	3
Tsugaru.....	Scout.	1901	422	20.	6,630	.....	8-6 in., 20-12 pr., 8 smaller	4
Tsukuba.....	A.C.	1907	817	21.	13,750	.....	4-12 in., 12-6 in., 12-4.7 in., 8 smaller	3
Tsushima.....	Cr.	1904	320	20.	3,420	.....	6-6 in., 10-3 in., 4 smaller	
Usi.....	G.B.	1905	150	13.	620	.....	4-12 pr., 3 m.	
Yahagi.....	Cr.	1912	390	26.	4,950	.....	8-6 in., 4-3 in., 4 m.	3
Yakumo.....	A.C.	1901	500	20.	9,850	.....	4-8 in., 12-6 in., 12-12 pr., 8 smaller	5
Yodo.....	Cr.	1909	180	22.	1,230	.....	2-4.7 in., 4-12 pr.	2

FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

ENGLAND.	ITALY.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
<i>Battleships</i> —Inflexible, Indefatigable, Indomitable, Invincible. <i>Armored Cruisers</i> —Defence, Black Prince, Duke of Edinburgh, Warrior. <i>Light Cruisers</i> —Four.	FIRST SQUADRON. <i>Battleships</i> —Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, Giulio Cesare. <i>Cruisers</i> —Garibaldi, Varese, Ferruccio. SECOND SQUADRON. <i>Battleships</i> —Regina Elena, Vittorio Emanuele III, Roma, Napoli. <i>Cruisers</i> —Pisa, Amalfi, San Giorgio. TRAINING SQUADRON. <i>Battleships</i> —Reg. Margherita, Benedetto Brin, Emanuele Filiberto. <i>Light Cruisers</i> —Five.	FIRST SQUADRON. <i>Battleships</i> —Courbet, Jean Bart, Condorcet, Danton, Diderot, Mirabeau, Vergniaud, Voltaire. SECOND SQUADRON. <i>Battleships</i> —Patria, Démocratie, Justice, République, Vérité. RESERVE SHIPS. <i>Battleships</i> —Bouvet, Gaulois, St. Louis. ARMORED VESSELS. Waldeck-Rousseau, Edgar Quinet, Ernest Renan, Jules Ferry, Léon Gambetta, Victor Hugo. <i>Light Cruisers</i> —Three.	FIRST SQUADRON. <i>Battleships</i> —Veritus Unitis, Tegethoffs, Radetzky, Zrinyi. RESERVE. Erz. Franz Ferdinand, Erz. Friedrich, Erz. Ferdinand Max.

EUROPEAN WARSHIPS IN THE PACIFIC

ENGLAND.	GERMANY.	FRANCE.	JAPAN.
<i>Battleship</i> —Swiftsure. <i>Battle Cruisers</i> —Australia. <i>Armoured Cruisers</i> —Minotaur, Hampshire. <i>Light Cruisers</i> —Dartmouth, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Melbourne, Sydney, Encounter.	<i>Armored Cruisers</i> —Gueisenau, Scharnhorst. <i>Light Cruisers</i> —Leipzig, Emden, Nürnberg.	<i>Armored Cruisers</i> —Montcalm, Duplex.	The full strength of the Japanese fleet is in Asiatic waters.

AIR FLEETS OF THE NATIONS

For the first time warfare on a large scale may be expected in the air. With air fleets varying in size from the huge dirigible establishment of Germany and the well-manned aeroplane squadrons of France and Great Britain to the tiny equipment of such a state as Servia, which has one or two unreported lighter-than-air machines, the nations are ready to embark in a new region of conflict. What will be accomplished in return for the vast sums expended in preparation for battles in the air is necessarily a matter of conjecture. Both dirigible and aeroplane have yet to be tried out under the severe conditions imposed by modern warfare, not the least of which is the type of gun devised to cope with flying objects high overhead.

That much is expected from their air strength by the Powers of Europe is evidenced by the fact that they are said upon good authority to have expended collectively within the last six years something like \$117,000,000 upon this arm of their service. Of this huge outlay, in round numbers, Germany has spent \$28,000,000; France, \$22,000,000; Russia, \$12,000,000; Italy, \$8,000,000; Austria, \$5,000,000, and England, \$3,000,000.

Popular support of national funds added \$3,500,000 to Germany, \$2,500,000 to France, \$1,000,000 to Italy, and \$100,000 to Russia. Appropriations of the Governments for 1913 were: France, \$7,400,000; Germany, \$5,000,000; Russia, \$5,000,000; England, \$3,000,000; Italy, \$2,100,000; Japan, \$1,000,000, and Mexico, \$400,000, as against \$125,000 by the United States, making additional expenditures of \$24,025,000 during the current year. It is now believed that the appropriation made by Germany of \$37,000,000 to be expended during 1914-18 may be drawn upon for immediate war emergencies.

France has a far smaller equipment of dirigibles than her enemy, Germany, but the disadvantage is believed to be offset in part by the formidable array of aeroplanes in the French service. All told, France is believed to have an air force of nearly 800 aeroplanes and 1,200 airmen. She has an aeronautical corps organized in 3 territorial groups. Each group consists of from 2 to 4 companies, with from 2 to 5 detached sections with troops.

There are 27 sections, each having 8 aeroplanes; 10 cavalry sections, each with 3 aeroplanes; 11 fortress sections, with 8 aeroplanes each—a complete establishment of 334 aeroplanes. The aeronautical corps is also in charge of 14 dirigibles.

Most of the French air fleet is said to be assembled at the great flying camps of Rheims, Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort, where they are of invaluable use as scouts against the army of invasion. They are also looked upon to increase greatly the power of artillery by careful reconnaissance.

In general the aeroplanes are without guns, although some are known to carry light machine guns, and therefore suffer by comparison with the big air battleships, which are well armed. The smaller craft can, however, carry something like 200 pounds of explosives in the shape of bombs, and can be counted upon to use their cargo with considerable effect in the case of sustained sieges. International usage, with so little precedent as to the regulation of air fighting, leaves much to be desired. Undoubtedly some sort of code will develop from present hostilities. No prohibition attaches to firing upon aircraft, nor upon the return of the attack from above. The airman is prohibited, however, by a Hague convention against

bombarding undefended towns and villages where no army is quartered. On his side he is similarly protected from being treated as a spy should he be captured in the performance of his air duties.

German dirigibles are all well housed, most of them in the revolving airship sheds specially designed. Their distribution is governed by the needs of German boundary defence. Friedrichshafen, Strassburg, Metz, and Cologne are provided with dirigibles. Others are stationed at Frankfurt, Gotha, Thorn, Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and on the Island of Heligoland. These will be especially useful in resisting British advances on the North Sea coast. Still others at Königsberg, Posen, and Breslau will assist in the defence of Russian and Austrian frontier.

Under the law of 1913, Germany set about forming 5 aeroplane battalions, 17 companies in all. Her establishment last year was 173 officers, 4,446 other ranks, with 24 dirigibles in military charge.

Great Britain has given enthusiastic support to her aviation department under the leadership of Winston Churchill, since the whole air service of army and navy airship sections came under the Admiralty. At certain places on the coast the air service has replaced the coast guard. In the army wing the Royal Flying Corps is about completed to the number of 8 aeroplane squadrons, making nearly 300 officer fliers. There are four seaplane stations in England—at Calshot, near Portsmouth, Grain Island, Felixstowe, and Yarmouth. Two more are about completed in Scotland at Dundee and at Fort George, near Cromarty. Four more are contemplated to carry the line northward, and Dover and Plymouth, to the south, are to be equipped. The naval flying school and headquarters are at Eastchurch, and the army wing at Salisbury Plain and Farnborough. With airships good progress has also been made. Three ships of fifteen tons have been ordered, but as yet the country is without a suitable shed for a ship as large as twelve tons.

Austria-Hungary has been without the means to go in extensively for airships. She has three small sheds, and it has been reported that the German Government gave the Zeppelin Company permission before the war to sell six ships to Austria. Austria-Hungary has a small naval service of hydro-aeroplanes, the station being at Pola. The two types of aeroplanes constructed in Austria, Etrich-Taube and the Lobner-Daimler, are both good machines.

Russia is without completed battle airships as yet; some are building, and she has thirteen of the smaller scouting class. She is credited with having eight airship sheds of good size. There are seaplane stations at Petrograd, Reval, Sevastopol, and Cronstadt. The Curtiss type is largely used. Russia's most important element of strength in heavier-than-air machines is the machine designed by the Russian designer Sikorsky. This machine is driven by four independent 100-horsepower motors, and has carried as many as sixteen passengers. The Russian Admiralty was said to have ordered five some time ago to be fitted as seaplanes, and the army has likewise arranged to secure some machines of the Sikorsky type.

Italy's aeronautical service consists of a "specialist" battalion of 5 companies and an experimental section; a flying battalion of 2 companies, and about 30 field squadrons of 7 aeroplanes each. She has besides some small airships.

Belgium recently formed an aeronautical company, consisting of the aeronautical school and a number of sections of 4 aeroplanes each.

GREAT BRITAIN

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

Name.	Make.	Date.	Displacement.	Length.	Diameter.	Motors.	Total H.P.	Fuel endurance at Full Speed	Speed, knots.	Speed, m.p.h.	Remarks.
No. 9 (?)	Vickers	1914	23	520	49 4	Maybach	720	24	44	50	Building, Experimental.
MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.											
No. 12 (?)	Armstrong	1914	15	?	?	4	320	?	40.8	46	Building, Forlanini design.
No. 11 (?)	"	1914	15	?	?	4	320	?	40.8	46	" " "
No. 10 (?)	"	1914	15	?	?	4	320	?	40.8	46	" " "
No. 8 (?)	Astra	1914	12	?	?	2 Chenu	500	20	44	50	Building, Torres design.
No. 7	Vickers	1914	10	280	49.5	2 Maybach	360	20	41.4	47	Building, Parseval design.
No. 6	"	1914	10	280	49.5	"	360	20	41.4	47	" " "
No. 5	"	1914	10	280	49.5	"	360	20	41.4	47	" " "
No. 4	"	1913	10	270	50	"	360	20	37	42	Parseval design.
No. 3	Astra	1913	8	260	50	2 Chenu	400	10	44.9	51.1	Torres design.
No. 2	Willows	1912	1	100	26	1 Renault	40	10	30.8	35	Reconst'd, Training purposes [only].
Eta	R. A. F.	1913	3.5	160	34	2 Canton-Anne	180	12	39.6	45	
Delta	R. A. F.	1912	5.3	180	43	2 White and Poppe	180	10	38.7	44	
Gamma	R. A. F.	1910	3.4	152	35	2 de Havilland	60	16	25.8	27	Training purposes only.
Beta	R. A. F.	1909	1.2	104	27	1 Clerget	50	8	32.5	37	Reconst'd, Training purposes [only].

Efficient aeroplanes and seaplanes about 250.

FRANCE

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

?	Astra	1914	38	?	?	Chenu	2000?	24	61.6	70	Building,
Speiss	Zodiac	1912	20	?	47	2 Chenu	400	?	?	?	{ Has been lengthened; now flying successfully.
MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.											
?	Astra	1914	23	394	52	4 Chenu	1000	24	52.8	60	Completing.
?	"	1914	23	394	52	4	1000	24	52.8	60	Ordered.
?	Clement-Bayard	1914	22	...	...	4 Clement-Bayard	1000	24	44	50	Completing.
?	"	1914	22	...	...	"	1000	24	44	50	Ordered.
?	Lebaudy	1914	17	...	...	Panhard	1000	24	44	50	Completing.
?	Zodiac	1914	20	...	...	2 Chenu	1000	24	44	50	Completing.
?	"	1914	20	...	...	2 Dansette-Gillet	1200	...	...	...	Ordered.
Conte	Astra	1913	9.1	270	49	2 Chenu	400	12	35.2	40	
St. Chaure	"	1911	9	285	49	3 Panhard	330	10	28.1	32	
Adj. Reau	"	1911	9	285	49	2 Brasier	240	12	28.1	32	
Dupuy de Lome	Clement-Bayard	1912	9	290	55	2 Clement-Bayard	260	12	30.8	35	
Adj. Vincenot	"	1911	9	290	55	"	...	12	30.8	35	
?	Lebaudy	1914	10	...	...	Panhard	...	...	...	...	Building.
Capt. Marchal	"	1911	10	293	51	2	160	12	24.6	28	
Lt. Selle de Beauchamp	"	1910	10	293	51	2	160	12	24.6	28	
Liberte	"	1910	7	280	45	2	160	8	29	33	
?	Zodiac	1914	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building.
?	"	1914	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building.
Capt. Ferber	"	1911	6	249	43	2 Dansette-Gillet	220	8	30.8	35	
Commandant Coutelle	"	1911	9.5	303	49	"	400	12	33.4	38	
Fleurus	Government Factory	1912	6.5	252	41	2 Clement-Bayard	160	12	31	36	

And several old and small ships of little value; also about 500 aeroplanes and seaplanes.

RUSSIA

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

?	Baltic Works	1913	13	...	...	4	320	...	...	...	Experimental.
?	Parseval	1914	27	...	...	...	...	48	43.2	49	Projected.
MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.											
?	Astra	1914	23	?	?	4 Chenu	1000	24	52.8	60	Ordered.
?	Clement-Bayard	1914	22	...	...	...	1000	24	...	50	Ordered.
Albatross	Ischora Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building.
?	Clement-Bayard	1914	6.5	...	...	2 Clement-Bayard	360	...	...	...	Building.
?	Kostevitch	1913	7	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building.
?	Astra	1913	9.8	263	52	2 Chenu	400	12	35.2	40	
?	Parseval	1913	9.6	280	55	2 Maybach	360	12	37	42	
?	Clement-Bayard	1913	9	290	55	2 Clement-Bayard	360	12	30	34	

And about 12 small and old ships of little value; also about 500 aeroplanes and seaplanes.

JAPAN

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

Nil.

MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.

.....	Parseval	1912	8.5	260	50	2 Maybach	300	10	37	42	
.....	Yamada	1910	7	100	35	1 Maxi	50	...	...	...	

GERMANY

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

Name.	Make.	Date.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. Ft.	Diameter. Ft.	Motors.	Total H.P.	Fuel endurance at Full Speed	Speed, knots.	Speed, m.p.h.	Remarks.
L 5 (?)	Zeppelin	1914	32	550	61	6 Maybach (?)	1080	30	44	50	(?) B'lding for Navy. Possibly 4 Daimler engines of 240 each
L 3	"	1914	32	550	61	4 Maybach	720	30	40	50	Navy.
Z 8	"	1914	22	515	49	3 "	540	20	42.4	48	Army.
Z 7	"	1913	22	515	49	3 "	540	20	42.4	48	Army.
Z 6	"	1913	19.5	465	49	3 "	540	12	42.4	48	Army.
Z 5	"	1913	19.5	465	49	3 "	540	12	42.4	48	Army.
Z 4	"	1913	19.5	465	49	3 "	540	12	42.4	48	Army.
Z 1	"	1913	19.5	465	49	3 "	540	12	42.4	48	Army, replaced orig. Z1, built 1906
Z 3	"	1912	17.5	462	46	3 "	450	10	42.8	48.4	Army.
Z 2	"	1911	17.8	485	46	3 "	450	10	41.6	47.2	Army.
L 4	Schutte-Lanz	1914	30	550	61	4 Daimler	960	?	?	?	Building for Navy.
SL 2	"	1914	23	475	61	4 Maybach	720	20	44	50	Army.
?	Parseval	1914	27	550	50	4 "	720	48	43.2	49	Experimental.
Sachsen	Zeppelin	1913	19.5	465	49	3 "	540	12	42.4	48	Privately owned; hired by Navy.
Hansa	"	1912	18.7	485	46	3 "	540	10	43.7	49.7	Privately owned; subsidized by Army.
Victoria Luise	"	1912	18.7	485	46	3 "	450	10	42.4	48	Privately owned; subsidized by Army.
MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.											
?	Parseval	1914	11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Building for Navy.
P 4	"	1914	10	280	50	2 Maybach	360	20	41.4	47	Army.
P 3	"	1911	10	280	52	2 Korting	400	12	35.2	40	Army.
P 2 Ersatz	"	1910	8	254	49	2 Maybach	360	8	28	32	Army.
M 4	Gross	1913	13	320	44.5	3 Korting	450	?	41.4	47	Army.
M 1	"	1912	6	245	36.3	2 "	150	?	24.7	28	Army.

And a few private ships of little or no military value. Aeroplanes and seaplanes about 500.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

6 Zeppelins projected.....											{ Doubtful if these will be completed for financial reasons.
MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.											
M 3.....	Korting.....	1910	3.6	213	35	2 Korting.....	150	.....	30	Army.	
M 2.....	Lebaudy.....	1910	..	230	33	1 Daimler.....	100	.....	23	Army.	
M 1.....	.....	1909	..	164	28	1 Daimler.....	70	.....	27	Army.	
2 privately owned.											

2 privately owned.

ITALY

BATTLE AIRSHIPS.

3 of 32 tons projected.											
MINE-LAYING AND SCOUTING AIRSHIPS.											
M 4	"	1914	12	275	56	3 Maybach	540	20	38.7	44	Navy.
M 3	"	1913	12	275	56	3 Maybach	540	20	38.7	44	Navy.
M 2	"	1912	12	275	56	4 Wolseley	600	20	38.7	44	Army.
M 1	"	1912	12	275	56	2 F. I. A. T.	500	20	38.7	44	Navy.
"	Parseval	1914	10	280	49.5	3 Maybach	540	20	41.4	47	Building. Army.
"	"	1912	9.6	270	50	2 Maybach	360	15	37	42	
"	Forlanini	1914	15	...	...	4 Itala	320	...	...	...	Ordered.
P 5	"	1913	4.7	205	40	2 F. I. A. T.	160	8	32.5	37	Served in Tripoli.
P 4	"	1912	4.7	205	40	2 F. I. A. T.	160	8	32.5	37	Served in Tripoli.
P 3	"	1911	4.4	205	38	1 Clement-Bayard	120	8	28	32	
P 2	"	1910	4.4	205	38	1 Clement-Bayard	120	8	28	32	
P 1	"	1907	4.2	198	38	1 Clement-Bayard	120	8	28	32	

And 3 small private ships. Efficient aeroplanes and seaplanes, 150.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN PRESENT WAR.

Wireless telegraphy is expected to take a large part in modern warfare. Two German stations in the United States are of unusual power, one of them, located at Tuckerton, New Jersey, is capable of transmitting messages between Germany and the United States.

In the case of Great Britain progress has been made with the scheme for the erection of a chain of State-owned wireless stations, which are to bind the British dominions together for commercial and defensive purposes.

All the navies operating at sea to-day are subject to direction from naval officials on shore. By the British, wireless is counted upon to contribute largely to the efficiency of the North Sea Fleet, and it is being used by the Germans to similarly good purpose. The British Admiralty possesses between Berwick and Dover no fewer

than sixteen private stations, each having sufficient range to keep in touch with the Admiralty offices in Whitehall and the ships at sea.

The nine most powerful European wireless stations now in commission and the radius of their effectiveness are as follows:

Catano, Leghorn, Italy—Radius 2,500 miles.
 Eilverse, Hanover, Germany—Radius 4,000 miles.
 Nordeich, Germany—Radius 2,600 miles.
 Eiffel Tower, Paris—Radius 2,000 miles.
 Madrid, Spain—Radius 2,000 miles.
 Cadiz, Spain—Radius 1,500 miles.
 Poldhu, on the border of England and Wales—Radius 2,200 miles.
 Clifden, Ireland—Radius 3,000 miles.
 New Marconi station in Wales—Radius 3,000 miles.

HOW EUROPEAN ALLIANCES WERE FORMED

Alignment of the Powers, Their Treaties, and the Diplomacy Which Established Them — Italy's Course as a Virtual Breaking Up of the Triple Alliance.

There are two definite and comparatively old-established alliances:

The Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

The Dual Alliance—Russia and France.

Reinforcing the latter is the "entente," more recent and less concrete, with Great Britain, which acts in general diplomatic sympathy with France and Russia in European questions, but is not bound by any written engagement to come to the help of either in case of war.

The Triple Alliance had its origin in the diplomacy of Bismarck, Germany's great Chancellor, under whose policies German unity was achieved. Bismarck hoped for a "Dreikaiserbund," an alliance of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, which could face the rest of Europe. After some apparent encouragement, however, Russia failed to come into the alliance.

Bismarck at once turned to Austria. The Triple Alliance was originally a Dual Alliance, the contracting parties being Germany and Austria. The treaty between these Powers was signed in 1879, and five years later Italy became a third partner.

Briefly stated, the treaty provided that if one of the two empires—Germany and Austria—were attacked by Russia, the contracting parties were bound to assist one another with the whole military power of their empires. Should one of the allies be attacked by another Power, the other ally was not to intervene, but to preserve an

attitude of friendly neutrality. If, however, the aggressor should be assisted by Russia in any shape or form, the two allies would at once make common cause.

The terms of the treaties between Austria and Italy, and between Italy and Germany have never been made public, but the general drift of them is well known. If France should attack Germany or Italy, the two latter Powers are pledged to act against her; if Russia attacks either Germany or Austria, both are to make war upon Russia; and if Russia and France together attack any one of the three allies, they have to face the combined armies of all the three.

Having thus placed effective barriers in the way of Russian aggression, Bismarck, however, made considerable efforts to placate Russia. But the rivalry between Austria and Russia in the Balkans prevented any permanent accord between these two Powers, and Germany was forced to decide whether the Austrian or the Russian alliance was the more valuable. She decided in favor of Austria.

The French expedition to Tunis in 1881 and the subsequent occupation of that country by France brought about, for a time, the complete alienation of Italy from France, and this led, in 1882, to the accession of Italy to the Austro-German League. The Triple Alliance was renewed successively in 1887, 1892, 1902, and again in 1912, for a further period of twelve years, and without any alteration.

Germany and Austria have almost invariably acted as one Power. Germany found in Austria a "splendid second" during the Morocco crisis of 1905-6, while Austria found German support against Russia invaluable at the time of the Bosnian coup in 1908.

It should be carefully noted that the alliance is ostensibly defensive; and that the obligations of the signatories refer to "attack" on the part of another Power.

The Dual Alliance between France and Russia is supposed to have been sketched in 1895, but it was not made public till 1897. The agreement has more than once been modified, but its terms specify that France shall be entitled to the support of Russia in a Franco-German war, provided that France is not the aggressor.

The Triple Entente is an extension of the Entente Cordiale, brought about between Great Britain and France in 1904. At this time France agreed to leave England with a free hand in Egypt, while England made a similar engagement to France regarding Morocco. The position of Great Britain in the event of a European conflagration was clearly stated by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on March 24, 1914. Mr. Asquith said: "If war arises between European Powers there are no unpublished agreements which will restrict or hamper the freedom of the Government or of Parliament to decide whether or not Great Britain should participate in a war."

ESTIMATED MONEY COST OF A GENERAL WAR

What the cost would be of a war between four or more first-class European Powers has repeatedly been subject of calculation and estimate by European experts. When the matter was under discussion at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, a well-known French statistician, M. Jules Roche, estimated that a conflict involving two or three large Powers, with say 3,000,000 men in all under arms, would absorb \$400,000,000 in the first two months. On the same basis of operations, the average cost would be about \$6,000,000 a day. But a war in which France, Russia, Germany, and Austria were all engaged, would cause a total average expenditure, for purely military purposes, of \$18,000,000 per day. His calculation may be thus summarized:

In January, 1871, the actual cost per day to the French Treasury, according to the Bureau-Lajanadie official report, was 16,000,000 francs (or \$3,200,000); this for 600,000 men under arms. The actual cost per day of every man under arms during the entire period of the war was exactly 13 francs 88 centimes. Into the costs of forage and of keep of horses, which are usually figured at the rate of say one dollar a day for each horse, M. Roche did not go. He continued:

"Conditions generally have considerably changed within the last thirty years, and warfare is now far more expensive. To begin with, the number of men under arms in France, on a declaration of war, would be far greater than in 1870. France then began by putting 600,000 men into the field; but in the next great war in which she may be engaged, her military organization is such that within forty-eight hours she can mobilize, in round figures, 2,000,000 men and 600,000 horses and mules. Against this the Germans can pit 2,550,000 men, the Austrians 1,300,000 men, and Italy 1,200,000 men."

Herr Schaffle estimated in 1896 that a European war in which any of the above Powers were engaged would cost France \$5,100,000 a day, Russia \$5,600,000, Germany \$5,000,000, and Austria-Hungary \$2,600,000, and with this estimate M. Roche agrees. He calculates, in American values, an outlay of \$3.12 a man for each day for the forces under arms.

A still higher estimate is that published in 1913, at the time of the Balkan War, by Dr. Charles Richet, a statistician of the University of Paris. He concluded that the actual expense of the actual campaign, if Germany, England, Russia, Italy, Austria,

and Rumania were all engaged, would be nearly \$55,000,000 a day.

He bases his estimate on the assumption that, roughly, twenty million men would be called to arms, of whom at least half would be sent to the front. On this basis, he, works out the daily expenditure for the seven Powers as follows, the figures being here rendered into dollars:

Provisioning of troops.....	\$12,500,000
Feeding of horses.....	1,000,000
Pay.....	4,250,000
Wages, arsenals, and harbors.....	1,000,000
Mobilization.....	2,000,000
Transport of foodstuffs, weapons, etc.....	4,000,000
Ammunition—	
Infantry.....	4,000,000
Artillery.....	1,250,000
Ship artillery.....	375,000
Fitting out of army.....	4,000,000
Ambulance service.....	500,000
Movement of ships.....	500,000
Deficit in taxes.....	10,000,000
Support for population without means...	6,750,000
Requisitions, damage to towns, bridges etc.	2,000,000
Total.....	\$54,125,000

If such a war lasted only as long as the brief Franco-Prussian conflict in 1870, the outlay on this basis would exceed five thousand million dollars, irrespective of war indemnities.

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF THE WARRING NATIONS

Colonies, protectorates, and dependencies :

BRITISH.

Gibraltar—At the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea; area, two square miles; military force, 3,857.

Malta—In the Mediterranean Sea; area, 118 square miles; military strength, 7,467.

Cyprus—Island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Asia Minor; area, 3,584 square miles; military strength, 121 men.

Aden Protectorate—Arabian coast; area, 9,000 square miles; population, 46,000.

Empire of India—Area, 1,800,000 square miles; population, 315,156,396; military strength, British troops, 75,897; native troops, 163,836, with 35,700 reservists.

Ceylon—Off the southeast coast of India; area, 25,331 square miles; military strength, 1,282 men.

Maldivé Islands—In the Indian Ocean, 400 miles southwest of India; area, 115 square miles; population, 50,000.

Federated Malay States—Area, 28,000 square miles; population, 1,036,999; military strength, 851 natives, under eleven European officers; also a native constabulary.

Borneo—Area, 31,106 square miles; population, 208,183.

Brunei and Sarawak—Area, 46,000 square miles; population, 530,000.

Hongkong (New Territories)—Area, 405 square miles; population, 456,739; military strength, 4,270.

Wei-Hai-Wei—In the province of Shantung, China; area, 285 square miles; population, 150,000.

Bahrain Islands—In the Persian Gulf; area, 276 square miles; population, 100,000.

Straits Settlements—On the Strait of Malacca; area, 1,500 square miles; population, 572,000; military strength, 2,504.

Union of South Africa—Comprising Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and Orange River Colony; area, 473,000 square miles; population, 6,000,000; military strength, British Imperial troops, 6,800 and local organizations.

British East Africa, with an area of 275,000 square miles, and population of 5,000,000, is left almost wholly to the natives for defence. The same is true of British Central Africa, Somaliland, Zanzibar, Pemba, Basutoland, the territory of Bechuanas, Rhodesia, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, and Gambia.

In the Indian Ocean—Scattered British possessions or protectorates are Mauritius, the Seychelles, Chagos, and other islands, with a population of about 400,000; their military strength is negligible.

In the South Atlantic Ocean—St. Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, and Falkland Islands; combined population, about 7,000.

British Colonies in North America—Canada, with an area of 3,600,000 square miles, population 7,206,643, has a military strength of permanent and reserve forces amounting to about 80,000 men. Newfoundland and Labrador have an area of 162,734 square miles and a population of 245,000. Off the coast of North Carolina are the Bermuda Islands, with an area of twenty square miles and a population of 19,152, whose military strength is given as 1,340 men.

In the West Indies—Jamaica, Turks, and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and Tobago; total area, 12,083 square miles; population, 1,684,204. The most important is Jamaica, with a military strength of 1,064 and with strong fortifications at Port Royal.

In Central and South America—British Honduras and British Guiana, the former

with an area of 8,598 square miles and a population of 40,458, and the latter with an area of 90,277 square miles and a population of 296,000.

In the Pacific Ocean—The Commonwealth of Australia, comprising New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, with a total area of about 3,000,000 square miles and population of about 5,000,000. The principal ports are protected by fortifications, and the military forces of the Commonwealth show a total of 174,000 men. Sydney is a first-class naval station and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australia.

New Zealand—Area, 103,861 square miles; population, 1,008,468; military force, about 30,000.

Pacific islands of lesser importance are the Fiji groups, British New Guinea, the Tonga Islands, Fanning, Phoenix, the Gilberts, Ellice, the Solomons, Pitcairn, and Ducie.

FRENCH.

Morocco—In northern Africa; area, 220,000 square miles; population, 4,000,000. The effective total of the French army of occupation is given as 75,000 men, while the native troops number 18,000.

Algeria—On the northern coast of Africa; area, 343,500 square miles. European population, 795,000; native, 4,768,000. Garrisoned by the Nineteenth French Army Corps and six regiments of native troops; total, 63,827.

French India—On the southeastern coast of India, 80 miles south of Madras. Area, 196 square miles; population, 276,600.

French Indo-China—East of Siam, north of Singapore, south of Hongkong. Area, 256,000 square miles; population, 17,000,000. Military force consists of 10,681 Europeans and 13,968 native troops commanded by a French general of division.

Equatorial Africa, or the French Congo—West coast of Africa, between Kamerun, a German colony, and the Belgian Congo; area, 669,000 square miles; white population, 1,200; native, 9,000,000. Military force, 530 Europeans, 7,145 natives.

Madagascar—Off the east coast of Africa; area, 228,500 square miles; French population, 10,000; native, 3,094,881. Military forces, 2,411 Europeans, 6,376 natives.

In the Indian Ocean—The Mayotte Islands and Camoro Islands, between Madagascar and Africa, and the Islands of Reunion, St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen.

French Somali Coast—Western coast of Red Sea, opposite Aden; area, 5,790 square miles; population, 208,000.

French West Africa—Comprises Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Mauritania, Senegambia, and Nigeria; area, 1,478,000 square miles; European population, 9,000; Africans, 10,465,072 men; military force, 8,956, of whom 2,098 are Europeans.

Tunis—On the northern coast of Africa; area, 50,000 square miles; population, 1,800,000; military force, 17,500 men.

French Guiana—West of Venezuela; area, 30,500 square miles; population, 50,000.

Martinique—West Indies; area, 385 square miles; population, 194,000.

Guadeloupe—West Indies; area, 688 square miles; population, 212,000.

St. Pierre and Miquelon—South of Newfoundland. Area of both islands, 93 square miles; population, 4,652.

In the Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia and its dependencies: the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, and the New Hebrides (British and French). Other French establishments in Oceania, scattered over a wide area, are the Island

of Tahiti, the Society Islands, the Marquesas, the Tuamotu group, the Leeward group, and other lesser islands. Total area, 10,000 square miles; total population, 88,000.

GERMAN.

Kiao-Chau (Tsing-Tau)—On the east coast of the province of Shantung; area, 200 square miles; garrison of 3,125; composed of German marines and Chinese soldiers. Population, 192,000, including 4,470 white.

Togo—On west coast of Africa, between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French); area, 33,700 square miles; white population, 368; native, 1,030,000; military force small.

Kamerun—West coast of Africa, between Nigeria (French) and the French Congo. Area, 191,000 square miles; white population, 1,870; native, 2,600,000.

German Southwest Africa—West coast of Africa, north of Cape Colony; area, 322,450 square miles; white population, 14,850; native, 80,000.

German East Africa—Between British East Africa on the north and Portuguese East Africa on the south; area, 384,000 square miles; white population, 5,336; native, 7,645,000.

In the Pacific Ocean—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck group, the Caroline, the Pelew, the Marianne, the Solomon, and the Marshall Islands, and among the Samoan group the Islands of Savaii and Upolu. German Pacific possessions have an area of 96,000 square miles, a white population of 1,984, and 634,000 natives.

ITALIAN.

Eritrea—On the west coast of the Red Sea; area, 45,800 square miles; coast line, 670 miles; population, 450,000; military force, 127 officers, 4,484 men.

Somaliland—On the east coast of Africa, south of Eritrea; area, 139,430 square miles; population, 400,000.

Tientsin—In China; a concession of 18 square miles on the left bank of the Pei-ho; population, 17,000.

Tripoli and Cyrenaica—On the northern coast of Africa, between Egypt and Algeria; area, 406,000 square miles; native population, 523,176; European, 6,000.

PORTUGUESE.

Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)—On east coast of Africa, south of German East Africa. Area, 293,400 square miles. Population, 3,120,000, of whom 9,000 are whites. A military force of 4,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans.

Portuguese Guinea—On West African coast. Area, 14,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 820,000.

Angola (Portuguese Southwest Africa)—Area, 484,800 square miles. Population, estimated, from four to seven million.

Cape Verde Islands—About 350 miles west of Cape Verde, Africa. Area, 1,480 square miles. Population, 142,552. A small military force of a few hundreds is maintained.

Gôa (Portuguese India)—Area, 1,638 square miles. Population, 531,800. A military force of 1,082 men is maintained.

Macao—In China. Area, 4 square miles. Population, 64,000.

Timor—In Malayan Archipelago. Area 7,330 miles. Population, 300,000. A military force of a few hundreds is maintained.

S. Thomé and Príncipe Islands—In the Gulf of Guinea. Area, 360 square miles. Population, 68,221.

BELGIAN.

Congo—Area, 909,654 square miles. Population, 15,000,000; 5,465 European; military force, 18,000 native troops, 500 white officers.

KINGS, COUNSELLORS AND LEADERS

Personnel of the Governments, with Sketches of the Civil and Military Authorities at Home and in the Field.

Great Britain.

Chief of the Imperial Staff—Field Marshal Sir John D. P. French.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Sir Edward Grey, K. G., Bart.

Secretary of State for War—Field Marshal the Earl Kitchener.

First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty—Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill.

Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets—Sir John Jellicoe.

France.

Chief of General Army Staff—Gen. Joffre.

President of Council—René Viviani.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Theophile Delcassé.

Minister of War—Alexandre Millerand.

Minister of Marine—Victor Augagneur.

Military Governor of Paris—Gen. Gallieni.

Commanders of Squadrons of the Navy—Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, Vice-Admiral Bellue, Vice-Admiral de Marolles.

Russia.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy—Czar Nicholas II.

Premier—M. Goremykin.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Sazonoff.

Minister of War—Gen. Sukhomlinoff.

Minister of Marine—Vice-Admiral Grigovich.

Commander of First Military Conscription, St. Petersburg—H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaïevitch.

Germany.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—Emperor William II.

Chancellor of the Empire—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Herr von Jagow.

Minister of War—Gen. von Falkenhayn.

Chief of the Kaiser's Military Cabinet—Freiherr von Lyncker.

Secretary of the Navy and Chief of the Admiralty—Admiral von Tirpitz.

Chief of Staff of the Army—Gen. von Moltke.

Chief of Staff of the Navy—Admiral von Pohl.

Austria-Hungary.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army—Emperor Franz Josef I.

Chief of General Staff of the Army—Freiherr Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Berchtold von und zu Ungarschitz.

Minister of War—F. Z. M. Ritter von Krobatin.

Minister of the Navy—Vice-Admiral Haus.

Inspectors-General of Troops—Feldzeugmeister Oscar Potiorek, F. Z. M. Liborius von Frank, General of Infantry Moritz Ritter von Auffenberg, General of Infantry Franz Schœdler, Commander of the Royal Hungarian Reserves, Gen. Franz Rohr.

Italy.

Chief-of-Staff of the Army—Lieut.-Gen. Pollio.

Premier—Salandra.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis di San Giuliano.

Minister of War—Gen. Grandi.

Minister of Marine—Rear-Admiral Senator Enrico Millo.

President of the Council of the Navy—Admiral H. R. H. Prince Thomas.

Commanders of Squadrons—Vice-Admiral Amero and the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Servia.

Chief-of-Staff of the Army—Gen. Dutnik.

Minister of War—Col. Dushan Stephano-vitch.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Prime Minister N. P. Pashitch.

Montenegro.

Prime Minister—Gen. Vukovitch.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Plamenatz.

Portugal.

President of the Republic—Dr. Manoel Arriaga.

Premier—Bernadino Machado.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. de Andrade.

Minister of War—Gen. Pereira Eca.

Minister of Marine—Peres Rodriguez.

Belgium.

Chief of the Army—King Albert.

President of the Council and Minister of War—Ch. de Broqueville.

Inspector-Generals—Lieut.-Gen. H. P. L. George and C. F. J. Blancquaert.

Chief of Staff and Major-General of the Army—A. A. C. de Ceuninck.

King George V.

George V, King of England, of the House of Hanover, was born on June 3, 1865, the son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. He was married, on July 6, 1893, to Victoria Mary, daughter of the late Duke of Teck. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910. This is the first war of his reign.

Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Edward Grey has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain since 1905. He was appointed to that high office at forty-three years of age. He was born on April 25, 1862, and was educated at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford. Since 1885 he has been a member of Parliament from Berwick-on-Tweed. From 1892 to 1895 he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His strong stand in the present events leading up to the war and his diplomacy in the peaceful settlement of European affairs heretofore have made him a most important figure in English affairs.

Earl Kitchener of Khartum.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener was named

for the war portfolio with the beginning of the war, succeeding the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who had held both offices. Although sixty-five years of age, Earl Kitchener is still a man of full and mature power, an exceptional organizer and executive, and a fighter with a brilliant service record behind him. He was born at Crotter House, Ballylongford County Kerry on June 24, 1850. His father was Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener. Educated at Woolwich, he entered the Royal Engineers. He commanded the Egyptian Cavalry in 1882-84, and in the Nile expedition, serving with honor. He was then made Governor of Suakim. In 1890 he was made Sirdar, and commanded the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896 and the famous Khartum expedition of 1898 with unusual success. It was a triumph of fighting and of organization. He built his railroad into the country behind him, and finally fought the decisive battle of Omdurman. For this he was elevated to the peerage and granted \$150,000 with the thanks of Parliament. He was Chief of Staff of Forces in South Africa, 1899-1900, and commander-in-chief 1900-1902. For his services there he was made a full general, and raised to a viscountcy, and was granted \$250,000 with the thanks of Parliament. He

was commander-in-chief in India from 1902 to 1909. His next post was in Egypt, where he was his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. England has no more distinguished soldier, Lord Roberts only excepted, and none in whom public confidence is greater.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, now in command of the British Home Fleet, and charged with the defence of the United Kingdom, has more than once been referred to as the ablest seaman of the King's navy. His life has been as full of adventure as a fighter could wish. Born on December 5, 1859, he entered the navy in 1872, and fought in the Egyptian War, in 1882. He commanded the ill-fated Victoria when she was rammed and sunk by the Camperdown, in 1893, and served in China in 1898-1901 as Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Sir E. Seymour. He commanded the naval brigade during the attempt to relieve the Peking legations in 1900, and was badly wounded. Sir John commanded the Second Squadron of the Home Fleet before his elevation to supreme command, which he was to assume on January 1, 1915. The war hastened his command.

Gen. Sir John French.

Field Marshal Sir John D. P. French, who has been appointed inspector-general of the British land forces, is Britain's most distinguished soldier after Roberts and Kitchener. His latest appearance before the public was in connection with the clash between the British Cabinet and the forces in Ulster, when Sir John offered his resignation as chief of the general staff. His career has been that of a brilliant cavalry officer, notably during the Boer war, when he commanded the flying force which effected the relief of Kimberley. He was in command of the cavalry divisions in Lord Robert's march on Bloemfontein and Pretoria which brought organized Boer resistance to a close. The advance of the British forces was carried on by a series of flanking movements which drove the Boers from one position after the other without recourse to a frontal attack, a task which was executed by Gen. French's mounted forces with extraordinary dash and effectiveness.

Emperor Wilhelm II.

Wilhelm II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, of the house of Hohenzollern, was born on January 27, 1859, the eldest son of Emperor Friedrich III and Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain; and became Emperor of Germany on June 15, 1888. He was married on February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. This is the first war of his reign.

Gen. Helmuth von Moltke.

Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, is the son of Adolph, youngest and favorite brother of Field-Marshal von Moltke. The military traditions associated with the name of von Moltke have found an ardent upholder in this soldier. He is now sixty-six years of age, and his life has been devoted to the military. For the present war he has the advantage of having seen active service in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71; in this he distinguished himself. Gen. von Moltke was born May 23, 1848, in Gersdorf, Mecklenburg. He entered the gymnasium at Rendsberg. In 1870 he was made a lieutenant, and in the Franco-Prussian War was decorated with the order of the Iron Cross of the Second Class for distinguished service. Shortly after being assigned to the General Staff in 1881, he was made captain and then second adjutant to the great Field-Marshal, then chief of the General Staff. On the latter's retirement, Capt. von Moltke then became an officer of the line, and was promoted to be major. He was made aide-de-camp to the Kaiser in 1891, and in 1896 was promoted to be major-general and commandant at Potsdam. His elevation to be Chief of Staff was accomplished on February 16, 1904. In person he is a man of a large and admirable presence, though somewhat over-solemn, according to those who know him well. That he has filled the exacting duties as Chief of the General Staff

to the satisfaction of an exacting Kaiser is witnessed by his ten years' service in that position.

Admiral von Tirpitz.

Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, is another of the leaders of forces who saw service in the Franco-Prussian War, serving then as second lieutenant on the Koenig Wilhelm. He is the very head and heart of the big-navy movement in Germany, and has witnessed its growth from smallest beginnings to its present second rank among world naval powers. A man of extraordinary force and power, he is said to dominate even the Kaiser in naval affairs. The Admiral was born sixty-five years ago of undistinguished parentage, and entered the navy at sixteen. After service in South America and the West Indies, he was made commander of the Zieten in 1879. His later commands were the Blücher, in 1881, and the Blitz, flagship of the flotilla, in 1885. He was promoted to be rear-admiral in 1895 and flew his flag over the squadron in Asiatic waters. In 1898 he was made Secretary of State for the Admiralty.

Admiral von Tirpitz is regarded as a naval man of high ability. He has ever been the leader of the party demanding a stronger navy for Germany, and has succeeded. Last year he declined the proposal of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, for a naval holiday. Admiral von Tirpitz visited the United States in 1902 with Prince Henry of Prussia.

President Poincaré.

Raymond Poincaré succeeded Armand Fallières as President of the French Republic on February 18, 1913. He was born on August 20, 1860, at Bar-le-Duc in the Department of the Meuse, of a bourgeois family. He studied law in Paris, and after some experience as secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in 1887. He was re-elected four times, and then served as Minister of Education, under Premier Dupuy, and again under Ribot. After serving as Minister of Finance for five years, he retired to devote himself to his law practice. He entered the Senate after the Dreyfus affair; and upon the fall of the Caillaux Cabinet M. Poincaré accepted the Premiership and formed his Cabinet, weathering trying periods. He then ran for the Presidency, and was elected. He is known as a man of high honor and exceptional ability in many walks of life. He is generally said to be the idol of the bourgeoisie.

Premier Viviani

René Viviani, the French Premier, is in his fifty-second year, which is about the age of nearly all the active leaders of French politics. He was born in Algiers, where a new France of mixed race is springing up. After his university studies at the Paris Law Faculty, he was enrolled in the Algerian bar. A man of his ability was sure to gravitate toward Paris, and there, in 1889, he was

chosen secretary of the Paris bar, an honorable position from which many a chief of the republic has taken his political start since Gambetta. Four years later he was elected to Parliament from Paris, and he has held his seat ever since, with the exception of the term from 1902 to 1906. In the latter year, on his reappearance in Parliament, Prime Minister Clemenceau made him Labor Minister, and he stayed on in the Briand Government until the end of 1910. Since the return of the Extreme Radicals to power last November, he has been Minister of Public Instruction. He is a man of unusual independence of character and action. He accepted the Premiership on June 13 and formed his Cabinet.

Gen. Joffre.

Gen. Joffre, Chief of the French General Staff, was born at Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees, on January 12, 1852. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique, in 1868, and in September, 1870, was made a sub-lieutenant, and appointed to the new batteries of artillery then being formed. He was present at the siege of Paris, and after the war returned to the Ecole Polytechnique, and was promoted lieutenant of the Second Engineer Regiment. Thenceforward his whole career practically was in the engineering corps. In 1885, when he had the rank of captain, he took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and in 1888 he was head of the engineering section at Hanoi. In 1892 he was in the Sudan directing the works of the Senegal and Niger Railway, and commanded the relief column that went to the assistance of the Bonnier expedition which was massacred by the Tauregs. He obtained possession of Timbuctoo, and this campaign caused him to be promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1894. In 1897 he again distinguished himself, organizing the naval base at Diego Suarez, in the Madagascar campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general of division in 1905. After that he was Military Governor of Lille, commanded an infantry division in Paris, and was finally appointed to the command of the Second Army Corps at Amiens. He is known as a determined and an aggressive soldier. His popularity with the French people and the soldiers is great. He was made Chief of the Staff three years ago, in July, 1911. The General is noted for his excellent horsemanship.

Admiral de Lapeyrère.

Admiral de Lapeyrère, in supreme command of the French navy, has a higher rank in the estimation of naval critics than the recent records of that service would seem to give him. In spite of the serious sequence of accidents which have befallen the French ships in the past five years, Admiral de Lapeyrère is said to be an executive officer of ability and skill. He was chief of staff to Admiral Courbet in the Chinese conflict. His task will lie almost wholly in the Mediterranean, where the French navy has been

concentrated in accordance with the policy of recent years. It is interesting to note that English critics are not altogether pleased with this policy of France's leaving her northern and western coasts to the good offices of Great Britain's navy. Be that as it may, the Mediterranean is the theatre of whose stage Admiral de Lapeyrère holds the centre.

Emperor Nicholas II.

Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russias, of the house of Romanoff-Holstein, was born on May 18, 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III and Princess Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, November 1, 1894. He was married on November 26, 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix, daughter of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse. This is the second war of his reign.

M. Goremykin.

M. Goremykin, the Russian Premier, was Minister of the Interior from 1895 to 1899, and has taken a prominent part in Russian political life, especially during the revolutionary period of the last few years. The administration of M. Goremykin as Minister of the Interior was not marked by any of the harshness which had been so prevalent during the administration of several of his predecessors, and his name has never been mentioned as one of the likely victims of the Terrorists, who assassinated two of his immediate predecessors.

During M. Goremykin's administration of the Interior Department many interesting events happened. The first one was the coronation of the present Emperor in May, 1896, and the terrible calamity of the Khodynskoye plain, where 3,000 people were suffocated or trampled to death. In 1897 several oppressive laws were relaxed. Among other things the Jews who had a university education were allowed to live in any part of the Russian Empire. The most important event of his administration, however, was the first census of the Empire taken in February, 1897. It is also supposed that M. Goremykin had something to do with the convocation of the first peace conference at The Hague, the proposal for which was made in 1898. He was Premier once before succeeding Count Witte on May 2, 1906. He is not generally regarded in Europe as a man of great force.

Gen. Sukomlinoff.

Gen. Sukomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, will direct the conduct of the armies from St. Petersburg—the armies which he is credited with having remade out of the material and morale left by the conflict with Japan. His commands before he was given the portfolio were chiefly in the west, along the frontier which he must now defend. He did not see service in the Asiatic wars, but served with some distinction in 1877 in the Russo-Turkish war. He is reputed to be a clever strategist and an able commander, and above all an organizer nearly on a par with Kitchener. Russia is a land of secrecy,

and more than one military writer has ventured grave doubts over the reported reorganization of the army. It may be taken for granted, however, that Sukomlinoff answered that he was ready when the Czar asked him if he were prepared for war. His arm of the service was the cavalry.

Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch.

Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch, according to the meagre dispatches from Russia, has gone to the front to take command of the armies in the field. He takes there a reputation which has gone beyond the borders of his country, for military men of other nations have more than once remarked that the Grand Duke was one of the most daring and able of cavalry leaders. He and Gen. Sukomlinoff, it is reported, have worked in harmony and energetically for the reorganization of the army. He served in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, winning the St. George's Cross for gallantry. His command for the past several years has been the military district of St. Petersburg, which includes responsibility for the Capital and the Government.

Emperor Franz Josef I.

Franz Josef I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, of the house of Hapsburg, was born on August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. He was proclaimed Emperor on December 2, 1848, after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I, and the renunciation of the crown by his father. He was married on April 24, 1854, to the late Empress Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Gen. von Hotzendorff.

Gen. Conrad von Hotzendorff is chief of the General Staff of the Austrian army, and enjoys some reputation among military men of Europe. He has held his position for some years in spite of the antagonism of the murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand. He resigned his post several times owing to this hostility of the heir presumptive, but the Emperor's confidence in him led to a request for reconsideration. He, too, is of the German school of military men, and is credited with being an indefatigable organizer. But he has the Austrian army—not the German—and his is the harder task.

Archduke Frederick.

Archduke Frederick is in chief command of the Austrian armies in the present war. He has derived nearly all of his military ideas, it is reported, from German sources. A close friend of the Kaiser, he has spent much time at Potsdam. He is rated a capable military officer, and is generally popular with the army. He comes of a military family, for his grandfather was the Archduke Charles, the famous leader in the Napoleonic wars.

King Albert.

Albert, King of Belgium, was born April 8, 1875, son of Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg

and Gotha and of Flanders, and of Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and succeeded his uncle, Leopold II, on December 17, 1909. This is the first war of his reign.

King Vittorio Emanuele.

Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy, was born on November 11, 1869, the son of King Umberto I and Queen Margharita. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900. He was married October 24, 1896, to Elena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro. He has had one war in his reign, that with Turkey.

King Peter I.

Peter I, King of Servia, was born June 29, 1844, the son of Alexander Karageorgevitch, and was married July 30, 1883, to Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. He ascended the throne in 1903.

King Nicholas I.

Nicholas I, King of Montenegro, was born September 25, 1841, and was proclaimed Prince of Montenegro on August 14, 1860. He assumed the title of King on August 28, 1910. He was married on November 8, 1860, to Milena Petrovna Vucotic.

President Arriaga.

Dr. Manoel Arriaga, President of the Republic of Portugal, was elected to that office August 24, 1911. This is the first war of his administration.

Emperor Yoshihito.

Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, was born August 31, 1879, and succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, on July 30, 1912. He was married on May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo. This is the first war of his reign.

Count Okuma.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Prime Minister, has long been the leader of a party which has urged a strong foreign policy for Japan. Born of a poor Samurai family, he rose from obscurity to his present estate. He has served the Government in various portfolios, including that of finance and foreign affairs. Known as the "Grand Old Man" of Japan, he is likewise recognized as one of that country's ablest statesmen—some say politicians. He succeeded Yamamoto on April 16 of this year.

DISTANCES

The following table of railway distances may be helpful towards an intelligent reading of the dispatches:

Paris—Brussels, 200 miles.
Paris—Namur, 191 miles.
Brussels—Liège, 62 miles.
Brussels—Namur, 35 miles.
Paris—Verdun, 175 miles.
Verdun—Metz, 42 miles.
Paris—Nancy, 220 miles.
Nancy—Strassburg, 74 miles.
Paris—Belfort, 275 miles.
Belfort—Muelhausen, 31 miles.
Muelhausen—Basel, 21 miles.
Muelhausen—Colmar, 28 miles.
Colmar—Strassburg, 41 miles.
Basel—Strassburg, 89 miles.

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