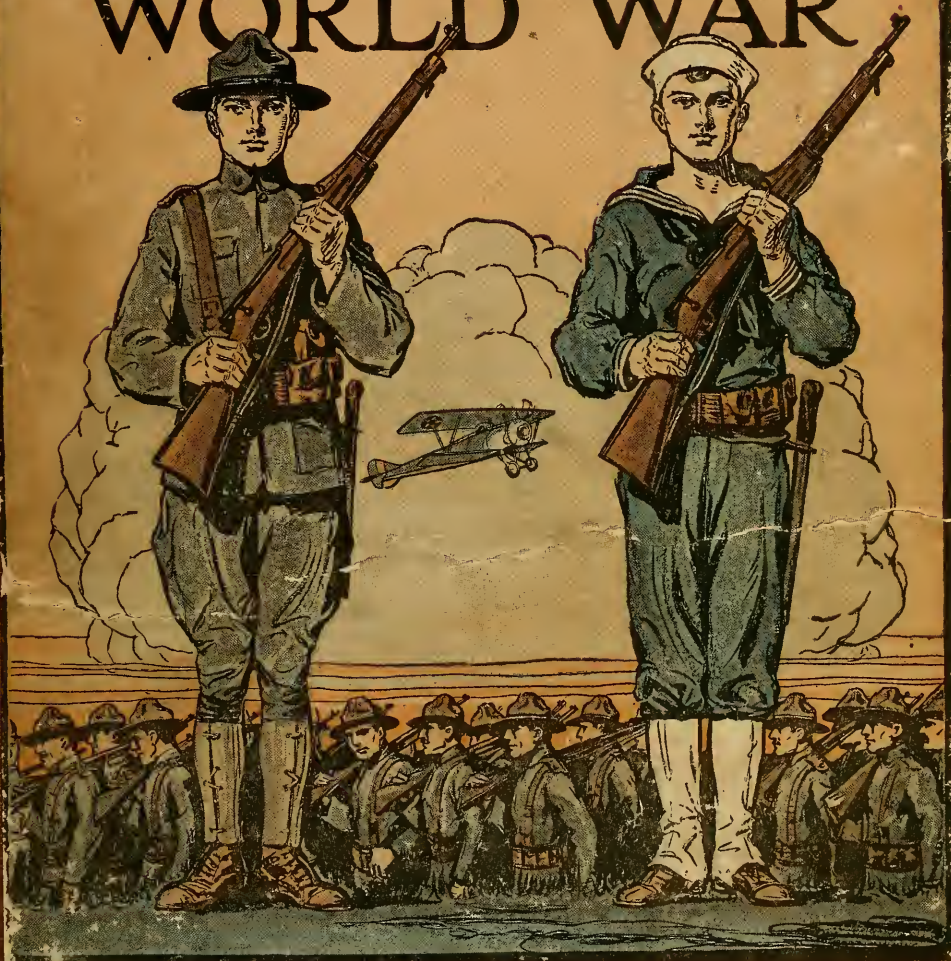


# UNCLE SAM'S FACT BOOK OF THE WORLD WAR



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1918

German Bays



Class 7708

Book 115

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SAFETY LANE TO GREEK TERRITORIAL WATERS

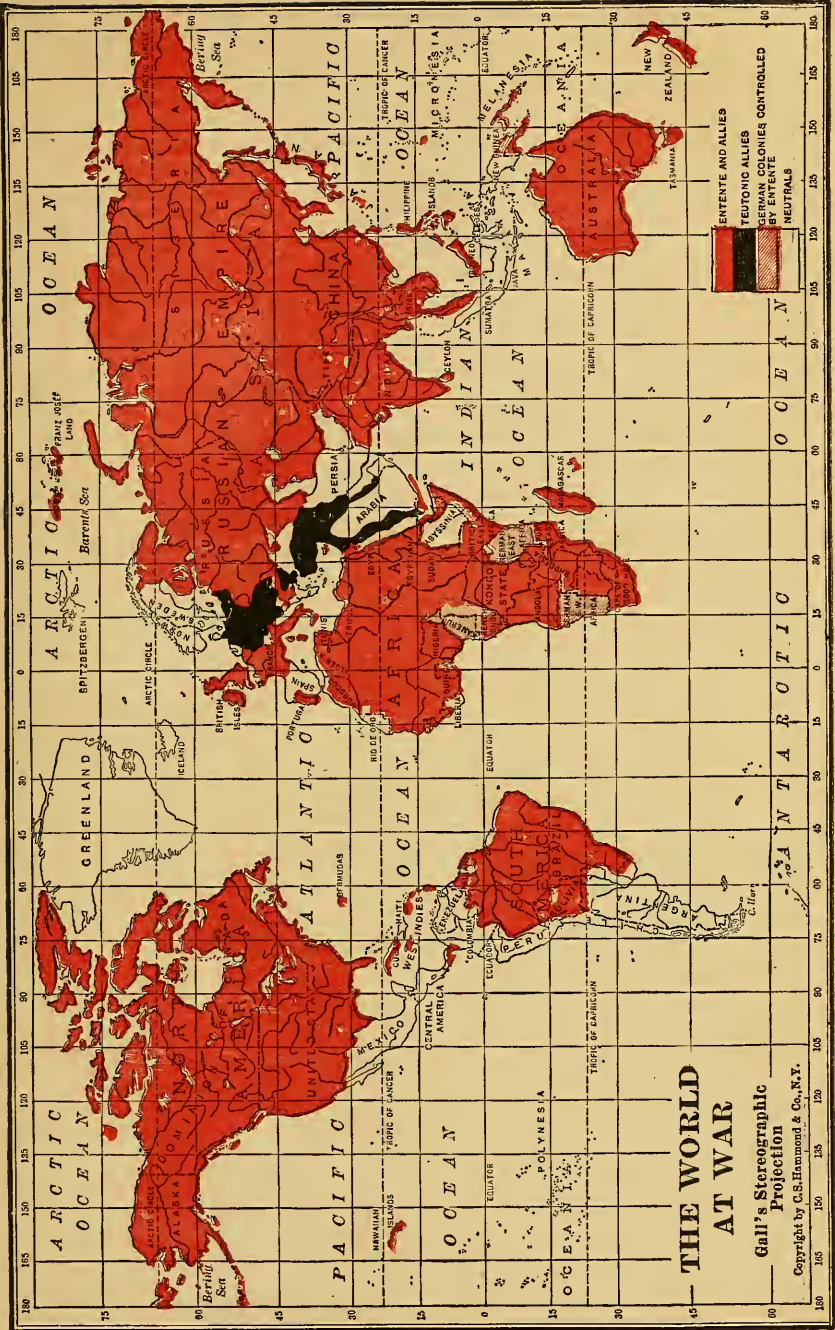


# EUROPE

ENGLISH STATUTE MILES  
0 100 200 300 400 500

KILOMETERS  
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800







**CANTONMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY**

- 1 Ayer, Mass.
- 2 Wrightstown, N. J.
- 3 Atlanta, Ga.
- 4 American Lake, Wash.
- 5 Columbia, S. C.
- 6 Chillicothe, Ohio
- 7 Little Rock, Ark.
- 8 Louisville, Ky.
- 9 Battle Creek, Mich.
- 10 San Antonio, Tex.
- 11 Ft. Riley, Kans.
- 12 Des Moines, Ia.
- 13 Vaphank, N. Y.
- 14 Annapolis Junc. Md.
- 15 Petersburg, Va.
- 16 Rockford, Ill.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS**

- 1 Allentown, Pa.
- 2 Ft. Ben. Harrison, Ind.
- 3 Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
- 4 Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 5 Ft. Riley, Kans.

**NATIONAL GUARD TENT CAMPS**

- a Ft. Worth, Tex.
- b Waco, Tex.
- c Houston, Tex.
- d Ft. Sill, Okla.
- e Deming, N. M.
- f San Diego, Cal.
- g Greenville, S. C.
- h Spartanburg, S. C.
- i Augusta, Ga.
- j Macon, Ga.
- k Mineola, N. Y.
- l Montgomery, Ala.
- m Anniston, Ala.
- n Charlotte, N. C.
- o Hattiesburg, Miss.
- p Alexandria, La.

**OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS**

- I Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
- II Madison Barracks, N. Y.
- III Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
- IV Ft. Myer, Va.
- V Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
- VI Ft. Mc Pherson, Ga.
- VII Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
- VIII Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- IX Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
- X Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- XI Ft. Riley, Kans.
- XII Leon Springs, Tex.
- XIII Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

# MAP

## LEGEND

- Departmental Headquarters **H**
- Coast Artillery Headquarters **CA**
- State Boundary - - - - -
- Army Department **—**
- Cantonment Division Indicated by **(I)** **(XVI)**



### SIGNAL CORP AVIATION FIELDS

- A All Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.
- B Ellington Field Houston, Tex.
- C Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.
- D Love Field, Dallas, Tex.
- E Rich Field, Waco, Tex.
- F Camp Tullafarro, Ft. Worth, Tex.
- G Chandler Field, Essington, Pa.

- H Oerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.
- J Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N. Y.
- K Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.
- L Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.
- M Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.
- N Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- O Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.

### SPECIAL ARMY SCHOOLS

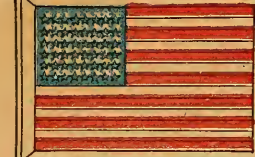
- Aviation Training Camps:
- A Mineola, N. Y.
  - B Mt. Clemens, Mich.
  - C Garfield, Ohio
  - D Rantoul, Ill.
  - E East St. Louis, Ill.
  - F Ashburn, Ill.
  - G San Diego, Cal.
  - H San Antonio, Tex.
  - I Bellville, Ill.
- Schools of Military Aeronautics:
- J Massachusetts Institute of Technology
  - K Cornell University
  - L Ohio State University
  - M University of Illinois
  - N University of Texas
  - O University of California
  - P Georgia School of Technology
  - Q Princeton University

### Reserve Engineers' Training Camps:

- R Belvoir, Va.
- S American University, D. C.
- T Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
- U Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

# FLAGS OF THE ALLIES

**UNITED STATES**



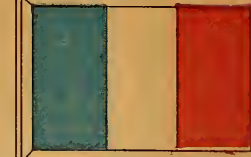
**NATIONAL**

**BRIT. EMPIRE**



**ROYAL STANDARD**

**FRANCE**



**NATIONAL**

**DOM. CANADA**



**AUSTRALIA**



**FEDERAL FLAG**

**NEW ZEALAND**



**BELGIUM**



**MERCHANT**

**JAPAN**



**IMPERIAL STANDARD**

**ITALY**



**MERCHANT**

**SERBIA**



**MERCHANT**

**RUSSIA**



**ENSIGN**

**GREECE**



**MERCHANT**

**CUBA**



**NATIONAL**

**PORTUGAL**



**MERCHANT**

**ROUMANIA**



**MERCHANT**

**CHINA**



**NATIONAL**

**MONTENEGRO**



**NATIONAL**

**BRAZIL**



**MERCHANT**



**UNCLE SAM'S**  
**FACT BOOK**  
OF THE  
**WORLD WAR**

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**A THOUSAND AND ONE FACTS WORTH KNOWING**  
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and smaller maps of all other Battle-fields

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NEW YORK  
C. S. HAMMOND & COMPANY, Inc.

1918



# ASIA MINOR

Scale of Miles  
 0 10 20 40 60 80 100

- Railroads ———
- Railroads Proposed ———
- Canals ———
- Turkish Possessions
- English Possessions
- Russian Possessions
- Greek Possessions

Hammond's 7 x 10 Map of Asia Minor  
 Copyright, 1915, by C.S. Hammond & Co., N.Y.

A 28° B 30° C 32° D 34° E

36° F 38° G 40° H 42° J 44° K



BATTLE LINE FEB. 16, 1918

from H° Greenwich 38° G 40° H 42° J 44° K



**BATTLE LINE FEB'Y. 15, 1918**

24°30' 25° 26°

# MODERN PALESTINE

SCALE OF MILES  
0 5 10 20 30

Railroads  
Biblical names are in parentheses (Beckham) (E. Jordan)  
Size of type indicates relative importance of places



EXPLANATION OF COLORING	
	Above 6000 feet
	5000
	4000
	3000
	2000
	1000
	500
	0
	Level of Mediterranean Sea
	Level of Dead Sea
	6245 612



**RUSSIAN FRONT DURING THE CONFERENCE  
AT BREST LITOVSKI**

# HOW THE WAR CAME TO AMERICA

A Statement by the Public Information Committee  
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

In the years when this Republic was still struggling for existence, in the face of threatened encroachments by hostile monarchies over the sea, in order to make the New World safe for democracy our forefathers established here the policy that soon came to be known as the Monroe doctrine. Warning the Old World not to interfere in the political life of the New, our Government pledged itself in return to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe; and history has vindicated the wisdom of this course. We were then too weak to influence the destinies of Europe, and it was vital to mankind that this first great experiment in government of and by the people should not be disturbed by foreign attack.

Reinforced by the experience of our expanding national life, this doctrine has been ever since the dominating element in the growth of our foreign policy. Whether or not we could have maintained it in case of concerted attack from abroad, it has seemed of such importance to us that we were at all times ready to go to war in its defense. And though since it was first enunciated our strength has grown by leaps and bounds, although in that time the vast increase of our foreign trade and of travel abroad, modern transport, modern mails, the cables and the wireless, have brought us close to Europe and have made our isolation more and more imaginary, there has been, until the outbreak of the present conflict, small desire on our part to abrogate or even amend the old familiar tradition which has for so long given us peace.

In both conferences at The Hague, in 1899 and 1907, we reaffirmed this policy. As our delegates signed the first convention in regard to arbitration, they read into the minutes this statement:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by

the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

At The Hague we pledged ourselves, in case we ever went to war, to observe certain broad general rules of decency and fair fighting. But at the same time we cleared ourselves from any responsibility for forcing other nations to observe similar pledges. And in 1906, when our delegates took part in the Algeiras Conference, which was to regulate the affairs of the distracted Kingdom of Morocco, they followed the same formula there. While acquiescing in the new regime which guaranteed the independence and integrity of Morocco, we explicitly announced that we assumed no police responsibility for the enforcement of the treaty. And if any honest doubt was left as to our attitude in regard to the enforcement of Old World agreements, it was dispelled five years later, when our Government refused to protest against the overthrow of the Acte d'Algeiras.

We declined to be drawn into quarrels abroad which might endanger in any way our traditional policy.

Our second great tradition in international relations has been our persistent effort to secure a stable and equitable agreement of the nations upon such a maritime code as would assure to all the world a just freedom of the seas.

This effort was born of our vital need. For although it was possible for the Republic to keep aloof from the nineteenth century disputes that rent the Continent of Europe, we could not be indifferent to the way in which war was conducted at sea. In those early years of our national life, when we were still but a few communities ranged along the Atlantic coast, we were a seafaring people. At a time when our frontiersmen had not yet reached the Mississippi, the fame of our daring clipper ships had spread to all the Seven Seas. So while we could watch the triumphant march and the tragic countermarch of Napoleon's grand army with detached indifference, his Continental Blockade and the British Orders

in Council at once affected the lives of our citizens intimately and disastrously.

So it was in the case of the Barbary pirates. We had no interest in the land quarrels and civil wars of the Barbary States, but we fought them for obstructing the freedom of the seas.

And in the decades ever since, although the imagination of our people has been engrossed in the immense labor of winning the West, our Department of State has never lost sight of the compelling interest that we have upon the seas, and has constantly striven to gain the assent of all nations to a maritime code which should be framed and enforced by a joint responsibility. Various watchwords have arisen in this long controversy. We have urged the inviolability of private property at sea, we have asked for a liberal free list and a narrow definition of contraband. But our main insistence has not been on any such details. One salient idea has guided our diplomacy. The law of the sea must be founded not on might but on right and a common accord, upon a code binding all alike, which can not be changed or set aside by the will of any one nation. Our idea has been not a weakening but a strengthening of legal restraint by the free will and agreement of all. We have asked nothing for ourselves that we do not ask for the whole world. The seas will never be free, in our American meaning, until all who sail thereon have had a voice in framing sea laws. The just governance of the seas must rest on the consent of the governed.

No other question of international polity has found the great powers more divided. But in our insistence on this fundamental principle, we have been strengthened by the support of many other countries. At times we have had the support of Great Britain. No one of our Secretaries of State has more clearly defined our ideal than has Viscount Grey, recently British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. None of our statesmen has ever gone so far as he in advocating limitation of the rights of belligerents on the sea. It was on his initiative that the international naval conference was summoned to London in 1909, and it was under his guidance that the eminent international lawyers and diplomats and admirals who gathered there drew up the Declaration of London.

While there were in that Declaration sections that did not quite meet our approval and that we should have liked to amend,

the document was from our point of view a tremendous step in advance. For although, like any effort to concisely formulate the broad principles of equity, it did not wholly succeed in its purpose, it was at least an honest attempt to arrive at an agreement on a complete international code of sea law, based upon mutual consent and not to be altered by any belligerent in the heat of the conflict.

But the Declaration of London was not ratified by the British Parliament, for the point of view prevailing then in England was that a power dependent almost wholly upon its navy for protection could not safely accept further limitations upon action at sea unless there were compensating limitations on land powers. And this latter concession Germany consistently refused to make. The conference therefore came to naught. And the London Declaration having been rejected by the strongest maritime power, its indorsement was postponed by all the other countries involved. Our motives, however, remained unchanged; and our Government persisted in its purpose to secure a general ratification either of this declaration or of some similar maritime code.

There has been in our diplomacy one more outstanding aspiration. We have constantly sought to substitute judicial for military settlement of disputes between nations.

The genesis of this idea dates from the discussions over the Federal organization of our 13 original States, which were almost as jealous of their sovereignties as are the nations of Europe to-day. The first great step toward the League of Honor, which we hope will at last bring peace to the world, was taken when our 13 States agreed to disarm and submit all their disputes to the high tribunal of the new federation.

And this idea of an interstate court, which except at the time of our Civil War has given this Nation internal peace, has profoundly influenced our foreign policy. Of our efforts to bring others to our way of thinking, an historical resume, was presented by our delegates at the First Hague Conference. A project was submitted there for the formation of a world court. And a few years later Mr. Root, our Secretary of State, in instructing our delegates to the Second Conference at The Hague, laid especial emphasis on this same international ideal.

We have taken a particular pride in being in the vanguard of this movement for



the peaceable settlement by process of law of all disputes between nations. And these efforts have not been without success. For although the last few decades have seen this principle time and again put under a terrific strain, no nation has dared to go to war against the award of a court of arbitration. The stupendous possibilities that lie in arbitration for solving international problems, promoting liberal principles, and safeguarding human life had been amply demonstrated before the present war began.

But in the discussions at The Hague, largely through the resistance of the German Empire and its satellites, the efforts of our delegates and those of other Governments to bring about a general treaty of compulsory arbitration had failed. And therefore this nation, having been thwarted in its attempt to secure a general agreement, began negotiations with all those nations which like our own preferred the methods of law and peace, with the purpose of effecting dual arbitration treaties. And before the end of 1914 we had signed far-reaching treaties with 30 nations, 20 of which had been duly ratified and proclaimed. But in this work, too, we were made to feel the same opposition as at The Hague. For while Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy cordially welcomed our overtures, the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires were noticeably absent from the list of those nations who desired by specific agreements in advance to minimize the danger of war.

On the eve of the present conflict, our position toward other nations might have been summarized under three heads:

I. The Monroe Doctrine.—We had pledged ourselves to defend the New World from European aggression, and we had by word and deed made it clear that we would not intervene in any European dispute.

II. The freedom of the seas.—In every naval conference our influence had been given in support of the principle that sea law to be just and worthy of general respect must be based on the consent of the governed.

III. Arbitration.—As we had secured peace at home by referring interstate disputes to a federal tribunal, we urged a similar settlement of international controversies. Our ideal was a permanent world court. We had already signed arbitration treaties not only with great powers which might conceivably attack us, but even more

freely with weaker neighbors in order to show our good faith in recognizing the equality of all nations both great and small. We had made plain to the nations our purpose to forestall by every means in our power the recurrence of wars in the world.

The outbreak of war in 1914 caught this Nation by surprise. The peoples of Europe had had at least some warnings of the coming storm, but to us such a blind, savage onslaught on the ideals of civilization had appeared impossible.

The war was incomprehensible. Either side was championed here by millions living among us who were of European birth. Their contradictory accusations threw our thoughts into disarray, and in the first chaotic days we could see no clear issue that affected our national policy. There was no direct assault on our rights. It seemed at first to most of us a purely European dispute, and our minds were not prepared to take sides in such a conflict. The President's proclamation of neutrality was received by us as natural and inevitable. It was quickly followed by his appeal to "the citizens of the Republic."

"Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality," he said, "which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. \* \* \* It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it." He expressed the fear that our Nation might become divided in camps of hostile opinion. "Such divisions among us \* \* \* might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

This purpose—the preservation of a strict neutrality in order that later we might be of use in the great task of mediation—dominated all the President's early speeches.

"We are the mediating Nation of the world," he declared in an address on April 20, 1915. "We are compounded of the nations of the world; we mediate their blood, we mediate their traditions, we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions; we are ourselves compounded of those things. We are, therefore, able to understand them in the compound, not separately as partisans, but unitedly as knowing and comprehending and embodying them all. It

is in that sense that I mean that America is a mediating Nation."

American neutrality, in those first months of the great war, was beyond any question real.

But the spirit of neutrality was not easy to maintain. Public opinion was deeply stirred by the German invasion of Belgium and by reports of atrocities there. The Royal Belgian Commission, which came in September, 1914, to lay their country's cause for complaint before our National Government, was received with sympathy and respect. The President in his reply reserved our decision in the affair. It was the only course he could take without an abrupt departure from our most treasured traditions of noninterference in Old World disputes. But the sympathy of America went out to the Belgians in their heroic tragedy, and from every section of our land money contributions and supplies of food and clothing poured over to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which was under the able management of our fellow countrymen abroad.

Still, the thought of taking an active part in this European war was very far from most of our minds. The Nation shared with the President the belief that by maintaining a strict neutrality we could best serve Europe at the end as impartial mediators.

But in the very first days of the war our Government foresaw that complications on the seas might put us in grave risk of being drawn into the conflict. No neutral nation could foretell what violations of its vital interests at sea might be attempted by the belligerents. And so, on August 6, 1914, our Secretary of State dispatched an identical note to all the powers then at war, calling attention to the risk of serious trouble arising out of this uncertainty of neutrals as to their maritime rights and proposing that the Declaration of London be accepted by all nations for the duration of the war.

But the British Government's response, while expressing sympathy with the purpose of our suggestion and declaring their "keen desire to consult so far as possible the interests of neutral countries," announced their decision "to adopt generally the rules of the Declaration in question, subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations." The Declaration had not been indorsed by any power in time of peace, and there was no legal obligation on Great Britain to accept it. Her reply, however, was disap-

pointing, for it did nothing to clarify the situation. Great Britain recognized as binding certain long accepted principles of international law and sought now to apply them to the peculiar and unforeseen conditions of this war. But these principles were often vague and therefore full of dangerous possibilities of friction.

Controversies soon arose between Great Britain and this Nation. In practice their ruling sometimes seemed to our Government inconsistent with the spirit of international law, and especially with the established precedents which they invoked. But painful as this divergence of opinion sometimes was, it did not seriously threaten our position of neutrality, for the issues that arose involved only rights of property and were amply covered by the arbitration treaty signed only a short time before by Great Britain and the United States.

And this controversy led to a clearer understanding on our part of the British attitude toward our ideal of the freedom of the seas. They were not willing to accept our classification of the seas as being distinct from the Old World. We had confined our interest to matters affecting rights at sea and had kept carefully aloof from issues affecting the interests of European nations on land. The British were interested in both. They explained that they had participated in the London naval conference in the hope that it would lead to a sound and liberal entente in the interest of the rights of all nations on the sea and on the land as well, and that they had refused to ratify the London Declaration because no compensating accord on the Continent had resulted. They could not afford to decrease the striking power of their navy unless their powerful neighbors on land agreed to decrease their armies.

That this attitude of England deeply impressed our Government is shown by the increasing attention given by the United States to the search for ways and means of insuring at the end of the war, a lasting peace for all the world. The address of our President, on May 27, 1916, before the League to Enforce Peace was a milestone in our history. He outlined the main principles on which a stable peace must rest, principles plainly indicating that this Nation would have to give up its position of isolation and assume the responsibilities of a world power. The President said:

"So sincerely do we believe these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and

wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation."

It was a new and significant note in our foreign policy. But the mind of America had learned much in the long bitter months of war. Future historians will make charts of this remarkable evolution in our public opinion: the gradual abandonment of the illusion of isolation; the slow growth of a realization that we could not win freedom on sea—for us a vital interest—unless we consented to do our share in maintaining freedom on land as well, and that we could not have peace in the world—the peace we loved and needed for the perfection of our democracy—unless we were willing and prepared to help to restrain any nation that willfully endangered the peace of the whole world family.

Had this address of the President come before the war, there would have arisen a storm of protest from all sections of the land. But in May, 1916, the Nation's response was emphatic approval.

In the meantime, although our neutral rights were not brought into question by Germany as early as by England, the German controversy was infinitely more serious.

For any dissensions that might arise, no arbitration treaty existed between the United States and the German Government. This was from no fault of ours. We had tried to establish with Germany the same treaty relations we had with Great Britain and 19 other nations. But these overtures had been rejected. And this action on the part of the Imperial German Government was only one example of its whole system of diplomacy. In both conferences at The Hague it had been the German delegates who were the most active in blocking all projects for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations. They had preferred to limit international relations to the old modes of diplomacy and war. It was therefore obvious from the first that any controversy with the German Government would be exceedingly serious; for if it could not be solved by direct diplomatic conversations, there was no recourse except to war.

From such conversations there is small hope of satisfactory results unless the good faith of both sides is profound. If either side lacks good faith, or reveals in all its

actions an insidious hostility, diplomacy is of no avail. And so it has proved in the present case.

In the first year of the war the Government of Germany stirred up among its people a feeling of resentment against the United States on account of our insistence upon our right as a neutral nation to trade in munitions with the belligerent powers. Our legal right in the matter was not seriously questioned by Germany. She could not have done so consistently, for as recently as the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 both Germany and Austria sold munitions to the belligerents. Their appeals to us in the present war were not to observe international law, but to revise it in their interest. And these appeals they tried to make on moral and humanitarian grounds. But upon "the moral issue" involved, the stand taken by the United States was consistent with its traditional policy and with obvious common sense. For if, with all other neutrals, we refused to sell munitions to belligerents, we could never in time of a war of our own obtain munitions from neutrals, and the nation which had accumulated the largest reserves of war supplies in time of peace would be assured of victory. The militarist state that invested its money in arsenals would be at a fatal advantage over the free people who invested their wealth in schools. To write into international law that neutrals should not trade in munitions would be to hand over the world to the rule of the nation with the largest armament factories. Such a policy the United States of America could not accept.

But our principal controversy with the German Government, and the one which rendered the situation at once acute, rose out of their announcement of a sea zone where their submarines would operate in violation of all accepted principles of international law. Our indignation at such a threat was soon rendered passionate by the sinking of the Lusitania. This attack upon our rights was not only grossly illegal; it defied the fundamental concepts of humanity. Aggravating restraints on our trade were grievances which could be settled by litigation after the war, but the wanton murder of peaceable men and of innocent women and children, citizens of a nation with which Germany was at peace, was a crime against the civilized world which could never be settled in any court.

Our Government, however, inspired still

by a desire to preserve peace if possible, used every resource of diplomacy to force the German Government to abandon such attacks. This diplomatic correspondence, which has already been published, proves beyond doubt that our Government sought by every honorable means to preserve faith in that mutual sincerity between nations which is the only basis of sound diplomatic interchange.

But evidence of the bad faith of the Imperial German Government soon piled up on every hand. Honest efforts on our part to establish a firm basis of good neighborliness with the German people were met by their Government with quibbles, misrepresentations, and counter accusations against their enemies abroad. And meanwhile in this country official agents of the Central Powers—protected from criminal prosecution by diplomatic immunity—conspired against our internal peace, placed spies and agents provocateurs throughout the length and breadth of our land, and even in high positions of trust in departments of our Government. While expressing a cordial friendship for the people of the United States, the Government of Germany had its agents at work both in Latin America and Japan. They bought or subsidized papers and supported speakers there to rouse feelings of bitterness and distrust against us in those friendly nations, in order to embroil us in war. They were inciting to insurrection in Cuba, in Haiti, and in Santo Domingo; their hostile hand was stretched out to take the Danish Islands; and everywhere in South America they were abroad sowing the seeds of dissension, trying to stir up one nation against another and all against the United States. In their sum these various operations amounted to direct assault upon the Monroe doctrine. And even if we had given up our right to travel on the sea, even if we had surrendered to German threats and abandoned our legitimate trade in munitions, the German offensive in the New World, in our own land and among our neighbors, was becoming too serious to be ignored.

So long as it was possible, the Government of the United States tried to believe that such activities, the evidence of which was already in a large measure at hand, were the work of irresponsible and misguided individuals. It was only reluctantly, in the face of overwhelming proof, that the recall of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador and of the German military and

naval attaches was demanded. Proof of their criminal violations of our hospitality was presented to their Governments. But these Governments in reply offered no apologies nor did they issue reprimands. It became clear that such intrigue was their settled policy.

In the meantime the attacks of the German submarines upon the lives and property of American citizens had gone on; the protests of our Government were now sharp and ominous; and this Nation was rapidly being drawn into a state of war. As the President said in Topeka, on February 2, 1916:

"We are not going to invade any nation's right. But suppose, my fellow countrymen, some nation should invade our rights. What then? \* \* \* I have come here to tell you that the difficulties of our foreign policy \* \* \* daily increase in number and intricacy and in danger, and I would be derelict to my duty to you if I did not deal with you in these matters with the utmost candor, and tell you what it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to do." The next day at St. Louis, he repeated his warning: "The danger is not from within, gentlemen, it is from without; and I am bound to tell you that that danger is constant and immediate, not because anything new has happened, not because there has been any change in our international relationships within recent weeks or months, but because the danger comes with every turn of events."

The break would have come sooner if our Government had not been restrained by the hope that saner counsels might still prevail in Germany. For it was well known to us that the German people had to a very large extent been kept in ignorance of many of the secret crimes of their Government against us. And the pressure of a faction of German public opinion less hostile to this country was shown when their Government acquiesced to some degree in our demands, at the time of the Sussex outrage, and for nearly a year maintained at least a pretense of observing the pledge they had made to us. The tension was abated.

While the war spirit was growing in some sections of our Nation, there was still no widespread desire to take part in the conflict abroad; for the tradition of noninterference in Europe's political affairs was too deeply rooted our national life to be easily overthrown. Moreover, two other considerations strengthened our Government in its

efforts to remain neutral in this war. The first was our traditional sense of responsibility toward all the republics of the New World. Throughout the crisis our Government was in constant communication with the countries of Central and South America. They, too, preferred the ways of peace. And there was a very obvious obligation upon us to safeguard their interests with our own. The second consideration, which had been so often developed in the President's speeches, was the hope that by keeping aloof from the bitter passions abroad, by preserving untroubled here the holy ideals of civilized intercourse between nations, we might be free at the end of this war to bind up the wounds of the conflict, to be the restorers and rebuilders of the wrecked structure of the world.

All these motives held us back, but it was not long until we were beset by further complications. We soon had reason to believe that the recent compliance of the German Government had not been made to us in good faith and was only temporary; and by the end of 1916 it was plain that our neutral status had again been made unsafe through the ever-increasing aggressiveness of the German autocracy. There was general agreement here with the statement of our President, on October 26, 1916, that this conflict was the last great war involving the world in which we could remain neutral.

It was in this frame of mind, fearing we might be drawn into the war if it did not soon come to an end, that the President began the preparation of his note, asking the belligerent powers to define their war aims. But before he had completed it, the world was surprised by the peace move of the German Government—an identical note on behalf of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, sent through neutral powers on December 12, 1916, to the governments of the Allies, proposing negotiations for peace. While expressing the wish to end this war—"a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity"—the greater portion of the note was couched in terms that gave small hope of a lasting peace. Boasting of German conquests, "the glorious deeds of our armies," the note implanted in neutral minds the belief that it was the purpose of the Imperial German Government to insist upon such conditions as would leave all Central Europe under German dominance and so

build up an Empire which would menace the whole liberal world.

Moreover, the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations; and from a thousand sources, official and unofficial, the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals used their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end, or to beware of the consequences. Clear warnings were brought to our Government that if the German peace move should not be successful, the submarines would be unleashed for a more intense and ruthless war upon all commerce.

On the 18th of December, the President dispatched his note to all the belligerent powers, asking them to define their war aims. There was still hope in our minds that the mutual suspicions between the warring powers might be decreased, and the menace of future German aggression and dominance be removed, by finding a guaranty of good faith in a League of Nations. There was a chance that by the creation of such a league as part of the peace negotiations, the war could now be brought to an end before our Nation was involved. Two statements issued to the press by our Secretary of State, upon the day the note was dispatched, threw a clear light on the seriousness with which our Government viewed the crisis.

From this point, events moved rapidly. The powers of the Entente replied to the German peace note. Neutral nations took action on the note of the President, and from both belligerents replies to this note were soon in our hands.

The German reply was evasive—in accord with their traditional preference for diplomacy behind closed doors. Refusing to state to the world their terms, Germany and her allies merely proposed a conference. They adjourned all discussion of any plan for a league of peace until after hostilities should end.

The response of the Entente Powers was frank and in harmony with our principal purpose. Many questions raised in the statement of their aims were so purely European in character as to have small interest for us; but our great concern in Europe was the lasting restoration of peace, and it was

clear that this was also the chief interest of the Entente Nations. As to the wisdom of some of the measures they proposed toward this end, we might differ in opinion, but the trend of their proposals was the establishment of just frontiers based on the rights of all nations, the small as well as the great, to decide their own destinies.

The aims of the belligerents were now becoming clear. From the outbreak of hostilities the German Government had claimed that it was fighting a war of defense. But the tone of its recent proposals had been that of a conqueror. It sought a peace based on victory. The central empires aspired to extend their domination over other races. They were willing to make liberal terms to any one of their enemies, in a separate peace which would free their hands to crush other opponents. But they were not willing to accept any peace which did not, all fronts considered, leave them victors and the dominating imperial power of Europe. The war aims of the Entente showed a determination to thwart this ambition of the Imperial German Government. Against the German Peace to further German growth and aggression the Entente Powers offered a plan for a European Peace that should make the whole continent secure.

At this juncture the President read his address to the Senate, on January 22, 1917, in which he outlined the kind of peace the United States of America could join in guaranteeing. His words were addressed not only to the Senate and this Nation but to people of all countries.

"May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear."

The address was a rebuke to those who still cherished dreams of a world dominated by one nation. For the peace he outlined was not that of a victorious emperor, it was not the peace of Caesar. It was in behalf of all the world, and it was a Peace of the People.

"No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to

hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property."

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence."

"And the paths of the sea must, alike in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and cooperation."

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armament and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. \* \* \* There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained."

"Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probably combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to

endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind."

If there were any doubts in our minds as to which of the great alliances was the more in sympathy with these ideals, it was removed by the popular response abroad to this address of the President. For while exception was taken to some parts of it in Britain and France, it was plain that so far as the peoples of the Entente were concerned the President had been amply justified in stating that he spoke for all forward looking, liberal-minded men and women. It was not so in Germany. The people there who could be reached, and whose hearts were stirred by this enunciation of the principles of a people's peace, were too few or too oppressed to make their voices heard in the councils of their nation. Already, on January 16, 1917, unknown to the people of Germany, Herr Zimmerman, their Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had secretly dispatched a note to their minister in Mexico, informing him of the German intention to repudiate the Sussex pledge and instructing him to offer to the Mexican Government New Mexico and Arizona if Mexico would join with Japan in attacking the United States.

In the new year of 1917, as through our acceptance of world responsibilities so plainly indicated in the President's utterances in regard to a league of nations, we felt ourselves now drawing nearer to a full accord with the powers of the entente; and as on the other hand we found ourselves more and more outraged at the German Government's methods of conducting warfare, and their brutal treatment of people in their conquered lands; as we more and more uncovered their hostile intrigues against the peace of the New World; and above all, as the sinister and antidemocratic ideals of their ruling class became manifest in their manoeuvres for a peace of conquest—the Imperial German Government abruptly threw aside the mask.

On the last day of January, 1917, Count Bernstorff handed to Mr. Lansing a note in which his Government announced its purpose to intensify and render more ruthless the operations of their submarines at sea, in a manner against which our Government had protested from the beginning. The German Chancellor also stated before the Imperial Diet that the reason this ruthless policy had not been earlier employed was simply because the Imperial Government had not then been ready to act. In brief,

under the guise of friendship and the cloak of false promises, it had been preparing this attack.

This was the direct challenge. There was no possible answer except to hand their ambassador his passports and so have done with a diplomatic correspondence which had been vitiated from the start by the often proved bad faith of the Imperial Government.

On the same day, February 3, 1917, the President addressed both Houses of our Congress and announced the complete severance of our relations with Germany. The reluctance with which he took this step was evident in every word. But diplomacy had failed, and it would have been the hollowest pretense to maintain relations. At the same time, however, he made it plain that he did not regard this act as tantamount to a declaration of war. Here for the first time the President made his sharp distinction between government and people in undemocratic lands:

"We are the sincere friends of the German people," he said, "and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. \* \* \* God grant we may not be challenged by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany."

In this address of the President, and in its indorsement by the Senate, there was a solemn warning; for we still had hope that the German Government might hesitate to drive us to war. But it was soon evident that our warning had fallen on deaf ears. The tortuous ways and means of German official diplomacy were clearly shown in the negotiations opened by them through the Swiss legation on the 10th of February. In no word of their proposals did the German Government meet the real issue between us. And our State Department replied that no minor negotiations could be entertained until the main issue had been met by the withdrawal of the submarine order.

By the 1st of March it had become plain that the Imperial Government, unrestrained by the warning in the President's address to Congress on February 3, was determined to make good its threat. The President then again appeared before Congress to report the development of the crisis and to ask the approval of the Representatives of the Nation for the course of armed neutrality upon which, under his constitutional authority, he had now determined. More than 500 of the 531 members of the two Houses of Congress

showed themselves ready and anxious to act; and the Armed Neutrality Declaration would have been accepted if it had not been for the legal death of the Sixty-fourth Congress on March 4.

No "overt" act, however, was ordered by our Government until Count Bernstorff had reached Berlin and Mr. Gerard was in Washington. For the German ambassador on his departure had begged that no irrevocable decision should be taken until he had had the chance to make one final plea for peace to his sovereign. We do not know the nature of his report to the Kaiser; we know only that, even if he kept his pledge and urged an eleventh-hour revocation of the submarine order, he was unable to sway the policy of the Imperial Government.

And so, having exhausted every resource of patience, our Government on the 12th of March finally issued orders to place armed guards on our merchant ships.

With the definite break in diplomatic relations there vanished the last vestige of cordiality toward the Government of Germany. Our attitude was now to change. So long as we had maintained a strict neutrality in the war, for the reason that circumstances might arise in which Europe would have need of an impartial mediator, for us to have given official heed to the accusation of either party would have been to prejudice the case before all the evidence was in. But now at last, with the breaking of friendly relations with the German Government, we were relieved of the oppressive duty of endeavoring to maintain a judicial detachment from the rights and wrongs involved in the war. We were no longer the outside observers striving to hold an even balance of judgment between disputants. One party by direct attack upon our rights and liberties was forcing us into the conflict. And, much as we had hoped to keep out of the fray, it was no little relief to be free at last from that reserve which is expected of a judge.

Much evidence had been presented to us of things so abhorrent to our ideas of humanity that they had seemed incredible, things we had been loath to believe, and with heavy hearts we had sought to reserve our judgment. But with the breaking of relations with the Government of Germany that duty at last was ended. The perfidy of that Government in its dealings with this Nation relieved us of the necessity of striving to give them the benefit of the doubt in

regard to their crimes abroad. The Government which under cover of profuse professions of friendship had tried to embroil us in war with Mexico and Japan could not expect us to believe in its good faith in other matters. The men whose paid agents dynamited our factories here were capable of the infamies reported against them over the sea. Their Government's protestations, that their purpose was self-defense and the freeing of small nations, fell like a house of cards before the revelation of their "peace terms."

And judging the German Government now in the light of our own experience through the long and patient years of our honest attempt to keep the peace, we could see the Great Autocracy and read her record through the war. And we found that record damnable. Beginning long before the war in Prussian opposition to every effort that was made by other nations and our own to do away with warfare, the story of the Autocracy has been one of vast preparations for war combined with an attitude of arrogant intolerance toward all other points of view, all other systems of government, all other hopes and dreams of men. With a fanatical faith in the destiny of German kultur as the system that must rule the world, the Imperial Government's actions have through years of boasting, double dealing, and deceit tended toward aggression upon the rights of others. And if there still be any doubt as to which nation began this war, there can be no uncertainty as to which one was most prepared, most exultant at the chance, and ready instantly to march upon other nations—even those who had given no offense. The wholesale depredations and hideous atrocities in Belgium and in Serbia were doubtless part and parcel with the Imperial Government's purpose to terrorize small nations into abject submission for generations to come. But in this the Autocracy has been blind. For its record in those countries, and in Poland and in northern France, has given not only to the Allies but to liberal peoples throughout the world the conviction that this menace to human liberties everywhere must be utterly shorn of its power for harm.

For the evil it has effected has ranged far out of Europe—out upon the open seas, where its submarines in defiance of law and the concepts of humanity have blown up neutral vessels and covered the waves with the dead and the dying, men and women and children alike. Its agents have conspired



against the peace of neutral nations everywhere, sowing the seeds of dissension, ceaselessly endeavoring by tortuous methods of deceit, of bribery, false promises, and intimidation, to stir up brother nations one against the other, in order that the liberal world might not be able to unite, in order that the Autocracy might emerge triumphant from the war.

All this we know from our own experience with the Imperial Government. As they have dealt with Europe, so they have dealt with us and with all mankind. And so out of these years the conviction has grown that until the German Nation is divested of such rulers democracy cannot be safe.

There remained but one element to confuse the issue. One other great autocracy, the Government of the Russian Czar, had long been hostile to free institutions; it had been a stronghold of tyrannies reaching far back into the past; and its presence among the Allies had seemed to be in disaccord with the great liberal principles they were upholding in this war. Russia had been a source of doubt. Repeatedly during the conflict liberal Europe had been startled by the news of secret accord between the Kaiser and the Czar.

But now at this crucial time for our Nation, on the eve of our entrance into the war, the free men of all the world were thrilled and heartened by the news that the people of Russia had risen to throw off their Government and found a new democracy; and the torch of freedom in Russia lit up the last dark phases of the situation abroad. Here indeed was a fit partner for the League of Honor. The conviction was finally crystallized in American minds and hearts that this war across the sea was no mere conflict between dynasties but a stupendous civil war of all the world; a new campaign in the age-old war, the prize of which is liberty. Here at last was a struggle in which all who love freedom have a stake. Further neutrality on our part would have been a crime against our ancestors, who had given their lives that we might be free.

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

On the 2d of April, 1917, the President read to the new Congress in his message, in which he asked the Representatives of the Nation to declare the existence of a state of war, and in the early hours of the 6th of April the House by an overwhelming vote

accepted the joint resolution which had already passed the Senate:

"Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Neutrality was a thing of the past. The time had come when the President's proud prophecy was fulfilled:

"There will come that day when the world will say, 'This America that we thought was full of a multitude of contrary counsels now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord, and that great heart of America has behind it the supreme moral force of righteousness and hope and the liberty of mankind.'"

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 22, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: On the eighteenth of December last I addressed an identic note to the governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtu-

ally impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their Government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honourable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot in honour withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this, to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement can not now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a League for Peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards when it may be too late.

No covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace, that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and with the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement

so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected than no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all,—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipages of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and

social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak of this, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable,—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is no tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom, and of right.

So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and cooperation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programmes of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candour and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority amongst all the peoples of the

world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every programme of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

These are American principles, American policies. We could stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES, DELIVERED AT A  
JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO  
HOUSES OF CONGRESS,  
APRIL 2, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought

to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersca craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but

only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial Government to be in fact nothing less than a war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of

course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of

intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honour, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future, peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thoughts, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary, but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of

them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON, FLAG DAY, JUNE 14, 1917.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honour and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us,—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away,—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of

the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honour as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance,—and some of those agents were men connected with the official Embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her,—and that, not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbours with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonoured had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires

in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Baghdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very centre of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force,—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians,—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the East. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution! Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single Power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will, and Roumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbour at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her Foreign Office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point Fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced

back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it; an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggressions; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction,—socialists, the leaders of labour, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succour or cooperation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and

all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the centre of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic domination throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a Peoples' War, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments,—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.

## NATIONS AT WAR WITH GERMANY

At war with Germany or her allies:  
 Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, Montenegro, Japan, Belgium, Italy, San Marino, Portugal, Roumania, Greece, Cuba, Panama, Siam, Liberia, China, United States and Brazil.  
 Diplomatic relations broken with Germany:  
 Bolivia, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua.  
 Declarations of war made:  
 Austria v. Belgium, August 28, 1914.  
 Austria v. Montenegro, August 9, 1914.  
 Austria v. Russia, August 6, 1914.  
 Austria v. Serbia, July 28, 1914.  
 Brazil v. Germany, October 26, 1917.  
 Bulgaria v. Serbia, October 14, 1915.  
 China v. Austria, August 14, 1917.  
 China v. Germany, August 14, 1917.  
 Cuba v. Germany, April 7, 1917.  
 France v. Austria, August 12, 1914.  
 France v. Bulgaria, October 18, 1915.  
 France v. Germany, August 3, 1914.  
 Germany v. France, August 3, 1914.  
 Germany v. Portugal, March 9, 1916.  
 Germany v. Russia, August 1, 1914.  
 Great Britain v. Austria, August 12, 1914.

Great Britain v. Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.  
 Great Britain v. Germany, August 5, 1914.  
 Great Britain v. Turkey, November 5, 1914.  
 Greece (provisional government) v. Bulgaria, November 28, 1916.  
 Greece (provisional government) v. Germany, November 28, 1916.  
 Greece v. Bulgaria, July 2, 1917.  
 Greece v. Germany, July 2, 1917.  
 Italy v. Austria, August 21, 1915.  
 Italy v. Bulgaria, October 19, 1914.  
 Italy v. Germany, August 28, 1916.  
 Japan v. Germany, August 23, 1914.  
 Liberia v. Germany, August 4, 1917.  
 Montenegro v. Austria, August 10, 1914.  
 Panama v. Germany, April 7, 1917.  
 Roumania v. Austria, August 27, 1916.  
 Serbia v. Turkey, December 2, 1914.  
 Siam v. Austria, July 21, 1917.  
 Siam v. Germany, July 21, 1917.  
 Turkey v. Allies, November 23, 1914.  
 Turkey v. Roumania, August 29, 1916.  
 United States v. Germany, April 6, 1917.



## POPE BENEDICT'S APPEAL TO HEADS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

On Aug. 17, 1917, the Department of State announced receipt through the British foreign office of the following communication from His Holiness the Pope:

"To the rulers of the belligerent peoples:

"From the beginning of our pontificate, in the midst of the horrors of the awful war let loose on Europe, we have had of all things three in mind: To maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents as becomes him who is the common father and loves all his children with equal affection; continually to endeavor to do them all as much good as possible, without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity as well as by the supreme spiritual charge with which we have been intrusted by Christ; finally, as also required by our mission of peace, to omit nothing, as far as it lay in our power, that could contribute to expedite the end of these calamities by endeavoring to bring the peoples and their rulers to more moderate resolutions, to the serene deliberation of peace, of a 'just and lasting' peace.

"Whoever has watched our endeavors in these three grievous years that have just elapsed could easily see that while we remained ever true to our resolution of absolute impartiality and beneficent action, we never ceased to urge the belligerent peoples and Governments again to be brothers, although all that we did to reach this very noble goal was not made public.

"About the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the contending nations the most earnest exhortations and in addition pointed to the path that would lead to a stable peace honorable to all. Unfortunately our appeal was not heeded and the war was fiercely carried on for two years more with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and spread over land and sea and even to the air, and desolation and death were seen to fall upon defenseless cities, peaceful villages, and their innocent populations. And now no one can imagine how much the general suffering would increase and become worse if other months or, still worse, other years were added to this sanguinary triennium. Is this civilized world to be turned into a field of death and is Europe, so glorious and flourishing, to rush, as carried by a universal folly, to the abyss and take a hand in its own suicide?

"In so distressing a situation, in the presence of so grave a menace, we who have no

personal political aim, who listen to the suggestions or interests of none of the belligerents, but are solely actuated by the sense of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitations of our children who implore our intervention and peace-bearing word, uttering the very voice of humanity and reason, we again call for peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who have in their hands the destinies of the nations. But no longer confining ourselves to general terms, as we were led to do by circumstances in the past, we will now come to more concrete and practical proposals and invite the Governments of the belligerent peoples to arrive at an agreement on the following points, which seem to offer the base of a just and lasting peace, leaving it with them to make them more precise and complete:

"First, the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms give way to the moral force of right, whence a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of armaments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, in the necessary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms, the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

"When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to ways of communication of the peoples be removed by insuring, through rules to be also determined, the true freedom and community of the seas, which, on the one hand, would eliminate many causes of conflict and, on the other hand, would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

"As for the damages to be repaid and the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question than by setting up the general principle of entire and reciprocal condonation which would be justified by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, all the more as one could not understand that such carnage could go on for mere economic reasons. If certain particular reasons stand against this in certain cases, let them be weighed in justice and equity.

"But these specific agreements, with the immense advantages that flow from them,

are not possible unless territory now occupied is reciprocally restituted. Therefore, on the part of Germany, total evacuation of Belgium, with guarantees of its entire political, military and economic independence toward any power whatever; evacuation also of the French territory; on the part of the other belligerents a similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards territorial questions as, for instance, those that are disputed by Italy and Austria, by Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of durable peace with disarmament, the contending parties will examine in a conciliatory spirit, taking into account as far as is just and possible, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the population, and if occasion arises adjusting private interests to the general good of the great human society.

"The same spirit of equity and justice must guide the examination of the other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia, the Balkan States, and the territories forming part of the old Kingdom of Poland, for which, in particular, its noble historical traditions and the suffering particularly undergone during the present war, must win, with justice, the sympathies of the nations.

"These, we believe, are the main bases upon which must rest the future reorganization of the peoples. They are such as to make the recurrence of such conflicts im-

possible and open the way for the solution of the economic question which is so important for the future and the material welfare of all of the belligerent states. And so, in presenting them to you who, at this tragic hour, guide the destinies of the belligerent nations, we indulge a gratifying hope that they will be accepted and that we shall thus see an early termination of the terrible struggle which has more and more the appearance of a useless massacre. Everybody acknowledges on the other hand that on both sides the honor of arms is safe. Do not, then, turn a deaf ear to our prayer, accept the paternal invitation which we extend to you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, Prince of Peace. Bear in mind your very grave responsibility to God and man; on your decision depend the quiet and joy of numberless families, the lives of thousands of young men, the happiness, in a word, of the peoples to whom it is your imperative duty to secure this boon. May the Lord inspire you with decisions conformable to His very holy will. May Heaven grant that in winning the applause of your contemporaries you will also earn from the future generations the great titles of pacificators.

"As for us, closely united in prayer and penitence with all the faithful souls who yearn for peace, we implore for you the divine spirit, enlightenment, and guidance. Given at the Vatican, August 1, 1917.

"BENEDICTUS P. M. XV."

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO POPE BENEDICT.

August 27, 1917.

To His Holiness Benedictus XV, Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to

dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people of course included if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing gov-

ernment, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples, on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world, to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

We can not take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State

### AVIATION

The best-known types of air planes are the scouting machine, which goes out to get information by flying over the enemy's lines; the bombing machine, which goes out to do as much damage as possible to the enemy's military works; and the swift fighting machine, which attacks enemy air planes and protects the slower scouting and bombing machines.

The United States Government has adopted as the distinguishing insignia for all its aircraft a white star with red center on a circular background of blue. All American aeroplanes, seaplanes, captive balloons, and dirigibles will bear this star of the Flying Corps, which combines the red, white and blue of the national flag.

## GERMAN EMPEROR'S PERSONAL MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

On Aug. 14, 1917, the Department of State made public the following communication:  
Berlin via Copenhagen,

Dated August 14, 1914,

Recd. August 15, 7:30 P. M.

Secretary of State, Washington:

The following was communicated personally to me by the Emperor in writing:

"Private and confidential.

"For the President personally.

"One. The Royal Highness Prince Henry was received by His Majesty King George V in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with His Majesty the King and repeated verbally on the 29th July.

"Two. My ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir Edward Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

"Three. On the 30th my ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a private (sic) conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Servia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we mixed in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave maneuvers; in other words, if I left my ally, Austria, in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

"Four. This communication being direct counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to His Majesty on the 29th or 30th thanking him for kind message through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies, from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work on mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with His Majesty the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to repudiate taking any provocative military measures. At the same time His Majesty asked me I should transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Servian towns and a strip of country as a main mise (sic) to make sure that the Servian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides I had telegraphed to His Majesty the Czar the same

as an idea of mine before I received the two communications from Vienna and London. As both were of the same opinion, I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

"Five. While I was preparing a note to His Majesty the Czar the next morning to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephone message from his excellency the chancellor that in the night before, the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was of course also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

"Six. In a telegram from London my ambassador informed me he understood British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to His Majesty the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if His Majesty could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone, and employ my forces elsewhere. His Majesty answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as I can make out Sir Edward Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message. Wilhelm."

GERARD,

American Charge d'Affaires.

### CAMOUFLAGE

The art of protective and deceptive coloring and construction. In official English, the camoufleur "practices the art of military concealment," but a more literal translation of the French music-hall phrase, for that is what it is, proves him to be a "fakir." Camouflage is to the modern soldier what the handiest bush was to the American Indian. Fighting from cover first developed from that savage warfare and now has developed to a point where specialists in all manner of devices for concealing the whereabouts and designs of our troops from the eyes of the enemy are grouped together in military units.

Wherever a machine is set up, or a trench is taken and reversed, or a battery of artillery goes into action, or a new road is opened, or a new bridge is built, or a sniper climbs an old building, or an officer creeps out into an advanced post to hear and to observe, there must go the camouflage man to spread his best imitation of the magic veil of invisibility.

## THE ESPIONAGE LAW

An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, was approved by President Wilson on June 15, 1917. Following are the important sections of the law:

### ESPIONAGE

SEC. 1. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, goes upon, enters, flies over, or otherwise obtains information concerning any vessel, navy yard, canal, railroad, arsenal, or other place connected with the national defense, or any place in which any vessel, aircraft, arms, munitions, or other materials for use in time of war are being made, repaired, or stored, under any contract or agreement with the United States, or any prohibited place within the meaning of section six of this title; or (b) whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent, copies, obtains, attempts, or aids another to copy, any sketch, photograph, plan, map, model, appliance, document, or note of anything connected with the national defense; or (c) whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, receives, attempts, induces or aids another to receive or obtain from any source whatever, anything connected with the national defense, knowing or having reason to believe, at that time that it has been or will be obtained, taken, made or disposed of by any person contrary to the provisions of this title; or (d) whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being entrusted with anything relating to the national defense, willfully or attempts to, communicate or transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to deliver it on demand to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it; or (e) whoever, being entrusted with or having lawful possession or control of any document, code or signal book, sketch, photograph, plan, map, model, note, or information, relating to the national defense, through gross negligence permits the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to anyone in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, or destroyed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 2. (a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, anything relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years. Whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b) whoever, in time of war, with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.

SEC. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

SEC. 5. Whoever harbors or conceals any person who he knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect, has

committed, or is about to commit, an offense under this title shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 6. The President in time of war or in case of national emergency may by proclamation designate any place other than those set forth in subsection (a) of section one hereof in which anything for the use of the Army or Navy is being prepared or constructed or stored as a prohibited place for the purposes of this title: *Provided*, That he shall determine that information with respect thereto would be prejudicial to the national defense.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this title shall be deemed to limit the jurisdiction of the general courts-martial, military commissions, or naval courts-martial.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this title shall extend to all Territories, possessions, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States whether or not contiguous thereto, and offenses under this title when committed upon the high seas or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and outside the territorial limits thereof shall be punishable hereunder.

### VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 1. Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof.

Within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone the Governor of the Panama Canal, with the approval of the President, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this section on the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. If any owner, officer, or person in charge, or any member of the crew of any such vessel fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Governor of the Panama Canal, or obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and the person guilty of such failure, obstruction, or interference shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or master or any other person in charge or command of an private vessel, foreign or domestic, or for any member of the crew or other person, within the territorial waters of the United States, willfully to cause or permit the destruction or injury of such vessel or knowingly to permit said vessel to be used as a place of resort for any person conspiring with another or preparing to commit any offense against the United States, or in violation of the treaties of the United States, or to defraud the United States, or knowingly to permit such vessels to be used in violation of the rights and obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and in case such vessel shall be so used, with the knowledge of the owner or master or other person in charge or command thereof, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

### INJURING VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE

SEC. 1. Whoever shall set fire to any vessel of American or foreign registry, entitled to engage in commerce with foreign

nations, or to the cargo of the same, or shall tamper with the motive power or instrumentalities of navigation of such vessel, or shall place bombs or explosives in or upon such vessel, while within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, if such vessel is of American registry, while she is on the high sea, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of the vessel or of her cargo, or of persons on board, whether the injury or danger is so intended to take place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom; or whoever shall attempt or conspire to do any such acts with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

#### INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN COMMERCE BY VIOLENT MEANS

SEC. 1. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States shall injure or destroy, by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY

SEC. 1. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the President, or any person authorized by him, may withhold clearance from or to any vessel, domestic or foreign, or to forbid its departure from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such vessel, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation in violation of the laws, treaties, or obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

SEC. 2. The President, or any person authorized by him, may also detain any armed vessel wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the ports of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, until the owner or master, or person having charge of such vessel, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the President, or to the person duly authorized by him, that the vessel will not be employed to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign country, with which the United States is at peace, and that the said vessel will not be sold or delivered to any belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, by them or any of them, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas.

SEC. 4. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, every master or person having charge or command of any vessel, domestic or foreign, and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo, whether requiring clearance or not, before departure of such vessel from port shall deliver to the collector of customs for the district a statement duly verified by oath, that the cargo or any part of the cargo is or is not to be delivered to other vessels in port or to be transhipped on the high seas and, if it is to be so delivered or transhipped, stating the kind and quantities and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article so to be delivered or transhipped, and the name of the person, corporation, vessel, or government, to whom same is to be made.

SEC. 5. Whenever it appears that the vessel is not entitled to clearance or whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the additional statements under oath required in the foregoing section are false, the collector of customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, refuse clearance to any vessel, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the jurisdiction of the United States; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart.

SEC. 6. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this title, shall take, attempt or conspire to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. Whoever, being a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent nation or belligerent faction of any nation and being interned in the United States, in accordance with the law of nations, shall leave or attempt to leave said jurisdiction, or the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or shall willfully overstay a leave of absence granted by such official, shall be subject to arrest by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, or by the military or naval authorities thereof, and shall be returned to the place of internment and there confined and safely kept for such period of time as the official of the United States in charge shall direct; and whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject thereto, shall aid or entice any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 8. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or of any of its possessions, knowingly begins, provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or who takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign country with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

#### SEIZURE OF ARMS AND OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED FOR EXPORT

SEC. 1. Whenever an attempt is made to export or take out of the United States, any arms or munitions of war, or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or cause to believe the same, the several collectors, naval officers, and marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If upon due inquiry, the property seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the person making any seizure under this title to apply, with due diligence, to the judge of the district court of the United States, or of the Canal Zone, or to the judge of a court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place within which the seizure is made, for a warrant to justify the further detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation showing that there is known or probable cause to believe that the property seized is being or is intended to be exported or taken out of the United States in violation of law; and if the judge refuses to issue the warrant, or application therefor is not made by the person making the seizure within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days after the seizure, the property shall forthwith be restored to the owner or person from whom seized. If the judge is satisfied that the seizure was justified and issues his warrant accordingly, then the property shall be detained by the person seizing it until the President, who is hereby expressly authorized so to do, orders it to be restored to the owner or claimant, or until it is discharged in due course of law on petition of the claimant, or on trial of condemnation proceedings.

SEC. 3. The owner or claimant of any property seized may, at any time before condemnation proceedings have been instituted, file his petition for its restoration in the district court of the United States, or of the Canal Zone, or the court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place in which the seizure was made, whereupon the court shall advance the cause for hearing and determination with all possible dispatch, and, after causing notice to be given to the United States attorney for the district and to the person making the seizure, shall proceed to hear and decide whether the property seized shall be restored to the petitioner or forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. Whenever the person making any seizure applies for and obtains a warrant for the detention of the property, and (a) upon the hearing and determination of the petition of the owner or claimant restoration is denied, or (b) the owner or claimant fails to file a petition for restoration within thirty days after the seizure, the United States attorney for the district,

upon direction of the Attorney General, shall institute libel proceedings in the United States district court or of the Canal Zone or the court of first instance of the Philippine Islands having jurisdiction over the place wherein the seizure was made, against the property for condemnation; and if, after trial and hearing of the issues involved, the property is condemned, it shall be disposed of by sale, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The proceedings in such summary trials upon the petition of the owner or claimant of the property seized, as well as in the libel cases, shall conform to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such libel cases, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States. Upon the payment of the costs and legal expenses of both the summary trials and the libel proceedings, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in an amount double the value of the property seized, conditioned that it will not be exported or used or employed contrary to the provisions of this title, the court, in its discretion, may direct that it be delivered to the owners thereof or to the claimants thereof.

SEC. 6. Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war or other articles is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to, or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States, or under the laws thereof.

SEC. 7. Upon payment of the costs and legal expenses incurred in any such summary trial for possession or libel proceedings, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order the release and restoration to the owner or claimant of any property seized or condemned.

#### CERTAIN EXPORTS IN TIME OF WAR UNLAWFUL

SEC. 1. Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or take out of the United States to any country named, any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress. No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall export, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any such article shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 3. Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

#### DISTURBANCE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEC. 1. Whoever, in relation to any dispute or controversy between a foreign government and the United States, shall willfully and knowingly make any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any

officer or agent thereof, to the injury of the United States, or with a view or intent to influence any measure of or action by the Government of the United States, or any branch thereof, to the injury of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever within the jurisdiction of the United States shall falsely assume or pretend to be a diplomatic or consular, or other official of a foreign government duly accredited as such to the Government of the United States with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or in such pretended character shall demand or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person or from said foreign government, or from any officer thereof, any money, paper, document, or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attaché, shall act in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Secretary of State shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 5. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign Government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge, or other public utility so situated, and if one or more of such persons commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

#### PASSPORTS

SEC. 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application duly verified by his oath before a person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which said application shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by law to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. Clerks of United States courts, agents of the Department of State, or other Federal officials authorized, or who may be authorized, to take passport applications and administer oaths thereon, shall collect, for all services in connection therewith, a fee of \$1, and no more, in lieu of all fees prescribed by any statute of the United States, whether the application is executed singly, in duplicate, or in triplicate.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly make any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use, any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly use, or attempt to use, any passport issued or designed for the use of another than himself, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, which said rules shall be printed on the passport; or whoever shall willfully and knowingly furnish, dispose of, or deliver a passport to any person, for use by another than the person for whose use it was originally issued and designed, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, with intent to use the same, or with intent that the same may be used by another; or whoever shall willfully or knowingly use, or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use any such false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, or any passport validly issued which has become void by the occurrence of any condition therein prescribed invalidating the same, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

#### COUNTERFEITING GOVERNMENT SEAL

SEC. 1. Whoever shall fraudulently or wrongfully affix or impress the seal of any executive department, or of any bureau,

commission, or office of the United States, to or upon any certificate, or paper of any description; or whoever, with knowledge of its fraudulent character, shall with wrongful or fraudulent intent use, buy, procure, sell, or transfer to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter the seal of any executive department, or any bureau, commission, or office of the United States, or shall willingly assist in falsely doing the same, or whoever shall knowingly use, affix, or impress any such fraudulently made seal to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, of any description, or whoever with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall have possession of any such seal, knowing the same to have been so falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, alter, or tamper with any naval, military, or official pass or permit, issued by or under the authority of the United States, or with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall use or have in his possession any such pass or permit, or shall personate or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom such pass or permit has been duly issued, or shall willfully allow any other person to have or use any such pass or permit, issued for his use alone, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

### SEARCH WARRANTS

Sec. 1. A search warrant may be issued by a judge of a United States district court, or by a judge of a State or Territorial court of record, or by a United States commissioner for the district wherein the property sought is located.

Sec. 2. A search warrant may be issued under this title upon either of the following grounds:

1. When the property was stolen or embezzled in violation of a law of the United States; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

2. When the property was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

Sec. 3. A search warrant can not be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched.

Sec. 4. The judge or commissioner must, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the complainant and any witness he may produce, and require their affidavits or take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them.

Sec. 5. If the judge or commissioner is thereupon satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, he must issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, to a civil officer of the United States duly authorized to enforce or assist in enforcing any law thereof, or to a person so duly authorized by the President, stating the particular grounds or probable cause for its issue and the names of the persons whose affidavits have been taken in support thereof, and commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named, for the property specified, and to bring it before the judge or commissioner.

Sec. 8. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

Sec. 9. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

Sec. 10. The judge or commissioner must insert a direction in the warrant that it be served in the daytime, unless the affidavits are positive that the property is on the person or in the place to be searched, in which case he may insert a direction that it be served at any time of the day or night.

Sec. 11. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the judge or commissioner who issued it within ten days after its date; after the expiration of this time the warrant, unless executed, is void.

Sec. 12. When the officer takes property under the warrant, he must give a copy of the warrant together with a receipt for the property taken (specifying it in detail) to the person from whom it was taken by him, or in whose possession it was found; or, in the absence of any person, he must leave it in the place where he found the property.

Sec. 14. The judge or commissioner must, if required, deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

Sec. 15. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the judge or commissioner must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and subscribed by each witness.

Sec. 16. If it appears that the property or paper taken is not the same as that described in the warrant or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the judge or commissioner must cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken; but if it appears that the property or paper taken is the same as that described in the warrant and that there is probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, then the judge or commissioner shall order the same retained in the custody of the person seizing it or to be otherwise disposed of according to law.

Sec. 17. The judge or commissioner must annex the affidavits, search warrant, return, inventory, and evidence, and if he has not power to inquire into the offense in respect to which the warrant was issued he must at once file the same, together with a copy of the record of his proceedings, with the clerk of the court having power to so inquire.

Sec. 18. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any such officer or person in serving or attempting to serve or execute any such search warrant, or shall assault, beat, or wound any such officer or person, knowing him to be an officer or person so authorized, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years.

Sec. 20. A person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 21. An officer who in executing a search warrant willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 22. Whoever, in aid of any foreign Government, shall knowingly and willfully have possession of or control over any property or papers designed or intended for use or which is used as the means of violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

### USE OF MAILS

Sec. 1. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employee of the Dead Letter Office, duly authorized thereto, or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, to open any letter not addressed to himself.

Sec. 2. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, is hereby declared to be non-mailable.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or Postal Service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by this title to be non-mailable, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Any person violating any provision of this title may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.



### PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPORTS ON FOOD, FUEL AND WAR SUPPLIES.

Whereas, The public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times under such regulations, and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: Coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferromanganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunitions and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Leichtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, or Turkey.

The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue.

### WAR FINANCE LAW

Congress passed a law which was introduced by Representative Kitchin, and approved by President Wilson on April 24, 1917, authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, and to extend credit to foreign governments.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this Act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law not exceeding in the aggregate \$5,000,000,000, exclusive of the sums authorized by section four of this Act, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States.

The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate and time of payment of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority; but such bonds shall not bear the circulation privilege.

The bonds herein authorized shall first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein; and any portion of the bonds so offered and not subscribed for may be otherwise disposed of at not less than par by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid on any bonds issued under authority of this Act.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase, at par, from such foreign governments then en-

in Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State.

### HOW TO OBTAIN LICENSES FOR EXPORT

First—Applications for licenses may be made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, and also in Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston and Los Angeles.

Second—In applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

(a) Quantity; (b) description of goods; (c) name and address of consignee; (d) name and address of consignor.

Third—The license will be good for only sixty days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time, a new application must be made.

Fourth—The various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore, wherever practicable, the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. Many of the applications may, however, have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire, they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses.

gaged in war with the enemies of the United States, their obligations hereafter issued, bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under authority of this Act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign governments and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the bonds of the United States issued and used for the purchase of such foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than three and one-half per centum per annum under the provisions of section five of this Act, then and in that event the obligations of such foreign governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign governments, converted in like manner and extent into obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of section five of this Act. For the purposes of this section there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided,* That the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds from foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply the proceeds thereof, and any payments made by foreign governments on account of their said obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this Act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion;

is hereby authorized to issue the bonds not already issued heretofore authorized by section thirty-nine of the Act approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes"; section one hundred and twenty-four of the Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes"; section thirteen of the Act of September seventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes"; section four hundred of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes"; and the public resolution approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment, and munitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships," in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section one of this Act.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, in addition to the sum authorized in section one of this Act, such additional amount, not exceeding \$63,945,460 as may be necessary to redeem the three per cent. loan of nineteen hundred and eight to nineteen hundred and eighteen, maturing August first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section one of this Act.

SEC. 5. That any series of bonds issued under authority of sections one and four of this Act may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the rate at which the same were issued if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 6. That in addition to the bonds authorized by sections one and four of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this Act and to meet public

expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness at not less than par in such form and subject to such terms and conditions and at such rate of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall not bear the circulation privilege, and the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000,000, and such certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit in such banks and trust companies as he may designate the proceeds or any part thereof arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this Act, or the bonds previously authorized as described in section four of this Act, and such deposits may bear such rate of interest and be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount so deposited shall not in any case exceed the amount withdrawn from such bank or trust company, and invested in such bonds or certificates of indebtedness plus the amount so invested by such bank or trust company, and such deposits shall be secured in the manner required for other deposits by Section 5153, Revised Statutes, and amendments thereto: *Provided further*, That the provisions of Section 5191 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Federal Reserve Act and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking institutions and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public monies by the United States in designated depositories.

SEC. 8. That in order to pay all necessary expenses, including rent, connected with any operations under this Act, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of certificates of indebtedness herein authorized is hereby appropriated, or as much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That, in addition to the reports now required by law, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, transmit to the Congress a detailed statement of all expenditures under this Act.

### WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The whole conception of governmental and national responsibility for caring for the wounded has undergone radical change during the months of study given the subject by experts serving with the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and others consulting with them. Instead of the old idea that responsibility ended with the return of the soldier to private life with his wounds healed and such pension as he might be given, it is now considered that it is the duty of the Government to equip and re-educate the wounded man, after healing his wounds, and to return him to civil life ready to be as useful to himself and his country as possible.

To carry out this idea plans are well under way for building "reconstruction hospitals" in large centers of populations.

These hospitals will not be the last step in the return of the wounded soldiers to civil life. When the soldiers are able to take up industrial training, further provision will be ready. The injured man may be retrained to his previous occupation to conform with his handicapped condition or retrained for a new industry compatible with that condition. Additional education will be given to those fitted for it, and men may in some cases be returned to more valuable work than that from which they were called to war. Workshops will be provided at the hospitals, but arrangements will also be made with out-

side industries whereby more elaborate methods of training may be carried on. An employment bureau will be established to place men so trained in different parts of the United States.

Arrangements have been made by the department of military orthopedics to care for soldiers, so far as orthopedics (the prevention of deformity) is concerned, continuously until they are returned either to active service or civil life. Orthopedic surgeons will be attached to the medical force near the firing line and to the different hospitals back to the base orthopedic hospital, which will be established within 100 miles of the firing line. In this hospital, in addition to orthopedic surgical care, there will be equipment for surgical reconstruction work and "curative workshops" in which men will acquire ability to use injured members while doing work interesting and useful in itself. This method has supplanted the old and tiresome one of prescribing a set of motions for a man to go through with no purpose than to reacquire use of his injured part.

It is not the intention that men able to go back to the firing line shall be returned to this country unless their convalescence will extend over a period of a considerable number of months. Soldiers unable to return to duty will be sent to the reconstruction hospitals in the United States.

## THE WAR REVENUE ACT OF 1917

An Act—To provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

### TITLE I.—WAR INCOME TAX

Section 1. That in addition to the normal tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section one of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like normal tax of two per centum upon the income of every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter.

Individual Normal  
War Income tax  
rate.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the additional tax imposed by subdivision (b) of section one of such Act of September eighth nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like additional tax upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter, as follows:

War Surtaxes on  
individual incomes.

One per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$5,000 and does not exceed \$7,500;

Two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$7,500 and does not exceed \$10,000;

Three per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$12,500;

Four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$12,500 and does not exceed \$15,000;

Five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$15,000 and does not exceed \$20,000;

Seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$40,000;

Ten per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$40,000 and does not exceed \$60,000;

Fourteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$60,000 and does not exceed \$80,000;

Eighteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$80,000 and does not exceed \$100,000;

Twenty-two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$100,000 and does not exceed \$150,000;

Twenty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$200,000;

Thirty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$200,000 and does not exceed \$250,000;

Thirty-four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$300,000;

Thirty-seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$300,000 and does not exceed \$500,000;

Forty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000.

Forty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000.

Fifty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$1,000,000.

Sec. 3. That the taxes imposed by sections one and two of this Act shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid

Rates of sur taxes.

How computed.

Exemptions from war income tax.

Withholding normal tax at source.

Corporation War Income tax rate.

Where fiscal year has been fixed, tax-proportioned.

How computed.

Credit allowed.

Porto Rico or Philippines not affected.

Definitions.  
"Corporation"

"Domestic"  
"Foreign"

upon the same basis and in the same manner as the similar taxes imposed by section one of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except that in the case of the tax imposed by section one of this Act (.) the exemptions of \$3,000 and \$4,000 provided in section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, shall be, respectively, \$1,000 and \$2,000, and (b) the returns required under subdivisions (b) and (c) of section eight of such Act, as amended by this Act, shall be required in the case of net incomes of \$1,000 or over, in the case of unmarried persons, and \$2,000 or over in the case of married persons, instead of \$3,000 or over, as therein provided, and (c) the provisions of subdivision (c) of section nine of such Act, as amended by this Act, requiring the normal tax of individuals on income derived from interest to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income shall not apply to the new two per centum normal tax prescribed in section one of this Act until on and after January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and thereafter only one two per centum normal tax shall be deducted and withheld at the source under the provisions of such subdivision (c), and any further normal tax for which the recipient of such income is liable under this Act or such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, shall be paid by such recipient.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like tax of four per centum upon the income received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter, by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, subject to the tax imposed by that subdivision of that section, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year, the tax imposed by this section for the fiscal year ending during the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid only on that proportion of its income for such fiscal year which the period between January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

The tax imposed by this section shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the same incomes and in the same manner as the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that for the purpose of the tax imposed by this section the income embraced in a return of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, shall be credited with the amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any other corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this title shall not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and the Porto Rican or Philippine Legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands respectively.

## TITLE II.—WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—the term "corporation" includes joint-stock companies or associations and insurance companies;

The term "domestic" means created under the law of the United States, or of any state, territory, or district thereof, and

the term "foreign" means created under the law of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government;

The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia;

The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending December thirty-first, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen. If a corporation or partnership, prior to March first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, makes a return covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within the calendar year nineteen hundred and sixteen, the tax for such taxable year shall be that proportion of the tax computed upon the net income during such full fiscal year which the time from January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to the end of such fiscal year, bears to the full fiscal year; and,

The term "prewar period" means the calendar year nineteen hundred and eleven, nineteen hundred and twelve, and nineteen hundred and thirteen, or, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

The terms "trade" and "business" include professions and occupations.

The term "net income" means in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual, the net income received from sources within the United States.

Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this Act there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership, or individual, a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the net income;

Twenty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the deduction (determined as hereinafter provided) and not in excess of fifteen per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year;

Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of fifteen per centum and not in excess of twenty per centum of such capital;

Thirty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of twenty per centum and not in excess of twenty-five per centum of such capital;

Forty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of twenty-five per centum and not in excess of thirty-three per centum of such capital; and

Sixty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of thirty-three per centum of such capital.

For the purpose of this title every corporation or partnership not exempt under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be engaged in business, and all the trades and businesses in which it is engaged shall be treated as a single trade or business, and all its income from whatever source derived shall be deemed

"United States"

"Taxable year"

First taxable year.

Returns covering fiscal year.

"Prewar period."

"Trade."

"Net Income"

Payable by.

Rates of war excess profits tax.

Business of one company or partnership.

	to be received from such trade or business.
Affected.	This title shall apply to all trades or businesses of whatever description, whether continuously carried on or not, except—
Exempt from tax.	(a) In the case of officers and employees under the United States, or any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or any local subdivision thereof, the compensation or fees received by them as such officers or employees;
	(b) Corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of Section Eleven of Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, and partnerships and individuals carrying on or doing the same business, or coming within the same description; and
	(c) Incomes derived from the business of life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan.
Foreign.	Sec. 202. That the tax shall not be imposed in the case of the trade or business of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual, the net income of which trade or business during the taxable year is less than \$3,000.
Deduction allowed.	Sec. 203. That for the purposes of this title the deduction shall be as follows, except as otherwise in this title provided—
Domestic corporation.	(a) In the case of a domestic corporation, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than seven or more than nine per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) \$3,000;
Domestic partnership, citizen or resident of U. S.	(b) In the case of a domestic partnership or of a citizen or resident of the United States, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than seven or more than nine per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) \$6,000;
Foreign deduction.	(c) In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual, an amount ascertained in the same manner as provided in subdivisions (A) and (B), without any exemption of \$3,000 or \$6,000;
Difficulty in determining.	(d) If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period, the deduction shall be determined in the same manner as provided in section two hundred and five.
If not in business during prewar period	Sec. 204. That if a corporation or partnership was not in existence, or an individual was not engaged in the trade or business, during the whole of any one calendar year during the prewar period, the deduction shall be an amount equal to eight per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000.
"Domestic"	A trade or business carried on by a corporation, partnership, or individual, although formally organized or reorganized on or after January second, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which is substantially a continuation of a trade or business carried on prior to that date, shall, for the purpose of this title, be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date, and the net income and invested capital of its predecessor prior to that date shall be deemed to have been its net income and invested capital.
When substantially a continuation of business.	Sec. 205. (a) That if the Secretary of the Treasury, upon

complaint finds either (1) that during the prewar period a domestic corporation or partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, had no net income from the trade or business, or (2) that during the prewar period the percentage, which the net income was of the invested capital, was low as compared with the percentage, which the net income during such period of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, was of their invested capital, then the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of its invested capital for the taxable year which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in section two hundred and three, without including the \$3,000 or \$6,000 therein referred to) for such year of representative corporations, partnerships, or individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, is of their average invested capital for such year, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000.

The percentage which the net income was of the invested capital in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the percentage determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

(b) The tax shall be assessed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in section two hundred and three, but the taxpayer claiming the benefit of this section may at the time of making the return file a claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax so assessed exceeds a tax computed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in this section. In such event, collection of the part of the tax covered by such claim for abatement shall not be made until the claim is decided, but if in the judgment of the commissioner of internal revenue, the interests of the United States would be jeopardized thereby he may require the claimant to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the commissioner may think wise to safeguard such interests, conditioned for the payment of any tax found to be due, with the interest thereon, and if such bond, satisfactory to the commissioner, is not given within such time as he prescribes, the full amount of tax assessed shall be collected and the amount overpaid, if any, shall upon final decision of the application be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Sec. 206. That for the purposes of this title the net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned (a) for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven and nineteen hundred and twelve upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section thirty-eight of the Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," Approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included; (b) for the calendar year nineteen hundred and thirteen upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Section II of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included, and except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies

No net income during prewar period.

Low percentage compared with representative business.

Percentages determined by commissioner.

Taxpayer claiming benefit may file claim for abatement.

Bond may be required.

How net income of corporations ascertained and returned for prewar period.

Deductions.

- or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by Section II of such Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall be deducted; and (c) for the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Title I of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be deducted.
- The net income of a partnership or individual shall be ascertained and returned for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven, nineteen hundred and twelve, and nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for the taxable year, upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that the credit allowed by subdivision (b) of Section Five of such Act shall be deducted. There shall be allowed (a) in the case of a domestic partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of Section Five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act; and (b) in the case of a foreign partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of Section Six of such Act as amended by this Act.
- Sec. 207. That as used in this title the term "invested capital" for any year means the average invested capital for the year, as defined and limited in this title, averaged monthly.
- As used in this title "invested capital" does not include stocks, bonds (other than obligations of the United States), or other assets the income from which is not subject to the tax imposed by this title, nor money or other property borrowed, and means, subject to the above limitations:
- (a) In the case of a corporation or partnership: (1) Actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid in other than cash, for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the actual cash value of such property as of January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original stock or shares specifically issued therefor), and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year: *Provided*, that (a) the actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment, shall be included as invested capital, but not to exceed the par value of such stock or shares at the time of such payment, and (b) the good will, trade marks, trade brands, the franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, shall be included as invested capital if the corporation or partnership made payment bona fide therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trade-mark, trade brand, franchise, or intangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment; but good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, bona fide purchased, prior to March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, for and with interests or shares in a partnership or for and with shares in the capital stock of a
- For taxable year.
- Deductions.
- Partnerships and individuals.
- Deductions.
- Invested capital defined.
- Does not include.
- Corporations and partnerships "invested capital."
- Patents and copyrights.
- Good will, trade marks, etc.



corporation (issued prior to March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen), in an amount not to exceed, on March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, twenty per centum of the total interests or shares in the partnership or of the total shares of the capital stock of the corporation, shall be included in invested capital at a value not to exceed the actual cash value at the time of such purchase, and in case of issue of stock therefor not to exceed the par value of such stock;

(b) In the case of an individual, (1) actual cash paid into the trade or business, and (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid into the trade or business, other than cash, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the actual cash value of such property as of January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen), and (3) the actual cash value of patents, copyrights, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property, paid into the trade or business, at the time of such payment, if payment was made therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property bona fide paid therefor at the time of such payment.

In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual the term "invested capital" means that proportion of the entire invested capital, as defined and limited in this title, which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 208. That in case of the reorganization, consolidation, or change of ownership of a trade or business after March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, if an interest or control in such trade or business of fifty per centum or more remains in control of the same persons, corporations, associations, partnerships, or any of them, then in ascertaining the invested capital of the trade or business no asset transferred or received from the prior trade or business shall be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed under this title in computing the invested capital of such prior trade or business if such asset had not been so transferred or received, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such, in cash or tangible property, and then not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment.

Sec. 209. That in the case of a trade or business having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this Act, in lieu of the tax imposed by Section Two Hundred and One, a tax equivalent to eight per centum of the net income of such trade or business, in excess of the following deductions: In the case of a domestic corporation, \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, \$6,000, in the case of all other trades or business, no deduction.

Sec. 210. That if the Secretary of the Treasury is unable in any case satisfactorily to determine the invested capital, the amount of the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same proportion of the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year as the proportion which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in Section Two Hundred and Three, without including the \$3,000 or \$6,000 therein referred to) for the same calendar year of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, bears to the total net income of the trade or business received by such corporations, partnerships,

Individual  
"invested  
capital."

Patents,  
copyrights,  
good will, etc.

Foreign  
"invested  
capital."

Reorganization  
consolidation,  
or change of  
ownership.

"Invested  
capital."

If no invested  
capital or only  
nominal capital.

Rate of war  
excess profits  
tax.

Deduction when  
unable to  
determine  
invested capital.

and individuals, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000.

Proportion determined by commissioner.

For the purpose of this Section the proportion between the deduction and the net income in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

Returns required of partnerships.

Sec. 211. That every foreign partnership having a net income of \$3,000 or more for the taxable year, and every domestic partnership having a net income of \$6,000 or more for the taxable year, shall render a correct return of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for such year, and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner as is prescribed for income-tax returns under Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act.

Administrative provisions.

Sec. 212. That all administrative, special, and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection, and refund of internal-revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this Title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, relating to returns and payment of the tax therein imposed, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax imposed by this title.

Regulations.

Sec. 213. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership, or individual, subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data, and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

Excess profits tax law of March 3, 1917, repealed.

Sec. 214. That title II (sections two hundred to two hundred and seven, inclusive) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy, and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby repealed.

Amounts paid credited.

Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed by such title II, shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax the excess shall be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Munition manufacturers, rate of tax changed.

Subdivision (1) of section three hundred and one of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended so that the rate of tax for the taxable year nineteen hundred and seventeen shall be ten per centum instead of twelve and one-half per centum, as therein provided.

Ceases to act.

Subdivision (2) of such section is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) This section shall cease to be of effect on and after January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen."

**TITLE III.—WAR TAX ON BEVERAGES**

Sec. 300. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section three hundred and three, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.10 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

That in addition to the tax under existing law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of \$1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal-revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 301. That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this Act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from the West Indian Islands recently acquired from Denmark (unless produced from products the growth of such islands, and not then into any State or Territory or District of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited), or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands. Under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.

Sec. 302. That at registered distilleries producing alcohol, or other high-proof spirits, packages may be filled with such spirits reduced to not less than one hundred proof from the receiving cisterns and tax paid without being entered into bonded warehouse. Such spirits may also be transferred from the receiving cisterns at such distilleries, by means of pipe lines, direct to storage tanks in the bonded warehouse and may be warehoused in such storage tanks. Such spirits may be also transferred in tanks or tank cars to general bonded warehouses for storage therein, either in storage tanks in such warehouses or in the tanks in which they were transferred. Such spirits may also be transferred after tax payment from receiving cisterns or warehouse storage tanks to tanks or tank cars and may be transported in such tanks or tank cars to the premises of rectifiers of spirits. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby empowered to prescribe all necessary regulations relating to the drawing off, transferring, gauging, storing and transporting of such spirits; the records to be kept and returns to be made; the size and kind of packages and tanks to be used; the marking, branding, numbering and stamping of such packages and tanks; the kinds of stamps, if any, to be used; and the time and manner of paying the tax; the kind of bond and the penal sum of same. The tax prescribed by law must be paid before such spirits are removed from the distillery premises, or from general bonded warehouse in the case of spirits transferred thereto, except as otherwise provided

**Distilled spirits.****Amount of war tax.****Imported Perfumes containing distilled spirits.****Importation of distilled spirits.****Removal from registered distilleries.****Regulations.****Tax payable.**

- by law.
- Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, distilled spirits may hereafter be drawn from receiving cisterns and deposited in distillery warehouses without having affixed to the packages containing the same distillery warehouse stamps, and such packages, when so deposited in warehouse, may be withdrawn therefrom on the original gauge where the same have remained in such warehouse for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of deposit.
- Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the manufacture, warehousing, withdrawal, and shipment, under the provisions of existing law, of ethyl alcohol for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, and denatured alcohol, may be exempted from the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-three, Revised Statutes of the United States.
- Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, manufacturers of ethyl alcohol for other than beverage purposes may be granted permission under the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-five, Revised Statutes of the United States, to fill fermenting tubs in a sweet-mash distillery not oftener than once in forty-eight hours.
- Excess stock of tax-paid distilled spirits.** Sec. 303. That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day this Act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership, or association in any quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of \$1.10 (or, if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon: *Provided*, That the tax on such distilled spirits in the custody of a court of bankruptcy in insolvency proceedings on June first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall be paid by the person to whom the court deliver such distilled spirits at the time of such delivery, to the extent that the amount thus delivered exceeds the fifty gallons hereinbefore provided.
- War tax on distilled spirits or wines rectified.** Sec. 304. That in addition to the tax now imposed or imposed by this Act on distilled spirits there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 15 cents on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wines hereafter rectified, purified, or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner, that the person so rectifying, purifying, refining, or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four, Revised Statutes, as amended, and on all such articles in the possession of the rectifier on the day this Act is passed: *Provided*, That this tax shall not apply to gin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics.
- Unlawful to dilute.** When the process of rectification is completed and the tax prescribed by this section has been paid, it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance; nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a
- Regulations governing manufacturers.**
- Drawn from receiving cisterns.**
- Ethyl and denatured alcohol.**
- Amount of war tax.**
- Gin.**

rectifier from using again in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the tax has theretofore been paid.

The tax imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liqueurs on which a tax is imposed and paid under the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, nor to the mixing and blending of wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends made exclusively of two or more pure straight whiskies aged in wood for a period not less than four years and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water and if not reduced below ninety proof: *Provided*, That such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

All distilled spirits taxable under this section shall be subject to uniform regulations concerning the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding, and sale of whisky and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on, and the tax on rectified spirits shall be paid, under such rules, regulations, and bonds as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years. He shall, in addition, be liable to double the tax evaded, together with the tax, to be collected by assessment or on any bond given.

Sec. 305. That hereafter collectors of internal revenue shall not furnish wholesale liquor dealer's stamps in lieu of and in exchange for stamps for rectified spirits unless the package covered by stamp for rectified spirits is to be broken into smaller packages.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to discontinue the use of the following stamps whenever in his judgment the interests of the Government will be subserved thereby:

Distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, special bonded warehouse, general bonded warehouse, general bonded retransfer, transfer brandy, export tobacco, export cigars, export oleomargarine and export fermented liquor stamps.

Sec. 306. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to require at distilleries, breweries, rectifying houses, and wherever else in his judgment such action may be deemed advisable, the installation of meters, tanks, pipes, or any other apparatus for the purpose of protecting the revenue, and such meters, tanks, and pipes and all necessary labor incident thereto shall be at the expense of the person, corporation, partnership, or association on whose premises the installation is required. Any such person, corporation, partnership, or association refusing or neglecting to install such apparatus when so required by the commissioner shall not be permitted to conduct business on such premises.

Sec. 307. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall

War tax does not apply.

When blended whiskies exempt.

Uniform regulations.

Business of rectifier.

Penalties for violations.

Exchange of stamps.

Use of stamps may be discontinued.

Installation of apparatus.

- Beer, lager beer, ale, porter, etc. be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.50 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.
- War Tax. Sec. 308. That from and after the passage of this Act taxable fermented liquors may be conveyed without payment of tax from the brewery premises where produced to a contiguous industrial distillery of either class established under the Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, to be used as distilling material, and the residue from such distillation, containing less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, which is to be used in making beverages, may be manipulated by cooling, flavoring, carbonating, settling, and filtering on the distillery premises or elsewhere.
- Fermented liquors conveyed. The removal of the taxable fermented liquor from the brewery to the distillery and the operation of the distillery and removal of the residue therefrom shall be under the supervision of such officer or officers as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem proper, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give force and effect to this section and to safeguard the revenue.
- Removal supervised. Sec. 309. That upon all still wines, including vermouth, and upon all champagne and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as wine, produced in or imported into the United States, and hereafter removed from the customhouse, place of manufacture, or from bonded premises for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to such tax, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.
- Still wines, vermouth, champagne. Sec. 310. That upon all articles specified in section three hundred and nine upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day this Act is passed held in excess of twenty-five gallons in the aggregate of such articles and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax equal to the tax imposed by such section.
- Excess stocks taxed. Sec. 311. That upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of wines from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse under subdivision (c) of section four hundred and two of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eight, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in addition to the tax therein imposed, a tax equal to double such tax, to be assessed, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.
- Grape brandy or wine spirits. Sec. 312. That upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producer thereof upon the day this Act is passed there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid an additional tax equivalent to 10 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine, and an additional tax of 20 cents per proof gallon shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of sweet wines for the purpose of fortifying such wines and not so used prior to the passage of this Act.
- Sweet wine producers. Additional tax.

Sec. 313. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid—

Prepared sirups or extracts.

(a) Upon all prepared sirups or extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, if so sold for not more than \$1.30 per gallon, a tax of 5 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$1.30 and not more than \$2 per gallon, a tax of 8 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$2 and not more than \$3 per gallon, a tax of 10 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$3 and not more than \$4 per gallon, a tax of 15 cents per gallon; and if so sold for more than \$4 per gallon, a tax of 20 cents per gallon; and

Unfermented grape juice, soft drinks, etc.

(b) Upon all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated), and fermented liquors containing less than one-half per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, and other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

Mineral or table waters.

(c) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Monthly returns.

Sec. 314. That each such manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer shall make monthly returns under oath to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Carbonic acid gas.

Sec. 315. That upon all carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers (intended for use in the manufacture or production of carbonated water or other drinks) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 5 cents per pound. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor thereof and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three.

Amount of tax.

#### TITLE IV.—WAR TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Sec. 400. That upon cigars and cigarettes, which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof; (a) on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 25 cents per thousand; (b) on cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at 4 cents or more each, and not more than 7 cents each, \$1 per thousand; (c) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 7 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, \$3 per thousand; (d) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, \$5 per thousand; (e) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, \$7 per thousand: *Provided*, That the word "retail" as used in this section shall mean the ordinary retail price of a single cigar, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulation, require the manufacturer or importer to affix to

Cigars and cigarettes.

Amount of war tax on cigars.

"Retail" defined.

Cigarettes.	each box or container a conspicuous label indicating by letter the clause of this section under which the cigars therein contained have been tax-paid, which must correspond with the tax-paid stamp on said box or container; (f) on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, made in or imported into the United States, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 80 cents per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$1.20 per thousand.
Amount of war tax.	
Packages cigarettes and small cigars.	Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him, and sells or removes for consumption or use, in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty, or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of said packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon, and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or use under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped, and the stamps canceled in a like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the custom-house before they are withdrawn therefrom.
Stamps and cancellation.	
Imported cigarettes.	
Tobacco and snuff.	Sec. 401. That upon all tobacco and snuff hereafter manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax of 5 cents per pound, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.
War Tax.	
Additional packages provided for.	In addition to the packages provided for under existing law, manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description: Packages containing one-eighth, three-eighths, five-eighths, seven-eighths, one and one-eighth, one and three-eighths, one and five-eighths, one and seven-eighths, and five ounces.
Effective.	Sec. 402. That sections four hundred, four hundred and one, and four hundred and four, shall take effect thirty days after the passage of this Act: <i>Provided</i> , That after the passage of this Act and before the expiration of the aforesaid thirty days, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up in the packages now provided for by law or in the packages provided for in sections four hundred and four hundred and one.
Excess stock taxed.	Sec. 403. That there shall also be levied and collected, upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff in excess of one hundred pounds or upon cigars or cigarettes in excess of one thousand, which were manufactured or imported, and removed from factory or custom-house prior to the passage of this Act, bearing tax-paid stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and which are, on the day after this Act is passed, held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, and upon all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, removed from factory or customs-house after the passage of this Act but prior to the time when the tax imposed by section four hundred or section four hundred and one upon such articles takes effect, an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by such sections upon such articles.
Rate of war tax.	
Cigarette papers and tubes.	Sec. 404. That there shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets, or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and intended for use by the smoker in making cigarettes the following taxes:



On each package, book, or set containing more than twenty-five but not more than fifty papers, one-half of 1 cent; containing more than fifty but not more than one hundred papers, 1 cent; containing more than one hundred papers, 1 cent for each one hundred papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 2 cents for each one hundred tubes or fractional part thereof.

#### TITLE V.—WAR TAX ON FACILITIES FURNISHED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INSURANCE.

Sec. 500. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid (a) a tax equivalent to three per centum of the amount paid for the transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water of property by freight consigned from one point in the United States to another; (b) a tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents or fraction thereof, paid to any person, corporation, partnership, or association, engaged in the business of transporting parcels or packages by express over regular routes between fixed terminals, for the transportation of any package, parcel, or shipment by express from one point in the United States to another: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the carrier collecting such tax to list separately in any bill of lading, freight receipt, or other similar document, the amount of the tax herein levied, if the total amount of the freight and tax be therein stated; (c) a tax equivalent to eight per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water, or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point in the United States to another or to any point in Canada or Mexico, where the ticket therefor is sold or issued in the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or for transportation the fare for which does not exceed 35 cents, and a tax equivalent to ten per centum of the amount paid for seats, berths, and state-rooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars, or on vessels. If a mileage book used for such transportation or accommodation has been purchased before this section takes effect, or if cash fare be paid, the tax imposed by this section shall be collected from the person presenting the mileage book, or paying the cash fare, by the conductor or other agent, when presented for such transportation or accommodation, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the United States in such manner and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; if a ticket (other than a mileage book) is bought and partially used before this section goes into effect it shall not be taxed, but if bought but not so used before this section takes effect, it shall not be valid for passage until the tax has been paid and such payment evidenced on the ticket in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe; (d) a tax equivalent to five per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line; (e) a tax of 5 cents upon each telegraph, telephone, or radio, dispatch, message, or conversation, which originates within the United States, and for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed: *Provided*, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations shall be used for the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation.

Freight transportation.

Rate of tax.

Tax on Express shipments.

Rate of tax for passenger transportation.

Exempt from tax.

Rate for seats, berths, etc.

Mileage book or cash fare.

Tickets partially used or not used.

Oil by pipe lines.

Tax on telegraph, telephone or radio messages.

By whom payable.

Sec. 501. That the taxes imposed by section five hundred

shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association paying for the services or facilities rendered.

Carrier owning commodity transported.

In case such carrier does not, because of its ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed upon the transportation of such commodity if the carrier received payment for such transportation: *Provided*, That in case of a carrier which on May first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, had no rates or tariffs on file with the proper Federal or State authority, the tax shall be computed on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services as ascertained and determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: *Provided further*, That nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as imposing a tax (a) upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business as such and is intended to be so used or has been so used; or (b) upon the transportation of company material transported by one carrier, which constitutes a part of a railroad system, for another carrier which is also a part of the same system.

Rates or tariffs.

Tax does not apply.

Exempt from tax.

Sec. 502. That no tax shall be imposed under section five hundred upon any payment received for services rendered to the United States, or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. The right to exemption under this section shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Monthly returns.

Sec. 503. That each person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving any payments referred to in section five hundred shall collect the amount of the tax, if any, imposed by such section from the person, corporation, partnership, or association making such payments, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected and the taxes imposed upon it under paragraph two of section five hundred and one to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located. Such returns shall contain such information, and be made in such manner, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Effective.

Sec. 504. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid the following taxes on the issuance of insurance policies:

Life insurance.

(a) Life insurance: A tax equivalent to 8 cents on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which any life is insured under any policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same is called: *Provided*, That on all policies for life insurance only by which a life is insured not in excess of \$500, issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be forty per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium: *Provided further*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision;

Marine, inland and fire insurance.

(b) Marine, inland, and fire insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar and fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same is called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril: *Provided*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

(c) Casualty insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each

dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability (except bonds taxable under subdivision two of schedule A of Title VIII) issued or executed or renewed by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, transacting the business of employer's liability, workmen's compensation, accident, health, tornado, plate glass, steam boiler, elevator, burglary, automatic sprinkler, automobile, or other branch of insurance (except life insurance, and insurance described and taxed in the preceding subdivision): *Provided*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision;

Casualty insurance.

(d) Policies issued by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, whose income is exempt from taxation under Title I of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by this section.

Exempt from tax.

Sec. 505. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association, issuing policies of insurance upon the issuance of which a tax is imposed by section five hundred and four, shall, within the first fifteen days of each month, make a return under oath, in duplicate, and pay such tax to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such person, corporation, partnership, or association is located. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Monthly returns.

#### TITLE VI.—WAR EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 600. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid—

(a) Upon all automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons, and motorcycles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Automobiles.  
Motorcycles.

(b) Upon all piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines, and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano player, graphophone, phonograph, or talking machine, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Musical instruments.

(c) Upon all moving-picture films (which have not been exposed) sold by the manufacturer or importer, a tax equivalent to one-fourth of 1 cent per linear foot; and

Moving picture films.

(d) Upon all positive moving-picture films (containing a picture ready for projection) sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to one-half of 1 cent per linear foot; and

Jewelry.

(e) Upon any article commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(f) Upon all tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, foot balls, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games, except playing cards and children's toys and games, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Tax on Sporting goods.

(g) Upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cos-

Exceptions.

- Perfumes, cosmetics, etc., for toilet purposes.
- metics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders, or any similar substance, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, upon all of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes, and which are sold by the manufacturer, importer, or producer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and
- Proprietary medicines, etc.
- (h) Upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section three hundred and thirteen of this Act), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and
- Chewing gum.
- (i) Upon all chewing gum or substitute therefor sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and
- Cameras.
- (j) Upon all cameras sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold.
- Monthly returns.
- Sec. 601. That each manufacturer, producer, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in section six hundred shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed on such articles by this title to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.
- Floor stocks.
- Sec. 602. That upon all articles enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), or (j) of section six hundred, which on the day this Act is passed are held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, other than (1) a retailer who is not also a wholesaler, or (2) the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax equivalent to one-half the tax imposed by each such subdivision upon the sale of the articles therein enumerated. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association so holding such articles.
- Rate of tax.
- The taxes imposed by this section shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as provided in section ten hundred and two in the case of additional taxes upon articles upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid.
- Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose a tax upon articles sold and delivered prior to May ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, where the title is reserved in the vendor

as security for the payment of the purchase money.

Sec. 603. That on the day this Act takes effect, and thereafter on July first in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July first, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, and sailing boats, of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines, not used exclusively for trade or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the Navy Department, an excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over five net tons, length not over fifty feet, 50 cents for each foot, length over fifty feet and not over one hundred feet, \$1 for each foot, length over one hundred feet, \$2 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, \$5.

In determining the length of such yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, the measurement of over-all length shall govern.

In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new boat on any other date than July first, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months, including the month of sale, remaining prior to the following July first.

#### TITLE VII.—WAR TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES

Sec. 700. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid (a) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission: *Provided*, That the tax on admission of children under twelve years of age where an admission charge for such children is made shall in every case be 1 cent; and (b) in the case of persons (except bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, and children under twelve years of age) admitted free to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons of the same class, a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the persons so admitted; and (c) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any cabaret or other similar entertainment to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service, or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be computed under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service, or merchandise. In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to ten percentum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder. These taxes shall not be imposed in the case of a place the maximum charge for admission to which is 5 cents, or in the case of shows, rides, and other amusements, (the maximum charge for admission to which is 10 cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the

Yachts, pleasure, power and motor boats.

Length determined.

Tax proportioned.

Amount of tax on admissions.

Children's admission.

Cabarets or similar entertainment.

Permanent use of boxes or seats.

Taxes not imposed

Religious, educational or charitable purposes.

"Admission" defined.

Dues or membership fees.

Exempt.

Returns.

Date effective.

Exempt from tax.

Penalty for insufficient tax or uncanceled stamps.

case of admissions to such parks.

No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational, or charitable institutions, societies, or organizations, or admissions to agricultural fairs, none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

Sec. 701. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax equivalent to ten per centum of any amount paid as dues or membership fees (including initiation fees) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization, where such dues or fees are in excess of \$12 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: *Provided*, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such society, order, or association or their dependents.

Sec. 702. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association (a) receiving any payments for such admission, dues, or fees, shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section seven hundred or seven hundred and one from the person making such payments, or (b) admitting any person free to any place for admission to which a charge is made shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section seven hundred from the person so admitted, and (c) in either case shall make returns and payments of the amounts so collected, at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three of this Act.

#### TITLE VIII.—WAR STAMP TAXES.

Sec. 800. That on and after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, are written or printed, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns, or ships the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned, or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule.

Sec. 801. That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note, or other instrument, issued by the United States, or by any foreign Government, or by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power, when issued in the exercise of a strictly governmental, taxing, or municipal function; or stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations which are organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members and make loans only to their shareholders, or by mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

Sec. 802. That whoever (a) Makes, signs, issues or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued, or accepted, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without

the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(b) Consigns or ships, or causes to be consigned or shipped, by parcel post any parcel, package, or article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(c) Manufactures or imports and sells, or offers for sale, or causes to be manufactured or imported and sold, or offered for sale, any playing cards, package, or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(d) Makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp as prescribed in section eight hundred and four;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 803. That whoever—

(a) Fraudulently cuts, tears, or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title; (b) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes, or places to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article, which has been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeit stamp, or the impression of any forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other article;

(c) Wilfully removes, or alters the cancellation, or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares, any adhesive stamp, with intent to use, or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly or wilfully buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away, any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same.

(d) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp, which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any such reused, canceled, or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package, or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 804. That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person, corporation, partnership, or association, using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 805. (a) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, articles, or things to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this

Misuse of stamps.

Penalties.

Method of cancelling stamps.

Preparation of stamps.

title, as he may deem expedient.

By contract.

(b) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps can not be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Assessment and collection.

(c) All internal-revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package, or article named herein.

Stamps furnished postmasters.

Sec. 806. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall furnish to the Postmaster General without prepayment a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The Postmaster General may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the Postmaster General at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The Postmaster General shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the Treasury as internal-revenue collections.

Sale of stamps.

Sec. 807. That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant treasurer or designated depository of the United States located in their respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale. In such cases the collector may require a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safe-keeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

#### SCHEDULE A.—STAMP TAXES

Bonds of indebtedness.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued on and after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: *Provided*, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: *Provided further*, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

Indemnity and surety bonds.

2. Bonds, indemnity and surety: bonds for indemnifying any person, corporation, partnership, or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and all bonds for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents: *Provided*, That where a premium is charged for the execution of such bond the tax shall be paid at the rate of one per centum on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: *Provided fur-*



ther, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

3. Capital stock, issue: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: *Provided*, That where capital stock is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each \$100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or not, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares of stock are without par value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each \$100 of actual, value or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: *Provided further*, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any stock or evidence of the sale of any stock or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto with intent to evade the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

5. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, including so-called transferred or scratch sales, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for

Capital stock issue.

Capital stock, sales or transfers.

Amount of tax.

Tax not imposed.

Stamps to be affixed.

Penalties for not using stamps.

Sales of produce on exchange.

- Evidences of sale.** each \$100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents: *Provided*, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale: *Provided further*, That sellers of commodities described herein, having paid the tax provided by this subdivision, may transfer such contracts to a clearing house corporation or association, and such transfer shall not be deemed to be a sale, or agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell within the provisions of this Act, provided that such transfer shall not vest any beneficial interest in such clearing house association but shall be made for the sole purpose of enabling such clearing house association to adjust and balance the accounts of the members of said clearing house association on their several contracts. And every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.
- Transfer of contracts.** That no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.
- Data to be indicated.** 6. Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.
- Penalties for not using stamps.** 7. Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents; and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof 50 cents: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.
- Cash sales exempt.** 8. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.
- Promissory notes, etc.** 9. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.
- Conveyance.**
- Amount of tax.**
- Custom-house entries.**
- Withdrawals.**

10. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, if costing not exceeding \$30, \$1; costing more than \$30 and not exceeding \$60, \$3; costing more than \$60, \$5: *Provided*, That such passage tickets, costing \$10 or less, shall be exempt from taxation.
11. Proxy for voting at any election for officers, or meeting for the transaction of business, of any incorporated company or association, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.
12. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents: *Provided*, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any State for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service or upon powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases.
13. Playing Cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, after the passage of this Act; a tax of 5 cents per pack in addition to the tax imposed under existing law.
14. Parcel-post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.
- No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

Foreign passage tickets.

Proxies.

Power of attorney.

Playing cards.

#### TITLE IX.—WAR ESTATE TAX.

Sec. 900. That in addition to the tax imposed by section two hundred and one of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended—

(a) A tax equal to the following percentages of its value is hereby imposed upon the transfer of each net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this Act, the transfer of which is taxable under such section (the value of such net estate to be determined as provided in Title II of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen):

One-half of one per centum of the amount of such net estate not in excess of \$50,000;

One per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$150,000;

One and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$250,000;

Two per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$450,000;

Two and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$450,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000;

Three per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000;

Three and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$3,000,000;

Four per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$3,000,000 and does not exceed \$4,000,000;

Four and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$4,000,000 and does not exceed \$5,000,000;

When effective.

Rate of tax.

Five per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$5,000,000 and does not exceed \$8,000,000;

Seven per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$8,000,000 and does not exceed \$10,000,000; and

Ten per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$10,000,000.

Does not apply.

Sec. 901. That the tax imposed by this title shall not apply to the transfer of the net estate of any decedent dying while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, during the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged, or if death results from injuries received or disease contracted in such service, within one year after the termination of such war. For the purposes of this section the termination of the war shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President.

#### TITLE X.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Imports from West Indian Islands.

Sec. 1000. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in the United States, upon articles coming into the United States from the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of said islands: *Provided*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in said islands, upon articles imported from the United States, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in said islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into said islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

Exports to.

Sec. 1001. That all administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this Act, and every person, corporation, partnership, or association liable to any tax imposed by this Act, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe.

Assessment and administration.

When additional taxes imposed.

Sec. 1002. That where additional taxes are imposed by this Act upon articles or commodities, upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, the person, corporation, partnership, or association required by this Act to pay the tax shall within thirty days after its passage, make return under oath in such form and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of this Act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount and with such sureties as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Collection of taxes.

Sec. 1003. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this Act is not specifically provided, the tax shall be collected in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of Title VIII of this Act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

Penalties.

Sec. 1004. That whoever fails to make any return required by

this Act or the regulations made under authority thereof within the time prescribed or who makes any false or fraudulent return, and whoever evades or attempts to evade any tax imposed by this Act or fails to collect or truly to account for and pay over any such tax, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto a penalty of double the tax evaded, or not collected, or accounted for and paid over, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected, in any case in which the punishment is not otherwise specifically provided.

Sec. 1005. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 1006. That where the rate of tax imposed by this Act, payable by stamps, is an increase over previously existing rates, stamps on hand in the collector's offices and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue may continue to be used until the supply on hand is exhausted, but shall be sold and accounted for at the rates provided by this Act, and assessment shall be made against manufacturers and other taxpayers having such stamps on hand on the day this Act takes effect for the difference between the amount paid for such stamps and the tax due at the rates provided by this act.

Sec. 1007. That (a) if any person, corporation, partnership, or association has prior to May ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article (or, in the case of moving-picture films, such a contract with a dealer, exchange, or exhibitor, for the sale or lease thereof) upon which a tax is imposed under Title III, IV, or VI, or under subdivision thirteen of Schedule A of Title VIII, or under this section, and (b) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.

The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under this section shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three.

The term "dealer" as used in this section includes a vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

Sec. 1008. That in the payment of any tax under this Act not payable by stamp a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to one cent.

Sec. 1009. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall permit taxpayers liable to income and excess profits taxes to make payments in advance in installments or in whole of an amount not in excess of the estimated taxes which will be due from them, and upon determination of the taxes actually due any amount paid in excess shall be refunded as taxes erroneously collected: *Provided*, That when payment is made in installments at least one-fourth of such estimated tax shall be paid before the expiration of thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within four months after the close

**Enforcement.**

**Use of stamps on hand.**

**Prior contracts.**

**Taxes payable by.**

**"Dealer" defined.**

**Fraction of a cent.**

**Advance installments of income and excess profits taxes.**

of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law for such payment: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, may allow credit against such taxes so paid in advance of an amount not exceeding three per centum per annum calculated upon the amount so paid from the date of such payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment; but no such credit shall be allowed on payments in excess of taxes determined to be due, nor on payments made after the expiration of four and one-half months after the close of the taxable year. All penalties provided by existing law for failure to pay tax when due are hereby made applicable to any failure to pay the tax at the time or times required in this section.

Payments by certificates of indebtedness

Sec. 1010. That under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Collectors of Internal Revenue may receive, at par and accrued interest, certificates of indebtedness issued under section six of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and any subsequent act or acts, and uncertified checks in payment of income and excess profits taxes, during such time and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; but if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn the person by whom such check has been tendered shall remain liable for the payment of the tax and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been tendered.

Uncertified checks.

#### TITLE XI.—POSTAL RATES.

First class mail.

Sec. 1100. That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class, except postal cards, shall thirty days after the passage of this act be, in addition to the existing rate, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That the rate of postage on drop letters of the first class shall be 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, and private mailing or post cards, when complying with the requirements of existing law, shall be transmitted through the mails at 1 cent each in addition to the existing rate.

Letters of soldiers and sailors.

That letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Second class matter.

Sec. 1101. That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of ten per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the post office of publication or other post office, or when sent by a news agent to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale:

Rates.

(a) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements, shall be as follows: (1) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound or fraction thereof; (2) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound or fraction thereof;

Portion devoted to advertisements.

(b) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for de-

livery within the several zones applicable to fourth-class matter shall be as follows (but where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements): (1) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the first and second zones,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents; for the third zone,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for the fourth zone, 2 cents; for the fifth zone,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents; for the sixth zone,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for the seventh zone, 3 cents; for the eighth zone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cents; (2) On and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and twenty, for the first and second zones,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for the third zone, 2 cents; for the fourth zone, 3 cents; for the fifth zone,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for the sixth zone, 4 cents; for the seventh zone, 5 cents; for the eighth zone,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents; (3) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and twenty and until July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, for the first and second zones,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents; for the third zone,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for the fourth zone, 4 cents; for the fifth zone,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  cents; for the sixth zone,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for the seventh zone, 7 cents; for the eighth zone,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  cents; (4) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, for the first and second zones, 2 cents; for the third zone, 3 cents; for the fourth zone, 5 cents; for the fifth zone, 6 cents; for the sixth zone, 7 cents; for the seventh zone, 9 cents; for the eighth zone, 10 cents;

(c) With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication, the publisher shall file with the post-master a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the postmaster general may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

Sec. 1102. That the rate of postage on daily newspapers, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law; and nothing in this title shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second-class mail matter within the county of publication: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second class when in offered for mailing.

Sec. 1103. That in the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second-class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second-class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and on and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the Postmaster General, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Sec. 1104. That where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

July 1, 1918.

July 1, 1919.

July 1, 1920.

July 1, 1921.

File copy.

Daily newspapers.

Religious, educational, etc., publications.

Rate.

Weight.

- Zone rates.** Sec. 1105. The zone rates provided by this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.
- Same rate.** Sec. 1106. That where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as now provided by law.
- Regulations.** Sec. 1107. That the Postmaster General, on or before the tenth day of each month, shall pay into the general fund of the Treasury an amount equal to the difference between the estimated amount received during the preceding month for the transportation of first class matter through the mails and the estimated amount which would have been received under the provisions of the law in force at the time of the passage of this Act.
- Salaries.** Sec. 1108. That the salaries of postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes shall not be increased after July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, during the existence of the present war. The compensation of postmasters at offices of the fourth class shall continue to be computed on the basis of the present rates of postage.
- Postmasters granted leave.** Sec. 1109. That where postmasters at offices of the third class have been since May first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or hereafter are granted leave without pay for military purposes, the Postmaster General may allow, in addition to the maximum amounts which may now be allowed such offices for clerk hire, in accordance with law, an amount not to exceed fifty per centum of the salary of the postmaster.
- Construction of Sec. 5 of Act of March 3, 1917.** Sec. 1110. That section five of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen," shall not be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for governmental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the Postmaster General shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this section in connection with the Act of which it is amendatory, nor shall said section be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion; or by officers of regularly established churches, for ordering wines for sacramental uses, or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such wines for such purposes only.

#### TITLE XII.—INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

**Net income includes.** Sec. 1200. That subdivision (a) of section two of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) That, subject only to such exemptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits, and income, derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever.

Section four of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The following income shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:

**Income exempt from law.**

"The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured; the amount received



by the insured, as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract; the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included as income); interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof or upon the obligations of the United States (but, in the case of obligations of the United States issued after September first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, only if and to the extent provided in the Act authorizing the issue thereof) or its possessions or securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen; the compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected and the judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government."

Sec. 1201. (1) That paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. All interest paid within the year on his indebtedness except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes) or of its Territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) Section five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended by adding at the end of subdivision (a) a further paragraph numbered nine, to read as follows:

"Ninth. Contributions or gifts actually made within the year to corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, to an amount not in excess of fifteen per centum of the taxpayer's taxable net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the Approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Sec. 1202. That (1) paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. The proportion of all interest paid within the year by such person on his indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) which the gross amount of his income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the gross amount of his income for the year derived from all sources within and without the United States, but this deduction shall be allowed only if such person includes in the return required by section eight all the information necessary for its calculation;

Amendments to.

Deductions allowed  
citizens or residents  
of U. S.

Amendments to.

Deductions allowed  
nonresident aliens.

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its Territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) Section six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is also further amended by adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(c) A nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits provided for in this section only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector of internal revenue a true and accurate return of his total income, received from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title; and in case of his failure to file such return the collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such nonresident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax."

Sec. 1203. (1) That section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of the normal tax only, there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each citizen or resident of the United States, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of \$3,000, plus \$1,000 additional if the persons making the return be a head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall this additional exemption of \$1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife: *Provided*, That only one deduction of \$4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together: *Provided further*, That if the person making the return is the head of a family there shall be an additional exemption of \$200 for each child dependent upon such person, if under eighteen years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, but this provision shall operate only in the case of one parent in the same family: *Provided further*, That guardians or trustees shall be allowed to make this personal exemption as to income derived from the property of which such guardian or trustee has charge in favor of each ward or cestui que trust: *Provided further*, That in no event shall a ward or cestui que trust be allowed a greater personal exemption than as provided in this section from the amount of net income received from all sources. There shall also be allowed an exemption from the amount of the net income of estates of deceased citizens or residents of the United States during the period of administration or settlement, and of trust or other estates of citizens or residents of the United States the income of which is not distributed annually or regularly under the provisions of subdivision (b) of section two, the sum of \$3,000, including such deductions as are allowed under section five."

(2) Subdivision (b) of section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1204. (1) That subdivisions (c) and (e) of section eight of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations, acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a return

When deductions or credits allowed.

Personal Exemption.

Married or head of a family.

Additional exemption for dependent children.

Guardians or trustees.

Estates.

Trusts.

Returns by guardians, trustees, etc.

of the income of the person, trust, or estate for whom or which they act, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals. Such fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such person, trust, or estate to enable him to make such return and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals: *Provided*, That a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries filed in the district where such fiduciary resides, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That no return of income not exceeding \$3,000 shall be required except as in this title otherwise provided.

“(e) Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits of the partnership to which any taxable partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title: *Provided*, That from the net distributive interests on which the individual members shall be liable for tax, normal and additional, there shall be excluded their proportionate shares received from interest on the obligations of a State or any political or taxing subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States (if and to the extent that it is provided in the Act authorizing the issue of such obligations of the United States that they are exempt from taxation) and its possessions, and that for the purpose of computing the normal tax there shall be allowed a credit, as provided by section five, subdivision (b), for their proportionate share of the profits derived from dividends. Such partnership, when requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any district collector, shall render a correct return of the earnings, profits, and income of the partnership, except income exempt under section four of this Act, setting forth the item of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title, and the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to the net earnings, profits, and income, if distributed. A partnership shall have the same privilege of fixing and making returns upon the basis of its own fiscal year as is accorded to corporations under this title. If a fiscal year ends during nineteen hundred and sixteen or a subsequent calendar year for which there is a rate of tax different from the rate for the preceding calendar year, then (1) the rate for such preceding calendar year shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership profits equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rate for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to the remainder.

(2) Subdivision (d) of section eight of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1205. (1) That subdivisions (b), (c), (f), and (g) of section nine of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

“(b) All persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, employers, and all officers and employees of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities,

Returns by partnerships.

Credit.

Fiscal year.

Amendment regarding withholding tax at source on income of nonresident aliens

compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of any nonresident alien individual, other than income derived from dividends on capital stock, or from the net earnings of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits, and income such sum as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon by this title, and shall make return thereof on or before March first of each year and, on or before the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax, shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same; and they are each hereby made personally liable for such tax, and they are each hereby indemnified against every person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, or demand whatsoever for all payments which they shall make in pursuance and by virtue of this title.

Withholding  
normal tax  
at source.

“(c) The amount of the normal tax hereinbefore imposed shall also be deducted and withheld from fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages, or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies (if such bonds, mortgages, or other obligations contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States), whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods and whether such interest is payable to a nonresident alien individual or to an individual citizen or resident of the United States, subject to the provisions of the foregoing subdivision (b) of this section requiring the tax to be withheld at the source and deducted from annual income and returned and paid to the government, unless the person entitled to receive such interest shall file with the withholding agent, on or before February first, a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of an exemption under Section Seven of this title.

Collection of foreign  
payments of interest  
or dividends.

“(f) All persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the Government to obtain the information required under this title, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments as aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Penalties for not  
obtaining license.

“(g) The tax herein imposed upon gains, profits, and incomes not falling under the foregoing and not returned and paid by virtue of the foregoing or as otherwise provided by law shall be assessed by personal return under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The intent and purpose of this title is that all gains, profits, and income of a taxable class, as defined by this title, shall be charged and assessed with the corresponding

Personal returns.

tax, normal and additional, prescribed by this title, and said tax shall be paid by the owner of such income, or the proper representative having the receipt, custody, control, or disposal of the same. For the purpose of this title ownership or liability shall be determined as of the year for which a return is required to be rendered.

"The provisions of this section, except subdivision (c), relating to the deduction and payment of the tax at the source of income shall only apply to the normal tax hereinbefore imposed upon non-resident alien individuals."

(2) Subdivisions (d) and (e) of section nine of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1206. (1) That the first paragraph of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (a) That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships, a tax of two per centum upon such income; and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title.

(2) Section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby further amended by adding a new subdivision as follows:

"(b) In addition to the income tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually an additional tax of ten per centum upon the amount remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year, of the total net income of every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, received during the year, as determined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such subdivision (a), but not including the amount of any income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States.

"The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not apply to that portion of such undistributed net income which is actually invested and employed in the business or is retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business or is invested in obligations of the United States issued after September first, nineteen hundred and seventeen: Provided, That if the Secretary of the Treasury ascertains and finds that any portion of such amount so retained at any time for employment in the business is not so employed or is not reasonably required in the business a tax of fifteen per centum shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid thereon.

"The foregoing tax rates shall apply to the undistributed net income received by every taxable corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and in each year thereafter,

**Tax on net income of corporations.**

**Rate of Tax.**

**New subdivision.**

**Tax on undistributed income.**

**Tax does not apply.**

**Extra tax.**

**Application of tax.**

except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year under the provisions of existing law, the foregoing rates shall apply to the proportion of the proportion of the taxable undistributed net income returned for the fiscal year ending prior to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, which the period between January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year."

**Amendments to.**

**Deductions allowed  
Domestic Corpora-  
tions.**

Sec. 1207. (1) That paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (a) of section twelve of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this title preferred capital stock shall not be considered interest-bearing indebtedness, and interest or dividends paid upon this stock shall not be deductible from gross income: *Provided further*, That in cases wherein shares of capital stock are issued without par or nominal value, the amount of paid-up capital stock, within the meaning of this section, as represented by such shares, will be the amount of cash, or its equivalent, paid or transferred to the corporation as a consideration for such shares: *Provided further*, That in the case of indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, tangible or intangible, the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporation, joint-stock company or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporation, company, or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expenses of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such property collateral: *Provided further*, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness, which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed, or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty, shall be allowed; and in the case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, interest paid within the year on deposits or on moneys received for investment and secured by interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company shall be deducted;

**Capital stock.**

**Indebtedness  
secured by property  
collateral.**

**Bonds.**

**Taxes paid.**

"Fourth, Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its Territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits."

**Amendments to**

(2) Paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (b) of section twelve of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

**Deductions allowed  
foreign corporations.**

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the proportion of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of the capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding, which the gross amount of its income for the

year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty shall be allowed; and in case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof, interest paid within the year on deposits by or on moneys received for investment from either citizens or residents of the United States and secured by interest bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof;

"Fourth. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its Territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits."

Sec. 1208. That subdivision (e) of section thirteen of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) All the provisions of this title relating to the tax authorized and required to be deducted and withheld and paid to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same from the income of nonresident alien individuals from sources within the United States shall be made applicable to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section ten upon incomes derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies by nonresident alien firms, copartnerships, companies, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies; not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein."

Sec. 1209. That section eighteen of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. That any person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, liable to pay the tax, to make a return or to supply information required under this title, who refuses or neglects to pay such tax, to make such return or to supply such information at the time or times herein specified in each year, shall be liable, except as otherwise specially provided in this title to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000. Any individual or any officer of any corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, required by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return or to supply any information, who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this title to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution; *Provided*, That where any tax heretofore due and payable has been duly paid by the taxpayer, it shall not be re-collected from any withholding agent required to retain it at its source, nor shall any penalty be imposed or collected in such cases from the taxpayer, or such withholding agent whose duty it was to retain it, for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment."

Sec. 1210. That section twenty-six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 26. Every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company subject to the tax herein imposed, when required by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, whether made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each, and the tax years and the applicable amounts in which such dividends were earned, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Sec. 1211. That Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended by adding to Part III six new sections, as follows:

"Sec. 27. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association, doing business as a broker on any exchange or board of trade or other similar place of business shall, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, render a correct return duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such person, corporation, partnership, or association has transacted any business, with such details as to the profits, losses, or other information which the commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

"Sec. 28. That all persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity,

**Bonds.**

**Taxes paid.**

**Withholding of tax.**

**Interest upon bonds, etc.**

**Penalties for violations of law.**

**Amendments to General Administrative Provisions.**

**Returns of payments of Dividends.**

**New sections.**

**Returns by brokers.**

- Returns by those making payment to others of \$800 or more.
- executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, and employers, making payment to another person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income (other than payments described in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven), of \$800 or more in any taxable year, or, in the case of such payments made by the United States the officers or employees of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, are hereby authorized and required to render a true and accurate return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under such rules and regulations, and in such form and manner as may be prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits, and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment: *Provided*, That such returns shall be required, regardless of amounts, in the case of payments of interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies, and in the case of collections of items not payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest from the bonds and dividends from the stock of foreign corporations by persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange.
- Regardless of amounts.
- "When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company paying the income.
- Further data on demand.
- "The provisions of this section shall apply to the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and each calendar year thereafter, but shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.
- Applicable.
- "Sec. 29. That in assessing income tax the net income embraced in the return shall also be credited with the amount of any excess profits tax imposed by Act of Congress and assessed for the same calendar or fiscal year upon the taxpayer and, in the case of a member of a partnership, with his proportionate share of such excess profits tax imposed upon the partnership.
- Income credited with amount of War profits tax.
- "Sec. 30. That nothing in section II of the Act approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' or in this title, shall be construed as taxing the income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds, or other domestic securities, owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to foreign governments.
- Income of foreign governments.
- "Sec. 31 (a) That the term 'Dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, out of its earnings or profits accrued since March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed.
- "(b) Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation, joint-stock company, or association, or insurance company, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, but nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, has been made. This subdivision shall not apply to any distribution made prior to August sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, out of earnings or profits accrued prior to March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
- "Dividends" defined.
- Sec. 32. That premiums paid on life insurance policies covering the lives of officers, employees, or those financially interested in any trade or business conducted by an individual, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, shall not be deducted in computing the net income of such individual, corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, or in computing the profits of such partnership for the purposes of subdivision (e) of section nine.
- Distribution made to shareholders.
- Sec. 1212. That any amount heretofore withheld by any withholding agent as required by title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, on account of the tax imposed upon the income of any individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, for the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen, except in the cases covered by subdivision (c) of section nine of such act, as amended by this act, shall be released and paid over to such individual, and the entire tax upon the income of such individual for such year shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by such Act as amended by this Act.
- Premiums paid on life insurance policies.
- Amounts held by withholding agents.



## TITLE XIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1300. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of said Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Validity of Act.

Sec. 1301. That Title I of the Act entitled, "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy, and the extension of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Title Repealed.

Sec. 1302. That unless otherwise herein specially provided, this Act shall take effect on the day following its passage.

Effective.

## INCREASE IN OUR MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.

On Oct. 23, 1917, the Secretary of the Navy made public the following statement: Congress has appropriated \$1,905,620,919.70 for the Navy in the last 14 months. That is within \$335,000,000 of the total amount appropriated from the beginning of the new Navy, in 1883, up to August, 1916. Every dollar of this is needed to enable the Navy to perform the tasks before it.

The Navy is expanding at a rate that would have been regarded as impossible a year ago. We are carrying out the greatest warship construction program in history, comprising 787 vessels, including all of the various types, from superdreadnoughts to submarine chasers.

There are now almost three times as many vessels in the service of the Navy as there were before war was declared. Every battleship and cruiser that was in reserve has been fully manned and commissioned. Hundreds of vessels, yachts, and fast motor boats have been taken over for coast defense, antisubmarine warfare, and other purposes. Many large merchantmen have been transformed into transports. The Atlantic Fleet comprises twice as many vessels as in time of peace.

The Navy and Marine Corps today constitute a force of over a quarter of a million men. The day war was declared there were 64,680 enlisted men in the Regular Navy; now there are more than 144,000. In addition there are over 49,000 enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force, 6,500 in the Hospital Corps, 14,500 National Naval Volunteers, and about 5,000 members of the Coast Guard in service—a total of more than 219,000. The Marine Corps has been more than doubled, there being about 33,000 men and officers in service as compared with 13,266 enlisted men and 426 commissioned officers on April 6.

The Navy is expending many millions in the enlargement of navy yards; the construction of dry docks capable of accommodating the largest ships; shipways for build-

ing battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines; new foundries, machine shops, immense warehouses, and piers; and in building training camps. Work has been begun on the big projectile plant to be operated in connection with the armor plate factory which will be built at Charleston, W. Va. A \$1,000,000 aircraft factory is being built at the Philadelphia navy yard.

Twenty training camps have been erected which will accommodate 85,000 men.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are required for guns and ammunition; for steel, coal, oil; for food and clothing; and the various other needs of the service.

The appropriations made this year for the Naval Establishment and the objects to which they are applied are given in the following table:

Appropriated by Acts of March 4, June 15, and October 5, 1917.

## Personnel:

Pay, subsistence, clothing, training, transportation, recruiting, etc.....	\$217,819,366.16
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## Ships:

Construction, purchase, equipment, repair, and operation of ships.....	805,277,583.00
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## Ordnance:

Guns, torpedoes, mines, ammunition, etc.....	391,812,506.50
Aviation .....	62,133,000.00

## Public works:

New construction and improvements, repair, upkeep, and operation of public works.....	69,163,755.01
Marine Corps.....	42,715,148.78
Miscellaneous .....	3,811,500.00

\$1,592,732,859.45

## ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men October 20.....	146,246
Net gain October 21 and 22.....	118

Total enlisted men October 22.. 146,364

## THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The armed forces of the United States Army as at present authorized are:

Regular Army.....	300,000
National Guard.....	450,000
National Army (first call) ..	687,000

### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The President is the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He places the army under commanders subordinate to his general commands, exercised through the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

The military system is based on a regular army, raised by universal military training and voluntary enlistment, the Officers Reserve Corps, the National Guard and the unorganized militia. The policy of raising the army by universal military service will in time unquestionably supersede the present military policy.

The new universal military service law renders obsolete all figures dealing with the numerical strength of the army. The organization and administration of the army remains virtually as before, but the personnel is to be so tremendously increased that present units will be but the nucleus of those to be formed.

There are certain exempt classes, however. From the men registered under the law approximately 500,000 are put into active service at once, and others as necessity demands.

The President is also left free to increase the present regular army to its authorized strength of 287,000 men. The National Guard is to be increased to 625,000 men. These troops are to be raised from volunteers exempt by age from the universal service law.

The Secretary of War, a member of the President's cabinet, directs the affairs of the War Department and is directly responsible to the President. Through his hands all business pertaining to the army passes. He supervises estimates for appropriations, purchases supplies, makes expenditures for maintenance and transportation of the army and for certain other civil appropriations, such as the Panama Canal, etc. He has supervision over the national defense and over the harbor waters and charge of all educational matters pertaining to the army; the direction of the expenditures for the army and for supplying it with its needs are made through the Chief of Staff and Staff Bureaus of the War Department.

The Staff Bureaus are the General Staff Corps, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Medical Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Ordnance Department, the Signal Corps, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the Militia Bureau.

The General Staff Corps is the chief advisory board to the President and the Secretary of War. It consists under the new law, of fifty-five officers detailed to it. These men study military problems, plans for defense, the utilization of the military forces and improve the efficiency of the army in general. It prepares all plans of campaign and collects all military information. Its work has been the most efficient of any work yet done for the army.

The executive head of the General Staff is the Chief of Staff, who reports direct to the Secretary of War.

The Adjutant General's Department cares for records, orders and correspondence of the army. Orders and instructions from the War Department are issued through the Adjutant General.

The Inspector General's Department is responsible for the inspection of the upkeep of army posts, service schools, camps, hospitals, armories, arsenals, the various depots, barracks, etc. In fact, its scope embraces every branch of military affairs. The Inspector General's Department furnishes the watch dogs for maintaining efficiency and economy. In a way, its personnel are the doctors of the military organization.

The Judge Advocate General's Department is the legal bureau of the War Department.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs has charge of all matters of civil government in island possessions subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department.

The Militia Bureau is responsible for all business pertaining to the National Guard and the unorganized militia.

The Engineer Corps lays out and prepares fortifications and lines of march, does all pioneering work, bridge building, surveying, map making and the construction and repairing of all roads, bridges and fortifications. Its personnel is also in active service with the mobile army.

The Signal Corps has complete charge of the wireless, telegraph, aviation and visual signal methods. It constructs, operates and repairs all of the systems of communication. The new aviation corps now becomes

one of the most important branches of the Signal Corps.

The Medical Department regulates the sanitary organization of the army and its camps. It is divided into two main subdivisions, the hospital corps and the ambulance service. With these subdivisions it cares for the sick and wounded.

The Ordnance Department provides guns, small arms, ammunition and the many articles classed as arms and munitions. It also operates the government arsenals.

The Quartermaster Corps may be called the army's storekeeper as well as the army's housekeeper. It is organized to supply the army with everything but arms and ammunition. The Quartermaster General is also the paymaster of the army.

### BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

The land forces are divided into the mobile army and the coast artillery. The mobile army is organized for offensive operations and consists of the infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers and signal corps troops.

The INFANTRY forms the backbone of a country's military force and on its strength is based the strength of all other branches of the service.

The foot soldier is the most independent and complete fighting unit in the army. As long as he has strength to carry his arms, ammunition and equipment he can take himself from battlefield to battlefield, independent of aid.

Good, effective infantry, the only kind worth having, must be trained, disciplined and capably led. The infantry service is the least technical of any branch, but it requires longer and more severe training and disciplinary measures than any other branch. Team work is essential. The spirit of the team is first installed in the men on the parade ground and is developed steadily by the more technical training.

The CAVALRY was formerly known as the eyes and ears of the army, but the aerial branch of the service has usurped many of its prerogatives. The cavalry, however, is used extensively in reconnaissance or scouting. It also screens the main army by keeping the enemy at a distance. The cavalryman, in addition to his horse, has for arms a long-ranged rifle, an automatic pistol and a saber. Usually the cavalry's place is on the outskirts of an army, but in battle its versatility in open fighting is great and it is considered the best arm to follow up a defeated army and turn de-

feat into rout through the vigor of its attacks.

The FIELD ARTILLERY is divided into horse artillery, light artillery, siege artillery and mountain artillery. The light and horse artillery are armed with the light field pieces, mounted on field carriages. The gunners either ride on the gun and ammunition carriages or are mounted on the horses. The mountain artillery is armed with light field pieces that may be carried on pack mules. The men are not mounted, while in the horse artillery, all the men are mounted. The siege artillery is armed with heavy, mobile guns which are drawn from place to place either by horses or motors. Under modern warfare conditions siege artillery is often mounted on armored railroad cars.

The COAST ARTILLERY is made up of fixed or stationary guns set in batteries in fortifications at points where the landing of an enemy or naval attacks may be effectively opposed.

### UNITS OF ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The smallest unit in the army is the "squad," usually consisting of eight men, one of whom is the leader, called the "corporal."

Two, three or four squads (usually three) may be joined in the next higher unit, which is called a "platoon." The platoon, however, is not so permanent as a squad, but it is formed whenever there is need for it in drilling or on the firing line.

Next comes the "company," which is made up at full strength of 150 men; this is about 18 squads or 6 platoons. However, these figures for the number of squads and of platoons in a company are never definitely fixed. A company in the field is very seldom at full strength, and it may be convenient at any time to change the number of squads and platoons.

Four companies are joined in a "battalion." The battalion is an important unit in the army organization, but it is not so clearly marked as either the company or the regiment.

The "regiment" consists of 3 battalions, making 12 companies. In addition, there are three special companies which do not belong to any of the battalions. These are the headquarters company, including the band and the color guard; the machine-gun company, and the supply company, responsible for the regiment's food, ammunition, and other supplies. Counting in everyone, the regiment at full strength in the old tables of organization totals 2,058 officers and men.

It will go more than this with the increase strength of infantry regiments in the first expeditionary division. The regiment is, of course, very seldom at full strength, but is never allowed to remain below a minimum strength of about 1,400.

The regiment is the unit that especially arouses the soldiers' pride and loyalty. The most cherished traditions of the army are made up of the splendid deeds of famous regiments. The soldier identifies himself throughout his life by naming his regiment. His love for the army centers in his regiment. His most sacred memories cluster around the regimental battle flags.

Two regiments are joined in a "brigade." Thus the brigade is built up by assembling individual soldiers into squads, squads into platoons; platoons into companies; companies into battalions; battalions into regiments; and regiments into brigades.

Brigades may in turn be joined to form "divisions," divisions may be joined to form corps, and corps to form field armies.

Under the new plans an infantry regiment will be made up as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 headquarters and headquarters company .....	303
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each .....	3,078
1 supply company .....	140
1 machine-gun company .....	178
1 medical detachment .....	56
	<hr/>
	3,755

Each rifle company will have a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It will be divided into a company headquarters, composed of two officers and 18 men, and four platoons. The platoons will be made up as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 headquarters .....	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers .....	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each .....	24
1 section auto riflemen, 4 guns .....	11
	<hr/>
	59

The machine-gun company under the new organization will have 6 officers and 172 men. It will be composed of the headquarters, 3 officers and 21 men; three platoons, each with one officer and 46 men, and a train, 13 men. Its armament will consist of 12 machine-guns of heavy type and four spare guns.

The headquarters company will be the largest unit of each regiment. It will be composed of 7 officers and 294 men split up as follows:

The headquarters platoon, 93 officers and men; including one staff section, 36 officers and men; one orderlies section, 29 officers and men, and one band section, 28 men; one signal platoon, 77 officers and men, including one telephone section 51 men, one section with headquarters, 10 men, and one section with three battalions, 16 officers and men; one sapper's and bomber's platoon, 43 officers and men, including one section of sappers for digging and special work, 9 men, and one section of bombers, 34 officers and men; one pioneer platoon for engineer work, 55 officers and men; and one one-pounder cannon platoon, 33 officers and men.

The infantry division for service in Europe will be composed as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 division headquarters .....	164
1 machine-gun battalion .....	768
2 infantry brigades each composed of 2 infantry regiments and 1 machine-gun battalion of 3 companies .....	16,420
1 field artillery brigade, composed of 3 field artillery regiments and one trench-mortar battery .....	5,068
1 field signal battalion .....	262
1 train headquarters and military police .....	337
1 regiment of engineers .....	1,666
1 ammunition train .....	962
1 supply train .....	462
1 engineer train .....	84
1 sanitary train, composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies .....	949
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	27,152

#### DIVISION MACHINE-GUN STRENGTH.

A division under the new plan will include a total of fourteen machine-gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments will have one; each of the two brigades will have a machine-gun battalion of three companies; and the division will have a machine-gun battalion of four companies. This will give each division a mobile machine-gun strength of ten companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still will have its own machine-gun equipment in one of its component companies. And, in addition, there will be forty-eight sections of auto-rifemen, each section carrying four light machine guns, one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

#### SYSTEM OF NUMBERING ARMY UNITS.

The regiments, brigades and divisions of each arm of the army will be numbered in a separate series, and the first number of each series will be as indicated in the fol-

lowing table:

	Regiment.			
	Infantry.	Field Ar- tillery.	Cavalry.	Engineers (pioneers).
Regular Army.....	1	1	1	1
National Guard.....	101	101	101	101
National Army.....	301	301	301	301

	Brigade.			Divisions.		
	Infantry.	Field Ar- tillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Field Ar- tillery.	Cavalry.
Regular Army.....	1	1	1	1	.....	15
National Guard.....	51	51	51	26	.....	.....
National Army.....	151	151	151	76	.....	.....

1 This is to provide for the organization of Cavalry divisions, either mounted or dismounted.

The Engineer regiments, except pioneers, will be numbered in the manner already approved and put into effect.

The designations of regiments of the National Guard will show in parenthesis their present State designations, as, for example, —th Infantry (First Maine), —th Field Artillery (Second Pennsylvania), etc. The designations of regiments of the National Army will show in parenthesis the State from which each organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example, —th Infantry (W. Va.), —th Field Artillery (Minn.). No parenthesis implies Regular Army, an ordinal number and State abbreviation implies National Guard, a simple State abbreviation implies National Army.

This system contemplates that the designations in parenthesis will ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches, or correspondence, but will be authorized, when desired, for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions and local pride.

**NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**

From the first-class privates are usually chosen the corporals. These are the squad leaders. They are appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the company. In addition to the regularly appointed corporals each company may have one lance corporal. This is a temporary appointment made by the company commander for the purpose of testing the ability of some private whom he is thinking of recommending for permanent appointment. In case the

lance corporal does not make a good showing, or for any other reason, he may be returned to the ranks when the commander of the company sees fit.

Next above the corporal in rank comes the sergeant. There are usually 9 to 11 sergeants in a company. Unless a sergeant has some other duty assigned to him, he is normally the leader of a platoon. There are, however, many special duties constantly assigned to sergeants. The first sergeant (in Army slang, the "top sergeant"), for example, keeps certain company records, forms the company in ranks, transmits orders from the company commander, and performs many other important tasks. The supply sergeant sees to bringing up supplies of all kinds to the company. The mess sergeant looks after food. The stable sergeant is responsible for the proper care of horses and mules. The color sergeant carries the national or regimental colors. There are many other grades within the rank of sergeant which can not be described here.

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**

Sergeants and corporals are known as non-commissioned officers, because they are appointed by their regimental commanding officer. Officers of higher ranks are known as commissioned, since they hold their rank by virtue of a commission issued to them under authority of the President of the United States. The commissioned officer is thus on quite a different footing from the "non-com" (non-commissioned officer). He obtains his rank and authority from a higher source. He is treated with respect which is of a different character from that extended to a non-commissioned officer. This is one of the fundamental things in Army organization.

Lowest in rank among the commissioned officers is the second lieutenant. Above him comes the first lieutenant and above him the captain. These are the three "company officers." The captain is ordinarily the commanding officer of a company, while the lieutenants might be described as assistant captains. In the absence or disability of the captain, however, the first lieutenant takes his place and has full command, and in the absence or disability of both the second lieutenant takes the command.

Next above the captain is the major, whose proper command is a battalion. A step higher is the lieutenant colonel, and above him the colonel, the commanding officer of a regiment. The lieutenant colonel ordinarily assists the colonel and in his absence takes the command. In case both the lieutenant colonel and the colonel are disabled or absent, the senior major takes the command.

### THE GENERAL OFFICERS.

Above the colonel is the brigadier general, whose proper command is a brigade. Above the brigadier general is the major general.

One general serves as Chief of Staff of the Army. As such he supervises all troops and departments of the military service. He in turn reports to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War in his turn acts under the general direction of the President of the United States, who is the Commander in Chief.

### THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

By studying and practicing the following exercises and drills, small bodies of men may school themselves in the basic principles underlying all military instruction and weld themselves into an organization that, in emergency, will be capable of protecting life and property against the lawless or riotous activity of enemies of the public safety. In joining a military or semi-military organization, the citizen becomes a soldier and his training will be based on the training given a United States "regular."

### EXERCISES.

The new soldier gets his first military work in physical drill or "setting up" exercise, devised to give the recruit the bearing of a military man. These exercises prepare him for his work as a trained soldier by loosening his muscles and giving him ease of motion. The exercises are simple and embrace sets of movements of the arms, shoulders, legs, trunk and chest. The weak physical points of the recruit are thus given attention. In a remarkably short period of time great improvement in the physical development of a man will be brought about by practicing these exercises ten minutes each morning and evening. Other movements may be substituted for any or all of the following:

No. 1.—Brings into play every important muscle.

Stand erect with heels together and arms at the sides. Spring to a position with legs apart, forming an inverted  $\times$  and arms extended so that a straight line runs through the arms and across the back from finger tip to finger tip; always alight on your toes. Return immediately to first position and repeat without pause until fatigued. This movement is the same as that of the "jack-on-the-string." Never become too tired. Increase the amount of your exercise gradually.

No. 2.—Hardens leg muscles and exercises the joints.

Stand erect, heels together and hands resting on the hips with thumbs pointing toward the spinal column. Bend the knees until the backs of the calves touch the backs of the thighs and the buttocks are close to the heels. Let heels leave the floor, balance on toes. Return immediately to first position and repeat. Keep the head and body erect. Use plenty of spring in all these exercises. Proper balance will come with practice.

No. 3.—Strengthens back muscles and reduces waist.

Stand with legs spread and arms raised straight over the head. Swing the arms downward, bending head and body, and allow arms and head to swing between legs until the eyes are looking between the legs. Return immediately to first position and repeat. Let arms and head go as far through on the downward swing as possible. Keep arms stiff and feet flat.

No. 4.—Develops muscles of arms, shoulders and chest.

Stand erect with upper arms close at side and forearms thrust straight out ahead at right angle with upper arms; hands clinched and turned upward (back of hand turned down). Thrust arms straight out ahead on level with shoulders, turning hands over in movement so that backs come up. Open hands at end of thrust, close fists and return to first position. Repeat several times. Vary by thrusting hands downward and upward. Experiment in directions.

No. 5.—Strengthens insteps and ankles.

Stand erect with hands clasped behind back. Rise on toes without losing balance and repeat.

### THE SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Military training is divided into schools. The school of the soldier teaches the recruit the movements in which he must perfect himself before he may undertake drill maneuvers with other soldiers. Several men should, if possible, go through this school together under the same instructor, for, while each acts as a unit independent of others, the general results are more beneficial. Arms are not necessary in the first lessons in this school. The recruit must obey commands. Commands are divided into two classes: the preparatory command, shown by black type, such as forward, indicates the movement that is to be executed and the command of execution shown by capitals such as MARCH, HALT, or ARMS,

causes the commencement of the execution of the movement. The first order (1) tells the soldier what to do; the second (2) tells him to do it. Third and fourth orders are used in involved movements.

**ATTENTION** is the first military position taught a recruit. It means simply to stand like a soldier. It is the natural position of the well balanced erect human body with muscles relaxed and was long ago adopted by military men as the simplest position for uniformity. It is the base for all drill work.

(1) **Squad (2) ATTENTION.** Heels together, feet turned out at angles of 45 degrees, legs straight, body erect, shoulders square, arms and hands hanging naturally at sides, thumbs along seams of trousers, head erect, eyes straight to the front, chin drawn in to make vertical axis of head and neck (this is most difficult part for average recruit), weight resting equally upon heels and balls of feet. Keep hips and shoulders level, chest out and stomach up. Practice will overcome initial stiffness. Hold position for lengthening periods.

To allow rest to men at drill there are three orders: **FALL OUT, REST, AT EASE.**

At **FALL OUT** men may leave ranks.

At **REST** each man keeps one foot in place but may talk or move body.

At **EASE** each man keeps one foot in place, preserves silence, but may move body.

(1) **Parade (2) REST:** Move right foot six inches straight back, bend left knee to give position of ease, clasp hands in front of center of body, left hand being uppermost and left thumb lying between right thumb and forefinger. Keep silent and steady.

(1) **Eyes (2) RIGHT, (LEFT) (3) FRONT:** At (2) turn head to right or left oblique, fixing eyes on line of eyes of men in, or supposed to be in, same rank. At (3) turn head and eyes back to attention.

#### THE FACINGS:

To the flank—(1) **Right, (Left) (2) FACE:** Raise left heel and right toe; turning on right heel face to the right using ball of left foot to assist, place left foot by side of right. Left face is executed to the left; right or left half face is executed similarly, facing 45 degrees.

(1) **About (2) FACE:** Carry toe of right foot about a half foot-length to rear and slightly to left of left heel without changing position of left foot; face to rear, turning to right on left heel and right toe; place right heel by side of left. There is no left

about face.

(1) **Hand (2) SALUTE:** Look toward person saluted. Raise right hand smartly till tip of forefinger touches lower part of hat or forehead above right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined at 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight. (2) Drop arm after instant's pause.

**STEPS AND MARCHINGS:** (The military walk and run.) All steps and marchings executed from a halt, except right step, begin with left foot. Length of full step in quick time (military walk) is 30 inches from heel to heel. Cadence rate of 120 steps per minute. Length of full step double time (military run) is 36 inches, cadence rate of 180 steps per minute. Instructor may assist by calling "left," "right," "left," "right," at instant for planting either foot.

All steps and marchings are executed in quick time unless squad is marching in double time or double time is added to preparatory command. Example (1) **Squad right, double time (2) MARCH.**

**Quick time, being at a halt—(1) Forward (2) MARCH.** At (1) **Forward**, shift weight to right leg, left knee straight. At **MARCH**, move left foot smartly straight forward 30 inches and plant without shock. Repeat with right, etc. Let arms swing easily. This is a smart walk with attention given to cadence and length of stride to give uniformity. When once mastered the march step is the least fatiguing of all walking steps.

**Double time, being at a halt or in quick time—(1) Double time (2) MARCH.** If at a halt, at first command shift weight of body to right leg. At command **march**, raise forearms, fingers closed, to horizontal position along waistline; take up an easy run with step and cadence of double time, allowing natural swinging motion to arms.

If marching in quick time, at command **march**, given as either foot strikes the ground, take one step in quick time, and then step off in double time.

To resume quick time—(1) **Quick time (2) MARCH.** At command **march**, given as either foot strikes ground, advance and plant other foot in double time; resume quick time, dropping hands by sides.

**TO MARK TIME.** Being in march—(1) **Mark time (2) MARCH.** At command **march**, given as either foot strikes ground, advance and plant other foot; bring up foot in rear and continue cadence by alternately raising each foot about two inches and planting it on line with other.

Being at halt, at command march, raise and plant feet as described above.

**THE HALF STEP.** (1) Half step (2) MARCH. Take steps of 15 inches in quick time, 18 inches in double time.

Forward, half step, halt, and mark time, may be executed one from the other in quick or double time.

To resume the full step from half step or mark time: (1) Forward, (2) MARCH.

**SIDE STEP.** Being at a halt or mark time: (1) Right (left) step, (2) MARCH. Carry and plant right foot 15 inches to right; bring left foot beside it and continue movement in cadence of quick time.

The side step is used in short distances only and is not executed in double time.

If at order arms, side step is executed at trail without command.

**BACK STEP.** Being at a halt or mark time: (1) Backward, (2) MARCH. Take steps of 15 inches straight to rear.

Back step is used for short distances only and is not executed in double time.

If at order arms, back step is executed at trail without command.

**TO HALT.** To arrest the march in quick or double time: (1) Squad (2) HALT. At command halt, given as either foot strikes ground, plant other foot as in marching; raise and place first foot by side of other. If in double time, drop hands by sides.

**TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.** Being in march: (1) By the right (left) flank. (2) MARCH. At command MARCH, given as right foot strikes ground, advance and plant left foot, then face to right in marching and step off in new direction with right foot.

**TO MARCH TO THE REAR.** Being in march: (1) To the rear, (2) MARCH. At command, march, given as right foot strikes ground, advance and plant left foot; turn to right about on balls of both feet and immediately step off with left foot.

If marching in double time, turn to right about, taking four steps in place, keeping cadence, and then step off with left foot.

**CHANGE STEP.** Being in march: (1) Change step, (2) MARCH. At command march, given as right foot strikes ground, advance and plant left foot; plant toe of right foot near heel of left and step off with left foot.

The change on right foot is similarly executed, the command march being given as the left foot strikes ground.

### MANUAL OF ARMS.

Manual of Arms or instruction in the handling of the rifle is the drill which aims to make the soldier's weapon a part of him-

self. His handling of the rifle must become instinctive—something that he can go through without thought. The manual of arms teaches the soldier how to handle his weapon the easiest possible way and each position serves a useful purpose.

Many movements of the manual involve several motions. The instructor should announce "by the numbers," which means such movements are executed one motion at a time as numbers are called.



Attention

Order Arms

**POSITION OF ORDER ARMS STAND- ING** (the position of Attention under arms). Butt of gun rests on ground, barrel to rear, toe of butt on line with toe of, and touching, right shoe, arms and hands hanging naturally, right hand holding gun between thumb and fingers.

Being at order arms: (1) Present, (2) ARMS. With right hand carry gun in front of center of body, barrel to rear and vertical, grasp it with left hand at balance, forearm horizontal and resting against body. (TWO) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.



Present Arms

Port Arms

Rifle Salute



Being at order arms: (1) **Port**, (2) **ARMS**. With right hand raise and throw gun diagonally across body, grasp it smartly with both hands; right, palm down, at small of stock; left, palm up, at balance; barrel up, sloping to left and crossing opposite junction of neck with left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against body; gun in vertical plane parallel to front.

Being at present arms: (1) **Port**, (2) **ARMS**. Carry gun diagonally across body and take position of port arms.

Being at port arms: (1) **Present**, (2) **ARMS**. Carry gun to vertical position in front of center of body and take position of present arms.

Being at present or port arms: (1) **Order**, (2) **ARMS**. Let go with right hand; lower and carry gun to right with left hand; re-grasp it with right hand just above lower band; let go with left hand, and take next to last position in coming to order. (TWO) Complete order.

Being at order arms: (1) **Right shoulder**, (2) **ARMS**. With right hand raise and throw piece diagonally across body; carry right hand quickly to butt, embracing it, heel between first two fingers. (TWO) Without changing grasp of right hand, place gun on right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at angle of 45 degrees from horizontal, trigger guard in hollow of shoulder, right elbow near side, piece in vertical plane perpendicular to front; carry left hand, thumb and fingers extended and joined, to small of stock, tip of forefinger touching cocking piece, wrist straight and elbow down. (THREE) Drop left hand by side.

Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Order**, (2) **ARMS**. Press butt down quickly and throw piece diagonally across body, right hand retaining grasp of butt. (TWO), (THREE) Execute order arms as described from port arms.

Being at port arms: (1) **Right shoulder**, (2) **ARMS**. Change right hand to butt. (TWO), (THREE) As in right shoulder arms from order arms.

Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Port**, (2) **ARMS**. Press butt down quickly and throw gun diagonally across body, right hand retaining its grasp of butt. (TWO) Change right hand to small of stock.

Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Present**, (2) **ARMS**. Execute port arms. (THREE) Execute present arms.

Being at present arms: (1) **Right shoulder**, (2) **ARMS**. Execute port arms. (TWO),

(THREE), (FOUR) Execute right shoulder arms as from port arms.

Being at port arms: (1) **Left shoulder**, (2) **ARMS**. Carry the gun with right hand and place it on left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in hollow of shoulder; at same time grasp butt with left hand, heel between first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on stock. (TWO) Drop right hand by side.

Being at left shoulder arms: (1) **Port**, (2) **ARMS**. Grasp gun with right hand at small of stock. (TWO) Carry gun to right with right hand, re-grasp it with left, and take position of port arms.

Left shoulder arms may be ordered directly from order, right shoulder or present, or reverse. At command arms execute port arms and continued in cadence to position ordered.

Being at order arms: (1) **Parade**, (2) **REST**. Carry right foot 6 inches straight to rear, left knee slightly bent; carry muzzle in front of center of body, barrel to left; grasp piece with left hand just below stacking swivel, and with right hand below and against left.

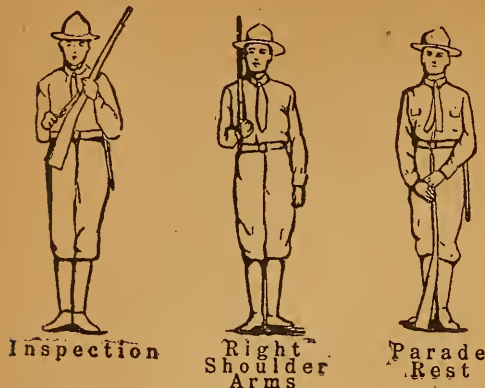
Being at parade rest: (1) **Squad**, (2) **ATTENTION**. Resume order, left hand quitting gun opposite right hip.

Being at order arms: (1) **Trail**, (2) **ARMS**. Raise gun, right arm slightly bent, and incline muzzle forward so that barrel makes angle of about 30 degrees with the vertical. If men are far apart gun may be grasped at balance and held horizontally.

Being at trail arms: (1) **Order**, (2) **ARMS**. Lower the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

**RIFLE SALUTE**. Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Rifle**, (2) **SALUTE**. Carry left hand smartly to small of stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger touching end of cocking piece; look toward person saluted. (TWO) Drop left hand by side; turn head and eyes to front.

Being at order or trail arms: (1) **Rifle**, (2) **SALUTE**. Carry left hand smartly to right side, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against gun near muzzle; look toward person saluted. (TWO) Drop left hand by side; turn head and eyes to front.



**THE INSPECTION.** (NOTE)—Great care should be taken to inspect guns before drill to make certain they are not loaded. Unless all rifles in squad are of same action formal inspection based on drill regulations is difficult.

Being at order arms: (1) **Inspection**, (2) **ARMS**. At second command take position of port arms. (TWO) Seize bolt handle with thumb and forefinger of right hand, turn handle up, draw bolt back and glance at chamber. Having found chamber empty, or having emptied it, raise head and eyes to front.

Being at inspection arms: (1) **Order** (Right Shoulder, port), (2) **ARMS**. At preparatory command push bolt forward, turn handle down, pull trigger, and resume port arms. At command arms, complete movement ordered.

**TO DISMISS THE SQUAD.** Being at halt: (1) **Inspection** (2) **ARMS**, (3) **Port**, (4) **ARMS**, (5) **DISMISSED**.

### THE SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

The squad proper consists of seven privates and a corporal, grouped for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order.

Upon entering the squad the soldier loses his identity; he is no longer a unit for instruction, the squad becomes the unit. Usually the squad assembles in four files, four front rank men and four rear rank men, the rear rank 40 inches behind the front, the corporal as the left front rank man. Each man stands four inches from his neighbor on either side. The squad executes the movements learned in the school of the soldier and amplifies them in other movements.

Skirmish work and the use of the rifle are taught to the squad as a unit. In the

squad the soldiers learn the oblique marchings, how to deploy as skirmishers and assemble and reassemble and how to operate their rifles under various conditions. Also they receive instructions in the use of cover in warfare. By the time the soldier has mastered the drill work of the squad he is proficient in the facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, handling and use of the rifle, in deploy work, in seeking cover and firing from various positions.

### SQUAD FORMATION.

The instructor's position is three paces in front of the squad's center. At the command, **FALL IN**, the men assemble in double rank at **ATTENTION**, pieces at the order, and men in order of height from right to left. Each man drops left arm as man on left has taken his place. At the command, **COUNT OFF**, all except right file executes eyes right and beginning on the right the men count **one, two, three, four**, each turning eyes to front as he counts.

### ALIGNMENTS.

To align the squad, the base file or files having been established:

(1) **Right** (left), (2) **DRESS**, (3) **FRONT**. At command dress all men place left hand upon hip (whether dressing to the right or left), each man, except base file, when on or near new line executes eyes right, and, taking steps of 2 or 3 inches, places himself so that his right arm rests lightly against arm of man on his right, and his eyes and shoulders are in line with those of the men on his right; rear rank men cover in file.

The instructor verifies alignment of both ranks from right flank and orders up or back such men as may be out of line.

At command **front**, given when the ranks are aligned, each man turns head and eyes to front and drops left hand by side.

In first drills basis of alignment is established on, or parallel to, front of squad; afterwards, in oblique directions.

Whenever position of base file or files necessitates a considerable movement by squad, such movement will be executed by marching to front or oblique, to flank or backward, as case may be, without other command, and at trail.

To preserve the alignment when marching:

**GUIDE RIGHT** (**LEFT**). Men preserve their intervals from side of guide, yielding to pressure from that side and resisting

pressure from opposite direction; they recover intervals, if lost, by gradually opening out or closing in; they recover alignment by slightly lengthening or shortening step.

In double rank, front-rank man on right, or designated flank, conducts march; when marching faced to flank, leading man of front rank is guide.

Three of the basic movements of the squad are squad right, squad right about and right turn. They must be mastered.

#### TO TURN ON FIXED PIVOT.

Being in line, to turn and march: (1) Squad right (left), (2) MARCH. At second command, right flank man in front rank faces to right in marching and marks time; other front rank men oblique to right, place themselves abreast of pivot and mark time. In rear rank third man from right, followed in column by second and first, moves straight to front until in rear of his front-rank man, when all face to right in marching and mark time; the other number of rear flank moves straight to front four paces and places himself abreast of man on his right. Men on new line glance toward marching flank while marking time and, as last man arrives on line, both ranks execute forward, march, without command.

Being in line, to turn and halt: (1) Squad right (left), (2) MARCH; (3) Squad, (4) HALT. Third command is given immediately after second. Turn is executed as prescribed in preceding paragraph except that all men, on arriving on new line, mark time until fourth command is given, when all halt. Fourth command should be given as last man arrives on line.

Being in line, to turn about and march: (1) Squad right (left) about, (2) MARCH. At second command, front rank twice executes squad right, initiating second squad right when man on marching flank has arrived abreast of rank. In rear rank third man from right, followed by second and first in column, moves in new direction until in rear of his front-rank man, when all face to right in marching, mark time, and glance toward marching flank. Fourth man marches on left of third to new position as he arrives on line, both ranks execute forward, march without command.

Being in line, to turn about and halt: (1) Squad right (left) about, (2) MARCH, (3) Squad, (4) HALT. Same as above except all men, on arriving on new line, mark time until fourth command is given, when all halt.

#### TO TURN ON MOVING PIVOT.

Being in line: (1) Right (left) turn, (2) MARCH. Movement is executed by each rank successively and on same ground. At second command, pivot man of front rank faces to right in marching and takes half step; other men of rank oblique to right until opposite their places in line, then execute a second right oblique and take half step on arriving abreast of the pivot man. All glance toward marching flank while at half step and take full step without command as last man arrives on line.

Right (Left) half turn is executed in a similar manner.

#### TO TAKE INTERVALS AND DISTANCES.

Being in line at a halt: (1) Take interval, (2) To the right (left), (3) MARCH, (4) Squad (5) HALT. At second command rear-rank men march backward 4 steps and halt; at command march all face to right and leading man of each rank steps off; other men step off in succession, each following preceding man at 4 paces, rear-rank men marching abreast of their file leaders.

At command halt, given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

Being at intervals, to assemble squad: (1) Assemble to the right (left), (2) MARCH. Front-rank man on right stands fast, rear-rank man on right closes to 40 inches, other men face to right, close by shortest line, and face to front.

Being in line at a halt and having counted off: (1) Take distance, (2) MARCH, (3) Squad, (4) HALT. At command march No. 1 of front rank moves straight to front; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of front rank and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of rear-rank, in order named, move straight to front, each stepping off so as to follow preceding man at 4 paces. The command halt is given when all have their distances.

In case more than one squad is in line, each squad executes movement as above. Guide of each rank of numbers is right.

Being at distances, to assemble squad: (1) Assemble, (2) MARCH. No. 1 of the front rank stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

#### THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

Squad being in column or correctly aligned, instructor causes squad to face half right or half left, points out to men their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in oblique march.

(1) Right (left) oblique, (2) MARCH. Each man steps off in a direction 45 degrees to right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping shoulders parallel to those of guide (man on right front of line or column), and so regulates his steps that ranks remain parallel to their original front.

At the command **HALT** men halt faced to front.

To resume original direction: (1) Forward, (2) MARCH. Men half face to left in marching and then move straight to front.

If at half step or mark time while obliquing, oblique march is resumed by commands: (1) Oblique, (2) MARCH.

#### TO FOLLOW THE CORPORAL.

Being assembled or deployed, to march squad without unnecessary commands, corporal places himself in front and commands: **FOLLOW ME**.

If in line or skirmish line, No. 2 of front rank follows in trace of corporal at about 3 paces; other men conform to movements of No. 2, guiding on him and maintaining their relative positions.

If in column, head of column follows corporal.

#### TO DEPLOY AS SKIRMISHERS.

Being in any formation, assembled: (1) As skirmishers, (2) MARCH. The corporal places himself in front of squad, if not already there. Moving at a run, men place themselves abreast of corporal at half-pace intervals, Nos. 1 and 2 on his right, Nos. 3 and 4 on left, rear-rank men on right of their file leaders, extra men on left of No. 4; all then conform to corporal's gait.

When squad is acting alone, skirmish line is similarly formed on No. 2 of front rank, who stands fast or continues march, as case may be, corporal places himself in front of squad when advancing and in rear when halted.

When deployed as skirmishers, men march at ease, pieces at trail.

The normal interval between skirmishers is one-half pace, resulting practically in one man per yard of front.

#### TO INCREASE OR DIMINISH INTERVALS

If assembled, and it is desired to deploy at greater than normal interval; or if deployed, and it is desired to increase or decrease interval: (1) As skirmishers, (so many) paces, (2) MARCH.

Intervals are taken at indicated number of paces. If already deployed, men move by flank toward or away from guide.

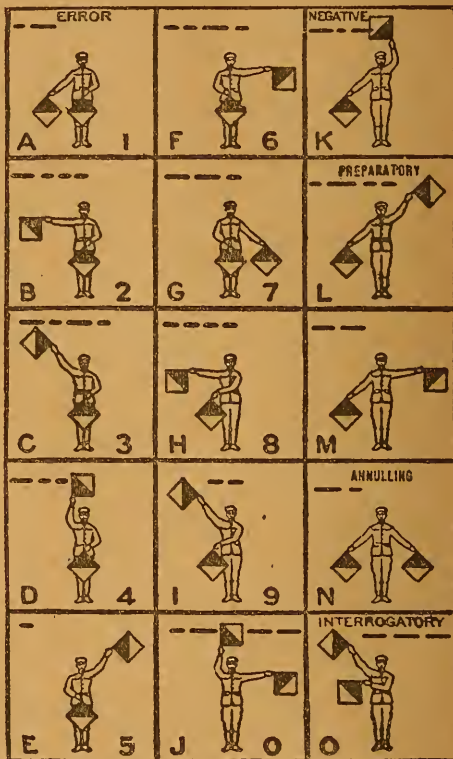
#### SIGNALS AND CODES.

Much depends on the ability of soldiers to work with signals.

The following arm signals are prescribed. In making them either arm may be used. Signals received on firing line are repeated back to prevent misunderstanding:

**Forward, march.** Carry hand to shoulder; straighten and hold arm horizontally, thrusting it in direction of march.

#### TWO ARM SEMAPHORE CODE



This signal is also used to execute quick time from double time.

**Halt.** Carry hand to shoulder; thrust hand upward and hold arm vertically.



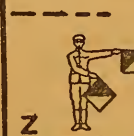










**Double time, march.** Carry hand to shoulder; rapidly thrust hand upward full extent of arm several times.

**Squads right, march.** Raise arm laterally until horizontal; carry it to a vertical position above head and swing it several times between vertical and horizontal positions.

Squads left, march. Raise arm laterally until horizontal; carry it downward to side and swing it several times between downward and horizontal positions.

Squads right about, march (if in close order), or, To the rear, march (if in skirmish line). Extend arm vertically above head; carry it laterally downward to side and swing it several times between vertical and downward positions.

**TWO ARM SEMAPHORE CODE**

AFFIRMATIVE		
 <b>P</b>	 <b>U</b>	 <b>Z</b>
 <b>Q</b>	 <b>V</b>	ATTENTION 
ACKNOWLEDGE  <b>R</b>		INTERVAL  <b>W</b>
 <b>S</b>	 <b>X</b>	NUMERALS 
 <b>T</b>	 <b>Y</b>	1 2 3 4 5 6

Change direction or Column right (left), march. Hand on side toward which change of direction is to be made is carried across body to opposite shoulder, forearm horizontal, then swing in a horizontal plane, arm extended, pointing in new direction.

As skirmishers, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal.

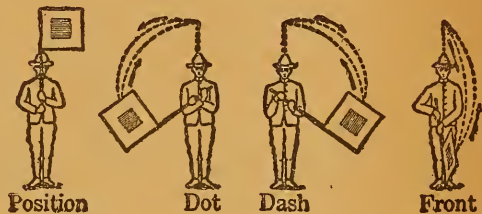
As skirmishers, guide center, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; swing both simultaneously upward until vertical and return to horizontal; repeat several times.

As skirmishers, guide right (left), march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; hold arm on side of guide steadily in horizontal position; swing other upward until vertical and return it to horizontal position; repeat several times.

Assemble, march. Raise arm vertically to its full extent and describe horizontal circles.

Additional arm signals are employed in fighting formations.

**WIGWAGGING IS SIGNALING BY ONE FLAG, TORCH, LANTERN OR SEARCHLIGHT BEAM.**



There is one position and three motions. The position is with flag or other appliance held vertically, the signalman facing directly toward the receiving station. The "dot," first motion, is to the right of sender and embraces an arc of 90 degrees, starting with the vertical and returning to it. The "dash," second motion, is a similar motion to the left. The third motion, "front," is downward directly in front of the sender, and instantly upward to first position. It indicates a pause or conclusion.

**THE ASSEMBLY.**

Being deployed: (1) Assemble, (2) MARCH. Men move toward corporal and form in their proper places in double time if he continues to advance.

TO KNEEL. Half face to right, kneel on right knee, sitting on right heel, left forearm across left thigh, gun at position of order arms.

TO LIE DOWN. Kneel with right knee against left heel, carry back left foot and lie on belly, body slightly to right. Gun horizontal and pointed to front, elbows on ground, right hand at small of gun stock, left hand at balance.

TO RISE. Reverse action of kneeling and lying down.

LOADING AND FIRING. Unless guns are of same type, rules of loading and firing

laid down by drill regulations cannot easily be followed. All commands for loading and firing are executed at a halt. When in double rank, rear rank does not load, aim or fire. The target, direction of fire and sight setting are pointed out by officers. Men are trained in the squad in the use of cover, the value of observation and the firing formations.

### SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

The company in line is formed in double rank as in squad.

The company is usually divided into two, three, or four platoons, each usually consisting of not less than two nor more than four squads.

At the formation of the company the platoons or squads are numbered consecutively from right to left.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, the designations, right, center, left, when in line, and leading, center, rear, when in column, are applied to platoons or squads. These designations apply to the actual right, left, center, head, or rear, in whatever direction the company may be facing. The center squad is the middle or right middle squad of the company.

Platoons are assigned to the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, in order of rank, as follows: (1) right; (2) left; (3) center (right center); (4) left center.

The company executes the halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, loadings and firings, takes intervals and distances and assembles, increases and diminishes intervals, resumes attention, obliques, resumes the direct march, preserves alignments, kneels, lies down, and rises, as explained in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, substituting in the commands company for squad.

### TO FORM THE COMPANY.

At sounding of assembly first sergeant takes position 6 paces in front of where center of company is to be, faces it, and commands: **FALL IN.**

The right guide of company places himself, facing to front, where right of company is to rest, and at such point that center of company will be 6 paces from and opposite first sergeant; squads form in their proper places on left of right guide, superintended by other sergeants, who then take their posts.

First sergeant commands: **REPORT.** Remaining in position at order, squad lead-

ers, in succession from the right, salute and report: **All present; Private(s)——** absent. First sergeant does not return salutes of squad leaders; he then commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Order,** (4) **ARMS,** faces about, salutes captain, reports: **Sir, all present or accounted for,** or the names of unauthorized absentees, and, without command, takes his post.

If the company cannot be formed by squads, first sergeant commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Right shoulder,** (4) **ARMS,** and calls roll. Each man, as his name is called, answers here and executes order arms. The sergeant then effects the division into squads and reports company as prescribed above.

The captain places himself 12 paces in front of the center of, and facing, the company and in time to receive the report of the first sergeant.

The lieutenants take their posts when the first sergeant has reported. Officers draw sabers.

### TO DISMISS THE COMPANY.

Being in line at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant **Dismiss the Company.** The officers fall out; the first sergeant places himself faced to the front, 3 paces to the front and 2 paces from the nearest flank of the company, salutes, faces toward opposite flank of the company, and commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Port,** (4) **ARMS,** (5) **DISMISSED.**

### ALIGNMENTS.

The alignments are executed as prescribed in the School of the Squad, the guide being established instead of the flank file. The rear-rank man of the flank file keeps the head and eyes to the front and covers his file leader.

At each alignment the captain places himself in prolongation of the line, 2 paces from and facing the flank toward which the dress is made, verifies the alignment, and commands: **FRONT.**

Platoon leaders take a like position when required to verify alignments.

The primary movements of the company which must be mastered are:

1. Being in line to turn the company.
2. Being in line to change direction.
3. Being in line to form column of squads and change direction.
4. Being in column of squads to change direction.
5. Being in column of squads or platoons, to form line on right or left.

6. Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line to the front.

(1) Being in line, to turn the company: (1) Company right (left), (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT; or, (3) Forward, (4) MARCH.

At second command right-flank man in front rank faces to right in marching and marks time; other front-rank men oblique to right, place themselves abreast of the pivot, and mark time; in rear rank third man from the right, followed in column by second and first, moves straight to front until in rear of his front-rank man, when all face to right in marching and mark time; remaining men of rear rank move straight to the front 4 paces, oblique to right, place themselves abreast of third man, cover their file leaders, and mark time; right guide steps back, takes post on flank, and marks time.

The fourth command may be given any time after movement begins but each man obeys only as he reaches his place at rear of new line.

(2) Being in line, to change direction: (1) Right (left) turn, (2) MARCH, (3) Forward, (4) MARCH.

Executed as prescribed in School of Squad, except that men do not glance toward marching flank and that all take full step at fourth command. Right guide is pivot of front rank. Each rear-rank man obliquely on same ground as his file leader.

(3) Being in line to form column of squads and change direction: (1) Squads right (left), Column right (left), (2) MARCH; or, (1) Right (left) by squads, (2) MARCH.

In first case right squad initiates column right as soon as it has completed squad right.

In second case, at command MARCH, right squad marches forward; remainder of company executes squads right, column left, and follows right squad. Right guide, when he has posted himself in front of right squad, takes four short steps, then resumes full step; right squad conforms.

(4) Being in column of squads, to change direction: (1) Column right (left), (2) MARCH.

At second command front rank of leading squad turns to right on moving pivot as in School of the Squad; other ranks, without command, turn successively on same ground and in a similar manner.

(5) Being in column of squads, to form line on right or left: (1) On right (left) into line, (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT, (5) FRONT.

At first command leader of leading unit commands: Right turn. Leaders of other units command: Forward, if at a halt. At second command leading unit turns to right on moving pivot. Command HALT is given when leading unit has advanced desired distance in new direction; it halts; its leader then commands: RIGHT DRESS.

Units in rear continue to march straight to front; each, when opposite right of its place in line, executes right turn at command of its leader; each is halted on line at command of its leader, who then commands: RIGHT DRESS. All dress on the first unit in line.

If executed in double time, leading squad marches in double time until halted.

Being in column of platoons to form line on right or left.

At captain's command on right into line, leader of first platoon commands right turn, leaders of rear platoons, if halted, command forward; if marching, they caution their platoons to continue the march. The first platoon executes right turn at the captain's command MARCH. Having completed turn platoon commander gives command, forward, MARCH.

The remaining platoon commanders give right turn, MARCH, when opposite their places, and command, forward, MARCH, when turn has been completed.

When leading platoon has advanced the desired distance captain gives command, company, HALT. At command company, leading platoon leader gives command, platoon. His platoon only halts at captain's command, HALT. Platoon leader then gives command, RIGHT DRESS. Remaining platoons are successively halted and dressed by their leader.

(6) Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line to front: (1) Right (left) front into line, (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT, (5) FRONT.

At first command leaders of units in rear of leading one command right oblique. Leader of first unit commands, Forward. At second command first unit moves straight forward; rear units oblique as indicated. Command HALT is given when leading unit has advanced desired distance; it halts; its leader then commands: LEFT DRESS. Each of rear units, when opposite its place in line, resumes original direction at command of its leader; each is halted on line at command of its leader, who then commands: LEFT DRESS. All dress on first unit line.

Having mastered these fundamental movements of squads, platoons and company, all

other movements in drill regulations may be perfected with practice.

### FIELD SERVICE.

**TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND PROTECTION IN CAMP:** Having mastered the drills and the movements of the soldier, the fighting man's education has been begun but is as yet incomplete for he must learn how to operate in field work. Camp training is necessary to make an effective fighting man, for each must learn how to take care of himself properly while living in the open. In this course of instruction the soldier learns how to pitch and strike his tent, how to cook his meals, how to care for his health and make himself as comfortable as the situation will allow. Military camps are laid out on certain prescribed plans to prevent confusion. These plans are rigidly adhered to as far as local conditions allow, for where thousands of men are grouped together in a small space, efficiency demands uniformity in all matters. Camps are formed by regiments and are divided into business streets and residential sections. Once a man has mastered the camp plan he should be able, upon entering any camp, to go directly to any spot he may wish.

In the army there is a place for everything and everything is expected to be in its place. The uniform camp details each animal, tent and feed box to an exact spot, where it may be found at an instant's notice. Everything is systematically done without waste of energy or confusion. On the march a new camp is made every night exactly like the one made the night before, and when it is struck the next morning the formula is also exact.

The camp city must have its laws just as any city has laws. Its water system must be protected from pollution, for water is the most common cause of disease. Usually all water used in camp comes from one source, a stream, so in order to protect the men's health, guards are placed along the banks to prevent fouling of the water. The drinking water is drawn from a point farthest upstream; lower down animals are watered, the men are allowed to bathe next and the camp washing is done at a point farthest downstream.

Camp kitchens and cooking utensils are kept scrupulously clean and all garbage and refuse is disposed of in order not to attract flies. A dirty camp kitchen or refuse pile in the vicinity is a certain breeding place for disease. Soldiers now understand that their good health depends, in a great meas-

ure, on following the prescribed rules of sanitation and hygiene. In field work, eating is done on an irregular schedule, but every effort is made to give the soldier his heaviest meal at the close of the day's work. The wise soldier at hard work satisfies himself with army grub, supplied to his company. It is well prepared, nourishing and less likely to upset his digestive apparatus than food obtained by outside purchase or gift.

At the end of the day's march, the soldier pitches his tent, airs his clothing and blankets, prepares his bed, if possible bathes, and makes himself as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

Certain men are detailed for camp protection. Those on outpost duty guard approaches to the camp, at a distance from it sufficient to allow the men to prepare themselves for defense in case of an attack. The men posted farthest out to give alarms are called outguards. Behind them is the main line of observation called Cossack posts, sentry squads or pickets, which furnish men to relieve the outguards or sentinels. Between this line and the camp are larger groups of men detailed as supports for the outposts. They are to aid the first line in case of attack. The reserve lies still nearer the camp and is the final line of defense between the enemy and the main body of troops. Thus protected the soldier in camp may sleep without fear of surprise.

### TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND PROTECTION ON THE MARCH.

For every minute of actual fighting the average soldier must spend days marching. For this reason particular attention has been given to footwear and the weight of equipment. Ill-fitting shoes will destroy an army. Useless and heavy equipment will reduce its mobility tremendously. The average day's march, under ordinary conditions, is between 12 and 15 miles, though campaigning often brings army corps to a state of efficiency in which the men will do between twenty and thirty miles day after day. Marching is far slower than walking, for it is gauged by the ability of the men to carry a quarter or third of their own weights on their backs over roads where they are unable to pick their paths, but must plow straight ahead through all obstacles, with clocklike, measured regularity. The marching power of a seasoned army is far, far greater than that of green recruits. In fact, the new men, unaccustomed to the extra load and the rules of the march, are



virtually useless. The rules of the march allow ten minutes rest in each hour, but discipline does not allow the soldier to leave the ranks or lag during any of the fifty minutes he is on his feet, for breaking the ranks means the disorganization of an entire column. The column of squads is the usual marching formation. At route step each man carries his gun at ease, muzzle elevated. Ranks preserve distance, but it is not necessary to keep step.

Trained soldiers, except on forced marches, do little eating or drinking when on the road, as experience has taught them that such a course is the most satisfactory in the end, though the temptation may be great. Above all things, the soldier cares for his feet. His shoes must allow for the spreading of his feet, due to the extra weight he carries. He must keep his shoes free from sand and gravel and his socks free from wrinkles, which will cause blisters. Cleanliness has become prevalent in the army, as it is the surest means of maintaining physical comfort. If unable to bathe at night, the soldier will move heaven and earth to get sufficient water to bathe his feet.

The same watch for the enemy is kept on the march that exists around the camp. An advance guard, broken into groups, precedes the main column and clears the way. In the extreme advance is the POINT, consisting of a few men. It is followed closely by the ADVANCE party, which is backed up by the SUPPORT and a still larger body called the RESERVE. Groups of men called patrols or flankers operate on the flanks or sides of marching columns to protect the main body from surprise. The rear guard prevents surprise from the back and rounds up stragglers.

#### TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY IN BATTLE.

Technically, this phase is called FIRE CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE. In modern warfare the soldier seldom gets a "square" shot at an enemy. Usually the enemy is invisible and the soldier often has difficulty in locating the direction from which the fire is coming. To train men to shoot accurately on a rifle range at an inanimate target is one thing, to control them and make their fire effective under actual fighting conditions is quite another.

Soldiers are not left to shoot where they think the enemy lies, but their fire is directed by the officers. If no enemy is in sight a systematic bullet spraying of all ground in the direction from which the fire

comes is followed under the close observation of officers through field glasses. The commander thus controls the direction of the fire until the enemy either by showing himself or through the slackening of his fire, gives his position away. Such work demands the highest discipline and coolness on the part of men and officers. When once the officers have located the enemy they estimate the range and pass it to the men. Sights are adjusted and at the command the real efficient firing begins. If the range is to be changed the order is transmitted down the line by whistle and signal to the platoon leaders, who pass it to the squad leaders, who in turn pass it to the men under them. Under this system the man with the rifle never takes his eyes from the enemy, yet he receives and executes his orders with the regularity of clockwork. In battle, orders are given largely by whistle and signal, as words are lost in the din.

Combat is divided into two classes—the offensive or attack, and the defensive. The aggressive policy, whether in daily life or in battle, is the policy that produces decisive results. There are general advantages on both sides and no two battles have ever been fought under exactly the same circumstances. Often the attacking side is able to select its own ground, but usually the position is chosen by the enemy. Then, too, the attack may launch itself against any point in the line it chooses, while the defense must prepare to resist at all points. The fire of the attack converges on the defenders, while the answering fire is diverging.

#### ATTACKING A POSITION.

In the attack the vital factors are the morals of the men and the superiority of their shooting, or, technically, their Fire Superiority. Fire Superiority means to produce a heavier proportionate volume of accurate and effective fire than the enemy, to put out of action a greater proportionate number of men. The principles of attack have not changed since war began. The aim is to have better troops than the enemy at the right place at the right time and to deliver a blow which he cannot resist. The advantage of initiative is with the attacking force. The attack demands a greater number of troops than the defense because those advancing are more exposed than the men on the defense. The attack offers a moving target, however, while the defense is stationary, though better protected. The losses of the attacking side will be greater, but the side inflicting the greater propor-

tionate loss is certain to win, morals being equal. Attacks are not made blindly. Officers who do not estimate the situation by gaining all possible information about the enemy are likely to send their men to certain destruction. Once an attack is repulsed the moral advantage is with the defenders. Having decided upon a course of action in the attack the more information passed to the men the better their spirit, particularly information dealing with their supports. As has been said before, attacks are not now made in mass but rather in long waves of deploying troops. Charges are not made until fire superiority has been obtained either by artillery or rifle fire. Bayonets are fixed before the charge begins, reserves and supports are brought up. As the line charges, troops in the rear must maintain the superiority of fire. In other words, they must keep as many of the enemy as possible from bringing an effective fire to bear on the attacking line. If the enemy holds until the bayonet comes into use, all depends on the number and morals of the troops engaged in the man to man encounter. Attacks, however, which have the strength to come to hand to hand fighting are seldom turned back by men who have been unable to beat them back by rifle fire.

Technically, the attack is divided into the deployment or forming of the battle line; the advance usually under hot fire from the defense which, however, remains unanswered; the fire attack, which is the effort to obtain fire superiority made after the attacking force has secured the most favorable position possible; the charge after fire superiority is obtained, and the pursuit to reap the full fruits of victory. The two most usual attacks are: the frontal, delivered directly against the enemy and likely to prove successful only when the attacking force has marked superiority in numbers and fire; the enveloping, which adds to the frontal attack by striking at either or both flanks, the aim being to overlap, envelope and smother the enemy.

#### DEFENDING A POSITION.

There are two kinds of defense: the passive defense, where there is no object but the holding of the position, and the active defense, where a position is held temporarily with the idea of attacking the enemy later. An officer on the defense aims to select a position which will give him the greatest advantage possible and put the enemy at the greatest possible disadvantage. This is a matter of geographical loca-

tion and is merely a common sense adaptation of natural resources. The position should be selected so that the enemy must attack or give up the advance, while the defense should always have a means of retreat. In other words, don't let the enemy turn your flank or get your back against a wall.

If possible, trenches are dug and all natural barriers taken advantage of. The greater the time the more complete the defense works. Often troops on the defense have opportunity to impede the advance by felling trees, obstructing roads, destroying bridges in the enemy's line of march and erecting entanglements in advance of the position to be defended. One important move is to determine exact distances to certain objects in the field of fire directly ahead of the position. This gives the defending troops absolute range and a corresponding advantage in securing and retaining fire superiority. The advantage of position and concealment are with the defense, but one of the most trying positions for the soldier is to see men advancing against him unchecked despite his efforts. The closer home the attack is driven, the stronger the morale of the advancing troops and the weaker that of the defenders. A weakening of morale means a loss in firing efficiency. The advancing troops are undismayed by their dead and wounded who are left behind, and losses are not estimated as each man becomes intent on his work in advancing, while the defenders are handicapped by their losses which are ever present. In the work of defense much care should be given to the means of bringing up supports and of moving men in the line from one position to another, also in providing ammunition. On this point the defense has an advantage. Under present conditions as few men as possible are kept under fire in the first trenches, until the attack is launched in order to prevent unnecessary loss from artillery fire. However, troops are sent forward as soon as the actual attack begins. Often the repulse of the enemy is followed by a counter attack, but many a battle has been lost by an ill-timed counter attack. However, the regulations of the army make this point in discussing the defense:

"The passive defense should be assumed only when circumstances force it. Only the offensive wins. An active defense seeks a favorable decision. A favorable decision cannot be expected without counter attack." Men retiring from trenches are covered as far as possible by supports and reserves,

and every effort is made to retire without confusion or disorganization, for nothing effects the morale of soldiers like the flight of men either singly or in large bodies.

### ARMY INSIGNIA EXPLAINED.

The uniform of the United States Army stands for democracy. It is almost the same for all ranks from private to commanding general—so much so, in fact, that it is often difficult to recognize a man's place in the service at first glance. But a closer view will tell the whole story to any experienced observer.

"Insignia" is the term used to include all the badges, buttons, braids, hat cords, and other devices which indicate these three things:

1. The rank of each officer or soldier.
2. His branch of the service or his special duties.
3. His personal experience or record.

#### FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE MAY WEAR DESIGN.

An ordinary private's uniform carries no insignia of rank. When a man becomes a first-class private, however, in the Engineer Corps, Hospital Corps, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, or Signal Corps, he is entitled to wear on the sleeves of his coat and shirt the design of the department to which he belongs.

A lance corporal wears on his sleeve an inverted V-shaped bar. A corporal has two bars, and a sergeant three bars. Below the sergeant's three V-shaped (inverted) bars may appear a number of additional marks, indicating his duties. For example, a first sergeant has a diamond-shaped mark; the stable sergeant has a device representing a horse's head; the color sergeant has a star; the battalion quartermaster sergeant has three horizontal bars; the chief trumpeter has one bar and a device representing a bugle; and so on. All the cloth designs, such as those just described, which are sewn on the sleeves, are known as "chevrons."

#### INSIGNIA OF RANK:

Above the non-commissioned officers, rank is shown by various insignia on the shoulder loops of coats, on the sleeves of coats and overcoats, on the collars of shirts, and by hat cords. The most important are those made of metal and sewn on shoulder loops and shirt collars. A major general has two silver stars; a brigadier general, one silver star; a colonel, a silver eagle; a lieutenant colonel, a silver oak leaf; a major, a gold oak leaf; a captain, two silver bars; and a first lieutenant, one silver bar. A second lieutenant has no shoulder insignia. You can readily tell the rank of any officer by glancing at these metal insignia.

It is quite often necessary, however, to recognize that some one at a little distance

is a commissioned officer in order that you may treat him with the courtesy due to all officers; in this case you look for the marks indicating that a man holds a commission without waiting to observe his exact rank. Until recently commissioned officers customarily wore leather leggings, while all enlisted men wore canvas leggings. However, leather leggings may now be worn by mounted men. The hat cord is another mark of rank which is easily observed; the hat cords of generals are gold; those of other officers are of gold and black. Another mark of an officer is a band of brown braid about 3 inches from the end of the coat sleeve. Officers of the General Staff Corps wear black braid instead of brown. On overcoats the braid is sewn on in loops except that of general officers, who wear two black bands of braid.

#### [HAT CORDS SHOW BRANCH.

Every branch of the service has its special color which appears on the hat cords of enlisted men, on the chevrons of non-commissioned officers, and in many other places. These colors are:

Infantry, light blue.

Cavalry, yellow.

Artillery, scarlet.

Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments, dark blue.

Engineer Corps, scarlet intertwined with white.

Signal Corps, orange intertwined with white.

Medical Department, maroon.

Quartermaster Corps, buff.

Ordnance Department, black intertwined with scarlet.

By remembering these colors you will often be able easily to recognize men and troops. In addition to these colors, every branch of the service has its own device.

#### REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA.

The number of the regiment to which each man belongs is on the collar of his coat. All regimental numbers will run in three different series, showing whether each regiment was originally a part of the Regular Army, of the National Guard, or of the National Army. The number of regiments formerly of the Regular Army will begin with the figure 1 and run up to the figure 100; those of regiments formerly in the National Guard will begin with figure 101 and run up to 300; those of regiments in the new National Army will begin with figure 301. The former National Guard regiments will show also their former State designations, as, for example, (1st Me.), (2d Pa.), etc. The device of regiments of the new National Army in the same way will show the State from

# SERVICE ARM AND RANK IN THE ARMY.

## U.S.



## U.S.R.

Regular Army

National Army

Reserve Corps

The above letters, plain for officers and enlisted men, dress uniform; as buttons for enlisted men, service uniform; are worn on collar of coat, or on the collar of the shirt if the coat is not worn:

The arms of the service are indicated by service hat cords and by collar insignia.

### HAT



### CORDS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.....Gold.  
ALL OTHER OFFICERS.....Gold and black.

#### ENLISTED MEN

Infantry.....Light blue  
Cavalry.....Yellow.

#### ENLISTED MEN

Quartermaster Corps.....Buff.  
Corps of Engineers.....Scarlet and white.

#### ENLISTED MEN

Artillery (F. and C.).....Scarlet.  
Medical Department.....Maroon.

#### ENLISTED MEN

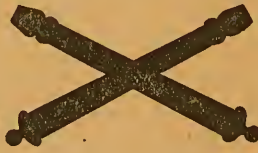
Ordnance Department.....Black and scarlet.  
Signal Corps.....Orange and white.

### COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.



Infantry



Field Artillery



Medical Department



Judge Advocate General's Department



Quartermaster General's Department



Ordnance Department



Cavalry



Coast Artillery



Adjutant General's Department



Inspector General's Department



Corps of Engineers



Signal Corps

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## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS —INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER



General  
Coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars.



Lieutenant General  
One large silver star and two small silver stars.



Major General  
Two silver stars.



Brigadier General  
One silver star.



Colonel  
Silver spread eagle.



Lieutenant Colonel  
A silver leaf.



Major  
A gold leaf.



Captain  
Two silver bars.



First Lieutenant  
One silver bar.



Second Lieutenant  
No loop insignia.



Chaplain  
Latin cross.

## CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS

The more frequent Chevrons, only are given.  
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.



First Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal

Private, 1st Class.  
Insignia of color of arm of service.



Chief Mechanic



Gunner



Electrician



Mechanic



Bandsman



Cook



Master Electrician



Casemate Electrician, Coast Artillery



Engineers, Coast Artillery



Observer (First Class) Plotter Coast Artillery



Gun Commander



Gunners, First Class, Coast Artillery



Master Gunner



Figure of Merit, Coast Artillery



Mechanic Farrier



Mechanic Saddler



Wagoner



Bugler



Fireman

C.S. HARMOND & CO., INC.

# UNITED STATES NAVY

## CAP DEVICES

Marines



Navy  
Commissioned Officer



Navy  
Warrant Officer



Navy  
Chief Petty Officer



## ENLISTED MEN

Navy



On ribbon  
U.S.S. AND NAME OF VESSEL

Naval Militia



On ribbon  
NAVAL MILITIA

Naval Reserve



On ribbon,  
NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

## SERVICE COAT COLLAR DEVICES—NAVY

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks through Commodore.)

(Marines show rank on shoulder loop as in Army.)

### LINE OFFICERS



Admiral of the Navy



Admiral



Vice Admiral



Rear Admiral



Commodore



Captain



Commander



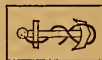
Lieutenant Commander



Lieutenant



Lieutenant Junior Grade



Ensign

### STAFF OFFICERS

Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchors

#### CORPS DEVICES



Medical



Pay



Prof. Math.



Naval  
Constructor



Civil  
Engineer



Dental  
Officer



Chaplain

### CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, MATES



Ch. Boatswain  
Boatswain



Ch. Gunner  
Gunner



Ch. Machinist  
Machinist



Ch. Carpenter  
Carpenter



Ch. Sailmaker  
Sailmaker



Ch. Pharmacist  
Pharmacist



Chief  
Pay Clerk  
Paymaster's Clerk



Midship-  
man-Mate

## OFFICERS' SHOULDER MARKS

(Worn with White Summer Service Uniform and Blue Service Overcoats)

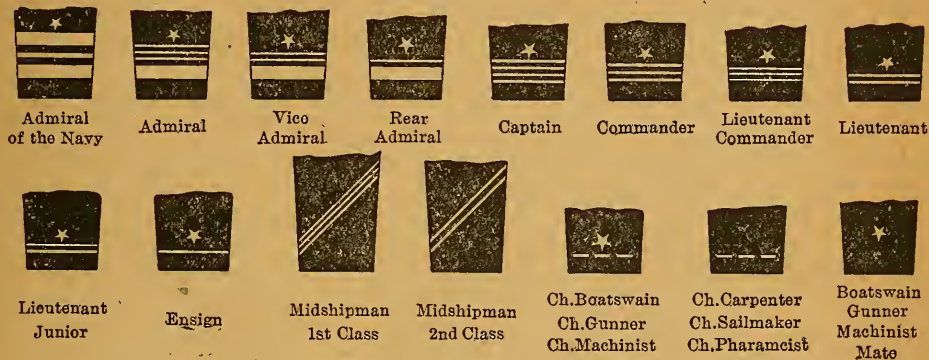


## SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS—NAVY.

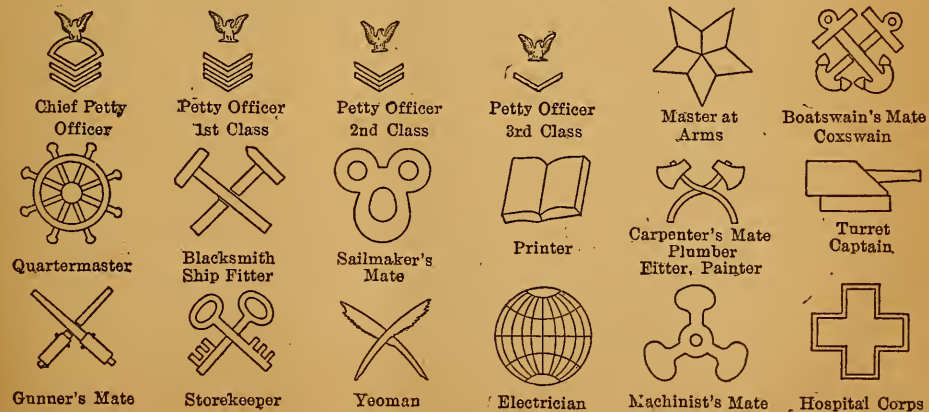
Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars, corps colors are used with stripes.  
Corps colors: Medical, maroon; Pay, white; Prof. Math., olive green; Civil Eng., blue;  
Med. Res., crimson; Dental, orange.

### LINE OFFICERS .

Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore:



## RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS—NAVY



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which each organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example, (W. Va.), (Minn.), etc. Thus you will easily be able to recognize not only the man's regiment but also the section of the country from which he comes and how he got into the service.

#### ARMY SERVICE RIBBONS.

The little strips of parti-colored ribbon worn on the left breasts of officers, each of a prescribed length of  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches, are Army service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the bearer is entitled to wear.

There are 10 of these honors recognized by the Army. Two are medals of honor, one a certificate of merit, and the others badges of historic campaigns.

Obviously it would be impractical for the possessor to wear his medals and badges on his service uniform, and so wears the little ribbon symbol instead.

#### MEANING OF THE RIBBONS.

The ribbons are as follows:

Congressional medal of honor—white stars on a field of light-blue silk. This medal is awarded only by Congress for some particular deed of gallantry in action. It is the most coveted of all Army honors.

Certificate of merit badge—two red, white and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outermost in each instance. This honor is conferred by the President.

Philippine Congressional Medal—Blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white and blue, the blue on the outermost edges of the ribbon. This ribbon is worn by those men who stayed in the service after the conclusion of the Spanish-American war to put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War—Campaign ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and grey.

Indian Wars—Bright red, with narrow edges of deeper red.

Spanish Campaign—Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons.

Philippine Campaign—Blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue edges.

Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish war and several years thereafter)—Blue in center, flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes, and finally blue borders.

Cuban Pacification (indicating service in Cuba during the period 1906-1909, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the new Republic)—Broad olive drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white and blue, the red on the outermost edges.

China Campaign (indicating service in the march to Peking)—Broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue.

Ribbons for gallantry in action are worn farthest to the left, followed by campaign ribbons in chronological order.

Chauffeurs, messengers and other civilians, except Army field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, accompanying expeditionary forces to Europe, wear campaign hats without cords and woolen service uniforms with white brassards sewed around the left arm on blouse and overcoat, half-way between the shoulder and the elbow.

Officials of the Red Cross wear on cap, hat or helmet a Greek cross in red enamel above the coat of arms of the United States in bronze metal, and on both sides of collar of coat or shirt, the letters U. S. in bronze metal and Greek cross in red enamel, placed as are the U. S. and Corps insignia of officers in the Army.

#### NAVY INSIGNIA.

Uniforms are worn by officers and men at all times during war, and in times of peace when off shipboard or within the confines of a naval station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when going ashore or leaving the station limits, and enlisted men only by special permission when leaving on authorized furlough.

Chevrons and arm devices are worn by enlisted men on the arm just above the elbow. All men who have served a full period of enlistment wear on dress shirt, just above the cuff, a service stripe of red cloth; for each additional term of enlistment an additional stripe is worn.

Medals are worn by officers on full dress coats at all times and by enlisted men on the dress shirt on occasions of ceremony. The Medal of Honor is worn pendant below the necktie by officers in social full dress; ribbons only are worn on other uniforms. No ribbons or medals are worn on the overcoat.

#### AVIATION.

The Army and Navy are at one in plans for an aviation service which will make possible the continuance of the supremacy in the air now held by those fighting against Germany and her allies. To simplify the task of the Departments of War and Navy, Secretaries Baker and Daniels have appointed three joint boards: The Joint Army and Navy Board on Design and Specifications; the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aero Cognizance, and the Joint Army and Navy Board on Zeppelins. The work of these boards is sufficiently indicated by their titles.



Arrangements have been made with British and Canadian officers to standardize the training machines in use in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, so that machines can be distributed impartially and without difficulty among the three nations.

An Aircraft Production Board to assist in the expansion of the aviation service was appointed by the Council of National Defense in April, 1917. The cost of airplanes has been greatly reduced under the operations of the Board and it is estimated that eventually the cost price to the Government will be about one-third of the normal cost of the machines before the plans of this Board were carried out.

Schools and training fields have been established with capacity to supply a constant stream of aviators and mechanics to the American forces in Europe. Cadets are receiving preliminary training for the American military air service under the auspices of several of the leading engineering schools of the nation, including the Universities of California, Texas, Illinois and Ohio, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia School of Technology, Cornell University and Princeton University.

These cadet schools might be described as laboratory courses in aviation. The students are given thorough instruction in the theory of flying, including the necessary physics and mathematics and the mechanics of aeroplane construction. The training schools are thoroughly equipped with samples of aeroplane parts and instruments for demonstration, as well as textbooks. Technical matters relating to map making, photography, bomb dropping, gun sighting, and all similar subjects which a military aviator must know, are also taught. All during this time the cadet is under military training, following the methods which Great Britain and Canada have found so successful. At the end of two months of this preliminary work, the cadet is given a final test to determine whether he shall go on to the aviation camp.

Aviation field camps in which to receive the men when they are ready have been established at Mineola, N. Y.; Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Garfield, Ohio; Rantoul, Ill.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Ashburn, Ill.; San Diego, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas, and Belleville, Ill.

The standard field provides for two squadrons of 150 students each with the necessary officer instructors and enlisted men, together with a certain number of additional enlisted men who will be training at the same time. The hangars will take care of 72 planes. The preparation of these fields will cost approximately \$1,000,000 each, including the construction of the necessary buildings, dormitories, workshops, and hangars.

There is no one aviation division, but there are several aviation sections under the Signal Corps in the Army, and under four different branches of the Navy, as follows:

**UNITED STATES ARMY:**

1. Aviation section of the Signal Corps, United States Army, for enlisted men and commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

2. Aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. A few men in addition are accepted for ground work, and because of special technical abilities.

3. Aviation section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, for ground duty.

**UNITED STATES ARMY:**

1. Naval Flying Corps, for enlisted men and commissioned officers of the Regular Navy.

2. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

3. Aviation section of the Naval Militia, for enlisted men and officers of the Naval Militia.

4. Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, open only to qualified aviators.

Physical requirements for any aviation division are extremely rigid. Applicants must have perfect sight and hearing, sound lungs, a first-class heart (the slightest weakness disqualifies). The physical examination includes a specially devised test of the applicant's ears, intended to show his ability to maintain an equilibrium under conditions peculiar to aeronautics.

The course at the Army aviation ground schools is described as follows:

Before any flying is attempted the student must take an eight weeks' course in a School of Military Aeronautics. It will be necessary for a good many trained flyers to take this course, which deals with various technical aspects of aerial warfare, some of which may be novel to the man who knows how to fly but not how to fight or scout at the same time. Ten thousand men can receive instruction yearly at these schools.

The course includes: Military drill, calisthenics, machine gun, artillery observation, bombs and bombing, wireless and signaling, theory of flight, types of machines, care of machine, tools, map reading, reconnaissance, photography, stationary engines, meteorology, cross country and general flying.

Enlisted men in the Regular Navy who enlist for aeronautic duties are sent to the aeronautic school at Pensacola, Florida, for a course of training and instruction, including regular military training as well as training in flying. Seaplanes of the tractor type, which are really flying boats, are being used, as well as various types of aircraft, including dirigible balloons.

On July 24, 1917, President Wilson signed the bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for aircraft. The army program contemplates 25,000 aeroplanes the first year.

## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION LAW

An act, passed by Congress, making appropriations for enlarging the naval service of the United States was approved by President Wilson on August 21, 1916. The appropriations, amounting to \$315,826,843, are the largest in the history of the country. The law provides for a three year building programme of 157 vessels. Sixty-six of these vessels, to be begun as soon as practicable, shall be contracted for or construction shall be started by March 21, 1917. Following are the details of the programme:

### INCREASE OF THE NAVY

Vessels	Number authorized for 3 years	to be begun at once	Cost of each exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed
Battleships, first-class	10	4	\$11,500,000
Battle cruisers	6	4	16,500,000
Scout cruisers	10	4	5,000,000
Torpedo-boat destroyers	50	20	1,200,000
Fleet submarines	9	*	700,000
Coast	58	27	1,200,000
800 tons displacement		3	250,000
Submarine (Neff system)	1	1	1,500,000
Fuel ships	3	1	1,500,000
Repair ships	1	1	2,350,000
Transports	1	*	2,350,000
Hospital ships	1	1	† 2,350,000
Destroyer tenders	2	*	2,350,000
Submarine (fleet)	2	1	2,350,000
Ammunition ships	2	1	860,000
Gunboats	2	1	860,000

The sum of \$139,345,287 was authorized to be available until expended, for the first year's building programme as follows:

Construction and machinery	\$ 59,000,194
Submarines	8,217,000
Submarine (Neff system)	250,000
Submarine torpedo boats	5,282,593
Armor and armament for vessels	47,110,000
Ammunition for vessels	19,485,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$139,345,287</b>

\* Two fleet submarines, previously authorized, are to be completed at once.

† Entire cost not to exceed \$2,350,000.

Other important appropriations for increasing the efficiency of the Navy are as follows:

**AVIATION:** For aviation, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for procuring, constructing, and handling aircraft, including rigid dirigibles, and appurtenances, maintenance of aircraft stations and experimental work in development of aviation for naval purposes, \$3,500,000.

**PURCHASE AND MANUFACTURE OF SMOKELESS POWDER,** \$1,800,000.

**PROJECTILE PLANT:** Toward the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of projectiles, on a site to be selected by the President (to cost when completed not exceeding \$1,411,222), \$705,611, to be available until expended.

**ARMOR PLANT:** The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to provide, either by the erection or by purchase of a factory, or both, for the manufacture of armor for the vessels of the Navy; said factory or factories to have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor; to be located at a place or places approved by the General Board of the Navy, with especial reference to considerations of safety in time of war; and the sum of \$11,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

The Secretary of the Navy shall keep accurate and itemized account of the cost per ton of the product of such factory or factories and report the same to Congress in his annual report.

**NEW BATTERIES FOR SHIPS OF THE NAVY:** For liners for eroded guns, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$100,000.

**BATTERIES FOR MERCHANT AUXILIARIES:** For batteries for merchant auxiliaries (to cost not exceeding \$3,300,000), to be available until expended, \$1,650,000.

**AMMUNITION FOR SHIPS OF THE NAVY:** For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ammunition for issue to ships, \$13,720,000, to be available until expended.

**TORPEDOES AND APPLIANCES:** For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, \$800,000.

**AIR COMPRESSORS FOR DESTROYERS:** For the purchase and manufacture of air compressors and equipment for destroyers, \$195,000.

**TORPEDO NETS FOR BATTLESHIPS:** For the purchase and manufacture of torpedo nets and equipment, \$480,000.

**EXPERIMENTS:** For experimental work in the development of armor-piercing and torpedo shell and other projectiles, fuses, powders, and high explosives, and for other experimental work in connection with the development of ordnance material for the Navy, \$100,000.

For actual expenses incurred by and in connection with the civilian Naval Consulting Board, \$25,000.

**EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH LABORATORY:** For laboratory and research work on the subject of gun erosion, torpedo motive power, the gyroscope, submarine guns, protection against submarine, torpedo and mine attack, improvement in submarine attachments, improvement and development in submarine engines, storage batteries and propulsion, aeroplanes and aircraft, improvement in radio installations, and such other necessary work for the benefit of the Government service, including the construction, equipment, and operation of a laboratory and the employment of scientific civilian assistants, to be expended (limit of cost not to exceed \$1,500,000), \$1,000,000.

**REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION AT NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS:** For repairs and preservation at navy yards, coaling depots, coaling plants, and stations, \$1,100,000. Total public works, \$9,450,875.

Bureau of Navigation	\$1,069,400
Bureau of Maintenance	6,402,465
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1,877,728

### NEW FEATURES OR CHANGES Granting Discharges

Any person who may hereafter enlist in the Navy for the first time, shall, in time of peace, if he so elects, receive an honorable discharge therefrom, without cost to himself, during the month of June or December, respectively, following the completion of one year's service at sea, providing, however, that at the time, he is not under charges, or undergoing punishment or in debt to the Government. Discharges when so granted, shall not entitle the holder, in case of reenlistment, to the benefits of an honorable discharge granted upon completion of a full enlistment.

The services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes may be utilized in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Navy and the Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Navy or the Marine Corps, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5.

### Pay for Leave of Absence

Any civilian employee of the Navy Department who is a citizen of the United States and employed at any station outside the continental limits of the United States may, after at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service abroad, be granted accrued leave of absence, with pay, for each year of service, and if an employee should elect to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he may be entitled in pursuance hereof such leave may be allowed to accumulate for a period of not exceeding four years, the rate of pay for accrued leave to be the rate obtaining at the time the leave is granted.

### Commission for Establishing New Naval Stations

The President is authorized to appoint a commission of five officers of the Navy not below the rank of commander to investigate and report to Congress as soon as practicable, as to the necessity, desirability, and advisability of establishing an additional navy yard or naval station, on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras or on or near the United States coast of the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean Sea and on the Pacific coast of the United States. If such navy yards or naval stations be recommended, said report shall designate the most suitable

sites and the estimated costs thereof, together with a detailed statement of the reasons for such designation and the nature and scope of the activities for naval purposes of such yards or stations. The commission shall take into consideration all strategical and other military considerations as well as all industrial elements necessary for the economical and successful operation of such yards or stations, including local conditions as to labor and material. Said report shall also contain an estimated cost of the necessary buildings, shops, piers, sea walls, and equipment of said yards or stations together with the estimated annual cost of maintenance thereof.

The commission shall also investigate and report as to the advisability of establishing submarine and aviation bases on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coasts and other possessions of the United States, and as to the cost and location thereof; also of abolishing any existing navy yard or naval station, and if such action is recommended, to report fully the reasons therefor and the advantages to be obtained thereby.

### Naval Academy Appointments

Hereafter in addition to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the President is allowed fifteen appointments annually instead of ten as now prescribed by law, and the Secretary of the Navy is allowed twenty-five, instead of fifteen. The latter shall be appointed from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens of the United States, and not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy, who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance; and who have passed the mental and physical examinations required by law. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to permit, not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. These Filipinos shall receive the same pay and shall be subject to the same rules as the American midshipmen, but they shall not be entitled to appointment to any commissioned office in the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy.

### Commissioned Personnel

Hereafter the total number of commissioned officers of the active list, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one of the grade of rear admiral to four in the grade of captain, to seven in the grade of commander, to fourteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty-two and one-half in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-one and one-half in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive. Lieutenants (junior grade) shall have had not less than three years' service in that grade before being eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant.

### Warrant Officers

Hereafter chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sail makers, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks, on the active list with creditable records, shall, after six years from date of commission, receive the pay and allowances that are allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy, and after twelve years, that of a lieutenant. Warrant officers shall be allowed such leave of absence, with full pay, as is allowed other officers of the United States Navy.

### Promotion and Retirement

All promotions to the grades of commander, captain, and rear admiral of the line of the Navy, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective grade upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers.

This board shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

On and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, no captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving or who is more than fifty-six, fifty, or forty-five years of age, respectively. The qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted to the performance of engineering duty only. Captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion on account of age shall be retired

on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per cent. of their shore-duty pay for each year of service. The total retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the shore-duty pay they were entitled to receive while on the active list. Hereafter the age for retirement of all officers of the Navy shall be sixty-four years instead of sixty-two years as now prescribed by law except as stated before. All commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service.

### Naval Flying Corps

The Naval Flying Corps shall be composed of one hundred and fifty officers and three hundred and fifty enlisted men, commissioned, and distributed in the various grades of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Officers commissioned for aeronautic duty only shall be eligible for advancement to the higher grades, not above captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, without restriction as to sea duty. Such officer must serve at least three years in any grade before being eligible to promotion to the next higher grade. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to appoint annually for a period of four years, from enlisted men of the naval service, or from citizens in civil life, not to exceed thirty student flyers for instruction and training in aeronautics who shall receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Persons so appointed must be not less than seventeen or more than twenty-one years of age, and shall have qualified by examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. In the event of the death of an officer or enlisted man or student flyer of the Naval Flying Corps from wounds or disease, the result of an aviation accident, received while engaged in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, the gratuity to be paid shall be an amount equal to one year's pay, and the amount of pension allowed shall be double that given if injured or killed while not on aviation duty.

### NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

A Naval Reserve Force is established, under the Department of the Navy, to consist of six classes, designated as follows:

- First. The Fleet Naval Reserve.
- Second. The Naval Reserve.
- Third. The Naval Auxiliary Reserve.
- Fourth. The Naval Coast Defense Reserve.
- Fifth. The Volunteer Naval Reserve.
- Sixth. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Naval Reserve Force shall be composed of citizens who, by enrolling or by transfer thereto, obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency. Members of the Naval Reserve Force may be ordered into active service in the Navy by the President in time of war or when, in his opinion, a national emergency exists. Members appointed to commissioned grades shall be commissioned by the President alone, and members of such force appointed to warrant grades shall be warranted by the Secretary of the Navy. Officers so warranted or commissioned shall not be deprived of the retainer pay, allowances, or gratuities to which they would otherwise be entitled. Officers shall rank with but after officers of corresponding rank in the Navy.

Enrollment and reenrollment shall be for terms of four years, but members shall in time of peace, when no national emergency exists, be discharged upon their own request upon reimbursing the Government for any clothing gratuity that may have been furnished them during their current enrollment. Persons enrolling shall be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. When first enrolled, members, except those in the Fleet Naval Reserve, shall be given a provisional grade, in accordance with their qualifications determined by examination. They may thereafter, upon application, be assigned to active service in the Navy for such periods of instruction and training as may enable them to qualify for and be confirmed in such grade, rank or rating. No member shall be confirmed in his provisional grade until he shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required for the class in which he is enrolled, nor until he has duly qualified by examination. Members shall be issued a distinctive badge or button which may be worn with civilian dress, and whoever, not being a member of the Naval Reserve Force of the United States and not entitled under the law to wear the same, willfully wears or uses the badge or button or who uses or wears the same to obtain aid or assistance thereby, shall be punished by a fine of not more

than \$20 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

### Fleet Naval Reserve

All former officers of the United States naval service, including midshipmen, who have left that service under honorable conditions, and those citizens who have been honorably discharged from the naval service after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority, and who shall have enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force shall be eligible for membership in the Fleet Naval Reserve.

Men enrolled in this class with less than eight years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$50 per annum; those with eight years and less than twelve years shall be paid at the rate of \$72 per annum; and those with twelve or more years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$100 per annum, such pay to be considered as retainer pay for the obligation on the part of such members to serve in the Navy in time of war or national emergency.

### Naval Reserve

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who have been or may be engaged in the seagoing profession, and who have enrolled for general service, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Reserve. No person shall be first enrolled in this class who is less than eighteen or more than thirty-five years of age, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence as to his ability and character; nor shall any person be appointed an officer in this class unless he shall have had not less than two years' experience as an officer on board of lake or ocean going vessels. The minimum active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in their rank or rating in this class shall be three months. The minimum active service required for maintaining the efficiency of a member of this class is three months during each term of enrollment. This active service may be in one period or in periods of not less than three weeks each year. The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank or rating in the Navy.

### Naval Auxiliary Reserve

Members of the Naval Reserve Force of the seagoing profession who shall have been or may be employed on American vessels of the merchant marine of suitable type for use as naval auxiliaries and which shall have been listed as such by the Navy Department for use in war, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. In time of war or during the existence of a national emergency, persons in this class shall be required to serve only in vessels of the merchant ship type, except in cases of emergency, to be determined by the senior officer present, when said officer may, in his discretion, detail them for temporary duty elsewhere as the exigencies of the service may require.

Officers shall exercise military command only on board the ships to which they are attached and in the naval auxiliary service. The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be for officers, one month's base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy, and for men, two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the Navy.

### Naval Coast Defense Reserve

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who may be capable of performing special useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in defense of the coast, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. Persons may enroll in this class for service in connection with the naval defense of the coast, such as service with coast-defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels or as radio operators, in various ranks or ratings corresponding to those of the Navy for which they shall have qualified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. He may permit the enrollment in this class of owners and operators of yachts and motor power boats suitable for naval purposes in the naval defense of the coast; and is authorized to enter into contract with the owners of such boats to take over the same in time of war or national emergency upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

The amount of action service required and the annual retainer shall be the same as the Naval Reserve.

### Volunteer Naval Reserve

This class shall be composed of those members of the Naval Reserve Force who are eligible for membership in any of the others and who obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in any one of these classes without retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace.

### Naval Reserve Flying Corps

This class shall be composed of officers and student flyers who have been transferred from the Naval Flying Corps and of enlisted men who shall have been so transferred under the same conditions as those provided by law for enlisted men of the Navy transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve. Members of the Naval Reserve Force, skilled in the flying of aircraft or in their design or building, shall be eligible. The amount of active service required and the annual retainer shall be the same as the Naval Reserve.

### MARINE CORPS RESERVE

A United States Marine Corps Reserve, to be a constituent part of the Marine Corps, and in addition to the authorized strength thereof, is hereby established under the same provisions as those providing for the Naval Reserve Force.

### NAVAL MILITIA AND NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS

The Naval Militia shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, organized as prescribed for the Naval Militia by law, and commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-two years (naval branch), and twenty-one and sixty-four years (Marine Corps branch). The period of enlistment in the Naval Militia shall be three years. An enlisted man who has served honorably for the full term of his enlistment may reenlist for a term of one, two, or three years, as he may elect.

In case of any emergency, requiring the use of naval forces, in addition to the Regular Navy, the President is authorized to enroll such number of the officers and men of the various branches of the Naval Militia as he may decide is necessary into the National Naval Volunteers, a force created for such purpose.

All persons so enrolled shall be held to service during the continuance of any emergency and during the period of any existing or thereafter ensuing war, unless sooner relieved by order of the President or until reaching the age of sixty-two years for those in the naval branch and the age of sixty-four years for those in the Marine Corps branch, upon attaining which ages such persons, respectively, shall be relieved from such enrollment. During the continuance of any such emergency or war any enrolled person who shall fail to obey the call to service of the President may be arrested and compelled to serve, and, in addition thereto, may be tried by court-martial as a deserter and punished as such in such manner as said court-martial may lawfully direct. Any person so enrolled may tender his resignation to, or request his discharge from, the President, who may, in his discretion, accept such resignation or grant such discharge and disenroll such person. No person shall be held against his will to such enrollment for a longer continuous period than three years, except during the pendency or duration of the emergency or of war.

Each commissioned, warrant officer and enlisted man on the active list of the Naval Militia shall receive compensation for his services, referred to hereinafter as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, at the following rates per annum, namely:

To officers of or above the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant, \$500;

To officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant (junior grade), \$240;

To officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of ensign, \$200;

To warrant officers, \$120;

To enlisted men, pay not to exceed \$120.

Whenever a member of the Naval Militia who is employed under a department of the Government of the United States attends drills, cruises, or other ordered duty of the Naval Militia, he shall receive the amount of the salary or wages he would have earned when so employed, in addition to the amount

provided for by law as a member of the said Naval Militia. Such attendance shall not affect his efficiency rating in said department, nor shall he suffer demotion or loss of position during or at the termination of any naval or military service when ordered upon special or active duty of any kind.

### COAST GUARD

Whenever, in time of war, the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy in accordance with law, the personnel of that service shall be subject to the laws prescribed for the government of the Navy.

### LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the Navy Department, or of the War Department, such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service as he may deem to the best interest of the country, and after such transfer all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the appropriations for the department to which transfer is made.

### REGULATING COMMERCE

In time of war or threatened war preference and precedence shall, upon demand of the President of the United States, be given over all other traffic for the transportation of troops and material of war, and carriers shall adopt every means within their control to facilitate and expedite the military traffic. And in time of peace shipments consigned to agents of the United States for its use shall be delivered by the carriers as promptly as possible and without regard to any embargo that may have been declared, and no such embargo shall apply to shipments so consigned.

### MARINE CORPS INSTRUCTION CAMPS

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish and maintain at such places as he may designate, Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens of the United States who make application and are designated for such training; no camps to be in existence for a period longer than six weeks.

## THE ARMY REORGANIZATION LAW

This law, approved June 3, 1916, provides for a more effectual national defense.

The most important provisions of the law are as follows:

### COMPOSITION OF THE REGULAR ARMY

The Regular Army of the United States shall consist of sixty-four regiments of Infantry, twenty regiments of Cavalry, twenty-one regiments of Field Artillery, a Coast Artillery Corps, a General Staff Corps, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster Corps, a Medical Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Militia Bureau, the detached officers, the detached noncommissioned officers, the chaplains, and the Regular Army Reserve, the officers and enlisted men on the retired list, the additional officers, the professors, the Corps of Cadets, the general Army service detachment, and detachments of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and the band of the United States Military Academy; the post noncommissioned staff officers, the recruiting parties, and unassigned recruits, the service school detachments, the disciplinary guards the disciplinary organizations and the Indian Scouts. Hereafter the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army shall never be below the minimum strength. The total enlisted force, excluding the Philippine Scouts, and the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Department, and of the Signal Corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand men. The unassigned recruits shall at no time, except in time of war, exceed by more than seven per cent., the total authorized enlisted strength.

The number of general officers of the line now authorized by law is increased by four major generals and nineteen brigadier generals. Hereafter in time of peace major generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier general of the line, and brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed

in each fiscal year, except in time of actual or threatened war; to use Marine Corps and such other Government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of citizens while in attendance at camps. The Quartermaster's Department, United States Marine Corps, is authorized to sell articles of uniform clothing as may be prescribed at cost price to the volunteer citizens. These citizens shall be required to furnish at their own expense transportation and subsistence to and from these camps, and subsistence while undergoing training therein.

### COURT OF ARBITRATION

The President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective Governments for approval. The President is authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for such duty to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

If at any time before the construction authorized by this Act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the cooperation of the United States, an international tribunal competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal may be suspended, when so ordered by the President of the United States.

from officers of the grade of colonel of the line of the Regular Army.

**THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS.**—The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff, detailed in time of peace from major generals of the line; two Assistants to the Chief of Staff, who shall be general officers of the line, one of whom, not above the grade of brigadier general, shall be the president of the Army War College; ten colonels; ten lieutenant colonels; fifteen majors; and seventeen captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the Army. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army.

All officers detailed in said corps shall be exclusively employed in the study of military problems, the preparation of plans for the national defense and the utilization of the military forces in time of war, in investigating and reporting upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of such forces for service in peace or war, or on appropriate general staff duties in connection with troops, including the National Guard, or as military attachés in foreign countries, or on other duties, not of an administrative nature, on which they can be lawfully and properly employed. No officer shall be detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, other than the Chief of Staff and the general officers herein provided for as assistants to the Chief of Staff, except upon the recommendation of a board of five officers not below the rank of colonel, who shall be selected by the President or the Secretary of War, and neither the Chief of Staff nor more than two other members of the General Staff Corps, nor any officer not a member of said corps, shall be detailed as a member thereof. The War College shall remain fully subject to the supervising, coordinating, and informing powers conferred by law upon members of the General Staff Corps.

**INCREASE TO BE MADE IN FIVE INCREMENTS.**—The increases and promotions in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army shall be made in five annual increments, beginning July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

In the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it the President is authorized to immediately organize the entire increase authorized, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and when, in the judgment of the President, war becomes imminent, all of said organizations that shall then be below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereat so long as war, or the imminence of war, shall continue.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, caused by the increases due to this Act, in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) of cadets graduated from the United States Military Academy; (2) under the provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of the Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; (3) of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (4) of commissioned officers of the National Guard between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (5) of such honor graduates, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, of distinguished colleges as are entitled to preference by general orders of the War Department; and (6) of candidates from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; and the President is authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect. Enlisted men of the Regular Army who have completed one year's service with an organization may become candidates for vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant created by increases.

**ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.**—All enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a term of seven years, the first three years to be in the active service with the organizations of which those enlisted form a part and, except as otherwise provided, the last four years in the Regular Army Reserve. At the expiration of three years' continuous service with such organizations, any soldier may be reenlisted for another period of seven years, as above provided for, in which event he shall receive his final discharge from his prior enlistment. After the expiration of one year's honorable service any enlisted man serving within the continental limits of the United States whose commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, but no man furloughed to the reserve shall be eligible to reenlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians, provided that such minor has such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control. The President is authorized to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Army, and for each recruit accepted, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5.

In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the Army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction and shall have the power at all times to suspend, increase, or decrease the amount of such instruction offered as may be consistent with the requirements of military instruction and service of the soldiers.

**FINAL DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.**—No enlisted man in the Regular Army shall receive his final discharge until the termination of his seven-year term of enlistment except upon reenlistment as provided by law for discharge prior to expiration of term of enlistment, but when an enlisted man is furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve his account shall be closed and he shall be paid in full to the date such furlough becomes effective, including allowances for discharged soldiers. When by reason of death or disability of a member of the family of an enlisted man occurring after his enlistment members of his family become dependent upon him for support, he may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be discharged from the service of the United States or be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, upon due proof being made of such condition. When an enlisted man is discharged by purchase while in active service

he shall be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, unless, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, he is given a final discharge from the Army.

### THE REGULAR ARMY RESERVE

The Regular Army Reserve shall consist of, first, all enlisted men now in the Army Reserve or who shall hereafter become members; second, all enlisted men furloughed to or enlisted in the Reserve; and, third, any person holding an honorable discharge from the Regular Army with character reported at least good who is physically qualified for the duties of a soldier and not over forty-five years of age who enlists in the Regular Army Reserve for a period of four years.

The President may summon the Regular Army Reserve or any part thereof for field training for a period not exceeding fifteen days in each year, the reservists to receive travel expenses and pay at the rate of their respective grades in the Regular Army during such periods of training; and in the event of actual or threatened hostilities he may mobilize the Regular Army Reserve in such manner as he may determine, and thereafter retain it, or any part thereof, in active service for such period as the conditions demand. The members shall be paid semiannually at the rate of \$24 a year while in the reserve.

**THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.**—For the purpose of securing a reserve of officers available for service as temporary officers in the Regular Army, there shall be organized an Officers' Reserve Corps.

No member shall be subject to call for service in time of peace, and whenever called upon for service shall not, without his consent, be so called in a lower grade than that held by him in said reserve corps.

The President alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in the various sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, such citizens as, upon examination, shall be found physically and morally qualified to hold such commissions.

**INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.**—The Secretary of War is authorized to order reserve officers to duty with troops or at field exercises, or for instruction, for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year, and while so serving such officers shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the Regular Army.

**THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.**—The President is authorized to establish and maintain, in civil educational institutions, a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including State universities and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics, in addition to practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division.

The President may, upon the application of any State institution, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. No such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

The President may, upon the application of any established educational institution in the United States, the authorities of which agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Eligibility to membership shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps may be established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than fourteen years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so on arrival at military age.

The President is authorized to detail such numbers of officers of the Army, not above the grade of Colonel, for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics

at institutions where units of the Training Corps are maintained. The total number of active officers so detailed shall not exceed three hundred and they shall have had five years' commissioned service in the Army.

The Secretary of War is authorized to issue to institutions at which units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such public animals, arms, uniforms, equipment, and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued. He is also authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members for a period not longer than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit; to assist them at the expense of the United States while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein.

Any physically fit male citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, who shall have graduated from any educational institution at which an officer of the Army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who, while a student there, completed courses of military training, shall, after satisfactorily completing additional military training as shall be subscribed, be eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps and as a temporary additional second lieutenant.

**TRAINING CAMPS.**—The Secretary of War is authorized to maintain camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected, upon their application and under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; to use, for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, equipments, and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish, at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route; and medical supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat, to authorize such expenditures, from proper Army appropriations, as he may deem necessary, and to sell to persons receiving instruction at said camps, at cost price plus ten per cent., quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment.

**THE ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.**—For the purpose of securing an additional reserve of enlisted men for military service with the Engineer, Signal, and Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Regular Army, an Enlisted Reserve Corps, to consist of such number of enlisted men of such grade or grades as may be designated by the President from time to time, is authorized. There may be enlisted, for a period of four years, citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens, who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

The Secretary of War may order enlisted men of the enlisted Reserve Corps to active service for purposes of instruction or training for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year. With the consent of the enlisted man, such periods of active service may be extended. Enlisted men shall receive pay and allowances of their respective grades, but only when ordered into active service, including the time required for actual travel from their homes to the places to which ordered and return to their homes. Upon a call by the President for a volunteer force, the members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers for duty with the Army in the grades held by them in the said corps, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

### THE MILITIA

The militia of the United States shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all other able-bodied males who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall be more than eighteen years of age and, except as hereinafter provided, not more than forty-five years of age, and said militia shall be divided into three classes, the National Guard, the Naval Militia, and the Unorganized Militia.

**COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—The National Guard shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia, organized, armed, and equipped and of commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-four years.

**EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY.**—The Vice President of

the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States and of the several States and Territories; persons in the military or naval service of the United States; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, shall be exempt from militia duty without regard to age, and all persons who because of religious belief shall claim exemption from military service, if the conscientious holding of such belief by such person shall be established, shall be exempted from militia service in a combatant capacity; but no person so exempted shall be exempt from militia service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant.

**NUMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—The number of enlisted men of the National Guard shall be for each State, in the proportion of two hundred men for each Senator and Representative in Congress from such State, and a number to be determined by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia, and shall be increased each year in the proportion of not less than fifty per cent until a total peace strength of not less than eight hundred enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress shall have been reached. In States which have but one Representative in Congress such increase shall be at the discretion of the President.

**CHIEFS OF STAFF.**—The President may detail one officer of the Regular Army as Chief of Staff and one officer of the Army or the National Guard as assistant to the Chief of Staff of any division of the Guard. In order to secure the prompt mobilization of the Guard in time of war or other emergency, the President may, in time of peace, detail an officer of the Army to perform the duties of Chief of Staff for each fully organized tactical division of the National Guard.

**SERGEANTS FOR DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—For the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the personnel and care of property in the hands of the National Guard the Secretary of War is authorized to detail from the Regular Army not to exceed one thousand sergeants for duty with the National Guard.

**ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF STATES, ETC.**—The adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and the officers of the National Guard shall make such returns and reports to the Secretary of War, or to such officers as he may designate, at such times and in such form as he may prescribe. The adjutants general of the Territories and of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the President and shall be citizens of the Territories for which they are appointed.

**APPROPRIATION, APPORTIONMENT, AND DISBURSEMENT.**—A sum of money shall hereafter be appropriated annually, for the support of the National Guard, including the expense of providing arms, ordnance stores, and camp equipage, and all other military supplies for issue to the National Guard.

**ENLISTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—Hereafter the period of enlistment in the National Guard shall be for six years, the first three years of which shall be in an active organization and the remaining three years in the National Guard Reserve, and the qualifications for enlistment shall be the same as those prescribed for admission to the Regular Army.

Hereafter all men enlisting for service in the National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract and take and subscribe to the oath which contains an obligation to defend the Constitution of the United States and to obey the orders of the President of the United States.

**DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.**—An enlisted man discharged from service in the National Guard shall receive a discharge in writing in such form and with such classification as is prescribed for the Regular Army, and in time of peace discharges may be given prior to the expiration of terms of enlistment under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

**QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICERS.**—Persons hereafter commissioned as officers of the National Guard shall be selected from the following classes and shall take and subscribe to an oath of office: Officers or enlisted men of the Guard; officers and former officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; graduates of the Military and Naval Academies and of schools, colleges, and universities where military science is taught, and, for the technical branches and staff corps or departments, such other civilians as may be especially qualified for duty therein. The applicant shall have successfully passed examinations conducted by a board of three commissioned officers appointed by the Secretary of War.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

A National Guard Reserve shall be organized in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and shall consist of such organizations, officers, and enlisted men as the President may prescribe, or members thereof may be assigned as reserves to an active organization of the National Guard. Members of said reserve, when engaged in field or coast-defense training with the active National Guard, shall receive the same Federal pay and allowances as enlisted men of like grade on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged.

**LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**—All officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who shall be members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they shall be engaged in field or coast-defense training.

**MILITIA BUREAU OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.**—The Militia Division now existing in the War Department shall hereafter be known as the Militia Bureau, shall, like other bureaus of said department, be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, and shall not form a part of any other bureau, office, or other organization, but the Chief of the Militia Bureau shall be ex officio a member of the General Staff Corps.

**ARMAMENT, EQUIPMENT, AND UNIFORM.**—The National Guard of the United States shall, as far as practicable, be uniformed, armed, and equipped with the same type of uniforms, arms, and equipments as are provided for the Regular Army.

The Secretary of War is authorized to procure, by purchase or manufacture, and to issue from time to time to the Guard, upon requisition of the governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, such number of United States service arms, with all accessories, field uniforms, etc., including public animals, as are necessary to arm, and equip the Guard for field service.

**DISCIPLINE.**—The discipline (which includes training) of the National Guard shall conform to the system which is now prescribed for the Regular Army.

**TRAINING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—Each company, troop, battery, and detachment in the National Guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than forty-eight times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least fifteen days in training each year, unless such company, troop, battery, or detachment shall have been excused from participation in any part thereof by the Secretary of War. Credit shall not be given unless the number of officers and enlisted men present for duty at such assembly shall equal a minimum to be prescribed by the President, nor unless the period of actual military duty and instruction, at each assembly shall be of at least one and one-half hours' duration.

**INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—The Secretary of War shall cause an inspection of the Guard to be made at least once each year by inspectors general of the Regular Army.

**USE OF REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL.**—The Secretary of War may detail one or more officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to attend any encampment, maneuver, or other exercise for field or coast-defense instruction of the National Guard, who shall give such instruction and information to the officers and men.

**NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND MEN AT SERVICE SCHOOLS.**—The Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any State or Territory or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the National Guard to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States, except the United States Military Academy; or to be attached to an organization of the same corps, or department to which such officer or enlisted man shall belong, for routine practical instruction at or near an Army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises.

**SUBJECT TO LAWS GOVERNING REGULAR ARMY.**—The National Guard when called as such into the service of the United States shall, from the time they are required by the terms of the call to respond thereto, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, so far as they are applicable to officers and enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, is not contemplated by existing law.

**PAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.**—Certain commis-

sioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, as follows: A captain \$500 per year and the same pay shall be paid to every officer of higher rank than that of captain, a first lieutenant \$240 per year, and a second lieutenant \$200 per year.

All staff officers, aids-de-camp, and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of the pay of a captain, except that regimental adjutants, and majors and captains in command of machine-gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies, or sanitary troops shall receive the pay hereinbefore authorized for a captain.

**PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN.**—Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the National Guard shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per cent. of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Army. Such enlisted man shall receive the compensation provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-eight regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty-four.

**WHEN DRAFTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.**—When Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may, under such regulations, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Volunteer Army, and shall be embodied in organizations corresponding as far as practicable to those of the Regular Army or shall be otherwise assigned as the President may direct. The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President.

**ENCOURAGEMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE.**—The Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country. And that all ranges so established and all ranges which may have already been constructed, shall be open for use by those in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States and by all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the controlling authorities. The President may detail capable and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army and National Guard to duty at such ranges as instructors for the purpose of training the citizenry in the use of the military arm. Where rifle ranges shall have been so established and instructors assigned to duty thereat, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to provide for the issue of a reasonable number of standard military rifles and such quantities of ammunition as may be available for use in conducting such rifle practice.

An enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, at his option. For sea travel on discharge transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

### RESULTS OF WAR LOANS:

Amount Asked For	First Liberty Loan		Percentage of over-Subscription
	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscribers	
\$2,000,000,000.	\$3,035,226,000.	4,000,000	52
	Second Liberty Loan		
\$3,000,000,000.	\$4,617,532,000.	9,400,000	54



PAY IN THE ARMY

These figures of monthly pay for first enlistment include a 20 per cent. increase for foreign service:

Private, Private second-class, Bugler..	\$33.00
Private, first-class .....	36.60
Corporal (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Saddler, Mechanic (Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Medical Department), Farrier, Wagoner.....	40.20
Corporal (Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department), Mechanic (Coast Artillery), Chief Mechanic (Field Artillery), Musician third-class (Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers).....	40.80
Sergeant (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Stable Sergeant (Field Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Supply Sergeant (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Mess Sergeant (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Cook, Horseshoer, Radio Sergeant, Fireman, Band Corporal, Musician second-class (Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers), Musician third-class (Military Academy).....	44.00
Sergeant (Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department), Stable Sergeant (Engineers), Supply Sergeant (Engineers), Mess Sergeant (Engineers), Color Sergeant, Electrician Sergeant second-class, Band Sergeant, Musician first-class (Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers), Musician second-class (Military Academy).....	51.20
Battalion Sergeant Major (Field Artillery, Infantry), Squadron Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major, Junior Grade, Master Gunner, Sergeant Bugler, Assistant Band Leader.....	56.00
Regimental Sergeant Major, Regimental Supply Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Senior Grade, Quartermaster Sergeant (Quartermaster Corps), Ordnance Sergeant, First Sergeant, Battalion Sergeant Major (Engineers), Battalion Supply Sergeant (Engineers), Electrician Sergeant first-class, Sergeant first-class (Quartermaster Corps, Engineers, Signal Corps), Assistant Engineer, Musician first-class (Military Academy).....	60.00
Sergeant first-class (Medical Department), Sergeant, Field Musician (Military Academy).....	66.00
Hospital Sergeant, Master Engineer, Junior Grade, Engineer.....	84.00

Quartermaster Sergeant, Senior Grade (Quartermaster Corps), Band Leader, Master Signal Electrician, Master Electrician, Master Engineer, Senior Grade, Master Hospital Sergeant, Band Sergeant and Assistant Leader (Military Academy)..... 96.00

Monthly pay is increased with successive enlistments. Clothing, food, transportation and medical attention are supplied. Money not drawn can be deposited with the quartermaster in sums of not less than \$5. On the discharge of the soldier the amount deposited plus four per cent. interest will be paid.

Officers, in addition to fixed allowances for quarters, heat and light, receive the following yearly salaries, with provision for increase every five years for all ranks below Brigadier General:

General, \$10,000; Lieutenant General, \$9,000; Major General, \$8,000; Brigadier General, \$6,000; Colonel, \$4,000; Lieutenant Colonel, \$3,500; Major, \$3,000; Captain, \$2,400; First Lieutenant, \$2,000; Second Lieutenant, \$1,700.

THE COST OF WAR TO OTHER NATIONS.

Dates.	Countries engaged.	Cost.
1793-1815	England and France.....	\$6,250,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia.....	450,625,000
1812-1815	Russia and Turkey.....	100,000,000
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria.....	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe.....	50,000,000
	England.....	371,000,000
	France.....	332,000,000
1854-1856	Sardinia and Turkey.....	128,000,000
	Austria.....	68,600,000
	Russia.....	800,000,000
	France.....	75,000,000
1859	Austria.....	127,000,000
	Italy.....	51,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia and Austria.....	36,000,000
1866	Prussia and Austria.....	330,000,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.....	240,000,000
1865-1866	France and Mexico.....	65,000,000
1870-1871	Germany.....	954,400,000
	France.....	1,580,000,000
	Russia.....	806,547,489
	Turkey.....	404,273,000
1876-1877	Transvaal Republic and England.....	1,000,100,000
1904-1905	Russia and Japan.....	2,500,000,000
	Expense of wars, 1793-1860.....	\$ 9,243,225,000
	Expense of wars, 1861-1910.....	14,080,321,240
	Total.....	23,323,546,240
	The cost of the Balkan wars.....	1,264,000,000

## THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

AN ACT To authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized—

First. Immediately to raise, organize, officer, and equip all or such number of increments of the Regular Army provided by the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the Regular Army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which can not be filled by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by permanent appointments or by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section twenty-three of the national defense Act, approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

Second. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of said national defense Act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this Act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided,* That when so drafted the organizations or units of the National Guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the State designations of their respective organizations.

Third. To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of five hundred thousand enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-eight of the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; by appointment from the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the Act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and seventy-five), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces: *Provided,* That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army: *Provided further,* That the President is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the Regular Army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require: *Provided further,* That the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased: *Provided further,* That the President in his discretion may organize, officer, and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: *Provided further,* That the President in his discretion may organize for each division one armored motor-car machine-gun company. The machine-gun companies organized under this

section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the President may prescribe: *And provided further,* That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further,* That the President may in his discretion recommitment in the Coast Guard persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Revenue-Cutter Service or the Coast Guard and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness.

Fourth. The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of five hundred thousand men organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth. To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth. To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks, with such numbers and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised by selective draft as by this Act provided.

Seventh. The President is further authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize, and equip, not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by paragraph three of section one of this Act: *Provided,* That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the Regular Army; *And provided further,* That there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under twenty-five years of age at time of enlisting: *And provided further,* That no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division.

SEC. 2. That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the Regular Army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this Act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the President decides that they can not effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized, except as provided in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces. Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this Act. Quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, Territory, District, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, Territory, District, or subdivision, either as members of the Regular Army or the National Guard. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided,* That the President is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section one and section nine of this Act. Organ-

izations of the forces herein provided for, except the Regular Army and the divisions authorized in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same State or locality.

Sec. 3. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in the military service of the United States; and no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from military service or liability thereto.

Sec. 4. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this Act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be non-combatant; and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section one hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this Act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States.

The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several States and subdivisions thereof and in the Territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State, and one for approximately each thirty thousand of population in each city of thirty thousand population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the Military Establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this Act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this Act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the

selective draft "Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The President is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each Federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the Military Establishment, as the President may determine, who shall be appointed by the President. The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to establish more than one such board in any Federal judicial district of the United States, or to establish one such board having jurisdiction of an area extending into more than one Federal judicial district.

Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this Act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the nation demands it.

The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

Sec. 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this Act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this Act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this Act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this Act provided: *Provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this Act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the Presi-

dent whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this Act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this Act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this Act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said Act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this Act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this Act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this Act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

SEC. 7. That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this Act and which would terminate during the emergency shall continue in force during the emergency unless sooner discharged; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment: *Provided*, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this Act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by States and the political subdivisions of the same: *Provided further*, That all persons who have enlisted since April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, either in the Regular Army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

The President may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable; and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

SEC. 8. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions, and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several Coast Artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the Regular Army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by section one hundred and fourteen of the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; and officers appointed under the provisions of this Act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army.

SEC. 9. That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh

paragraphs of section one and by section eight of this Act, and the temporary appointments in the Regular Army authorized by the first paragraph of section one of this Act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the Regular Army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

SEC. 10. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the Regular Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army; and commencing June one, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the Army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$8 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month: *Provided*, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of the continuous-service pay.

SEC. 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment, and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

SEC. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this Act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency.

Approved, May 18, 1917.

# BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

## FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR

### THE DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria declared war on Servia July 28, 1914, lighting the fuse that exploded the European powder magazine. Four days later, on August 1, Germany was at war with Russia, and the next day, without formal declaration, with France, Russia's ally. On August 5, the ninth day, Great Britain became a participant in the struggle, because of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which had brought that country, also without formal declaration, into the field. On the same day Montenegro, the smallest of kingdoms, cast her lot with the Entente Allies. On August 23, Japan declared war on Germany in consequence of Germany's refusal to give up her Chinese possession of Kiau Chau, and three days later, August 26, Austria formally declared war against Japan. On October 29, Turkish warships bombarded several Russian ports on the Black Sea; Russia naturally accepted this as a declaration of war and the following day declared a state of hostilities to exist between herself and Turkey; on November 5, England and France were formally arrayed against the same power. On May 22, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria.

### THE FIGHTING BEGINS.

On July 30, the world was shocked to read of the bombardment of Belgrade, the Servian capital on the Danube, by Austrian river monitors. On August 2, German troops seized the narrow territory of the independent Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. France was already moving her field army toward the frontier, and Britain was straining every nerve to take her part. Such British troops as were available were mobilized as an expeditionary force.

### THE FIRST FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

It was an essential part of the German plan of campaign to secure at the earliest possible moment an open way for an advance through Belgium into Northern France. To have delayed the first movements until the mobilization was complete would have risked the success of the operations, for the French would then be ready to come at once to the help of the Belgians.

### THE BELGIUM PHASE.

The invasion of Belgium was begun on August 4, when a German column seized the crossing of the Meuse at Visé, where the first fighting on this frontier took place. A Belgian detachment defended the river crossing but was driven across the Meuse and during the fighting the town was set on fire. The main German advance was through Verviers towards the southern front of Liège. The German artillery opened fire on the outer forts of Liège after dark

in the evening, and during the night made repeated attacks on the Belgian trenches between the forts. These attacks were repelled and for a week the Belgians held one or two of the forts west of the Meuse but these were destroyed (August 13-15) by the first shots of the giant Krupp howitzers.

While the reduction of the Liège defences was being completed the German mobilization and concentration was taking place and, on August 15, the German forces were setting out on their dash to Paris. Masses of cavalry supported by infantry detachments conveyed on motor cars moved forward on a broad front, driving in the advanced Belgian troops. Here and there skirmishes took place, some of which were at the time exaggerated in the newspaper reports into serious engagements. Local Belgian successes against isolated detachments were represented as great victories. The only serious fight in those early days was the action at the village of Haelen, at the crossing of the river Gethe to the east of Louvain. On August 12, a Belgian division, about 10,000 strong, held the bridges over the little river, and was somewhat rashly attacked by a German cavalry force supported by an infantry brigade and some machine guns. The Germans tried to rush the bridges, but were beaten off with heavy loss.

Despite minor successes, it was, however, impossible for the Belgians to hold back the advancing tide of invasion, which swept irresistibly on. One force under von Kluck moved straight on Brussels; a second, under von Buelow, crossed the Meuse at Huy and advanced upon Namur, and a third came through the Ardennes and struck at the line of the Meuse above Namur. Brussels fell on August 20, the Belgian army fled to Antwerp and the German army, having passed the capital, started south for Paris. The Belgian phase ended on August 22, with the abrupt fall of Namur and the opening battles between the German armies and the Anglo-French forces of the north.

### FRENCH DISASTERS.

The mobilization of the French army was begun on July 31, when the news of the German mobilization reached Paris. On Friday August 7, a French column from Belfort marched across the border, drove a German detachment out of Altkirch, and next day pushed on to and occupied Mülhausen, an important railway junction and a great industrial center. But the whole movement was premature, and the success was short-lived. Strong German forces were concentrated near Mülhausen, and on the 10th the French were forced to retire across the frontier.

After this check nothing serious was attempted until the mobilization had made further progress. By the end of the second week of August five

French armies had been formed, and were massing on a long line extending from the Swiss frontier on the right to that of Belgium on the left.

Meantime the British troops had arrived on the extreme left, and were concentrated in the vicinity of Cambrai. When the general advance of the French left began the British moved forward to a position inside the Belgian border, with its center at Mons.

This forward movement was part of a general advance of all the French armies. On August 15, a French column had pushed forward into the Ardennes and driven a German detachment out of Dinant on the Meuse, a few miles south of Namur. In the second week of August a general advance of the French center and left was ordered and Lorraine was invaded. But the Germans were everywhere advancing. A series of great battles took place on a front of about two hundred miles and, on August 24, the French armies from Switzerland to the Belgian frontier were retiring.

After the fall of Namur the British about Mons were struck in front and flank by overwhelming forces and retreated southward protecting the left of the broken French line.

On August 26 the Germans were in full pursuit of the Allies. All along the line west of Verdun the Allies were retreating and the Germans were scoring a series of successes. Still further to the west large masses of German cavalry, supported by infantry detachments conveyed on motor-cars, were moving into the north of France between the British left and the Channel forts. The Germans occupied Lille and Amiens, cutting the railway to Calais and Boulogne.

An important step was taken on September 5, when Great Britain, France, and Russia signed a treaty which pledged the three governments "not to conclude peace separately during the present war," and "when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

A number of important political moves were made by the French about this time. On August 26, the French government, principally Socialist, which had wavered in the crisis and had even discussed giving up Paris without a struggle, was reorganized and the strongest men of France were included in the cabinet, ex-Premier Millerand being made minister of war.

Somewhat later, Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, dismissed scores of general officers from commands in which they had failed to distinguish themselves.

On September 3, the French government decided to remove from Paris to Bordeaux and

the German advance guards reached a point fifteen miles from the outskirts of Paris; but when General von Kluck, commanding the German right wing, attempted to change his course and march his columns across the front held by the British army, so as to strike between the British army and the French army next in line, he was attacked in flank by a new French army, specially formed for this purpose, while, at the same time, the British moved against his front and a second French army sought to separate his own left wing from connection with the German army next in line to the northeast. With great skill General von Kluck succeeded in extricating himself from this dangerous position, and fell back behind the Aisne.

#### BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

When the Germans halted their retreat on the lines of the Aisne, the French held a line from Paris to Verdun, cut deeply to the south. On this line General Joffre had been concentrating his forces since the opening defeats. Now the Germans were in turn threatened with envelopment.

The decisive point in the Battle of the Marne was about La Fère Champenoise, and the first heavy blow was struck here by General Foch. On September 9 the French defeated the Germans in a number of terrific engagements and drove all the German armies from Lorraine to Lagny back in a complete defeat which amounted to a rout at certain points. In this battle more than 3,000,000 were engaged, the losses were not less than 500,000 and the battle front was nearly two hundred miles long.

#### ON THE AISNE.

Between the Marne and the Aisne the Germans rallied and the position behind that river where they made their stand was admirably chosen. The fall of Maubeuge freed a German army which came south and reinforced von Kluck. In the next few days the Germans established a line from the Oise at Noyon to the Argonne. Every effort of the allies to drive them failed.

The French made a desperate effort to turn the Germans out by attacking their right flank and turning it, coming in about St. Quentin. But this failed, and in a few more days the line had begun to mount toward Belgium, each side meeting the other's efforts with new battalions. Meantime the Germans directed their attention toward making their position in Belgium secure by besieging Antwerp, which fell after a ten days' siege on October ninth.

Just before this surrender the British had been taken out of their trenches along the Aisne and sent north to fill the gap between the French

battle line and the sea. Their objective was Antwerp, but the fall of this town ruined their plans and they were again left to face an overwhelming attack by new German armies.

### BATTLES OF FLANDERS.

Following the final "consolidation" of the allied line came a series of desperate battles in an attempt of the Germans to reach the ports of Calais and Boulogne, from which they could hope to control the English channel. Dixmude was taken and Dunkirk almost fell, the British were driven almost to Ypres, and the French were forced back near Arras; but the attacks ended November 15 when, under the eyes of the kaiser, the famous Prussian guard tried to take Ypres and failed with huge losses. The British held Ypres despite a 50 per cent loss and against very superior forces, by some estimated at three or four times their number.

At the end of this period the Germans were in possession of a large part of Belgium and had won a few thousand square miles of territory in France; but they had failed to take Paris or the Channel ports and they could no longer afford to neglect the Russian menace.

From November 15 to the end of the first year of the war, the western campaign from the German side was defensive, save for local offensive moves. The Allies repeatedly attempted to break this defensive; but on the whole no changes of strategic importance took place up to the close of the first year of the war.

### ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

Wholly unlike the stubborn trench warfare that has marked all but the first phase of the western fighting has been the conduct of the war on the eastern front. Here campaign after campaign has been fought, with maneuvering of gigantic armies on a vast stage. Smashing blows have been delivered by both sides, but mainly by the Germans.

In the beginning the Austro-German military staffs erred in their estimate of the time needed for the concentration of Russia's army. Six weeks was the shortest period they gave.

### RUSSIAN INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA.

To the surprise even of the allies, the Russians moved within three weeks. As the German "fan" was opening through Belgium, the Russians pushed large forces into the Mazurian lakes district in East Prussia, while more than 300 miles away, on an air line, their forces were driving into eastern Galicia, and the advance guard of a huge army was engaging the Austrians at Krasnik, south of Lublin. Fugitives were coming into Berlin and Vienna telling of the terrors of Cossack raids.

The Germans had to weaken the force of their

blow against France by diverting large forces into East Prussia, while the Austrians had to guard Lemberg instead of driving home their advance against Warsaw.

Their very swiftness, however, brought upon the Russians one of the great disasters of the war. After other commanders had vainly striven to stop the czar's forces in East Prussia, the kaiser called from his retirement General von Hindenburg, a veteran officer on the retired list, and gave him command of an army which was concentrating about Posen for its liberation from the invaders. General von Hindenburg had during his active service commanded the German forces in East Prussia, and had an intimate knowledge of the country.

Gathering reserves, the garrisons of forts and what first line troops he could, von Hindenburg on August 27 struck the Russians at Tannenberg, south of Allenstein, and in three days practically annihilated an army of more than 250,000 men, capturing over 100,000 prisoners and killing and drowning tens of thousands more. Other swift blows that followed sent the forces under the Russian Gen. Rennenkampf back behind the line of the Kovno-Grodno forts.

### RUSSIAN INVASION OF GALICIA.

Yet this disaster did not stop the advance of the Russians. They had defeated the Austrians at Rawaruska September 3, and taken Lemberg, they had won a battle near Lublin September 5, and on the twenty-second they took Jaroslav and invested the great fortress of Przemyśl. By October 22 they were conquering the Carpathian passes leading into Hungary, and their Cossacks were raiding well into the plains.

### THE FIRST WARSAW DRIVE.

The German attempt to help Austria in this crisis took the shape of a sudden drive at Warsaw, through central Poland. Russia had made two great efforts, the chief endeavor directed against Austria, which had succeeded, the second against East Prussia, which had failed. But in doing this she had left central Poland bare of troops, and Germany now struck straight through the unguarded center at Warsaw in an attempt to seize this great fortress town. Hastily the Russians were forced to draw back from Hungary and the Carpathians and retire so far in Galicia as to raise the siege of Przemyśl (Peremyśl).

For ten days, October 14-24, a fierce struggle went on and the Germans won their way to within seven miles of Warsaw and five of Ivan-gorod, and forced a passage across the Vistula midway between these strongholds. But out from Novo Georgievsk fortress northwest of Warsaw the Russians suddenly launched 100,000 cavalry, which bent back the German left flank and compelled a retreat to the frontier.

### GALICIAN CAMPAIGNS.

In consequence of the German reverse the Austrians suffered a succession of severe defeats. Their armies were broken in a big Russian victory at Jaroslaw on November 5, and part were crowded back on Krakow and part into the Carpathian passes, already partly choked with snow. So severely shaken were the Austrians that the Russians reached the outer lines of the Krakow defenses, penetrating to Wieliczka, only seven miles from the city, on November seventh.

At this time Gen. von Mackensen came into public notice. General von Hindenburg had been placed in general charge of the eastern campaign, and to von Mackensen was intrusted another swift blow that would engage the Russians until the Austrians had time to recover.

### THE SECOND WARSAW CAMPAIGN.

At the moment that the Russian armies were pushing toward Posen and their advance on November 7 had even captured Pleschen, on German soil southeast of that city, von Mackensen was gathering a large army based on the fortress of Thorn. He suddenly advanced, and on November 13-16 smashed Russian guarding corps on both sides of the Vistula and pushed on toward Lodz and Warsaw.

So rapid was the march in the difficult country that by November 22, von Mackensen's strong advance forces had penetrated to Brzeziny, about twelve miles east of Lodz. This rapidity, however, almost cost a great disaster, for a large part of this army, perhaps 110,000 men, was surrounded by the Russians, who hurried from south and north. The Germans cut their way out to a line west of Lodz after three days of most remarkable fighting.

Fresh forces were rushed up by the Germans, their lines were reformed, and on December 6 they took Lodz. Berlin then announced that the Russian army was broken and could not make a stand before Warsaw, but on the line of the Bzura and Rawka rivers the czar's forces stood, and six days of most determined attacks failed to dislodge them. Russians made heavy attacks early in January, and Germans again launched assaults early in February, but the lines here remained substantially the same up to July first.

### GERMAN VICTORY IN MAZURIAN LAKES REGION.

While the chief armies had been engaged in the battles west of Warsaw the Russians had been slowly invading East Prussia again, and late in January had turned the head of the Mazurian lakes near Gumbinnen and were once more threatening Koenigsberg. Snow was deep on the ground and they took security in this fact.

Suddenly on February 28 a big German force

that had plowed through the snow descended on their right wing to the north of Gumbinnen and sent it flying in rout. Another force struck the left wing at Lyck, and then the two German columns converged upon the disorganized center. The Russians strove heroically to extricate themselves in a series of battles in the snow, but they lost more than 100,000 prisoners and most of their equipment.

It was this victory that paved the way for the German advance on Mitau and Riga, and its effect was felt along the whole Russian line. The Germans drove well into northern Poland, threatening the fortress of Osowitz and taking Pryzasnyz in the direction of Novo Georgievsk, while in Bukowina the Austrians retook Czernewitz and raided into Bessarabia.

### AUSTRIAN REVERSES.

Von Mackensen's drive for a time relieved the pressure on the Austrians, and by mid-December their armies had been reformed with a leavening of German troops, and they undertook an offensive against the weakened Russian lines in Galicia, advancing from Krakow and the Carpathians. The Przemysl garrison of more than 100,000 men also made a sortie to break through and join the armies coming through the passes. The Austrian movements were slow and ill timed, however, and the Russians were able to concentrate against the three armies in turn, smashing the Krakow forces near Tarnow on December 25 and the others within a week.

So severely were the Austrians defeated that the czar's forces were able to establish themselves firmly on the Tarnow line—so as to threaten an advance on Krakow—to overrun Bukowina, and to drive ahead into the Carpathian passes, not to be dislodged again in this line until von Mackensen's drive in the spring.

With the surrender of the Austrians at Przemysl on March 22, after a five months' siege, the tide again turned for the Russians. Some 250,000 men and many guns thus released were hurried into the Carpathians, and in a campaign extending to April 14 they broke through Dukla, Lupkow, Rostok, and other passes and established themselves at Sztropko, twenty miles inside Hungary. They also steadily hammered the enemy before Uzsook pass and beat back all attempts of the Austrians to turn their left wing in Bukowina.

### RUSSIAN REVERSES.

In the latter part of April, however, warning began to come from Petrograd of a great concentration by the Germans east of Krakow intended to strike at the point where the Russian line bent into the Carpathians.

The blow fell late in April, and after a great bombardment by such masses of artillery as had



never before been used by a field army, Gen. von Mackensen broke through the Russian position at Gorlice and Tarnow. He then began the smashing drive that retook Przemysl on June 3 and Lemberg on June 24, cleared the czar's troops out of most of Galicia, and led to a renewed advance toward Brest-Litovsk and the rear of Warsaw.

As von Mackensen drove eastward he compelled the Russians to give up all their hard won positions in the Carpathians and retire before the revived and more confident Austrians.

#### THE SUCCESSFUL WARSAW DRIVE.

Once Galicia was cleared the Germans inaugurated a smashing and successful drive on Warsaw from north, west, and south, the whole movement being under the general direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Early in the spring the Germans under General von Bülow had invaded northern Russia. This force worked its way southward and effected a junction with von Hindenburg's army.

From the south von Mackensen resumed his advance, his German forces working with the Austrians to inflict smashing blows upon the Russians from this direction. Step by step the Austro-German armies pounded their way toward the city from north and south, while on the west activities along the line of intrenchments that had so long held off the Germans in that section were resumed.

Great masses of German troops were now flung across the East Prussian frontier and before the apparently irresistible power of the Teutons engaged in this wide encircling movement, the armies of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas began to fall back. Przasnysz, to the north of Warsaw, was occupied, and the German armies swept on, until by July 19 they had forced the Russians back to the line of the Narew River and were within twenty miles of their goal. The fortress of Ostrolenka was taken and the key to Warsaw on the north, the Novo Georgievsk fortifications, was approached. To the south Radom was occupied and the Russian lines of communication in the Lublin region threatened.

Then began a tightening of the German lines around the capital. The Teutons forced their way past the Blonie line southwest of the city, pushed their way across the Narew River, below Ostrolenka, and the battering at the fortified gates of the city was begun in earnest on August 3 by Bavarian troops under command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

#### SERVIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Of the belligerent nations, none, save Belgium, has been tried more sternly than Serbia, on whose behalf the great Powers went to war. Her efforts contributed substantially to the crippling of Austrian military efficiency. Three times

during the first year of the war huge Austrian armies invaded Servia, and each time they were hurled back, crippled and defeated. On December 2, 1914, the Austrians captured Belgrade and occupied a large portion of the country. But a week later the Servian army, commanded in person by King Peter I, turned upon the invaders, pierced the Austrian lines and pursued their foes beyond the frontier. More than one-third of the Austrian army was lost, and Servia was not again invaded during the first year of the war.

#### ENTRANCE OF TURKEY.

Two events at the outset of the war paved the way for Turkey's participation. Nearing completion in British shipyards were two dreadnoughts with which Turkey intended to overcome the naval superiority of Greece and win back Ægean islands taken from her in the Balkan war. These the British seized. While Turkey was still fuming over the incident the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau slipped away from the British fleet in the Mediterranean and took refuge in the Dardanelles. Germany promptly turned over these vessels to Turkey under the guise of a sale.

The allies demanded that all the Germans on the cruisers should promptly be sent out of Turkey; Turkey demanded her dreadnoughts. While the dispute was going on several other troubles came up. Then on October 29 Turkish warships, including the Goeben and Breslau—commanded by German officers—made attacks on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea and on Russian shipping.

The Turkish government tried to smooth over this incident, but would not give in to demands of the allies that all German officers be dismissed from the navy. Consequently on November 5, Great Britain and France formally declared war.

In an effort to stir up the Mohammedans of Egypt, India, Persia, Algeria, and Morocco against the allies, the Shiekh-ul-Islam at Constantinople on November 16 proclaimed a holy war. Its only important effect was to lead to the repudiation of the sultan as head of the faithful by Mohammedan chiefs in those regions.

First hostilities consisted of naval raids by both sides in the Black Sea. Then Russia hurried an expedition toward Erzerum, in the Caucasus, in the hope of catching the Turks unprepared and of stirring up a general revolt of the Armenians. After heavy losses they were driven back to their own territory late in November, and in December the Turks sent a strong expedition against Tiflis. This came to disaster January 3-4, when the Russians annihilated an army corps near Ardahan and put two others to rout later. Since then the fighting in that region has been in the nature of a series of detached campaigns that

have spread below Tabriz in Persia and have yielded no large results to either side.

Meanwhile a British expedition from India seized the mouth of the Euphrates river and made its way up the valley to the mouth of the Tigris. Thus the British got control of a rich region and closed to European powers the last outlet to the Indian ocean, the Persian, control of which Germany has long sought with her Bagdad railway and other plans. Russia also has coveted this prize. Fighting occasionally took place in this valley, but the number of men engaged was small.

Great Britain also seized this opportunity to make secure her hold on Egypt, which she had long held as a nominal dependency of Turkey. A protectorate over Egypt was proclaimed on December 17, Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed and Princee Hameil Kemal was made sultan. The island of Cyprus, important in the command of the eastern Mediterranean, was formally annexed.

An ambitious attempt was made by the Turks, led by German officers, to raid the Suez canal and so cut the communications of Great Britain with the far east. During the winter large forces were gathered in Palestine, and late in January and early in February they advanced across the desert. Forces of Turks crossed the canal on February 4, but they were met by the native and Australian troops and severely defeated.

#### CAMPAIGN AT THE DARDANELLES.

From February 21 to March 18, a British and French fleet—composed of at least thirty-two powerful vessels, mostly of battleships of the predreadnought era, but including the superdreadnought *Queen Elizabeth*—hammered at the forts at the entrance to the straits. They silenced and practically destroyed the outer ones and on March 18 attempted to overwhelm those at the narrows. This latter attempt resulted in the loss to the British of the battleships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and to the French of the battleships *Bowet* and *Gaulois*, and in serious injuries to other big ships.

Under a rain of shells from the warships the first troops made landings at five places on the western end of the Gallipoli peninsula and on the south shore of the straits on April 25. It was one of the most difficult undertakings in the history of war, for the Turks had prepared elaborate entanglements even in the water, and 50,000 men, with large forces of artillery, put the invaders under a deadly fire. Nevertheless, within four days an army of some 80,000 had been securely landed and a system of supply had been arranged.

Then followed most desperate and continuous fighting. The Turks bravely attacked again and again in attempts to drive the invaders into the sea and the allies launched a series of general

assaults that gradually won them a way through the maze of defenses and brought them close to the tops of the hills overlooking the forts of the narrows. The British battleship *Goliath* was sunk in these operations on May 11.

In the middle of May the allies seemed to be in a serious plight because the fleet was compelled to cease its active support of the army in order to avoid a German submarine that had made its way through the Mediterranean. This undersea boat sunk the battleship *Triumph* on May 25 and the *Majestic* and *Agamemnon* on May 27. But in the attacks made by the army throughout June and July the allied fleet again took part.

#### ENTRANCE OF ITALY.

A substantial accession to the cause of the Allies was gained when Italy at last declared war on Austria on May 22. Soon after that date Italian troops began operations along the Austrian frontier, but up to the close of the first year of the war had been unable to break through the Austrian lines.

#### THE WAR AT SEA.

One of the most important aspects of the war has been the triumph of British sea-power, which has never been seriously menaced, even by German's clever use of submarines. It would have been impossible for German men-of-war to survive on the surface of the waters. The several German commerce-destroyers which were at large when the war opened were run down and sunk. One great achievement of note stands to the credit of the German navy—the action between the squadrons of Admiral Count von Spee and Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock off Coronel, Chili, which was fought in heavy weather, November 1, 1914.

Von Spee made skillful use of his superior batteries, and with small loss to himself sunk Cradock's flagship, the cruiser *Good Hope*, and the cruiser *Monmouth*. None of the crews of the ships that went down was saved. The cruiser *Glasgow*, the other fighting unit in Cradock's fleet, was damaged but not destroyed.

Strong British squadrons were sent to hunt down the Germans, and the one commanded by Admiral Sturdee met von Spee at the Falkland Islands December 8. The Germans had been driven from the Pacific by Japanese and other warships and undertook a raid on the Falkland naval station. As the ships steamed toward the harbor mouth they were attacked by the battleship *Canopus*, the battle cruisers *Invincible* and *Inflexible* and four smaller cruisers. All the German vessels but the *Dresden* were sunken, and this met its doom March 22, when the cruisers *Glasgow* and *Kent* found it in the neutral waters of Juan Fernandez Island. On account

of the violation of her waters in this last engagement Chile made a strong protest to Great Britain and received a full apology.

In the North Sea only two real engagements took place in the first year of the war, the waters having been so thickly strewn with mines by both sides that it was dangerous for the fleets to attempt any ambitious maneuvers.

Early in the war, August 23, a British squadron under Admiral Beatty made a daring raid on the German vessels sheltered under the guns of the Helgoland forts. At least six battle cruisers and many light cruisers and torpedo boats engaged in this venture. The British asserted that they sunk at least two destroyers, but the Germans admitted only the loss of the cruiser *Ariadne* and a destroyer.

Following raids by German battle and armored cruisers on the east coast of England in November and December, a German squadron was intercepted on such an errand January 24 and engaged by British battle cruisers. The armored cruiser *Bluecher* was sunken and others were badly damaged. The Germans asserted that the British battle cruiser *Tiger* was sunken, but the British official and unofficial reports agreed that the *Tiger* got to port badly damaged.

In the Baltic there have been several brushes of Germans and Russians. Although the great German fleet can easily control this sea, few chances have been taken by the largest ships because of the danger from mines and submarines. In a battle October 11 the large Russian cruiser *Pallada* was sunken. In skirmishes in the Black Sea some small warships have been sunken.

Of even greater interest than these operations were the dramatic exploits of the German raiders that were loosed on allied commerce in the beginning of the war. It was eight months before they were all rounded up, and they did damage that ran well above \$100,000,000.

Most famous of these raiders was the little *Emden*—of less than 14,000 tons but of twenty-six knots speed—which coursed the waters of the far east and did damage estimated at \$20,000,000 up to November 10, when the Australian cruiser *Sydney* caught it at Cocos Island, in the Bay of Bengal, and drove it ashore.

This ship destroyed at least twenty-two vessels. It entered the Bay of Bengal September 10 and sunk six of them. It appeared off Calcutta September 27 and went to other harbors and spread terror among all the shipmasters in the east.

The most remarkable exploit was its invasion of the harbor of Penang. Flying a Japanese flag, and with a fourth false funnel rigged, it passed the forts. It went between a British destroyer and the Russian cruiser *Jemstchug*, apparently to come to anchor, and suddenly torpedoed both. Then it escaped.

A large fleet of fast cruisers was sent out to find it and finally it was rounded up as it tried to destroy the wireless station at Cocos Island. Some members of its crew, left behind as the *Sydney* approached, made their way to Arabia and finally arrived at Berlin.

Two of the raiders, unable to keep at sea longer, sought refuge at Newport News, Va.—the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

### SUBMARINE TRIUMPHS.

In submarine warfare the balance sways in Germany's favor. By long odds, the most notable submarine feat of the war was the sinking of the British armored cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* by the German submarine *U-9*, commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, on September 22, with a loss of more than 1,500 lives. But this disaster taught the British how to safeguard their ships against submarines, and in future it was much more difficult for the underwater raiders to get at them. Weddigen himself was lost with all his men on the giant new submarine *U-29*, when she was sunken by a British merchantman on March 25, 1915.

Among the other triumphs of German submarines was the destruction of the British dreadnought *Audacious*, off the Irish coast, October 27, 1914, by means not yet definitely known, and of the battleship *Formidable*, in the English Channel, on New Year's Day, 1915, with a loss of 700 lives. The British battleship *Bulwark* was blown up while at anchor off Sheerness on November 26, with all her crew, but it is supposed that this was due either to spontaneous combustion in her magazines or to an infernal machine. The Austrians have been busy with submarines since Italy entered the war. On July 7 they sunk the armored cruiser *Amalfi*, and on the 19th the *Garibaldi*, which latter, however, accounted for the submarine which struck her. An Austrian submarine was also credited with the sinking of the French armored cruiser *Léon Gambetta* in the Adriatic, with a loss of 600 lives, on April 27.

On their part, the British submarines have scored several brilliant feats, Commander Max Horton, in the submarine *E-9*, late in September sunk the German cruiser *Hela* in the Helgoland Bight, and on October 6 took his craft up the mouth of the Ems, where he attacked the biggest game in sight, which happened to be a mere destroyer. On July 2, while working in coöperation with the Russian Baltic fleet, he sunk the German battleship *Pommern*. Another British submarine dived under five rows of mines at the Dardanelles and sunk the Turkish battleship *Masudieh* on December 13. In May a sister craft of this vessel repeated the trick, and showed her periscope at the entrance to the Golden Horn, sinking every Turkish craft she met.

## THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR

### THE GERMAN SUCCESES IN RUSSIA

The beginning of the second year of the Great War found the German army on the eastern front, at the doors of Warsaw. The drive against Russia was in full swing. In rapid succession the fortresses that barred the advance of Hindenburg from East Prussia, fell; von Mackensen stormed on between the Pripet Marshes and the Vistula. When Warsaw fell on August 5, Ivan-gorod and Novo-Georgievsk followed, and the whole Russian line reeled backward to Brest-Litovsk and Kovno.

But there was no halting there. North and south the peril of envelopment continued, and so the Russian army went back behind the Dvina, behind the Pinsk Marshes, and the Volhynian fortresses of Dubno and Lutsk fell to the Central Powers. Along this line the Germans applied the greatest pressure, but to no avail—the Russians escaped being enveloped.

### GERMAN FAILURE

From the standpoint of the object for which the German army was striving, their brilliant successes against Russia were a decided failure. It is very generally admitted that in this war, in fact in any war, the mere acquisition of territory is of small moment unless it brings with it the disabling or the capture of an army. Men are the only things that count. The German strategy in this Russian move was to seize the first favorable opportunity to eliminate Russia. On no other pretext was such a forward move justifiable. It carried the Germans hundreds of miles from their bases, lengthened their lines of communications, brought them into a country where it was impossible to live on the soil. What object could the Germans have had to gain, but the Russian Capital and the elimination of Russia? In this Germany had failed.

### RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE

Until June, the Eastern Campaign was in a deadlock, neither side gaining any important victories. Then there came a sudden change.

On June 4, Russia suddenly became awake. With a great supply of men and ammunition, and commanded by General Brusiloff, the Russian army struck out from the Volhynian fortress of Rovno, against, what were thought to be, impregnable Austrian positions. The Austrian lines were rolled back, and prisoners by the thousands fell into Russian hands. Soon the line of the Stokhod River was reached, and there a momentary check was imposed on the advancing Russians. They replied, however, by shifting the attack southward against Bukowina. Here their successes continued. On June 17 Czernowitz was taken, the gates to the Austrian Crownland were opened, and the Russians poured through the gaps. In an incredibly short

time all Bukowina had been cleared and the Russians were firmly established on the crests of the Carpathians. Then the Russians again shifted their attack to the southern Volhynian line, moving toward Lemberg. On July 28. Brody, which is 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, was captured. About the same time General Kalendine defeated the Austro-Germans 20 miles southeast of Kovel and captured 20,000 prisoners. The Austrians, by bringing up reinforcements, succeeded in checking the Russians along the entire front.

### THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN

The Austrians made several attempts to invade Serbia in the first year of the war, but each time were driven back. On October 5, however, aided by several German army corps and commanded by von Mackensen, they again invaded Serbia. By October 9, they had forced the passage of the Danube and the Save, captured Belgrade, and were in position to advance into the country.

### BULGARIA ENTERS THE WAR

On October 11, the Bulgarians, who had been dickering with both of the hostile groups of nations, decided that their profit could best be obtained by joining the Teutonic Powers—an arrangement which, moreover, enabled them to secure revenge for Serbia's share in the Second Balkan War of 1913. They invaded Serbia and slowly gained ground. On November 6 Nish, the former Serbian Capital, was captured, and on November 30 they took Prizrend. The Austro-Germans, forcing the Serbians before them, joined the Bulgarians at Prizrend and opened up railway connections between Constantinople and Berlin.

Awaking to the seriousness of the situation, England and France hastily started troops for Saloniki, but they were too late to do more than help a portion of the Serbians make good their retreat.

The wreck of the Serbian army escaped into Albania and Montenegro, and after a period of recuperation was brought around to Saloniki where it joined the augmented French and British armies at that port, forming, with them, a constant threat against the German communications with Turkey.

### MONTENEGRO INVESTED

In the course of the conquest of Serbia, the Teutons sent an army into Montenegro, which tiny kingdom had been fighting the battles of the Slavs, to the best of her limited ability. On January 12, the Austro-Germans captured Cetinje, drove out King Nicholas and his family, and set up Austrian rule in the capital

### GREECE AND THE WAR

The Greeks, who were bound by treaty to protect Serbia against a Bulgarian attack, made many attempts to join the Allies, but were held off by their King, who is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor.

### RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY

On September 7 the Grand Duke Nicholas was replaced by the Czar as Commander of the eastern armies and was transferred to command the armies of the Caucasus.

In January the Grand Duke began operations against the Turks. He achieved a decisive victory, crushing the center of the Turkish sixty-mile front, near Lake Tortum, and pursuing them to the Erzerum forts. About this time Field Marshal von der Goltz was appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

On February 16, Erzerum surrendered to the Russians, after five days' fighting. This achievement surprised the world. The astonishing feature was that the campaign was undertaken in a wild tangle of mountains and in the dead of winter, when it seemed that an army could not possibly operate without an elaborate system of railroads behind it. In that country there are no railroads. Dependence for supplies has to be placed upon miserable dirt roads which, at wide intervals, traverse the country. The Russian fleet, of course, controlled the Black Sea, and it was by this channel that supplies were transported. But even from the Black Sea, a long trip overland was necessary. Thus, the two most spectacular achievements on the Allies' side fell to Grand Duke Nicholas and the Russian army, they also having captured Przemyśl on March 22, 1915.

The surrender of Erzerum was followed by a period of apparent inaction. On April 18, however, the Russians succeeded in capturing Trebizond. The Russian right flank was evidently keeping up with the center. Then followed a period of inaction, which was to be followed by the most remarkable march in history.

Taking Baiburt, defeating the Turks at Mamakhtan, the Russians pressed forward. On July 25 they were in possession of Erzingan, the last of the Turkish bases east of Sivas, and practically cleared Armenia of Turks. Russia now occupies about 30,000 square miles of Turkey in Asia including seven fortified towns. All this was achieved in about seven months of fighting.

### THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

One of the greatest disappointments in the war was the failure of the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The object of this undertaking was

to force the passage of the Dardanelles, take Constantinople, and in this way give Russia an outlet into the Mediterranean Sea. If this were accomplished, Russia would have shorter communications with her allies. But the undertaking was not successful. On August 6, a new army of Australians and New Zealanders made a landing at Anzac Cove. Except for a few small gains, the Turks held them along the coast until December, when the Allies realized that their efforts were fruitless, and withdrew over 70,000 Colonial troops. The remainder of the allied forces were withdrawn on January 9. After an attempt of nine months, with a British loss of 115,000, and a French loss of 70,000, the campaign was given up as a failure.

### BRITISH OPERATIONS IN ASIA

Coincident with the attack upon the Dardanelles, a British expedition was dispatched to Mesopotamia, at the head of the Persian Gulf, with Bagdad as its objective. The British were successful at first, capturing Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, on September 27. On November 22, an army of 20,000 Anglo-Indians was pushed up to Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, where it defeated 60,000 Turks, but was obliged to retreat for lack of supports and supplies. Pursued by the Turks, who had been reinforced, the rearguard of this force, some 10,000 men, under the command of General Townshend, entrenched themselves in Kut-el-Amara. Here they held out from December 11, 1915, to April 29, 1916, when starvation compelled them to surrender. Several British attempts to relieve Kut-el-Amara ended in failure. The only excuse for these two disasters to the British arms is that they served to divert the Turkish military strength from a threatened drive across the Suez Canal into Egypt.

### THE WESTERN FRONT

No important action was seen on the western front until September 20. After many months of preparation, and a relative quiet which had lasted since June, 1915, the long promised Allied attack upon the German lines began. The French in Champagne, and the British in Artois, launched terrific attacks.

In ten days of bitter fighting the French advanced some three miles on a front of eighteen, took above 25,000 prisoners and many guns; they penetrated two lines of German trenches and at one point actually broke through the third and last.

But the result was nothing. The German line was restored, the French attacks were beaten down, the whole offensive was really over in three days, and in a week, the world knew that the French had failed, although the considerable

number of prisoners and the large capture of guns misled many into estimating as a victory what had been a defeat, for the German line had held.

In Artois the British accomplished even less. Their initial success was considerable. There was a moment when the capture of Lens seemed inevitable, but old faults reappeared. The blunders of Neuve Chapelle were repeated; supports did not come up; Loos, won on September 25, had to be surrendered; for great sacrifices in life, there was little to show. The failure at Loos cost Field Marshal Sir John French his command, and on December 15, General Sir Douglas Haig succeeded him as Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium. It also condemned the British army to inaction, and the British people to depression for many months.

Again the situation at the western front settled down to artillery duels, neither side gaining any advantage, until the attack on Verdun.

### VERDUN

On February 21 the German Crown Prince, commanding an army of 300,000, attacked the forts surrounding Verdun. This attack suddenly claimed the attention of the world, and for many weeks seemed certain to end in a crushing French defeat.

But Verdun, after the first surprises were over, held. The broken lines were restored, as French reinforcements came in time. Before the old forts a second line was erected and the German advance was halted. The repulse of March 9 was fatal to German hopes for a sudden and sweeping victory, a piercing of the line, such as France had sought and missed in Champagne in September. The repulse of April 9 ended the possibility of success by any sudden and tremendous general thrust. Henceforth Verdun fell to the level of a siege operation and Germany advanced by yards, over mountains of her own dead, while on the hills across the Meuse new French lines sprang up until the Verdun salient became the strongest sector in the French front.

### THE SOMME OFFENSIVE

While the Germans were making a great effort to capture Verdun, the British and French were preparing for another drive. On July 1, the long expected offensive began north and south of the Somme River. The British advanced about five miles and took a number of villages between July 10 and 22.

The French advanced over six miles, capturing five towns. German reinforcements from before Verdun arrived and halted the advancing Allies. This is the situation, on the western front, at the close of the second year.

### THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

There was but little important action on the Italian frontier, until April 15, 1916, when the Austrians concentrated their army, to begin a new offensive against Italy. Before this time the Italians had succeeded in gaining advance positions in the Trentino. On May 13, the Austrians launched their great offensive, forcing the Italians to abandon their positions and taking many prisoners.

Early in June the Austrian drive was slackened by the Russian offensive on Austria's eastern border. The Austrians, in order to stop the advancing Russians, moved many troops from the Italian frontier for service against the Slavs. This, however, was not done until the Austrians had advanced some miles on Italian soil. Then the Italian counter-offensive began. At the end of the second year we find them continuing their offensive, regaining much ground lost to the Austrians.

### PORTUGAL ENTERS THE WAR

When, on February 23, Portugal seized 36 German and Austrian interned merchantmen, Germany sent her an ultimatum, which demanded immediate release of these vessels. With the refusal of Portugal, Germany declared war on March 8. Although she does not take a very active part against Germany in Europe, she greatly aided the Allies in the conquest of German colonies.

### LOSS OF GERMAN COLONIES

Of 1,027,820 square miles of German overseas possessions, only 384,180 square miles remain. The German Colonials, fighting against great odds, without any help from the Fatherland, and with no chance for reinforcements, were forced to surrender their land to the allied armies. One by one, the colonies were taken, until at the end of the second year only part of German East Africa remained in German hands. Even this territory was gradually being closed in by the armies of General Smuts, in direct command of the Union of South Africa troops, aided by French, Belgian and Portuguese Colonial armies.

### THE BATTLE OFF JUTLAND

On the afternoon of May 31, the British battle cruiser squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, and the fifth battle squadron, under Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, encountered the German first and second light cruiser squadrons, later joined by the entire high seas fleet. In the evening, Beatty was reinforced by seven divisions of the British battle fleet under the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. Over 9,500 lives were lost in this engagement, both sides claiming victory.

## ROUMANIA

At the very opening of the third year of the war Roumania cast in her lot with the Allies. Neutrality would bring her nothing, but should Italy wrest back Trentino and Trieste, Roumania might recover her territory of Transylvania. The northern boundary of Moldavia is the Austrian crownland of Bukowina which had just fallen a prize to Russia when Roumania entered the war on August 7, 1916.

Moldavia is separated from Transylvania by the wall of the Carpathian mountains which is penetrated by several passes in which are railways which link up Hungary and Roumania. The northern border of Wallachia between Kronstadt and Orsova is exactly similar, the boundary wall being the Transylvanian Alps. Roumania threw her main force against the passes of Northern Moldavia and Western Wallachia. The plan seems to have been to cut off Transylvania and greatly shorten the defensive line which Roumania would have to hold. Bulgarian, Teutonic and Turkish troops under Von Mackenson took advantage of the Roumanian preoccupation to move up along the Danube and seize Dobrudja. Cernavoda is the key to the crossing of the Danube and to the control of the railroad system between Cernavoda and Constanza and shortly after Cernavoda Bridge fell into German hands.

Falkenhayn, in command of the Teuton forces in Transylvania, was to fight his way through one of the passes in the Transylvanian mountains and later to form a junction with Von Mackenson. The first blow was struck against Ret Tower Pass but Falkenhayn soon shifted his efforts to Predeal Pass, but the Roumanian resistance was so strong that the movement was abandoned. The next effort was made at Vulcan Pass, the most westerly of the Transylvanian gaps. The absence of railroads on the Roumanian side gave the Teutons the advantage and they broke through and advanced rapidly. Crajova was occupied and Falkenhayn began the march towards Bucharest, the Roumanian capital, which was evacuated on December 6. The Roumanians offered but little opposition to the advance and no attempt was made to defend the capital. The Roumanian retreat was not that of a defeated army but was made in good order. Falkenhayn continued moving eastwards from Bucharest and joined Von Mackenson who had remained in Dobrudja and from that time the resistance of the Roumanians was stiffened.

## FROM THE SOMME TO THE AISNE

The third year of war, which from the military point of view dates from the Somme offensive on July 1, 1916, found the British army arrived at its full strength and in combination with the French they forced the second great German retreat of the war. In the first ten days of the offensive north and south of the Somme they recovered thirty square miles of French territory. During the next two days

the Germans made a final effort to reach Verdun and got as far as Fleury, but on August 18 Fleury was retaken by the French. There was a lull in the Verdun fighting until October 24, when General Nivelle drove the enemy out of Douaumont and shortly Vaux with all the country between the forts was taken. On December 15 General Mangin extended the advance on a six mile front. In January, 1917, the British began a new campaign and early in March and under a combined pressure of the two armies they took Bapaume. The Germans began a retreat over a front of 100 miles north of Arras and Soissons. In April the French attacked over a 25 mile front between Soissons and Rheims and drove the German forces out of a large number of villages north of the Aisne and in Champagne. On May 6 they captured Craonne and its plateau with the observation posts. In June the Germans began a series of violent counter-attacks in an effort to force the French from their footing on the plateau north of Craonne.

## IN ASIA

From August, 1916 to December the British made preparations for the offensive which began on December 13 and which found the enemy on the Tigris front in the same positions as they had occupied during the previous summer. Operations on the Hai continued until January 4 when the British cut off direct communication between the Turks in the Khadaivi Bend, east of Kut, and those further west. The capture of Khadaivi Bend and the Turkish trenches was accomplished on January 19 and the salient operations begun on January 20 brought the British to Dakra Bend which they won on February 16 and on February 25 after the capture of Sanna-i-yat and the passage of the Tigris, the British began the advance on Baghdad which was taken on March 11. The British Navy played a conspicuous part in the campaign on the Tigris. During the same period the British began another campaign in Palestine, south of Jerusalem, but after considerable preliminary successes it came to an end with the Mesopotamian operations.

## RUSSIA

Russia was in the midst of a great offensive in Volhynia and Galicia at the beginning of the third year of the war. The Austrian front had been broken and Russian troops had poured into the gaps penetrating the lines from the Volhynian triangle to the Stokhod river. Before the offensive was checked all of the Austrian crownland of Bukowina had been occupied.

In May the Russian Revolution broke out and the Czar was dethroned. The Russian armies became paralyzed for an offensive value by the difficulties due to the unrest of the country. For four months they had done practically nothing but debate, but in July there was a feverish offensive urged on by the Russian democratic leader, Kerensky, and gains were

made in Galicia. The unrest continued and when the Austro-German forces were brought up against them the Russian troops became demoralized and marched away without firing a single shot. Though vexed internally Russia was not out of the war and the Teuton Allies were still compelled to keep large forces on the Russian front.

### GREECE

The long diplomatic struggle between King Constantine of Greece and the Entente Allies culminated on June 12, 1917, in the abdication of that monarch. He was at once succeeded by his second son, Prince Alexander. The opposition of the Entente Allies to Constantine was based upon the allegations that he was not only pro-German in his sympathies but that he repeatedly tried to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Central Powers. Early in June M. Jonnart was appointed High Commissioner to represent France, Great Britain and Russia and to place before the Greek Premier the demands of the Allied Governments. The abdication of King Constantine was insisted upon and the Crown Prince ruled out on the ground that he shared his father's pro-German leanings. Prince Alexander, the second son, was indicated as acceptable. In his reply to M. Jonnart the Greek Premier said that a decision would be taken after consulting with the Crown Council composed of former premiers. The immediate abdication was the result of the conference. Military measures by the Allies were taken at once and French and British troops were landed in Thessaly and at Corinth.

### ITALY

The third year of the war had hardly begun when Italy took the first decided step toward the accomplishment of her war aims by capturing Gorizia and the bridge across the Isonzo at that point. Pushing on from there they occupied the Doberde plateau and even seized a foothold on the edge of the Carso. The Carso plateau is the great guard of the city of Trieste from an attack coming from the west. Little was done after the Carso was reached until the Spring when the greatest offensive yet undertaken by the Italians was begun. They struck first to the north in the region of Tolmino and clearing the Isonzo to the south almost to the sea, the Italians suddenly switched to the Carso which was the main point of the attack. In an offensive lasting nearly three weeks the Austrian positions were destroyed and the Italian lines surged forward. Just as the attack seemed on the verge of reaching its objective, sudden Austrian reinforcements drawn from the Russian front brought it to a halt.

### THE UNITED STATES

The possibilities that America would enter the war became strongly evident in the winter of 1917 and on April 6 a formal declaration was

made that the United States was at war with Germany.

In order to make the world safe for democracy the founders of the Republic had established the Monroe doctrine. Warning the old world not to interfere in the political life of the new, the United States pledged itself to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe. This doctrine has remained a dominating element in the foreign policy of the country. A second great tradition in its international relations has been a persistent effort to secure an equitable agreement of the nations upon a maritime code which would assure the world a just freedom of the seas. At a naval conference in London in 1909 an international code called The Declaration of London was drawn up. It provided limitations of the rights of belligerents at sea but it was not accepted as Germany refused to make the concessions deemed necessary by Great Britain. In the very first days of the war the Government of the United States foresaw that complications on the seas might draw the country into the conflict and on August 6, 1914, the Secretary of State despatched an identical note to all the powers calling attention to the risk of serious trouble through the uncertainty of neutrals as to their maritime rights and proposing that the Declaration of London be accepted by all nations during the war. The action brought no agreement and the danger of embroilment remained evident. The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by a German submarine brought forth indignation as it defied American rights and the fundamental concepts of humanity. From this period to January 31, 1917, there is a record of repeated injury to the United States through the ruthless warfare on ocean liners involving the loss of lives of American citizens and the actual destruction of United States merchant vessels. On the above date the German Government gave notice that on the following day in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean all navigation to England and France including that of neutrals would be prevented. The following reply was made by the United States Government on February 3, 1917, "In view of this declaration, which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which it implicitly announced in the note of April 18, 1916, it would take in the event that the Imperial Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed and to which the Imperial Government now proposes to resort." Diplomatic relations were withdrawn and a declaration of war was followed by war measures and preparations for raising an army to join the allies in France.



CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREAT WAR

FIRST YEAR

- 1914
- June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
- July 23.—Presentation of Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.
- July 28.—War declared on Serbia by Austria-Hungary.
- July 30.—Partial mobilization of Russian Army. Belgrade bombarded by Austria-Hungary.
- July 31.—General mobilization of Russian Army ordered. State of war declared in Germany.
- Aug. 1.—War declared on Russia by Germany. Luxemburg invaded by Germany. French cabinet orders general mobilization.
- Aug. 2.—German troops enter France. German ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops. Russian troops enter Germany.
- Aug. 4.—Ultimatum sent by Great Britain to Germany demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium shall be respected. Germans attack Liege. Mobilization of the British Army. Germany declared war on both Belgium and France. Great Britain declared war on Germany. Mobilization of Turkish Army. President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.
- Aug. 5.—Lord Kitchener appointed British minister of War. German mine-layer *Koenigen Luise* destroyed. First installment of British expeditionary force landed on French coast. President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.
- Aug. 6.—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
- Aug. 7.—Mobile Belgian military force withdrew from Liege, leaving forts occupied by their permanent garrisons.
- Aug. 8.—French advance into Alsace, occupying Altkirch. Italy reaffirms neutrality.
- Aug. 9.—German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau* took refuge in the Bosphorus. French occupy Muelhausen.
- Aug. 10.—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 12.—England declares war on Austria-Hungary. Sale of German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau* to Turkey announced.
- Aug. 14.—Mobilization of French Army completed and announced as being in touch with the Belgians. Allies protested to Turkey against purchasing and taking over the German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau*.
- Aug. 15.—Japanese issue ultimatum to Germany demanding evacuation of Kiauchau. Russia issues proclamation promising reconstitution and autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland.
- Aug. 16.—Landing of British expeditionary force on coast of France completed. Russian advance on Germany begun.
- Aug. 17.—German Government removed from Brussels to Antwerp. Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.
- Aug. 20.—Brussels occupied by Germans. Belgian Army retreats to Antwerp. French reverses in Alsace.
- Aug. 23.—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons. Japan declares war on Germany, blockades and commences bombardment of Tsingtau. Germans destroy three of Namur forts.
- Aug. 24.—Fall of Namur announced.
- Aug. 25.—Louvain destroyed by Germans. German *Zeppelin* drops bombs on Antwerp. Muelhausen evacuated by French.
- Aug. 26.—Non-partisan French cabinet organized. Germans take Longwy.
- Aug. 28.—British fleet sinks five German warships off Helgoland.
- Sept. 2.—Russians defeat Austrians at Lemberg after seven days continuous fighting.
- Sept. 3.—French Government removed from Paris to Bordeaux.
- Sept. 5.—Great Britain, France and Russia agree not to treat for peace separately. Rheims taken by Germans.
- Sept. 7.—Germans reach extreme point of their advance in first invasion of France, and begin retreat.
- Sept. 12.—German retreat halts on Aisne.
- Sept. 14.—British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania* sinks German armed cruiser *Cap Trafalgar* off east coast of South America.
- Sept. 16.—Russians retire from East Prussia.
- Sept. 20.—Bombardment of Rheims Cathedral by Germans. British cruiser *Pegasus* completely disabled while at anchor in Zanzibar Harbor by German cruiser *Koenigsberg*.
- 1914
- Sept. 22.—British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue* and *Cressy* sunk by German submarine in North Sea.
- Sept. 28.—Germans bombard Antwerp's first line of defence.
- Oct. 5.—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
- Oct. 7.—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.
- Oct. 9.—Germans occupy Antwerp.
- Oct. 11.—German advance in Poland threatens Warsaw.
- Oct. 12.—Martial law declared throughout Union of South Africa on account of mutinies by Boer leaders.
- Oct. 13.—Belgian Government removed from Ostend to Havre.
- Oct. 15.—Ostend occupied by Germans.
- Oct. 16.—British cruiser *Hawke* sunk by German submarine.
- Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser *Takachiho* sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau Bay.
- Oct. 18.—Belgian Army effects junction with allied left. Beginning of battle from Channel coast to Lisle.
- Oct. 24.—Ten days battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
- Oct. 27.—The "*Audacious*" one of the new British dreadnoughts, sunk by a mine off the Irish Coast.
- Oct. 29.—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Black Sea ports.
- Nov. 1.—German squadron defeated British squadron off Coronel, Chile.
- Nov. 5.—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.
- Nov. 6.—Kiauchau surrenders to Japanese.
- Nov. 11.—Germans cross Yser Canal and capture Dixmude.
- Nov. 13.—Russians seize Tarnow, Krosno, and Jaslo.
- Nov. 18.—Officially reported that a launch of U. S. S. *Tennessee* was fired on in harbor of Smyrna, Turkey.
- Nov. 21.—Russians capture Gumbinnen.
- Nov. 22.—Turks gain victory over British near Port Said, east of the Suez Canal.
- Nov. 23.—Beginning of second Battle of Ypres in the Argonne.
- Nov. 24.—Russian victory concludes ten-day battle in Poland.
- Nov. 25.—British steamer *Malachite* sunk near Havre by German submarine.
- Nov. 26.—British preadreadnought *Bulwark* blown up in the Thames.
- Nov. 27.—French gain strongholds along line from the Channel to Muelhausen. Bombardment of Rheims effected.
- Nov. 29.—Important positions captured by Allies near Ypres. Russians seize Czernowitz.
- Nov. 30.—Capture of Belgrade by Austrians ends 126-day siege.
- Dec. 3.—Germans take offensive position between Ypres and Dixmude.
- Dec. 5.—Allies successfully resist the German attack at Ypres.
- Dec. 6.—Germans capture Lodz and threaten Warsaw.
- Dec. 8.—British battleship squadron meets and destroys four German cruisers off Falkland Islands. Only one German cruiser escapes and this is pursued by the British fleet. British force captures Kurna in Turkey.
- Dec. 10.—Von Moltke is succeeded by von Falkenhayn as head of the German General Staff.
- Dec. 12.—Austrians repulsed by Servians at Kosmai.
- Dec. 13.—British submarine sinks Turkish battleship *Masudieh* in the Dardanelles.
- Dec. 14.—Servians recapture Belgrade. Austrians capture 9,000 Russians at Dukla in the Carpathians.
- Dec. 16.—The English coast towns Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby are bombarded by a German squadron.
- Dec. 17.—England declares protectorate over Egypt; end of Turkish suzerainty.
- Dec. 18.—Germans seize Lovicz.
- Dec. 19.—Battle on the Bzura halts Germans thirty miles from Warsaw.
- Dec. 20.—Interior forts of the Dardanelles are bombarded by allied fleets. Germans advance farther toward Warsaw.
- Dec. 21.—Russians win in Armenia.
- Dec. 22.—German strongholds along Belgian coast shelled by allied fleets.
- Dec. 23.—Austrians defeated in Carpathians.
- Dec. 25.—British cruisers, accompanied by hydroaeroplanes, attack German naval base at Cuxhaven.
- Dec. 30.—Germans withdraw over the Bzura.

## FIRST YEAR (Cont.)

1915

- Jan. 1.—British battleship *Formidable* is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel with severe loss.
- Jan. 4.—French troops capture Steinbach in Alsace. Russians are victorious at Ardahan and Sarikamish.
- Jan. 7.—President of France issues decree prohibiting the sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors.
- Jan. 9.—Germans recapture Steinbach and Burnhaupt.
- Jan. 10.—Thirty bombs thrown by German aeroplanes on Dunkirk.
- Jan. 13.—Baron Burian, a Hungarian, succeeds Count Berchtold as Premier of Austria-Hungary.
- Jan. 14.—Germans win victory north of Soissons, forcing the French retreat across the Aisne.
- Jan. 15.—Kirilibaba Pass taken by the Russians.
- Jan. 16.—Turkish mine sinks French submarine *Saphir* in the Dardanelles.
- Jan. 18.—La Bassee, centre of fierce fighting, victories alternating. The French advance within ten miles of Metz.
- Jan. 19.—German airships raid English towns on Norfolk coast.
- Jan. 24.—German squadron is defeated by British coast patrol in second attempt to raid the English coast. German cruiser *Blucher* sunk.
- Jan. 27.—Austrians recapture Uzsook Pass.
- Jan. 28.—French defeated at Craonne.
- Jan. 30.—Russians win Tabriz in victory over Turks.
- Feb. 1.—Germans recapture Borjimiow, driving the Russians back upon Warsaw.
- Feb. 2.—The four outer forts of the Dardanelles are shelled by British and French fleets.
- Feb. 4.—Germany declares waters surrounding the British Isles, except a passage north of Scotland, to be a war zone after Feb. 18.
- Feb. 6.—The *Lusitania* flies American flag in the "danger zone" under British protection.
- Feb. 9.—Russians repel heavy attack of the Germans in the Carpathians.
- Feb. 10.—U. S. Government protests against Germany's "war zone" decree.
- Feb. 12.—Belgian coast seaports raided by thirty-four British aircraft.
- Feb. 14.—German troops occupy Plock.
- Feb. 16.—Forty British aviators again attack Belgium. Italy and Holland protest against "war zone" decree.
- Feb. 18.—Germany declares "war zone" decree to be in effect.
- Feb. 19.—Great Britain suspends passenger travel between England and the Continent.
- Feb. 20.—American cotton-ship *Evelyn* is sunk by mine off coast of Holland.
- Feb. 23.—American steamer *Carib* is sunk off the German coast.
- Feb. 24.—Germans capture Przasnysz north by west of Warsaw.
- Feb. 25.—Allied fleet silences all forts at entrance to the Dardanelles.
- Feb. 27.—Russians recapture Przasnysz.
- Mar. 2.—Russians occupy Dukla Pass.
- Mar. 5.—Continued bombardment of the Dardanelles silences three more forts on the Asiatic side.
- Mar. 9.—Three British merchantmen sunk by German submarines.
- Mar. 11.—British take Neuve Chapelle and advance toward Lisle.
- Mar. 14.—Three British warships sink the German cruiser *Dresden* near Juan Fernandez Island.
- Mar. 15.—French capture trenches in vicinity of Arras.
- Mar. 18.—British battleships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battleship *Bouvet* are sunk in the Dardanelles. The British *Inflexible* and French *Gaulois* are damaged.
- Mar. 22.—Przemysl is surrendered to the Russians.
- Mar. 23.—Lupkow Pass is won by the Russians.
- Mar. 28.—British-African passenger-ship *Falaba* is sunk by a German submarine in St. George's Channel.
- Apr. 1.—Germans begin attacks on English fishing fleets.
- Apr. 2.—British battleship *Lord Nelson* is destroyed in the Dardanelles.

1915

- Apr. 3.—Allied fleet withdraws from the Dardanelles.
- Apr. 4.—Russian army wins Smolnik near Lupkow Pass.
- Apr. 5.—Russians capture Varezze Pass in the Carpathians.
- Apr. 7.—Germans surrender Les Eparges to the French.
- Apr. 11.—Russian army encamps within eighteen miles of the Hungarian border.
- Apr. 14.—Fierce fighting rages at "Hill 60" in the vicinity of Ypres.
- Apr. 17.—Russians withdraw from Tarnow in Galicia.
- Apr. 19.—Germans gain in the struggle near Ypres.
- Apr. 20.—British defeat the Turks in Mesopotamia. Relations between Austria and Italy become strained. Germans begin to evacuate Italy.
- Apr. 23.—Attack by the Allies is resumed in the Dardanelles.
- Apr. 26.—Russians suffer losses at Uzsook Pass.
- Apr. 26.—Germans, reinforced, repulse French north of Ypres offsetting loss at Neuve Chapelle.
- Apr. 28.—English and French ships suffer severe loss in the Dardanelles. The Allies establish armies on the peninsula of Gallipoli.
- Apr. 29.—Germans cut the Libau-Kovno railroad in Russia.
- Apr. 30.—Germans shell Dunkirk from distance of 20 miles.
- May 1.—American oil-steamer *Cushing* wrecked by German aeroplane in the North Sea. American steamer *Gulfight* sunk by German submarine.
- May 2.—Austrians gain heavy victory over the Russians in Tarnow.
- May 5.—British lose "Hill 60" near Ypres.
- May 7.—The *Lusitania* is sunk by German submarine off Kinsale, Ireland, with a loss of 1198 lives of which 120 were Americans.
- May 13.—President Wilson sends *Lusitania* protest to Germany.
- May 16.—British battleship *Goliath* sunk in the Dardanelles.
- May 18.—German trenches captured south of Richebourg.
- May 19.—Reorganization of English cabinet.
- May 22.—Italy declares a 'State of War.' Troops clash on the frontier.
- May 23.—French gain north of Arras.
- May 24.—Italy declares war on Austria.
- May 26.—Ex-Premier Balfour succeeds Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty.
- May 27.—British battleship *Triumph* is torpedoed in the Dardanelles.
- May 28.—British auxiliary vessel *Princess Irene* is blown up at the mouth of the Thames, loss of 424 lives.
- May 29.—Germany's reply to U. S. note suggests arbitration. British shells sink Zeppelin in North Sea.
- May 30.—Italians force way to Trieste, and capture town of Ala.
- June 1.—Zeppelin airships drop ninety bombs at the mouth of the Thames.
- June 3.—Italians reduce fort near Trent. San Marino Republic (smallest independent government in the world) declares war. Przemysl retaken by Austro-German troops.
- June 7.—Secretary of State Bryan resigns.
- June 8.—Italians occupy Monfalcone.
- June 11.—President Wilson's second *Lusitania* note to Germany made public.
- June 13.—Gen. Mackensen breaks Russian line east of Przemysl. Venizelos wins in Greek elections.
- June 22.—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 7.—Italian armored cruiser *Amalfi* sunk by Austrian submarines.
- July 8.—Germany's reply to second United States note regarding *Lusitania* handed to American Ambassador at Berlin. Last German forces in South Africa surrender to Gen. Botha. Russians surprise Austrians under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and capture 15,000.
- July 22.—President Wilson sends third *Lusitania* note to Germany.
- July 31.—Austrians occupy Lublin.
- Aug. 4.—British notes on blockade made public.
- Aug. 5.—Germans occupy Warsaw and Ivangorod.

## CHRONOLOGY—SECOND YEAR OF GREAT WAR

1915

- Aug. 1.—Teutonic forces advancing steadily on Warsaw.  
 Aug. 5.—Teutons occupy Warsaw and Ivanгород.  
 Aug. 7.—The Allies land a new army on Gallipoli peninsula.  
 Aug. 9.—British forces gain slight success in vicinity of Ypres.  
 Aug. 12.—The Germans take Siedlce, east of Warsaw.  
 Aug. 14.—The British transport *Royal Edward* is sunk by a submarine in the Ægean Sea with a loss of over a thousand lives.  
 Aug. 17.—The Germans occupy the city of Kovno. Zepelins again raid the suburbs of London.  
 Aug. 19.—The trans-atlantic liner *Arabic* is torpedoed and sunk off Fastnet; several American lives lost. The Germans occupy Novo Georgievsk.  
 Aug. 21.—German naval forces suffer defeat by Russian ships in an attack on Gulf of Riga.  
 Aug. 26.—German offensive movement continues successful with the occupation of Brest-Litovsk.  
 Aug. 28.—The German ambassador to the United States, Count Von Bernstorff, requests delay of action on part of this government in the *Arabic* case and promises full satisfaction.  
 Sept. 1.—Germany gives virtual acceptance of the American contentions on submarine warfare.  
 Sept. 2.—German forces take Grodno.  
 Sept. 4.—Allan liner *Hesperian* sunk off Fastnet.  
 Sept. 7.—Grand Duke Nicholas is relieved of supreme command of Russian forces, the Czar assuming direct command in his stead.  
 Sept. 8.—The Russians assume the initiative in Galicia and score slight success. The Germans in a new offensive in the Argonne district of France, gain over a mile of French trenches.  
 Sept. 9.—The recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Dumba, is demanded by President Wilson. Germany delivers note to United States justifying the sinking of the *Arabic*.  
 Sept. 10.—A financial commission, sent to the United States by England and France, lands in New York.  
 Sept. 15.—The Teutonic forces occupy Pinsk.  
 Sept. 18.—The German advance in Russia continues and city of Vilna is taken.  
 Sept. 19.—Austro-German forces begin a bombardment of the Serbian frontier, preparatory to their announced intention of invading Serbia and opening a road to Turkey.  
 Sept. 24.—Greece orders the mobilization of all forces.  
 Sept. 25.—The long-heralded Anglo-French drive commences in the Champagne district and in vicinity of Lens. The first few days of offensive movement nets about 50 square miles of territory, many prisoners and considerable war munitions.  
 Sept. 27.—Kut-el-Amara, Turkey in Asia, captured by British under General Townshend.  
 Sept. 28.—England pledges armed support to all Balkan countries who will join the Allies.  
 Sept. 30.—The French make additional gains in the Champagne district.  
 Oct. 3.—The Allies land troops at Saloniki, Greece, with the view of aiding Serbian resistance against the Teutons.  
 Oct. 4.—Russia sends ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding answer in 24 hours.  
 Oct. 5.—Ambassador Von Bernstorff delivers note to United States, disavowing the sinking of the *Arabic* and agreeing to give reparation.  
 Oct. 6.—The Greek Premier Venizelos resigns from the Cabinet. Austro-German forces invade Serbia, while Bulgaria formally rejects the ultimatum of Russia. Allied forces commence advance into Serbia. French gain slight success in Champagne. King Constantine of Greece appoints Zaimis as Premier to succeed Venizelos.  
 Oct. 7.—The Bulgarian port of Varna, on the Black Sea, is bombarded by Russian cruisers.  
 Oct. 9.—The Austro-German forces capture Belgrade after a severe bombardment of several days. Bulgaria protests to Greece against landing of Allied troops at Saloniki.  
 Oct. 10.—German attacks in vicinity of Loos repulsed with heavy losses. Russians driven back in Galicia.

1915

- Oct. 11.—The Teutonic invasion of Serbia progresses and town of Smedereva is taken. Russian forces gain success over Austrians on Stripa River. Germans capture five miles of trenches from Russians west of Dvinsk. French gain ground in Champagne.  
 Oct. 12.—Austro-Germans advance south of Belgrade on line of Orient railway. Edith Cavell, English nurse is executed by Germans on charge of aiding British and Belgians to escape from Belgium.  
 Oct. 13.—Bulgarian army invades Serbia at three points. Greece announces position for present to be one of armed neutrality.  
 Oct. 14.—French Foreign Minister Delcassé resigns from Cabinet. Austro-Germans advance to Posarevatz, Serbia. Greece renounces treaty with Serbia. Zeppelin raid over London results in deaths of 55 persons. British submarines in Baltic Sea sink six German merchant ships.  
 Oct. 16.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Serbia declares war on Bulgaria. Russians continue offensive at Dvinsk.  
 Oct. 18.—Allies land troops at Enos, in Turkish territory. Allies take Strumitza, Bulgaria. Bulgars and Teutons making important advances in Serbia.  
 Oct. 19.—Italy declares war on Bulgaria. Bulgarians take Vrania. Allies repulse several German attacks in France. Germans take Duona. General Sir Ian Hamilton is recalled from the Dardanelles. Sir Edward Carson resigns from the British cabinet.  
 Oct. 20.—Serbian capital transferred from Nish to Prisrend. Bulgarians and Teutons make further gains in Serbia. Italy resumes strong offensive against Austria.  
 Oct. 22.—Serbians reported in serious plight. Bulgars take Komanova. French defeat attacks on west front. Teutons nearing Riga.  
 Oct. 23.—Italian squadron helps Allies bombard Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch on Aegean Sea. Italian land forces resume strong offensive against Austro-Hungarian lines.  
 Oct. 24.—Italians gain on entire front. Russian naval forces bombard Courland coast.  
 Oct. 25.—Germans lose stronghold of "La Courtine" in Champagne. Germans advance in Serbia. Allied forces meet Bulgars in southern Serbia. German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* sunk by British submarine. Austrian air-men raid Venice.  
 Oct. 26.—Teutonic forces seize Valjevo and Petrovac. Bulgars are defeated by Allied forces near Strumitza.  
 Oct. 27.—Teuton forces join Bulgars on Danube, open way to Turkey. French gain in Arras. Germans pierce Russian line at Dvinsk.  
 Oct. 28.—French cabinet, headed by Viviani, resigns in body. Briand appointed Premier by President Poincaré.  
 Oct. 29.—Briand names new cabinet.  
 Nov. 1.—Germans take Kraguevatz, and capture Serbia's largest arsenal.  
 Nov. 3.—Bulgars and Germans gain in Serbia. Uzice captured by Germans.  
 Nov. 4.—Greek cabinet resigns after Premier Zaimis loses in Parliament. Bulgars within six miles of Nish. Germans win back Dvinsk position.  
 Nov. 5.—Greek King ignores war party. Teutons drive Serbs back in north and Bulgars beat French forces in south.  
 Nov. 6.—Nish, the former capital of Serbia, captured by the Bulgarians.  
 Nov. 7.—Teutons drive Russians back across Stripa River. Teutons retake trenches on western front.  
 Nov. 8.—M. Skouloudis, appointed Greek premier. Germans and Bulgars close in on Serbia.  
 Nov. 9.—Serious revolts reported in India. Lord Kitchener said to have been sent to quell rebels. French gain on west front after severe attacks. Italy to send troops to Serbia through Albania.  
 Nov. 10.—Italian liner *Ancona* sunk by Austrian submarine. Over 200 persons missing. British renew attacks near Loos. Russians lose near Riga.  
 Nov. 12.—Greek Chamber dissolved.  
 Nov. 14.—Russians driven back across the Styra after prolonged fighting.

CHRONOLOGY—SECOND YEAR OF GREAT WAR—*Con'd*

- Nov. 17.—Serbians forced to retire from Prilep.
- Nov. 22.—Anglo-Indian troops rout Turks at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, but are obliged to retreat.
- Nov. 23.—Bulgarians capture Mitrovitsa and Pristina.
- Nov. 28.—British aeroplane destroys German submarine off Middlekirke.
- Nov. 30.—Prisrend taken, opening up railway between Constantinople and Berlin via Vienna, Belgrade and Sofia.
- Dec. 2.—British withdraw 70,000 troops from Gallipoli. Russians advance on Teheran, Persia. General Joffre made supreme commander of French armies.
- Dec. 6.—U. S. sends note to Austria-Hungary demanding disavowal for sinking the *Ancona*.
- Dec. 8.—Austrians force Serbian army in north through Montenegro. British army under General Townshend retreats to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 11.—Turkish forces besiege Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as commander in chief of British forces in France and Belgium.
- Dec. 21.—Reichstag votes German war credit of \$2,500,000,000.
- Dec. 28.—Germans lose line of trenches to French in Alsace.
- Dec. 30.—Italian fleet defeats Austrian squadron off Durazzo and sinks two ships. Austria-Hungary disavows sinking of *Ancona*.
- 1916**
- Jan. 4.—U. S. protests British interference with mails.
- Jan. 9.—Remainder of British force leaves Gallipoli.
- Jan. 10.—Herbert Samuel, British Postmaster-General, succeeds Sir John Simon as Home Secretary.
- Jan. 11.—Austro-Germans capture Mont Lovtchen, Montenegrin stronghold.
- Jan. 12.—Austrians occupy Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- Jan. 16.—Russian army advances in Armenia.
- Jan. 28.—Germans take line of trenches from French, south of Somme River.
- Jan. 29.—Zeppelins raid Paris and kill twenty-three non-combatants.
- Jan. 31.—Zeppelins raid English towns and kill fifty-nine.
- Feb. 1.—German prize crew bring to Hampton Roads British steamer *Appam*, captured by Cruiser *Möve*.
- Feb. 16.—Russians capture Erzerum, a Turkish fortress.
- Feb. 17.—Franco-British forces complete conquest of Kamerun, a German province in Africa.
- Feb. 20.—Zeppelin is brought down by French near Revigny, France.
- Feb. 21.—House of Commons vote war credit of \$2,100,000,000, bringing total to \$10,410,000,000. Crown Prince, with army of 300,000, attack French trenches west of the Meuse.
- Feb. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil appointed War Trade Minister. Portugal seizes thirty-six German and Austrian interned merchantmen.
- Feb. 26.—Austrians occupy Durazzo, Albania evacuated by Italians.
- Feb. 27.—Submarine sinks French transport in Mediterranean with loss of 3,100.
- Mar. 2.—Russians take Bitlis, fortified city 110 miles south of Erzerum.
- Mar. 5.—Auxiliary cruiser *Möve* returns to Germany after capturing or destroying fifteen allied vessels.
- Mar. 6.—Germans capture Forges near Verdun. British relief force reaches Essin, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara.
- Mar. 8.—Germany declares war on Portugal for seizing interned ships.
- Mar. 14.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigns and is succeeded by Admiral von Capelle.
- Mar. 16.—General Gallieni is succeeded by General Roques as French Minister of War.
- Mar. 18.—Submarine sinks French destroyer *Renardin* in Adriatic.
- Mar. 24.—British Channel steamer *Sussex* torpedoed by German submarine.
- Mar. 27.—British gain at St. Eloi, Belgium.
- Mar. 28.—Allies hold war conference in Paris for future conduct of war.
- Mar. 30.—Germans capture Malancourt by gigantic infantry assaults.
- Mar. 31.—Germans take Vaux.
- Apr. 5.—Germans seize Hautcourt, west of the Meuse.
- Apr. 8.—French withdraw from Bethincourt.
- Apr. 18.—Russian troops supported by Black Sea fleet take Trebizond.
- Apr. 22.—Sir Roger Casement is arrested while attempting to land with German arms in Ireland.
- Apr. 24.—Revolt breaks out in Ireland.
- Apr. 25.—German battle cruisers with submarines and Zeppelins attack English towns northeast of London.
- Apr. 28.—10,000 British troops besieged for 143 days at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.
- Apr. 30.—Germans make fierce but unsuccessful attacks against Dead Man's Hill, west of the Meuse.
- May 1.—Irish rebellion ends.
- May 4.—Germany, under pressure from the U. S., promises to observe international law in regard to submarine warfare.
- May 17.—Austrians in Lake Garda regions cross Italian frontier.
- May 20.—British army on Tigris is joined by Russian Cossacks from Persian frontier.
- May 22.—French recapture part of Fort Douaumont.
- May 23.—House of Commons vote a \$1,500,000,000 war credit, bringing total up to \$11,910,000,000.
- May 25.—Military Compulsion Bill becomes a law in England, affecting men between eighteen and forty-one.
- May 26.—Bulgarian troops enter Greece and take possession of several forts.
- May 29.—Officials announce in London that forty-four air attacks have been made on England since war began, resulting in 409 dead and 1,005 injured, also, in three attacks by German warships, 141 were killed and 611 injured.
- May 31.—British and German fleets meet in battle off Jutland, Denmark. British lose fourteen war vessels and Germans eleven, 9,500 lives lost.
- June 4.—Russians under Brusiloff begin new offensive, capture 13,000 Austrians along 332 mile front.
- June 5.—British cruiser *Hampshire* sunk by mine off Orkney Islands on way to Russia. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, and entire staff lost. Russians take Lutsk and 15,000 Austrians.
- June 7.—Germans occupy Fort Vaux, five miles southeast of Verdun.
- June 9.—Italian transport *Principe Umberto* sunk by submarine in Adriatic.
- June 10.—Salandra Government resigns in Italy. Dubuo, with 35,000 Austrians captured by Russians.
- June 12.—Germans penetrate advance positions, four miles from Verdun.
- June 14.—Encounter between Russian and German battle-ships in Baltic.
- June 15.—French win back Le Mort Homme and Caillette Wood. Boselli, new Italian Premier, forms cabinet.
- June 17.—Russians under General Lechitsky capture Czernowitz.
- June 18.—Radziviloff, twelve miles northeast of Brody, taken by Russians.
- June 21.—Russians occupy Radutz.
- June 24.—Victor Chapman, American aviator in France, killed while flying over German lines.
- June 28.—Germans remove 300,000 men from Verdun front for service on the Somme.
- June 29.—Sir Roger Casement is found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to die on August 3.
- July 1.—Italians regain one-third of territory lost since May 13. Franco-British offensive begins north and south of the Somme River and French advance.
- July 3.—Russian left wing advances to within twenty miles of Lemberg.
- July 7.—Russians begin offensive on Riga front.
- July 8.—Allies abandon Declaration of London and revert to blockade principles as provided by international law.
- July 9.—German merchant submarine *Deutschland* arrives at Baltimore from Germany.
- July 10.—French aeroplanes from Saloniki raid Sofia and Monastir. English capture three towns and 6,000 prisoners on the Somme.
- July 15.—Cossacks cross Carpathians and raid Hungary.
- July 18.—England publishes names of eighty-two firms as blacklist.
- July 21.—British take two more towns on the Somme.
- July 25.—Crisis in British Cabinet over provisional scheme for Home Rule in Ireland.
- July 27.—U. S. protests against British blacklist as illegal.
- July 28.—Charles Fryatt, British sea captain, executed by Germans for trying to ram a submarine in March, 1915. Russians capture Brody.
- July 29.—French establish new line south of Somme and bombard Peronne. German airships raid east coast of England.

## CHRONOLOGY—THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR

- Aug. 3.—Sir Roger Casement is hanged.
- Aug. 4.—Turkish troops attack British positions in Egypt, but are repulsed with heavy losses. French recapture Thiaumont.
- Aug. 6.—British troops advance 500 yards from Pozieres. Baron Wimborne appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Aug. 7.—Turks recapture Bitlis in Asia Minor from Russian troops. Austrian aeroplanes raid Venice.
- Aug. 9.—Italians capture Gorizia. Zeppelins raid the east coast of England causing twenty-three casualties.
- Aug. 10.—Russians are forced to retreat in Persia. Stanislaw is captured by the Russians.
- Aug. 15.—Allied forces close in on German East Africa.
- Aug. 16.—French make brilliant advances on the Somme front. Germany claims that seventy-four merchantmen were sunk by submarines during July.
- Aug. 17.—General Ruzsky is appointed commander in chief of the northern armies of Russia.
- Aug. 19.—British cruisers *Nottingham* and *Falmouth* sunk by German submarines in North Sea.
- Aug. 24.—French and British troops make further gains on Somme front.
- Aug. 28.—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 29.—Roumanian army begins invasion of Transylvania in two directions.
- Aug. 30.—Field-Marshal von Hindenburg succeeds General von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff of the German army.
- Sept. 1.—Italians in Albania and Serbians in Macedonia begin offensives against Bulgarians. Greek army joins rebellion against King.
- Sept. 2.—French fleet captures seven Teuton merchant vessels in the Greek harbor of Piraeus.
- Sept. 3.—Dar es Salam, German East Africa, taken by British forces. Zeppelins raid London. Roumanians capture six towns in Transylvania.
- Sept. 4.—Allies' secret police arrest German propagandists in Athens. Teutonic allies under von Mackensen invade Dobrudja, a Roumanian province.
- Sept. 5.—Russians claim to have captured 20,000 Austrians in two weeks.
- Sept. 10.—Von Mackensen takes Silistria.
- Sept. 15.—Lloyd George, British War Minister, denies misuse of mail to obtain American trade secrets.
- Sept. 17.—Serbians defeat Bulgarians at Kaimakcalan. German Admiralty issues statement that "126 hostile merchant ships totalling 170,679 tons and 35 neutral vessels totalling 38,568 tons, were destroyed by submarines during August."
- Sept. 18.—Austrians aided by Turkish troops force Russians to retreat.
- Sept. 19.—Roumanians are defeated by Germans at Szurduk Pass and retreat toward Constantza.
- Sept. 21.—Revolution headed by ex-Premier Venelozos, breaks out in Crete.
- Sept. 23.—Italians advance on Trentino front.
- Sept. 25.—British advance on Combes and take three towns. Zeppelins, in raid on English coast, kill 36 and wound 26 non-combatants.
- Sept. 26.—Allies capture Combes and Thiepval. Turks drive Russians back 22 miles in Persia.
- Sept. 30.—Roumanians in Transylvania, are forced to retreat. British losses for September are 111,549 officers and men.
- Oct. 1.—Zeppelin shot down near London.
- Oct. 2.—Roumanian troops cross into Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5.—Cunard liner *Franconia* is torpedoed in the Mediterranean.
- Oct. 7.—British capture five Bulgarian villages. German submarine U-53 arrives at Newport, R. I.
- Oct. 8.—Six vessels torpedoed off Nantucket Island by submarine U-53. Austro-Germans retake Kronstadt.
- Oct. 9.—2 U-boats sunk off Archangel by Russian torpedo-boat.
- Oct. 12.—Italians claim to have taken 30,881 prisoners since August 6. French press toward Morval.
- Oct. 13.—Von Falkenhayn's forces recapture all of Transylvania recently occupied by the Roumanians. Italians force Austrians to retire on Cervo front.
- Oct. 16.—Allies recognize provisional government set up by ex-Premier Venelozos on Island of Crete. Teutons begin offensive in the Carpathians.
- Oct. 17.—Allies seize remaining three Greek battleships and land marines at Piraeus. Germans repulse Russians on Volhynian front and take 1,900 prisoners.
- Oct. 18.—Sailly-Saillisel falls to the French after hard fighting.
- Oct. 19.—Serbians advance in Macedonia and capture Brod.
- Oct. 20.—Three British transports are sunk in the Mediterranean, by submarines. Germans regain ground lost to the British in the Somme sector. Serbians make advances east of Monastir. Von Mackensen resumes offensive in the Dobrudja, forcing Roumanians back.
- Oct. 21.—British advance in the Somme sector. The Austrian Premier, Count Stuerghk, is assassinated in Vienna. Germans reach coast of Black Sea in Roumania. Teutons capture Russian positions southeast of Lemberg.
- Oct. 23.—Constantza, Roumania's chief port of the Black Sea, is captured by the Teutons.
- Oct. 24.—Germans drive the Roumanians sixteen miles and capture 6,700 prisoners. French retake Douaumont, Thiaumont and two miles of trenches, taken by Germans by two months' fighting.
- Oct. 25.—Tchernavoda falls to von Mackensen's army. Von Falkenhayn storms Vulcan Pass and reaches point 75 miles from Bukharest.
- Oct. 26.—Ten German destroyers raid English Channel and sink a torpedo-boat destroyer and seven vessels.
- Oct. 27.—Teutons drive the Roumanian army forty miles past Tchernavoda.
- Oct. 28.—Steamship *Lanso*, flying American flag, sunk by submarine.
- Oct. 29.—Capt. Boelke, famous German aviator, is killed in aeroplane battle. Roumanians check German advances.
- Oct. 30.—British steamship *Marina* is torpedoed by German submarine off Irish coast. Six Americans drowned.
- Oct. 31.—British losses for October are 4,331 officers and 102,702 men.
- Nov. 1.—Submarine *Deutschland* arrives at New London, Conn., with a \$10,000,000 cargo. British capture three villages on Macedonian front. Von Falkenhayn's forces drive Roumanians twelve miles inside border.
- Nov. 2.—Italians gain on twelve mile front and capture 5,000 prisoners. Fort Vaux is evacuated by the German army.
- Nov. 3.—Italians continue to advance and take 3,500 more prisoners.
- Nov. 5.—French take two more towns outside of Verdun. Russian Poland is proclaimed an independent state by Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Nov. 7.—*Arabia*, a passenger vessel, is sunk by German submarine.
- Nov. 8.—Belgium protests against deportations of its able-bodied men, by German officials.
- Nov. 9.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declares Germany is ready to enter a league of peace on condition it insures freedom of the seas. Roumanians retake Hirsova in the Dobrudja and drive Germans back. U-boats break through British blockade and raid French coast.
- Nov. 12.—French, under General Foch recapture Saillisel.
- Nov. 14.—U. S. protests to Germany on the deportation of the Belgians. British capture Beaucourt and 5,000 prisoners. Great Britain rejects U. S. demand to lift blacklist.
- Nov. 16.—Allies drive to within four miles of Monastir and take twelve towns.
- Nov. 19.—Serbians recapture Monastir.
- Nov. 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary dies and is succeeded by Karl Francis Joseph. Craiova, Roumania captured by von Falkenhayn.
- Nov. 22.—Britannic, transporting wounded soldiers sunk by German submarine in Aegean Sea.
- Nov. 23.—France appoints a Minister of Provisions to control food supply.
- Nov. 24.—Orsova is captured by von Mackensen.
- Nov. 28.—Two Zeppelins are shot down in England.
- Dec. 3.—Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, resigns.
- Dec. 4.—Germans shell Bukharest.
- Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith resigns.
- Dec. 6.—Bukharest is captured by Germans. Lloyd George is appointed Premier.
- Dec. 9.—U. S., in note to Germany, condemns deportation of Belgian citizens. Von Mackensen captures 18,000 Roumanians.

## CHRONOLOGY—THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR

- Dec. 10.—Lloyd George names War Council of five and other cabinet members.
- Dec. 12.—Germany, in note to Entente powers, makes bid for peace. French cabinet is reconstructed.
- Dec. 15.—Russian Duma rejects peace proposals. French advance on Meuse River and capture a great number of prisoners.
- Dec. 19.—General Nivelle replaces General Joffre as commander-in-chief of the French Armies.
- Dec. 20.—President Wilson sends notes to all belligerents requesting "their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded."
- Dec. 26.—Teutonic Allies reply to U. S. note evades giving terms of peace.
- Dec. 30.—The Allies in answer to President Wilson's note insist that no peace is possible until reparation is secured for violated rights and liberties and free existence of small states and settlement for future security of the world is brought about.
- Dec. 31.—Braila, a large Roumanian grain center, is taken by Teutonic forces.
- 1917**
- Jan. 1.—Teutons in Moldavia capture heights and two towns in Zabella valley.
- Jan. 2.—Roumanians regain ground in Kasino river sector.
- Jan. 3.—Teutons capture Matchin and Jilila in northern Dobrudja and Barscesi and Topesci on Moldavian front.
- Jan. 5.—Germans and Bulgars take Braila in Wallachia, Slobozio and Rotesti in the Rimnik-Sarat sector and Gurgueti and Romanul south of the Buzeu.
- Jan. 6.—Teutons capture five towns near Braila and reach Sereth river at two points. British seize two hostile posts north of Beaumont-Hamel.
- Jan. 8.—Russians capture enemy trenches south of Lake Babit.
- Jan. 10.—British Indian troops take trenches 1000 yards from Kut-el-Amara. British seize German trench north of Ancre.
- Jan. 11.—Teutons cross river Putna. British capture trenches covering town of Rofa.
- Jan. 12.—Teutons cover town of Laburtie in Roumania.
- Jan. 13.—British send note to President Wilson stating peace terms.
- Jan. 15.—British take a town on Shatt-el-Hai river.
- Jan. 17.—Russians retake Vadenia.
- Jan. 20.—Germans take Nanesti on the Sereth river.
- Jan. 22.—President Wilson speaks in United States Senate on United States course in International Peace League.
- Jan. 25.—British auxiliary cruiser Laurent sunk.
- Jan. 26.—British gains southwest of Kut-el-Amara and in Mesopotamia. Germans retire to Vtete in German East Africa.
- Jan. 27.—French repulsed near Hill 304. British Admiralty announces position of North Sea dangerous to neutral ships.
- Jan. 31.—French penetrate through German lines in Lorraine south of Leintrey. Russians capture Austro-German fortifications east of Jacobeni. Germany makes announcement of submarine warfare.
- Feb. 1.—Turks advance in Persia and occupy Dizabad and approach Sultanabad.
- Feb. 3.—United States breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.
- Feb. 8.—Russians capture Teuton positions near Kirlibaba. French occupy Ojani in Macedonia. Germans forced from heights near Saily-Saillisel.
- Feb. 13.—Teutons take Italian position east of Paralovo.
- Feb. 14.—British capture position southeast of Grandcourt and penetrate into German lines near Arras.
- Feb. 16.—Germans make gains south of Ripont.
- Feb. 17.—British carry important German position north of Baillecourt.
- Feb. 20.—Germans capture British point of support near La Transloy.
- Feb. 22.—Allies clear Southern Albania and cut communication of Athens with Central Powers.
- Feb. 24.—British capture Petit Miraumont.
- Feb. 25.—British occupy Serre, Miraumont and Pys.
- Feb. 26.—British take Kut-el-Amara. German destroyers raid Margate and Broadstairs on British coast.
- Feb. 27.—Cunard liner Laconia carrying passengers, men, women and children and a crew of 216 was sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast. 12 passengers perished and 2 of them were American citizens.
- Feb. 28.—British occupy Gommecourt. French destroyer Cassini sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.
- Mar. 3.—Russians recapture Hamadan in Persia and advance on Bagdad.
- Mar. 4.—British advance west of Bapaume. Russians occupy Khankali in Persia.
- Mar. 5.—Germans launch big attack at Verdun. Italians successfully storm Austrian positions in Spellegirno valley.
- Mar. 7.—French capture salient near Butte de Mesnil and seize Asadabad summit in Persia. British approach Jerusalem.
- Mar. 8.—Russians occupy Kangaver. British advance within 8 miles of Bagdad and occupy Ctesiphon. Strikes in Petrograd. Russians seize Sakkiz. British reach outskirts of Bagdad.
- Mar. 10.—British advance in Ancre region and capture Irlés. Russians capture Senne in Western Persia.
- Mar. 11.—British occupy Bagdad. Russians take Sahua in northwestern Persia.
- Mar. 12.—French recapture most of Hill 185. British gain north of Bouchavesnes. Czar of Russia suspends Duma sittings.
- Mar. 13.—British occupy Kazimain north of Bagdad.
- Mar. 14.—The American ship Algonquin sunk by a German submarine. Russians capture Kermansah and British advance 30 miles above Bagdad. French capture Romainville Farm.
- Mar. 16.—Czar abdicates in favor of Prince Lvoff leaving his brother Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as regent who declined to act. Russia under Provisional Government.
- Mar. 17.—British take Bapaume. French occupy Roye and Lassigny.
- Mar. 18.—Three American ships reported sunk by submarines. Russians in Persia capture Van and occupy Baneh. Germans retire on 85 mile front in France abandoning Péronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon.
- Mar. 19.—French take Ham, Guiscard and Chauny. Russians occupy Harunabad in Persia and British occupy Bahriz and part of Bakubah. French warship Danton sunk.
- Mar. 20.—Provisional Government of Russia issues manifesto and includes decision to observe alliances regarding present war. French occupy Tergnier also in Balkans Rashtam Hill.
- Mar. 21.—President Wilson issues proclamation calling Congress in extra session on April 2.
- Mar. 24.—President Wilson ordered the withdrawal from Belgium of Minister Whitlock, all American consular officials for relief in Belgium. French take two forts protecting La Fère.
- Mar. 25.—British capture Lagnicourt west of Cambrai. French capture Folembray and La Feuillée.
- Mar. 27.—Germans force Russians back by gas attacks in the Baranovich region. French capture the forest of Coucy. British take Longavesnes, Lieramont and Equancourt.
- Mar. 28.—British capture Villers-Faucon and the heights crowned by Saulcourt.
- Mar. 29.—British capture Neuville Bourjonval. British rout a Turkish army of 20,000 in battle near Gaza.
- Mar. 30.—British occupy Ruyalcourt, Fins and Sorel-le-Grand. French recapture first line trenches west of Maison-le-Champagne.
- Mar. 31.—British advance up the Cologne river capturing eight villages.
- April 1.—British capture Savy and Epehy.
- April 2.—President Wilson addressed the U. S. Congress asking that body to declare that Germany had been making war upon the United States. A resolution recognizing and declaring that a state of war existed with Germany was passed by both houses.
- April 3.—French capture Dallon, Giffecourt and Cerizy and heights south of Urvillers.
- April 4.—British take Metz-en-Couture.
- April 5.—Germans attack the French west of Rheims. British capture Roussoy and Basse-Boulogne east of Péronne.
- April 6.—President Wilson signed declaration of war with Germany and at the same time issued a proclamation notifying the world that war had been begun and warning all alien enemies to keep the peace. British capture Lempire. French retake part of the positions lost north of Rheims.

**CHRONOLOGY—THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR—*Con'd***

- April 7.—Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the United States. Austrian ships in American ports were seized. Cuba announced that a state of war exists with Germany and German ships in Havana Harbor were seized.
- April 8.—Germans shell Rheims and French Government orders population to evacuate the city.
- April 9.—British capture Vimy Ridge and many fortified points.
- April 10.—British capture Fampoux and its defences on both sides of the Scarpe river.
- April 11.—British capture Monchy-le-Preux and heights dominating the country towards Cambrai.
- April 12.—British take Wancourt and also Turkish territory to a depth of fifteen miles in the region of Gaza.
- April 13.—British capture Ancre and the town of Vimy.
- April 14.—British take Fayet, Gricourt and Lievin.
- April 16.—French take 10,000 prisoners and reach German line at six points in Alsace. Germans destroy St. Quentin canal.
- April 17.—German submarine made unsuccessful attack on the United States destroyer Smith about 100 miles from New York.
- April 18.—French take Vailly and Conde-Sur-Aisne. British take Villers-Guislain.
- April 19.—American steamer Mongolia fired on a German submarine in British waters and damaged it.
- April 21.—British capture Gonnelleu. Two German destroyers sunk near Dover.
- April 23.—Turks evacuate Istabulat.
- April 24.—British occupy Samara station.
- April 25.—Allies report that in three days 55 German airplanes were brought down and 39 of their own lost.
- April 26.—British take Bulgar trenches west of Lake Doiran.
- April 27.—German destroyers bombard Ramsgate.
- May 2.—Russians evacuate Mush.
- May 3.—British take Fresnoy and part of Bullecourt.
- May 8.—Germans retake Fresnoy.
- May 12.—French penetrate German line north of Bezonvaux in Verdun.
- May 14.—British capture Roeux.
- May 16.—Announcement was made that a squadron of United States torpedo boats under the command of Rear Admiral Sims had safely crossed the Atlantic and was aiding the British fleet in patrolling the seas.
- May 17.—British complete the capture of Bullecourt; Italians take Mount Kuk, also Duino on the way to Trieste.
- May 18.—President Wilson issued a proclamation fixing June 5 as the day for the registration of men between the ages of 21 and 30. Announcement was made that an expeditionary force of regular troops under Major Gen. Pershing would be sent to France at the earliest possible moment. British War Office announces that British heavy artillery batteries are co-operating with the Italians against the Austrians on the Julian front.
- May 19.—Italians take Hill 652 on Monte Vodice.
- May 23.—French seize the last heights dominating the valley of the Ailette river.
- May 26.—German Zeppelins raided Folkestone, 76 killed and 174 injured.
- June 5.—In compliance with the United States Army law between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 men registered.
- June 8.—Major Gen. Pershing reached England and went from there to Paris.
- June 13.—German Zeppelin raids in England killed 104 and injured 403 persons.
- June 15.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reached total of almost \$2,900,000,000.
- June 19.—Vice Admiral Sims appointed to take charge of Allied Naval forces in Irish waters.
- June 20.—Italians capture Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara.
- June 26.—Canadians capture La Coulotte and push towards Lens.
- July 3.—Russians take Presovce, Zborow, and Kornshiduv.
- July 10.—Russians take Haliez.
- July 12.—Russians capture Kalusz, and push on toward Dolina.
- July 16.—Russians take eastern end of Lodziany.
- July 27.—Germans capture Kolomea.

**FOURTH YEAR OF GREAT WAR**

- August 3.—Austrians capture Czernowitz.
- August 6.—Russians evacuate Proskov in Podolia and Kamenetz-Podolsk the capital of Podolia.
- August 8.—Russians capture two villages and retake positions near Sereminke.
- August 10.—A food control bill was passed by the United States Congress and signed by President Wilson. British capture Westhoek Ridge.
- August 15.—Canadians take Hill 70. Austro-Germans seize the bridgehead at Baltaretu and capture Stracani.
- August 16.—British capture Langemarck.
- August 20.—French break German lines north of Verdun gaining Avocourt Wood, Dead Man Hill, Talon Ridge and the Corbeaux and Cumieres woods.
- August 22.—German Zeppelins raided Yorkshire and Gotha airplanes raided Dover, Margate and Ramsgate.
- August 24.—French capture Hill 304.
- August 25.—Italians capture Monte Santo.
- Sept. 3.—German Zeppelins dropped bombs on Naval station at Chatham killing 108 persons and wounding 92.
- Sept. 4.—Italians capture Monte San Gabriele, German Zeppelins raided London.
- Sept. 5.—First contingent of drafted men for the United States Army arrived at their cantonments. A German submarine bombarded Scarborough killing 3 persons and injuring 5.
- Sept. 6.—British-American hospitals on the French coast attacked by German Zeppelins.
- Sept. 8.—Germans repulsed in Lorraine east of Rheims and north of Courcy.
- Sept. 11.—British on the Sommes carry a German trench near Villeret.
- Sept. 14.—Italians gain the northwestern crest and the peak of Monte San Gabriele. The Provisional Government of Russia proclaim a republic. Russians on the Riga front capture Kronberg, Keitzen, Sisser and Peine.
- Sept. 20.—British penetrate German lines along Ypres-Menin road and capture Velahock and Zevenkote.
- Sept. 23.—Germans capture Jacobstadt.
- Sept. 25.—The Argentine Republic voted to sever relations with Germany but President Irigoyen refused to act.
- Sept. 28.—British capture Mushaid Ridge and occupy Ramadie on the Euphrates, taking prisoner Ahmed Bey, the Turkish Commander and his staff.
- Oct. 1.—England attacked by four squadrons of German Zeppelins in strongest air attack yet made on coast towns.
- Oct. 4.—Arabs in revolt against Turks effect junction with British in Southern Palestine and control the Hedjaz railway as far north as Maan. British win the crest of the Passchendaele Heights on advance from north of Langemarck.
- Oct. 5.—Russians take the village of Nereman, 50 miles north of Mosul. Peru voted to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.
- Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany and waived her neutrality rules in favor of the Allies.
- Oct. 9.—French capture St. Jean de Mangelaers and Veldhoek.
- Oct. 10.—President Wilson issues a proclamation governing foodstuffs.
- Oct. 14.—The trading with the enemy act was put into effect by an order issued by President Wilson.
- Oct. 15.—Italians make successful attacks on the Southern slopes of Monte Rombon.
- Oct. 17.—Germans take the island of Oesel and crush Russian force on Svovb peninsula. United States Transport Antilles sunk by German submarine and 70 persons lost.
- Oct. 18.—Germans capture Moon Island.
- Oct. 20.—Four German Zeppelins returning from raid in England were brought down in France.
- Oct. 25.—French capture several villages and the forest of Pinon.
- Oct. 26.—The Brazil Chamber of Deputies declares that a state of war exists between Brazil and Germany.
- Oct. 28.—From the first line of trenches in France the American Artillery fired the first shot of the war. The second Liberty Loan subscription was announced to be \$3,035,226,850.
- Oct. 29.—Teutons take Gorizia and Cividale and report capture of 60,000 Italians, 500 guns and 26 airplanes.
- Oct. 31.—Teutons take Udine and cross Alps into Venetia.

## WAR FACTS WORTH KNOWING

### ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

Figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census show that the total number of alien inhabitants of the United States, of the nationalities with which this country is at war, or which are allied with Germany, to be 4,662,000 and constituting 4½ per cent of the total number of inhabitants. The distribution is as follows, and contains all men, women, and children born in the countries named:

Germany	2,349,000
Austria	1,376,000
Turkey	188,000
Bulgaria	11,000

The number of male aliens 21 years of age and over would be about 964,000, or about 3.2 per cent of the total number of male inhabitants of the United States 21 years of age and over, and the distribution of these males according to country of birth is:

Germany	136,000
Austria	447,000
Hungary	280,000
Turkey	93,000
Bulgaria	8,000

### AMERICAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY

The American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, has formed an organization at that place, by direction of the Department of State, to cooperate under instructions from that department with the Spanish ambassador in Berlin, representing American interests in Germany, for the relief of Americans who are now or may be in the future detained as prisoners of war in Germany. This organization has been designated the "American Prisoners Central Committee," address Berne, Switzerland.

### AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF

On May 22, 1916, the Secretary of War invited the American Humane Association to prepare and organize a relief service for animals used in the United States Army, which should do for them what the American Red Cross is prepared to do for the soldiers. On June 27, 1916, in accordance with that request, the American Red Star Animal Relief was organized.

Branches are being established throughout the country by the local chapters of the American Humane Association, the local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and by groups formed especially for this new work. The Red Star has started a volunteer veterinary corps, in which it is recruiting veterinarians of approved veterinary colleges, and experienced blacksmiths and stable hands, for war service. Headquarters, 287 State St., Albany, N. Y.

### APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS

The last session of the sixty-fourth and the special session of the sixty-fifth Congress made appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, as follows:

Military Establishment and War Department	\$7,522,726,441.39
Naval Establishment and Navy Department	1,604,840,690.43
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	1,040,517,500.00
National defense fund placed at the disposal of the President	100,000,000.00
Loans to the allies	7,000,000,000.00
Control of foods and fuels and stimulation of agricultural production	173,846,400.00
Soldiers' and sailors' insurance and family allowances	176,250,000.00
Interest on bonds and certificates (estimated)	200,000,000.00
All other expenses and services, including insurance of merchant vessels and their crews	102,047,344.55
Expenses of conducting the civil establishment of the Government, including pensions, etc.	958,948,638.59
Total appropriations	\$18,879,177,014.96

### CONTRACTS OR AUTHORIZATIONS IN ADDITION TO APPROPRIATIONS

Military Establishment	\$1,389,452,750.00
Naval Establishment	271,851,175.50
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	849,000,000.00
New building for the Treasury Department	1,250,000.00

Total contracts or authorizations..... \$2,511,553,925.50

Grand total appropriations and authorizations..... \$21,390,730,940.46

### ARMY RATIONS, COST OF

According to figures given out by the Quartermaster's Department it costs almost three times as much to feed an American soldier to-day as it did in the Spanish-American War. The cost in 1898 was 12.81 cents a day. Now it is 32 cents. The ration is a fixed standard, and accordingly the cost figures have mounted steadily in recent years.

### ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEETS

The Secretary of the Navy announced on July 19, 1917, a new organization of the Atlantic Fleet, saying:

"There are now twice as many battleships in commission as we ever had before; in fact, every battleship we have is now in full commission. Hereafter there will be two divisions of the fleet, each under command of a vice admiral—battleship force No. 1, under command of Vice Admiral Grant, and battleship force No. 2, which comprises our latest dreadnaughts, under command of Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, both acting under Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the fleet.

"The whole purpose of the new organization is to keep our battleship fleet in as perfect condition as possible, to put it in the highest state of efficiency and readiness for action."

### BELGIUM, COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF

The work of this Commission is too well known to require a detailed statement of how it has labored under the most trying conditions and has literally rescued the invaded sections of Belgium and France from all but total destruction. The United States Government is now financing this work and for the six months beginning June 1, 1917, advanced a loan of \$5,000,000 a month to feed the people of the German occupied sections of France and a loan of \$7,500,000 a month for Belgian relief.

### BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America received a charter under the laws of the District of Columbia February 8, 1910. A Federal charter was granted by act of Congress June 15, 1916.

Organization and membership.—Local councils, of which there are now about 700, receive their charter from the parent organization. Any boy in the United States over 12 years of age is eligible for membership.

Purpose.—"To organize the boys of the United States into units and to systematically teach them patriotism, discipline, obedience, courage, self-reliance, self-control, gallantry, courtesy, thrift, usefulness, helpfulness, and cheerfulness."

War Work.—Immediately upon the declaration of war the services of the Boy Scouts were offered to the Government: to the Navy to assist in watching the coast; to the Red Cross to secure members for that organization and to make bandages, etc.; to the Department of Agriculture to help increase the food supply. The slogan "Every scout to feed a soldier" has been adopted. Headquarters.—200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Organized May 5, 1917, under the supervision of the Department of Labor. The object of the Reserve is to enlist boys between the ages of 16 and 21 to work upon farms and in shipyards. Headquarters, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.



## BUYING COMMISSION FOR ALLIES

Through agreements signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, a commission, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has been created, through which all purchases made by these governments in the United States proceed.

## CABLE MESSAGES TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Cable messages should be addressed "Amexforce, London," with the addressee's name and official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text.

For example:

Amexforce, London.

H. K. Smith, Co. K, Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Will not change address. Jane Smith.

Cable messages for members of the United States naval forces abroad are addressed similarly, with the code address "USNAVFORCE, LONDON," substituted for "Amexforce, London."

Three classes of cable service are available, full rate, deferred rate, and week-end rate, the last-named class being regarded as particularly suitable for social messages.

## CAMP LIBRARIES

The American Library Association has undertaken to furnish public library facilities to the cantonments and training camps. This service will be furnished through separate library buildings in all the principal camps and cantonments and by the utilization of Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other similar buildings as branch distributing agencies in the larger camps and as the only or principal distribution points in the smaller camps.

## COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Created by section 2 of Army Appropriation Act of August 26, 1916.

Its function is to coordinate the industries and resources for the national security and welfare, by investigations resulting in recommendations to the President and heads of the executive departments, concerning railroads, waterways, and other means of transporting troops and supplies, the increase of domestic production of needed supplies, development of seagoing transportation, and the gathering and dissemination of information concerning these matters.

In every State in the Union there is an official State council of defense; and in 45 of the 48 States a chain of county or local councils has been developed.

The most useful sort of war work is that done locally by individuals who come into personal touch with all the elements in their community and who know their field like a book. Not only are the county and town councils of defense useful in doing work for which there is a unique demand in their own locality, but they are especially valuable in carrying through projects initiated either in Washington or in the State councils.

Suppose Washington wishes local cooperation throughout the country in some particular task. Through the section on cooperation with States it calls for the help of the State councils; the State councils pass on the work to the county or town councils; and these in turn in some cases direct the work of subordinate councils and committees. With a minimum of duplication the work is carried on locally under Federal direction. Any suggestion from a local organization may be transmitted to Washington and be made the basis of work in as much of the country as is prepared for it.

In a majority of cases the local councils are self-supporting, sometimes being supported by volunteer contributions and in a few cases by appropriations from the local authorities. The general verdict seems to be that the financial problem is easier for local than for State organizations.

Detailed information as to the work that the different States are doing is being collected and filed by the section on cooperation with States, and is at the disposal of the public. The section undertakes to act as a clearing house for the State councils, transmitting suggestions and advice from one to the other and furthering the rapid growth of the whole vast system of war activities. See War Industries Board, Woman's Committee. Headquarters, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

## COST OF THE WAR

The estimated ordinary expenses of this Government in the first year of its participation in the war is \$12,067,278,679.07. This does not include a penny of what we have lent and are

going to lend to our allies. It is merely the sum to be spent, with no financial return, on the running of the Government in war time, including, of course, the expense of the greatly enlarged Army and Navy on the new war footing. This total for the first year is \$27,807,000 more than the Government spent in the entire 17 years from the beginning of the present century to the present year.

Ordinary expenditures of this Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, were \$1,041,635,116, or about a tenth of what they are now estimated to reach in the present twelve-month. In addition, during the year 1917 there were various extraordinary expenditures, such as \$25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, but they do not belong in the group of ordinary expenses to which the estimate of more than 10 billions is contrasted. Only once before in the history of the Government had the ordinary expenses exceeded a billion, and that was in the last year of the Civil War.

The Army and Navy expenditures for one year of this European war amount to \$9,064,240,483, just about two and a half times as much as it cost to keep the Army and Navy going through practically 17 years of fighting in the five previous wars of this country which were of importance. In other words, the cost of both branches of the fighting service for the War of 1812, the second Seminole war, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish War was, all told, \$3,743,776,773.

## EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

On April 17, 1917, the United States Shipping Board incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with a capital stock of \$50,000,000, the total amount which Congress authorized for new ships. Headquarters.—Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

## FATALITIES IN WAR

The Committee on Public Information has obtained from official sources the most nearly accurate figures possible on the percentage of fatalities in relation to mobilized strength on the western front. These figures, taken when the casualties were greatest in proportion to mobilized strength and combined with the highest proportion of deaths, show losses due to deaths from wounds and killed in action to be approximately 11 in every 1,000 of mobilized strength.

According to the figures presented by the French High Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary of War, the highwater mark of casualties in the French Army was reached early in the war—at the battles of Charleroi and the Marne. The casualties in that period were 5.41 per cent of the mobilized strength, or 541 men in every 10,000 with the colors.

Military experts in this country agree that the killed in action and died of wounds have never at any time in this war exceeded 20 per cent of the total casualties. This gives a figure of 108.2 fatalities from these causes in every 10,000 mobilized strength, or practically 11 men killed in action or died of wounds for every 1,000 men with the colors.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The passage of the food-control bill was followed by the appointment by the President of Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator. An immediate appeal was issued to the country for assistance in the task of encouraging the production and conservation of food and the prevention of hoarding and manipulation of prices. The women of the country were mobilized for service and thousands registered for membership in the Food Administration.

On August 12, 1917, the Food Administration announced its plans for the control of wheat, flour, and bread, and two days later the President, by proclamation, required elevator operators and millers of wheat and rye to procure licenses.

The President named a committee on August 15, 1917, to determine a fair basic price to be paid in governmental purchases of wheat. On August 30, 1917, the President announced the fair wheat price as recommended by the committee. The Food Administration Grain Corporation had been chartered on August 16, 1917.

September 17, 1917, the President, by proclamation, required importers of sugar and manufacturers of sugar, sugar sirups, and molasses to secure licenses, and September 20, 1917, an international sugar committee was formed to arrange for the distribution of the available sugar supply.

September 21, 1917, the Food Administration announced that

sugar refiners had agreed to refine sugar on a net margin of approximately 1.30 cents per pound, and September 23, 1917, the Food Administration appealed to the American people to make a special effort to save sugar in order that the shortage in France may be relieved.

The week of October 29, 1917, was "Food Pledge Week," and the Food Administrator issued an appeal to the country to join the administration, to which millions of housekeepers readily responded.

#### FOUR-MINUTE MEN

An organization of speakers enrolled for the duration of the war to deliver four-minute talks in motion-picture theatres during intermissions, under the direction of the Committee on Public Information. The speaking is controlled by State and city chairmen who are in communication with and receive material from the headquarters at 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

#### FUEL ADMINISTRATION

On August 21, 1917, the prices of bituminous coal at the mine were provisionally fixed by the President; on August 23 the prices of anthracite coal and the margins of jobbers were provisionally fixed, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield was appointed fuel administrator.

Shortly after his appointment Dr. Garfield announced he would appoint a representative in each State and Territory, who, with the advice of a committee of citizens, subject to appeal to the United States fuel administrator, would administer the distribution of coal in that State, and that in each county and in each city of more than 10,000 population a local committee would be appointed by the State representative.

On October 1, 1917, the administrator issued an order fixing the retail prices of coal.

Other important acts of the fuel administration have been the reduction of the price of Pennsylvania anthracite pea coal at the mines, the promulgation of a number of rulings in cases involving the interpretation or application of the President's price-fixing orders, and the adjustment of wage disputes between operators and miners.

#### GERMAN (EX) STEAMERS

The Secretary of the Navy issued on Sept. 4, 1917, the following general order:

The names of ex-German vessels which have been transferred to the Navy are hereby changed as follows:

Vaterland to Leviathan.  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie to Mount Vernon.  
Kaiser Wilhelm II to Agamemnon.  
Amerika to America.  
Hamburg to Powhatan.  
Grosser Kurfurst to Aeolus.  
Koenig Wilhelm II to Madawaska.  
Neckar to Antigone.  
Rhein to Susquehanna.  
Princess Irene to Pocahontas.  
Frederick der Grosse to Huron.  
Barbarossa to Mercury.

The vessels George Washington, President Grant, and President Lincoln will not be renamed.

The names of the tugs Huron, Pocahontas, and Powhatan are hereby changed to Allegheny, Chemung, and Cayuga, respectively.

The Cuban Government transferred to this country to be used in prosecution of the war against Germany the German steamships Bavaria, Olivant, Adelheid and Constancia.

#### HISTORICAL SERVICE, NATIONAL BOARD FOR

Originated at a meeting of writers and teachers of history held in Washington April 29-30, 1917.

Purpose.—To bring into useful operation the intelligence and skill of the historical workers of the country; to suggest plans of work and organization to workers in various localities; and to serve as a central exchange for collecting ideas and furnishing information. Headquarters.—Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

#### INFANTRYMAN, COST TO EQUIP

It costs \$156.30 to equip an infantryman for service in France. This cost is divided as follows:

Clothing, etc.	\$101.21
Eating utensils, etc.	7.73
Fighting equipment.	47.36
Total.	156.30

Items included under "clothing" are as follows:

1 bedstack.	\$0.98
3 wool blankets.	18.75
1 waist belt.	.25
2 pairs wool breeches.	8.90
2 wool service coats.	15.20
1 hat cord.	.08
3 pairs summer drawers.	1.50
3 pairs winter drawers.	4.88
1 pair wool gloves.	.61
1 service hat.	1.70
2 pairs extra shoe laces.	.05
1 pair canvas leggings.	1.05
2 flannel shirts.	7.28
2 pairs shoes.	10.20
5 pairs wool stockings.	1.50
4 identification tags.	.02
3 summer undershirts.	1.50
1 winter undershirts.	4.88
4 overcoat.	14.92
5 shelter tent pins.	.20
1 shelter tent pole.	.26
1 poncho.	3.55
1 shelter tent.	2.95
Total.	101.21

Items included under "eating utensils" are: Food issued to each man to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack carrier, first-aid kit, and pouch to carry it.

The items under "fighting equipment" follow:

1 rifle.	\$19.50
1 bayonet.	2.15
1 bayonet scabbard.	1.13
1 cartridge belt.	4.08
100 cartridges.	5.00
1 steel helmet.	3.00
1 gas mask.	12.00
1 trench tool.	.50
Total.	47.36

Prices are subject to frequent changes, so can not be taken as absolutely accurate in every case. Steel helmets and gas masks are being bought in France and England as well as manufactured in this country, and the cost of those bought abroad and made here differs. The figure given for a rifle is the cost of making the United States Rifle, model 1903, generally known as the Springfield. The first 600,000 to 800,000 troops to go to France will carry this weapon. The so-called Enfield rifle, used by British troops, is being manufactured to equip other American troops and is officially known as the United States Rifle, model 1917. This is being made on a "cost-plus-profit" basis, so that no accurate figure for it can now be given.

#### INSURANCE, ARMY AND NAVY

A division of military and naval insurance of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has been organized as a part of the Treasury Department and is in active operation. The benefits of the law are available to all of the members of the United States Army, Navy, and Nurses' Corps.

A short summary of some of the main features of the law follows:

Premiums for a \$10,000 policy begin with \$6.30 per month at ages 15, 16, and 17; increase to \$6.40 per month for the ages 18, 19, and 20; to \$6.50 per month for the ages 21, 22, and 23; to \$6.60 per month for the ages of 24 and 25; to \$6.70 per month for the ages of 26 and 27; to \$6.80 per month for the age of 28; to \$6.90 per month for the ages of 29 and 30; to \$7 per month for the age of 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The minimum amount of insurance that may be taken out is \$1,000.

The compulsory allotment to a wife or children, which is separate from the insurance, shall not be less than \$15 a month, and shall not exceed one-half of a man's pay. A voluntary allotment, subject to regulations, may be as large as the insured desires, within the limits of his pay.

In addition, the Government will pay monthly allowances as follows:

Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children:

- If there be a wife but no child, \$15.
- If there be a wife and one child, \$25.
- If there be a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

- (d) If there be no wife but one child, \$5.
- (e) If there be no wife but two children, \$12.50.
- (f) If there be no wife but three children, \$20.
- (g) If there be no wife but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

Class B. In the case of a man or woman, to a grandchild, a parent, brother, or sister:

- (a) If there be one parent, \$10.
- (b) If there be two parents, \$20.
- (c) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.
- (d) In the case of a woman, to a child or children:
- (e) If there be one child, \$5.
- (f) If there be two children, \$12.50.
- (g) If there be three children, \$20.
- (h) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

If the man makes an allotment to certain other dependent relatives the Government will also pay them an allowance which may equal the allotment, but this shall not be more than the difference between \$50 and the allowance paid to the wife and children.

The increased compensation in case of death runs from a minimum of \$20 monthly to a motherless child, or \$25 monthly to a childless widow, to a maximum of \$75 monthly to a widow and several children. The widowed mother may participate in the compensation.

In case of total disability the monthly compensation runs from a minimum of \$30, if the injured man has neither wife nor child living, to a maximum of \$75 if he has a wife and three or more children living, with \$10 a month extra if he has a widowed mother dependent upon him.

The maximum is enlarged still further, for when the disabled man constantly requires a nurse or attendant \$20 monthly may be added. If the disability is due to the loss of both feet, both hands, or total blindness of both eyes, or if he is helpless or permanently bedridden, \$100 monthly is granted.

The law contemplates future legislation for reeducation and vocational training for the disabled. It gives them full pay and their families the same allowance as for the last month of actual service during the term of reeducation.

### INSURANCE, BUREAU OF WAR-RISK

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department writes war-risk insurance on American vessels and their cargoes. Its establishment was authorized by Act of Congress of Sept. 2, 1914. The total amount insured from Sept. 2, 1914, to June 30, 1917, was \$623,964,598.

With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury on May 2, 1917, recommended that the powers of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department be enlarged so as to permit the granting of war-risk insurance on the lives of officers and seamen of American merchant ships, just as war-risk insurance on the hulls and cargoes of the vessels themselves is granted. The bill was passed by Congress and was signed by the President on June 12, 1917. This additional insurance protection provides not alone for insurance of the lives of the men against the risks of war upon the high seas but also for certain indemnities for injuries, as well as for compensation during captivity. Exercising the power granted to him by law, the Secretary has issued an order requiring the owners of vessels to take out war-risk insurance for the officers and crews of their vessels traveling in the war zone. The insurance is permissive for the rest of the world.

The policy is effective in the event of death, dismemberment, permanent and total disability as the result of any act of war, or detention after capture by an enemy of the United States, and the amount of insurance provided is based on earnings. In all cases where the monthly earnings of the individual insured, including the bonuses, amounts to less than \$125 per month, the amount of insurance granted is \$1,500. In all cases where the monthly wage, including bonuses, exceeds \$126, but not \$416.66, the amount of insurance is 12 times the monthly earnings. In cases where the monthly earnings exceed \$416.66, i. e., \$5,000 per annum, the amount of insurance is \$3000; in other words, the minimum amount of insurance provided under the present form for seamen is \$1,500 and the maximum \$5,000.

The policy pays 100 per cent for loss of life, both hands, both arms, both feet, or both legs, or both eyes; for loss of one hand 50 per cent, one arm 65 per cent, one foot 50 per cent, one leg 65 per cent, one eye 45 per cent, and total destruction of hearing 50 per cent.

In the event of detention by an enemy of the United States following capture, compensation is paid at the same rate as the earning of the detained person immediately preceding such detention for the period of detention, until such time as the total compensation so paid shall amount to the principal sum for which the individual is insured, all payments provided for in the policy to be made to the master, officer, or member of the crew, except that a payment for loss of life will be made to the estate of the insured for distribution to his family, free from liability at death, and payment for compensation on account of detention will be made to dependents of the individual insured, if designated by the person detained. Aggregate payments with respect to any one person shall not exceed the principal sum for which that individual is insured. A new policy is provided for each trip.

### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Just as the Young Men's Christian Association represents the Protestant denominations, which constitute roughly sixty per cent. of the new army, so the Knights of Columbus represent the Catholic denomination, which constitute perhaps thirty-five per cent. of the army. While this latter society is a fraternal organization, it will sustain exactly the same relation to the camps as is sustained by the Young Men's Christian Association, and will hold no meetings to which all the troops in the camp are not invited, regardless of religious or other preference. Indeed, the admission of both these societies to military reservations was upon the condition that they would not limit their activities to a particular constituency, and that their buildings would at all times and for all meetings be open to the entire camp.

Each Knights of Columbus hall is equipped with reading desks, benches, folding chairs, phonographs, player-pianos, moving picture apparatus, athletic equipment, and facilities for other entertainment. If there is a demand, debating and literary societies will be organized.

### LABOR STANDARDS BOARD

The Secretary of War announced, Aug. 24, 1917, the establishment of a board of control for labor standards in army clothing. Through this board the quartermaster general will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by bidders in army clothing, and act so that just conditions prevail.

### MAIL FOR EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

In the upper left hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for four ounces.

Letters, post cards, and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

Mail for the American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of the Adjutant General of the Army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked.

Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our allies.

The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase, stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single

rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post Office Department, at domestic rates.

Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used. See Cable Messages, Parcel Post.

### PARCEL POST TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Parcel-post packages may be sent to soldiers of the American expeditionary forces at the rate of twelve cents a pound, but may not be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D. The wrapper should bear the name and address of the sender, and the name of the addressee should be followed only by the name of the unit to which he belonged, with the words "American Expeditionary Forces."

The classification of articles mailable as Parcel Post, is extended so as to include unwrapped and unaddressed copies of magazines intended for soldiers and sailors of the United States expeditionary forces in Europe when mailed by others than the publishers, the postage thereon to be prepaid at the rate of 1 cent a copy regardless of weight. Magazines to be accepted for mailing under this order must have printed in the upper right-hand corner of the front cover the following:

#### NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

No wrapping—No address.

A. S. BURLESON,  
*Postmaster General.*

The Minister of Finance of France authorizes the entry without payment of duties of parcels sent from foreign countries by private persons to soldiers of the American expeditionary forces. No other examination will be required than an identification of the parcel and the transmission to the destination as marked. The same facilities are extended to shipments made to wounded soldiers under medical attendance in hospitals; they include tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards, and beverages. Those invoices are exempt from customs duties, statistic dues, and, if any, internal-revenue taxes. It need not be said that the decision applies to shipments made by the Y. M. C. A.

### PRISONERS OF WAR

All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in the custody of the War Department, and the Adjutant General of the Army will have general control through five principal bureaus.

1. A bureau of administration charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing, and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on Federal, State, and private projects without the prisons.

3. A bureau of religious and educational welfare, to which bureau all matters connected with religion, education, recreation, and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's Government and to the National Red Cross Society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders, and packages sent from the prisoner's home country for delivery to individual prisoners; and

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities.

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks and three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the Regular Army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an Army post or camp.

### PUBLIC INFORMATION, COMMITTEE ON

Created by Executive order April 14, 1917.

The work of the committee is at present handled by seven divisions as follows:

Division of external communications, to censor cables and watch the Mexican border.

Division of publicity, to gather news from various Government departments and disseminate it to the newspapers.

Division of visé, covering the reading of daily, weekly, and monthly publications and the telegraphic agencies.

Division of foreign correspondents and foreign language publications.

Division of pictures, covering motion pictures, news photographs, posters, and illustrations.

Division of Official Bulletin, publishing daily paper.

Division of civic and educational cooperation, to use existing education and civic agencies to stimulate public opinion concerning the issues of war and disseminate information on the issues at stake.

Headquarters.—11 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

### PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE

The Department of Labor has established for adults a working reserve similar to the successful Boys' Working Reserve. This is called the United States Public Service Reserve. Those who are willing to engage in such service, whether in a voluntary or wage-earning capacity, are asked to enroll. Detailed information as to the qualifications of each member will be secured, studied and recorded. Arrangements have been made to get prompt information of opportunities for service. Available members will be put in touch with governmental departments and other employers who need men for work of value to the Nation. Applications for membership may be directed to the United States Public Service Reserve, Department of Labor, 1712 I Street, Washington, D. C.

### RED CROSS, AMERICAN NATIONAL

Incorporated by Congress January 5, 1905, by an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American National Red Cross."

Functions:

1. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded in time of war.

2. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy.

3. To carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and to apply the same to mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities.

The governing body consists of a central committee numbering 18 persons, appointed in the manner following: Six by the incorporators, six by the representatives of the State and Territorial societies, and six by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be designated by him as chairman, and one each to be named by him from the Departments of State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Justice. The central committee appoints an executive committee of seven persons from its own members.

With the declaration of war by Congress the Government automatically accepted the cooperation and assistance of the American National Red Cross in the prosecution of the struggle, the Red Cross to work with land and naval forces of the United States and to extend its humanitarian services to the armies and to the civilian populations of countries now at war with Germany.

To facilitate their work, Red Cross officials, other than those incorporated in the Army Medical Corps, have an assimilated military rank appropriate to their title in the scheme of Red Cross organization.

Officials are given commissions, warranted employees are given noncommissioned warrants, and laborers, cooks, and privates receive certificates of identity as enlisted men.

These commissions, warrants, and certificates of identity confer no military authority, however. The holder incurs no

military obligation, nor does he receive any right to pay or allowances of his similar grade in the United States Army.

Right to an assimilated military rank carries with it the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Army or a uniform prescribed by the Red Cross and approved by the Secretary of War.

The purpose of conferring military rank is to indicate to members of the land and naval forces that the Red Cross workers enjoy the confidence of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and of the American National Red Cross and that the authorities bespeak for them the cooperation, courtesy, and respect due to persons designated for such important duties to humanity.

Appropriate insignia of title and assimilated rank with distinctive marks are provided.

Titles with assimilated rank for appropriate duties are as follows:

Chairman of war council has assimilated rank of major general; war counselor and vice chairman of executive committee brigadier general; director general, in charge of civilian and military relief, colonel; assistant director general (commissioner to theater of war or bureau head), lieutenant colonel; director (bureau chief, Red Cross representative at headquarters, camps, base hospitals, supply depots, etc.), major; assistant director (Red Cross representative with any lesser Army detachment), captain; assistant director (storekeeper, adjutant or quartermaster, aide), first lieutenant.

Other assimilated ranks are as follows:

Secretary (clerical work), sergeant major; and at base hospitals, corresponding Army grades for Red Cross sergeants, hospital sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, privates (first class), privates, and laborers.

The Greek cross in red enamel is the predominating mark of the insignia prescribed for the several assimilated ranks.

**Membership:** Every resident of the United States is eligible. Annual membership \$1.00, subscribing membership \$2.00, sustaining membership \$10.00, life membership \$25.00, patron membership \$100.00.

Headquarters.—Seventeenth Street between D and E Streets, Washington, D. C.

**SHIPPING BOARD, UNITED STATES**

Created by act of Congress of Sept. 7, 1916.

Function.—To encourage, develop, and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the United States and to regulate carriers by water. The board has power to construct and equip, purchase, lease, or charter vessels for use as naval auxiliaries in time of war. It is also empowered to organize one or more corporations to purchase, lease, charter, and operate the vessels authorized to be constructed by this act.

In August, 1917, the Board sent the following statement to Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress relative to the ship program:

**BUILDING PROGRAM**

	Number	Tonnage	Estimated cost
Ships contracted for.....	433	1,919,200	\$285,000,000
Ships ready to be contracted for when funds are available.....	452	2,968,000	455,500,000
Ships under negotiations.....	237	1,281,400	194,000,000
			934,500,000
Miscellaneous vessels.....	150	1,800,000	300,000,000
Organization and other miscellaneous expenses.....			35,000,000
Amount authorized by Congress June 6, 1917, (\$300,000,000 appropriated).....			550,000,000
Amount to be authorized for building program immediately in sight, making no allowance for changes in cost or labor and material.....			719,500,000

**COMMANDEERING PROGRAM**

For commandeered ships, amount required.....	515,000,000
For commandeered ships, amount authorized by Congress June 6, 1917.....	250,000,000
Balance requiring authorization by Congress.....	265,000,000

**PURCHASE PROGRAM**

For vessels to be purchased other than under construction or commandeered.....	150,000,000
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**SUMMARY**

Total amount, in round figures to be purchased in addition to amounts already authorized:	
For commandeered vessels.....	265,000,000
For construction of new vessels.....	719,500,000
For purchases of new vessels.....	150,000,000
Grand total.....	1,134,500,000

Amounts desired to be appropriated for remainder of fiscal year 1918:

For commandeered vessels.....	365,000,000
For building program.....	400,000,000
For purchase of vessels.....	150,000,000
Total.....	915,000,000
See Emergency Fleet Corporation, Shipping Tonnage. Headquarters.—Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.	

**SHIPPING DESTROYED BY SUBMARINES**

Eight hundred and forty-nine neutral ships with an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,653,654 were destroyed by mines and submarines during the period Aug. 8, 1914, to Apr. 26, 1917, according to compilation by Professor W. MacNeile Dixon of the University of Glasgow.

A brief analysis reveals that the policy was calculated and varied in inverse proportion to the strength of the people attacked. America and Spain suffered least; Norway was treated with merciless severity. Countries from which Germany drew needful supplies received some consideration. These were the limitations, dictated solely by self-interest, which Germany observed.

	Mined	Torpedoed	Total Ships Sunk	Total Tonnage Ascertained
Dutch.....	41	35	76	148,921
Swedish.....	30	71	101	99,628
Norwegian.....	54	382	436	987,816
Danish.....	20	94	114	123,385
Spanish.....	2	33	35	75,769
American.....	4	16	20	59,256
Brazilian.....		2	2	6,719
Greek.....	1	59	60	147,923
Argentine.....		1	1	281
Peruvian.....		1	1	1,419
Uruguayan.....		1	1	2,537
Total.....	152	697	849	1,653,654

It may be pointed out that the above totals include for the United States several vessels that were torpedoed after the declaration of war between this country and Germany.

Practically no data concerning sinkings of neutral tonnage have been available in this country since the Allies adopted the policy of suppressing detailed reports of sinkings.

**SHIPPING TONNAGE**

On Sept. 27, 1917, this statement was prepared with the assistance of the experts of the United States Shipping Board and approved by the full board. The figures may be regarded as definitely accurate.

The United States has to-day 458 ships of over 1,500 dead-weight tons with an aggregate tonnage of 2,871,359, either engaged in or capable of participating in foreign trade. There are also 117 ships of a tonnage of 700,285 of German and Austrian origin. The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered nearly 400 steel ships of more than 2,500,000 tons which are being completed or under contract for construction in American yards. The Board's Fleet Corporation has also contracted for 636 ships with a tonnage of 3,124,700. Totaled these figures show that the United States will have near the end of 1918 a merchant fleet of more than 1,600 ships aggregating 9,200,000 tons to carry its foreign commerce, as compared with an overseas marine of 1,614,222 tons on June 30, 1914, scarcely a month before the European War began.

The tonnage referred to is exclusive of that engaged on inland waters, unsuitable coastwise ships and small craft operating along the coast and in bays and harbors, and does not, of course, include the prospective additional program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The fleet in prospect is already becoming a reality. Several of the commandeered ships are already taking cargo; others will leave the ways in increasing numbers with each succeeding

month. The ships for which the Shipping Board has contracted are under construction and the first launching is expected within 60 to 90 days.

### TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES, FEDERAL COMMISSION ON

On May 5, 1917, the Secretary of War announced the formation of a commission to be known as the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Functions of the commission are: First, to keep the Secretary of War informed as to the moral conditions in training camps and the zones surrounding them; second, to coordinate the various agencies that are seeking to serve the soldiers. It will have the cooperation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. This task of attending to the social needs of the soldiers has been organized with almost as much care and thoroughness as the bigger task of making ready for the firing line.

The Young Men's Christian Association is building a hut for the men in each brigade. In those huts moving picture or vaudeville shows will be given every night. Writing materials can be had for the asking. A piano will be at hand. The Knights of Columbus will have one large building in each camp, in which there will be facilities of the same kind. Headquarters, General Land Office Building, Washington, D. C.

### WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Council of National Defense created in July, 1917, a small body known as the War Industries Board. This board, in addition to other duties, assumed those formerly discharged by the general munitions board. The new board is composed of seven members, working under the direction and control of the Council of National Defense and responsible through it to the President. Its members will be direct representatives of the Government and of the public interests.

The board acts as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government, determines the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and considers price factors, and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities.

### WAR RELIEF COMMISSION

Established by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1914.

Function. To give aid to noncombatant sufferers in Belgium and elsewhere in the war zone by gifts of money and supplies to organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which were already on the ground, and also to work independently along the same lines. In addition the commission helps the Y. M. C. A. in its work among the soldiers, both in Europe and in America. Headquarters, 61 Broadway, New York.

### WAR TRADE BOARD

Appointed by the President on Oct. 14, 1917, under authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Supervises exports and imports, licenses to trade with enemy firms, etc.

In addition to the War Trade Board, the President created a War Trade Council, composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. This War Trade Council acts in an advisory capacity in such matters as may be referred to it by the President or the War Trade Board.

### WIRELESS TELEPHONE IN WAR

Wireless telephony as well as wireless telegraphy will be used by the United States Navy in its war operations. In 1916, by order of Secretary of the Navy, telephone officials of the Bell system and Navy officers planned and successfully carried out a three-day mobilization of communication forces during which war conditions were simulated. Instantaneous communication was provided over the wires of the Bell system by both telephone and telegraph from the office of the Secretary at Washington to all the naval stations in the continental United States, and wireless telephone communication was maintained between the office of the Secretary and an American battleship in the Atlantic Ocean.

Since that time engineers and scientists connected with the Bell system have been working in close cooperation with officials of the Navy Department and have developed further the use of the wireless telephone in the naval service. The plans followed in the original mobilization have proven in practical

operation to be as highly satisfactory as they were at that time.

The telephone and telegraph engineers, whose organizations are all represented on the telegraph and telephone committee of the Council of National Defense, have also been working with the Army and naval officials, the National Research Council and the Naval Consulting Board on many research problems of vital importance to national defense, such as telephone communication with airplanes, new wireless methods, and apparatus for detecting the presence of submarines, and important progress has been made.

### WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The woman's committee was organized to coordinate the rapidly multiplying agencies through which women were preparing to aid in the national defense. Its business is to make available for national service the whole woman's power of the country, in the same way that the Committee on Transportation of the Council of National Defense is making available all of the railroads.

Divisions of the Woman's Committee have been formed in all of the States. At the head of each State division is a permanent committee composed of representatives from the woman organizations of the States willing to cooperate with the National Government in defense work. This committee continues during the war and directs the activities of the units in the States which are rapidly forming.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has been created as a channel through which the various committees, bureaus, and commissions of the Government can send to all of the women of the country their requests, their advice, and their information. The national committee is in constant touch with the various governmental activities so that its communications are at once prompt and authoritative.

There are ten active subcommittees—registration, food production, food conservation and home economics, women in industry, child welfare, maintenance of existing social agencies, education, liberty loan, home and foreign relief, and safeguarding of spiritual forces. Headquarters, 1814 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Because of its experience in army and navy work, the Young Men's Christian Association, upon recommendation by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, was given official recognition as one of the agencies for furnishing recreational facilities within the camps. It works in close cooperation with the Commission. All its entertainments are free of charge—all absolutely non-sectarian.

From nine to fourteen recreational and social buildings are being erected in each of the National Army cantonments, and in each of the National Guard Camps at least six buildings. These include, in each National Army cantonment, an auditorium seating three thousand.

Over one hundred and fifty tents, 40 x 80 feet, and four hundred special outfits or equipments for Association purposes also have been provided. Each outfit includes, among other things, a piano, motion picture machine, phonograph, office supplies, postcards, pens, ink, pencils, stationery, reading matter, etc.—all free. It is estimated that the service of the Young Men's Christian Association in American training camps in the next nine months will cost eleven million dollars. This money is furnished by private subscription.

Already about three thousand war work secretaries are in the field under appointment. These men include physical directors, educational directors, etc. It is the aim of the organization to supply every service for which there is a demand. The Young Men's Christian Association secretary has come to be the "big brother" of the troops.

The program planned for Association buildings and auditoriums within the camps includes motion pictures, professional programs, and other forms of entertainment, such as mass singing, amateur dramatics, etc. The plan for motion pictures involves the presentation of from eight million to ten million feet of film a week. This service is provided at actual cost by the Community Motion Picture Bureau. A weekly newspaper of eight pages, "In Trench and Camp," is being published under the general auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for each of the thirty-two National Guard and National Army camps.

The Association buildings are freely placed at the disposal of army chaplains for religious services. The same building is often used in turn for Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish services.

## PRESIDENT SETS FORTH PEACE TERMS

*The President on January 8, 1918, delivered the following address at a joint session of the House and Senate, setting forth arrangements for the peace of the world, for which, he said, "We are willing to fight until they are achieved":*

*Gentlemen of the Congress:*

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own peoples' thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They can not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan States which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian repre-

sentatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But, whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statements of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices

with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond, with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are, in effect, partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that

program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

*I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.*

*II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.*

*III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.*

*IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.*

*V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.*

*VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.*

*VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.*

*VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.*

*IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy*



should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.

XIII. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We can not be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight, and to continue to fight, until they are achieved; but only because we wish the

In an address to Congress on February 11, 1918, President Wilson laid down these principles as a basis for general peace:

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

FIRST, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

SECOND, that peoples and Provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even

right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of specific enterprise, such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the New World in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

*the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that*

THIRD, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and

FOURTH, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.—President Wilson.

## YOUR LIBERTY BOND

### THE DIFFERENT KINDS

At the present writing, there are three different Liberty Loan Bonds:

The First Liberty Loan 3½ per cent Bonds, put out in June, 1917;

The Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent Bonds, put out in November, 1917;

The Converted Liberty Loan 4 per cent Bonds, issued in exchange for the First Liberty 3½ per cent Bonds, beginning November, 1917.

### WHEN THEY WILL BE PAID OR REDEEMED

The U. S. Government promises to pay the holders of the First Liberty 3½ per cent Bonds the face value of the bonds on June 15, 1947.

It promises full payment to the holders of the Second Liberty 4 per cent Bonds on November 15, 1942.

It promises full payment of the Converted 4s on June 15, 1947.

The above dates are known as the dates of maturity.

The Government has the right to pay in full at an earlier time, as follows:

First 3½ per cent—June 15, 1932.

Second 4 per cent—November 15, 1927.

Converted 4s—June 15, 1932.

These dates are known as the redemption dates.

As the First 3½s and the Converted 4s run for 30 years and may be redeemed in 15 years, they are sometimes called 15-30s. Similarly, the Second 4s are sometimes called 10-25s.

### EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

The First 3½ per cent Bonds due 1947 are exempt from all taxation except the inheritance taxes.

The Second 4 per cent Bonds due 1942 are exempt from all taxation except the inheritance taxes and the income *surtaxes*, excess profits and war-profits taxes. Holders of \$5,000 worth or less are exempt from the *surtaxes*, etc., on the income from such holdings.

The Converted 4 per cent Bonds due 1947 are exactly similar to the Second 4s in respect to taxation.

### HOW THE BONDS CAN BE EXCHANGED FOR LATER ISSUES

The First 3½s may, at the holder's option, be exchanged for bonds bearing the same rate of interest as *any* subsequent issue put out by the United States Government during the war with Germany at a higher rate, provided the exchange into any particular issue is made during the term prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The exchange of the First 3½s of 1947 into the

Converted 4s of 1947 may be made at any time between November 15, 1917, and May 15, 1918.

If the First 3½s are not exchanged for the Converted 4s of 1947 before May 15, 1918, they cannot thereafter be exchanged for the Converted 4s of 1947. But, if there is another issue of 4s, they may be exchanged for 4s; or if there is an issue of 4½s, they may be exchanged for 4½s, etc.

The Second 4s may, at the holder's option, be exchanged for bonds bearing the same rate of interest as the *next* subsequent issue at a higher rate, during the period prescribed.

That is, if the next issue is put out at 4½ per cent, holders of the Second 4s may exchange the 4s for 4½s. If, however, holders do not make that exchange, they cannot later exchange their 4s for, say, 5s.

The converted 4s, that is, the bonds received by converting the 3½s into 4s, carry the same conversion privilege as the Second Liberty 4s. To summarize:

The 3½ per cent Bonds due 1947 have the most favorable conversion privileges. They may be converted into higher interest bearing bonds whenever *any* higher rate bonds are issued. The Second 4s of 1942 and the Converted 4s of 1947 may be converted only when the *next* issue at a higher rate is offered.

### WHEN THE INTEREST IS PAID

Interest on all the Liberty Bonds is payable semi-annually.

On the First 3½s of 1947

on June 15 and December 15

On the Second 4s of 1942

on May 15 and November 15

On the Converted 4s of 1947

on June 15 and December 15

### VALUE OF LIBERTY BONDS

The United States Government has pledged its word and all its possessions to pay back the money it has borrowed to carry on this war.

United States Liberty Loan Bonds are safer than savings bank deposits or real estate. They are the safest investment in the world.

The future value of Liberty Loan Bonds is as certain as the future of the United States. If you believe in the future of your country, you cannot help but believe in the future of its bonds.

The market price will fluctuate, of course. At times, the bonds will sell below their "face value" or "par value." There is nothing disturbing in that. Such a situation means simply that buyers are demanding a higher return on their money. It was the recognition that in-

vestors were demanding a higher return that led the Government, after first issuing 3½ per cent bonds at 100 (par), to issue 4 per cent bonds at 100. The Government could have accomplished substantially the same ends and you would have received the same return on your money, if instead of 4 per cent bonds at 100, it had issued 3½ per cent bonds around 94. A price below par is not, therefore, the disturbing thing it seems to the uninformed. It indicates only that, for various reasons—reasons, however, which do not include consideration of safety—buyers have been less willing to pay higher prices than sellers have been willing to sell at lower prices.

Many authorities believe that, when normal conditions are restored after the war, the Liberty Bonds will greatly increase in market value and hold a price level well above par.

#### WHEN LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED

Registered bonds are safer against physical loss than coupon bonds. Ownership can pass only after your signature is affixed to the assignment printed on the bond. On the other hand, their use in loans and their sale involve more formalities. Coupon bonds are payable to bearer and pass by delivery, without endorsement.

Whether you hold registered or coupon bonds, no matter where or how you keep them or what you do with them, you should make a record of their description including their numbers. The number of each bond is printed plainly on its face.

The U. S. Treasury, under existing law, cannot issue duplicates of lost or stolen coupon bonds. If, however, your coupon bonds are lost or stolen, and you notify immediately the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington and the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, giving full description of your bonds, you are taking steps which may possibly lead to recovery from the finder or from the thief.

You should send the same notification in case of loss of registered bonds. Upon satisfactory proof of loss and the filing of an indemnity bond, a duplicate will be issued.

Duplicates for coupon or registered bonds destroyed, wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair their value to the owner, will be issued upon filling the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the filing of an indemnity bond.

In all these matters, prompt action is necessary. Consult a bank officer if you need to.

#### HOW TO GET THE INTEREST

The dates when the interest falls due have been given elsewhere in this article.

When these dates come around, if you hold a coupon bond, get it out and "clip the coupon."

This means that you must carefully cut off the coupon bearing the current date. Never cut off other coupons. This is dangerous, for you cannot get the money for them previous to the date printed on them and detached coupons are easily lost.

Take the coupon on which payment is due to your bank. If you have no bank of your own, it is likely that any bank will accept it from you. All post offices having money order departments have arranged to cash Liberty Loan coupons.

In exchange for the coupon, you will receive cash for the amount printed on the coupon. This will represent six months' interest on your bond.

No income tax form is required with the coupons, unless you own more than \$5,000 face value of the Second 4 per cent Bonds or the Converted 4s. Where the income tax form is necessary, the bank will furnish you with it and explain how to fill it in.

If you own registered bonds, you do not have coupons to clip. Your name, as shown on the bonds themselves, is on file with the Government, and when the interest is due, every six months, the Treasury Department will send you a check.

#### HOW TO BORROW MONEY ON THEM

There may arise an emergency, such as sickness, when you will need money. Your Liberty Bonds will be helpful to you then. One way you can use them is to borrow on them. There is nothing to be ashamed of in borrowing money for legitimate needs. Every business man does it.

Practically any bank, trust company or investment house will lend you money on the bond. You will be able to borrow up to about 90 per cent of the market value of the bond. For example, if the amount generally being paid for a \$100 bond is \$95, you could borrow about 90 per cent of \$95 or about \$85.50.

Do not borrow money on your bond from anyone who is not willing to allow you a liberal sum. In fact, you should be cautious where you borrow—go to an established banking institution or reputable investment house.

You leave your bond with the lender, of course. Get a receipt. The bond will be returned to you when you pay back the entire amount due with the specified interest.

You will naturally be charged interest on the money you borrow. Rates will vary, but under normal conditions should not be above 6 per cent.

Meanwhile, you are of course entitled to the interest on the bond. When the interest is due, the lender will either give you the coupon or collect it for you.

The interest on the bond will go toward paying the interest on your loan. If, for instance, you

borrow say \$70 on a \$100 4 per cent Liberty Bond, and pay interest at 6 per cent, your charge on a yearly basis will be \$4.20, while what you receive will be \$4.00.

The best way to borrow is with an arrangement to pay off the loan by regular instalments.

Investment houses offering the Partial Payment Plan will let you borrow on the bonds you own outright and pay off the loan in the same

way as if you had subscribed on that basis. You may pay a dollar a week on a loan made with a \$50 bond, or \$2.50 a month if you prefer less frequent instalments.

This method reduces the interest charges regularly and makes payment of the debt easy. In a short time, you will have your bond back, having saved the amount of money which you were forced to borrow. Borrowing this way is a direct aid to thrift.

#### SUMMARY OF TERMS—LIBERTY BONDS

	Interest Rate	Interest Dates	Redemption Date	Maturity Date	Exemption from Tax Total *	Conversion Privilege
First	3½%	J 15 & D 15	1932	1947		Any subsequent higher rate
Second	4%	M 15 & N 15	1927	1942	Total except income surtax, etc.*	Next subsequent higher rate
Converted	4%	J 15 & D 15	1932	1947	Total except income surtax, etc.*	Next subsequent higher rate

\* All are subject to inheritance taxes.

It will be noted that the terms of the Second 4s and the Converted 4s are the same except as to the dates of interest payment, redemption and maturity.

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#### WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

The war-savings plan provided for in the bond act of September 24, 1917, puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the Government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Stamps, which are the Government's certificates of indebtedness, are sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each, according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing spaces for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during

December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the Government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. The certificates are dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a Government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States Government can be secured.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

## PAY IN THE NAVY

### ANNUAL BASE PAY OF OFFICERS

All commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the Medical, Pay, and Construction Corps, chaplains, civil engineers, and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line, the annual base pay of each grade being as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet) . . . . .	\$10,000
Vice admiral (second in command fleet) . . . . .	9,000
Rear admiral, upper half . . . . .	8,000
Rear admiral, lower half . . . . .	6,000
Commodore . . . . .	6,000
Captain . . . . .	4,000
Commander . . . . .	3,500
Lieutenant commander . . . . .	3,000
Lieutenant . . . . .	2,400
Lieutenant (junior grade) . . . . .	2,000
Ensign . . . . .	1,700

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear admiral is allowed 10 per cent of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed \$5,000, a commander \$4,500, and a lieutenant commander \$4,000 per annum.

### SEA AND FOREIGN SHORE DUTY

An officer on sea or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States receives while so serving 10 per cent additional of his pay.

An officer on shore duty where no Government quarters are furnished is paid \$12 per month for each of the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, that is:

	Rooms
Rear admiral, upper half . . . . .	9
Rear admiral, lower half . . . . .	8
Captain . . . . .	7
Commander . . . . .	6
Lieutenant commander . . . . .	5
Lieutenant . . . . .	4
Lieutenant (junior grade) . . . . .	3
Ensign, warrant officer, and nurse . . . . .	2

Varying allowances for heat and light, depending upon the month and place of duty, are allowed for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which an officer's rank entitles him.

Aids to rear admirals of the upper half are each paid \$200 per annum and aids to rear admirals of the lower half \$150 each per annum.

### STUDENT NAVAL AVIATORS

Officers of the Navy appointed student naval aviators and while detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft receive the pay and allowances of the rank plus 35 per cent increase thereof, and those officers who have qualified as naval aviators shall while so detailed receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus 50 per cent thereof.

Boatswains, gunners, pay clerks, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers, and pharmacists are known as warrant officers and are paid as follows:

	<i>At sea</i>	<i>On shore</i>	<i>Waiting orders</i>
First 3 years' service . . . . .	\$1,500	\$1,125	\$ 875
Second 3 years' service . . . . .	1,625	1,250	1,000
Third 3 years' service . . . . .	1,750	1,625	1,125
Fourth 3 years' service . . . . .	2,000	1,750	1,250
After 12 years' service . . . . .	2,250	2,000	1,500

Warrant officers on shore duty receive the same allowances for quarters and heat and light as an ensign.

After six years from date of warrant these officers are, if duly qualified, commissioned chief warrant officers and receive the pay and allowances of ensign. After six years from date of commission each commissioned warrant officer with a creditable record receives the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (junior grade), and after 12 years from date of commission the pay and allowances of a lieutenant.

Warrant officers while attached to a seagoing ship are paid a ration allowance of 40 cents per day.

All officers in the Regular Navy are required to provide their own uniforms and to pay for subsistence both ashore and afloat.

### THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL

The enlisted personnel of the Navy is of various classifications, depending upon their duties. Entry into the service is usually made in the lower ratings and the men are advanced upon the establishment of qualifications for the higher ratings. The following tables show the classifications and the base monthly pay of each rating during the present war as provided by the act of May 22, 1917:

#### CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

Chief master at arms . . . . .	\$77.50
Chief boatswain's mates . . . . .	61.00
Chief gunner's mates . . . . .	61.00
Chief turret captains . . . . .	72.00
Chief quartermasters . . . . .	61.00

Chief machinists' mates.....	\$83.00
Chief electricians.....	72.00
Chief carpenters' mates.....	61.00
Chief water tenders.....	61.00
Chief yeomen.....	72.00
Chief storekeepers.....	61.00
Chief pharmacists' mates.....	72.00
Bandmasters.....	63.00
Chief commissary stewards.....	83.00
Chief printers.....	72.00

Any of the above-named chief petty officers who has served as such for one year with credit is given what is known as a "permanent appointment," which increases his base pay to \$83 per month.

#### PETTY OFFICERS, FIRST CLASS

Master at arms, first class.....	\$52.00
Boatswains' mates, first class.....	52.00
Gunners' mates, first class.....	52.00
Turret captains, first class.....	61.00
Quartermasters, first class.....	52.00
Boilermakers.....	77.50
Machinists' mates, first class.....	66.50
Coppersmiths.....	66.50
Shipfitters, first class.....	66.50
Electricians, first class.....	61.00
Blacksmiths.....	61.00
Plumbers and fitters.....	55.50
Sailmakers' mates.....	52.00
Carpenters' mates, first class.....	52.00
Water tenders.....	52.00
Painters, first class.....	52.00
Storekeepers, first class.....	25.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class.....	52.00
Yeomen, first class.....	52.00
First musicians.....	47.60
Commissary stewards.....	72.00
Ships' cooks, first class.....	66.50
Bakers, first class.....	55.50
Printers, first class.....	52.00

#### PETTY OFFICERS, SECOND CLASS

Master at arms, second class.....	\$46.50
Boatswains' mates, second class.....	46.50
Gunners' mates, second class.....	46.50
Quartermasters, second class.....	46.50
Machinists' mates, second class.....	52.00
Electricians, second class.....	52.00
Shipfitters, second class.....	52.00
Oilers.....	48.70
Carpenters' mates, second class.....	46.50
Printers, second class.....	46.50
Painters, second class.....	46.50
Storekeepers, second class.....	46.50
Yeomen, second class.....	46.50
Ships' cooks, second class.....	52.00
Pharmacists' mates, second class.....	46.50

#### PETTY OFFICERS, THIRD CLASS

Masters at arms, third class.....	\$41.00
Coxswains.....	41.00
Gunners' mates, third class.....	41.00
Quartermasters, third class.....	41.00
Electricians, third class.....	41.00
Carpenters' mates, third class.....	41.00
Painters, third class.....	41.00
Storekeepers, third class.....	41.00
Yeomen, third class.....	41.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class.....	41.00

#### SEAMEN, FIRST CLASS

Seamen gunners.....	\$36.60
Seamen.....	38.40
Firemen, first class.....	46.50
Shipwrights.....	35.50
Musicians, first class.....	43.20
Ships' cooks, third class.....	41.00
Bakers, second class.....	46.50
Hospital apprentice, first class.....	38.40

#### SEAMEN, SECOND CLASS

Seamen, second class.....	\$35.90
Firemen, second class.....	41.00
Musicians, second class.....	41.00
Buglers.....	41.00
Ships' cooks, fourth class.....	35.50
Hospital apprentice, second class.....	35.90

#### SEAMEN, THIRD CLASS

Apprentice seamen.....	\$32.60
Firemen, third class.....	36.20
Landsmen.....	32.60

#### MESSMEN BRANCH

Stewards to commanders in chief.....	\$72.00
Cooks to commanders in chief.....	61.00
Stewards to commandants.....	72.00
Cooks to commandants.....	61.00
Cabin stewards.....	61.00
Cabin cooks.....	55.50
Wardroom stewards.....	61.00
Wardroom cooks.....	55.50
Steerage stewards.....	46.50
Steerage cooks.....	41.00
Warrant officers' stewards.....	46.50
Warrant officers' cooks.....	41.00
Mess attendants, first class (United States citizen).....	41.00
Mess attendants, second class (United States citizen).....	35.50
Mess attendants, third class (United States citizen).....	37.00
Mess attendants, first class (not United States citizen).....	38.40

Mess attendants, second class (not United States citizen).....	\$37.00
Mess attendants, third class (not United States citizen).....	32.60

In addition to the pay as provided in the above tables the following amounts are also paid monthly to each enlisted man who is qualified to receive them:

\$1.50 for each successive reenlistment for four years within four months of date of honorable discharge from previous enlistment.

\$5.50 for first reenlistment and \$3.30 for each subsequent reenlistment, if citizen of the United States and completed previous enlistment.

\$2.20 if a seaman gunner.

\$2.20 if a graduate of a petty officers' school.

\$5.50 to a steward or cook who holds a certificate of qualification and is a citizen of the United States.

83 cents for each good conduct medal a man holds.

#### EXTRA MONTHLY COMPENSATION

The following extra monthly compensations are paid to men who perform the transient duties specified:

\$5 to a seaman in charge of hold.

\$5 to a coxswain of a steam or motor launch.

\$5 to a captain of a gun's crew.

\$5 to a "jack-of-the-dust."

\$5 to a lamplighter.

\$5 to a messman.

From \$10 to \$30 to a mail clerk, the amount depending upon the complement of the ship.

From \$2 to \$10 to a man who qualifies at target practice as a gun pointer, the amount depending upon the caliber of the gun.

From \$1 to \$3 to a signalman.

From \$10 to \$20 to a tailor or tailor's helper, the amount depending upon the complement of ship.

#### PAY FOR SPECIAL DUTIES

For special duties or details the following compensations are paid:

\$1.20 per hour to divers for the actual time spent under water.

33 cents per day to seamen detailed for duty as firemen.

\$5 per month for submarine service.

\$1 per day (but not exceeding \$15 per month) spent submerged in submarine, if qualified for torpedo work.

A man detained beyond the expiration of his enlistment receives one-fourth additional of all pay while so detained.

A man receives a gratuity of four months' pay if he reenlists within four months and presents an honorable discharge from his last enlistment.

Each enlisted man receives on first enlistment an outfit of clothing and small stores free of charge. Any articles subsequently drawn are issued at cost price.

Enlisted men are subsisted by the Government. Men on detached duty are furnished cash in lieu of subsistence.

Men discharged are either furnished transportation to their homes and all expenses while en route or are paid 4 cents per mile for the total number of miles from place of discharge to their homes.

On board each ship of the Navy and at each station on shore is maintained a commissary store at which may be purchased at cost price such articles as are usually sold in civilian stores and shops.

Officers on the retired list receive three-fourths of their active duty pay.

Enlisted men are retired after 30 years' service and are paid three-fourths of total pay and allowances they received at date of retirement and cash in lieu of quarters and subsistence.

Officers and men of the Naval Reserve Force and the National Naval Volunteers while on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as those of same rank and length of service in the Regular Navy.

When first called into active service in time of war or national emergency a uniform gratuity of \$150 is allowed each officer of the Naval Reserve and \$60 each enlisted man.

## WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING U. S.

*Included in the big budget submitted to Congress on Dec. 3, 1917, by Secretary McAdoo are estimates of more than \$11,000,000,000 to pay army and navy costs during the fiscal year 1919. This sum is more than \$2,500,000,000 larger than similar appropriations for the year 1917-1918.*

*Here are some of the main items of the army estimate of \$6,615,936,553:*

Army transportation and supplies.	\$2,234,335,000
Signal service (including aviation).	1,138,907,609
Pay.....	1,033,933,676

Engineer operations.....	\$ 892,000,000
Ammunition.....	390,000,000
Machine guns.....	237,144,000
Military information.....	2,000,000

*Included in the navy estimate of \$1,014,077,503 are the following:*

Pay.....	\$ 213,229,551
Aviation.....	94,000,000
Provisions.....	\$64,485,353
Fuel, etc.....	60,000,000

## CLASSIFICATION UNDER SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

The Provost Marshal General has authorized the following classification of selectives into five groups, indicating the order in which they will be called to service:

### Class I.

1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower) with children, who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower) with children, not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

### Class II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonable adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man, no children; wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

### Class III.

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.

5. Firemen or policemen.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories, and navy yards.
7. Necessary customhouse clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employees in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or Nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

### Class IV.

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

### Class V.

1. Officers of States or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently, or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.

## EXPENDITURES BY THE UNITED STATES IN FORMER WARS.

### WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB. 17, 1815.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1812.....	\$20,280,000	\$11,817,000	\$3,959,000
1813.....	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814.....	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815.....	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

### WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APR. 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

1846.....	\$27,261,000	\$10,413,000	\$6,445,000
1847.....	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848.....	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849.....	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

### CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1860.....	\$63,201,000	\$16,472,000	\$11,514,000
1861.....	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862.....	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863.....	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864.....	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865.....	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APR. 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898

1897.....	\$365,774,000	\$ 48,950,000	\$34,561,000
1898.....	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899.....	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900.....	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

\*The sum of the expenditures of the Army and Navy do not equal the total given above. The difference was used for other Government expenses connected with war.



## VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT CREDITS

	<i>Gross quota</i>	<i>Enlistment credits</i>	<i>Ratio to gross quota</i>	<i>Net quota</i>
United States.....	1,152,985	465,985	40.42	687,000
Alabama.....	21,300	7,651	35.92	13,612
Arizona.....	4,478	998	22.28	3,472
Arkansas.....	17,452	7,155	40.99	10,267
California.....	34,907	11,786	33.76	23,060
Colorado.....	9,797	5,027	51.31	4,753
Connecticut.....	18,817	7,807	41.48	10,977
Delaware.....	2,569	1,363	53.05	1,202
District of Columbia.....	3,796	2,860	75.34	929
Florida.....	10,129	3,786	37.37	6,325
Georgia.....	27,209	8,825	32.43	18,337
Idaho.....	4,833	2,538	52.51	2,287
Illinois.....	79,094	27,304	34.52	51,653
Indiana.....	29,971	12,409	41.40	17,510
Iowa.....	25,465	12,672	49.76	12,749
Kansas.....	17,795	11,325	63.64	6,439
Kentucky.....	22,152	7,878	35.56	14,236
Louisiana.....	18,481	4,867	26.33	13,582
Maine.....	7,076	5,243	74.09	1,821
Maryland.....	14,139	7,018	49.63	7,096
Massachusetts.....	43,109	22,448	52.07	20,586
Michigan.....	43,936	13,569	30.88	30,291
Minnesota.....	26,021	8,198	31.51	17,778
Mississippi.....	16,429	5,600	34.09	10,801
Missouri.....	35,461	16,740	47.20	18,660
Montana.....	10,423	2,533	24.30	7,872
Nebraska.....	13,900	5,691	40.94	8,185
Nevada.....	1,435	382	26.62	1,051
New Hampshire.....	4,419	3,207	72.57	1,204
New Jersey.....	35,623	14,896	41.82	20,665
New Mexico.....	3,856	1,557	40.37	2,292
New York.....	122,424	52,971	43.26	69,241
North Carolina.....	23,486	7,471	31.81	15,974
North Dakota.....	7,737	2,452	31.69	5,272
Ohio.....	66,474	27,586	41.49	38,773
Oklahoma.....	19,943	4,344	21.78	15,564
Oregon.....	7,387	6,657	90.11	717
Pennsylvania.....	98,277	37,248	37.90	60,859
Rhode Island.....	6,277	4,055	64.60	2,211
South Carolina.....	15,147	5,040	33.27	10,081
South Dakota.....	6,854	4,125	60.18	2,717
Tennessee.....	22,158	7,592	34.26	14,528
Texas.....	48,116	17,488	36.34	30,545
Utah.....	4,945	2,566	51.89	2,370
Vermont.....	3,243	2,188	67.46	1,049
Virginia.....	21,354	7,522	35.22	13,795
Washington.....	12,768	5,450	42.68	7,296
West Virginia.....	14,848	5,721	38.53	9,101
Wisconsin.....	28,199	15,274	54.16	12,876
Wyoming.....	2,683	1,868	69.62	810
Alaska.....	710	13	18.30	696
Hawaii.....	2,403	4,397	182.97	0
Porto Rico.....	13,480	624	4.63	12,833

## OCCUPATIONAL TABLE

	Total registered	Number called	Number accepted
<b>A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>			
Agriculture (farming, truck gardening, fruit raising, etc.)	2,439,246	782,503	205,731
Forestry (lumbering, etc.)	78,241	24,507	7,084
Animal husbandry (fishing; cattle raising; sheep raising, etc.)	46,646	15,642	4,570
<b>B. MINES, QUARRIES, AND WELLS</b>			
Coal mines	225,109	74,109	18,710
Other mines (copper mines; gold and silver mines; iron mines; lead and zinc mines); quarries; salt mines; salt wells and salt factories	92,062	35,553	10,377
Oil wells and gas wells	33,040	10,010	3,020
<b>C. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>			
<i>(I) Building industries</i>			
House contractors; carpenters; blacksmiths; machinists; electricians; painters; plasterers; plumbers, etc.	700,790	231,835	57,970
<i>(II) Chemical industries</i>			
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuze, and fireworks factories	25,999	9,692	2,310
Fertilizer factories; paint factories; soap factories; other chemical factories	24,946	7,986	1,926
<i>(III) Clay, glass, and stone industries</i>			
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories; glass factories; lime, cement, and gypsum factories; marble and stone yards; potteries	74,580	24,928	6,022
<i>(IV) Clothing industries</i>			
Clothing factories; glove factories; hat factories; shirt, collar, and cuff factories	114,687	44,952	7,370
<i>(V) Food industries</i>			
Bakeries; butter and cheese factories; candy factories; fish curing and packing; flour and grain mills; fruit and vegetable canning; slaughter and packing houses; sugar factories and refineries; other food factories	160,709	50,929	11,687
<i>(VI) Iron and steel industries</i>			
Blast furnaces; steel rolling mills; iron foundries; military weapons factories	241,145	92,434	22,068
Shipbuilding and boat building	35,949	11,910	2,628
Agricultural implement factories; automobile factories; wagon and carriage factories; car and railroad shops; other iron and steel factories	310,318	102,860	24,857
<i>(VII) Leather industries</i>			
Harness and saddle factories; shoe factories; tanneries; trunk factories	81,575	24,663	5,063
<i>(VIII) Liquor and beverage industries</i>			
Breweries; other liquor and beverage factories	17,669	5,752	1,472
<i>(IX) Lumber and furniture industries</i>			
Box factories (wood); furniture factories; piano and organ factories; saw and planing mills; other woodworking factories	145,379	43,144	11,458
<i>(X) Metal industries (except iron and steel)</i>			
Brass mills; clock and watch factories; copper factories; gold and silver factories; jewelry factories; lead and zinc factories; tin-plate factories; tinware and enamelware factories; other metal factories	123,992	46,480	10,182
<i>(XI) Paper and printing industries</i>			
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper-box factories; paper and pulp mills; printing and publishing houses	101,750	39,711	6,745
<i>(XII) Textile industries</i>			
Carpet mills; cotton mills; hemp and jute mills; knitting mills; lace and embroidery mills; linen mills; rope and cordage factories; sail, awning, and tent factories; silk mills; woolen and worsted mills; sundry textile mills	155,938	52,462	9,833
<i>(XIII) Miscellaneous industries</i>			
Broom and brush factories; button factories; charcoal and coke works; cigar and tobacco factories; electric light and power plants; electrical supply factories; gas works; oil refineries; rubber factories; straw factories; other miscellaneous industries	275,679	87,780	22,089
<b>D. TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Steam railroads	277,018	85,063	21,557
Telegraph and telephone companies	66,119	20,128	4,955
Water transportation; construction and maintenance of streets; roads, sewers, and bridges; electric and street railways; livery stables; truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies; express companies; Postal Service	400,513	128,262	34,565

OCCUPATIONAL TABLE—CONT'D

	Total registered	Number called	Number accepted
<b>E. TRADE AND MERCHANDISE IN GENERAL</b>			
Banking and brokerage; insurance; real estate; sundry wholesale and retail trades; buying and selling of all sorts of articles; any kind of store or shop; grain elevators; stockyards; warehouses and cold-storage plants.....	364,151	111,541	24,892
<b>F. PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)</b>			
Public administration (United States, State, county, city, and township employees); National Defense (Army and Navy); marshals, sheriffs, policemen, watchmen.....	335,053	106,068	23,606
<b>G. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE</b>			
Actors, professional showmen, etc.; artists, sculptors, and teachers of art; clergymen; officials of lodges; religious and charity workers; legal profession; literary professions (journalists, etc.); dentists, physicians and surgeons; veterinary surgeons; musicians and teachers of music; scientific professions; teachers, professors in colleges, etc.; other professional pursuits; students.....	383,140	119,448	30,082
<b>H. DOMESTIC AND MANUAL SERVICE IN GENERAL</b>			
Barbers and hairdressers; bartenders; cooks; hotel keepers and managers; janitors, porters; restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers; saloon keepers; servants; waiters; clerks; laundries, other occupations.....	977,853	297,348	78,221
Laborers (in general).....	1,277,213	403,649	114,955

NATIONALITY OF ALIENS

Country	Total registered	Total called	Called and accepted
<b>Cobelligerents:</b>			
Belgium.....	3,952	1,324	324
France.....	3,510	1,237	241
<b>Great Britain—</b>			
England.....	27,553	9,589	2,159
Ireland.....	20,840	7,238	2,201
Scotland.....	7,491	2,522	611
Wales.....	1,563	545	120
Canada.....	47,258	14,191	2,983
Elsewhere.....	16,479	5,714	1,008
Greece.....	68,005	21,696	3,675
Italy.....	245,679	90,767	15,348
Portugal.....	21,943	9,425	911
Rumania.....	7,695	2,499	433
Russia.....	275,413	106,078	18,131
Servia.....	2,852	1,090	237
China.....	7,170	2,237	280
Japan.....	15,336	5,830	554
<b>Neutral:</b>			
Denmark.....	8,063	2,398	516
Netherlands.....	6,679	1,951	249
Norway.....	16,678	5,039	1,004
Sweden.....	24,663	7,824	1,355
Switzerland.....	4,929	1,758	224
Mexico.....	59,145	26,114	5,794
Central and South America.....	5,429	2,072	300
Sundries.....	22,688	8,745	1,764
<b>Enemy:</b>			
Germany.....	40,663	12,959	928
Austria-Hungary.....	238,768	92,199	13,233
<b>Allied with enemy:</b>			
Bulgaria.....	7,271	2,513	302
Turkey.....	36,031	12,159	1,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,243,801</b>	<b>457,713</b>	<b>76,545</b>

## 65th CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1918

## UNITED STATES SENATE

Members of the Senate are elected for six years by the Electorate of the various States. Salary, \$7,500 per year and mileage

President . . . . .	Vice-Pres. Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	Term Expires.	NEBRASKA	Home Address	
President, pro tem . . . . .	Willard Saulsbury, Del.	1919	George W. Norris, R.	McCook	
Secretary . . . . .	James M. Baker, D. C.	1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha	
Term Expires.	ALABAMA	Home Address	NEVADA		
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham	1921	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno
1919	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper	1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonahop
	ARIZONA		NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott	1919	Henry F. Hollis, D.	Concord
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson	1921	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord
	ARKANSAS		NEW JERSEY		
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Little Rock	1919	William Hughes, D.	Paterson
1919	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke	1923	Jos. S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan
	CALIFORNIA		NEW MEXICO		
1921	James D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco	1923	Andrius A. Jones, D.	East Las Vegas
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco	1919	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers
	COLORADO		NEW YORK		
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver	1921	James W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Groveland
1919	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver	1923	William M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn
	CONNECTICUT		NORTH CAROLINA		
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London	1919	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Stmsbury	1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury
	DELAWARE		NORTH DAKOTA		
1921	J. O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington	1921	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota
1919	Willard Saulsbury, D.	Wilmington	1923	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton
	FLORIDA		OHIO		
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville	1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton
1923	Park M. Trammel, D.	Lakeland	1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion
	GEORGIA		OKLAHOMA		
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.	Sandersville	1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton
1921	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta	1919	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee
	IDAHO		OREGON		
1919	William E. Borah, R.	Boise	1919	Harry Lane, D.	Portland
1921	James H. Brady, R.	Pocatello	1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland
	ILLINOIS		PENNSYLVANIA		
1921	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield	1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia
1919	James Hamilton Lewis, D.	Chicago	1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh
	INDIANA		RHODE ISLAND		
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville	1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indianapolis	1919	LeBaron B. Colt, R.	Bristol
	IOWA		SOUTH CAROLINA		
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines	1919	Benjamin R. Tillman, D.	Trenton
1919	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge	1921	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence
	KANSAS		SOUTH DAKOTA		
1921	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka	1921	Ed. S. Johnson, D.	Yankton
1919	William H. Thompson, D.	Kansas City	1919	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion
	KENTUCKY		TENNESSEE		
1919	Ollie M. James, D.	Marion	1923	K. D. McKellar, D.	Memphis
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort	1919	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville
	LOUISIANA		TEXAS		
1921	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	Lake Providence	1919	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana
1921	Robert F. Broussard, D.	New Iberia	1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas
	MAINE		UTAH		
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland	1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo
1919	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland	1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
	MARYLAND		VERMONT		
1923	J. Irwin France, R.	Port Deposit	1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park
1921	John Walter Smith, D.	Snow Hill	1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier
	MASSACHUSETTS		VIRGINIA		
1923	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.	Nahant	1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham
1919	John W. Weeks, R.	West Newton	1919	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlottesville
	MICHIGAN		WASHINGTON		
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson	1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane
1919	William Alden Smith, R.	Grand Rapids	1921	Wesley L. Jones, R.	North Yakima
	MINNESOTA		WEST VIRGINIA		
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St. Paul	1919	Nathan Goff, R.	Clarksburg
1919	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria	1923	H. Sutherland, R.	Elkins
	MISSISSIPPI		WISCONSIN		
1923	John Sharp Williams, D.	Yazoo City	1923	Robert M. LaFollette, R.	Madison
1919	James K. Vardaman, D.	Jackson			
	MISSOURI		WYOMING		
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City	1919	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne
1921	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City	1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Cheyenne
	MONTANA		Republicans . . . . .	42	
1919	Thomas J. Walsb, D.	Helena	Democrats . . . . .	54	
1923	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton	Total . . . . .	96	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representatives are elected for two years by direct vote. Salary \$7,500 per year and mileage. Salary of Speaker, \$12,000

## DIST. ALABAMA

- 1 Oscar L. Gray, D., Butler.
- 2 S. H. Dent, Jr., D., Montgomery.
- 3 Henry B. Steagall, D., Ozark.
- 4 Fred L. Blackmon, D., Anniston.
- 5 J. Thomas Heflin, D., Lafayette.
- 6 W. B. Oliver, D., Tuscaloosa.
- 7 John L. Burnett, D., Gadsden.
- 8 Edward B. Almon, D., Tuscumbia.
- 9 George Huddleston, D., Birmingham.
- 10 William B. Bankhead, D., Jasper.

## ARIZONA (At Large)

Carl Hayden, D., Phoenix.

## ARKANSAS

- 1 Thaddeus H. Caraway, D., Jonesboro.
- 2 William A. Oldfield, D., Batesville.
- 3 John N. Tillman, D., Fayetteville.
- 4 Otis Wingo, D., De Queen.
- 5 Henderson M. Jacoway, D., Dardanelle
- 6 Samuel M. Taylor, D., Pine Bluff.
- 7 William S. Goodwin, D., Jasper.

## CALIFORNIA

- 1 Clarence F. Lea, D., Santa Rosa.
- 2 John E. Raker, D., Alturas.
- 3 Charles F. Curry, R., Sacramento.
- 4 Julius Kahn, R., San Francisco.
- 5 John I. Nolan, D., San Francisco.
- 6 J. A. Elston, R., Berkeley.
- 7 Denver S. Church, D., Fresno.
- 8 Everis A. Hayes, R., San Jose.
- 9 Charles H. Randall, Proh., Los Angeles.
- 10 Henry Z. Osborne, R., Los Angeles.
- 11 William Kettner, D., San Diego.

## COLORADO

- 1 Benj. C. Hilliard, D., Denver.
- 2 Charles B. Timberlake, R., Sterling.
- 3 Edward Keating, D., Pueblo.
- 4 E. T. Taylor, D., Glenwood Springs.

## CONNECTICUT

- 1 Augustus Lonergan, D., Hartford.
- 2 Richard P. Freeman, R., New London.
- 3 John Q. Tilson, R., New Haven.
- 4 Schuyler Merritt, R.
- 5 James P. Glynn, R., Winsted.

## DELAWARE (At Large)

Albert F. Polk, D., Georgetown.

## FLORIDA

- 1 H. J. Drane, D., Lakeland.
- 2 Frank Clark, D., Gainesville.
- 3 Walter Kehoe, D., Pensacola.
- 4 W. J. Sears, D., Kissimmee.

## GEORGIA

- 1 J. W. Overstreet, D., Statesboro.
- 2 Frank Park, D., Sylvester.
- 3 Charles R. Crisp, D., Americus.
- 4 William C. Adamson, D., Carrollton.
- 5 William S. Howard, D., Kirkwood.
- 6 J. W. Wise, D., Fayetteville.
- 7 Gordon Lee, D., Chickamauga.
- 8 Samuel J. Tribble, D., Athens.
- 9 Thomas M. Bell, D., Gainesville
- 10 Carl Vinson, D., Milledgeville.
- 14 John R. Walker, D., Valdosta.
- 12 W. W. Larsen, D., Dublin.

## IDAHO (At Large)

Burton L. French, R., Moscow.  
Addison T. Smith, R., Twin Falls.

## DIST. ILLINOIS (At Large)

- William E. Mason, R., Chicago.
- Medill McCormick, R., Chicago.
- 1 Martin B. Madden, R., Chicago.
- 2 James R. Mann, R., Chicago.
- 3 William W. Wilson, R., Chicago.
- 4 Charles Martin, D., Chicago.
- 5 Adolph J. Sabath, D., Chicago.
- 6 James McAndrews, D., Chicago.
- 7 Niels Joul, R., Chicago.
- 8 Thomas Gallagher, D., Chicago.
- 9 Fred A. Britten, R., Chicago.
- 10 George E. Foss, R., Chicago.
- 11 Ira C. Copley, P., Aurora.
- 12 Charles E. Fuller, R., Belvidere.
- 13 John C. McKenzie, R., Elizabeth.
- 14 William J. Graham, R., Aleo.
- 15 Edward J. King, R., Galesburg.
- 16 Clifford Ireland, R., Peoria
- 17 John A. Sterling, R., Bloomington.
- 18 Joseph G. Cannon, R., Danville.
- 19 William B. McKinley, R., Champaign.
- 20 Henry T. Rainey, D., Carrollton.
- 21 Loren E. Wheeler, R., Springfield.
- 22 W. A. Rodenberg, R., East St. Louis.
- 23 Martin D. Foster, D., Quincy.
- 24 Thomas S. Williams, R., Louisville.
- 25 E. E. Denison, R., Marion.

## INDIANA

- 1 George K. Denton, D., Evansville.
- 2 Oscar E. Bland, R., Linton.
- 3 William E. Cox, D., Jasper.
- 4 Lincoln Dixon, D., North Vernon.
- 5 Everett Sanders, R., Terre Haute.
- 6 Richard Elliott, R., Richmond.
- 7 Merrill Moores, R., Indianapolis.
- 8 Albert H. Vestal, R., Anderson.
- 9 Fred S. Purnell, R., Attica.
- 10 William R. Wood, R., Lafayette.
- 11 Milton Krauss, R., Peru.
- 12 L. W. Fairfield, R., Angola.
- 13 Henry A. Barnhart, D., Rochester.

## IOWA

- 1 Charles A. Kennedy, R., Monroe.
- 2 Harry E. Hull, R., Williamsburg.
- 3 Burton E. Sweet, R., Waverly.
- 4 Gilbert N. Haugen, R., Northwood.
- 5 James W. Good, R., Cedar Rapids.
- 6 C. W. Ramseyer, R., Bloomfield.
- 7 Cassius C. Dowell, R., Des Moines.
- 8 Horace M. Townner, R., Corning.
- 9 William R. Green, R., Council Bluffs.
- 10 Frank P. Woods, R., Estherville.
- 11 G. C. Scott, R., Sioux City.

## KANSAS

- 1 Daniel R. Anthony, R., Leavenworth.
- 2 E. C. Little, R., Kansas City.
- 3 Philip P. Campbell, R., Pittsburg.
- 4 Dudley Doolittle, D., Strong City.
- 5 Guy T. Helvering, D., Maryville.
- 6 John R. Connelly, D., Colby.
- 7 Jouett Shouse, D., Kinsley.
- 8 W. A. Ayres, D., Wichita.

## KENTUCKY

- 1 Alben W. Barkley, D., Paducah.
- 2 David H. Kincheloe, D., Madisonville.
- 3 R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D., Central City.
- 4 Ben Johnson, D., Bardstown.
- 5 Swager Sherley, D., Louisville.
- 6 Arthur B. Rouse, D., Burlington.
- 7 James C. Cantrill, D., Georgetown.
- 8 Harvey Helm, D., Stanford.

## DIST. KENTUCKY—Cont'd

- 9 William J. Fields, D., Olive Hill.
- 10 John W. Langley, R., Pikeville.
- 11 Caleb Powers, R., Barbourville.

## LOUISIANA

- 1 Albert Estopinal, D., Estopinal.
- 2 H. Garland Dupre, D., New Orleans.
- 3 W. P. Martin, P., Thibodaux.
- 4 John T. Watkins, D., Minden.
- 5 Riley J. Wilson, D., Harrisonburg.
- 6 Jared V. Sanders, D., Franklin.
- 7 Ladislav Lazaro, D., Washington.
- 8 James B. Aswell, D., Natchitoches.

## MAINE

- 1 Louis B. Goodall, R., Sanford.
- 2 Wallace H. White, Jr., R., Lewiston.
- 3 John A. Peters, R., Ellsworth.
- 4 Ira G. Hersey, R., Houlton.

## MARYLAND

- 1 Jesse D. Price, D., Salisbury.
- 2 J. Fred C. Talbot, D., Lutherville.
- 3 Charles P. Coady, D., Baltimore.
- 4 J. Charles Linthicum, D., Baltimore.
- 5 Sydney E. Mudd, R., La Plata.
- 6 Frederick N. Zihlman, R., Cumberland.

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- 2 Frederick H. Gillett, R., Springfield.
- 3 Calvin D. Paige, R., Southbridge.
- 4 Samuel E. Winslow, R., Worcester.
- 5 John J. Rogers, R., Lowell.
- 6 Wilfred W. Lufkin, R.
- 7 Michael F. Phelan, D., Lynn.
- 8 Frederick W. Dallinger, R., Cambridge
- 9 Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.
- 10 Peter F. Tague, D., Boston.
- 11 George H. Tinkham, R., Boston.
- 12 James A. Gullivan, D., Boston.
- 13 William H. Carter, R., Needham.
- 14 Henry L. Kincaide, R., Quincy.
- 15 William S. Greene, R., Fall River.
- 16 Joseph Walsh, R., New Bedford.

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- 2 Samuel W. Beakes, D., Ann Arbor.
- 3 John M. C. Smith, R., Charlotte.
- 4 Edward L. Hamilton, R., Niles.
- 5 Carl E. Mapes, R., Grand Rapids.
- 6 Patrick H. Kelley, R., Lansing.
- 7 Louis C. Cramton, R., Lapeer.
- 8 Joseph W. Fordney, R., Saginaw.
- 9 James C. McLaughlin, R., Muskegon.
- 10 Gilbert A. Currie, R., Midland.
- 11 Frank D. Scott, R., Alpena.
- 12 W. Frank James, R., Hancock.
- 13 Charles A. Nichols, R., Detroit.

## MINNESOTA

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- 2 Franklin F. Ellsworth, R., Mankato.
- 3 Charles R. Davis, K., St. Peter.
- 4 Carl C. Van Dyke, D., St. Paul.
- 5 Ernest Lundeen, R., Minneapolis.
- 6 Harold Knudsen, R., St. Cloud.
- 7 Andrew J. Volstead, R., Granite Falls.
- 8 Clarence B. Miller, R., Duluth.
- 9 Halvor Steenerson, R., Crookston.
- 10 Thomas D. Schall, P., Minneapolis.

## MISSISSIPPI

- 1 Ezekiel S. Candler, D., Corinth

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- 3 B. G. Humphreys, D., Greenville.
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- 5 William W. Venable, D., Meridian.
- 6 Pat. Harrison, D., Gulfport.
- 7 Percy E. Quin, D., McComb City.
- 8 James W. Collier, D., Vicksburg.

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- 11 William L. Igoe, D., St. Louis.
- 12 L. C. Dyer, R., St. Louis.
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- 16 Thomas L. Rubey, D., Lebanon.

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Miss Jeannette Rankin, R., Missoula.

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- 5 Ashton C. Shallenberger, D., Alma.
- 6 Moses P. Kinkaid, R., O'Neill.

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- 2 Edward H. Wason, R., Nashua.

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- 4 Elijah C. Hutchinson, R., Trenton.
- 5 John H. Capstick, R., Montville.
- 6 John R. Ramsey, R., Hackensack.
- 7 Dow H. Drucker, R., Passaic.
- 8 Edward W. Gray, R., Newark.
- 9 Richard Wayne Parker, R., Newark.
- 10 Frederick R. Lehbach, R., Newark.
- 11 John J. Eagan, D., Weehawken.
- 12 James A. Hamill, D., Jersey City.

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- William B. Walton, D., Silver City.

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- 2 Charles P. Caldwell, D., Forest Hills.
- 3 Joseph V. Flynn, D., Brooklyn.
- 4 Harry H. Dale, D., Brooklyn.
- 5 James P. Maher, D., Brooklyn.
- 6 Frederick W. Rowe, R., Brooklyn.
- 7 John J. Fitzgerald, D., Brooklyn.
- 8 Daniel J. Griffin, D., Brooklyn.
- 9 Oscar W. Swift, R., Brooklyn.
- 10 Reuben L. Haskell, R., Brooklyn.
- 11 D. J. Riordan, D., New York City.
- 12 Meyer London, Soc., New York City.
- 13 Chris. D. Sullivan, D., New York City.
- 14 F. H. LaGuardia, R., New York City.
- 15 Michael F. Conry, D., New York City.

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- 16 Peter J. Dooling, D., New York City.
- 17 John F. Carew, D., New York City.
- 18 George B. Francis, R., New York City.
- 19 W. M. Chandler, R., New York City.
- 20 Issac Siegel, R., New York City.
- 21 Murray Hulbert, D., New York City.
- 22 Henry Bruckner, D., New York City.
- 23 Daniel C. Oliver, D., New York City.
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- 27 Charles B. Ward, R., Debruce.
- 28 Rollin B. Sanford, R., Albany.
- 29 James S. Parker, R., Salem.
- 30 George R. Lunn, D., Schenectady.
- 31 Betrand H. Snell, R., Potsdam.
- 32 Luther W. Mott, R., Oswego.
- 33 Homer P. Snyder, R., Little Falls.
- 34 George W. Fairchild, R., Oneonta.
- 35 Walter W. Magee, R., Syracuse.
- 36 Norman J. Gould, R., Seneca Falls.
- 37 Harry H. Pratt, R., Corning.
- 38 Thomas B. Dunn, R., Rochester.
- 39 Archie D. Sanders, R., Stafford.
- 40 S. Wallace Dempsey, R., Lockport.
- 41 Charles B. Smith, D., Buffalo.
- 42 W. F. Waldow, R., Buffalo.
- 43 Charles M. Hamilton, R., Ripley.

## NORTH CAROLINA

- 1 J. H. Small, D., Washington.
- 2 Claude Kitchin, D., Scotland Neck.
- 3 George E. Hood, D., Goldshoro.
- 4 Edward W. Pou, D., Smithfield.
- 5 Charles M. Stedman, D., Greensboro.
- 6 Hannibal L. Godwin, D., Dunn.
- 7 L. D. Robinson, D., Wadesboro.
- 8 R. L. Doughton, D., Laurel Springs.
- 9 Edwin Y. Webb, D., Shelby.
- 10 Zebulan Weaver, D., Weaversville.

## NORTH DAKOTA

- 1 John M. Baer, N. P. L., Milton.
- 2 George M. Young, R., Valley City.
- 3 Patrick D. Norton, R., Hettinger.

## OHIO

- 1 Nicholas Longworth, R., Cincinnati.
- 2 Victor Heintz, R., Cincinnati.
- 3 Warren Gard, D., Hamilton.
- 4 Benjamin F. Welby, D., Lima.
- 5 John S. Snook, D., Paulding.
- 6 Charles C. Kearns, R., Batavia.
- 7 Simeon D. Fess, R., Yellow Springs.
- 8 John A. Key, D., Marion.
- 9 Isaac R. Sherwood, D., Toledo.
- 10 Robert M. Switzer, R., Gallipolis.
- 11 H. C. Clappold, D., Chillicothe.
- 12 Clement Brumbaugh, D., Columbus.
- 13 A. W. Overmyer, D., Fremont.
- 14 E. R. Bathrick, D., Akron.
- 15 George White, D., Marietta.
- 16 Roscoe C. McCulloch, R., Canton.
- 17 William A. Ashbrook, D., Johnstown.
- 18 D. A. Hollingsworth, R., Cadiz.
- 19 J. G. Cooper, R., Youngstown.
- 20 William Gordon, D., Cleveland.
- 21 Robert Crosser, D., Cleveland.
- 22 Henry I. Emerson, R., Cleveland.

## OKLAHOMA

- 1 T. A. Chandler, R., Vinita.
- 2 W. W. Hastings, D., Talequah.
- 3 Charles D. Carter, D., Ardmore.
- 4 T. D. McKeown, D., Ada.
- 5 Joe B. Thompson, D., Pauls Valley.
- 6 Scott Ferris, D., Lawton.
- 7 James V. McClintic, D., Snyder.

## DIST. OKLAHOMA—Cont'd

- 8 Dick T. Morgan, R., Woodward.

## OREGON

- 1 William C. Hawley, R., Salem.
- 2 Nicholas J. Sinnott, R., The Dalles.
- 3 C. N. McArthur, R., Portland.

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- T. S. Crago, R., Waynesburg.
- M. M. Garland, R., Pittsburg.
- Joseph McLaughlin, R., Philadelphia.
- J. R. K. Scott, R., Philadelphia.
- 1 William S. Vare, R., Philadelphia.
- 2 George S. Graham, R., Philadelphia.
- 3 J. Hampton Moore, R., Philadelphia.
- 4 George W. Edmonds, R., Philadelphia.
- 5 P. E. Costello, R., Philadelphia.
- 6 George P. Darrow, R., Philadelphia.
- 7 Thomas S. Butler, R., West Chester.
- 8 Henry W. Watson, R., Langhorne.
- 9 William W. Griest, R., Lancaster.
- 10 John R. Farr, R., Scranton.
- 11 T. W. Templeton, R., Plymouth.
- 12 R. D. Heaton, R., Ashland.
- 13 A. G. Dewalt, D., Allentown.
- 14 L. T. McFadden, R., Canton.
- 15 Edgar R. Kiess, R., Williamsport.
- 16 John V. Lesher, D., Sunbury.
- 17 Benjamin K. Focht, R., Lewisburg.
- 18 Aaron S. Kreider, R., Annaville.
- 19 John M. Rose, R., Johnstown.
- 20 Andrew R. Brodeck, D., Hanover.
- 21 Charles H. Rowland, R., Philpsburg.
- 22 Edward E. Robbins, R., Greensburg.
- 23 Bruce F. Sterling, D., Uniontown.
- 24 Henry W. Temple, R., Washington.
- 25 Henry A. Clark, R., Erie.
- 26 H. J. Steele, D., Easton.
- 27 Nathan L. Strong, R., Brookville.
- 28 E. H. Beshin, D.,
- 29 Stephen G. Porter, R., Pittsburg.
- 30 Melville C. Kelly, Ind., Braddock.
- 31 John M. Morin, R., Pittsburg.
- 32 Guy E. Campbell, D., Crafton.

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- 1 George F. O'Shaunessy, D., Providence.
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- 3 Ambrose Kennedy, R., Woonsocket.

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- 2 James F. Brynes, D., Aiken.
- 3 F. H. Dominick, D., Newberry.
- 4 S. J. Nichols, D., Spartanburg.
- 5 William F. Stevenson, D., Cheraw.
- 6 J. Willard Ragsdale, D., Florence.
- 7 Asbury F. Lever, D., Lexington.

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- 1 Charles H. Dillon, R., Yankton.
- 2 Royal C. Johnson, R., Aberdeen.
- 3 Harry L. Gandy, D., Rapid City.

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- 2 Richard W. Austin, R., Knoxville.
- 3 John A. Moon, D., Chattanooga.
- 4 Cordell Hull, D., Carthage.
- 5 William C. Houston, D., Woodbury.
- 6 Joseph W. Byrns, D., Nashville.
- 7 Lemuel P. Padgett, D., Columbia.
- 8 Thetus W. Sims, D., Linden.
- 9 Finis J. Garrett, D., Dresden.
- 10 Hubert Fisher, D., Memphis.

## TEXAS (At Large)

- Daniel E. Garrett, D., Houston

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- DIST. TEXAS—Cont'd**  
 Jeff. McLemore, D., Houston.  
 1 Eugene Black, D., Clarksville.  
 2 Martin Dies, D., Beaumont.  
 3 James Young, D., Kaufman.  
 4 Sam Rayburn, D., Bonham.  
 5 Hattow W. Summers, D., Dallas.  
 6 Rufus Hardy, D., Corsicana.  
 7 Alexander W. Gregg, D., Palestine.  
 8 Joe H. Eagle, D., Houston.  
 9 J. J. Mansfield, D., Columbus  
 10 James P. Buchanan, D., Brenham.  
 11 Tom Connally, D., Marlin.  
 12 James C. Wilson, D., Ft. Worth.  
 13 Marvin Jones, D., Amarillo.  
 14 James L. Slayden, D., San Antonio.  
 15 John N. Garner, D., Uvalde.  
 16 Thomas M. Blanton, D., Abilene.

- UTAH**  
 1 Milton H. Welling, D., Fielding.  
 2 James H. Mays, P. D., Salt Lake City.
- VERMONT**  
 1 Frank L. Greene, R., St. Albans.  
 2 Porter H. Dale, R., Island Pond.

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 1 William A. Jones, D., Warsaw.  
 2 Edward E. Holland, D., Suffolk.  
 3 Andrew J. Montague, D., Richmond.  
 4 W. A. Watson, D., Jennings Ordinary.  
 5 E. W. Saunders, D., Rocky Mount.  
 6 Carter Glass, D., Lynchburg.  
 7 Thomas W. Harrison, D., Winchester.  
 8 Charles C. Carlin, D., Alexandria.  
 9 Campbell B. Slemo, R., Big Stone Gap.  
 10 Henry D. Flood, D., Appomattox.
- WASHINGTON**  
 1 John F. Miller, R., Seattle.  
 2 Lindley H. Hadley, R., Bellingham.  
 3 Albert Johnson, R., Hoquiam.  
 4 William L. La Follette, R., Pullman.  
 5 C. C. Dill, D., Spokane.

- WEST VIRGINIA**  
 1 Matthew M. Neely, D., Fairmont.  
 2 George M. Bowers, R., Martinsburg.  
 3 Stuart F. Reed, R., Clarksburg.  
 4 Harry C. Woodward, R., Spencer.  
 5 Edward Cooper, R., Bramwell.  
 6 Adam B. Littlepage, D., Charleston.

- DIST. WISCONSIN**  
 1 Henry A. Cooper, R., Racine.  
 2 Edward Voight, R., Sheboygan.  
 3 John M. Nelson, R., Madison.  
 4 William J. Cary, R., Milwaukee.  
 5 William H. Stafford, R., Milwaukee.  
 6 J. H. Davidson, R., Oshkosh.  
 7 John J. Esch, R., La Crosse.  
 8 Edward E. Browne, R., Waupaca.  
 9 David G. Closson, R., Oconto.  
 10 James A. Frear, R., Hudson.  
 11 Irvine L. Lenroot, R., Superior.

**WYOMING (At Large)**  
 Frank W. Mondell, R., Newcastle.

**DELEGATES**

- ALASKA**  
 Charles A. Sulzer, D., Sulzer.
- HAWAII**  
 J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, R., Honolulu.

PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

	Name	Born	Native State	Age at Election	State from which Elected	Years of Service	Died	Age at Death
1	George Washington	Feb. 22, 1732	Virginia	57	Virginia	8	Dec. 14, 1799	67
2	John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.	61	Mass.	4	July 4, 1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Virginia	57	Virginia	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison	Mch. 16, 1751	Virginia	57	Virginia	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe	April 28, 1758	Virginia	58	Virginia	8	July 4, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767	Mass.	57	Mass.	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson	Mch. 15, 1767	N. Carolina	61	Tenn.	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	New York	54	New York	4	July 24, 1862	79
9	Wm. Henry Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773	Virginia	68	Ohio	1 mo.	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Mch. 29, 1790	Virginia	51	Virginia	4	Jan. 18, 1862	71
11	James K. Polk	Nov. 2, 1795	N. Car.	49	Tenn.	4	June 15, 1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Sept. 24, 1784	Virginia	64	La.	1½	July 9, 1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Feb. 7, 1800	New York	50	New York	2½	Mch. 8, 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	48	N. H.	4	Oct. 8, 1869	64
15	James Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Penn.	65	Penn.	4	June 1, 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809	Kentucky	52	Illinois	4½	April 15, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	N. Carolina	56	Tenn.	3½	July 31, 1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant	April 27, 1822	Ohio	46	Illinois	8	July 23, 1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio	54	Ohio	4	Jan. 17, 1893	70
20	James A. Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio	49	Ohio	½	Sept. 19, 1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont	50	New York	3½	Nov. 18, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	Mch. 18, 1837	N. Jersey	47	New York	4	June 24, 1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio	55	Indiana	4	Mch. 13, 1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	Mch. 18, 1837	N. Jersey	55	New York	4	June 24, 1908	71
25	William McKinley	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio	54	Ohio	4½	Sept. 14, 1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858	New York	42	New York	7½	Living	—
27	William H. Taft	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio	51	Ohio	4	Living	—
28	Woodrow Wilson	Dec. 28, 1856	Virginia	56	New Jersey	—	Living	—

SHRAPNEL SHELL

The Shrapnel is really a flying cannon, which shoots its charge while in flight or explodes on impact. Its design involves many interesting features, as the case must be strong enough to withstand the bursting pressure and the stresses developed in firing.

The Shrapnel case must be able to withstand a pressure of from 30,000 to 35,000 pounds per square inch from the powder which drives it out of the gun, though it is tested to 40,000 pounds. In addition to this it must resist the charge of explosive in the base of the case; this base charge drives the head and balls out of the case, when a time or distance is used, or explodes it on impact with the earth or any other resisting substance.

This expelling or bursting charge exerts a pressure varying

from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds per square inch. Further than this, the torsional stress when the case is started whirling through the rifling of the gun by the force behind it, must be counted. This rotation starts the instant the shell begins its movement from the breech of the gun, and when we consider that, by the time it leaves the muzzle it must have attained a velocity of 1,700 feet per second, we can begin to see how an acceleration of 500,000 feet per second is attained.

These pressures explain why it is necessary to make the cases of such high quality material, a tensile strength of 135,000 pounds to the square inch, an elastic limit of 110,000 pounds per square inch, an elongation in two inches of 11 per cent, and the contraction of area 25 per cent.

# DICTIONARY OF RACES OF EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR

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In the preparation of this dictionary it was not the purpose of the author to attempt an original discussion of anthropology or ethnology, but rather to bring together from the most reliable sources such existing data as it was believed would be useful in promoting a better understanding of the many racial elements. It was prepared by Dr. Daniel Folkmar, assisted by Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar.

**ALBANIAN** (native name, *Skipetar*; ancient name, *Illyrian*; called by Turks *Arnaut*). The native and aboriginal race or people of Albania. Unlike most of the so-called European "races," this is a distinct race physically and not merely linguistically. It has the smallest population of any independent division of the Aryans in Europe.

The Albanians are perhaps less known in a scientific way than any other European people, unless it be certain tribes of the Caucasus. Not only is their classification uncertain in the newer science of physical anthropology, philologists also are still disagreed as to their place in the Indo-European family. (See article *Aryan*.) Misled by the Greek loan-words in it, scholars first classified Albanian as a Hellenic dialect. Others as vainly have tried to place it in the Italic division or in the Slavic. It appears to be really one of the eight or nine distinct branches of the Aryan family tree. It is the most backward in cultivation of all. It hardly has a literature. Like the neighboring Serbian or Croatian (see), it labors under the misfortune of being written in different alphabets, in both the Greek and the Latin, according to the religion prevalent in each locality. It is not surprising that the rate of illiteracy is one of the highest in Europe.

From a physical point of view, a more favorable judgment can be awarded Albanians. Tall and muscular, of rather blond and regular features, the Albanian is clearly Caucasian. Yet in one respect he resembles the Asiatic type; he has one of the broadest heads not only of Europe but of the world. The face is broad, in sharp contrast with the long, oval face of the pure Greek type, which adjoins the Albanian on the south. It is this combination of "giantism" and hyperbrachycephaly, that makes the race physically distinct and seems to warrant Deniker in giving it a separate name, the "Adriatic" or "Dinaric." It resembles most the "Celtic" or "Alpine" race, and is so placed by some. But the type is taller: the northern Albanians, like the Montenegrins, rival the Scotch and the Norwegians in stature.

The Albanians are to-day a mixed race, as is every European people. From northern Albania the type shades off in every direction, most rapidly on the south, where it borders on the long-headed, darker, and shorter Mediterranean type. On the east, and especially on the north, it merges into the great wave of Slavic invasion, nearly as broad-headed as the Albanian in type but considerably shorter.

No line can be drawn as to physical type between those Albanians who inhabit the northern border of Albania and the Serbo-Croatian peoples that adjoin them; that is, the Montenegrins, the Dalmatians, the Bosnians, and the southern Serbs. (See all these in article *Croatian*.) The same "Adriatic" type can be followed parallel with the sea until it merges into the "Alpine" type among the Friulans or Ladins, non-Italian Latins of the Italian border. To speak more precisely, the extremely high cephalic index of 89 has been found at Scutari, near the northern border of Albania, and the same (88) even in Epirus, where most of the people are Greeks. The average height is about 5 feet 7 inches, although on the Serbian border it reaches 5 feet 9 inches.

The Albanians go under many different names. *Skipetar* and *Arnaut* are equivalents of Albanian. All mean "highlander." (Compare the *Alb* in *Albanian* with *Alp*.) Until about the fifteenth century they were not called Albanians but Illyrians, or even Macedonians. From them came the name of the ancient Roman province of Illyricum, embracing Epirus and parts of Macedonia, and of Napoleon's "Illyrian Provinces;" and from these latter came the name Illyrian, wrongly appropriated by all the Serbo-Croatians (Slavs) early in the last century. As already indicated, all the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula made their settlements during the middle ages. The Albanians, or Illyrians proper, previously occupied the entire country north to the Danube.

The names of the less important dialects and tribes need not be considered. Some of them are temporary; that is, dependent upon the tribal system of government which still obtains. The



Gegs and the Tosks, however, are to be sharply distinguished. The Gegs, including the Mallisors and the Mirdites, are the northern Albanians; while the Tosks, including the Yapedes, are those living in Epirus on the south. The Gegs are mainly Mohammedans and Roman Catholics using the Latin alphabet; the Tosks are also in part Mohammedan, but mainly Orthodox, like their neighbors, the Greeks, whose religion, civilization, and even language they have in great part adopted. The northern Gegs are more rude and warlike and generally herdsman; the Tosks, more civilized and settled agriculturists. The Gegs are taller and more truly Albanian in type; the Tosks, darker and more like the modern Greeks.

In religion the Albanians are said to be about equally divided among the Moslem, the Catholic, and the Greek faiths.

**ALSATIAN.** A native of Alsace, in Germany, formerly a part of France. A geographical term. Alsatians are French in the language they speak.

**ANDALUSIAN.** A native of the province of Andalusia. (See *Spanish*.) Not a racial name.

**ANGLO-SAXON** race. Same as English (see).

**ARABIAN.** One of the three great groups of the Semitic branch of the Caucasian race. The Arabians are related to the Hebrews and include Arabs proper and the wandering Bedouin tribes of the desert. (See *Semitic-Hamitic*.) They have long since spread out from the country that bears their name and settled in distant portions of Africa and Asia, as well as penetrated into Europe. They have given their language, through the Koran, to the vaster populations of Mohammedan faith. They are not to be confounded with the Turks (see), who are Mongolian, Tatar, in origin and speech, rather than Caucasian. Neither are they closely related to the Syrians (see), who are Christians and Aryans, not Semites; nor even to the Berbers and the modern Moors of north Africa, who are Hamitic rather than Semitic in origin. Yet Syrians and Moors alike have long used the Arabic tongue.

**ARMENIAN** (called by themselves Haik). The Aryan race or people of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey. Linguistically the Armenians are more nearly related to the Aryans of Europe than to their Asiatic neighbors, the Syrians, Arabs, and Hebrews (Semites), and especially the Turks and Kurds, the inveterate enemies of the Armenians. In language the latter are more European than are the Magyars, the Finns, or the Basques of Europe. The nearest relatives of the Armenic tongue are the other members of the Indo-Iranic group of Aryan languages, which includes the Persian, the Hindi, and the Gypsy. In religion the Armenians differ from all the above-named peoples excepting the Syrians in that

they are Christian. They boast a church as old as that of Rome. To add to the ethnical confusion they are related physically to the Turks, although they exceed these, as they do almost all peoples, in the remarkable shortness and height of their heads. The flattening of the back of the head is noticeable at once in most Armenians. It can only be compared to the flattened occiput of the Malay, often noticed in Filipinos.

**ARYAN, INDO-EUROPEAN, INDO-GERMANIC, INDO-CELTIC, CELTO-GERMANIC, JAPHETIC, or SANSCRITIC.** The family of inflected languages spoken by all the races or peoples of western Europe (with the exception of the Basques) and throughout eastern Europe and southern Asia, with some exceptions, as far as eastern India.

Since four-fifths of our immigrants are of Aryan stock and their racial relationships to each other are determined by their languages, the student will need some acquaintance with the results of philology as regards the ordinary groupings of the Aryan tongues. Upon this, he will find, depends the distinction, for example, between Slovak and Czech (Bohemian), or the relationship of the Lithuanian to the Russian and the Old Prussian, or the very existence of Croatian, Slovenian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian, as distinct "races" among our immigrants from the Balkan States. (See articles on these and *Slav* for details.)

The Aryan is the most important family of all inflected languages. The Semitic-Hamitic (see) is the only other division of them. The only other type of languages found in Europe is the agglutinative (see *Ural-Altai, Finnish, Turkish, Magyar*); and the only remaining forms of speech in the world are the monosyllabic (e. g. *Chinese*) and the polysynthetic (e. g. *Indian, American*).

It will be seen that the words "Aryan," "Indo-European," and the like are linguistic rather than ethnological. Yet there has been much written, especially among the earlier philologists, about an "Aryan race." Although no longer strictly scientific, this expression will sometimes be used, for convenience, in this dictionary to designate the group of peoples originally speaking Aryan tongues.

It must be admitted that there is greater diversity between eastern and western Aryans than there is, for instance, between the Aryan Greeks on the one hand and the Semitic Jews or Turanian "Hungarians" and Finns on the other. As different as the latter are in language from ourselves, they share more fully our modern science, literature, and civilization and they acquire more readily our tongue than does the Aryan Hindu or Persian. Physically, also, they have become more like ourselves than are the darker and Asiaticized Hindus.

As a matter of fact, there are at least three races, anthropologically speaking, instead of one in western Europe. They are, as Ripley and others have shown, the "Teutonic" or "Nordic" (tall, blond, and long-headed), the "Alpine" (broad-headed), and the "Mediterranean" (brunette and long-headed). Huxley long ago marked out in this field two distinct physical races, the "Xanthochroid" and the "Melanochroid," or light and dark Caucasians (see). The Aryan, the German, the French, and the Italian are "races" from a linguistic point of view that combine dissimilar portions of physical races. Yet such use of words is unavoidable.

More questionable are innovations in the use of these terms to fit some social theory. De Lapouge, for instance, limits the use of the word "Aryan" to the blond, long-headed, or Teutonic race; and an active social propaganda in Germany is built upon this supposed identification of races. Yet Sergi, as an Italian, holds that the original Aryans were dark and of Mediterranean rather than of Teutonic stock.

Turning now to a less doubtful use of terms, it is safe to divide the Caucasian grand division of mankind on the basis of language into the Aryan, Semitic, Hamite, Caucasian, and Euskaric stocks (see these). The last two possess agglutinative languages and are confined to the small areas of the Caucasus Mountains and the Pyrenees. The word "Indo-European" is preferable to "Aryan" in scientific usage. Germans are more inclined to use the term "Indo-Germanic," and to use "Aryan" in the sense of "Indo-Iranian;" that is, to designate the eastern group of Indo-European languages.

The Aryan "races" comprise nearly half the population of the earth, say 700,000,000 out of a total of 1,500,000,000. Of course, a great multitude of these are Asiatic Aryans, the most of whom are crowded into India. Still, the Aryans of Europe are nearly double the Aryans of Asia in number, 520,000,000 as against 280,000,000. This European stock also outnumbers the Chinese, the greatest homogeneous population beyond all exception in the world.

**ASHKENAZIM.** The northern or German-Polish Jews, as distinguished from the southern or Spanish-Portuguese Jews, called Sephardim. They form about 90 per cent of the Jewish race. (See *Hebrew*.)

**ASSYRIAN, ASSYROID, AYSSORE, KALDANI (CHALDEAN), SYRO-CHALDEAN, NESTORIAN, EAST SYRIAN.** All these names have been applied to a small population living in the northwestern angle of Persia, near the borders of Turkey and Russia, and especially about Lake Urmia.

It will be convenient to discuss briefly at this

point the Assyrian and Assyroid races and then the relation of the Ayssores to these.

#### ASSYRIAN AND ASSYROID

The Assyrian is an ancient language, extinct for at least 2,000 years. No people to-day can claim pure physical descent from this stock. The arid region occupied by the early Assyrian empire has been swept by one civilization after another. Their ancient Hamitic speech was largely replaced by that of conquering Medes and Persians and, later, of Mohammedan hosts. It finally disappeared after the Babylonians and Chaldeans, who used a Semitic tongue, replaced the Assyrians in Mesopotamia. Turkish, Persian, Kurdish, and Arabian blood has been added to the ancestral stock of the modern "Assyrians." Reclus says: "The Assyrians and Chaldeans were either exterminated, or else absorbed in the victorious races, forfeiting name, speech, and the very consciousness of their race."

The Assyroid was first added by Deniker to his list of the distinct races of the earth; and he says that "it is not found pure in any population, but it counts a sufficient number of representatives to give a character to entire populations, such as the Hadjemi-Persians, the Ayssores, certain Kurdish tribes, and some Armenians and Jews." Even Deniker, it will be noted, does not claim that there is any longer an Assyrian race, either physically or linguistically, while even his cognate Assyroid is not found pure. It is sufficient to say that practically all other ethnologists divide Deniker's "Assyroids" between the Aryan and Semitic-Hamitic branches of the Caucasian race.

#### THE AYSSORES

The Ayssores, therefore, are not Assyrians, either physically or linguistically. All ethnologists classify races according to the language they speak. A scientific definition of the Ayssores, therefore, would seem to be: That branch of the Aramaic division of the Chaldean group of Semitic peoples (Caucasian) which is located farthest to the northeast, and especially about Lake Urmia in Persia. They are called "Syro-Chaldeans" in the Russian census. Their own language not only is that which was spoken commonly in Palestine in the time of Christ, but other dialects of it are still found on the eastern border of Syria. It is, however, often called a missionary language, since it has been revived and kept alive largely by Protestant missionaries. The Ayssores, like most Syrians, now speak Arabic. It is apparently due to the enthusiasm of Archbishop Benson over a people speaking the language of Christ, rather than as a result of any scientific demonstration, that these people

have been misnamed "Assyrian," "Chaldean," "Nestorian," and even "Armenian." The people have been proud to accept and defend the title given them as representatives of the ancient Assyrians.

The "Assyrians" are more backward in civilization than the western Syrians, having been more sorely pressed to maintain their very existence against the surrounding Mohammedan population, and especially the Kurds. Some of them, like their neighbors, the Armenians, have sought refuge on Russian soil. The Russian census shows 5,000 of them located in Transcaucasia. Their entire population is so small that it is of no significance as a source of immigration. Although constituting a few distinct communities in the United States, their number is lost sight of in the general mass of Syrian immigration (see).

**AUSTRIAN.** Not a race name. It has no significance as to physical race or language. There is no Austrian race in the sense in which we use the terms French, German, Italian, Hebrew, or Bohemian "race." The term "Austrian" simply means an inhabitant or native of Austria. Austria contains more different races or peoples than any other country of Europe except Russia. Germans form the largest ethnical group in Austria; Magyars, the largest of Hungary.

**BASQUE** (synonyms: Euskarian and, formerly, Iberian as to language). The people originally speaking the Basque language, the sole non-Aryan language of western Europe. But few now live in the old province of south-western France, Gascony, formerly called "Vasconia" after them; some still remain on the other side of the Pyrenees in northwestern Spain. They are a fragment, perhaps the only distinct remnant, of the pre-Aryan race of Europe. Recent researches connect them, not with the Mongolian Finns (see) as formerly, but with the Hamitic (Caucasian) Berbers of northern Africa. They are not now easily distinguishable in physical appearance from their Spanish or French neighbors, although many still speak the strange Basque tongue. The latter is not inflected, like most European (Aryan) languages, but agglutinative, like the typical languages of northern Asia.

**BAVARIAN.** A native of Bavaria, in Germany. Not an ethnological term. (See *German*.)

**BEDOUIN.** A wandering Arab (see).

**BELGIAN.** A native or citizen of Belgium. Not the name of a race. Southern Belgians are for the most part Walloons (see), that is, French (see), and northern Belgians are Flemish. (See *Dutch and Flemish*.)

**BERKIN.** An Istrian division of the Slovenian race (see).

**BESSERMAN.** A small tribe of Eastern Finns (see).

**BIBLOCHROVAT, KRAKUS, or CRAKOWIAK.** Names applied to a subdivision of the Poles (see).

**BIBLO-RUSSIAN.** The term used by Russians themselves to designate White Russian. (See *Russian*.)

**BOHEMIAN and MORAVIAN (CZECH).** It will be convenient to discuss these races or peoples in one article.

Czech or Tsekh is best defined as the westernmost race or linguistic division of the Slavic (with the exception of the Wendish fragment in Germany); or, as the race or people residing mainly in Bohemia and Moravia, but partly also in Hungary.

Bohemian is the westernmost division or dialect of the Czech and the principal people or language found in Bohemia.

Moravian is that division of the Czech found in Moravia; that is, between the Bohemians and the Slovaks.

Other definitions different from the above can be referred to good authority, but are confusing and will be mentioned only at this point. Thus, some authors reverse the meanings of Czech and Bohemian, making Bohemian the name of the division which includes the Czech, the Moravian, and the Slovak. (See, for example, Keane's classification in article *Slav*, although his usage varies.)

The Czech is most nearly related to the Polish and Wendish languages, which, with it, constitute the so-called Western Division of Slavic languages. "Czech" generally covers also the Slovak (see), which in the Austrian census is not separated from the Bohemian and Moravian.

#### BOHEMIAN

The Bohemian people appears on the ethnological even more than on the political map as a peninsula intruding far into German territory, for Bohemia is nearly cut off from Moravia by Germans of lower Austria pressing in from the south and Germans of Prussia pushing down from the north. One-third of the population of Bohemia itself is composed of Germans, who inclose the Moravians on every side except the east. In early times the domain of the Western Slavs extended farther, not only into Germany nearly as far as Berlin, but on the south far beyond Vienna, into Carinthia. Here another intruding race, Mongol in origin—the Magyar—has divided the Western Slavs from the Croatians and other Southern Slavs.

The long contact of the Bohemians with the Germans has profoundly modified their civilization, if not their physical type and even their language. They are the most nearly like western

Europeans of all the Slavs. It may be fairly said that they are the most advanced of all. This is in great part due to their native endowment as Slavs. Their weight of brain is said to be greater than that of any other people in Europe. At the same time the eastern Bohemians and Moravians are among the most broad-headed—that is, Slavic or “Eastern”—in physical type.

Although the Bohemians and the Moravians form but a minute fraction of the great Slavic stock, less than 2 per cent, they have contributed not a little to its history. They were practically the first Slavs to come under the influence of western civilization. Cyril and Methodius, apostles to the Slavs, gave them their alphabet. Since the eighth century they have had a literature of their own, which until the Hussite war was the most important of all Slavic literatures. Huss, the Bohemian, a century before Luther, sounded the first note of religious freedom in Europe. To Comenius, the Moravian, are due the beginnings of modern education in Europe. During the long years of German Catholic rule the use of the Bohemian language was proscribed. To-day it is again flourishing.

The Bohemians, like the Slavs in general, are preëminently a nation of agriculturists, but they also excel as miners and as craftsmen. In religion all but 5 per cent are Roman Catholic. In art they are leaders; as musicians they are unsurpassed.

Their alphabet is like our own, with added diacritical marks. Formerly they used the German type. While their native language is a barrier to full entrance into the current of western thought, the common use of German has supplemented it.

#### MORAVIAN

Their brothers on the east, the Moravians, in their ethnical type are much the same, although we find here more dialectal variation and, on the east, transitional types that approach the Slovaks or the Poles. The Moravians speak the same language as the Bohemians, notwithstanding some difference in dialects. Both divisions are, therefore, to be considered as constituting but one race in a classification of European races. The division into two is political, geographical, and historical, rather than ethnical. Like the Bohemians, the Moravians are surrounded only by Germans and their Czechish kinsmen—excepting the Leks, or Waterpolaks, in the north-eastern corner of their territory. Some consider these last to be Poles; others, Moravians. The Walachs, who live on the Slovak border in the Carpathians, are more properly a division of the Moravians, although some call them Slovaks (see). They are divided into the Javorins, the Pasekarsches, and the Zalerzaks. The Horaks

live in the western mountains of Moravia; the Hanaks about the center, on the river Hanna. The latter include the Blataci, the Moravci, and the Zabecaci. The Opovans and the Podhoraks also are Moravians. The breadth of the head increases among the Czechs as we leave the German border on the west, reaching among the Hanaks the remarkable index, for Europe, of 86.

**BOIKO.** A subdivision of the Red Russian branch of the Ruthenians (see).

**BOSNIAN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**BRETON** or **ARMORICAN.** The most southern and only continental branch of the Celtic group of the Aryan family. It is located in Brittany, in the northwestern part of France. The Bretons belong, with the Welsh, to the Cymric division of Celtic (see) peoples. Their language, the Breton, in its early form resembled the Cornish (see), now extinct. It was carried to Armorica, in France, by emigrants from Britain, who gave the name of Brittany to the new country and their language to the inhabitants. Their language now contains many French elements. It, like the Welsh, is at the present time the native language of about 1,000,000 persons, but it possesses much less vitality than Welsh (see), for it has practically no literature and is being rapidly supplanted by French. The latter is now the language of the cultured and is taught in all the schools of Brittany. There are four distinct dialects of Breton—the Léonarde, the Trécorien, the Cornouaillère, and the Vanneuse.

Physically the Bretons, like most modern peoples, are a mixed stock. Yet those of the interior are distinctly Alpine in type; are short in stature, round-headed, brunette, and have dark-blue eyes. They resemble the Auvergnats and the Savoyards of southern France and the Swiss of the Alps. This Celtic-speaking people of the Continent is thus seen to have little ethnic relationship to the Celts of the British Isles, who are distinctly long-headed and tall; in fact, are among the tallest of all Europe. (See *Irish*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh*.)

The manners and customs of Brittany resemble those of other remote parts of France, and present, indeed, a very fair likeness of mediæval France. The inhabitants revere the ancient dolmens and cromlechs, and cling tenaciously to many pagan customs.

**BUGAN.** A name applied to Ruthenians (see) living on the Bug.

**BUKOWINIAN.** A geographical, not a racial, term. Any native of the duchy of Bukowina in eastern Austria. The Bukowinians represent three very different linguistic divisions of the Aryan family—Slavs, Latins, and Teutons.

**BULGARIAN.** The native race or people of

Bulgaria, belonging linguistically to the Eastern branch of the Slavs, and therefore Aryan; supposed to be Finnic (Mongolian) in origin, although now European (Caucasian) in physical type.

The Bulgarians and their neighbors on the north, the Roumanians, are among the rare races that are physically of one stock and linguistically of another. Both possess adopted languages. While the Bulgarians appear to be Asiatics by origin who have adopted a Slavic speech, the Roumanians (see) are Slavs who have adopted a Latin language. Since language is the test in a systematic classification of European races, this is the chief point that need be discussed in an article on the Bulgarians; and there can be no doubt as to the position occupied by this tongue. The Bulgarian belongs in the Southeastern division of Slavic languages, and in many respects stands between Russian and the Serbo-Croatian dialects. (See articles on these, and especially *Slav*.) It so closely resembles the latter as to give the Serbian linguist excuse for representing most of the Bulgarians of Turkey to be Serbians. Yet, in an important sense, it is the predecessor of both Russian and Serbian. The Old Bulgarian was the earliest of the Slavic languages to be written and persists even to this day in the liturgy of the Orthodox church under the name of Church Slavonic. Its alphabet, the Cyrillic, is the oldest form of all modern Slavic alphabets, although some hold that an alphabet of similar appearance, the Glagolitic, antedates it among the western Slovenians.

Although Bulgaria possesses the oldest Slavic literature, it dates back but little over 1,000 years. It was not until the ninth century that Cyril and Methodius, apostles to the Slavs, put it into written form. Apparently only a century or two before this the Bulgarians spoke a Finnish language, which they brought into Europe with them from Asia. While they adopted the language of the Slavs, whom they conquered and organized politically, they were themselves swallowed up in the Slavic population. They lost not only their ancient language but their physical type. While they are the most truly Asiatic in origin of all the Slavs, they are Europeanized in appearance and character. In some respects their life is more civilized and settled than that of some of the Slavs farther west, as in Montenegro and Dalmatia. They are not only less warriors in spirit than these, but are more settled as agriculturists. Yet they seem to feel that they do not belong to the civilization of Europe, properly speaking, for they say of one who visits the countries farther west that he "goes to Europe."

The question concerning the physical type of

the Bulgarians is more difficult to solve. Less scientific work has been put upon this portion of Europe than most sections, and there is still doubt as to the movements of the race in prehistoric times and therefore as to their place of origin. There can be little doubt, however, that two physical types are found on opposite sides of Bulgaria. While those of the west are distinctly broad-headed, those on the east are, at least in part, as distinctly long-headed. The western Bulgarians are predominantly, it would appear, of the same Slavic type as their neighboring kinsmen, the Serbo-Croatians. The Albanians (see), who adjoin them on the southwest, are similarly very broad-headed, but are taller than the true Slavs. The explanation of the long-headed type in the east is not so simple. Some think it indicates the early Finnic origin. Others might argue that it is Italic, or at least "Mediterranean," for there is no doubt this element is predominant amongst the eastern Roumanians who adjoin them.

Bulgarians of the eastern type are predominantly brunette, with dark hair, although it is said that 40 per cent have light eyes. The race is rather low in stature and stockily built, but no distinctly Mongolian feature remains, unless it be the high cheek bones and rather narrow eyes which are common amongst them. It must be assumed that the present Bulgarians have assimilated Turkish, Greek, and Roumanian elements as well as Slavic. This is true even of their language as well as of their blood. The Bulgarian is, in fact, the most corrupt of all Slavic languages at the present time. Although it possessed the first Slavic literature, it now has almost none; and what it has, has been developed within the last century.

Of Bulgarian dialects the most important to mention is the so-called Macedonian. Some have claimed that there is an independent Macedonian language and therefore race or people. But this would appear to be one of the patriotic misrepresentations not unknown amongst the partisan philologists of this region. The other chief dialects are the Rhodopian and the Southern Thracian or the Upper and Lower Moesian. The well-known Pomaks are the Mohammedan Bulgarians, a fine type physically. Less than 20 per cent of the Bulgarians are Mohammedans; three-fourths are of the Orthodox faith. Bulgarians themselves contemptuously call the mongrel people of the coast "Gagaous."

There would appear to be little doubt that the Bulgars came through southern Russia to their present home in the time of the early migrations of the middle ages. Some records locate them in the second century on the river Volga, from which they appear to have taken their name. In

fact, a country called "Greater Bulgaria" was known there as late as the tenth century. If the common supposition be correct, the Bulgarians are most nearly related in origin to the Magyars of Hungary and the Finns of northern Russia. After these they are nearest of kin to the Turks, who have long lived amongst them as rulers. But Turks and Finns alike are but branches of the great Ural-Altai family, which had its origin in northern Asia, probably in Mongolia.

The Bulgarians occupy a territory at least one-half larger than Bulgaria itself. The most of this lies south of Bulgaria, in Turkey proper, especially in central Turkey, extending westward to Albania. In fact, all of central Turkey is Bulgarian in population down to the Ægean Sea, excepting a narrow strip along the coast, and this is occupied, not by the Turks, but by Greeks. It is not commonly understood that the Turks form but a small minority of the population of European Turkey; some say but one-seventh of it. A census has never been taken. Of course they are scattered everywhere in an official capacity, as the Greeks are widely scattered as traders. And there are other races or peoples in the portion of Turkey that in population is predominantly Bulgarian. Especially in Macedonia is this list of races increased by the addition of Serbs and other southern Slavs, of Albanians, and even of Roumanians, in considerable numbers. The last named, under the designation of Tsintars, or Kutzo-Vlachs, extend in a rather compact body from southwestern Macedonia southward well into central Greece.

**CALABRIAN.** A native of the southernmost province of the Italian Peninsula. A geographical term.

**CASTILIAN.** A native of Castile, the former kingdom which gave its name to the Castilian or Spanish language. Not an ethnographical term.

**CATALAN.** The race or people of Catalonia, the eastern division of Spain. They extend somewhat north over the line into France. Their language resembles the Provençal of France (see *French*) more than it does the Castilian of Spain. Castilians can not understand Catalans as easily as they understand Portuguese.

**CAUCASIAN, CAUCASIC, EUROPEAN, EURAFRICAN, or WHITE** race. (See *xanthochroi* and *melanochroi* races, p. 153.) The name given by Blumenbach in 1795 to the white race or grand division of mankind as distinguished from the Ethiopian, Mongolian, American, and Malay races (see these). The term is now defined more suitably for our purposes in a broader sense by Brinton and Keane, namely, to include all races, which, although dark in color or aberrant in other directions, are, when considered from all points of view, felt to be more

like the white race than like any of the four other races just mentioned. Thus the dark Gallas of eastern Africa are included, partly on linguistic grounds, partly because they have the regular features of the Caucasian; the Berbers of northern Africa because of the markedly blond and regular features found amongst them; the dark Hindus and other peoples of India still more emphatically because of their possessing an Aryan speech, relating them still more closely to the white race, as well as because of their physical type; and possibly the Polynesians, Indonesians, and Ainos of the Pacific because of their physical characteristics, although in this discussion these will be excluded from the definition. The general opinion is that the Dravidians and Veddahs, south of the Aryan Hindus in India, are not Caucasian. They do not possess an Aryan tongue; and physically they more nearly approach the Negro.

It will be seen from the above that the Caucasian race was by no means originally confined to Europe. It has long covered the northern third of Africa and practically all of southern Asia to the borders of Farther India. Although called the "European" race, it more likely had its origin in Asia or even in Africa than in Europe. Because of the latter theory, Brinton calls it the "Eurafrian" race. It does not even now fill certain large sections of Europe. The Mongolian race not only occupies the most of eastern and northern Russia but northern Scandinavia and the greater part of Finland, while the dominant races of Turkey, of Roumania, and even of Hungary are Mongolian in origin.

Although the white race would be supposed to be the one best understood, it is really the one about which there is the most fundamental and sometimes violent discussion. The word "Caucasian," for instance, is in nearly as bad repute as "Aryan" at the present time amongst ethnologists. Yet, as Keane has said of the former term, both words may be preserved with conventional meanings as are many of the early terms of natural history, although the early ideas associated with their use be discarded. While the word "Caucasian" has reference mainly to physical characters, "Aryan" will be used here as applying strictly to linguistic groupings. The English seldom use the word "Caucasian" in the narrower sense as designating only the peoples of the Caucasus Mountains.

The Caucasian is the only grand division of mankind which possesses inflected languages. In two of its minor divisions, the Caucasic and Euskaric, are also found agglutinative tongues. The scope of the word "Caucasian" may be better indicated by naming the subdivisions of

the race. The following is substantially agreed upon by both Brinton and Keane, if the doubtful Polynesians and Ainos of the latter be discarded. The larger linguistic divisions or "stocks" are the Aryan, Caucasian, Euskalic, Semitic, and Hamitic. Both authors combine the two last named under the term "South Mediterranean," a stock located south and east of this great sea. Brinton applies the term "North Mediterranean" to all the rest, while Keane prefers to use the terms "North Mediterranean," "North European," "Iranic," and "Indic" as equivalent to Brinton's term "Aryan." Brinton divides the Aryans into the Teutonic, Lettic, Celtic, Slavonic, Armenian, Iranic, Illyric, Italic, and Hellenic groups.

Forty years ago Huxley replaced the word "Caucasian" by two terms: "Xanthochroi," meaning the blond race, and "Melanochroi," or the brunette portion of the Caucasian race. Ripley has summed up in a masterly manner all the physical classifications made since that of Huxley. He shows that the great consensus of opinion thus far favors the distinction of three great races in Europe, which he calls the "Teutonic," the "Alpine," and the "Mediterranean." As is pointed out, Ripley's classification is impracticable in censuses of races, and therefore it need not be given extended discussion here. Moreover, it appears probable that his classification must be largely modified by the studies of Deniker. The latter has added to the three classical races of Europe the "Atlanto-Mediterranean," the "Oriental," and the "Adriatic," with possibly three or four other "subraces." Ripley has practically admitted the existence of the Adriatic as a distinct race. (See *Albanian*.) Deniker has wisely given as an alternative classification to that of his physical types a classification of "peoples" based on linguistic grounds which may be profitably compared, in a discussion of each race, with those of Brinton and Keane here adopted.

**CAUCASUS PEOPLES, CAUCASIAN.** The group of native races or peoples peculiar to the Caucasus, as the Russian territory, Caucasia, is sometimes called; not found elsewhere. More exactly defined on linguistic grounds, they constitute one of the four distinct divisions of the white race; that is, they are a non-Aryan stock, which, with the Aryan, the Semitic, and the Euskalic stocks, make up the great Caucasian or White division of mankind. It is, of course, confusing and objectionable to use the term "Caucasian" in the narrowest sense, as is sometimes done, to designate only the peoples of the Caucasus. This term was first used by Blumenbach, who applied it to the Caucasian division of mankind because he considered a Georgian of Caucasia the most perfect and ideal

specimen of the white race. A full discussion of the Caucasus peoples can hardly be undertaken in this dictionary. It is the most difficult problem in European ethnology.

So far as a general view of the non-Aryans of the Caucasus can be given in a few words, they may be said to mediate in most particulars between Europeans and Asiatics, as would be expected from their geographical location. "Nowhere else in the world probably," says Ripley, "is so heterogeneous a lot of people, languages, and religions gathered together in one place as along the chain of the Caucasus Mountains." While this statement covers the Mongolian population of the Caucasus as well as the Caucasian peoples proper, it is true that the latter are greatly mixed in physical stock and most diverse in type. The blond type of Europe is lacking, it is true, but some western Georgians are long-headed, like northern races. The prevailing head form, however, is broader than that of the Russian, although the latter is broad-headed for a European. In stature the non-Aryans are generally tall and of robust physique.

As divided on a linguistic basis, there are at least 50 tribes in this region with an area no larger than that of Spain. Ripley gives the number of dialects as 68, including at least one that is Aryan, the Osset. The Caucasian languages proper are more Asiatic than European in type, for they are agglutinative, not inflected like the Aryan and Semitic tongues. Yet they are not related to any linguistic family of Asia or of any other part of the world. The civilization of the region is backward, due in part to its inaccessible nature. The people have figured but little in history except as independent and almost unconquerable mountaineers.

Caucasia, called in Russian "Kavkaz," is a division lying between the Euxine or Black Sea and the Caspian. It includes two mountain ranges, the Caucasus and a range opposite it in Asia sometimes called "Anti-Caucasus" separated by plains or steppes. Northern Caucasia or Ciscaucasia consists of three provinces lying north of the Caucasus Mountains; Transcaucasia, of six provinces lying south, together with Daghestan lying north on the Caspian side. All south of the Caucasus Mountains is, properly speaking, in Asia, although the Russians, in their steady advance toward the south, prefer to call it Europe.

Reviewed by geographical regions, Transcaucasia is mainly Kartvelian or Georgian in the west, Armenian in the center, and "Other Caucasian" in the east, while northern Caucasia is mainly Russian in the west and "Other Caucasian" in the east. Turko-Tatars and Hebrews are scattered throughout both divisions.

**CELTIC** or **KELTIC**. The westernmost branch of Aryan or Indo-European languages. It is divided into two chief groups, with several subdivisions, as shown in the following table from Keane:

### I. GAEDHELIC (GAELIC)

Irish, Old and Modern.  
Erse, or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands.  
Manx, of the Isle of Man.

### II. KYMRIC

Old Gaulish, extinct.  
Kymraeg, or Welsh.  
Cornish, extinct.  
Brezonek, or Low Breton.

Irish, because of its more extensive literature and greater antiquity, is considered to be the chief branch of the Gaelic group. Modern Erse or Scotch is thought to be a more recent dialect of Irish. (See *Scotch*.) Manx is the dialect spoken by a small number of persons in the Isle of Man. Welsh is the best preserved of the Cymric group. It has a literature nearly if not quite as rich as that of Irish, and is spoken by a larger population than any other Celtic language found in the British Isles. (See *Welsh*.) Low Breton, or Armorican, is the speech found in Lower Brittany, in France. It is spoken by nearly two-thirds as many persons as are all other Celtic dialects combined. (See *Breton*.) No Celtic language has a current literature of any extent. Each succeeding census shows a decrease in the number of persons who speak a Celtic tongue. In few places is a Celtic language taught in the schools. Everywhere these languages are being supplanted by English or French.

The term "Celtic" is used in different senses by the philologist and the anthropologist. The former includes in it all peoples originally speaking a Celtic language. The latter has used the term to designate a broad-headed and comprises most of the northern races of Europe. The last named is short, long-headed, and very brunette, and includes the races living on the shores of the sea whose name it bears. This "Celtic" race seems to have had its main center of dissemination in the highlands of the Alps of midwestern Europe.

Since the Celtic-speaking races, with the exception of the Breton, are not, as was once thought, of one and the same physical type as those of the British Isles, they are distinctly long-headed and tall, in fact, are among the tallest of all Europe.

This dictionary uses the term "Celtic" in the sense of the philologist.

Celtic-speaking peoples are found in the western part of Ireland; in the mountains of Scotland

and Wales; in Monmouthshire, England, which borders on Wales; in the Isle of Man; and in the western part of Brittany. It is impossible to give the population of the Celtic race—that is, of those whose ancestral language was Celtic—since most of its members now speak English or French only.

**CHERNOMORISH**. A division of the Cosacks (see) of the Dneiper; that is, a subdivision of the Little Russians. (See *Ruthenian*.)

**CHUDE**. A western subdivision of the Finns (see).

**CHUVASH**. An important Tataric people (see) in eastern Russia, classified by some among the Finns (see).

**CIRCISSIAN (CHERKASI)** or **ADIGHE**. The northwestern group of the Caucasus peoples (see). They call themselves Adighe and are known to Russians and Turks as Cherkess. They speak a non-Aryan tongue. Among the dialectal divisions of the Circassians are the Shapsuch, Ubych, and Dshiget. Some call the Abkassians and Kabardians Circassians. All these groups show more or less admixture of Tataric (Mongolian) intrusive elements. Their women are noted for their beauty and adorn the harems of Turkey and Persia. The Circassians are Mohammedans and are a proud-spirited people. Nearly four-fifths of them emigrated to Asiatic and European Turkey after the Russian conquest, some forty-five years ago.

**CORNISH**. The native race or people of Cornwall, the southwestern county of England. The Cornish, linguistically and physically, is Kymric, a division of the Celtic branch of the Aryan stock. Its nearest relatives are the Welsh and the Breton; next come the Irish, the Manx, and the Gaelic of the Scottish highlands. (See these and *Celtic*.) The people of Cornwall are, therefore not so nearly related to the English as to the Irish. Their language is now English, the Cornish speech having become extinct a little over a century ago. But the population is the most deeply brunette in Great Britain, being quite the opposite of the typical English.

**CORSICAN**. A native of the island of Corsica, which has belonged to France since the time of Napoleon, who was born here. The language is an Italian dialect. The population is mixed in race, but is supposed to be at bottom Iberic, thus being related to the early inhabitants of Spain and perhaps to the Berbers of North Africa, with later additions chiefly from Italy and France. The Corsican is almost as dwarfish as his neighbor, the Sardinian (see), being fully 9 inches shorter than the Teutonic average of northern Europe.

**COSSACK** or **KAZAK**. (Cf. *Kirghiz-Kazak*, following). This term is used in two very different senses. The first is popular and his-



torical, rather than ethnological, and refers to "the Cossacks of the Don" and others of southern Russian origin. The Cossacks are Russian (Caucasian), rather than Tataric, in race. In its second meaning, strictly ethnological, the word is equivalent to "Kirghiz-Kazak," and refers to the largest race of Central Asia of Tataric (Mongolian) origin. The historical Cossacks, being the best known, may first be briefly discussed; then the real Kazaks, ethnologically speaking. The former may be called the Western or Russian Cossacks; the latter the Eastern or Asiatic Cossacks, or Kazaks proper. The latter spelling of the name is more scientific and preferable when speaking of the Eastern Kazaks.

#### WESTERN COSSACK (OR COSSACK OF THE DON, ETC.)

The historical Cossacks, named, after the portions of southern Russia they first occupied, "Cossacks of the Dnieper" and "Cossacks of the Don," are of mixed race ethnically. Those of the Dnieper are mainly Little Russian—that is, Ruthenian (see) in origin; those of the Don are Great Russian. Some were Polish in origin, as the famous chieftain Mazeppa, the hero of Byron's verse. Others, on the Don, may have been of Tataric origin; at least the name and the form of social organization are Tataric. The name "Kazak" means "rider" or "robber." The Cossacks were both. Their name is to be defined as meaning, not a race, but a mixed Russian population having a certain social organization, communistic and semimilitary in character. These communities probably had their origin toward the close of the middle ages as a result of the desperate and repeated struggles with Asiatic invaders. They had the form of organization best fitted to survive. Other races, as the Bashkirs, have become organized on the Cossack plan. The Cossacks of southern Russia who have remained in the old home have devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Zaporog Cossacks were so called in the sixteenth century because they lived "below the cataraacts," on the Dnieper. They were Ruthenians.

#### EASTERN KAZAK (OR KIRGHIZ-KAZAK)

To be defined as the largest Tataric tribe of Central Asia, extending from Lake Balkash on the east to the Volga in Russia; nomadic, Mohammedan, and possessing a relatively pure Turkish speech. Their speech points to this region as being a former home of the Turks of Turkey, although the latter have become, physically, far more Europeanlike than the Kirghiz. Although called Kirghiz by ethnologists, they themselves reserve this term for their kinsmen, the Kara-Kirghiz (see *Kirghiz*), and call them-

selves simply Kazak. The Russians applied to them the name Kirghiz-Kazak, to distinguish them from the western Cossacks or military communities described above. Some writers claim that the Kirghiz are physically Mongolic but linguistically Tataric. There is no doubt that their features are more Asiatic in type than those of the Tatars of Russia, but this may have come from their frequent intermarriages with Mongolic tribes.

Their civilization is still very primitive. Only the wandering life of herdsmen is possible on the barren steppes of Central Asia. The people are unlettered and their religion is often Shamanism rather than the Mohammedanism which they profess.

The Kara-Kirghiz of Central Asia are comparatively of little importance.

**CRAKUS, KRAKOWIAK, or BIELOCHROVAT.** Names applied to a subdivision of the Poles.

**CRIMEAN TATAR.** A Tatar living in the Crimea, in southern Russia.

**CROATIAN or SERBIAN,** or, better, **SERBO-CROATIAN,** including the so-called Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, and Montenegrin (Trnagorts) races or peoples. (Related words: *Chroat, Khrobat, Carpath, Khorvat, Horvath, and Hervat* or *Hrvat*; also *Serb or Srp, Sorb, and Sorabian*. Sometimes included with Magyars and others.

The Serbo-Croatian is a distinct and homogeneous race, from a linguistic point of view, and may be defined as the one which, with the closely related Slovenian, constitutes the Southern Division of the Slavic, the linguistic stock which occupies the countries above indicated, including Slavonia. It is not an ethnical unity in physical characters and descent, but a mixed race. It is separated into the above so-called races on political and even religious grounds.

#### GEOGRAPHY OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA

Definitions of the Serbo-Croatian peoples depend so largely upon political boundaries that a preliminary sketch of the Balkan States will conduce to clearness. The southern part of the Balkan Peninsula is occupied by Greeks, Albanians, and a minority of Turks. All the rest—that is, the greater part—is Slavic. Roughly speaking, the eastern half of the Slavic territory is Bulgarian (see). This race belongs to the Eastern Division of Slavs and occupies the entire region from the Danube south nearly to the Ægean Sea and Constantinople itself. The main range of the Balkan Mountains is in their territory, running eastward to the Black Sea. The Serbo-Croatians are west of the Bulgarians, occupying all the territory to the Adriatic Sea.

They are restricted, therefore, to the north-western part, or about one-third, of the Balkan Peninsula.

If the northern boundary of the peninsula be considered a line running eastward from the head of the Adriatic to the Black Sea following the Save River to the Danube and down the latter, it will include all the Bulgarians and the Southern Slavs with the exception of the Slovenian territory, northern Croatia, and Slavonia. These will also be included within the limits of the peninsula if its boundary may be fixed a little farther north to the Drave. This article is not concerned further with the countries of Greece, Turkey (including Albania), and Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia), nor with Roumania, which lies north of Bulgaria, and therefore outside the limits of the Balkan Peninsula. Ripley, however, includes the Rumanians among the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula.

The remaining States constitute Serbo-Croatian territory. The Kingdom of Serbia, situated just south of the Danube and the Save, midway between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and the small principality of Montenegro. The latter occupies the southern angle of the Serbo-Croatian territory, with Albania on the southeast and the narrow territory of Dalmatia and the Adriatic on the southwest. Herzegovina, northwest of Montenegro and similar to it in size, and Bosnia, larger and extending north from Herzegovina to the Save, also Dalmatia, a narrow strip of coast land between these two States and the Adriatic. Still farther north are the former kingdoms of Slavonia, lying along the southwestern boundary of Hungary proper, and Croatia, lying farthest to the northwest in the peninsular next to Austria and the Adriatic. All the Southern Slavs—that is, the Serbo-Croatians and the Bulgarians—were subject to Turkey forty years ago, excepting those on the northern fringe inhabiting Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. If, as is sometimes said, these are not Balkan States, all the Balkan Peninsula excepting Greece was then covered by Turkey—as also was Greece itself a century ago.

#### THE SERBO-CROATIANS IN GENERAL

Ask a Bosnian his race and he will answer "Turk" if he is a Mohammedan; "Latin" or "Croatian" if a Roman Catholic; and "Serbian" if an adherent of the Greek Church. Yet in all these cases the race is the same because the language is the same. The case of the Bosnian is typical of the entire Serbo-Croatian people, which is peculiar amongst all the races or peoples of Europe in appearing to be divided into six or more separate ethnical branches; that is, as many as there are political States if not regions in this region, while the scientist can have no

doubt but that all are of one race. Their case resembles that of the Poles, who, since the partition of Poland, make part of three different nationalities; or that of the Germans, constituting to a greater or less degree the German, the Swiss, and the Austrian nationalities. In like manner, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Herzegovinian are only names of nationalities or of political groups, while the corresponding race or people is Serbo-Croatian.

Language is the necessary basis of all official classifications of European races. It is the one followed by all European censuses of races, and is adopted in this dictionary. The Bulgarians and the Slovenians are outside the Serbo-Croatian race, although they are most closely related to it by language.

The confusion in Serbo-Croatian terminology has its origin in both politics and religion. The Serbo-Croatians of the west, who are Roman Catholic, can not read the publications of the eastern Serbo-Croatians, who are Orthodox, although both have the same language, for the former use the Roman alphabet or sometimes the strange Glagolitic letters, while the latter use the Russian characters fostered by the Greek Church.

The geographical limits of the Serbo-Croatians are not easily determined. They are defined on the north by the Danube and the Drave; that is, by Hungarian and Slovenian territory. On the east, also, they coincide with the boundary between Serbia and Bulgaria, except that north-eastern Serbia is occupied by Rumanians. But as to the southern boundary the wildest and most divergent statements are made by students of the question according to their political bias. Some pro-Serbians would claim Macedonia and the greater part of Northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria, even to the Black Sea, to be Serbian by language; while it is generally held that the Slavic language found here is Bulgarian. A fair statement would seem to be that the north-western part of Old Turkey is Serbo-Croatian, including a narrow strip of northern Albania, as well as the large districts known as Old Serbia and Novibazar. Old Serbia is farther south-east.

As thus delimited, the Serbo-Croatians are inclosed on the west by the Adriatic Sea; on the northwest by the closely related Slovenians; on the north by the totally different Magyars or Hungarians, of Mongol origin; on the northeast by a more nearly related people, the Rumanians; on the southeast by distant relatives, the Bulgarians; and on the south by the Albanians, a race differing both in language and physical type from any other in Europe.

The language may as properly be called either Croatian or Serbian. It was once called the

Illyrian, an ethnical misnomer for which an excuse was sought in political history. But the ancient Illyrians were an entirely different race. (See *Albanian*.) Few traces of them, it is said, can be found among the Slavs now occupying the country. The apostles of the "Illyrian" propaganda would take into their fold Bulgaria on the east and the Slovenians on the west. "Yugo-Slavic"—that is "South Slavic"—is a name more recently adopted by other patriotic Slavs in an attempt to inculcate a feeling of unity among all Serbo-Croatians and Slovenians. It is pan-slavism on a small scale.

The historical and linguistic relations existing between widely separated branches of the Slavs are often indicated or suggested by strange similarities in their names. The terms Slav, Slovak, Slovenian, and Slavonian are discussed in the article on the Slovenian. As there pointed out, Slavonian in the narrowest sense may mean the nationality (not a race) inhabiting the former kingdom of Slavonia. The race or people living there is the Serbian or Croatian. Curiously enough, Croat, Hrvats, and the related words given at the head of this article are variations of an old word meaning highlands or mountains; hence not strictly ethnical terms. "Horvatok" is the name given Croats on the Magyar ethnographical map. In like manner as the forms Hrvats, Horvath, and even Kharpath come from Hrvats, so such variations as Serb and Sorb came from Srp. In the Serbo-Croatian, as in other Slavic languages, a vowel is not written with this "r." The "h" easily passes into "kh" and "b" into "p" or "v." In these and similar words, therefore, are indicated the ancient relationships existing between widely different divisions of the Slavs; between the Serbs, Croats, or Hrvats, and Slovenians or Winds of the Southern Division on the one hand, and, on the other, in the north, the disappearing Sorbs and Wends and the Slovaks, with their forerunners, who left their name in ancient Croatia and the Carpathians.

The technicalities of the *stho*, *cha*, and *kay* dialects of the Serbo-Croatian need not be entered into here. In a general way they correspond to: (1) The southern, Serbian, or, better, that spoken in Herzegovina, which has become the literary form of the Serbo-Croatian; (2) the western, Croatian, the use of which is gradually receding to the coast of Dalmatia; and (3) that found on the western border of Croatia, which is more properly called a separate language, the Slovenian.

Of the numerous names borne by Serbo-Croatian dialects and divisions of the population only a few need be given here. Some are merely names of political divisions. Thus the "Cernagorians" are simply the Montenegrins, the

two words having the same meaning. "Tsrna Gora," in their language, means "black mountain." The Ragusans are the natives of the old city of Ragusa; Dubrovcan is another name for these. Others are the Syrmians, sometimes considered to be a fourth division of the Serbo-Croatians, named after a plain in Croatia-Slavonia; the Cices of Istria, and the Hranicares of the borders. Skipetar is a name applied to the Slavonized Albanians (see) of the coast. An Istrian—that is, a native of Istria—may be of any race; more likely a Serbo-Croatian, Italian, or Slovenian.

The Morlaks, who call themselves "Vlah" or "Wlach," may be, as some claim, Slavonized Rumanians (Wallachs); but if so, the change has been quite complete, for they might be taken to-day as the primitive Serbian stock, not only in physical appearance and dialect, but in character and customs. They form a considerable population in northern Dalmatia and adjacent territory, especially in Istria. Reclus says that they are amongst the least advanced peoples of Europe. Certain other names found amongst Serbo-Croatians really designate social groups rather than distinct races, dialects, or political divisions. Thus the well-known word "Haiduk," meaning originally in the Turkish language something like highwayman or freebooter, was adopted by the Serbians in the sense of defender of the home land. The Uskoks were, like them, brigands before they settled down to agricultural pursuits. They fled from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Montenegrin mountains for protection against the Turks.

In physical appearance the Serbo-Croatians are quite distinct from other Slavs. In fact, they would seem to be, at bottom, not Slavic, or "Eastern," to use Deniker's terms, but "Adriatic." The latter differs from any other race in Europe in combining unusual stature with unusual breadth of head. Its purest representatives are found a little farther south amongst the Albanians (see), a remnant of the ancient Illyric race, using this word in its proper sense. In northern Albania, and especially in Herzegovina, are found some of the broadest heads in the world, with an average cephalic index of 87. The race is also one of the tallest of Europe, averaging 5 feet 9 inches. This type shades off in every direction, especially on the south, where both the Turks and the Greeks are shorter. The ancient Greeks belong to the long-headed "Mediterranean" race. On the north, the Albanian type is modified by the great Slavic wave of migration that brought with it the present Serbo-Croatian language of the country. But while the average height of the Slav is considerably less, the head is broad, as it is also in the "Alpine" race, farther northwest, into which the Serbo-Croatian

type insensibly passes. The type is brunette, but not of the darkest. Although not so strong or stockily built as the tallest men of northern Europe, the Serbo-Croatian is vigorous and well adapted to hard labor.

The Southern Slavs not only outnumber any other race in the Balkan Peninsula, but they constitute about one-half its population if we add to them the small Albanian population to which they are physically related. The Greeks do not make up one-third of the population, while the Turks are hopelessly in the minority, estimated by some as only one-seventh as many as the Slavs.

#### THE VARIOUS NATIONALITIES

The terms "Bosnian," "Dalmatian," "Herzegovinian," and "Montenegrin," as shown above, are not names of races, but rather of nationalities found within the Serbo-Croatian ethnical territory. The same is true, of course, of the Serbian, the Croatian, and the Slavonian as nationalities. Further details are necessary concerning each, especially as to their ethnical and religious elements.

By the so-called Serbian and Croatian races are generally meant only the Orthodox (Greek) and Roman Catholic divisions, respectively, of the one Serbo-Croatian race.

To these may be added the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of whom the Roman Catholics may be counted roughly as Croatsians and the Oriental Orthodox as Serbians. But very few of the Mohammedans are Turks, although generally calling themselves by that name. It is said that the Bosnian nobility became Mohammedans in order to preserve their feudal rights, but that they differ in more respects than race from Turkish Mohammedans. For instance, they do not practice polygamy.

Of the Serbian nationality—that is, of the citizens of Serbia—90 per cent are Serbian by race and 98 per cent Orthodox in religion. The Gypsies come next. The Rumanians (see), like the Serbians, are for the most part Orthodox. While the Turks proper are Mohammedans.

The small independent principality of Montenegro has had no census. It is estimated that nearly 90 per cent of the population are Orthodox. The remainder are Roman Catholics or Mohammedans, the latter being Albanians. In Dalmatia 96 per cent of the population is Serbo-Croatian by race and 84 per cent Roman Catholic in religion. These probably all call themselves "Croatian." Nearly all the rest of the people are Greek (not "United") in religion. Less than 3 per cent of the population are Italians. These live along the coast in cities like Ragusa. There are no Turks in Dalmatia, so far as shown by the census.

In the Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, besides the Serbo-Croatian population, which, as shown above, is 87 per cent of the whole, about 5 per cent of the population are German, and 4 per cent "Hungarian." This is the classification by mother tongue. Classified by religion, all the Serbians are "Oriental Greek," while 99 per cent of the "Croatsians" are Roman Catholic, as are also 80 per cent of the Germans and Hungarians. No Turks or Mohammedans appear as such by name in the census. Finally, in the Coastland, including Istria, while nearly one-half of the population is Italian, the most of the remainder are Serbo-Croatsians and Slovenians. Nearly 99 per cent are Catholic.

**DALMATIAN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**DANISH.** (See *Scandinavian*.)

**DOUKHOBOR.** A Russian (see) sect. Not the name of a race.

**DUTCH and FLEMISH** (less accurately *Hollander, Netherlander, and Belgian*). The two westernmost races or peoples on the Continent of Low German or Teutonic origin, the Dutch being the native people of Holland (the Netherlands) and the Flemish that of Flanders—that is, of the western part of Belgium. The Dutch and Flemish languages are intermediate between English on the one hand and German on the other. The chief differences between the Dutch and Flemish are those of political boundaries, customs, and religion, rather than of language or physique. *Hollander, Netherlander, and Belgian* are names of nationalities and not of races. *Holland-Dutch* is a term vulgarly used in America to distinguish Dutch from German, while *Pennsylvania Dutch* is a name wrongly given to the old Pennsylvania German families.

#### DUTCH

Etymologically Dutch is simply the German "Teutsch"—that is, "Teuton"—and, therefore, might be used as a generic term to include all Germans. But in scientific usage the term is now limited to the people of Low German descent living in the Rhine delta. Germans themselves never extend the word "Deutsch" to the Netherlands. The Dutch or Netherlandish language is derived from Old Saxon, a division of the long extinct Old Low German. The word "Dutch" is sometimes wrongly used, especially in the United States, to mean the German language in all its forms.

Dutch is the literary and national language of Holland; it is also the language of the Dutch colonists in South Africa (Boers), and in the East and West Indies. Besides Dutch, there are other dialects of Low German origin used in Holland: Frisian, Saxon, Friso-Saxon, and Friso-

Frankish. Frisian is said to have been the language of the early Teutonic people throughout Holland. It had a literature of its own in the fourteenth century, but has been pressed upon by the Saxon and Frankish until it exists to-day only as a patois in the province of Friesland and on some of the islands of the coast. Saxon and Friso-Saxon are spoken throughout the eastern and southeastern part of Holland. Friso-Frankish is spoken in Zeeland—that is, the island province north of Belgium, and in the western part of Holland. Dutch is spoken in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Physically, the northern Dutch are for the most part long-headed, oval faced, tallish, and blond. The Frisians also are good examples of this type. Southward in the western part of Holland there is more and more of an admixture of a round-headed brunette element, shorter and stouter than the northern type, which is thought to be descended from the ancient "Alpine" race, with more or less Teutonic admixture. Three-fifths of the people of Holland are Protestants; most of the remainder are Catholics or Jews. In social customs the Dutch show greater affinity to the English than to the German. They have been called the Englishmen of the mainland. Like the English, the Dutch have been great colonizers.

Holland is an independent kingdom. It is now called the Netherlands, a term formerly given to the lowland country comprising both Holland and Belgium. It is one of the smallest countries of Europe, having a superficial area of only 12,000 square miles. Its ethnographical boundaries coincide with its topographical formation: the Frieslanders hold the alluvial plains, the Saxons are confined to sandy tracts, while the lowlands of the delta of the Rhine have a population mixed in origin. Rudler and Chisholm estimate 71 per cent of the population to be Dutch, 14 per cent Frisian, 13 per cent Flemish, and 2 per cent other Low German.

FLEMISH

Philologists differ as to the position of Flemish, linguistically. Some consider it to be a branch of Old Low German, closely akin to Dutch, if not identical with it; others place it as a dialect of Dutch and say that it is now nearly extinct; while still others consider it to be a dialect of equal rank with Frisian and Saxon, but distinct from Dutch. The literary language of the Flemish people is now Dutch.

Physically the Flemish are of the prevailing Dutch type—tallish, blond, and round-faced—the type so often portrayed by Rubens. The Flemish occupy the northern and western provinces of Belgium and the northeastern part of France bordering on Flanders.

BELGIAN

The term Belgian simply means a native or inhabitant of the Kingdom of Belgium. It has no significance as to physical race or language. The Belgian nation is represented by two chief linguistic stocks, a Teutonic (Flemish) which occupies the plains and the coast lands, and a French (Walloon) which occupies the uplands (see these). The two peoples also differ in industries. The Flemings are characteristically tenant farmers; the Walloons are small proprietary farmers, miners, and manufacturers.

Belgium ranked eighteenth in superficial area and eighth in population amongst European countries. It was the most densely populated country in Europe; that is, of about 600 to the square mile. The Kingdom was not evenly populated, the Flemish provinces being much more densely settled than the Walloon. Of the total number, 42 per cent spoke Flemish only and 38 per cent French only, while 12 per cent spoke both Flemish and French, and 6 per cent spoke Flemish, French, and German. Both French and Flemish are official languages. All public documents are printed in both. Both are taught in the schools. At the University of Ghent the professors lectured in both French and Flemish. The Belgians are for the most part Catholics.

ENGLISH or ANGLO-SAXON; inaccurately BRITISH. The principal race or people of England; the westernmost European branch of the Teutonic stock; the race that first spoke the English language.

Of course there is no necessity in this dictionary for discussion of a subject so well understood by all as the character, social institutions, and other qualities of the English. It may be assumed that all Americans understand the race which has given us our language and laws and political institutions. Yet there may be some doubt as to the ethnical position of the English—as to which of the present components of the mixed English nation are to be considered as unassimilated elements and which as truly English. The student of races will realize that clear distinctions need be drawn in the case of so composite a race as that in England. In the case, for instance, of an immigrant from England who comes of Irish or Scotch descent, how long a residence of his ancestry in England entitles him to be called English? The question goes deeper than this, namely, to the determination of what constitutes a race in ethnology. It is perhaps convenient to consider, in discussing a race so well known as the English, the definition and classification of races upon which this dictionary proceeds.

Race is determined by language in such phrases as "the races of Europe," but by phys-

ical qualities, such as color, hair, and shape of head, when we speak of "the five great races" or grand divisions of mankind. In either case the attempt is made to bring into a common class all who have the same inheritance. But the term "race" is sometimes used in other senses. Thus we may reach wider and wider "races," each including the preceding, as when we speak of the English race, the Teutonic race, the Aryan or Indo-European race, the Caucasian race, and, finally, the human race. Not only is there this popular looseness in the use of the word, but its scientific acceptance in the most exact of studies, namely, in national census taking, is also variable. While in some European censuses race is determined by the mother tongue of the individual, in other countries it is determined by the "language of converse" or "customary language." It is evident that an Irish family that has lived for generations in England would be called Irish by the first test, English by the second. But how long a residence in England will entitle an Irishman, or a Scotchman, or a French Huguenot, or one of Norman French stock, to be called English if the mother tongue is the test? Evidently this phrase must be interpreted to mean the ancestral or racial language in dealing with a stock which has kept itself quite pure in descent. But since the greater part of the English population of to-day is of mixed origin, a census may adopt the arbitrary rule that the paternal line only shall determine the race, or, what is evidently more difficult and more scientific, it may name the mixed races as such, or consider the race to be determined by the preponderating element in the mixture.

Since all this is merely a matter of definition, so far as consistency in the present dictionary is concerned, the following principles and definitions may be given as those adopted and presumably scientific. In the narrow sense, the race of an immigrant is determined by ancestral language, as above indicated. The historical limit which determines the transition from one race into another as thus defined varies with different races. It will be assumed in this article that the English race is practically one thousand years old, since the essential elements composing it were welded before or soon after the Norman invasion.

Still other definitions will conduce to clearness of thinking. Not only is a distinction to be made between race and nationality, but the terms "English people," "English stock," "English-speaking people," and, consequently, "English language" need definition also. The English nationality includes all native and naturalized citizens of England. It therefore includes members of other races besides English-

men in the ethnical sense. The term "Englishman" may mean merely one of English nationality. The "English stock" is a loose expression for the English race. A stock in ethnology generally includes several races. The "English-speaking people," as is evident, includes all individuals in all parts of the world who speak the English language. The term "English language" is more capable of exact definition than all the foregoing, for, philologically, it is impossible to confuse it with any other. It is only as old as the English race. The expression "English people" is a loose one. By definition in this dictionary it is the equivalent of the term "the English race," which embraces the English in America; it means also the people of the particular country or nationality, England. "Briton" is a name applied to the ancient race of England, by some supposed to have been of Celtic origin. The word is used at times to mean any native of Great Britain. In this sense it includes different races, as English, Irish, and Welsh. It, or rather "North Briton," is the term by which the Lowland Scotch prefer to be called instead of English. In this dictionary they will be called "Scotch" (see). "British" is a term of nationality rather than of race. It also means the Celtic language spoken by the ancient Britons.

Linguistically, the English are Teutons. Although the English language is very composite, the grammar and the spoken language are still characteristically Anglo-Saxon, that is, Low German, notwithstanding that it has lost many of its inflections. English is closely related to the dialects still spoken in Flanders, in the Netherlands, and on the northern shores of Germany. It is to-day the language of about 180,000,000 individuals living under a score of different governments, among which are two of the greatest nations of the world, the British Empire and the United States of America. No other Indo-European tongue is spoken by so many persons.

Physically, as well as linguistically, the English are a very composite product. The prevailing English type is tall, long-headed, and generally blond, although, as Beddoe has pointed out, there is no one type characteristic of all England. He finds what he calls Anglo-Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons, both Teutonic in type, located in the northern, the eastern, and the southern parts of England; a short, darker type of marked "Celtic" character in the western part, bordering on Wales, and a still darker Celtic type, the Cornish, (see) in Cornwall. The Lowland Scotch (see Scotch), the people living south of the southern friths of Forth and Clyde and on the eastern side of Scotland, are said to be nearly identical in racial

character and closely related in their dialect to the people of the northern part of England. It has been variously estimated that the English race is from one-fifth to one-half Scandinavian, if not, in fact, more Scandinavian than Anglo-Saxon. Freeman says "when we set foot on the shores of Scandinavia and northern Germany, we are simply revisiting our ancestral home."

In geographical distribution the English are more widely dispersed than any other people, being found in all parts of the world.

The English hold high rank as an emigrating and colonizing people.

**EUSKARIC** stock. A linguistic division of the Caucasian race at present represented by only the Basques of Spain and France. Their language is of the agglutinative type, the only non-Aryan language of western Europe.

**FINNIC, FINNO-HUNGARIAN, FINNO-UGRIC, UGRO-FINNIC, UGRIAN.** The language of the Finns, using this word in the wider sense to include the Magyars and, sometimes, the Bulgarians.

**FINNISH.** Best defined for the purposes of this work from a linguistic point of view in a narrow sense as the race or people of Finno-Tataric stock which now constitutes the chief population of Finland and embraces also the related peoples of northwestern Russia, exclusive of the Lapps (see). This group may be also called the "Finns Proper" or "Western Finns," and includes the Esths, Livs, Vots, Veps, Tavastians, and Karelians, together with the Ijores and Chudes, subbranches of the last named. The Karelians extend nearly to the center of Russia and are called by some "Eastern Finns." It would appear more significant to reserve this latter name to designate the Ugro-Finnic peoples living in Eastern Russia and in Asia. Although speaking languages similar to the Western Finns or Suomi, they are widely different from the latter in blood, and to a great extent in civilization. The Western and Eastern Finns are more unlike than the North and South Italians.

The Western Finns or Finns proper are Caucasian rather than Mongolian in appearance, while the Eastern or Volga Finns show distinctly their Asiatic origin. They are divided from the Finns proper by a broad band of Great Russians which extends through Central Russia from north to south. The Lapps and Samoyeds, another very different stock, may be called the "northern Finns."

The term "Finn" or "Finnic" is equivalent to "Ugro-Finnic" (see) when employed in a still wider sense to include all thus far mentioned and in addition the Magyars and possibly the Bulgarians (see). The former are linguistically Ugro-Finnic; the latter were so originally. The word "Finnic" is even used at times to designate

the entire Finno-Tataric division of the Sibiric branch of the Mongolian race. It then includes the Turks (see). Even the Japanese, Manchus, and Kalmuks belong to coordinate stocks.

Finally the term Finns is used in a fourth sense, narrowest of all, to designate only the Finns of Finland; that is, little more than the Tavastians, considering the Esths and Livs, for instance, as distinct races.

Until 1809 Finland was a part of Sweden, and before the dawn of history the Finns and Swedes were no doubt intermingling. This will account in part for the prevailing blondness and European cast of countenance amongst the Finns. But the entire Ugro-Finnic stock seems to have been, in origin, lighter in color than most other Mongolians, perhaps as a result of their northern residence. Formerly they were taken out of the Mongolian grand division by certain ethnologists and put into a separate division of "allophylian whites." Whatever their original stock, the Finns of Finland are to-day the most truly European of any race possessing a Mongolic speech, and in some respects their institutions are abreast of any in Europe.

#### WESTERN FINNS

Chude is an old name once applied to all Finns by the Russians. The census limits the name to those locally called "Chentscher" or "Kaivan," who speak a Karelian dialect. They live in one of the two Karelian provinces, Olonetz; that is, northeast of Petrograd. The Veps are northern Chudes; the Vots, southern Chudes. The largest Karelian population is found in Tver province, southeast of Petrograd. The Karelians are the easternmost branch of the Finns proper, and show perhaps more trace of an Asiatic origin. They are mainly agriculturists. The Ijores, on the contrary, are found mainly in the city of Petrograd. They are descendants of the Ingers, but no longer a pure Tavastian stock, and therefore not good types of the Western Finns.

The Finns of Finland are mainly Tavastians, or Hemes, and Savolaks. The Kwaenes extend farther north and are in a transitional stage between the more cultured Finns toward the south and the Lapps on the north. The Esths and Livs do not differ much from the Finns of Finland in stock. They live south of the Gulf of Finland and along the Baltic, forming about 90 per cent of the population of Esthonia and 40 per cent of that of Livonia. The extinct Krevs formerly lived near these in Courland, in Esthonia, and especially in Livonia. The agglutinative language of the Finns is modified by the radically different Aryan speech of the Letts and Lithuanians (see), who adjoin them on the south. In the province of Pskof they speak a dialect

called the "Verros." Other names given to certain Baltic or Western Finns are the Lopari, the Evremeiseti, the Savakoti, and the Izhora (Ijores) or Ingers. In religion nearly all the Western Finns are Lutherans.

#### EASTERN FINNS

Most of the Eastern Finns live in the middle Volga region of Eastern Russia. Those farthest west are the Cheremisses, in Viatka and Kazan provinces. Not long ago they were nomadic. Though nominally Orthodox, their religion is corrupted with Tatar Mohammedanism and even Mongolian Shamanism. The Chuvashes, adjoining the Cheremisses on the north and the Kazan Tatars on the east, have some of the characteristics of both. Many of them speak Türki, the Tatar tongue. They are thought by some to be a branch of the Mordvinians, but are counted in the Russian census as Tatars (see).

The Mordvinians form the largest division of the Eastern Finns. They are most numerous farther down the Volga basin, in the provinces of Samara, Simbirsk, Penza, and Saratov, reaching to within one province of the Caspian Sea. They are also widely scattered through the Great Russian and Tatar populations of other provinces, and are often Russified in language and customs. The Erzu and Mokcha are two dialects of the Mordvinian.

The Votyaks, Permyaks, and Zyrians are the northernmost of the Eastern Finns in Europe. The last named extend to the Samoyed country on the Arctic. Most of the Voguls and all the Ostyaks, who are nomads, live in Siberia. These two peoples, small in number, may be called the Ugric division of the Ugro-Finnic stock (see). They are nearly as Asiatic and primitive in their manner of life as are the stunted Samoyeds and Lapps of the frozen ocean. Finally, the Besser-mans are a small group of Mohammedans distinguishable only by their religion from the Votyaks, among whom they live, but related to the Voguls.

**FINNO-TATARIC or FINNO-TURKIC PEOPLES.** A term sometimes used to embrace the Finnic and Tataric (see) groups of the Siberic stock of the Mongolian race. To be defined as that group of Mongolian races speaking the Ural-Altai languages (see).

**FRENCH.** The principal race or people of France; the northern branch of the Romance-speaking peoples, including, besides the French of France, the French Belgians, the French Swiss, and the French of Alsace-Lorraine. The French is not a well-defined race ethnologically, being a mixture of the three chief prehistoric races of Europe, the broad-headed "Alpine" or "Celtic" element predominating. Linguistically

French belongs to the Romance or Italic group of the Aryan family.

The French Belgians are found mainly in the southeastern provinces of Belgium. (See article *Dutch and Flemish*.) They speak a dialect called the "Walloon." They are supposed to be descended from the Belgæ of Cæsar, are tall and long-faced, and resemble the French of Normandy. The French Swiss constitute the greater part of the inhabitants of the western cantons of Switzerland. They belong to the broad-headed Alpine race, are brunette, and much shorter in stature than the French Belgians. French Canadian is an expression used to designate the inhabitants of Canada, especially those of the province of Quebec, who are descendants of the French. They speak a dialect which possesses many peculiarities developed on Canadian soil. Their blood has been more or less mixed with that of the English-speaking Canadians and has had some infusion of the Indian, though to a much less degree than is generally supposed.

The term "French language" may be used in a broad or generic sense to include not only the modern literary French, but all the dialects of Old French still in use, as the Walloon, the Provençal, and the Catalan. In a narrower or restricted sense it means the "langue d'oil," which is now the literary as well as the general and official language of France. Old French had two distinct and equally important dialects—the "langue d'oil," spoken north of the Loire and eastward to Berne, Switzerland, and the "langue d'oc," in the south. This is one of the two official languages of Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada. It is the diplomatic language of many countries. Owing to its clearness and precision it is the language par excellence of science and criticism. One of its dialects, the Walloon, is still used familiarly in Belgium and the northeastern part of France. This is especially characterized by a large number of Celtic and German elements. Though it once had a literature of its own, it is now assuming the character of a patois.

The Provençal, often called the "langue d'oc," is the native language of the southern half of France. With the closely related dialects, such as the Gascon, Limousin, Auvergnat, and Savoisin, it is spoken in southern France and in Switzerland and Italy. The Catalan dialect, spoken on both sides of the Catalonian border, occupies a place between Provençal and Castilian. (See *Spanish*.)

Physically the French are not a homogeneous race. There has been much blending of racial elements even within historic times. At the present time France presents three distinct ethnic types, whose persistence depends in part on their geographical location and in part on



more recent intrusions. France appears to have been once occupied quite generally by a broad-headed, rather brunette ("Alpine") race which still characterizes the central part of the country, especially among the Auvergnats, and is found in considerable numbers in Brittany among the Bretons (see). It is estimated by Brinton that this Alpine element forms fully three-fifths of the French race. A tall, long-headed type predominates in the northeastern part of France, especially in Normandy. Many of the inhabitants of this region are blond. In the most southern part of France, especially along the Mediterranean coast, the inhabitants are of the long-headed brunette or "Mediterranean" type. These three types are fairly well amalgamated in the great cities of France into what is generally recognized as the typical Frenchman. His ethnic position is that of an intermediate between the northern and the southern races. The Basques (see) of southwestern France seem to be a peculiar modification of the Alpine race of central France.

France is thus seen to present great diversities in language and physique. It is the only place on the Continent where a Celtic tongue is spoken—the Breton. With Spain, it is the habitat of the Basques, who speak a non-Aryan tongue.

French, using the term in the broad sense, is spoken throughout France, except in four small districts—the western part of Brittany, occupied by the Bretons; a Flemish section on the Belgian border; the extreme southwestern corner, occupied by Basques, and a district occupied by Italians on the Italian border. Outside of France French populations are found in Belgium, in Germany, in Switzerland, and in the northwestern part of Italy.

**FRISIAN.** A name given to a Low German people living in Friesland, Holland, and in the adjacent islands. (See *Dutch* and *German*.)

**FRULAN** or **FURLAN.** A Rhaeto-Romansh (see) people living northeast of the Italians.

**GAGAOUS.** A name given by Bulgarians to the mongrel people of the coast of the Black Sea. (See *Bulgarian*.)

**GALICIAN.** Has two meanings: (1) Generally any native of Galicia, a province in Austria, north of Hungary, and therefore of any race or people found there, but generally Ruthenian (see); (2) a native of Galicia in northwestern Spain or of northern Portugal. The latter speak a Portuguese dialect and are also called "Gallegos." (See *Spanish* and *Portuguese*.)

**GALLEGO.** Same as the Galician (see) of northern Portugal. (Also see *Spanish*.)

**GASCON.** A native of Gascony, the southwestern part of France. (See *French*.)

**GEG.** A name applied to the northern

Albanians (see) as distinguished from the southern Albanians or Tosks.

**GEORGIAN.** In a broad sense the Kartvelian or Southern Division of the Caucasus peoples (see), including the Georgians proper, the Mingrelians, the Imeretians, and the Svanetians. All these groups speak non-Aryan languages more or less distantly related. They belong to the Caucasian race, although there is some admixture with Mongolian elements.

The Georgians proper or Grusians are the best known of these peoples. They live in Transcaucasia and are renowned for their physical beauty. They are tall, broad-headed, and have black hair. Their women, like those of the Circassians are prized as slaves and members of harems in Turkey and Egypt.

**GERMAN** (incorrectly Dutch). The race or people whose mother tongue is the German language in the narrower sense of the word; that is, excluding the Dutch, Flemish, English, and Scandinavian divisions of the Germanic or Teutonic group of languages, but including the German dialects found in all other countries, as in Austria and Switzerland; the race which uses the modern literary German. Like many of the so-called "races" of Europe, it is not a unity from a physical point of view. Nor will it even stand the linguistic test adopted in this dictionary. For, if we make the mother tongue the test, the Dutch and the Flemish are as much German as are other Frankish or Saxon populations. Merely the historical or political accident that Holland and Belgium have established by law another literary standard than that of Germany leads to their being considered non-German in race.

Some German scholars have no doubt been influenced by pan-Teutonism—that is, the ideal for a common bond of sympathy, if not of political unity, among all Teutonic peoples—to overstate the linguistic unity of the Germans with the Dutch, the English, and the Scandinavians. It is the same tendency which is found in much more exaggerated form among the panslavists farther east. English and the Scandinavian languages are often classified as divisions of the Low German. It needs but a moment's reflection to realize that though English may have been Low German in origin, it is now, especially in its vocabulary, more like French or other Romance tongues than like German. The ease with which an Englishman learns the former proves this. The physical anthropologist recognizes a still greater difference in type, and therefore in origin, between the broad-headed and brunette southern Germans, "Alpine" in race, and the typical English or especially the Scandinavians, who are the extreme of the opposite type, long-headed and pure

blonds. Some confusion may arise from the fact that certain ethnical terms are used in opposite senses in the English and the German languages. It has elsewhere been explained that the English word "Dutch" (see) is never properly applied to a German, although the latter calls himself by practically the same name, *Deutsch*. Again, English philologists generally employ the word "Teutonic," which comes from the latter word, *Teutsch*, in the broadest sense of all, to include the "German," while German philologists reverse the terminology and make "Germanic" (*Germanish*) include the *Deutsch*.

The Austrians and the Swiss Germans can not be considered non-German in race by the test above applied to the Dutch. Although they may speak dialects very different from the modern literary German, they make the latter the legal language and really belong, themselves, to the High German division of dialects, from which the literary German takes its rise. In other words, the Austrian dialects are nearer the true German than are the North Saxon (Low German) dialects. The difference in political affiliation and otherwise does not justify us in speaking of an "Austrian" race, distinct from the German, any more than we can speak of a "Swiss" race (see these). The Swiss Germans are one, linguistically, with the neighboring population in Germany, the Alemanni (Suabian). Their case is, therefore, the same as that of the Austrian, so far as language is concerned. Their case is stronger statistically, for they constitute two-thirds of the population of Switzerland, while the German Austrians number but little over one-third of the population of Austria, not including Hungary. But in the popular mind, as well as scientifically, the word Swiss may mean a Frenchman or an Italian as well as a German. The term "Austrian" may also properly apply to the 25 per cent of Czechs (Bohemians, etc.) or to the 35 per cent of other Slavs found in Austria.

Among the Austrian dialects are the Tyrolese, the Styrian, and the Carinthian. The Zips are certain Germans of northern Hungary. In eastern Hungary, in Transylvania, is a large population of Saxons. Other names applied to Germans on the ethnographical map of Austria are the Walser, the Alemanen, the Pinzgauer, the Pongauer, the Lungauer, and the Gottscheer. The Frisians, a Low German stock, live in northern Holland.

The many other dialects of the German language need no discussion, for the people speaking them are all admittedly German in race. They are confined mainly to Germany, that is, they are German in nationality as well as in race, with the exception of minor segments

which have spread over into Bohemia or neighboring countries. Of course, all who speak these dialects call themselves German in race. Of such are the Saxons, already mentioned, the Franconians or modern Franks, the Hessians, the Suabians, the Thuringians, the Westphalians, the Limburgers, and the Luxemburgers. Other Germans bear names of purely political divisions, as the Hanoverians and the Pomeranians. The names of others are sometimes used in two senses. Thus the Prussian, as a term of nationality, is wider than the ethnical term Prussian, which applied to a people of non-German origin, related to the Lettish, in eastern Prussia. Finally, the Silesians are those who gave their name to the two provinces called Silesia—the one on the Prussian side, the other on the Austrian side of the border. These, the Prussians, and all other divisions of the Germans living in the eastern part of Germany and in German Austria are intermingled with non-German peoples to a degree that does not obtain in western Germany and on the southern border of the race, adjoining Italy. In the northeast the Poles and, to some extent, the Letts are pressing far over the German line, while the Germans, on the other hand, have scattered settlements far into Russian and Austrian territory.

Properly speaking, there is no German race from the point of view of physical characteristics. It is true that this name, or, better, the name "Teutonic," has been given to the so-called "Nordic" type, one of the three great races of Europe as described by physical anthropologists. But only a part of the people living in northern Germany, especially in the provinces nearest Denmark, are pure representatives of this extreme type, blond, with light hair and blue eyes, tall, and very long-headed. The type is far better represented by the Scandinavians. The German stock in Germany itself includes the most opposite extremes in type from the Nordic, just described, to the so-called "Alpine" race of Bavaria and Switzerland. Among these are some of the broadest-headed men in Europe, as in north Germany are found some of the longest-headed. A cranial index of 87 is found in Tyrol, as contrasted with one of 77 on the Danish border. The Alpine type, further, is brunette and short, although not so dark as the "Mediterranean" type of southern Italy. A unique census of school children by color of hair and eyes was taken some thirty years ago by four countries having a large German population. The results show the region in northwestern Germany already mentioned, and certain districts on the Baltic coast farther east, to be the only parts of Germany in which 50 per cent are pure blond. Farther south from 20 to 40 per cent are pure blond; then from 16 to 20 per

cent are pure brunette; and finally, among the Germans of the southern border and of Switzerland and Austria, 20 to 30 per cent are pure brunette. On the average, however, the German population is decidedly of the blond type.

Few of the so-called "races" of Europe include so many dissimilar elements, especially from the point of view of language, as the Germans. The Swiss, the Austrians, and the Mecklenburgers of northern Germany can not understand one another; and were it not for the written language they might be called different races as properly as the Dutch and Flemish. The Germans differ among themselves, as regards language, more than the great Slavic races. As has just been shown, they are also of different races physically. In many other respects they are far from being a homogeneous people. Germany lacks the unifying effect of a national religion, such as that of Russia. While the northern and most of the central portions of Germany are Protestant, the eastern border and the greater part of southern and western Germany are Catholic.

The German is one of the most widely distributed of European races. As colonists, and especially as merchants, they are found in nearly every country in the world.

Austria has the largest German population of any European country outside of Germany itself, but the German population of America is still greater.

All of "Central Europe," as defined by Partsch to include Holland and Bulgaria, and all between, besides the greater part of Poland and Hungary, is predominantly German. In this territory the most numerous of the other races or peoples reach less than 7 per cent each. These are the Dutch and Flemish, the Serbo-Croatians, the Magyars, the Poles, the Czechs, and the Rumanians. This list, with the addition of the Italians and the French, indicates the ethnical boundaries of the German people. Outside of Germany itself no country is predominantly German by race, excepting Switzerland. Cis-leithan Austria is 36 per cent German; Hungary, 12 per cent; the little independent principality of Luxemburg is 93 per cent German. Russia has a large German population, although this is only 1.5 per cent of the total population of that vast empire. Four-fifths of the Germans of Europe are found in Germany itself.

In Germany 94 per cent of the population is German in race. In the remaining 6 per cent the only race or people largely represented is the Polish.

**GREEK** (sometimes Hellenic). The modern Greek race or people is that which has descended, with considerable foreign admixture, from the famous race of ancient Greeks, which is one of

the oldest branches of the Aryan group (see), and the first to reach a high state of civilization. While the stock has changed much, physically and otherwise, the modern language is more nearly like the ancient Greek than Italian, for instance, is like the ancient Latin. The race is now one of the smaller and comparatively unimportant of Europe.

Are the modern Greeks a different race from the ancient Greeks? Although ethnologists differ upon this question, the answer would appear to be that they are one and the same race when judged by their language, which is the test applied in this dictionary to all European races; but that they differ in part at least when judged by physical characteristics. The ancient Greeks were of the so-called Mediterranean type, long-headed, and of classic regularity of features. While this type still prevails in Greece the influence of admixture with alien blood has produced a type, indigenous to parts of the country, which differs materially from the ancient Greeks, in that they are broad-headed, broad-faced, and more heavily built, although perhaps no darker than the ancients. Whether the latter were blond or brunette is still a mooted question, with the probability that they were like the "Mediterranean" race of the present day, deeply brunette. Amongst the Greeks of to-day are found two distinct physical types more sharply separated than in most nationalities: One, the ancient, long-headed type of Greece, with a cephalic index of 75; the other, the broad-headed type that comes from the Slavic, Albanian, or Turkish admixture (see these), sometimes with the extremely high index of 88. These, however, must be regarded as extremes, and Ripley says that the cephalic index of the modern Greeks ranges with great constancy about 81. All of the Greeks of Asia Minor are distinctly broad-headed, it is said, like the Turks among whom they live.

To what degree the ancient and the modern races of Greece differ in character and civilization may be still more difficult to determine than their physical types. The most contradictory accounts are given by partisans on this point. It can not be denied at least that the ancient Greeks were leaders in the civilization of their own day, and laid the foundations of modern civilization; while modern Greece is one of the weaker nations of Europe. The ancient Greeks were preëminent in philosophy and science, a position not generally accredited to the modern Greeks as a race, although there is no doubt as to their nimble intelligence. They compete with the Hebrew race as the best traders of the Orient. If there be a great difference between the ancient and the modern civilization of Greece, the question still remains whether this

change should be explained as simply the decadence of an ancient race or because of the debasement it has received, as did the civilization of the Roman, through the incursions of barbarian hordes, and, in recent history, through the long oppression of Turkish rule.

It is not generally understood that the language of the modern Greeks is really the language of the ancient Greeks. The difference is only dialectal. The literary language of to-day is but a continuation of the main literary dialect of ancient Greece, the Attic, as modified in passing through the Byzantine. It, or rather the modern vernacular, is sometimes called Romaic, a misleading term, which found its origin in the period of Roman supremacy. To this day the Greeks living in European Turkey are called *Romnika*. There are several dialects of the modern Greek or Romaic, such as the Mainot, the Phanariot, and the Cypriot, which need no further discussion in this connection. Of late there is a tendency among Greek authors to return more closely to the ancient form of the language. The spoken dialects of Greece vary more widely from it, although the so-called Tsacanic, which is spoken on the eastern side of lower Greece (Peloponnesus or Morea), closely resembles the ancient Dorian. The modern language is much closer to the ancient than any modern descendant of the Latin is to the ancient Latin. Greek is no longer spoken by the Greek colonists of southern Italy, nor even by many of the Greeks of Asia Minor. Crete is practically all Greek, and even southern Macedonia and the coast as far east as Constantinople itself, which has a larger population of Greeks than of Turks. As has been explained in the article "Turkish" (see), the Turks themselves form but a small minority of the population of Turkey.

The Greek race of to-day is intensely proud of its language and its history, and naturally wishes to be considered as genuinely Hellenic. The people are wide-awake on political questions, are avid readers of newspapers, and, like the Greek of olden times, eager to learn some new thing. Generally speaking, in customs, superstitions, and folklore, the modern race is a continuation of the ancient. It shows in other respects, as in the clothing now worn, the influence of the mixture of races. As already intimated, the race is commercial rather than agricultural in its instincts, and in that respect differs from the Slavic, by which it is supposed to be modified. In religion it is Orthodox (Greek) which is also the national church of Russia and several other countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe. It is from this expansion of the Greek religion that much confusion has arisen in the use of the racial name. Even Ruthenians (see), or Little Russians, in America

sometimes call themselves Greeks, apparently in contradistinction from their Slavic neighbors, who are Catholic. Statistics published by Greek partisans are said to exaggerate the number of Greeks found in Turkey by counting as such Bulgarians, Serbians, and others who have become Hellenized and are members of the Greek Church.

How many of the inhabitants of Greece itself are really non-Grecian in race is a question difficult to answer. No statistics of the country are taken by race. It is well known, however, that eastern Greece, even in the Peloponnesus, has a large Albanian population. They are so fully Hellenized that but 40,000 now speak the Albanian language. This is perhaps the chief foreign element that is incorporated into the Greek race, although special account must be made also of the Slavic, the Turkish, the Roman, and the Gothic, and even the Rumanian (Kutzo-Vlach, or Tsintsar). The last named is so recent in arrival that it is hardly yet incorporated into the race. It has come in largely since Greece was freed from Turkish rule, in 1830, and still forms large settlements extending from the central part of northern Greece into Macedonia. The Slavic element is the oldest that has profoundly modified the stock of ancient Greece. By the sixth century Greece had been overrun time and again by Slavic tribes to the very southern extremity of the country.

Ripley, Chisholm, and others say that the Greek race numbers above 8,000,000, although the more common estimates place it under 4,500,000 in Europe, or something over 5,000,000 in Europe and Asia Minor combined. Chisholm says that the Greeks living outside of Greece are twice as numerous as those in Greece. Ripley says that they form a third of the total population of the Balkan States.

**GRISON.** A dialect of the Rhaeto-Romansh language. The term is sometimes used in an ethnical sense, but more properly in a political, meaning the inhabitants of the Canton of the Grisons, in the eastern part of Switzerland. This canton has a population of about 108,000, nearly half of whom speak German, over one-third Romansh, and one-sixth Italian (see these). German is now taught everywhere in the schools of the canton. In religion, five-ninths of the Grisons are Roman Catholics and the rest are Protestants.

**GRUSIAN.** Same as Georgian (see).

**GYPSY.** A well-known wandering people scattered throughout western Asia, northern Africa, all parts of Europe, and even through parts of the Americas and Australia. As indicated by the language he speaks, which is closely related to Sanscrit, the Gypsy belongs to the Aryan race and is therefore Caucasian. In his

own language the Gypsy calls himself "*Rom*," whence comes *Romany* as a name for the language. Special names are applied to Gypsies in the different countries where they are found. Some of these relate to the supposed origin of this singular people, as *Gypsy* or *Egyptian* in the British Isles, *Bohémien* in France, *Gitano* (*Egyptian*) in Spain, and *Tatare* in Scandinavia. In some countries they are known by a term of contempt, as *Heiden* (*heathen*) in Holland, *Harami* (*robbers*) in Egypt, and *Tinklers* in Scotland, but in most parts of Europe a local form of the word *Zingani* is used to designate them, as *Zigeuner* in Germany, *Cygary* in Hungary, and *Zingari* in Spain.

The Gypsy or *Romany* language is now considered to belong to the neo-Hindu group, on a level with *Hindi* and *Marathi*, but is full of foreign elements borrowed from the various peoples met by the Gypsies in their migration westward. Miklosich distinguishes thirteen Gypsy dialects in Europe: the Greek or Turkish, Rumanian, Hungarian, Moravo-Bohemian, German, Polo-Lithuanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Finnish, Anglo-Scottish, Italian, Basque, and Spanish. These dialects become more corrupt as a rule the farther they are removed from Turkey. Gypsies converse with strangers in the language of the vernacular of the people with whom they dwell. They have no alphabet, no written literature, only a few songs.

Physically the Gypsy is a very mixed people, the chief characters of which are too well known to need description here. They are supposed to have had their origin in northern India and to have entered Europe by way of Persia and Armenia in the early part of the fourteenth century. The exact relationship of the European Gypsies to certain tribes of Asia—the Nats and Doms of India, or the Luri and Karachi of Persia—has not been demonstrated by scientists.

Everywhere the Gypsy resents the restraint of a higher social organization. To him laws and statutes are persecutions to be evaded. He has no history, no tradition, no racial religion, nothing but a remarkable instinct of blood relationship which is manifested in a solidarity of race unequalled by even that of the Jews. So universal are his wandering tendencies that Gypsy camp and caravan are familiar to all. In some parts of Rumania, Hungary, and Spain, however, large groups of sedentary Gypsies are found. But wherever found they incline to occupations that admit of a roving life, or at least of life in the open air. The men are musicians, metal workers, horse dealers, and pilferers. The women are fortune tellers and dancers. As musicians Gypsies are famous; as singers in Moscow, as harpists in Wales, and as violinists in Hungary. Liszt attributes to them

the creation of national Hungarian music. As gold washers they have performed valuable service for the economic development of Austria-Hungary. In some parts of Spain the butchers are Gypsies. Rarely do they engage in agriculture. Very few are farmers, even in Austria-Hungary, where the majority are sedentary. Many are day laborers. Some are shopkeepers. A few Russian Gypsies have accumulated wealth.

While the wandering Gypsies live in tents, have little or no furniture, are clad in rags and filthy in their habits, most of the sedentary Gypsies live in small houses, rude huts, or caves on the outskirts of suburbs or villages, and enjoy more of the comforts of civilization. It has been questioned whether the Gypsy can be assimilated into a nation. In Prussia there is a colony of Gypsies that live in small, clean houses, work on the railroads, and send their children, most of whom have not been taught the Gypsy tongue, to the public school. Auerbach says that 52 per cent of the Gypsies of Hungary are ignorant of the *Romany* tongue. Inter-marriage with other peoples is becoming more frequent. Through loss of language, the assumption of a sedentary life, and inter-marriage, Gypsies are decreasing in numbers and seem everywhere doomed to extinction by absorption.

**HAIK.** The native name of Armenians (see).

**HANAK.** A subdivision of the Moravians. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

**HEBREW, JEWISH, or ISRAELITE.** The race or people that originally spoke the Hebrew language; primarily of Semitic origin. Scattered throughout Europe, especially in Russia, yet preserving their own individuality to a marked degree. Linguistically, the nearest relatives of the ancient Hebrew are the Syriac, Assyrian, and Arabic languages of the Semitic-Hamitic family (see). The latter constitutes one of the four great divisions of the Caucasian race. While the Hebrew is not so nearly a dead language as the related Syrian, Aramaic, or the ancient Assyrian, its use in most Jewish communities is confined mainly to religious exercises. The Jews have adopted the languages of the peoples with whom they have long been associated. More speak Yiddish, called in Europe "*Judeo-German*," than any other language, since the largest modern population of Jews borders on eastern Germany and has been longest under German influence.

Physically the Hebrew is a mixed race, although to a less degree than most. This has been fairly well demonstrated by recent studies, notwithstanding the earlier scientific and present popular belief that they are of pure blood. In every country they are found to approach in type the people among whom they have long resided. The two chief divisions of the Jewish people are

the Ashkenazim, or northern type, and the Sephardim, or southern. The latter are also called "Spagnuoli," after the country, Spain, from which they were expelled in 1492. They are now found mainly in the countries southeast of Austria. They consider themselves to be of purer race than the northern Jews and in some countries refuse to intermarry or worship with the latter. Their features are more truly Semitic. The "Jewish nose," and to a less degree other facial characteristics, are found well-nigh everywhere throughout the race, although the form of the head seems to have become quite the reverse of the Semitic type. The social solidarity of the Jews is chiefly a product of religion and tradition. Taking all factors into account, and especially their type of civilization, the Jews of to-day are more truly European than Asiatic or Semitic.

**HERVAT, HORVATH, HRVAT, KHORBAT, CARPATH, KHROVAT, CROAT, or CROATIAN.** Different forms of an old Slavic word meaning highlands, mountains, hence not strictly an ethnical term, although some insist that Horvath, and not Croatian (see), is the proper name of their people.

**HERZEGOVINIAN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**HIGH GERMAN, HIGH LETTIC, etc.** Dialects or divisions of these languages.

**IBERIC or IBERIAN.** (1) Iberian is a name sometimes given in a narrow sense to the Basques (see) since the latter were thought to be identical with the ancient Iberians who gave their name to the Iberian Peninsula, Spain and Portugal. (2) Iberic or Ibero-Insular is a term sometimes used in a wider sense to indicate the "Mediterranean" race, one of the three or four great races of Europe from a physical point of view. Some make it include the ancient Piets of Britain.

**IJORE, ISHORE, or INGER.** A division of the Western Finns. (See *Finnish*.)

**ILLYRIAN.** Used in two senses: (1) For the old Albanian (see) language and race; (2) less properly for the Southern Slavs. (See *Croatian*.)

**IRANIC.** The Aryan languages (see) of "Iran," the native name of Persia; including the Afghan, Beluchi, Kurdic, and, according to some, Armenic and Ossetian; that is, all the Indo-European languages of Asia with the exception of those of India.

**IRISH.** The principal race or people of Ireland; the race which originally spoke Irish, one of the Celtic group of Aryan tongues. The term Irish is generally understood in a wider sense to include also the Scotch-Irish and even the English who have settled in Ireland, with their descendants abroad; but this is a definition of nationality rather than of race. This dictionary considers those to be of the Irish race

whose ancestral language was Irish even though English has been the medium of intercourse for generations.

The common understanding in America that the Irish race includes all of the Irish nationality—that is, all who live in Ireland—is probably not far wrong if we except Ulster province, since the majority of the remaining population are descended from those who spoke Irish. This language is a branch of the Gaelic division of the Celtic group of the Aryan or Indo-European family (see these). It is fast going out of use as a medium of communication. It is said that not 5,000 persons throughout all Ireland are able to read a book in Irish; that not a single Irish newspaper is published; that no church services are conducted in the language, and that it is not taught in the elementary schools. Irish was spoken in 1851 by 1,500,000 persons; that is, by 23 per cent of the population. In 1901 only 640,000 persons, or 14 per cent of the population of Ireland could converse in it—a loss of over one-half in absolute numbers in fifty years. Only 4 in 1,000 are ignorant of English. Irish is now but little used except in the most western part of Ireland.

The Irish type is known to all Americans—tall, long-headed, with dark-blue or gray eyes, and hair more often dark than light. This type predominates throughout the greater part of Ireland. Beddoe considers the Irish of to-day to be at least one-third English or Scotch in blood.

#### THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The term "Scotch-Irish" does not necessarily indicate, as many Americans suppose, a mixed Scotch and Irish descent, although in many individual cases it could be properly so used. It is an appellation given to the American descendants of the Lowland Scotch, Presbyterians in religion, who emigrated in the early part of the seventeenth century to Ulster province in northern Ireland, and thousands of whom emigrated to America during the following century. At first they called themselves Scotch. They speak an English dialect with a peculiar accent closely akin to that of the northern part of England. Physically they are a mixed race descended from the ancient Britons with later Teutonic additions, especially of Scandinavian, Danish, and Anglian origin. It is claimed by some that difference in religion, strong racial prejudice, and the policy of the Government in land allotments, have all tended to keep the Lowland Scotch of Ulster and the Irish apart. There is a difference of opinion as to the proportion of intermarriages that take place; some say very few. Yet to the average American, an Irishman and a Scotch-Irishman as found in the United States look very much alike. The latter have contributed

some of the greatest statesmen of American history.

**ISTRIAN.** A geographical, not a racial name; any native or inhabitant of Istria, a crown land of Austria on the Adriatic coast. The Istrians are for the most part Slavs or Italians. The population of Istria is 43 per cent Serbo-Croatians, 40 per cent Italians, 15 per cent Slovenians, and only 2 per cent Germans (see these). The Istrians almost to a man are Roman Catholic in religion.

**ITALIAN.** The race or people of Italy. North Italians and South Italians differ from each other materially in language, physique, and character, as well as in geographical distribution. The former may be defined as including those Italians who are natives of the basin of the Po (compartmenti of Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, and Emilia) and of the Italian districts of France, of Switzerland, and of Tyrol (Austria), and their descendants. All of the people of the peninsula proper and of the islands of Sicily and Sardinia are South Italian. Even Genoa is South Italian.

Linguistically, Italian is one of the grand divisions of the Romance group of languages descended from the Latin stock of the Aryan family. It has many dialects, the separation and preservation of which is favored by the geographical configuration of Italy. Hovelacque divides these dialects into three groups, the upper, the central, and the lower. The first includes the Genoese, Piedmontese, Venetian, Emilian, and Lombard dialects; the central group includes the Tuscan, Roman, and Corsican, and the lower group includes the Neapolitan, Calabrian, Sicilian, and Sardinian. These dialects diverge much more from each other than do the dialects of English or Spanish. In fact, it is said that it is difficult for a Neapolitan or a Sardinian to make himself understood by the natives of the valley of the Po. Perhaps in no other country do the educated classes cling more tenaciously to the familiar use of the local dialects in preference to the national literary form of the language. The latter is the Florentine dialect of Tuscany as embalmed in literature by Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in the fourteenth century. A number of the other dialects, however, have quite a considerable literature, especially the Venetian, Lombard, Neapolitan, and Sicilian. The last named is remarkably rich in poetry.

All the upper group of dialects as defined by Hovelacque, except the Genoese, are North Italian. They contain many Gallic or Celtic elements and show affinities for the Provençal and the Rhto-Romansh (Ladin and Friulan) languages, which bound them on all sides except the south. The Genoese and the dialects of the

central and lower groups are used by South Italians.

Physically the Italians are anything but a homogeneous race. The Apennine chain of mountains forms a geographical line which corresponds to the boundary between two distinct ethnic groups. The region north of this line, the basin of the Po, is inhabited by a very broad-headed ("Alpine") and tallish race, the North Italian. The inhabitants of the eastern and western halves of this basin show slight variations due to some Teutonic admixture in Lombardy and to an infusion of Slavic blood in Venetia. All of Italy south of the Apennines and all of the adjacent islands are occupied by a long-headed, dark, "Mediterranean" race of short stature. This is the South Italian, supposed to be descended from the ancient Ligurians of Italy and closely related to the Iberians of Spain and the Berbers of northern Africa. Indeed, the foremost Italian ethnologist, Sergi, traces their origin to the Hamitic stock of North Africa. It must be remembered that the Hamites are not Negritic or true African, although there may be some traces of an infusion of African blood in this stock in certain communities of Sicily and Sardinia, as well as in northern Africa. The North Italian is placed by some authorities in the "Keltic" division and the South Italian in the "Iberic." Comparatively little admixture has taken place between these two ethnic groups, although many North Italians have found their way around the eastern end of the mountain chain into middle Italy. Therefore, the line of demarcation between the Emilians and the Tuscans is much less sharp than it is between the Piedmontese and the Genoese.

An Italian sociologist, Niceforo, has pointed out that these two ethnic groups differ as radically in psychic characters as they do in physical. He describes the South Italian as excitable, impulsive, highly imaginative, impracticable; as an individualist having little adaptability to highly organized society. The North Italian, on the other hand, is pictured as cool, deliberate, patient, practical, and as capable of great progress in the political and social organization of modern civilization. Both North and South Italians are devoted to their families, are benevolent, religious, artistic, and industrious. Nearly all are Catholic in religion.

It is significant that Italy is one of the most illiterate countries of Europe. In 1901, 48.5 per cent of the entire population 6 years of age and over could not read or write. In that year in Calabria, the most southern *compartmento* of the peninsula, the illiterate amounted to 78.7 per cent of the population 6 years old or over. The smallest degree of illiteracy is found in the valley of the Po among the North Italians. The

Lombards and the Piedmontese are the best educated of all Italians. Conditions, however, have been gradually improving since the Government made education free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 9 years in communes where only lower elementary schools are maintained, and 6 to 12 years where there are schools of a higher grade.

The geographical boundaries of the Italian race are wider than those of Italy. Considerable numbers are found in the adjacent countries of France, Switzerland, and Austria. The provinces of Tyrol and Istria, in Austria, are one-third Italian. Italy itself is nearly all Italian and contains only small islets of other races. Nearly two-fifths of the population of Italy is found in the valley of the Po; that is, in less than one-third the length of Italy. Roughly divided by *compartimenti*, the population of this district, which is occupied by North Italians, includes the Friulans of northeastern Italy, who, although they speak a Latin language distinct from Italian, are hardly distinguishable from the North Italians in race. Most of the Italians of France, Switzerland, and Austria are North Italian in race. Those of Corsica, an island belonging to France, are South Italian.

**JMOUD, JEMAITIC, SAMOGITIAN, JMUDZ, or LOW LITHUANIAN.** A division of the Lithuanians (see) living for the most part in the province of Kovno, bordering on Germany and formerly called Samogitia.

**KAIVAN.** A division of Western Finns who speak a Karelian dialect. (See *Finnish*.)

**KARAIT.** A small Tataric people (see) of the Crimea, in southern Russia, now of the Hebrew (see) faith.

**KAREL, KARELIAN, or KARIALAISET.** The easternmost section of the Finns proper. (See *Finnish*.)

**KARTVELIAN.** A name applied to the Georgian group (see), or Southern Division of the Caucasian peoples (see).

**KASHOUBISH or KASSUBI.** A subdivision of the Poles (see).

**KHORUTAN.** Same as *Carinthian*; a division of the Slovenians (see).

**KRAINER.** A native of the province of Carniola (Krain), Austria. Nearly all the inhabitants (95 per cent) are Slovenians (see).

**KURD.** The largest western section of Indo-Iranic stock, excepting the neighboring Armenians, of whom the Kurds are the notorious and inveterate enemies and persecutors. The Kurdish language is closely related to the Persian, and through that to the Armenian and the Aryan tongues of Europe, rather than to the surrounding Arabian and Turkish. Physically, the Kurds are a mixed people, showing especially Arab (Semitic) and Turkish (Mongolian) ele-

ments through their long social and religious contact with these peoples. They are almost uniformly Mohammedans. A few on the Persian border are of the ancient Nestorian sect—Christians. They have pressed northward from Kurdistan into Armenia, and are settled in Russian Transcaucasia. Nearly one-half of them live in Turkey.

**KUTZOV-VLACH.** Same as *Tsintsar*. A name given by Macedonians to an important division of Rumanians (see) living in the central part of northern Greece. Their native name is *Aromuni*; that is, *Romans*. (See *Bulgarian*.)

**KWAEN, QWAEN, or KAINALAISET.** The branch of Western Finns (see *Finnish*) living farthest north in Finland and Sweden, and therefore adjoining the Lapps. A few are found even amongst the Norwegians, from whom they are distinguished physically by their darker color. In manner of life they are in a transitional stage between the nomadic Lapps and the cultured Finns.

**LADIN.** A mountain people of Tyrol and the north Italian border who speak a modern Latin tongue, the Ladin, distinct from the Italian. They are a subdivision of the *Rhæto-Romansh* group (see).

**LAPOTNIKI.** Same as *Bugan* (see). A name applied to Ruthenians (see) living on the Bug.

**LAPPISH** (called by themselves *Samelat*). The westernmost Siberic (Mongolian) race or people, from which Lapland takes its name. This region, of indefinite boundaries, extending across northern Norway and Sweden and into northwestern Russia, is inhabited by the two most opposite racial stocks of Europe—on the one hand the dark, dwarfish, round-headed, and comparatively uncivilized Lapps, of Asiatic origin; on the other, the blond Scandinavians, the tallest, the longest-headed, and perhaps the purest representatives of the so-called "European" race (*Lapouge*). The languages spoken by these two races are as different as their physical types. That of the Lapps is agglutinative, like that of the Finns and Mongols; that of the Swedes or of the Norwegians is a cross between English and German, that is, inflected and belonging to the Indo-European (see *Aryan*) family of languages.

Although the subject is interesting to the ethnologist, no great amount of space need be given to the Lapps. They are but a remnant numerically and different in habits of civilization from ourselves. In Scandinavia where they are most numerous, they do not number one-half of 1 per cent of the population. Lapland itself has far more Scandinavians, Russians, and Finns than Lapps living in it.

Many Lapps, of course, are of mixed blood, taller and more fair than those of the ancient



type. In fact, the race bids fair to disappear by amalgamation. But it is a curious mistake of well-informed persons to think that the Lapps are Norwegians, or even fair. Their nearest relatives in appearance and manner of life, if not in language, are the Samoyeds (see) of north-eastern Russia and of Siberia. Although Lapland falls largely within the Arctic Circle, the climate is milder than that of the Siberian coast farther east. Perhaps it is because their hard conditions of life resemble somewhat those of the Eskimos that there is a slight physical resemblance between the two races. In head form alone is there a marked difference. While the Eskimo is long-headed, the Lapp is the broadest-headed of the broad-headed Mongolians and "Alpine" peoples of Europe.

It remains only to be said that the Lapps are nominally Christians, but for the most part very superstitious and ignorant; and that throughout much of Lapland they still lead a nomadic life from the necessity of following their herds of reindeer over vast stretches of desolate mountain, tundra, and swamp.

**LAZ.** A branch of the Georgians. (See *CAUCASUS* peoples.)

**LEK.** Has two uses: (1) A name formerly applied to Poles (see), and (2) same as *Water-polak*. The latter are considered by some to be Moravians. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

**LEMKE.** A division of Little Russians, so called because of their peculiar pronunciation. (See *Ruthenian*.)

**LETT, LETTISH, or LATVI.** The northernmost division of the Letto-Lithuanian or Lettic stock. The Letts speak a language related to Lithuanian about as Italian stands to Latin. It is divided into the Low Lettish or Tahmian spoken in Northwestern Courland; the High Lettish toward the east, and the Middle Lettish, which is the literary form. The Letts live for the most part in the southern Baltic provinces of Russia.

**LETTIC, LETTO-LITHUANIAN, LITHUANIAN-LETTISH, or BALTIC.** The name given to that group of Aryan languages which is made up of the Lettish, the Lithuanian, the Jmoud, and the Old Prussian. (See these, and especially *Lithuanian*.) "Lettic" is sometimes used in the sense of Lettish only.

**LETO-SLAVIC, WENDIC, or BALTO-SLAVIC.** The closely related Lettic and Slavic (see) groups of languages are sometimes put together under these names.

**LITHUANIAN, LITVA, or LETUVININKAI.** The Aryan race of western Russia, which gave its name to the former principality of Lithuania, and which, with the related Letts, Jmouds, and Old Prussians, forms a distinct subdivision linguistically of the Aryan stock. This subdivision

is variously called the Lettic, Baltic, Letto-Lithuanian, or, less properly, the Lithuanian group, using the last given name in the widest sense, and it is sometimes combined with the Slavic (see) under the designation "Letto-Slavic."

There is a marked opposition between the conclusions of the philologists and those of the physical anthropologists as to the relationship of the Lithuanians to the Slavs. While the former consider them to be the most closely related to the Slavs of all non-Slavic peoples, the anthropologists, as typified by Ripley, place them at nearly the opposite extreme from the Slavs in European ethnology. The latter are put in the brunette, broad-headed, and wide-faced "Alpine" or "Celtic-Slavic" race, while the Lithuanians, and especially the more typical Letts, are said to be "pure blond" and to "approximate quite closely to our Anglo-Saxon model;" that is, to approach the extreme of the long-headed type, and therefore to belong to the "Nordic," or at least to the "Sub-Nordic" race. No doubt both are right. To-day they stand as close linguistically to their eastern neighbors, the Russians, as they do physically to their western neighbors, the Swedes. What they were originally is the question. Is their language or their physical type the last acquired? That it is not the language might be argued from the fact that the Lithuanian is older than perhaps any other Aryan tongue of Europe.

Leaving the ethnical center of the race in Courland, on the Baltic, it is found that it shades off in every direction into the types of the surrounding peoples. Toward the southwest, in Prussia, it has almost disappeared in the German, as the Old Prussian, formerly spoken by the Lithuanians in that region, has entirely disappeared—a dialect, by the way, which must not be thought from its name to be Teutonic: it is purely Letto-Slavic. On the southeastern border it is difficult to draw the line, except in language, between the White Russians and the Lithuanians. On the north, in the province of Livonia, there is clearly an approximation to the Finnish type through intermarriage with the Livs and Esths.

The Lithuanians are interesting historically. Although surrounded by aggressive races, they long retained their own independence, thanks to their impenetrable swamps and forests. But they retained also their pagan beliefs, traces of which may be found even in the peasantry of to-day. Not till the fourteenth century were they Christianized. Through their political union with Poland, the Lithuanians proper and the Jmouds became Catholic, and are to-day the northernmost people of that faith on the Continent. The Letts are divided among the

Lutheran, the Catholic, and the Russian or Orthodox churches. The greater number, who adjoin the Protestant Finnish population on the north and were united politically with it, are Lutherans; toward the east many affiliate with the great mass of the Russian population in the Greek church; while farther south, in Vitebsk province, which formerly belonged, like the Lithuanian provinces, to Catholic Poland, the Letts are mainly Catholic.

There are several divisions of the Lettic or Letto-Lithuanian group of languages. In the first place, Lithuanian is about as different from Lettish as Latin is from Italian. Then there are subdivisions. The Jmoud, Zmudz, Jemaitic, Samogitian, or Low Lithuanian is a dialect of the Lithuanian. The Lettish has three dialects, one of them called the Tahmian. Another people, considered by some to be Lithuanian, is the black-haired Yatvyags, farther south, who are probably a mixture of White Russians and Mazurs (Poles).

The Lithuanian is a small race numerically, only about 1 per cent of the total population of Europe, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the population of Russia.

The Letts are found mainly in the northern provinces of this region, the Jmouds in the center, and the Lithuanians, although more scattered, occupy the central and southern provinces. In Suwalki, a province of what is to-day called Poland, the Lithuanians number one-half of the population. In Kovno, adjoining it on the north, they constitute one-third, and the Jmouds, or Low Lithuanians, another third of the population.

**LIV** or **LIVONIAN**. A division of the Western Finns living in Livonia. (See *Finnish*.)

**LOPARI**. A division of the Western Finns. (See *Finnish*.)

**LOW GERMAN, LOW LETTIC, LOW LITHUANIAN**, etc. Dialects or divisions of these respective languages.

**LUBLINIAN**. A subdivision of the Poles (see).

**LUNGAUER**. A name applied to certain Germans (see) of Austria.

**MAGYAR** (pron. Mă-jár), **Hungarian**, **Hun**, or **Hunyak** in popular language. The race, of Finno-Tartar origin, that invaded Hungary about the ninth century and is now dominant there. Often called "Hungarian," although this is more properly a political than an ethnological term and may be applied also to that half of the population of Hungary which is not Magyar. The Huns, properly speaking, were a horde that overran parts of Europe in the middle ages and are supposed to be more closely represented by the modern Kalmuks or Turks than by the Magyars. The "Hungars" and "Mo-

gers" pushed later over the Asiatic border and absorbed the earlier Mongol and other elements of what is now Hungary. They became Christianized in the eleventh century, the earliest of all the Finno-Tataric tribes of Europe. Thus it is that the Magyars, together with the Finns, are the foremost branches of the Mongolian race, as measured by western civilization.

The Magyars are related linguistically to the Turks (see) and Japanese, all these belonging to the great Sibiric stock possessing agglutinative speech. But physically the Magyars and the Finns of to-day are not Mongolian as much as Caucasian. Because of mixture with Caucasian peoples, they have deviated more widely from the ancient type than have the Turks. While these latter are becoming southern European in type, the Magyars are often blonds, yet not so generally as are the Finns. In short, while the Magyars have imposed their speech and rule upon Hungary, they have taken on the physical characters and the civilization of the subject peoples. Ripley says that they are "perhaps one-eighth Finnic and seven-eighths Alpine" or "Celts-Slavic."

The Magyars form a compact population with but minor subdivisions, such as the Szeklers, of Transylvania. The race is confined to Hungary. Standing like an island in the Caucasian population that surrounds them, they steadily increase in numbers and spread their language among the people whom they rule. While they constitute only half the population of Hungary, Magyar is the language of three-fourths of the schools. The other principal peoples of Hungary proper—that is, exclusive of Croatia and Slovenia—are the Rumanians, Germans, and Slovaks, who constitute, respectively, 17, 12, and 12 per cent of the population.

**MALTESE**. A native of the Mediterranean island of Malta, a British colony; generally of Italian or Arabian stock (see these). Arabic is the prevailing language. Ninety per cent of the inhabitants are Catholic.

**MANX**. The native race or people of the Isle of Man. Linguistically the Manx is a corrupt dialect of the Gaelic branch of the Celtic (see) group of the Aryan or Indo-European languages. It is closely allied to Irish and Scotch, but is unimportant. Manx is now spoken by less than one-tenth of the population of the Isle of Man. Fewer than 100 speak Manx only. It is found only in the northwestern parishes and in a few places along the western coast of the island. It will undoubtedly soon become extinct, as did Cornish, another Celtic dialect, in the last century, since nearly all the inhabitants now converse in English.

**MASUR** or **MAZUR**. One of the four dialectal divisions of the Poles (see). Their language is

called Mazurian or Masovian and is considered by some to be but a corrupt form of the Great Polish. It is mainly spoken in east Prussia and about Warsaw.

**MENNONITE.** Not an ethnical term. The name of a religious sect found in the Netherlands, in Russia, and in other parts of Europe.

**MOLDAVIAN.** A geographical division of the Rumanians (see) residing in the former principality of Moldavia, which now forms the northern part of Rumania. Not a racial name.

**MOLDO-WALLACHIAN.** A name applied to the Rumanians (see). The former principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Eastern Roumelia now constitute Rumania.

**MONTENEGRIN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**MORDVINIAN.** The largest division of the Eastern Finns. (See *Finnish*.)

**MORLAK.** A branch of the Serbians living in northern Dalmatia and adjacent territory. (See *Croatian*.)

**NISTROVINIAN.** A mixed stock of Little Russian and Rumanian blood. (See *Ruthenian*.)

**NOGAI TATAR.** A small Tataric people (see) living in the Caucasus near the Caspian and formerly in the Crimea, in southern Russia.

**OSMANLI.** The name by which European Turks call themselves. (See *Turkish* and *Tataric*.)

**OSSET or OS.** An Aryan people living in Caucasus (See *Caucasus peoples*.)

**OSTYAK.** A Finnish people (see) of Siberia.

**PERMYAK.** A division of the Eastern Finns. (See *Finnish*.)

**PERSIAN.** The Persian race or people is quite different from the Persian nationality. The latter includes several very different peoples, as will presently be seen. Linguistically, the Persian is the chief race of Persia speaking an Iranic language, that is, one of the Aryan tongues (see these) most nearly related to the Hindi. Physically, the race is of mixed Caucasian stock. It is almost entirely composed of Tajiks. The small section known as "Parsis" or, incorrectly, "Fire worshippers," have for the most part emigrated to India. The Armenians are so closely related to the Persians linguistically as to be put with them by some into the Iranic branch. The Kurds, the Beluchis, and the Afghans also belong to the latter.

Of the estimated population of Persia about two-thirds are true Persian or "Tajik." The other third is also Caucasian for the most part, including Kurds, Armenians, and other Iranians, and the non-Aryan Arabs. The only Christians are the Armenians and a small group of "Chaldeans," "Assyrians," or "Nestorians," really eastern Syrians, about Lake Urmia, on the northwestern border.

In intellect, if not in civilization, the Persian is perhaps more nearly a European than is the pure Turk. He is more alert and accessible to innovation. Yet he is rather brilliant and poetical than solid in temperament. Like the Hindu he is more eager to secure the semblance than the substance of modern civilization.

**PINSGAUER.** A subdivision of Germans (see) living in Austria.

**PODHALIAN.** A Slavic population speaking Polish (see), but having a physical resemblance to the neighboring Slovaks.

**PODHORAK.** A subdivision of the Moravians (see).

**PODLACHIAN.** A name applied to mixed Poles living west of the Polesians in Grodno province, West Russia. (See *Polish*.)

**PODOLIAN.** A geographical term applied to the Poles (see) living in Podolia in southwestern Russia.

**POIK.** An Istrian division of the Slovenians (see).

**POKUTI.** A mixed stock of Little Russian and Rumanian (see) blood.

**POLESIAN.** A mixed Polish (see) population in West Russia.

**POLIECHUK.** A division of the White Russians much mixed with Little Russian. They live on the border of Little Russia and near Poland. (See *Russian*.)

**POLISH** (formerly called Lech; often incorrectly called Polack in the United States). The West Slavic race (see) which gave its name to the former Kingdom of Poland, now divided among Russia, Austria, and Germany.

The Poles stand physically and socially, as they do geographically, between the Russian peoples of eastern Europe and the Teutonic peoples of western Europe. They are neither the one nor the other. In language they are Slavs. In religion they reject the Russian church and adhere for the most part to the Catholic. Politically and socially they look upon Russia as their enemy, but this is mainly a historical distinction. It must be said that their civilization has lacked some of the stable qualities shown by nations farther west. Finally, in their physical inheritance, they resemble the "Eastern" or Slavic race more than that of northwestern Europe, although probably modified by racial intermixture from the earliest times.

In more technical language, the Poles verge toward the "Northern" race of Europe, although still more closely related to the Eastern race, especially those speaking the Mazurian dialect. Deniker puts them in a race quite apart from both these and names them after their chief river, the "Vistulan." He finds them to be somewhat shorter than the Lithuanians and White Russians of the Eastern race, and not

quite so broad-headed. While darker than the Lithuanians, the Poles are lighter than the average Russian. In other words, they show more of the Teutonic and little or none of the Asiatic element of eastern Europe. In temperament they are more high-strung than are the most of their neighbors. In this respect they resemble the Hungarians farther south.

The Poles are surrounded on the east by the White Russians and Little Russians or Ruthenians; on the south by the Slovaks and Moravians, both of them with languages more closely related to the Polish than is Russian; and on the west and north by the Germans, with the exception of the non-Slavic Lithuanians, who touch their territory on the northeast (see articles on these races). Once their proud kingdom extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea and rivaled Russia. At one time or another it included the territory of the Lithuanians, the Livs, the White Russians, the Slovaks, most of the Little Russians, the Moravians, and even the Bohemians and the Germans westward to the vicinity of Berlin.

The Polish language has four dialects—the Great Polish, the Mazurian, the Kashoubish, and the Silesian. The Great Poles live west of Warsaw province. The Mazurian or Masovian is said in Poland to be but a corrupt form of the Great Polish. It is spoken mainly in East Prussia and about Warsaw. The Kashoubs, who call themselves "Kaszebi," live still farther northwest on the Baltic. Those in West Prussia are Catholics; those farther west, in Pomerania, are Protestants. The Silesian dialect is spoken in the German and Austrian provinces of that name. The names Podhalians, Porals, and Gorals (that is, "mountain dwellers") apply more properly to the Poles living north of the Tatra Mountains, between Moravia and the main range of the Carpathians. This population approaches the Slovaks in physical type, as it does geographically. It is said to be in part of German blood, like the neighboring Gluchoniemy, or "Deaf Germans," who also speak Polish.

Other names applying to subdivisions of the Poles are the Bieloehrovats (the same as the Krakuses or Cracovinians), the Kuyevs, the Kuprikes, the Lubhnians, and the Sandomirians. Podolian is apparently a geographical term applying to the Poles of Podolia, in southwestern Russia; and Polesian is the name of the mixed Polish population living farthest toward the east, in West Russia. Finally, the name Polak, or Podlachian, applies only to the mixed Poles living just west of the Polesians, in Grodno province. The Polabs are extinct. They were not Poles, but Wends (see); that is, of a related linguistic stock.

Of the population of Russian Poland about

two-thirds are Poles. Next comes the very large Hebrew population, numbering nearly as many as the four other principal peoples of that country combined, namely, the Germans, the Lithuanians, the Ruthenians, and the Great Russians. While the last named are rapidly increasing in Poland, the Poles themselves are gaining ground in Germany. The unusually large Jewish population of Poland is its most remarkable feature and had its origin in the early hospitality shown by the Polish Government to this race. Warsaw was the chief Jewish city of the world until New York succeeded to that distinction.

**POMAK.** A name given to the Mohammedan Bulgarians (see).

**PONGAUER.** A local name applied to Germans (see) in certain parts of Austria.

**PORTUGUESE.** The people of Portugal, including their descendants in America who are not of mixed Indian or Negro blood. The language belongs to the Italic group of Aryan tongues. The primitive Iberians and Basques of Portugal early received a Keltic admixture. Later Arab and Hebrew blood is found largely present in central Portugal, and even Negro blood in the south, resulting from the introduction of many thousands of slaves. The people of northern Portugal resemble those of Spanish Galicia or the Basques. The Portuguese are physically undersized, averaging 5 feet 4 inches in the south and 5 feet 5 inches in the north.

**PROVENÇAL.** The chief southern dialect spoken by the French people (see).

**RAGUSAN.** A native of the old city of Ragusa; usually of the Serbo-Croatian race. (See *Croatian*.)

**RHÆTO-ROMANSH,** including Romansh, Ladin, and Friulan. A group name given to certain races or peoples living in the region of the central Alps of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy who speak an Italic tongue and are, therefore, Caucasian. Although small in population, these peoples form one of the great divisions of the Romance group of the Aryan family of languages. They are thought by some to be the modern representatives of the ancient Rhetians of the Roman Empire who once occupied the entire region of the central Alps. They are now broken up into small groups and established in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland; in parts of Tyrol, Austria; and in Italy north of the Adriatic.

This Rhaeto-Romansh group may be subdivided into three parts, both linguistically and geographically—the Romansh proper, the Ladin (a name sometimes given to the entire group), and the Friulan. These languages are now recognized to be a thoroughly independent neo-Latin group on a level with Italian, Spanish, French, Provençal, and Rumanian. Romansh proper, sometimes called Grison, resembles the

dialects of the "langue d'oc" of southern France, but it contains a number of German elements. It is the language of the Grisons (see) living in the valleys of the Rhine and the Inn in eastern Switzerland. Romansh is surrounded by German on three sides and by Italian on the fourth, the south.

Ladin, as the name indicates, is to-day more closely related to the ancient Latin than is Italian. It resembles the dialects of northern Italy and is spoken by the Tyrolese (see), who are bounded on the north by Germans and on the other sides by Italians. It is separated from the Romansh proper by a strip of territory occupied by Germans and Italians.

Friulan is the name applied to that group of the Rhæto-Romansh peoples living in the old province of Friuli, the most northeastern part of Italy. They extend over the border line as far as Görz in Austria. They are bounded on the north by Germans, on the east by Slovenians, on the south by the Adriatic Sea, and on the west by North Italians.

Physically the Rhæto-Romansh are a mixed people, but preponderantly of the broad-headed, brunette "Alpine" type. Those in the west, like the Lombards of Italy, show some Teutonic admixture, while those in the Friulan district, like the Venetians, show an infusion of Slavic blood. In religion they are for the most part Catholic, especially those of Italy and Austria. Their literature consists chiefly in periodicals and numerous religious works. They are being pressed upon from all sides and their speech is being gradually replaced by German and Italian. Rudler and Chisholm consider them a doomed race.

**RUMANIAN, DACO-RUMANIAN, VLACH, or MOLDO-WALLACHIAN**, including the Moldavians and Macedo-Vlachs (Aromuni, Tsintsars, or Kutzo-Vlachs) of northern Greece. The native race or people of Rumania; linguistically the easternmost division of the Romance (Italic) branch of the Aryan family tree; physically a mixed race, of Slavic or "Eastern" type in the west, but in the eastern part showing the influence of the old Roman colonies from which it has received its name and language. The Rumanians are the largest race numerically of southeastern Europe (not including the Russian).

Like the Bulgarians south of them, the Rumanians are an exceptional people in being linguistically of one race and physically of another, at least for the most part. As in Bulgaria, also, it was apparently but a small body of invaders who gave their name to the Slavs who were found in occupation of this region. But while the Bulgarians, of Mongol origin, lost their language, exchanging it for a Slavic tongue, the Roman soldiers who settled on the Danube gave their

speech to modern Rumania. The people are proud to call themselves "Romani," but their civilization and history are part and parcel of those of the Balkan Peninsula. They are of the Balkan States, if not strictly in them. Some geographers place them in that group topographically, as well as politically. But strictly speaking, it would appear more logical to consider them as outside the peninsula, because they are north of the Danube. Like the Balkan States proper, Rumania was until a generation ago a part of Turkey. The race was, in fact, but little known until recently. It has even been supposed that their language belonged to the Slavic group, because it was written, like most of the latter, in the Cyrillic characters. This, with the fact that the greater majority of the people are Slavic in appearance and civilization, might place them, as it did the Hebrews, in the "Slavic division." (See *Slav and Caucasian*.) This dictionary, like all foreign censuses taken by race, places them in the Italic or Romance group. (See *Aryan*.)

Since the Rumanians have adopted the Roman alphabet, which they did recently, the language looks far more familiar to one acquainted with Romance or Latin languages. The chief peculiarity that strikes the eye is the annexation of the article to the end of the noun. This is but rarely found among the Aryan tongues. From the fact that it is found in the neighboring languages to the southwest, the Bulgarian and the Albanian, it would appear to be a survival of an ancient language common to all these, perhaps Dacian. The language has indeed undergone profound internal changes, although in some respects it reminds one forcibly of the ancient Latin. Two-fifths of the vocabulary, however, is now Slavic, borrowed, of course, from the tongue of the predominant element in the population. While only one-fifth of the words can be traced to the Latin, they are the words in most common use, the most significant fact in determining the earliest form of the language.

Since community of ideas and, ultimately, the type of social institutions and of the civilization itself, are profoundly dependent upon a community of speech, we should expect the Rumanians to be more in sympathy with the Latin races and civilization than with the Slavic. This will no doubt be more fully the case when the people are more widely educated. Already their leaders are found frequenting the universities of Paris and Rome. Rumanians appear to compare favorably with the races of the Balkans, although some say that they are more backward. They are preëminently agriculturists, like the Slavs in general, but they are prominent also in commerce, even in the capitals of Austria and Hungary. In religion they are mainly

Greek. In customs and traditions they show both their Latin and their Slavic origin. In temperament they are more emotional than the Slav, less stolid and heavy than the Bulgarian.

It is concerning the physical anthropology of the Rumanians that there is the greatest difference of opinion. They have not been as yet sufficiently studied on the field. There would seem to be little doubt, however, that in Rumania, as in Bulgaria, which adjoins it on the south, there are two distinct types. While that of the east reminds one of the Italian or "Mediterranean" type, long-headed, dark, and slender in build, that far in the west, in Hungary, is typically Slavic or "Hungarian"—that is, broad of face and head, shorter, and lighter in complexion. Partisanship is bound to appear in this question as everywhere in Balkan ethnography. There are those who unduly emphasize the Roman element in the origin and present type of the Rumanians. Slavic writers, on the other hand, have been inclined to belittle this element. The medium position would seem more reasonable in recognizing both constituents of the race. It is improbable that the 240,000 Roman colonists who settled on the opposite bank of the Danube under Trajan could have peopled the territory now occupied by 10,000,000 Rumanians, half of which extends outside of Rumania itself into Hungary and Russia, especially since it seems to be the fact that these colonists withdrew to Macedonia in the third century and did not cross the Danube into Roumania until the thirteenth. It is, therefore, the theory of some writers that the Pindus is the real center of dispersion of the Rumanians. It is in this region, in the central part of northern Greece, that resides an important division of the race, the Kutzo-Vlachs or Tsintsars. These are sharper in feature, although they, too, have deviated from the Roman type through admixture with Albanians and Greeks (see these). Even in the valleys of the Carpathians, the northern Vlachs or Rumanians are often dark and short and quite Roman in type of face. But the average cephalic index of the entire race is nearer that of the Slavic. They are not only broad-headed, but of medium height, as are the Northern and Eastern Slavs, much shorter than the Serbo-Croatian or Albanian type along the Adriatic.

A word of explanation may be given to the many names borne by the Rumanians. They indicate political divisions rather than linguistic. Thus the Moldavians and the Wallachians or Vlachs are found, respectively, in the former principalities of Moldavia, which now constitutes northern Rumania, and Wallachia, or its southern part. Combined they are called Moldo-Wallachians. Vlach is a familiar Slavic word,

originally meaning horseman, and sometimes applied to people of entirely different stock, as the so-called "Walachs" of eastern Moravia. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.) The Morlaks, a Serbo-Croatian stock living on the Adriatic, were formerly considered by ethnologists to be Vlachs, whose name they appear to retain in another form. The Macedo-Vlachs call themselves Aromuni, that is, Romans, but are called by other Tsintsars or Kutzo-Vlachs.

The Rumanians are the largest both in numbers and in the extent of territory covered of all the many peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and Austria-Hungary combined, that vast territory which has been called "the whirlpool of Europe." On the ethnographical map, the eastern point of Hungary and of the Carpathian range stands in the very center of Rumanian territory. Here is found the curious islet of eastern Magyars known as Szeklers, entirely surrounded by the expanding Rumanians. The latter number over 1,000,000 also in Russia, mainly in the province of Bessarabia, which was formerly a part of Moldavia. They extend across the Danube only near its mouth on the Black Sea into what is known as the Dobruja. With this exception the Rumanian territory is for the most part separated from the sea by Bulgarians, Little Russians, and a few Tatars. The Little Russians of Russia and Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary (one in race) border the Rumanians on the north; the Bulgarians border them on the south; the Serbians on the southwest; and the Magyars, or "Hungarians," on the west.

Nearly nine-tenths of the population of Rumania is Rumanian in race.

**RUSSIAN, GREAT RUSSIAN, VELIKO-RUSSIAN, MUSCOVITE.** (See also *White Russian*, or *Bielo-Russian*, and *Black Russian* following.) This article will discuss, first, the Great Russian race, or the Russian proper; then all other divisions of the Russian (in the wider sense) excepting the Ruthenian or Little Russian, which is given a separate article (see), and, finally, Russia as a whole, to present a general view of the hundred and more other peoples and tribes who are Russian in nationality but not in race or language.

Russian may be defined in the wider sense as the largest Slavic group of Aryan peoples. Linguistically it belongs to the Eastern Slavic division and includes the Great Russian, the Little Russian, and the White Russian. Physically it may be placed in the "Eastern" (Caucasian) race, but it is extensively mixed with Finno-Tataric and other elements.

#### GREAT RUSSIAN

The Great Russian, or simply "Russian" in the narrower sense of the word, is that division

of the Russian group (see above) which is dominant in Russia and which is the largest Slavic race numerically. "Veliko-Russian" means Great Russian. "Muscovite" is a name sometimes applied to the Great Russian people, because they first prominently appear in history as the race of the early "Empire of Moscow." Moscow was its capital until St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great. The people of Moscow are still the purest in stock of the Great Russian population.

Space need not be taken here to repeat what has been said in the article on the "Slav" (see) as to temperament, character, civilization, language, physical type, excepting so far as to point out in what the Russians differ from other Slavs. As is said in the article on the Ruthenian (see), the Great Russian has usurped to himself the name Russian from the so-called Little Russians, as he has succeeded to their dominion. He is perhaps of purer Slavic blood than they, although some claim that the Great Russian is more of a Finn than the Little Russian is of a Tatar. Both have more of this Mongolian element in the race than has the White Russian. The most ancient race of Russia, that of the kurgans or mounds, was undoubtedly more long-headed than the present population. Indeed, according to current tradition, "the founders of the Russian nation were Norsemen." So wrote Nestor, the first historian of the race. At any rate, it is evident that the Asiatic element in the race is of a later intrusion, which continued far into the middle ages. As late as the fourteenth century Moscow was tributary to the Tatar rule which was set up in southern Russia.

The Russian race of to-day is consequently more broad-headed or Asiatic in appearance than the typical peoples of northwestern and southwestern Europe. It belongs mainly to the so-called "Alpine," "Eastern," or "Celts-Slavic" race, which penetrates somewhat westward of Russia into the highland region of Central Europe. As in the case of other Slavs (see), however, other European races, as the "Northern" and the "Cevenole," are found represented among the Russians. It is to the Northern or Teutonic race that the Western Finns belong physically, in spite of their Mongolian origin, and the Great Russians are more modified by the Finnic stock than by any other. They are therefore, especially in the north, more blond in type than are the Slavs farther south. Their neighbors on the west, the Lithuanians, and even the Poles, approach more nearly than they to the Northern type, and thus mediate between them and the western Europeans physically as they do in language.

In temperament the Great Russians are more practical and persevering than are their racial

brothers and competitors, the Ruthenians or Little Russians of southwestern Russia and of Austria. The Great Russians have been said to have approached the Finn in physical type but the Tatar in temperament, the latter not so much through racial admixture as through their struggle with the Tatar hordes of Asia. Their temper and their strength as a people have been developed by struggle. Russia is a buffer state, as the early Slavs were a buffer race between Europe and Asia. Little Russia was permanently weakened by the tribute of her best men, whom she offered up in the strife.

In language the Great and the Little Russians differ less from each other than do the High and the Low Germans. The Little Russian is sometimes said to be only a dialect of the Great Russian, but this may be regarded as a prejudiced statement. Philologists and anthropologists have often been drawn into the strife for supremacy and leadership between rival Russian and Slavic races. Pan Slavism, or the aspiration for a united Slavic people and state, suffers from this cause. The Russians even force the use of their language into Little Russian and Polish territory.

In the religious world there is the same strife. The autocratic claims of the Russian church have been successfully opposed by the Lutherans of Finland and the Catholics of Poland. Even the Little Russians have succeeded in establishing a church that is partly Russian and nominally Roman. Among the Great Russians themselves a large number are dissenters from the state church. "Raskolnik" is the name applied to the schismatics in general, but there is a great variety of minor sects. Of these sects the Dukhobors are perhaps best known. The Dukhobors seem to have originated in central Russia, to have flourished for over a hundred years, and to have received the especial encouragement of Tolstoi.

Aside from the names of religious sects, such as Dukhobors and Mennonites—the latter not confined, by the way, to Russia—there is no such list of subdivisions of the Great Russians needing definition as is found among Little Russians and Poles. The Great Russian territory is a homogeneous whole from Petrograd to the Lower Don. Indeed, it extends north to the Arctic, a vast region 500 or 600 miles wide, separating the Finns of Finland from their kinsmen and the Tatars on the Asiatic border; and it extends east to Asia with the exception of the Finnic and the Tataric islets that dot the map of Eastern Russia. (See *Tataric and Finnic*.) The greatest expanse of European Russia that is not Great Russian is southwestern Russia, and that is Little Russian. The "Cossacks of the Don" (see) were Great Russian; those of the Dnieper, Little Russian.

The Great Russians number nearly half of the total population of European Russia, excluding from this term Finland, Poland, and Caucasia.

The emigration of Great Russians is peculiar in that it is mainly from Europe to the Russian possessions in Asia. In the year 1907, 577,000 persons migrated from European Russia to Siberia. The movement to Siberia is partly the result of the building of the great railway to the Pacific, but mainly because southern Siberia has been found to be a pleasant country and capable of supporting millions of population. Southern Siberia is a wheat country, resembling the Dakotas and western Canada. In its rapid development it resembles in many respects our own West.

#### WHITE RUSSIAN AND BLACK RUSSIAN

"Black Russia" is a historical term that may be disposed of in a brief paragraph. It appears on the fourteenth century map some distance north of the Black Sea, directly east of Kief and the Dnieper, and southeast of White Russia. At that time it formed part of the important kingdom of Lithuania. It was afterwards embraced in Poland, and is now swallowed up in Little Russia. Ripley applies the term "Black Russian" to quite a different district, that of the Gorals, or "mountaineers," of the Austrian Carpathians, and finds that the name distinguishes the latter, as a very brunette stock, from the neighboring "Red Russians" or reddish blonds. The western Gorals, however, are of Polish speech.

The White Russian is one of the three distinct branches of the Russian language and race, although of far less importance numerically and politically than either of the other two. It is as much a "race" as the Great Russian ("Russian") or the Little Russian (Ruthenian). Unlike the term "Black Russia," "White Russia" is still found on the ethnographical map. It is a compact but small district roughly corresponding with what is now called "West Russia," though reaching somewhat nearer Moscow on the east. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Great Russian territory, on the northwest by Lithuanian, on the southwest by Polish, and on the south and southeast by Little Russian. The White Russians constitute over three-fourths of the population of Moghilef and Minsk provinces and about half of Vitebsk, Vilna, and Grodno. In Kovno and Courland they approach the Baltic.

The White Russians have long been in political subjection, first to Lithuania, then to Poland, and, finally, to the Great Russians. For this reason, among others, we hear little of them as a distinct race. They are said by travelers to be a distinctly weaker stock than the Great Rus-

sian, and less prepossessing in appearance. They are usually considered to be of purer Russian stock than either the Great or the Little Russians. Both the latter are far more modified by Mongolian elements, Finnic and Tataric. The White Russians are naturally more influenced by their Lithuanian and Polish neighbors (see) on the west, and these, especially the former, as has been said elsewhere, approach the blond Teutonic type more than the Slavs in appearance. Yet the White Russians are truly Slavs in breadth of head. Their cephalic index is 82, which is but slightly below that of the Little Russians. They are, therefore, of the purest type of the so-called "Eastern" or "Celts-Slavic" race.

But few subdivisions of the White Russian need be mentioned. The Poliechuks (see *Ruthenian*) are a White Russian population much mixed with Little Russian and very broad-headed (cephalic index, 85). They live in Minsk and Volhynia provinces; that is, on the border of Little Russia and near Poland. The Zabludov, a transition dialect standing between the Little and the White Russian, is found in this district.

The White Russians number but little over one-tenth as many as the Great Russians.

It is deemed wise to indicate what a variety of peoples go to make up the Russian nationality. About 100 races are listed in the Russian census of 1897, of which number perhaps 20 are confined almost entirely to Asia. In European Russia itself there are as many Mongolian as Caucasian "races" or languages represented. Of the Caucasians, most of the divisions speak, not Indo-European or Aryan languages, like the Russian, but the peculiar agglutinative tongues of the Caucasus, more different from ours than are the Semitic of Western Asia and the Hamitic of North Africa. The great majority (about 80 per cent) of the population, however, is Slavic, especially Great Russian (nearly 50 per cent), Little Russian (20 per cent), and Polish (7 per cent). Next in numbers come the Jews, Semites (5 per cent); then the Lithuanians, Aryans who resemble Teutons more than Russians physically, if not in language (3 per cent); then the Finns, Mongolian by language but Caucasian in appearance, especially those who have long intermarried with the Swedes (nearly 3 per cent); and finally the Tatars (also about 3 per cent).

RUTHENIAN (synonyms, Little Russian, Malo-Russian, South Russian, Yugo-Russian; in Austria, Russniak, Russine, Red Russian, Galician; in Russia, also Ukrainian, Cherkasi; in addition some call themselves simply "Russian" (*Rusy*) and sometimes in America, even "Greek"). The name Little Russian would seem most available of all this list at present for a clear and scientific definition. The Little



Russian "race" of linguistic subdivision is that branch of the Russian, a "Southern Slavonic" (see) division of Aryan tongues, which is found native throughout southwestern Russia and in Galicia (Austria). Physically Little Russians are Caucasian, infrequently modified by a Mongol element.

"Little Russia" is a literal translation of the term "*Malo-Rossiya*." "South Russian" and, less frequently, "Yugo-Russian," and even "Cossack" or "Cherkess," are among the many names which have been bestowed upon this people by their more powerful kinsmen of the north, the Muscovites, who have assumed to themselves the name "Russian" (see) and the hegemony of the race. For similar, that is for political, reasons, Austria has found it convenient to name her Little Russian subjects "Ruthenians;" and this word is now commonly, but loosely, applied, even in scientific usage, to all Little Russians, including those of Ukraina, in Russia. Still the Galicians call themselves "*Rusyny*," which is sometimes translated "Russine." "Russniak" is a less common equivalent of Ruthenian.

"Red Russian" is a historical term which still designates one of the three dialects of the Little Russian language, the western. It appears that "Ruthenian" comes from the same root, meaning "red."

What has been said in the articles on the Slavs and the Russians (see) applies in general to the Little Russians or Ruthenians so far as concerns their physical qualities, their intellectual and emotional make-up, their civilization. But little need be repeated here except to make clear in what respects they differ from other Slavs.

They are still more broad-headed than the Great Russians. This is taken to indicate a greater Tatar (Mongolian) admixture than is found among the latter, probably as does also the smaller nose, more scanty beard, and somewhat darker complexion. While hardly so muscular as the Great Russians, they are slightly taller. They are perhaps less practical, solid, and persevering than their competitors of the north, and therefore have been less successful as empire builders. But they often show a higher grade of intelligence and taste, and once led the Russians in scientific work. Their literature and their early history warrant them in claiming that they are the true Russian race rather than the northern stock which has usurped the name and the rule—the Great Russians. A large section of them have broken away from the Greek or Russian Church and have united with the Roman Catholic under a particular dispensation which allows them peculiar features of the Greek service and a married clergy. Hence the name "United Greek Church."

Although the Little Russians stand much closer to the Great Russians than do the Polish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, and German elements in Russia's population, nevertheless the use of their language has been discouraged and in a very remote sense they are a subject people in Russia as well as in Austria.

Their ethnical subdivisions and intermixtures are difficult to disentangle, as is the case with other Slavic peoples. The Boikos evidently belong to the Red Russian division of the Ruthenians. They live in the Carpathians of Galicia and Bukowina. The Huzuls or Guzuls, a very broad-headed people of Bukowina speaking a Red Russian dialect, have evidently grafted a Mongolian element upon the Ruthenian stock. This element may have come down from the extinct Uzes or Kumans (Tatars) who early penetrated this region, or it may be of Daco-Rumanian origin. The Huzuls are not friendly to the Boikos, their neighbors. The Touholtses, Ruthenians of Galicia, are very broad-headed like the Huzuls. The Little Russian stock is also found mixed with the Rumanian in the Pokutis and the Nistrovinians; with the Polish in the Belsans; and with the White Russian in the Poliechuks.

As has been explained at length in an article on the Cossacks (see), the Cossacks of the Dnieper have been an important branch of the Little Russians historically. The Zaporogs, named from their geographical position on the river, and the Chernomorishes are divisions of these. Little Russian populations have often received names because of some natural location or social condition. Such are the Stepoviks (of the steppes), the Poliechuks (of the forest) the Werchowinci (of the mountains), the Haiduks (or "robbers"), and the Lemkes (so called because of their pronunciation). The last names, who live in the Beskids, call themselves "*Rusnaky*"—that is, Ruthenians, although they resemble the Slovaks in language and physical type. Finally, there are the self-explanatory geographical terms by which certain Little Russians are known, as the Bukowinians, the Galicians, the Ukrainians, and the Bugans, or dwellers on the Bug. The Bugans are also known as the Lapotniki and are of a distinct type.

It must not be inferred that the majority of the inhabitants of Galicia, Bukowina, and the Ukraine are Little Russians. In Galicia they are surpassed in numbers by the Poles; in Bukowina nearly equaled by the Rumanians. In each of these districts the Germans stand third in population. In the Ukraine many peoples are represented: the Great Russians, the Poles, large colonies of Germans, with some Bohemians and more Bulgarians; Tatar communities

in the south; Rumanians annexed with their territory on the southwest; and multitudes of Jews, besides Armenians, Greeks, and Gypsies everywhere.

Roughly speaking, one-half of Russia south of the latitude of Moscow and eastward along the Black Sea as far as the Caucasus, the Kalmuks, and the Cossacks of the lower Don, is Little Russian. The race also covers all of eastern Austria—that is, Galicia and Bukowina—with the exception of a small district about Kracow (Polish), and spreads out far beyond the Carpathians into Hungary. Among the Slavic peoples their total population is second only to that of the Great Russians.

**SAMOYED.** The Ugro-Finnic people living on the Arctic Ocean in northeastern Russia and northwestern Siberia. Of little importance numerically or in civilization. They are still more primitive in manner of life and more Mongolian in appearance than are their western relatives, the Lapps. While having a similar language to the Europeanized Finns, they are quite the opposite to them in appearance, true Asiatics.

**SANSKRITIC.** A term sometimes applied to all the Aryan languages (see). The Sanskrit is the oldest of these languages.

**SARD** or **SARDINIAN.** A native of the island of Sardinia, a possession of Italy. The language is a dialect of Italian (see) peculiar to the island, called "Sardinian." Physically the Sardinians are one of the most homogeneous groups of Europe. Like their neighbors, the Corsicans, they are supposed to be at bottom Iberic, thus being related to the South Italians and the early inhabitants of Spain, and perhaps to the Berbers of northern Africa. The Sardinian, of all the Italians, is the purest representative of the "Mediterranean" race in head form and color of hair and eyes. He is the most dwarfish in stature of European peoples, the average being several inches shorter than the Teutonic average of northern Europe. The facial features often betray an infusion of African blood.

The Sardinians are illiterate, very backward, have no great industries, and but little foreign trade. In religion nearly all are Catholic.

**SAVOLAK, SAVAKOTI, or SAVOLAISET.** A division of the Western Finns. (See *Finnish*.)

**SAVRIN.** An Istrian division of the Slovenians (see).

**SCANDINAVIAN** (sometimes Norse), including the Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic races or peoples. The native, Teutonic, race or races of Scandinavia in the wider sense. The name "Scandinavia" is sometimes applied to the northern peninsula only—that is, to Norway and Sweden—but it is also properly applied to Denmark and Iceland.

The definitions of the subdivisions of the Scandinavian group are self-evident, to wit, the Teutonic races of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, respectively. The term "Norse" is applied only to themselves by the Norwegians, who are called "*Norsk*" in their own language. But it is better justified in international usage as a name of the entire Scandinavian group of languages. The Old Norse, or the early language of Iceland, was the predecessor of all modern Scandinavian languages. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that the term "Norseman" or "Northman" was applied during the middle ages to the viking rovers of all these countries, who established dynasties in England, Russia, France (Normandy), and Sicily, settled Iceland, and without doubt preceded Columbus to America. Nor is it necessary to remind the student of ethnology that the Scandinavian is considered to be the purest type of one of the three great races of Europe as divided from a physical point of view; that is, of the "Northern" or "Teutonic" race in contradistinction from the "Alpine" and "Mediterranean" races farther south. (See *Caucasian* and *Aryan*.)

If races be divided merely by physical characters, all Scandinavians form a homogeneous race more truly than any of the large populations or races south of them. The English, and especially the French and the German, are much more mixed in physical type. The typical Scandinavians average as the longest-headed and most purely blond, if not the tallest people of Europe. In height they appear to be surpassed only by the Scotch. Both the height and the cephalic index increase as we pass from Denmark to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway. The cephalic index in these countries rises in the order named from 77.8 to 78, then to 78.5; the height from 1.68 meters to 1.70 meters, and then to 1.72 meters. In English measures, the Norwegian average, the last named, is about 5 feet 8 inches, which the Scotch exceeds by one-half inch.

It must be remembered that the small population of Lapps in northern Scandinavia is of entirely different race, the very opposite of the Scandinavian, in fact, both in language and in physical type. As elsewhere explained (see *Lappish*), they still speak a Mongol or Ugro-Finnic tongue—agglutinative in structure, instead of inflected, as is the Aryan family of languages, to which the Scandinavian belongs. Physically the Lapps are very short and indicate in their dark features and extremely broad heads their Asiatic origin. Very little intermixture has taken place with this stock considering the length of time the Scandinavians and Lapps have lived in neighboring districts, unless a broader-headed and darker type of Norwegians

found in the extreme southwest indicates an ancient infusion of this sort. Ripley prefers to think it a survival of an early "Alpine" element from Central Europe.

In Norway the rate of illiteracy is the lowest in Europe. In religion the Scandinavians are Protestant almost to a man—over 99 per cent, according to the censuses of these countries.

#### NORWEGIAN

The most difficult question that remains for discussion relates to the Norwegian race or people and language. Are the Norwegians to be considered a separate race or people from the Danes? Of course, as a nationality they are different. In fact there exists a separatist feeling among the three Scandinavian nationalities which persists to a degree even in America. But the literary language of Norway and that of Denmark are generally supposed to be one and the same.

A fair answer to the question just raised appears to be that the Norwegian can now be called, technically, a different race or people from the Danish, although this was not true a century ago. Of course, this is only an arbitrary distinction and is one of the most artificial distinctions we are called upon to make among the so-called European "races," as determined by language or by any other standard. Physically, as already shown, the Norwegians and the Danes are, to a remarkable degree, homogeneous. Furthermore, so far as dialectal differences are concerned, there is no more reason for separating them from one another than for dividing the Norwegians themselves into different races.

The fact is that from 1397 to 1814, when Norway regained her independence from Denmark, a modified Danish was not only the literary language of Norway but was generally used in the cities and among the educated classes. Since this date a new literary language, the "Dano-Norwegian," has been rapidly developed at the hands of Norway's greatest litterateurs, including Ibsen. While this language is based upon the Danish formerly in use, it has incorporated 7,000 words from the Norwegian dialects, enough to suffice almost for a language. Indeed, other writers, like Aasen, insist on using only Norwegian dialectal forms. The Norwegian may, therefore, in accordance with the language test, be considered a separate people.

#### DANISH AND ICELANDIC

The two smallest in extent of the Scandinavian peoples may next be considered, those of Denmark and her insular possession, Iceland. They are entirely different from each other in language, and therefore are distinct in race, according to the usual test. While Denmark gave its

language in recent times to Norway, as has already been said, Iceland gave the Old Norse in written form to all Scandinavia. During that period of the northern literature, Norway took precedence of Denmark and of Sweden. The Sagas and the Eddas belonged in a sense to her as well as to Iceland and gave to Scandinavia the proud distinction of bequeathing to posterity an older and more famous literature than any of the German tongues farther south.

The population of Iceland is purely Scandinavian, but is small in numbers. In Denmark itself it is estimated that fully 97 per cent of the population is Danish, notwithstanding the closeness of its relations to Germany. On the other hand, there are at least 140,000 Danes living on the other side of the border in Germany. If one may contrast the three Scandinavian peoples in a slight degree, it might be said that the Norwegian is rather more of a democrat—slow, sturdy, and independent; the Swede, as he has been called, "the Parisian of the North;" and the Dane, the cosmopolite. The royal family of Denmark stands in extraordinary personal relations with those of a number of European powers. Members of the family of the late King Christian have been rulers or consorts of rulers in several of the European countries.

#### SWEDISH

The Swedes may be considered to be entirely distinct in race from the Danes and the Norwegians. Their language is so different that it can not be read by the Danes and Norwegians without some study. The Swedes have expanded in Europe more than their sister Scandinavians. For five hundred years Finland was ruled by Sweden. Although this rule ceased a century ago, Swedish is still the language of the higher classes of Finns and is used in official and scientific publications of their country. Fully 13 per cent of the population of Finland is Swedish to-day. The Finns themselves, as found in Finland, show a large admixture of Scandinavian blood, for they are Teutonic in physical type rather than Ugric. (See *Finnish*.) While there is no doubt that they are Asiatic, Mongol, in origin, they are to-day of entirely different type from the Finns of eastern Russia. In America they are often taken to be Scandinavians, but are to be distinguished by their mother tongue, which is absolutely different from any Aryan language, agglutinative rather than inflected in type.

SCOTCH (including Highland Scotch or Gaelic). A term applied (1) in the wider sense to both races of Scotland, the Celts of the north (Highlanders) and the Anglo-Saxons of the south (Lowlanders); (2) in a narrower sense, only to the Celtic race of Scotland, the Highland

Scotch. Gaelic is another name for the latter. The word "Scotch," as a linguistic term, means the language spoken by Scotchmen. When unqualified it means the dialect of English spoken by the Lowland Scotch. Highland Scotch is a synonym for Scottish Gaelic, the most northern branch of the Celtic group of Aryan or Indo-European languages (see these). The words "Scotch" and "Scotchmen," used as terms of nationality, include all citizens of Scotland, and therefore other peoples besides the Highland Scotch and the Lowland Scotch. "Scots" is a synonym used in Scotland for Scotchmen generally. In deference to common usage this dictionary must consider Scotch to include both the Highland and the Lowland Scotch. To avoid confusion, however, the term "Highland Scotch" will be generally used for the Celtic linguistic stock of the Highlands and "Lowland Scotch" for the English-speaking population of the Lowlands.

#### HIGHLAND SCOTCH

The Highland Scotch language, the modern Erse or Gaelic, is said to be a much more modern language than Irish. These two Celtic tongues are said to differ from one another no more than the English of the Lowland Scotch does from ordinary English. Highland Scotch is meager in its literature and is fast losing ground as a speech. English is rapidly replacing it in commerce, in church services, in the schools, and even in the home. It is only in the most western part of Scotland and in the islands of the Hebrides that Highland Scotch is still spoken by a majority of the population.

There are partisan views as to the origin and racial affinities of the Highland Scotch. Some contend that they are descended from the ancient Caledonian Picts; others that they are the descendants of the so-called "Scots" (Irish) who emigrated to Scotland from northern Ireland about the sixth century and gave their name and language to the new country as did the Angles to England. Perhaps the more reasonable view is that of the physical anthropologists, who say that the Highland Scotch are a mixed people, a product of Piet, Irish, and Scandinavian. The prevailing type, as among the Irish, is tall, long-headed, and harsh-featured. But there is a greater proportion of blonds, especially of the red-haired and freckle-faced type. Dark eyes, rare among the Irish, are quite common among the Highlanders. Contrary to the time-honored opinion of ethnologists of the linguistic school, physical anthropologists now state that the "Celtic" or "Alpine" (see) physical type, one of the three great physical divisions of the races of Europe, is rarely found in either Scotland or Ireland. Most of the brunette individuals found

in these countries are long-headed and are thought to be representatives of the "Southern" or "Mediterranean" rather than of the broad-headed "Alpine" race.

Geographically the Highland Scotch originally occupied the northern islands and all the territory north of the southern firths of Scotland, the firths of Clyde and of Forth; that is, the territory north of the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. But as Saxons and Danes pressed upon them from the south and Norwegians from the north they were driven into the Highlands of Scotland. These are generally understood to comprise all the territory northwest of a line drawn diagonally from the Clyde to Aberdeen on the eastern shore. This territory occupies more than half the area of Scotland, but is sparsely settled. And even the entire eastern part of northern Scotland has become Anglicized. Only about 5 per cent of the people of Scotland can now speak Gaelic, and of this small number, about one-half, live in three counties in the heart of the Highlands. Less than 500 persons of the Lowlands speak Gaelic only. Highland Scotch is practically extinct in the northern islands.

#### LOWLAND SCOTCH AND NORTHERN ISLANDERS

The people of the Lowlands and of the northern islands bear certain resemblances to each other. Both have been Teutonic in language for centuries. Both have been much modified physically by Scandinavian elements. Both are often classed as "English" (see) in race. The term "Lowland Scotch" is a name given to the people of the Lowlands of Scotland. They speak a dialect of English known to every schoolboy through the ballads of Burns. It is closely related to the Northumberland dialect of the northern part of England, but contains more Celtic and Scandinavian elements.

Physically the Lowland Scotch are very mixed, being descended chiefly from Scandinavians and Saxons, but also from Picts, Celtic-Scots, and Norman French. These various elements do not seem, however, to be as thoroughly amalgamated as in the case of the English. A type largely represented approaches that of the Englishman, long-headed, with light eyes, and with hair varying from light to brown, but taller, heavier, and more muscular. The features are rounder and the cheek bones less prominent than those of the Highland Scotch. This Lowlander is the type sometimes pointed out as the one toward which the American people is evolving. The chief racial elements of the mixture have been much the same in either case. The Norse type also has many representatives. It is tall (the tallest of all Europe, over 5 feet 8 inches), very long-headed, with light eyes and

hair flaxen or sand colored. This type is found not only in the Lowlands, but is predominant in the northern islands, the Shetlands, and the Orkneys. It is also found in the Hebrides. So thoroughly did the Norwegians invade these islands that not only were they dominant there for centuries, but their language was in use in the Hebrides from the eighth to the fourteenth century, when it was replaced by Gaelic, and still longer in the northern islands, where it survived until superseded by the English in the eighteenth century.

From what has been said it will be seen that the English-speaking populations of Scotland now occupy the entire lowlands, the Shetland and Orkney islands, and the northeasternmost county of Scotland. They are bounded on the west by the Highland Scotch and on the south by the Northumberland dialect of English.

The Scotch, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are too well known in other respects as American citizens to need further discussion here. Topographical conditions have had much to do in developing their differences. The Highlander, living in the unfertile mountains covered with rocks and heath and barren of mineral wealth, is given to sheep herding and cattle grazing. The Lowlander, having rich fields and mines of coal and iron, is an agriculturist, a miner, and a manufacturer. The population of his district is five times as dense as that of the Highlander.

Outside of Scotland, the Scotch, using the term to include both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are found in considerable numbers in Ulster province in Ireland (see *Irish*), in England, in the United States, and in the British colonies. Longstaff says that Canada is to a great extent a Scotch country. In religion the Scotch are for the most part Protestants. There are also many Catholics.

**SEMITIC-HAMITIC.** One of the four chief divisions or stocks of the Caucasian race. The others are the insignificant Basque and Caucasian stocks and the great Aryan division. The Semitic-Hamitic is considerable in extent, covering one-third of Africa; but its population is only 50,000,000 as against 800,000,000 Aryans. They and the Aryans are the only peoples of the world having inflected languages. For this reason they may be grouped together, perhaps with more propriety than because of their physical similarity. Many Hamites would be taken by travelers to be Negroes; yet because of the regularity of their features, and certain other characteristics, they are felt to be Caucasian rather than Negro.

The Semites may be defined as that branch of the Caucasian race indigenous to southwestern Asia, and the Hamites as that branch indigenous

to northern Africa; but the Hamites also are supposed to have come originally from the Euphrates region, while one branch of the Semites, the Abyssinians, are found in Africa. While the languages of the Hamites and the Semites are not very closely allied, there can no longer be any doubt that they should be grouped together.

**SEPHARDIM.** The Spanish-Portuguese Jews as distinguished from the German-Polish Jews, called Ashkenazim. They form only 10 per cent of the Jewish race. (See *Hebrew*.)

**SERBIAN** or **SERB.** Same as Croatian (see). A political and ecclesiastical division of the Serbo-Croatians.

**SICILIAN.** Not the name of a race but any native or inhabitant of the island of Sicily. This is inhabited for the most part by South Italians, who speak a dialect peculiar to the island called Sicilian. The population is very mixed physically, being at bottom Ligurian or Iberic, but much modified by the many invading peoples, including even North Africans.

The Sicilians are vivid in imagination, affable, and benevolent, but excitable, superstitious, and revengeful. Prior to 1860, when it became a part of United Italy, the Island of Sicily was a part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It is now a *compartimento* of Italy.

The population of Sicily, excepting about 15,000 Albanians, is Italian. About 50,000 speak the Lombard dialect. The Albanians (see), locally known as "*Greci*," speak their own language, and observe special religious rites. The Sicilians proper are nearly all Catholic.

**SILESIA.** A geographical term; a name given to those living in the German and Austrian provinces called Silesia. Also the name applied to both Polish and German dialects spoken in Silesia.

**SLAV (SLAVE), SLAVIC, or SLAVONIC.** To be defined as that Aryan "race" or linguistic group which occupies the greater part of Russia and the Balkans. The Russian and the Polish (see) are its leading tongues. The Slavic, the Teutonic, and the Italic or "Latin" are the three great stocks that furnish the most of the population of Europe.

Physically, and perhaps temperamentally, the Slavs approach the Asiatic, or particularly the Tatar, more closely than do the peoples of western Europe. In language they are as truly Aryan as ourselves. Of course, languages do not fuse by interbreeding; physical races do. There is some truth in the old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," especially if he come from southern Russia, where once lived the Mongol conquerors of the Russias. Unfortunately the unlikeness of the language to those of western Europe, perhaps even the unfamiliarity

of the alphabet used, has delayed the study of what must soon be regarded as one of the great languages and literatures of civilization. Its spread has been more rapid than that of any other in the present century.

If the Slav be still backward in western ideas, appliances, and form of government, it is nevertheless conceivable that the time is not far distant when he will stand in the lead. The race is still young. Its history is shorter than that of any other important people of Europe.

As to the Slavic temperament and character, it will no doubt be safest to generalize what has been said of the Russian by a Russian sociologist, Novitow. Roughly condensing a chapter into a paragraph, the Slav may be said to be inequable or changeable in mood and in effort—now exalted, now depressed, melancholy, and fatalistic. Much goes with this: Fanaticism in religion, carelessness as to the business virtues of punctuality and often honesty, periods of besotted drunkenness among the peasantry, unexpected cruelty and ferocity in a generally placid and kind-hearted individual.

It will conduce to a clearer comprehension of the many-sided Slavic stock if we first analyze it into the numerous "races" which comprise it. The following classification is based upon that of Pypin:

*Classification of Slavic tongues*

Eastern and Southern Division.....	Russian.....	Great Russian.....	Moscow. Novgorod. Don Kossack. Siberian.
		White Russian.	
		Little Russian (Ruthenian).....	Ukranian. Galician. Carpathian.
	Bulgarian.....	Old Bulgarian (Church Slavonic). New Bulgarian.	
	Serbo-Croatian.....	Serbian. Croatian. Dalmatian. Syrmanian. Carinthian. Styrian. Tsek.	
Western Division.....	Bohemian.....	Moravian. Slovak. Mazurian.	
		Polish.....	Great Polish. Silesian. Kashubian.
	Lusatian (Sorb).....	Upper Lusatian. Lower Lusatian.	
	Polabish.....	Polabish (extinct).	

Many variations from this scheme might be cited. The Serbo-Croatian group is increased by the Bosnian and the Herzegovinian, which are counted together with the Dalmatian, and by the Montenegrin, which is put with the Bulgarian and the Serbian into one column. The Croatians and the Slovenians are counted together. Instead of "Bohemian" as a group name, some use "Czech," and this has good scientific support.

Serbo-Croatian is called by Miklosich "Serbo-Horvatic," which illustrates the identity of Croatian and Horvatic. "Macedonian" is recognized by others as a dialect of Bulgarian. "Wend" (see) is another name for Lusatian.

All these languages are said to be more closely related to one another than are the Teutonic tongues. Difficulties have been made in their mutual study by the use of three different alphabets—the Roman, the Cyrillic, and the Glagolitic. The Cyrillic, which is a modified, or more properly a mutilated, Greek alphabet, is used by the largest population, namely, by the Russians, the Bulgarians, and the Serbians, or at least by those Serbians who belong to the Greek Church. The alphabet question is mainly a question of religion. The use of the Glagolitic has been encouraged by the Catholic Church in the Catholic parts of Serbia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. It is said to be now used only in the liturgical writings of the Dalmatians. While this alphabet is losing ground, the use of the Roman is increasing. The Poles and the Bohemians have always used the latter.

The foregoing classification is of Slavic languages, not of physical races. The Bulgarians belong there only by adoption. They are mainly of a Mongol or "Turanian" stock which borrowed a Slavic tongue. Just the

opposite is the case of the Rumanians (see) or "Moldo-Wallachians," who are mainly Slavs by blood but Latinized in speech.

Turning to the physical characteristics of the Slavs, it is found that there is not, properly speaking, a Slavic race. The "Alpine" type predominates; that is, the broad-headed, brunette type, which extends westward from Asia through the uplands of Central Europe. We

find this type accentuated as we proceed from north to south in Russia. Deniker, with his more minute classification, says that no fewer than five European races are represented among the Slavs, besides Turkic and Ugric or Mongolian elements. These are the fair, but broad-headed and short, "Eastern" and "Vistulan" races, in Poland and White Russia especially; the dark, very broad-headed, and short "Cevenole" peoples among the Little Russians of the south, the Slovaks, and some Great Russians; and the taller, but still dark and broad-headed, "Adriatic" and "Sub-Adriatic" races amongst the southwestern Slavs or Serbo-Croatians and some Czechs and Ruthenians. In the northwest the Russians have been modified by the blond or Teutonized Finns, in the northeast by the dark Finns, and in the southeast by the Tatars; but all such alike are broad-headed Mongolians in origin. With the exception of these Asiatic remnants and the related Magyars and Turks, and the Greeks, all of Europe east of Germany is filled with Slavs. They occupy more than one-half of the Continent of Europe.

**SLAVONIAN.** Used in two senses: (1) The entire Slav (see) group of races; (2) a native of Slavonia, a province of Hungary (see *Croatian*), being then a term of nationality, not of race.

**SLOVAK** (called Totok, that is, "Slavs," by Hungarian Magyars). The easternmost division of the Czechish-speaking peoples; the "race" occupying practically all of northern Hungary excepting the Ruthenian territory in the northeast; also densely settled in southeastern Moravia. "Slovakland" is a political dream and probably an unrealizable one. It has no definite boundaries, as has Bohemia or Moravia. In physical type, also, no dividing line can be drawn between the Slovaks and the Moravians. Even in language it is often claimed that Slovaks speak only a dialect of Bohemian. It is only in their social and political condition that they are sharply distinguished from their Czech brothers on the west. Properly speaking, they are hardly a distinct "race" even in the sense in which the Germans and the Dutch of Holland are different races. They are merely those Moravians who were conquered by Hungary, says Colquhoun.

Much of what has been said in the article *Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)* applies here and need not be repeated at length. As there indicated, the eastern Czechs, including the Slovaks, are among the broadest-headed of all the peoples of Europe, not excepting the Asiatic Tatars and Turks. They are of medium stature, some rather low; but they are well built, and, like most Slavs, make excellent farmers. In their own country most are engaged in agriculture and herding.

There is much difference of opinion on the

subject of their language. Here, as is often the case, scientific discussions have been influenced by religious and political considerations, it being denied in some quarters that the Slovaks are Bohemians or even Czechs. On the other hand, Protestant leaders, and philologists, even, have claimed that Slovak is merely Old Bohemian and have urged the use of Bohemian as the sole written language. To this day, it is said, the Bible has not been translated into any purely Slovak dialect. The connection of the Slovak Protestants, that is, of one-fourth of the population, with the Moravian and Bohemian Brethren is, therefore, close. On the other hand, Catholic writers have urged the literary development of various dialects spoken by the Slovaks. One fact is clear, that Slovak, as a distinct written language and literature, is not 50 years old. Even to this day where the population is uniformly Slovak, that is, over the western border in Moravia, Slovaks are taught only Bohemian in the schools, and all of the people use it in reading and writing.

In the Slovak counties of Hungary the Magyars have attempted to replace this Slavic tongue, distantly related to our own, with one of Asiatic or Mongol origin, agglutinative, totally different in type, the Magyar. Here, in three-fourths of the elementary schools, Magyar is taught; in one-half of them Magyar alone. One-eighth only of the schools of "Slovakland" are conducted entirely in the Slovak tongue. In the 200 or more higher schools the use of the Slovak tongue, even as a medium of conversation, is still more restricted. Forty per cent of the population of North Hungary are counted as Magyars because they use that language. The Slovaks say that in this way the census misrepresents their actual number.

Among a people so long and so largely deprived of a written language of their own, there is not only an extraordinary degree of illiteracy—50 per cent—but a great divergence of spoken dialects. To an unusual extent these dialects are modified by surrounding languages of the most opposite type. Thus we find in the west, Moravian-Slovak; in the north, Polish-Slovak, sometimes called Sotak; and in the east, Ruthenian-Slovak—all purely Slavic. But in the west, on the border of Austria, one finds the German-Slovak, a more heterogeneous composition, and in the south even Magyar-Slovak. These names indicate what languages border on the Slovak country. The Serbo-Slavic dialect is not so easily explained. Safarik, a competent linguist, although ultratriotic, finds three chief groups of dialects: (1) The pure Slovak, (2) the Moravian-Slovak, and (3) the Polish-Slovak. He includes among Slovak dialects not only the Trpak, the Krekach, and the Zahorak,

but the Hanak, the Walach, and the Podhorak of Moravia. [See article *Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)* for these dialects and for a general view of Slovaks themselves in their linguistic relations.] Serres, an older writer, gives the name of Charvats to the "Slovaks of Moravia," including the Walachs, who, in turn, include the Chorobats and the Kopaniczars. As explained in the article on the Bohemians and Moravians, these Walachs are considered, on the authority of Czörnig, to be Moravians. The Charvats and Chorobats of Serres are probably fragments of the old Khrovats, or Carpaths—that is, "mountaineers"—from whom the modern Croations (see) derive their name.

In civilization "Slovakland" lies, as it does linguistically, between the east and the west of Europe—between the Teutonic and the Slavic worlds. Its culture is rather primitive. Less advanced than Bohemia, its people partake of some of the solid qualities of that admirable branch of Western Slavs. They are industrious, but they are desperately poor, partly because of the character of their mountain home. In fact they have been called the poorest people of Europe.

**SLOVENIAN**; called also, in part, **Krain** and **Carinthian (Khorutan)**; by Germans, **Wind** or **Wend**; and by Magyars sometimes, but wrongly, **Vandal**; also sometimes called, together with the **Croatian** (see), **Illyrian**. The westernmost branch of the Southern or Balkan Slavs; located in southern Austria between Hungary and the Adriatic, especially in the province of Carniola (Ger. *Krain*). The Slovenians or Southern Winds are, with the exception of the Northern Wends of Germany, the smallest "race" in numbers of the Slavic (Slavonic) division of Aryan peoples.

There is considerable confusion of thought concerning the above terms and the relation of the Slovenians to other Slavs. In the first place, the Slovenians are not to be confounded with the Slovaks, an entirely different people. They are separated from the latter by the Magyars, the Slovenians living southwest of Hungary between the Magyars and the Adriatic, while the Slovaks live on the northern border of Hungary. In language they belong to different branches of the Slavs—the Slovenians to the Southern Division, with the Serbians and the Croations, and the Slovaks to the Western Division, with the Poles and the Bohemians.

In America Slovenians are sometimes called Slavonians under the mistaken impression that they come from the neighboring province of Slavonia. The word Slavonian may be used in two senses. It may mean any inhabitant of Slavonia, but it is then a political term, denoting nationality, not an ethnographical term denoting

race; and the Slavonians in this sense are Serbo-Croations (see *Croatian*), not Slovenians, although closely related to the latter. In the second and more usual sense, Slavonian is the equivalent of Slavic, and refers to the great race of eastern Europe of which the Russians and the Poles are the northern branches and the Slovenians, Serbians, and Bulgarians are the southern divisions. Of course, the words Slovenian, Slavonian, Slovak, and Slav all come from the same early name of the Slavic race. But the Slovenians are by no means to be taken as the best modern representatives of that race, although they claim to be one of the first branches of it to be introduced to western civilization in the middle ages.

It is, at the least, confusing to call the Slovenians Winds or Wends (see), as some scientific writers do. For this word is generally used to designate a distinct people of the Slavic group which belongs, with the Poles, to the Western Division, not to the Southern, as the Slovenian does. The Wend population is found only in Germany, where it is also called the Sorb, or, from its location, the Lusatian. It has dwindled to only a fragment. It is, of course, not Serb, that is, Serbian. The name Illyrian is a still greater misnomer, although used in the last century by the Slavs themselves in this region. The name comes from that of the ancient province of Illyria and was given great vogue under Napoleon, when the national spirit of the Slovenians, in union with the Croations and the Dalmatians, received a great impetus. An older name, **Corutani**, corresponds to that of a modern province of Austria, **Carinthia**, which is now more German than Slovenian. In like manner the geographical or provincial name, **Istrian**, signifies an Italian more often than a Slovenian. **Krain**, as the Austrians call Carniola, is the only true Slovenian province. Except in southern Styria, Styrian, like Carinthian, means one of German descent.

These provinces are the only ones in Austria that can be called Slovenian even in part, if we except a small district which centers in Goriz, on the Gulf of Istria, at the head of the Adriatic Sea. Here also the Slovenians extend slightly over the border into Italy, as they do on the east somewhat into Hungary. Altogether the Slovenian territory is not over 150 miles in length by 100 in breadth. The only considerable linguistic "island" in it is that of the Gottshees, a curious German stock in southern Carniola near the Croatian border.

To sum up, the Slovenian territory is bounded on the north by the German of Austria, and on the south by the Croatian, while it touches the Magyar on the east and the Italian on the west, or, rather, its sister language, the Ladin of Friuli



(see *Rhato-Romansh*). In this territory, mainly Austrian, Slovenian is spoken by about a third of the population. German predominates in Carinthia and Styria, but in the central province of the Slovenians, Carniola, Slovenian is spoken by 95 per cent of the population. It is the language of about 32,000 inhabitants of northern Italy and of 95,000 in Hungary.

The linguistic position of the Slovenian is probably evident from the foregoing. Its nearest relative is the Serbo-Croatian speech. Together they constitute the Southern Division of the Slavic. Although distinct, they shade into each other on the border. Thus the language of a large portion of western Croatia, called the "Provincial," is considered by some to be Croatian, by others Sloveno-Croatian. The dialects of the Slovenian are numerous, and are differently named by different writers. Those spoken by the largest number are the literary dialect of the Krainer, of Carniola, together with the Gorenzi and the Dolenci; next, the dialects of the so-called "Winds," eight in number, found in Styria. Then come the dialects of the smaller Istrian groups, the Berkins, Savrins, and Poiks, and those of the so-called "Vandals" of Hungary. The Resian is spoken on the Italian border.

In physique the Slovenians mediate between the Germans north of them and the Croatsians on the south. Perhaps the tall, broad-headed, and dark type to which the most of them belong should be called "Illyric," rather than Slavic. Deniker gives it a separate name, the "Adriatic." Broad-headed as the Slavs, the Illyrians are of greater stature than the latter. Their features often suggest an ancient Mongol element.

Their position on the western Slavic vanguard has not led them to as high a development as it has the Bohemians or the Poles, perhaps because they are weaker and have had a greater burden to share with the Serbo-Croatian in defending the marches against the Turk. Their literature has been overshadowed by that of the greater body of Serbo-Croatians. Being Catholics, they use the Roman alphabet, like the Croatsians, not the Cyrillic of the Orthodox Serbians. In early days they were quite unique in the use of the Glagolitic letters, which were somewhat like the Cyrillic or Russian.

**SPANISH.** The principal people of Spain, a branch of the Romance group of the Aryan family; the people of Spain and their descendants of pure blood in other countries, with the exception of the Spanish Americans, Mexicans, West Indians, and Cubans. Even Basques and Moors (see) who have lived in Spain a long time are considered as Spanish for convenience. The national language, Spanish, is native to only a

part of the Kingdom of Spain. Other native languages spoken by considerable numbers in Spain are the Basque, the Catalan, and a dialect of the Portuguese. As an ethnic group the people of Spain present a remarkable unity. They are descended from the ancient Celt-Iberians, with considerable infusion of other stocks, including perhaps even Teutonic elements (Visigothic) dating back to the middle ages. They resemble the South Italians in head form and in many psychical characters. They are for the most part Catholic in religion.

The term "Spanish language" may be used in a broad or generic sense to include several closely related native dialects of Spain—Castilian, Asturian, Leonese, Aragonese, and Andalusian. In a restricted sense it is the Castilian dialect which has been crystallized in literary form and is the cultured and court language of Spain. It is considered to be more closely related to Latin than is Italian, but contains a number of Teutonic and Moorish elements. It is the native language throughout Spain, with the exception of a narrow strip on the eastern coast (Catalan), the small Basque provinces in the north, and the provinces lying north of Portugal. It is the prevailing language in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and the countries of South America, excepting Brazil, and among the cultured in the Philippines. In these islands, however, it is being rapidly replaced by English. It is estimated that Spanish is the mother tongue of about 50,000,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom live outside of Spain.

Of the other linguistic groups of Spain, the Basques (see), although smallest in numbers, are perhaps the most interesting. They are one of the most ancient stocks in Europe, if not the most isolated. They occupy a small district in the northern part of Spain in the Pyrenees on the French border. They speak a non-Aryan tongue totally different from any other in Europe. Although once thought to be related to the Mongolian Finnish, their language is now known to resemble the Berber of North Africa. They present a peculiar face form, very wide at the temples and narrow at the chin.

The Galicians and the Catalans have much larger populations. The former, also called "Gallegos," live in the provinces in the north-western part of Spain north of Portugal. They speak a dialect of Portuguese (see) which is quite closely related to Spanish. Even Portuguese was once considered a dialect of Spanish, although it has now attained recognition as an independent idiom. The Catalans (see) occupy a narrow strip along the eastern coast of Spain and the Balearic Isles. Their language is unintelligible to the Castilian-speaking peasants. It is considered by some to be a separate Romance tongue

on an equal with Spanish and Provençal, by others as an offshoot of the latter, which it resembles much more than it does Castilian, the neighboring dialect of Spanish. It has quite a rich literature of its own which is especially fostered by the people of Barcelona. It is the language of over 3,500,000 persons of eastern Spain and the Balearic Isles. Moors (60,000) and Gypsies (50,000) are scattered throughout Spain but are comparatively unimportant.

Physically the Castilians, Catalans, Galicians, and even Basques and Moors, of Spain, are quite homogeneous. The entire Iberian Peninsula is, in fact, one of the most uniform in physical type of any large region in Europe. The head form of the people of to-day is apparently that of their prehistoric ancestors, the ancient Iberians. They are among the most long-headed of all Europe. They resemble the South Italians more than the French, but are taller and less brunette than the former. The Catalans are the tallest of Spaniards and the Galicians are the heaviest. The typical Spaniard is long-headed, of medium stature (average, 5 feet 5 inches), rather brunette, and spare. Ripley places him in the "Mediterranean" group along with the South Italian, the Greek, and the Berber of North Africa.

The Spanish have long been an emigrating and colonizing people, but seem to have reached their zenith in this direction.

**STEPOVIKI.** A subdivision of the Ruthenians (see) living in the plains (steppes) of Russia.

**STYRIAN.** A geographical term, not the name of a race. A native of Styria, a duchy of Austria.

**SWISS.** The term Swiss simply means a native or inhabitant of Switzerland. It has no significance as to race. There is no Swiss race in the sense in which we use the terms Frenchman, German, Italian, but only a Swiss nation. The Swiss are represented by four linguistic groups, one Teutonic (German) and three Italic (French, Italian, and Romansh). Two-thirds of the population of Switzerland are German, about one-fourth are French, and only one-fifteenth are Italian. Besides these large populations of German, French, and Italian there are about 40,000 Romansh (see these). - The Romansh live in the sequestered valleys of the canton of Grisons, the Italians in the valley of the Ticino, and the French in the western part of Switzerland. In the greater part of Switzerland the speech is German. About two-fifths of the Swiss are Catholics and three-fifths Protestants.

**SYRIAN (not SIRYAN).** The native Aramaic race or people of Syria. Not Arabian, although practically all Syrians to-day speak Arabic and a considerable part of the present population of Syria is Arabian. Most often

distinguished from Arabs by their religion, Syrian immigrants generally being Christians, although many of their kinsmen in Syria are Mohammedan. The influence of American missionaries and schools in Syria evidently explains in part why our immigration from that country is of Syrians rather than of Arabs. Physically the modern Syrians are of mixed Syrian, Arabian, and even Jewish blood. They belong to the Semitic branch (see) of the Caucasian race, thus widely differing from their rulers, the Turks (see), who are in origin Mongolian.

Linguistically they are not so closely related to the Aryans or Indo-Europeans as are their fellow-subjects of Turkey, the Armenians. Their ancient language, the Syriac, a form of the Eastern Aramaic, has Hebrew for its nearest relative. A little more distant is the Arabic tongue. Even the Abyssinian speech is more closely related to it than is the ancient Assyrian, with which it is sometimes confounded. These, with the Coptic dialects of Egypt, are the chief languages of the non-Aryan, Semitic-Hamitic stock (see) of Syria, Chaldee, Chaldaic, and Syro-Chaldaic are other names applied to the form of this language which was spoken by Christ and His disciples. The Neo-Syriac, Palmyrene, and Nabatean dialects are said to be the only modern forms of the Aramaic, and are spoken by only a small population of villagers under the stimulus of missionary zeal. These reside for the most part east of the main population of Syria (see *Ayssore* in article *Assyrian*).

Syria is an ancient rather than a modern term, although used, in a narrower sense, by the Turkish Government. It properly comprises all the region lying between the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the desert and is about 430 miles long by 100 wide. Palestine constitutes only one-tenth of it. Of the 3,000,000 (estimated) population of Syria, the Syrians probably outnumber the Arabs, Turks, and Jews, although there are more Mohammedans than Christians in Syria. The population of Palestine, consists mainly of Arabs (see), notwithstanding the recent colonization of Jews in the Holy Land.

Among other inhabitants of Syria closely related to the Syrians, if not of the same blood, are descendants of the Phœnicians, inhabitants of the coast districts; the Maronites, Christians of the Lebanon; the Druses, half pagan and unfriendly neighbors of the Maronites; and the Nusarieh or Ansarieh, descendants of the Nazarini, who are called Fellahin in Syria, and who do not seem to be orthodox in their Mohammedanism.

**TATARIC (TARTARIC), TURKIC, or TURKO-TATARIC.** One of the six linguistic groups which constitute the Sibiric or Ural-

Altaic branch of languages spoken by Mongolians, as divided by Brinton. The group includes the Turks, the Tatars in the narrower sense of the word, the Kazaks or "Cossacks" (Kirghiz), the Turkomans, the Huns of history (not the Magyars), and less important tribes still living in Asia, such as the Yakuts and Uzbegs. All these are supposed to have had their origin in Chinese Tartary.

Their importance to the student consists in the fact that they constitute more than 6,000,000 of the population of eastern Russia. They may fairly be said to be the most backward in civilization of any large population of Europe. Although filling the best portion of eastern Russia from north to south, they are, but little known and their strength and possibilities but little suspected by the ordinary reader.

They are perhaps the largest body of non-Caucasians in Europe, about equal in numbers to the Magyars or the Jews. The only other European populations of Mongolian origin are the Ugro-Finnic stock (Magyars, Lapps, etc.) and the Kalmuks or "Calmucks" (see these). The latter is only a small, isolated tribe of Mongols near the Caspian, in close contact with Tatars and not greatly unlike them. Joined with the Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan, the Tatars have written their name large on the history of the Eastern world. Indeed, these Mongol founders of dynasties have generally, but wrongly, been known to history as Tatars. Their descendants still possess Turkey and dominate the Mohammedan world.

As has been explained in the article on the Ural-Altaic stock, of which they form a part, the Tatars, Kazaks, and Turks are closely related in language to the Magyars and Finns, and more distantly to the Japanese and Koreans. All these have agglutinative "Turanean" languages, as contrasted with the monosyllabic Chinese and the inflected Aryan speech of India and western Europe. The dialects of Turkey are very closely related to those of the eastern Russian people who call themselves "Türki," that is, Turks, but who are more properly called "Tatars." Physically and socially the Tataric group have not become so fully Europeanized as the Finnic. As a rule the Turks are the farthest advanced of the group, and are thought of as much like ourselves; but they by no means so closely resemble Western Europeans as the blond Finns, or even the darker Magyars, the Finnic stock of Hungary. The greater part of the Tataric populations of Russia are Mohammedan in faith, although Shamanism still persists among them, as it does among their kinsmen of Asia. Some are still polygamists.

Since the Turks are discussed in a separate article, it remains to speak here only of the more

backward Tataric stock, and especially of the 6,000,000 Turko-Tatars of eastern Russia. Geographically they all live south of the Finnic stock of Russia. With the latter they give one the impression of being simply a part of Asia that has everywhere pushed over the line and settled upon European soil. In some provinces the competing Russian stock has entirely surrounded them. The Mordvinian and Bashkir communities dot the map like little islands in the Russian flood. It is in such districts that the Tataric populations are becoming most rapidly Christianized and Russified by intermarriage.

The most important division by far of the Turko-Tatars of Russia is that of the Tatars proper, using this term in the narrow sense. They call themselves "Türki," not "Tatars," but they are distinct from the Turks of Turkey. They are scattered widely throughout Russia, especially in the large cities, but are most numerous on the Volga and about the Caspian Sea, in southeastern Russia. Only about 270,000 live in Asia. About 200,000 others live north of the Black Sea. This number probably includes the "Nogai" Tatars of the Crimea, still Mohammedan, who are mentioned by various authorities. Tatars located north of the Crimea have embraced the Greek faith and are Caucasian rather than Tataric in physical type, no doubt because of intermarriage with the surrounding Little Russian population.

The Karaits are a small group of 5,000 or 6,000 people, also in the Crimea. They are said to be Tatar in origin, but to have been long ago converted to the Jewish faith. They speak a Tatar dialect.

Leaving the better-known Kazaks to a separate article (see *Cossacks*), we need to consider here only the Bashkirs, the Chuvashes, the Turkomans, and a few less familiar tribes, mainly of Asiatic residence. Of these the Bashkirs are by far the most numerous. They do not extend over the line into Asia in such numbers as do the Tatars, although they live on both sides of the Ural Mountains, in the easternmost province of Russia, Orenburg, and in Ufa, which joins the latter on the west. They therefore are located farthest toward the northeast of all the Tataric peoples of Russia, with the exception of a small group called "Mestcheriaks." The Tepyaks lie close to these in Ufa and the province of Samara, next to Asia.

There remains to be noted in eastern Russia the more important branch known as the "Chuvashes." They extend farthest west of the Tataric populations, into Central Russia, being quite surrounded by Great Russians and Eastern Finns (Cheremisses and Mordvinians). Like the Bashkirs, they are really a mixed Finno-Tataric stock. The Kazan Tatars live on the

eastern bank of the Upper Volga, opposite the Chuvashes.

The Turkomans proper, closely related to the Osmanlis of Turkey, live for the most part east of the Caspian, in Central Asia. Less than 8,000 are found in eastern Russia. They are for the most part a wild population of nomads. The name Turkoman is sometimes used in a wider sense to include the related peoples of Persia (such as the Aderbaijani Turks, Kajars, and Afshars) and of Asia Minor (Kizil-Bashis, Yuruks, and Götchebes—"Seljuk Turks," as the peasant classes are called). Some of these, as the Kizil-Bashis, are largely Aryan (see) in descent rather than Mongolian. The Kazaks (see) live north of the Turkomans in Russian Asia.

Passing now to the Tataric peoples of the Caucasus provinces, the most numerous and important are the Osmanlis, the proper name of the Turks of European Turkey (see *Turkish*). Neighboring them are the Nogais, already mentioned, and the small populations of the Karatchais and the Karapapakhs. More numerous are the Kumyks, who live on the Caspian side of the Caucasus. They, like the Nogais, are no doubt a blend of Tatar and Caucasian. Most of the Caucasus peoples (see) are not Turko-Tataric, that is, of Mongolian origin, but are Caucasians who generally speak non-Aryan languages.

The remaining Tataric tribes are confined to Asia and need no especial notice here. Among them are the Kara-Kirghiz, or "black" Kirghiz, the Kara-Kalpaks, the Sartes, and the Uzbeks, all of Central Asia, and the Yakuts of Siberia.

**TAVASTIAN** or **TAVAST**. A division of the Western Finns. (See *Finnish*.)

**TEUTONIC**. A great branch of the Aryan (see) family of languages and "races," including all those of northwestern Europe excepting the Celtic (see).

**TOUGHOLTS** or **TUKHOLTSI**. A Little Russian of Galicia. (See *Ruthenian*.)

**TSEKH** or **TSHECK**. Same as Czech. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

**TURKISH**. In the narrow sense, the people now dominant in Turkey; called by themselves "Osmanlis," that is, Ottomans. Some ethnologists define the word "Turkic" in a much broader sense to include all the Tataric group (see) of the Sibiric branch of the Mongolian division of mankind. In this sense it includes not only the Osmanlis of Turkey, but other peoples of eastern Russia, such as the Tatars, the Kirghiz-Kazaks, and the Turkomans, and also the older relatives of this group stretching across Asia from Turkey to central Siberia, such as the Yakuts. While we apply the name "Turks" only to the Osmanlis, they themselves apply it

only to provincials; and we do not apply it to the Tatars, although the latter call themselves "Türki." With all the foregoing may be combined the Lapps, Finns, Magyars, and other non-Caucasian Europeans to make up the larger group variously known as the "Finno-Tatar," the "Turanian," or the "Ural-Altaiic." (See these.)

The linguistic relationship of all these peoples is much closer to-day than the physical. The languages are agglutinative, like the Japanese, not inflected like the speech of the Arabs, Syrians, Armenians, and Hebrews subject to Turkey. Physically and in culture the Turks have become Europeanized, though to a less degree than the related Finns and Magyars. Instead of becoming blond, as the Finns, they have approached the brunette type of southern Europe, probably in part through their frequent intermarriages with the Circassian and other Mohammedan peoples of the Caucasus. In fact, to-day they are not so much Turkish by blood as Arabian, Circassian, Persian, Armenian, Greek, and Slavic. They prefer to be considered as Arabo-Persian in culture rather than as Turkish. In religion they are almost universally Mohammedan.

The Turks are in the minority in their own country, especially in the European part of Turkey, where the Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and "Slavs" (Bulgarians and Serbians) are said by some writers to be found in nearly equal parts. The first three named have been estimated to constitute 70 per cent of the population. No census of Turkey has ever been taken. In the capital itself, Constantinople, the Turks constitute only about one-half of the population of 1,200,000. In Turkey in Asia, on the other hand the Turkish race is in the majority. The Mohammedans number perhaps 10,000,000 in a total population of 13,000,000 in Asiatic Turkey and Armenia. There are about 500,000 Turks in Bulgaria out of a total population of 4,000,000. The Mohammedan population of Bosnia and Herzegovina is mainly Slavic rather than Turkish. In Serbia and Greece there is practically no Turkish population.

**TURKOMAN**. An important Tataric people of Asia closely related to the Osmanli Turks. (See *Tataric and Turkish*.)

**TYROLESE**. Not the name of a race. Any native or inhabitant of the province of Tyrol, Austria. There is no Tyrolean race in the sense that we use the terms French, German, or Slovak race. The Tyrolese represent two very different linguistic divisions of the Aryan family, Teutons and Latins. About 55 per cent of the population are German. Of the remainder, about three-fourths are Italian and one-fourth Ladin (see these) or Rhaeto-Romansh (see). There are also Czechs and Slovenians.

The inhabitants of Tyrol show marked differences physically. Ripley says that rarely is so close a relationship found between physical characters and language. The Germans are long-headed, tall, and light, the majority being above 5 feet 6 inches, while the Italians and Ladinos to the south are broad-headed and brunette, and less than one-fifth of them attain the height of their Teutonic neighbors. Most of the Tyrolese are Catholic in religion.

**UGRO-FINNIC, UGRIAN, UGRO-SCYTHIAN, FINNO-UGRIC**, sometimes **FINNIC**. The equivalent of "Finnish" when used in the widest sense to include both the Finnic and the Ugric branches of the Ural-Altai division of Mongolian languages. The chief immigrant peoples speaking Finnic languages are the Magyars and the Finns.

**UGURIC**. A branch of the Tataric (see) group of languages, including the Turkoman (see) and the Jagatai. From the ancient Ugurs is derived the name of the great Ugro-Finnic (see) group of northern Mongolians.

**UKRANIAN**. A geographical term; a name applied to the Little Russians of Ukraine. (See *Kulhenian*.)

**URAL-ALTAIC**; synonyms, **Finno-Tataric**, **Mongolo-Turkic**, **Sibiric**, **Scythian**, **Turko-Ugrian**, **Altai**, **Uralic**, **Mongolo-Tataric**, **Ugro-Altai** (in widest sense), and formerly **Tataric** or **Turanian**. (See *Ugro-Finnic* for narrower terms.) The family of agglutinative languages, which distinguishes the Sibiric division of the Mongolian race from the remaining or Sinitic division (Chinese, etc.), the latter possessing a monosyllabic speech. (See *Mongolian* and *Finnish*.) These are more properly linguistic than ethnical terms, although "Finno-Tataric," which is used in both senses, might well be reserved to designate the peoples and "Ural-Altai" to designate the languages they speak.

It is not commonly known that these all derive their origin from the same primitive Mongolian stock of northern Asia, and that, although the western members of the stock have become more or less Europeanized in blood, they still have languages of absolutely different origin and type from our own. They are thus cut off from participation in our literature, and necessarily, to a certain extent, from our ideals and institutions. The Ural-Altai languages are agglutinative, while our Indo-European languages are inflected and the Chinese is monosyllabic. The only remaining primary division or family of languages in the world is that of the American Indians, the polysynthetic. The term "Turanian," now generally discarded, was applied by Max Müller to nearly all Old World languages that are neither Indo-European nor Semitic. It was soon loosely applied to all poorly understood languages and

ethnical stocks of Europe. Nor is the term "Scythian" in common use, although carefully limited by Whitney to this group now under discussion.

The geographical extent of these people is immense, being second only to that of the Indo-European stock. They extend from the Atlantic (the Lapps of northern Norway) to the Pacific (the Japanese), filling not only all of northern and western Asia down to India, but much of eastern and southeastern Europe (the "Hungarians," Turks, Finns, and various peoples of eastern Russia).

The population of this stock is nevertheless small, perhaps 60,000,000, not counting the 60,000,000 Japanese and Koreans. They are very thinly spread out over 10,000,000 square miles, largely in frigid and desert regions of Siberia and central Asia. Their migratory instinct threatened to submerge Europe in the middle ages, but their numbers now count for little even when the proportion that leave their homes is abnormally large, as in the case of the Magyars and the Finns to-day (see). The entire Finnish population numbers less than 6,000,000; the Magyar population about 8,500,000.

**VEP or SOUTHERN CHUDE**. A division of the Finnish (see).

**VELIKO-RUSSIAN**. Same as Great Russian (see).

**VOGUL**. A Finnish people (see) living partly in Siberia.

**WALACH**. A division of Moravians. (See *Bohemian*.) Not the Wallachians of Rumania. (See *Rumanian*.)

**WALLACHIAN**. Same as Rumanian (see). (Cf. *Walach*.)

**WALLOON**. A name applied to French Belgians and to their language, a dialect of French (see). They are found in the southeastern provinces of Belgium and the neighboring district of northern France. They are supposed to be descended from the ancient Belgian Gauls of Cæsar.

**WALSER**. A name applied to certain Germans (see) living in Austria.

**WELSH**. The principal people of Wales; linguistically, a division of the Cymric branch of the Celtic group of Aryans (see); physically, a mixed race. The term "Welsh" is also used to mean any native or naturalized inhabitant of Wales, but thus used it is a term of nationality, not an ethnical one.

The Welsh language is the most important member of the Cymric division of Celtic tongues (see). It is an ancient and distinct tongue so far as history carries us, and since the eighth century has had a literature nearly, if not quite, as rich as that of the Irish, which is the most important division of the other branch of Celtic tongues,

the Gaelic. In modern literature the Welsh excels all other Celtic languages, for there are several quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies printed in it, some of which have thousands of subscribers. It is the fireside speech of nearly half the population of Wales, and is used in the churches and the church schools. The Welsh *eisteddfod*, or musical and literary meeting, is very popular, not only in Wales, but in large Welsh colonies in the United States and in Australia. Nevertheless, the Welsh language, like all other Celtic tongues, is losing ground. Its nearest kinsman, the Cornish (see), became extinct a little over a century ago. Ravenstein says that 70 per cent of the population of Wales could speak Welsh. The census of 1911 shows only about 50 per cent of the population able to speak Welsh.

Yet, as compared with other Celtic tongues, Welsh is still quite vigorous. For, while less than 1 per cent of the populations of Scotland and Ireland can speak a Celtic tongue only, 15 per cent of the population of Wales speak Welsh only. Only in Brittany, France, is another Celtic language, the Breton, so extensively used.

Physically, the Welsh are anything but homogeneous, for Beddoe finds at least two physical races in Wales not yet thoroughly amalgamated. One is the "Northern," whose representatives are tall, long-headed, light-eyed, darkish haired—a type that reminds one of the Irish (see). The other presents quite a contrast. It is short, compactly built, broader-headed, of dark complexion, with dark eyes. This type is thought to belong to the "Alpine" race, called by some, perhaps hastily, the "Celtic" (see) physical type. Here again is a difference between the Cymric people of Wales and the Gaelic peoples of Ireland and Scotland, for in the latter physical anthropologists fail to find evidence to warrant an "Alpine" origin. In religion the Welsh are, for the most part, Protestants, dissenters from the Church of England.

Geographically, the Welsh are found in Wales and in that part of England immediately ad-

joining Wales, especially in Monmouthshire. Nearly 1,000,000 persons speak the Welsh language.

**WEND, LUSATIAN, or SORABIAN.** A small branch of the Western Slavs living in Lusatia, a name formerly applied to a part of Germany, now forming parts of the provinces of Silesia and Brandenburg (Prussia) and of the Kingdom of Saxony. The Wends call themselves "Serbs." They are now restricted to a region about 40 by 75 miles in extent and are entirely surrounded by Germans, by whom they are being rapidly absorbed. Their language, which has two dialects—a High and a Low—is called "Lusatian" or "Sorabian." It was nearly extinct as a literary language when revived by the efforts of a society about the middle of the last century. The Wends are peasant farmers and for the most part Lutherans. Only a few thousand are Catholics.

The term "Wind" is sometimes improperly used to apply to Slovenians (see). "Wend" was formerly used by Germans to mean any Slav (see).

**WENDIC.** A term given by Max Müller to the Letto-Slavic (see) group of languages. Not Wend (see).

**WERCHOWINCI.** A geographical term applying to mountaineers of different stocks ethnically in the Carpathians, in eastern Austria; it includes the Boikos, the Tuholtzes, and the Huzuls. (See these in article *Ruthenian*.)

**WHITE RUSSIAN.** (See *Russian*.)

**YEZIDI.** A branch of the Kurks (see).

**YIDDISH.** A modern language of the Hebrews (see).

**YUGO-RUSSIAN.** Same as South Russian. (See *Ruthenian*.)

**YUGO-SLAVIC.** Same as South Slavic. (See *Croatian*.)

**ZIGEUNER.** A name by which Gypsies (see) are known in Germany.

**ZINGARO.** A name by which Gypsies (see) are known in Italy and Spain.

**ZIP.** A name applied to Germans (see) in northern Hungary.



**RACIAL MAP  
OF  
EUROPE**

Harnessed, Racial Map of Europe  
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40°  
Greenwich

30°  
CIGIE OR CANOIE from

29° East  
Longitude

10°

0°  
Longitude West

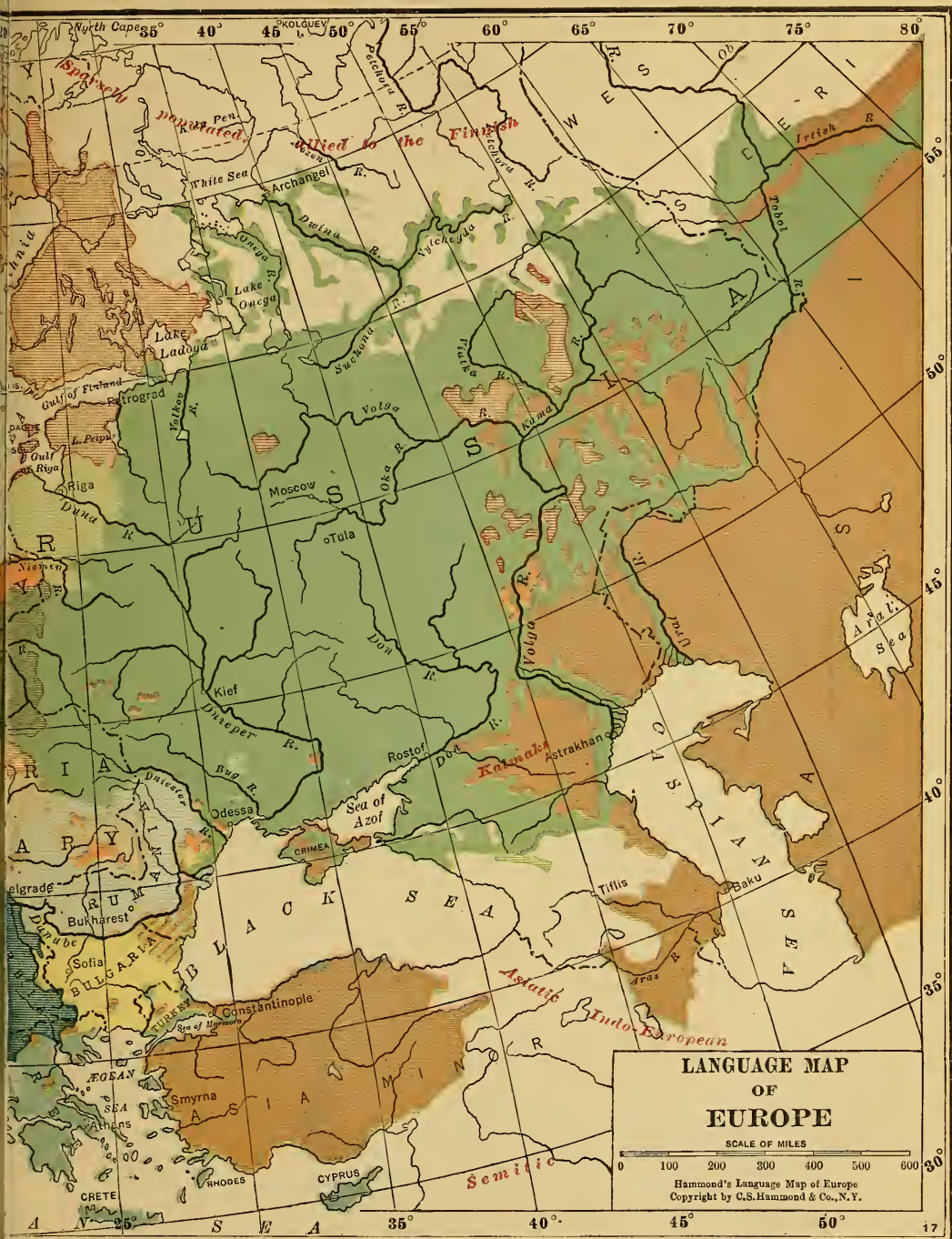
35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20°

Languages




10° West 5° Longitude 0° from 5° Greenwich 10° East 15°







**TOTAL POPULATIONS OF THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.**

**CENSUSES OF 1910\***

GERMANY	64,926,000 <sup>†</sup>	
AUSTRIA	28,325,000	
<b>GERMANY + AUSTRIA</b>		<b>93,251,000</b>
HUNGARY	20,886,000	
BOSNIA	1,898,000	
<b>AUSTRIA HUNGARY (With Bosnia)</b>		<b>51,109,000</b>
<b>GERMANY + AUSTRIA HUNGARY (With Bosnia)</b>		<b>116,035,000</b>
BULGARIA	4,338,000 <sup>‡</sup>	
TURKEY	20,000,000	
<b>TOTAL GERMAN ALLIANCE</b>		<b>140,373,000</b>

\* The figures for the Ottoman Empire are conjectural.  
 † This figure differs by half a million from the sum of the items of the various nationalities in the German Empire given in the other column because the German Government omitted these items from its last census and they have to be calculated proportionally from earlier figures published in the "All-Deutscher Atlas" which is certainly unlikely to favor the non-Germans at the Germans' expense.  
 ‡ The difference between this figure and the numbers of Bulgars in Bulgaria given in the other column is accounted for by the Turks and Greeks who make up the remainder of the Bulgarian population. Together they amount to more than a million, but separate figures for each are not available.

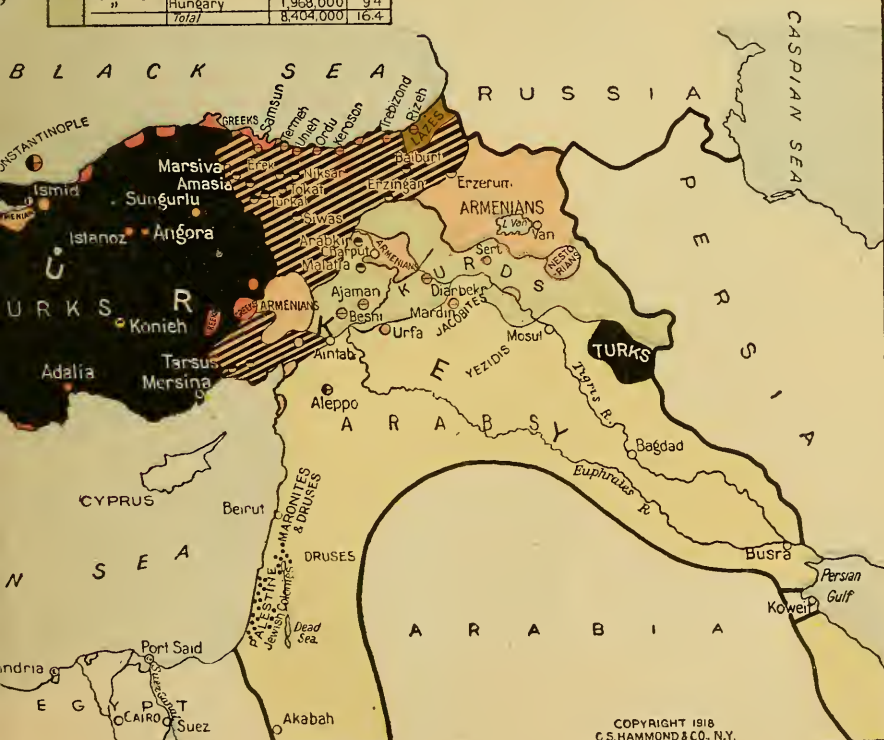
# SUBJECT NATIONALITIES OF THE GERMAN ALLIANCE

Nationality	State	Number	Percent in state	
GERMANS	Germany	59,769,000	92.0	
	Austria	9,950,000	35.0	
	Hungary	2,037,000	9.8	
	<i>Total</i>	71,756,000	61.8	
MAGYARS	Hungary	10,051,000	48.1	
	BULGARS	Bulgaria	3,204,000	73.8
		"	?	?
	TURKS	Ottoman Empire	7,000,000	35.0
<i>Total</i>		32,011,000	65.5	
DANES	Germany	162,000	0.25	
ALSATIANS	"	1629,000	2.5	
FRENCH	"	258,000	0.4	
LITHUANIANS	"	122,000	0.2	
SORABIANS	"	157,000	0.24	
POLES	"	3,834,000	5.9	
	Austria	4,968,000	17.5	
<i>Total</i>		8,802,000	9.4	
RUTHENES	Austria	3,519,000	12.4	
	Hungary	473,000	2.3	
	<i>Total</i>	3,992,000	7.8	
CZECHS-SLOVAKS	Austria	6,436,000	22.7	
	Hungary	1,968,000	9.4	
	<i>Total</i>	8,404,000	16.4	

Nationality	State	Number	Percent in state	
JUGOSLAVS	Austria	2,036,000	7.2	
	Hungary	2,940,000	14.0	
	Bosnia	1,898,000	100.0	
	<i>Total</i>	6,874,000	13.4	
ROUMANIANS	Austria	275,000	0.9	
	Hungary	2,949,000	14.1	
	<i>Total</i>	3,224,000	6.3	
ITALIANS	Austria	768,000	2.7	
GREEKS	Turkey	2,000,000	10.0	
	Bulgaria	?	?	
ARMENIANS	Turkey	2,000,000	10.0	
LAZES	"	2,000,000	10.0	
KURDS	"			
NESTORIANS	"	7,000,000	35.0	
ARABS	"			
All Colors	<i>Total Subject Nationalities</i>	<i>Total German Alliance</i>	47,392,000	33.8

88.2% Expropriations of the German Anstaltungs-Kommission.\*

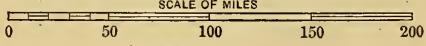
☆☆☆☆ Jewish Colonies in Palestine



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**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITIES  
IN  
SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**



**REFERENCE**

	Ruthenians (Little Russians).....	
	Czechs and Slovaks.....	
SLAVS	Slovenes.....	
	Serbo-Croats.....	
	Macedonian Slavs.....	
	Slavo-Mongols, Bulgarians.....	
MONGOLS	Magyars.....	
	Turks.....	
LATINS	Italians.....	
	Roumanians.....	
	Albanians.....	
	Greeks.....	
	Germans.....	

Hammond's Six 11 Map of South-Eastern Europe  
Showing the Distribution of Nationalities  
Copyright, by C. S. Hammond & Co., N. Y.

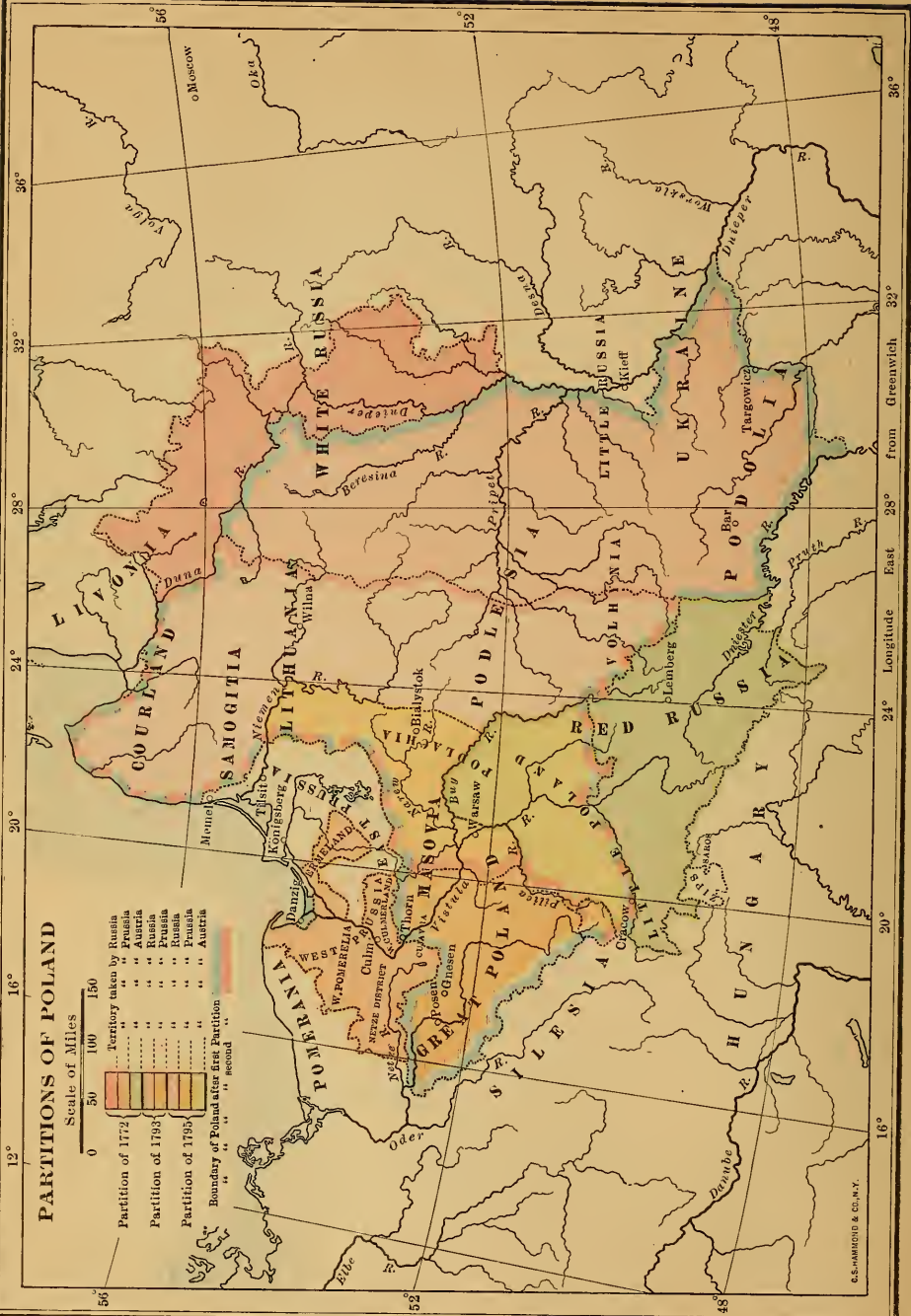


# PARTITIONS OF POLAND

Scale of Miles



- Partition of 1772
  - Territory taken by Russia
  - " " Austria
  - " " Prussia
- Partition of 1793
  - " " Russia
  - " " Prussia
- Partition of 1795
  - " " Russia
  - " " Prussia
  - " " Austria
- Boundary of Poland after first Partition
  - " " second



G. S. HARRIS & CO., N.Y.

# COMPLETE INDEX

OF

## LARGE SCALE WAR MAP

OF THE

### WESTERN FRONT

Copyright, 1917, by C. S. Hammond & Co., N. Y.

This compilation contains the names of all places shown on the accompanying map. Locations are indicated by the index references at the right.

The names of the countries are shown by initials as B—Belgium; E—England; F—France; G—Germany; L—Luxemburg; N—Netherlands.

Aardenburg, N.....F 1	Aigremont, F.....G14	Alost, B.....H 2	Amoncourt, F.....N14
Aa River.....C 2	Aillant, F.....F14	Alpirsbach, G.....T12	Amonines, B.....L 5
Aar River.....S 4	Aillewillers, F.....N14	Alsdorf, G.....N 6	Ampzin, B.....K 4
Abancourt, F.....B 7	Ailloncourt, F.....N14	Alsens River.....S 7	Amy, F.....E 7
Abancourt, F.....F 5	Ailly, F.....L10	Alsens, G.....S 7	Ancemont, F.....L 9
Abbecourt, F.....F 7	Ailly-le-Hout- Clocher, F.....C 5	Alsheim, G.....T 6	Ancerville, F.....K11
Abbeville, F.....C 5	Ailly-sur-Noye, F.D 7	Alt Breisach, G.R13	Ancre River.....D 6
Abbeville, F.....M 9	Aincreville, F.....K 8	Altena, G.....R 1	Ancy, G.....M 9
Abducourt, F.....L 9	Aingeray, F.....M11	Altenahr, G.....O 4	Ancy le Franc, F.H14
Ablain, F.....E 4	Ainval, F.....D 7	Altenglan, G.....R 7	Andechy, F.....E 7
Ablaincourt, F.....E 6	Ainval, F.....D 7	Altenhof, G.....P13	Andelle River.....A 8
Ablancourt, F.....J10	Ainville, F.....M13	Altenkirchen, G. R 3	Andelot, F.....L12
Ableiges, F.....C 9	Airaines, F.....C 6	Altenrath, G.....P 2	Andenne, B.....K 4
Ablis, F.....B11	Aire, F.....D 3	Alterkulz, G.....R 5	Anderleck, B.....H 3
Ablois, F.....G10	Aire, F.....H 8	Altheim, G.....R 9	Andernach, G.....P 4
Abondant, F.....B10	Airion, F.....D 8	Alt-Honrath, G.....P 2	Andeville, F.....C 9
Achel, B.....L 1	Aisey le Duc, F. J14	Alt Lusshheim, G.T 8	Andilly, F.....M12
Achen, G.....P 9	Aisne River.....H 8	Altweiler, G.....O 9	Andlau, G.....R12
Achene, B.....K 5	Aisy, F.....F 8	Altweiler, G.....P10	Andun, G.....M 8
Achern, G.....S11	Aix, F.....E 4	Altzingen, L.....N 7	Anet, F.....A10
Achery, F.....F 7	Aix, F.....F 4	Alzenbach, G.....S14	Aneuil, F.....C 8
Acheux, F.....D 6	Aix - Othe, F.G13	Alzette River.....N 7	Angerville, F.....C12
Achicourt, F.....E 5	Aix-la-Chapelle, G.....M 3	Alzey, G.....S 6	Angleur, B.....L 3
Achiet-le-Petit, F.E 5	Aizcourt, F.....E 6	Amagne, F.....J 8	Anglures, F.....G11
Acq, F.....E 5	Aizelles, F.....G 8	Amance, F.....J12	Angres, F.....E 4
Acquigny, F.....A 9	Alaincourt, F.....F 7	Amance, F.....N10	Angweiler, G.....O10
Acy-en-Multien, F.....E 9	Alber, G.....N 9	Amance, F.....N14	Anhee, B.....K 5
Adegen, B.....F 1	Alberschweiler, G.....P11	Amance River.....M14	Aniches, F.....F 5
Adelange, G.....O10	Albert, F.....D 5	Amanweiler, G.M 9	Anizy, F.....F 8
Adenau, G.....O 4	Albesdorf, G.....O10	Ambacourt, F.....N12	Anlier, B.....L 7
Adinfer, F.....E 5	Albisheim, G.....S 7	Amberloup, B.....L 6	Anloy, B.....K 6
Adinkerke, B.....D 2	Aldenhoven, G. N 2	Ambieville, F.N13	Annay, F.....E 4
Aeltre, B.....F 2	Alf, G.....P 5	Ambainville, F.C 9	Annelles, F.....J 8
Aeoz, B.....J 4	Alf River.....O 5	Amblieny, F.....F 8	Annequin, F.....E 4
Aerschot, B.....K 2	Aligny, F.....J11	Ambleteuse, F.B 3	Annet, F.....D10
Aersche, B.....F 2	Alincourt, F.....H 8	Ambley River.....L 4	Annoeulin, B.....J 5
Aertrycke, B.....F 2	Alken, B.....L 3	Amblimont, F.K 7	Annoeuilin, F.E 4
Afsne, B.....G 2	Alken, G.....R 5	Ambly, F.....L 9	Anweiler, G.....S 9
Agger River.....P 2	Allaines, F.....B13	Ambonnay, F.....H 9	Anor, F.....H 6
Agimont, B.....J 5	Allaines, F.....E 6	Ambresin, B.....K 3	Anould, F.....P13
Agincourt, F.....N11	Allarmont, F.....P11	Ambrines, F.D 5	Anoux, F.....M 9
Agnez, F.....D 5	Alle, B.....K 6	Amecourt, F.....K 8	Anozel, F.....P12
Agneries, F.....D 4	Allemant, F.....G11	Amel, F.....M 9	Ans, B.....L 3
Agny, F.....E 5	Allendort, G.....S 1	Amel, G.....N 4	Ansaq, F.....D 8
Ahrdorf, G.....O 4	Allennes, F.....E 4	Ameln, G.....N 2	Anserempe, B.....K 5
Ahrhütte, G.....O 4	Allibaudieres, F.H11	Amiens, F.....D 6	Anthee, B.....J 5
Ahr River.....O 4	Allmersbach, G.....R 3	Amifontaine, F.G 8	Anthelupt, F.....N11
Ahrweiler, G.....P 4	Alonne, F.....C 8	Amigny, F.....F 7	Anthenay, F.....G 9
		Amillis, F.....F11	Antheuil, F.....A 9
		Ammersweiler, G.P13	Antilly, G.....N 9

Antoin, B. .... F 4	Asnieres, F. .... D10	Authuille, F. .... E 6	Bablingen, G. .... S13
Antony, F. .... C11	Aspach, G. .... P14	Autrechtes, F. .... F 8	Bailly, B. .... K 6
Antweiler, G. .... O 4	Assche, B. .... H 2	Autrecourt, F. .... K 9	Bailleul, F. .... E 3
Antwerp, B. .... J 1	Assebroeck, B. .... F 1	Autreville, F. .... F 7	Bailleul, F. .... E 5
Anuin, F. .... D 4	Asselborn, L. .... M 5	Autreville, F. .... M12	Bailleulval, F. .... D 5
Anvaing, B. .... G 3	Assesse, B. .... K 4	Autrey, F. .... O12	Bailly, F. .... A 6
Anwen, L. .... N 7	Assmannshausen, G. .... R 6	Autricourt, F. .... J13	Bailly, F. .... E 8
Any, F. .... H 6	Assweiler, G. .... P 9	Autruche, F. .... K 8	Bailly, F. .... E11
Anzelin, G. .... O 8	Assheim, G. .... T 6	Autruy, F. .... C12	Bains les Bains, F. .... N13
Appenzel, F. .... F 4	Ath, B. .... G 3	Autry, F. .... K 9	Baishot, B. .... K 2
Appensweiler, G. .... S11	Athies, F. .... E 5	Auve, F. .... J 9	Baldersheim, G. .... R14
Appilly, F. .... E 7	Athies, F. .... E 6	Auvillers, F. .... H 6	Baldunstein, G. .... S 4
Appoigny, F. .... F14	Athies, F. .... G 7	Auw, G. .... N 5	Balgau, G. .... R13
Apremont, F. .... K 8	Athis, B. .... G 4	Auw, G. .... O 6	Balham, F. .... H 8
Apremont, F. .... L10	Athis, F. .... H10	Auxerre, F. .... G14	Bally, F. .... J 8
Arancy, F. .... L 8	Athus, B. .... M 7	Auxi le Château, F. .... C 5	Balot, F. .... J14
Arbecy, F. .... M14	Attancourt, F. .... K11	Auxon, F. .... G13	Baltersweiler, G. .... P 8
Arbot, F. .... K14	Attainville, F. .... D 9	Auxon, F. .... N14	Balve, G. .... R 1
Arbre, B. .... G 4	Attancourt, F. .... K11	Auzeville, F. .... K 9	Bancourt, F. .... E 5
Arc en Barrois, F. .... K14	Attendorn, G. .... R 1	Avançon, F. .... H 8	Bande, B. .... L 5
Arce, F. .... G13	Attent, B. .... M 7	Avaux, F. .... H 8	Banderberg, G. .... P 2
Arcis sur Aube, F. .... H11	Atchig, F. .... E 8	Avecappelle, B. .... E 2	Bande Sapt, F. .... P12
Ardenne, B. .... K 5	Attigneville, F. .... M12	Avelghem, B. .... F 3	Bannes, F. .... L14
Ardon, F. .... G 8	Atigny, F. .... J 8	Avelin, F. .... F 4	Bannogne, F. .... H 7
Ardoye, B. .... F 2	Atton, F. .... N10	Aveluy, F. .... E 6	Bannocourt, F. .... L10
Ardres, F. .... C 3	Aubange, B. .... M 7	Avenay, F. .... H 9	Bannstein, G. .... R 9
Arendonck, B. .... K 1	Aubel, B. .... M 3	Avennes, B. .... K 3	Bantheville, F. .... K 8
Argenteuil, F. .... C10	Aubenton, F. .... II 6	Avesnes, F. .... F 5	Baogeville, F. .... A 6
Argenthal, G. .... R 6	Aubepierre, F. .... K14	Avesnes, F. .... G 5	Bapaume, F. .... E 5
Argewil, F. .... B 7	Auberchicourt, F. .... F 5	Averdoingt, F. .... D 5	Bar, F. .... K 8
Argonne Hills, K 9	Auberive, F. .... H 9	Avesnes le Comte, F. .... D 5	Barbanson, B. .... II 5
Arheilgen, G. .... T 6	Auberive, F. .... K14	Avillers, F. .... M 8	Barbery, F. .... D 9
Arleux, F. .... E 4	Aube River, F. .... K14	Avion, F. .... E 4	Barbonne, F. .... G11
Arleux, F. .... F 5	Aubers, F. .... E 4	Avioth, F. .... L 7	Barbonville, F. .... N11
Arloff, G. .... O 3	Aubetin, F. .... F11	Avize, F. .... H10	Barby, F. .... H 8
Arlon, B. .... M 7	Aubigny, F. .... D 4	Avocourt, F. .... K 9	Barcy, F. .... E10
Armancon River, G14	Aubigny, F. .... F 5	Avrainville, F. .... M10	Barges, F. .... M14
Armancourt, F. .... E 8	Auchel, F. .... D 4	Avre River, F. .... D 7	Barham, E. .... A 1
Armentieres, F. .... E 3	Auchonvillers, F. .... D 5	Avricourt, F. .... E 7	Barisey, F. .... M11
Arnaville, F. .... M 9	Auchy, F. .... D 4	Avricourt, G. .... O11	Bar le Duc, F. .... K10
Arneke, F. .... D 3	Auchy, F. .... F 4	Avril, F. .... M 8	Barleux, F. .... E 6
Arnsheim, G. .... S 6	Audegem, B. .... H 2	Awenne, B. .... L 5	Barlin, F. .... D 4
Aroffe, F. .... M12	Audenarde, B. .... J 3	Awoingt, F. .... F 5	Barmainville, F. .... C12
Aronde River, D 8	Audergem, B. .... G 3	Axel, N. .... H 1	Barmen, G. .... P 1
Arpajon, F. .... C11	Audigny, F. .... G 6	Ay, F. .... L 9	Baron, F. .... E 9
Arquennes, B. .... H 4	Audresselles, F. .... B 3	Ay, G. .... N 9	Baroncourt, F. .... M 8
Arques, F. .... A 6	Audruicq, F. .... C 2	Aydoilles, F. .... O12	Baronville, B. .... K 5
Arracourt, F. .... O11	Audun le Roman, F. .... M 8	Aye, B. .... L 5	Baronville, G. .... O10
Arras, F. .... E 5	Auerbach, G. .... T 7	Ayette, F. .... E 5	Barr, G. .... R12
Arry, G. .... N10	Aufferville, F. .... D13	Ayvalle, B. .... L 4	Barricourt, F. .... K 8
Arraye, F. .... N10	Auffes, F. .... H 6	Azannes, F. .... L 8	Barst, G. .... O 9
Ars, G. .... M 9	Augny, F. .... G 7	Azelot, F. .... N11	Bar sur Aube, F. .... J12
Arsonval, F. .... J12	Aulnois, F. .... G 5	Azincourt, F. .... C 4	Bar sur Seine, F. .... H13
Arsy, F. .... E 8	Aulnois, F. .... G 7	Azoudange, G. .... O10	Bartenheim, G. .... R14
Artaise, F. .... K 7	Aulnois, F. .... M12	Azy, F. .... F10	Bartogne, B. .... M 5
Artemps, F. .... F 7	Aulnois, G. .... N10	Baal, G. .... N 2	Barvaux, B. .... L 4
Artenay, F. .... B13	Aulnoye, F. .... G 5	Baalons, F. .... J 7	Barville, F. .... D13
Arthies, F. .... B 9	Ault, F. .... B 5	Baase Bodeux, B. .... M 4	Barzy, F. .... G 6
Arthonnay, F. .... H14	Aumale, F. .... B 7	Baccarat, F. .... O12	Basécles, B. .... G 4
Artonges, F. .... G10	Aumencourt, F. .... H 8	Bacharach, G. .... R 5	Basel, B. .... H 1
Artrés, F. .... G 5	Aumetz, G. .... M 8	Bachem, G. .... O 8	Bassange, B. .... L 3
Arville, B. .... L 6	Auneau, F. .... B12	Bacennes, F. .... H 9	Bassilly, F. .... H 3
Arvillers, F. .... D 6	Aure, F. .... J 9	Bacovel, F. .... D 7	Basson, F. .... F14
Arzbach, G. .... R 4	Aussonce, F. .... H 8	Baden, G. .... T10	Bassu, F. .... J10
Arzenheim, G. .... R13	Auste, F. .... H 7	Baden, G. .... R14	Bastogne, B. .... L 6
Arzweiler, G. .... P11	Autel Bas, B. .... M 7	Bad Neuheim, G. .... T 4	Bastry, E. .... B 1
Asbach, G. .... P 3	Auteuil, F. .... C 8	Badonviller, F. .... P11	Bäsweiler, G. .... M 2
Asch, B. .... L 2	Authe, F. .... K 8	Baelen, B. .... K 1	Batilly, F. .... M 9
Ascheres, F. .... C13	Authie River, B 4	Bagatelle, F. .... K 9	Battwetter, G. .... R 8
Ascq, F. .... F 4	Authón la Plaine, F. .... C12	Bagel, G. .... R 5	Baudoncourt, F. .... N14
Asford, G. .... N 2		Bagneux, F. .... F 8	Baudonvillers, F. .... K11
Asfeld, F. .... H 8		Bagneux la Fosse, F. .... H13	Baudrecourt, G. .... N10
Ashford, E. .... A 1			Baudrepille, F. .... C12
			Baulny, F. .... K 9



Baulon, F. ....	K 8	Beise, F. ....	H 9	Bertrich, G. ....	P 5	Billy, F. ....	M10
Baumholder, G. R	7	Belfort, F. ....	P14	Bertrichamps, F. O12		Billy-Montigny, F. E	4
Bauvin, F. ....	E 4	Bell, G. ....	P 4	Bertricourt, F. ....	H 8	Bilsen, B. ....	L 3
Bauwels, B. ....	J 1	Bellefontaine, B. L	7	Bertrix, B. ....	K 6	Bilstein, G. ....	S 1
Bauxieres, F. ....	N10	Bellegarde, F. ....	D13	Bertry, F. ....	F 5	Binarville, F. ....	K 9
Bavay, F. ....	G 5	Bellencombe, F. ....	A 7	Berulles, F. ....	H13	Binas, F. ....	A14
Bavinchovc, F. ....	D 3	Bellenghis, F. ....	F 6	Berzee, B. ....	G 5	Binche, B. ....	H 4
Bavincourt, F. ....	D 5	Belleu, F. ....	F 8	Berzieux, F. ....	J 9	Bingen, G. ....	S 6
Bay, F. ....	H 6	Bellheim, G. ....	T 9	Berzy le Sec, F. F	8	Bingenfeld, G. ....	T 8
Baye, F. ....	G10	Belliecourt, F. ....	F 6	Besange, G. ....	O11	Binsfeld, G. ....	N 3
Bayen, F. ....	N11	Bellignies, F. ....	G 5	Besme, F. ....	F 8	Binsfeld, G. ....	O 6
Bayonville, F. ....	K 8	Bellingen, G. ....	R14	Bethancourt, F. ....	H 8	Binzen, G. ....	R14
Bayonvillers, F. ....	D 6	Bellot, F. ....	F10	Bethencourt, F. ....	E 7	Bioncourt, G. ....	N10
Bazancourt, F. ....	H 8	Belloy, F. ....	E 6	Bethenille, F. ....	J 9	Bionville, F. ....	P11
Bazailles, F. ....	K 7	Belmessil, F. ....	A 7	Bethisy, F. ....	E 8	Birchington, F. ....	B 1
Bazincourt, F. ....	K11	Beloei, B. ....	G 4	Bethune, F. ....	D 4	Birkenfeld, G. ....	P 7
Bazoches, F. ....	G 8	Beltheim, G. ....	P 5	Beton-Bazoches, F. ....	F11	Birkenhardt, G. ....	S 9
Bazoches les Gal-lerandes, F. ....	C13	Belval, F. ....	P12	Betsdorf, G. ....	S 3	Birkendorf, G. ....	N 3
Bazoilles, F. ....	M12	Belzanois, F. ....	F 4	Bettainvillers, F. M	8	Birresborn, G. ....	O 5
Bazual, F. ....	G 5	Ben Ahm, B. ....	K 4	Bettenburg, L. ....	N 8	Bischofsheim, G. ....	T 6
B. d'Arrot, F. ....	P14	Benay, F. ....	F 7	Bettenhoven, G. ....	N 2	Bischweiler, G. ....	S10
B. de Denny, F. ....	P14	Bendorf, G. ....	R 4	Bettlainville, G. ....	N 9	Bisping, G. ....	O10
Bealcourt, F. ....	C 5	Beuneuve, F. ....	K14	Bettwiller, G. ....	R 9	Bissen, L. ....	M 7
Beauchamps, F. ....	B 6	Beney, F. ....	L11	Betz, F. ....	E 9	Bissezele, F. ....	D 2
Beauchamps, F. ....	D14	Benfelden, G. ....	R12	Beveren, B. ....	F 2	Bisten, G. ....	O 9
Beauchemin, F. ....	L14	Benigen, G. ....	O 9	Beverloo, B. ....	K 2	Bitburg, G. ....	N 6
Beauchair, F. ....	K 8	Benrath, G. ....	O 1	Beverst, B. ....	L 2	Bitry, F. ....	E 8
Beaudignies, F. ....	G 5	Benroth, G. ....	R 2	Bevel, G. ....	P 3	Bitsch, G. ....	R 9
Beaufort, F. ....	G 5	Bensberg, G. ....	P 2	Beugin, F. ....	D 4	Bitschweiler, G. ....	P14
Beaugency, F. ....	B14	Bensdorf, G. ....	O10	Beugnatre, F. ....	E 5	Biville, F. ....	A 7
Beaulencourt, F. ....	E 6	Bensheim, G. ....	T 7	Beugneux, F. ....	F 9	Bixshoote, B. ....	E 2
Beaumont, F. ....	C 5	Bercenay le Hayer, F. ....	G12	Beugny, F. ....	E 5	Bize, F. ....	M14
Beaumont, F. ....	D 5	Berchem, B. ....	G 3	Beuil, F. ....	B10	Black Forest, ....	S14
Beaumont, B. ....	H 5	Berchem, L. ....	N 7	Beuraignes, F. ....	E 7	Blacy, F. ....	J11
Beaumont, F. ....	D 9	Bercheres les Pierres, F. ....	B12	Beurig, G. ....	O 7	Blagny, F. ....	K 7
Beaumont, F. ....	D13	Berck, F. ....	B 4	Beurville, F. ....	K12	Blainville, F. ....	N11
Beaumont, F. ....	E 4	Berg, L. ....	M 6	Beusel, N. ....	K 1	Blairville, F. ....	E 5
Beaumont, F. ....	E 5	Berges, F. ....	H10	Beuth, F. ....	B 4	Blaise, F. ....	K12
Beaumont, F. ....	F 9	Bergerhausen, G. O	2	Beuvarde, F. ....	F 9	Blaise River, ....	K12
Beaumont, F. ....	H 9	Berg Gladbach, G. P	2	Beuvry, F. ....	E 4	Blamont, F. ....	O11
Beaumont, F. ....	K 8	Berghausen, G. ....	T 8	Bexbach, G. ....	P 8	Blanchefontaine, B. ....	M 5
Beaumont, F. ....	L 9	Berghaim, G. ....	O 2	Bey River, ....	P 5	Blangy, F. ....	B 6
Beaumont, F. ....	M10	Berghaim, G. ....	R12	Bezannes, F. ....	G 9	Blangy, F. ....	E 5
Beaune la Rolande, F. ....	D13	Bergholz, G. ....	P13	Bezu St. Eloi, F. B	9	Blankelaer, B. ....	K 2
Beauquesne, F. ....	D 5	Bergneustadt, G. R	2	Biache, F. ....	E 5	Blankenberg, G. P	3
Beaurain, F. ....	G 5	Bergnicourt, F. ....	H 8	Biaches, F. ....	E 6	Blankenberghe, B. E	1
Beaurain, B. ....	K 5	Bergues, F. ....	D 2	Biblis, G. ....	T 7	Blankenheim, G. O	4
Beaurains, F. ....	E 7	Bergzabern, G. ....	S 9	Bick, G. ....	P 2	Blankerath, G. ....	P 5
Beaurainville, F. ....	C 4	Berlaer, B. ....	J 2	Bickenbach, G. ....	T 6	Blaregnies, B. ....	G 4
Beaurleux, F. ....	G 8	Berlaimont, F. ....	G 5	Bicquelay, F. ....	M11	Blanzey, F. ....	G 8
Beausejour, F. ....	J 9	Berlancaurt, F. ....	E 7	Biebelnheim, G. ....	S 6	Blargies, F. ....	B 7
Beauvais, F. ....	C 8	Berlancourt, F. ....	G 7	Bieberach, G. ....	S12	Blatzheim, G. ....	O 3
Beauval, F. ....	D 5	Berles, F. ....	D 5	Biebermuhle, G. R	8	Blaudain, B. ....	F 3
Beauvillers, F. ....	M 8	Bermericourt, F. H	8	Biebrich, G. ....	S 5	Blavincourt, F. ....	D 5
Beauzee, F. ....	K10	Berneau, B. ....	M 3	Biefvillers, F. ....	E 5	Bleckhausen, G. O	5
Bebing, G. ....	P11	Bernecourt, F. ....	M10	Bielmes, F. ....	H 8	Blecourt, F. ....	F 5
Beclaire, B. ....	E 3	Bernes, F. ....	F 6	Bienville, F. ....	O11	Bleifald, F. ....	N 5
Bechthelm, G. ....	T 7	Berniscart, B. ....	G 4	Biermont, F. ....	E 7	Bleid, B. ....	M 7
Bechy, G. ....	N10	Bernkastel, G. ....	P 6	Bierwart, B. ....	K 4	Blenod, F. ....	M10
Beckingen, G. ....	O 8	Bernot, F. ....	F 6	Biesles, F. ....	L13	Blenod, F. ....	M11
Beccordel, F. ....	E 6	Bernoy, F. ....	B 5	Biestre, F. ....	G 5	Blerancourt, F. ....	F 8
Becquevoort, B. K	2	Bernweiler, G. ....	P14	Bievne, B. ....	G 3	Blercourt, F. ....	K 9
Bedburg, G. ....	O 2	Berny, F. ....	E 6	Bievre, B. ....	K 6	Blerick, N. ....	M 10
Beerding, B. ....	K 2	Berrdorf, G. ....	N 2	Biewels, G. ....	N 6	Blesmes, F. ....	F10
Beerem, B. ....	F 2	Berriex, F. ....	G 8	Biewels, L. ....	N 6	Blesmes, F. ....	K11
Beerst, B. ....	E 2	Berru, F. ....	H 9	Bigge River, ....	R 1	Blessonville, F. ....	K13
Beffu, B. ....	L 5	Berry Au Bae, F. G	8	Bignicourt, F. ....	J 8	Bleurville, F. ....	M13
Befu, F. ....	K 8	Bersée, F. ....	F 4	Bihain, B. ....	M 5	Bleybach, G. ....	S13
Behagnies, F. ....	E 5	Bertheville, F. ....	L12	Bihucourt, F. ....	E 8	Bleyberg, B. ....	M 3
Beho, B. ....	M 5	Bethune River, A	7	Billy, F. ....	L 8	Blekastel, G. ....	P 9
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 Blies River.....P 9  
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 Blinocourt, F.....D 8  
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 Blumenthal, G. N 4  
 Bobenheim, G.....T 7  
 Bockelt, B.....L 1  
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 Bocklemond, G. O 2  
 Bocq River.....K 5  
 Bocquoy, F.....E 5  
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 Boesinghe, B.....E 2  
 Boevange, L.....M 6  
 Bohain, F.....F 6  
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 Boinville, F.....M 9  
 Boiry, F.....E 5  
 Bois, F.....G 7  
 Boisent, F.....C10  
 Bois et Borsia, B. L 4  
 Bois Grenier, F. E 3  
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 Boismont, F.....B 5  
 Boisselles, F.....E 6  
 Boissy, F.....C 9  
 Boissy St. Leger,  
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 Pere, F.....B12  
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 Boncourt, F.....H 7  
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 Boncourt, F.....M 9  
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 Bonndorf, G.....T14  
 Bonne Esperance,  
 B.....H 4  
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 Bonnet, F.....L11  
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 Bonnières, F.....B 9  
 Bonnières, F.....D 5  
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 Boure, B.....M 6  
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 Bourg, F.....G 8  
 Bourg Fidele, F. J 6  
 Bourghelles, F.....F 4  
 Bourg Leopold,  
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 Bouvancourt, F. G 8  
 Bouvellemont, F. J 7  
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 Braffe, B.....G 4  
 Braibant le Roi,  
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 Braine l'Anneu,  
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 Brainsne, F.....G 8  
 Brancourt, F.....F 8  
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 Breidenbach, G.....R 9  
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 Bretigny, F.....E 8  
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 Broyes, F.....D 7  
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 Brügg, G.....R 1  
 Bruggen, G.....M 1  
 Bruggy, F.....G10  
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 Bruille, F.....F 4  
 Bruley, F.....M11  
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 Bryas, F.....D 4  
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 Budesheim, G.....S 6  
 Buding, G.....N 8  
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Burscheid, G...P 2	Carnoy, F.....E 6	Champlon, F...G 9	Chaulnes, F...E 6
Burstadt, G...T 7	Carrepuis, F...E 7	Champlin, F...H 6	Chaumes, F...E11
Bury, F.....D 8	Cartigny, F...E 6	Champlon, F...L 9	Chaumesnil, F...J12
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Bus, F.....E 7	Cassel, F.....D 3	Changis, F.....E10	Chaumont, F...K13
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Büschchen, G...R 2	Catenoy, F...D 8	Chantilly, F...D 9	Chaumont-Porcien, F.....H 7
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Buscourt, F...E 6	Catigny, F...E 7	Chaoource, F...H13	Chauvency, F...L 8
Busendorf, G...O 8	Catillon, F...G 6	Chapon, B...K 3	Chauvonet, F...L10
Busigny, F...F 6	Catlenam, G...N 8	Chapton, F...G10	Chaux, F...P14
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Busnes, F...D 4	Caucourt, F...D 4	Charency, F...L 8	Chavigny, F...F 8
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Bussang, F...O14	Caudry, F...F 5	Charey, F...M10	Chazery, F...K 7
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Bussu, F...E 6	Caumont, F...F 7	Charleville, F...J 7	Chemery, F...K 7
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Buxieres, F...M 9	Celles, F...P12	Charny, F...F14	Cherain, B...M 5
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Buzy, F...M 9	Cerfiers, F...F13	Chartainvillers, F.R11	Cherscamp, B...C 2
Caeskerke, B...E 2	Cerisy, F...D 6	Chartham, E...A 1	Chery, F...G 7
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Cagnicourt, F...F 5	Cernay, F...J 9	Chassigny, F...L14	Chesnes, B...G 4
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Cailly, F...A 7	Cernon, F...H10	Chateaudun, F..A13	Chevillon, F...K11
Cailly, F...A 9	Cerny, F...G 8	Chateau neuf, F..A11	Chevilly, F...C13
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Camiers, F...B 4	Chailly-en-Brie, F.....F10	Chatel, F...N12	Chivres, F...F 8
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Campagne-les- Hesdin, F...C 4	Chalette, F...E13	Chatenoy, F...D14	Choisy, F...D10
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Camphin, F...E 4	Challerrange, F...J 8	Chatillon, F...G 7	Choisy, F...E 8
Campremy, F...D 7	Chalons s Marne, F.....J10	Chatillon, F...J14	Choisy, F...F11
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Canchy, F...C 5	Chambley, F...M 9	Chatillon in Borge, F.....E11	Cierges, F...G 9
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Canny, F...E 7	Chambors, F...B 9		
Canterbury, E...A 1	Chambry, F...E10		
Cantigny, F...D 7	Chambry, F...G 7		
Cantin, F...F 5	Chamigny, F...E10		
Capellen, L...M 7	Chamouille, F...G 8		
	Champagne, F...J 9		

- Ciergnon, B.....K 5  
 Ciney, B.....K 5  
 Cintray, F.....M14  
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 F.....D 9  
 Ciry, F.....P11  
 Cirfontaines, F.....L12  
 Ciry Salsogne, F.F 8  
 Citadel, F.....L14  
 Clacy, F.....F 8  
 Clairrupt, F.....O12  
 Clair, F.....C 6  
 Clais, F.....B 6  
 Clamanges, F.....H10  
 Clamecy, F.....F 8  
 Clary, F.....F 6  
 Clastres, F.....F 7  
 Clausen, G.....O 6  
 Clavier, B.....L 4  
 Clayé, F.....D10  
 Clefey, F.....P12  
 Clefmont, F.....L13  
 Clemency, L.....M 7  
 Clercs, F.....A 7  
 Clerf, L.....M 5  
 Clerken, B.....E 2  
 Clermyer, F.....N10  
 Clermont, B.....L 4  
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 Clermont, F.....G 7  
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 Clermont, F.....K10  
 Clerf, F.....B 9  
 Clerf, F.....B14  
 Clerf, F.....E 6  
 Cleurie, F.....O13  
 Clezentaine, F.....O12  
 Clèves, F.....A13  
 Coblenz, G.....R 4  
 Cobrieux, F.....F 4  
 Coclois, F.....H12  
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 Valsery, F.....E 8  
 Cognieres, F.....B11  
 Coin, G.....N10  
 Coincourt, F.....O11  
 Coincy, F.....F 9  
 Coingt, F.....H 7  
 Cojeuil River.....E 5  
 Collincamps, F.....D 5  
 Colligny, F.....G10  
 Colmar, G.....R13  
 Cologne, G.....O 2  
 Colomb, F.....C10  
 Colombert, F.....C 3  
 Colombey, F.....M11  
 Colombey, G.....N 9  
 Colombey les 2  
 Eglises, F.....K12  
 Colroy, F.....P12  
 Colroy la Roche,  
 G.....P12  
 Combeaufontaine,  
 F.....M14  
 Comblain du Pont,  
 B.....L 4  
 Combles, F.....E 6  
 Combles, F.....K11  
 Combres, F.....L 9  
 Comines, F.....E 3  
 Commercy, F.....L10  
 Compiègne, F.....E 8  
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 Conde, F.....F 8  
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 Conde, F.....G 8  
 Conde, F.....G10  
 Conde, F.....H 9  
 Conde, F.....K 9  
 Condette, F.....B 3  
 Condren, F.....F 7  
 Coney River.....N13  
 Confians, F.....C10  
 Confians, F.....M 9  
 Confians, F.....N14  
 Connantray, F.....H11  
 Connantray, F.....G11  
 Cons, F.....M 8  
 Consdorf, L.....N 7  
 Consenvoye, F.....L 8  
 Constantine, F.....L 8  
 Contay, F.....D 6  
 Conteville, F.....B 7  
 Conteville, F.....C 5  
 Conthill, G.....O10  
 Contich, B.....J 1  
 Contreuve, F.....J 8  
 Contrexeville, F.....M13  
 Contronis, F.....K10  
 Conty, F.....C 7  
 Coolkerke, B.....F 1  
 Coolscamp, B.....F 2  
 Coollu, F.....H10  
 Coosenberg, B.....M 3  
 Coppensart Port, F.D 2  
 Corbehem, F.....F 5  
 Corbeil, F.....D11  
 Corbeilles, F.....D13  
 Corbenay, F.....N14  
 Corbeny, F.....G 8  
 Corbie, F.....D 6  
 Corbie, B.....K 7  
 Corcieux, F.....O13  
 Corcy, F.....F 9  
 Cormainville, F.....B13  
 Corneville, F.....M10  
 Cormicy, F.....G 8  
 Cormontreuil, F.....H 9  
 Cornimont, F.....P13  
 Corny, F.....J 7  
 Corny, G.....M 9  
 Corravillers, F.....O14  
 Corre, F.....N14  
 Corribert, F.....G10  
 Cortemarck, P.....J 2  
 Cortenhaekn, B.....K 2  
 Cortonberg, B.....J 2  
 Costenz, G.....P 6  
 Coubert, F.....D11  
 Couckelaere, B.....E 2  
 Coucy, F.....F 8  
 Coucy, F.....G 8  
 Coudres, F.....A10  
 Couilly, F.....E10  
 Coulommiers, F.E10  
 Coulmiers le Sec,  
 F.....J14  
 Coulmurs, F.....B14  
 Couombs, F.....B11  
 Couombs, F.....E 9  
 Coumby, F.....C 3  
 Coulommies, F.....J 8  
 Coulonges, F.....G 9  
 Coume, G.....O 9  
 Coupeville, F.....J10  
 Coupay, F.....K13  
 Courances, F.....D12  
 Courbes, F.....F 7  
 Courcellette, F.....E 6  
 Courcelles, F.....E 5  
 Courcelles, F.....M12  
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 Courceroy, F.....F12  
 Courchamp, F.....F11  
 Courdemanges, F.J11  
 Courgenay, F.....G12  
 Courgivaux, F.....F11  
 Courlon, F.....F12  
 Couronne, F.....A 8  
 Courplay, F.....E11  
 Courrières, F.....E 4  
 Court, B.....J 3  
 Courtacon, F.....F11  
 Courtalain, F.....A13  
 Courtemont, F.....J 9  
 Courtenay, F.....E13  
 Courteron, F.....J13  
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 Courtrais, B.....F 3  
 Courville, F.....A12  
 Cousanges, F.....K11  
 Cousole, F.....H 5  
 Coussegrèy, F.....H14  
 Coussef, F.....M12  
 Coutiches, F.....F 4  
 Couvin, B.....J 6  
 Couvonges, F.....K10  
 Couvrelle, F.....F 8  
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 Coxe, F.....D 9  
 Craonne, F.....G 8  
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 Crecy, F.....E10  
 Crecy, F.....F 8  
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 F.....C 5  
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 F.....G 7  
 Crefeld, G.....N 1  
 Cregy, F.....E10  
 Creil, F.....D 9  
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 Grand, F.....C 7  
 Creoeoeur le  
 Petit, F.....D 7  
 Crepey, F.....M11  
 Crepy, F.....E 9  
 Crepy, F.....F 7  
 Cressy, F.....E 7  
 Creve, F.....L10  
 Creve-Champs, F.N11  
 Crevecoeur, F.F 5  
 Crevic, F.....N11  
 Criel, F.....A 6  
 Crillon, F.....C 8  
 Crinçon River.....E 5  
 Crion, F.....O11  
 Croisilles, F.....E 5  
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 Croisy la Haye, F.B 8  
 Croissy, F.....C 7  
 Croix, F.....E 7  
 Croix, F.....F 6  
 Croix, F.....G 5  
 Crombeke, B.....E 2  
 Croth, F.....A10  
 Crouy, F.....E 9  
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 Crupet, B.....K 4  
 Cruzy le Chatel,  
 F.....H14  
 Cucq, F.....B 4  
 Cudot, F.....F13  
 Cuerne, B.....F 3  
 Cues, G.....P 6  
 Cuffies, F.....F 8  
 Cugny, F.....F 7  
 Cuinchy, F.....E 4  
 Cuiry-Housse, F.....F 9  
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 Cuisy, F.....E10  
 Cuisy, F.....K 9  
 Cul-des-Sarts, B.....J 6  
 Camieres, F.....L 9  
 Cunfin, F.....J13  
 Cuperly, F.....J 9  
 Curchy, F.....E 7  
 Curieux, F.....G 7  
 Curly, F.....E 6  
 Custines, F.....N10  
 Cutry, F.....F 8  
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 Cysoing, F.....F 4  
 Daaden, B.....S 3  
 Dadizele, B.....F 3  
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 Dagny, F.....F11  
 Dagonville, F.....L10  
 Dahn, G.....S 9  
 Dainville, F.....E 5  
 Dainville, F.....L12  
 Daleiden, G.....N 5  
 Dalheim, L.....N 8  
 Dalhem, B.....M 3  
 Dallon, F.....F 7  
 Dalstein, G.....N 8  
 Damarie, F.....D12  
 Danas, F.....O12  
 Dambach, G.....R12  
 Damblain, F.....M13  
 Damery, F.....E 7  
 Damery, F.....G 9  
 Dameure, F.....O12  
 Damevre, F.....O11  
 Dammarie, F.....A12  
 Dammartin, F.....M13  
 Dammartin en  
 Goele, F.....D 9  
 Damine, B.....F 1  
 Dampierre, F.....C11  
 Dampierre, F.....H11  
 Dampvitoux, F.....M10  
 Damville, F.....A10  
 Danvillers, F.....L 8  
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 Danizy, F.....F 7  
 Danne, G.....R10  
 Dannes, F.....B 4  
 Danneveux, F.....L 8  
 Darmont, F.....M 9  
 Darmstadt, G.....T 6  
 Darnetel, F.....A 8  
 Darney, F.....M13  
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 Dattenfeld, G.....R 3  
 Datzeroth, G.....R 4  
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Daverdisse, B. . . . .	K 6	Dolleren, G. . . . .	P14	Dravegny, F. . . . .	G 9	Ecurié, F. . . . .	E 5
Deal, E. . . . .	B 1	Dollet, F. . . . .	E13	Drees, G. . . . .	O 3	Ecury, F. . . . .	H10
Dechy, F. . . . .	F 5	Dom, F. . . . .	J 7	Dreis, G. . . . .	O 5	Ecuvilly F. . . . .	E 7
Deerlyck, B. . . . .	F 3	Domart, F. . . . .	C 6	Dreism River . . . . .	S13	Edenkoben, G. . . . .	S 8
Deftinge, B. . . . .	G 3	Domart, F. . . . .	D 6	Dreissin, G. . . . .	S 7	Edesheim, G. . . . .	S 8
Deheries, F. . . . .	F 6	Domats, F. . . . .	E13	Dreux, F. . . . .	A11	Edigheim, G. . . . .	T 7
Délme, G. . . . .	N10	Dombasie, F. . . . .	K 9	Dreyborn, G. . . . .	N 4	Edingen, G. . . . .	N 6
Demange, F. . . . .	L11	Dombasie, F. . . . .	N12	Driencourt, F. . . . .	E 6	Eeckeren, B. . . . .	J 1
Demangeville, F. . . . .	N14	Dombasie, F. . . . .	N13	Drolshagen, G. . . . .	R 2	Eecloo, B. . . . .	G 1
Demer River . . . . .	J 2	Dombastle, F. . . . .	N11	Drove, G. . . . .	N 3	Eede, N. . . . .	F 1
Denain, F. . . . .	F 5	Dombras, F. . . . .	L 8	Drulingen, G. . . . .	P10	Eerneghem, B. . . . .	E 2
Denderleeuw, B. . . . .	H 2	Domevre, F. . . . .	M10	Drusenheim, G. . . . .	S10	Essen, B. . . . .	E 2
Dendre Rivcr . . . . .	G 3	Domgermain, F. . . . .	M11	Dryhoock, B. . . . .	J 1	Efferen, G. . . . .	O 2
Denier, F. . . . .	D 5	Dommartin, F. . . . .	K12	Dudeldorf, G. . . . .	O 6	Egelshardt, G. . . . .	R 9
Denklingen, G. . . . .	R 2	Dommartin, F. . . . .	L10	Dudelingen, L. . . . .	N 8	Eggenstein, G. . . . .	T 9
Denzen, G. . . . .	P 6	Dommartin, F. . . . .	M12	Dudweiler, G. . . . .	P 8	Egisheim, G. . . . .	R13
Derkum, G. . . . .	O 3	Dommartin, F. . . . .	O13	Dudzeclc, B. . . . .	F 1	Egville, F. . . . .	E13
Dernancourt, F. . . . .	D 6	Dommartin, P's-V. . . . .		Duffel, B. . . . .	J 2	Ehein, B. . . . .	L 4
Dernaville, F. . . . .	C 5	F. . . . .	N13	Dugny, F. . . . .	D10	Ehrang, G. . . . .	O 6
Dernay, G. . . . .	O 4	Dommartin la		Dugny, F. . . . .	L 9	Ehrenbreitstein,	
Deröschlag, G. . . . .	R 2	Planchette, F. . . . .	J 9	Duinbergen, B. . . . .	F 1	G. . . . .	R 4
Desnorn, G. . . . .	O 5	Dommartin-sur-		Duisdorf, G. . . . .	P 3	Ehrenfeld, G. . . . .	O 2
Dessclghem, B. . . . .	F 2	Yevre, F. . . . .	J10	Dulaincourt, F. . . . .	L12	Ehrenstetten, G. . . . .	S13
Dessoux, B. . . . .	K 5	Dompaire, F. . . . .	N12	Dulken, G. . . . .	N 1	Eherdgen, G. . . . .	N 4
Desvres, F. . . . .	C 3	Dompevvin, F. . . . .	L10	Dumpelfeld, G. . . . .	O 4	Eich, G. . . . .	T 6
Dettweiler, G. . . . .	R10	Dompiere, F. . . . .	C 5	Dun, F. . . . .	K 8	Eich, L. . . . .	N 7
Deuillet, F. . . . .	F 7	Dompiere, F. . . . .	L10	Dungeness, E. . . . .	A 2	Eichen, G. . . . .	R 2
Deulemont, F. . . . .	E 3	Domptail, F. . . . .	O12	Dunkirk, F. . . . .	D 2	Eichstetten, G. . . . .	S13
Deutz, G. . . . .	O 2	Domptin, F. . . . .	F10	Dunwald, G. . . . .	P 2	Eigelshoven, N. . . . .	M 2
Deuxville, F. . . . .	O11	Domremy, F. . . . .	L11	Durbuy, B. . . . .	L 4	Eil, G. . . . .	P 2
Deynze, B. . . . .	G 2	Domremy, F. . . . .	M12	Duren, G. . . . .	N 3	Eilendorf, G. . . . .	N 3
Dhron River . . . . .	P 6	Domvall'cr, F. . . . .	N12	Durkheim, G. . . . .	S 8	Einod, G. . . . .	R 8
Dhünn, G. . . . .	P 1	Donaueschingen,		Durlach, G. . . . .	T 9	Einruhr, G. . . . .	N 4
Dhunn River . . . . .	P 2	G. . . . .	T13	Durmich, G. . . . .	P 5	Einvaux, F. . . . .	N11
Dianne, G. . . . .	P10	Donchery, F. . . . .	K 7	Dürriwisc, G. . . . .	N 3	Einville, F. . . . .	N11
Dickbusch, B. . . . .	E 3	Doncourt F. . . . .	M 9	Durst, G. . . . .	P10	Eisenberg, G. . . . .	S 7
Dickenscheid, G. . . . .	P 6	Donjour, F. . . . .	K12	Dury, F. . . . .	D 6	Eitorf, G. . . . .	P 3
Diedenhofen, G. . . . .	N 8	Donnemarie en		Dury, F. . . . .	F 7	Eltberfeld, G. . . . .	P 1
Diedlingen, G. . . . .	P 9	Montois, F. . . . .	E12	Dusseldorf, G. . . . .	O 1	Elier, G. . . . .	P 5
Diedolshausen, G. . . . .	P13	Donrath, G. . . . .	P 2	Duvy, F. . . . .	E 9	Elicourt, F. . . . .	E 8
Die Eifel . . . . .	O 5	Don Seclin, F. . . . .	E 4	Duzey, F. . . . .	L 8	Ellezelles, B. . . . .	G 3
Diekirch, L. . . . .	N 6	Dormagen, G. . . . .	O 2	Dyle River . . . . .	J 2	Elignies, B. . . . .	G 4
Dielkirchen, G. . . . .	R 7	Dormans, F. . . . .	G 9	Dymchurch, E. . . . .	A 2	Eloyes, F. . . . .	O13
Diemerigen, G. . . . .	P10	Dornach, G. . . . .	R14	E. Cappel, F. . . . .	D 2	Elsenborn, G. . . . .	N 4
Dienville, F. . . . .	J12	Dornheim, G. . . . .	T 6	E. Dunkirk, B. . . . .	D 2	Elsdorf, G. . . . .	N 2
Dieppe, F. . . . .	A 6	Dornot, G. . . . .	M 9	Ebbe Geb . . . . .	R 1	Eltville, G. . . . .	S 5
Dierdorf, G. . . . .	R 3	Dornstetten, G. . . . .	F11	Ebblingham, F. . . . .	D 3	Eltz River . . . . .	P 5
Diest, B. . . . .	K 2	Dorp, G. . . . .	P 1	Ebernburg, G. . . . .	S 6	Elverdinghe, B. . . . .	E 3
Dieue, F. . . . .	L 9	Dorsel, G. . . . .	O 4	Ebersheim, G. . . . .	R12	Elwigen, G. . . . .	O 9
Dieulouard, F. . . . .	N10	Dossainville, F. . . . .	C12	Ebersweller, G. . . . .	N 9	Elz, G. . . . .	S 4
Dieuze, G. . . . .	O10	Dossenheim, G. . . . .	R10	Ebly, B. . . . .	L 6	Elzach, G. . . . .	R14
Dieval, F. . . . .	D 4	Dottingnes, B. . . . .	F 3	Ecafaut Farm, F. . . . .	E 8	Elzach, G. . . . .	S12
Diez, G. . . . .	S 4	Dötzhcim, G. . . . .	S 5	Ecafumines, F. . . . .	G12	Eltz River . . . . .	S13
Differdingen, L. . . . .	M 8	Douai, F. . . . .	E 4	Echilleuses, F. . . . .	D13	Embermenil, F. . . . .	O11
Digny, F. . . . .	A11	Douchy, F. . . . .	E 5	Echt, N. . . . .	M 2	Emben, G. . . . .	N 3
Dillingen, G. . . . .	O 8	Douchy, F. . . . .	E14	Echternach, L. . . . .	N 6	Embt, G. . . . .	N 2
Dinant, B. . . . .	K 5	Douchy, F. . . . .	F 5	Eckcngh, G. . . . .	R 2	Emclghem, B. . . . .	F 2
Dippach, L. . . . .	M 8	Doudives, F. . . . .	E13	Eclaron, F. . . . .	K11	Emerainville, F. . . . .	D10
Dirmcrzheim, G. . . . .	O 3	Doue, F. . . . .	F10	Ecluzelles, F. . . . .	B11	Emmendingen, G. . . . .	S13
Dirmingen, G. . . . .	P 8	Douilly, F. . . . .	E 7	Eclv, F. . . . .	H 8	Emmerin, F. . . . .	E 4
Dives, F. . . . .	E 7	Douillon, F. . . . .	K 8	Ecordal, F. . . . .	J 8	Emptinne, B. . . . .	K 5
Dixmont, F. . . . .	F13	Doulevant le Chat,		Ecos, F. . . . .	B 9	Ems, G. . . . .	R 4
Dixmude, B. . . . .	E 2	F. . . . .	K12	Ecouen, F. . . . .	D10	Enchenberg, G. . . . .	P 9
Dizy, F. . . . .	G 9	Doullens, F. . . . .	D 5	Ecourt St. Quen-		Endingen, G. . . . .	R13
Dizy, F. . . . .	H 7	Dour, B. . . . .	G 4	tin, F. . . . .	E 5	Engelskirchen, G. . . . .	P 2
Dockhamps, B. . . . .	L 5	Dourdan, F. . . . .	C11	Ecousis, F. . . . .	A 8	Engers, G. . . . .	R 4
Dockweiler, G. . . . .	O 5	Dourges, F. . . . .	E 4	Ecoussines, B. . . . .	H 4	Enghezee, B. . . . .	K 4
Doggingen, G. . . . .	T13	Douriez, F. . . . .	C 5	Ecoust St. Main,		Engihen, F. . . . .	D10
Doingt, F. . . . .	E 6	Douvrin, F. . . . .	E 4	F. . . . .	E 5	Engihen, B. . . . .	H 3
Doische, B. . . . .	J 5	Douzy, F. . . . .	K 7	Ecouviez, F. . . . .	L 8	Engis, B. . . . .	L 4
Dolancourt, F. . . . .	J12	Dover, E. . . . .	B 2	Ecquemicoirt, F. . . . .	C 4	Englos, F. . . . .	E 4
Dolcourt, F. . . . .	M11	Drabenderhöhe,		Ecquetol, F. . . . .	A 9	Enkenbach, G. . . . .	S 8
Dolgesheim, G. . . . .	T 6	G. . . . .	P 2	Ecriennes, F. . . . .	J11	Enkirch, G. . . . .	P 6

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 Ennevelin, F. . . . . F 4  
 Enquin, F. . . . . D 4  
 Ensisheim, G. . . . . R14  
 Enival, B. . . . . M 4  
 Entepoht, G. . . . . N 3  
 Entroeuung, F. . . . . G 6  
 Entschim, G. . . . . R11  
 Envermeu, F. . . . . A 6  
 Enx River . . . . . N 6  
 Epagne, F. . . . . C 6  
 Epagny, F. . . . . F 8  
 Epaux, F. . . . . F 9  
 Epehy, F. . . . . F 6  
 Epense, F. . . . . K10  
 Epernay, F. . . . . G 9  
 Epernon, F. . . . . B11  
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 Epinonville, F. . . . . K 9  
 Epinoy, F. . . . . F 5  
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 Epyoy, F. . . . . H 9  
 Eppelhorn, G. . . . . P 8  
 Eppenbrunn, G. . . . . R 9  
 Eppes, F. . . . . G 8  
 Eppstein, G. . . . . T 5  
 Eprave, B. . . . . K 5  
 Epreville, F. . . . . A 8  
 Ept River . . . . . B 9  
 Equancourt, F. . . . . E 6  
 Erbach, G. . . . . R 3  
 Erbach, G. . . . . S 5  
 Erbaut, B. . . . . G 4  
 Erches, F. . . . . D 7  
 Ercheu, F. . . . . E 7  
 E:dorf, G. . . . . O 6  
 Erezee, B. . . . . L 5  
 Erfelder, G. . . . . f 6  
 Erft River . . . . . O 3  
 Erize-la-Br., F. . . . . L10  
 Erkelens, G. . . . . N 2  
 Ermenonville, F. . . . . D 9  
 Ermeton, B. . . . . J 5  
 Ermont, F. . . . . C10  
 Ernanheid, B. . . . . L 4  
 Erneuville, B. . . . . L 5  
 Erp, G. . . . . O 3  
 Erpel, G. . . . . P 3  
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 Freudenstadt, G. ....T11  
 Freusburg, G. ....R 2  
 Freux, B. ....L 6  
 Frévent, F. ....D 5  
 Frevin, F. ....D 4  
 Fribourg, G. ....O10  
 Fricourt, F. ....E 6  
 Friedberg, G. ....T 4  
 Friedensau, G. ....T 8  
 Friedrichsdorf, G. ....T 4  
 Friedwald, G. ....S 3  
 Prieres, F. ....F 7  
 Friesheim, G. ....O 3  
 Friesenheim, G. ....S 12  
 Friesenheim, G. ....T 7  
 Frignicourt, F. ....J11  
 Frisange, L. ....N 8  
 Froeschwiller, G. ....S10  
 Frohen le Grande, F. ....D 5  
 Froidchappelle, B. ....H 5  
 Froidmont, F. ....G 7  
 Froissy, F. ....C 7  
 Froitzheim, G. ....N 3  
 Fromelletes, B. ....K 5  
 Fromelles, F. ....E 4  
 Fromentiers, F. ....G10  
 Fromont, F. ....D12  
 Fromigny, F. ....G 8  
 Fronville, F. ....N12  
 Frouard, F. ....K10  
 Froyelles, F. ....C 5  
 Froyennes, B. ....F 3  
 Fruyes, F. ....C 4  
 Furdenheim, G. ....R11  
 Furfeld, G. ....S 6  
 Fuhlingen, G. ....O 2  
 Fumay, F. ....J 6  
 Furnaux, B. ....J 5  
 Furnes, B. ....E 2  
 Furtwangen, G. ....T13  
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 Futeau, F. ....K 9  
 Gaggeran, G. ....T10  
 Gaillefontaine, F. ....B 7  
 Gaillon, F. ....A 9  
 Galametz, F. ....C 5  
 Gallardin, F. ....B11  
 Galluis, F. ....B10  
 Gammerges, D. ....H 3  
 Gandelu, F. ....F 9  
 Ganget, G. ....M 2  
 Gannes, F. ....D 7  
 Ganzenheim, G. ....T 5  
 Gapaard, B. ....E 3  
 Garennes, F. ....A10  
 Gasny, F. ....B 9  
 Gastins, F. ....E11  
 Gatshaus, G. ....N 5  
 Gau Algeshm, G. ....S 6  
 Gaubickelheim, G. ....S 6  
 Gauchin-Legal, F. ....D 4  
 Gauchy, F. ....F 7  
 Gaugrehweiler, G. ....S 7  
 Gaurain, B. ....F 4  
 Gaverre, B. ....G 2  
 Gavisse, G. ....N 8  
 Gavrelle, F. ....E 5  
 Gebhardshain, G. ....R 3  
 Gebweiler, G. ....P14  
 Gedinne, B. ....K 6  
 Geer River ....L 3  
 Gettebtz, B. ....K 2  
 Geete River ....K 3  
 Geilenkirchen, G. ....M 2  
 Geinsheim, G. ....T 8  
 Geinsheim, G. ....S 6  
 Geislingen, G. ....R 4  
 Geispolschm, G. ....R11  
 Geistingen, G. ....P 3  
 Gelbresse, B. ....K 4  
 Gclinden, B. ....K 3  
 Gelsdorf, G. ....K 4  
 Gelycourt, G. ....O 3  
 Gembes, B. ....K 6  
 Gembloux, B. ....J 4  
 Gemmenich, B. ....M 3  
 Gemonville, F. ....M12  
 Gemtind, G. ....N 4  
 Gemunden, G. ....R 6  
 Genappe, B. ....J 4  
 Genaville, F. ....M 9  
 Genck, B. ....L 2  
 Genesch, F. ....F 4  
 Genevieve, F. ....D11  
 Genevreuille, F. ....O14  
 Genevrières, F. ....M14  
 Gengenbach, G. ....S12  
 Genicourt, F. ....L 9  
 Genly, B. ....G 4  
 Gennay, F. ....L12  
 Gerupt, F. ....M14  
 Gensingen, G. ....S 6  
 Genvry, F. ....E 7  
 Gerardmer, F. ....O13  
 Gerbepal, F. ....P13  
 Gerbeviller, F. ....O11  
 Gercourt, F. ....L 8  
 Gercy, F. ....G 7  
 Gereonsweiler, G. ....N 2



Gerlingen, G. . . . .R 2	Gondrecourt, F. . . . .L11	Gravelines, F. . . . .C 2	Habkirchen, G. . . . .P 9
Germaine, F. . . . .H 9	Gondrecourt, F. . . . .M 9	Gravelotte, G. . . . .M 9	Habscheid, G. . . . .N 5
Germersheim, G. . . . .T 9	Gondreville, F. . . . .M11	Gravon, F. . . . .F12	Habsheim, G. . . . .R14
Germont, F. . . . .K 8	Gonesse, F. . . . .D10	Great Nethe	Haccourt, B. . . . .L 3
Gernsbach, G. . . . .T10	Gonnelleu, F. . . . .F 6	River . . . . .J 2	Hachenburg, G. . . . .R 3
Gernsheim, G. . . . .T 6	Gonnorsdorf, G. . . . .N 4	Greifath, G. . . . .N 1	Hachy, B. . . . .L 7
Gerolstein, G. . . . .O 5	Gonrioux, B. . . . .H 6	Greimerath, G. . . . .O 7	Hacquegnies, B. . . . .G 3
Gerouville, B. . . . .L 7	Gourzath, G. . . . .P 6	Gremilly, F. . . . .L 8	Hadamar, G. . . . .S 4
Gertresheim, G. . . . .O 1	Gorcy, F. . . . .L 8	Grenat, F. . . . .L14	Hadancourt, F. . . . .B 9
Gertweiler, G. . . . .R12	Goitze, G. . . . .M 9	Grenay, F. . . . .E 4	Hadonville, F. . . . .M 9
Gervigny, F. . . . .M14	Gosselies, B. . . . .J 4	Gresheim, G. . . . .P 9	Haecht, B. . . . .J 2
Gesnes, F. . . . .K 8	Gottenheim, G. . . . .S13	Gretz, F. . . . .D11	Haelen, B. . . . .K 2
Gespansart, F. . . . .J 7	Goudelancourt, F.G 8	Greux, F. . . . .M11	Hagen, L. . . . .M 7
Gevrolles, F. . . . .J13	Gouden Hand, B.G 2	Grevenbroich, G. . . . .O 2	Hagenau, G. . . . .S10
Gey, G. . . . .N 3	Gouby, B. . . . .M 5	Grevenmacher, L.N 7	Hagenbach, G. . . . .P14
Gheel, B. . . . .K 8	Gouraincourt, F. L 8	Grevillers, F. . . . .E 5	Hagendingen, G.N 9
Ghelnvelt, B. . . . .E 3	Gourcelles, G. . . . .N 9	Greze, B. . . . .J 3	Hahn, G. . . . .S 4
Gheluwe, B. . . . .E 3	Gournay, F. . . . .B 8	Gricourt, F. . . . .F 6	Hahn, G. . . . .T 6
Ghent, B. . . . .G 2	Cournay, F. . . . .D10	Griesheim, G. . . . .T 6	Haine River . . . . .H 4
Ghislenghen, B. G 3	Cournay, F. . . . .E 8	Grigy, G. . . . .N 9	Haironville, F. . . . .K11
Ghistelles, B. . . . .E 1	Gourzon, F. . . . .K11	Grippott, F. . . . .N12	Haisnes, F. . . . .E 4
Ghlin, B. . . . .G 4	Goussaincourt,	Grivillers, F. . . . .E 7	Hal, B. . . . .S 3
Ghyvelde, F. . . . .D 2	F. . . . .M11	Grouches, F. . . . .D 5	Halanzy, B. . . . .M 7
Gienges, F. . . . .H10	Gouves, F. . . . .E 5	Gruey, F. . . . .N13	Hallau, G. . . . .T14
Gierges, F. . . . .K 8	Gouy, F. . . . .D 5	Grüftlingen, G. . . . .M 5	Halles, F. . . . .K 8
Gierle, B. . . . .K 1	Gouy, F. . . . .F 6	Grugies, F. . . . .F 7	Halling, G. . . . .O 9
Giffaumont, F. . . . .J11	Gouzeaucourt, F. F 6	Gruitrode, B. . . . .L 2	Hallu, F. . . . .E 7
Gildweiler, G. . . . .P14	Gowenheim, G. . . . .P14	Grumbach, G. . . . .R 7	Halluin, F. . . . .F 3
Gillendorf, G. . . . .O 5	Goxweiler, G. . . . .R12	Grunstadt, G. . . . .T 7	Halma, B. . . . .K 5
Gilly, B. . . . .J 4	Goyencourt, F. . . . .E 7	Grunwinkel, G. . . . .T 9	Halsdorf, G. . . . .O 8
Gilcolourt, F. . . . .E 9	Goyer, B. . . . .K 3	Gruny, F. . . . .E 7	Halstein, G. . . . .S14
Gimbsheim, G. . . . .T 6	Grauw, N. . . . .H 1	Grubont, B. . . . .L 5	Halver, G. . . . .P 1
Gimnich, G. . . . .O 3	Graben, G. . . . .T 9	Gruson, F. . . . .F 4	Han, B. . . . .H 5
Ginchy, F. . . . .E 6	Grafath, G. . . . .O 1	Gruyshautem, B. G 2	Han, F. . . . .D 4
Gincrey, F. . . . .L 9	Graftenstaden, G.S11	Guamont, F. . . . .K12	Han, F. . . . .E 7
Girecourt, F. . . . .O12	Graide, B. . . . .K6	Gueblange, G. . . . .O10	Hambach, G. . . . .P 9
Girromagny, F. . . . .P14	Grammont, B. . . . .G 3	Guemar, G. . . . .R12	Hambach, G. . . . .S 8
Gironville, F. . . . .D13	Grandchamps, F. B11	Guentringen, G. . . . .N 8	Hamegicourt, F. . . . .F 7
Gironville, F. . . . .M10	Gd. Champ, F. . . . .E14	Guerbigny, F. . . . .E 7	Haminville, L. . . . .M 6
Gisors, F. . . . .B 8	Grandcourt, F. . . . .B 6	Guesnain, F. . . . .F 5	Hamm, G. . . . .R 3
Gisy les Nobles,	Grandcourt, F. . . . .E 6	Guendecourt, F. . . . .E 6	Hamme, B. . . . .H 2
F. . . . .F12	Gde. Erize, F. . . . .K10	Gugney, F. . . . .N12	Hamm, G. . . . .T 6
Gits, B. . . . .F 2	Grandfontaine, G.P11	Guignes, F. . . . .E11	Hamoir, B. . . . .L 4
Givenchy, F. . . . .E 4	Gr. Geray, G. . . . .T 6	Guignicourt, F. . . . .H 8	Hamois, B. . . . .K 4
Givenchy-en-	Grand Halleux,	Guillemont, F. . . . .E 6	Hamont, N. . . . .L 1
Gobelle, F. . . . .E 4	B. . . . .M 4	Guines, F. . . . .C 3	Hampont, G. . . . .O10
Givet, F. . . . .K 5	Gd. Ham, F. . . . .K 8	Guiscard, F. . . . .E 7	Han, B. . . . .K 5
Givonne, F. . . . .K 7	Gd. Hettingen, G.N 8	Guirsch, B. . . . .M 7	Han, G. . . . .N10
Givry, B. . . . .H 4	Gr. Littgen, G.O 6	Guise, F. . . . .G 6	Handzaeme, B. . . . .E 2
Givry, F. . . . .K10	Grandpluf, F. . . . .G 7	Guisy, F. . . . .F 8	Hanencourt, F. . . . .C 6
Gizy, F. . . . .G 7	Grandmenil, B. . . . .L 5	Guivry, F. . . . .F 7	Hannaches, F. . . . .B 8
Glabach, G. . . . .N 1	Gd. Morin River.F10	Gulden River . . . . .R 6	Hannapes, F. . . . .H 7
Glan Munch-	Grand Mt. . . . .M10	Gulleghem, B. . . . .F 3	Hannapes, F. . . . .G 6
weiler, G. . . . .R 8	Gd. Mourmelon,	Gulpen, N. . . . .M 3	Hannescamp, F. . . . .D 5
Glan River . . . . .R 7	F. . . . .J 9	Güls, G. . . . .R 4	Hannogne, F. . . . .H 7
Glees, G. . . . .P 4	Grand Pre, F. . . . .K 8	Gummersbach, G.R 2	Hannonville, F. . . . .M 9
Glehn, G. . . . .N 1	Gr. Rohrheim, G.T 7	Gundelfingen, G. . . . .S13	Hannut, B. . . . .K 3
Gleuel, G. . . . .O 2	Gd. Rozoy, F. . . . .F 9	Gundelwangen, G.T14	Hanrel, B. . . . .K 4
Gions, B. . . . .L 3	Grand Rulle-	Gundersheim, G. . . . .S 7	Hantes River . . . . .H 5
Godelan, G. . . . .T 6	court, F. . . . .D 5	Gundershofen, G. . . . .R10	Happencourt, F. . . . .F 7
Godesberg, G. . . . .P 3	Gd. St. Hilaire,	Gundolsheim, G. . . . .P13	Haraumont, F. . . . .L 8
Godewacrsvelde,	F. . . . .H 9	Gundersblum, G. . . . .T 6	Harbonnieres, F. . . . .D 6
F. . . . .D 3	Gd. Séraucourt,	Guny, F. . . . .F 8	Harcigny, F. . . . .H 7
Goin, G. . . . .N10	F. . . . .F 7	Gurtzenich, G. . . . .N 3	Hardelet, F. . . . .B 3
Golancourt, F. . . . .E 7	Gr. Tanchen, G.O10	Gusten, G. . . . .N 2	Hardwillers, F. . . . .C 7
Golbey, F. . . . .N13	Grandvillers, F. . . . .C 7	Gussainville, F. . . . .M 9	Harff, G. . . . .N 2
Goldhausen, G. . . . .S 4	Grandvoir, B. . . . .L 6	Guyencourt, F. . . . .G 8	Hargarten, G. . . . .O 9
Gold River . . . . .T 5	Grange le Bocage,	Haaren, G. . . . .M 3	Hargicourt, F. . . . .F 6
Golzheim, G. . . . .N 3	F. . . . .F12	Habareq, F. . . . .D 5	Hargnies, F. . . . .J 6
Gommecourt, F. . . . .D 5	Granges, F. . . . .O13	Habay-la-Neuve,	Harlange, L. . . . .M 6
Gomont, F. . . . .H 8	Granges sur	B. . . . .M 7	Harlebeke, B. . . . .F 3
Gondécourt, F. . . . .E 4	Seine, F. . . . .G11	Habay-la-Vicille,	Harly, F. . . . .F 6
Gondersheim, G. . . . .R 5	Gratreuil, F. . . . .J 9	B. . . . .M 7	Harmignes, B. . . . .H 4

Harmonville, F. . . . .M12	Heights of the Meuse . . . . .L10	Herpy, F. . . . .H 8	Hofheim, G. . . . .T 5
Harol, F. . . . .N13	Heiltz, F. . . . .K10	Herschbach, G. . . . .R 3	Hofheim, G. . . . .T 7
Haroue, F. . . . .N12	Heiltz-le-Maurupt, F. . . . .J10	Herscheld, G. . . . .R 1	Hogne, B. . . . .L 5
Harperscheid, G. . . . .N 4	Heimbach, G. . . . .N 3	Hersel, G. . . . .O 3	Hohe Eifel . . . . .O 4
Harre, B. . . . .L 4	Heimbach, G. . . . .P 7	Hersin, F. . . . .E 4	Hohenfels, G. . . . .O 5
Harreville, F. . . . .L12	Heimsbrunn, G. . . . .P14	Hersselt, B. . . . .K 2	Hohe Venn . . . . .M 4
Harrues, B. . . . .H 4	Heinerscheid, L. . . . .M 5	Herstal, B. . . . .L 3	Hohr, G. . . . .R 4
Harsin, B. . . . .L 5	Heinsberg, G. . . . .M 2	Herrenalb, G. . . . .T10	Hohscheid, G. . . . .O 1
Hartenfels, G. . . . .R 3	Heinsch, B. . . . .M 7	Herri Chapelle, B. . . . .M 3	Holacourt, G. . . . .O10
Hartennes, F. . . . .F 9	Heitersheim, G. . . . .R13	Herrnsheim, G. . . . .T 7	Holbach, G. . . . .S 4
Hartheim, G. . . . .R13	Heitersheim, G. . . . .P13	Herrstein, G. . . . .P 6	Hollain, B. . . . .F 4
Harville, F. . . . .M 9	Helchteren, B. . . . .L 2	Hersheim, G. . . . .S 7	Hollange, B. . . . .M 6
Hary, F. . . . .G 7	Helden, N. . . . .M 1	Hertzville, F. . . . .P12	Hollebeke, B. . . . .E 3
Harze, B. . . . .L 4	Hellemmes, F. . . . .F 3	Hertzing, G. . . . .P11	Hollerath, G. . . . .N 4
Haslach, G. . . . .S12	Hellenthal, G. . . . .N 4	Herve, B. . . . .M 3	Hollerich, L. . . . .N 7
Hasnon, F. . . . .F 4	Heller River . . . . .S 3	Herzeele, F. . . . .D 2	Holnon, F. . . . .F 6
Haspe, G. . . . .P 1	Hellimer, G. . . . .O10	Herzheim, G. . . . .S 9	Holvenne, B. . . . .L 1
Haspelseldt, G. . . . .R 9	Helloucourt, G. . . . .O11	Herzogenrath, N. . . . .M 2	Holz, G. . . . .P 8
Hasselt, B. . . . .L 2	Hem, F. . . . .D 5	Hesdin, F. . . . .C 4	Holzappel, G. . . . .R 4
Hassloch, G. . . . .T 8	Hem, F. . . . .E 6	Hesperange, L. . . . .N 7	Holzheim, G. . . . .O 4
Hastierre, B. . . . .J 5	Hem, F. . . . .F 3	Hesslach, G. . . . .S 6	Holzmuëlheim, G. . . . .O 4
Hattencourt, F. . . . .E 7	Hemelverdegem, B. . . . .G 3	Hestrud, F. . . . .H 5	Homburg, G. . . . .T12
Hattenhm, G. . . . .S 5	Hemering, G. . . . .O 9	Hed Sas, B. . . . .E 2	Homburg, B. . . . .M 3
Hattigny, G. . . . .P11	Hemervillers, F. . . . .E 8	Hetzrath, G. . . . .O 6	Homburg, G. . . . .O 9
Hattonchatel, F. . . . .M10	Hendecourt, F. . . . .E 5	Heuchin, F. . . . .D 4	Homburg, G. . . . .T 5
Hatzenpout, G. . . . .P 5	Hendicourt, F. . . . .F 6	Heudebouville, F. . . . .A 9	Hombux, F. . . . .E 7
Haubourdin, F. . . . .E 4	Henin, F. . . . .E 5	Heudicourt, F. . . . .L11	Homblières, F. . . . .F 6
Haucourt, F. . . . .B 7	Hénin, F. . . . .E 5	Heudicourt, F. . . . .M10	Homecourt, F. . . . .M 9
Haucourt, F. . . . .E 5	Hénin, F. . . . .E 5	Heugueville, F. . . . .A 8	Hompre, B. . . . .M 6
Haucourt, F. . . . .F 5	Hénin Liétard, F. . . . .F 4	Heule, B. . . . .F 3	Hon, F. . . . .G 5
Haucourt, F. . . . .M 8	Hennef, G. . . . .P 3	Heumar, G. . . . .P 2	Hongehem, F. . . . .D 3
Haudiomont, F. . . . .L 9	Hennemont, F. . . . .M 9	Heure, B. . . . .L 5	Hondelaincourt, F. . . . .L1
Haudompre, F. . . . .N13	Hennezel, F. . . . .N13	Heure River . . . . .J 5	Hondelange, B. . . . .M 7
Haulchin, F. . . . .F 5	Henonville, F. . . . .C 9	Heusweiler, G. . . . .O 8	Hondshoote, F. . . . .D 2
Hauptstuhl, G. . . . .R 8	Hensies, B. . . . .G 4	Heverle, B. . . . .J 3	Höngen, G. . . . .N 2
Hausch, G. . . . .T12	Heppen, B. . . . .K 2	Heyst, B. . . . .F 1	Hönnef, G. . . . .P 3
Haussimont, F. . . . .H11	Herbecourt, F. . . . .E 6	Heyst, B. . . . .J 2	Hönningen, G. . . . .O 4
Hausy, F. . . . .G 5	Herbeumont, B. . . . .K 7	Hiermont, F. . . . .C 5	Honningen, G. . . . .P 4
Hautecourt, F. . . . .L 9	Herbeville, F. . . . .O11	Hilberath, G. . . . .O 4	Honsfeld, G. . . . .N 4
Hautefontaine, F. . . . .E 8	Herbolzheim, G. . . . .S12	Hilden, G. . . . .O 1	Hoofdsplaat, N. . . . .G 1
Hauterive, F. . . . .G14	Herbitzheim, G. . . . .P 9	Hilgenroth, G. . . . .R 3	Hooge, B. . . . .E 3
Hauts Rivieres, F. . . . .K 6	Herchen, G. . . . .R 3	Hillsheim, G. . . . .O 5	Hoogdele, B. . . . .E 2
Haut Fays, B. . . . .K 6	Herchies, B. . . . .G 4	Hill 60, B. . . . .E 6	Hoogstade, B. . . . .E 2
Hautmougey, F. . . . .N13	Herck, B. . . . .K 2	Himberg, G. . . . .P 3	Hoogstraeten, B. . . . .J 1
Hautvillers, F. . . . .B 5	Herck St. Lambert, B. . . . .L 2	Hingeon, B. . . . .K 4	Horion, B. . . . .L 3
Hauvine, F. . . . .H 8	Herderen, B. . . . .L 3	Hinges, F. . . . .D 4	Hornbach, G. . . . .P 9
Havangen, G. . . . .M 8	Herdorf, G. . . . .S 3	Hinterweidental, G. . . . .R 9	Hornoy, F. . . . .C 6
Havelange, B. . . . .K 4	Herenthout, B. . . . .J 2	Hirra, G. . . . .R12	Horrem, G. . . . .O 2
Haversin, B. . . . .K 5	Hergarten, G. . . . .N 3	Hirschhausen, G. . . . .O 5	Horsshn, G. . . . .R 3
Havert, G. . . . .M 2	Hergenrath, G. . . . .M 3	Hirson, F. . . . .H 6	Hosingen, L. . . . .M 6
Havrincourt, F. . . . .E 5	Herinnes, B. . . . .F 3	Hirtzfelden, G. . . . .R14	Hospres, F. . . . .F 5
Hayingen, G. . . . .N 8	Herinnes, B. . . . .H 3	Hirzenach, G. . . . .R 5	Hoste, G. . . . .P 9
Hayon, F. . . . .A 7	Herleville, F. . . . .E 6	Hitdorf, G. . . . .O 2	Hottenbach, G. . . . .P 6
Hazebrouck, F. . . . .D 3	Herlies, F. . . . .E 4	Hives, B. . . . .L 5	Hotton, B. . . . .L 5
Hebuterne, F. . . . .D 5	Herlingen, G. . . . .O10	Hochfelden, G. . . . .R10	Houchin, F. . . . .D 4
Hechtel, F. . . . .L 2	Herlin-le-Sec, F. . . . .D 4	Hochheim, G. . . . .T 5	Houdain, F. . . . .D 4
Hecourt, F. . . . .R10	Herlisheim, G. . . . .R13	Hochneukel, G. . . . .N 2	Houdan, F. . . . .B10
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Heese, N. . . . .L 1	Hernulheim, G. . . . .O 2	Hoesselt, B. . . . .L 3	Houthem, B. . . . .D 2
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Humbercourt, F. ...D 5	Jallaucourt, G. ...N10	Juvigny, F. ....L 8	Klingenmuster,
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les Bordes, F. . . . .	D14	Aigremont, F. . . . .	G14	Lixheim, G. . . . .	P10	Lorry, G. . . . .	N 9
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F. . . . .	H 9	Lierval, F. . . . .	G 8	Loeuilly, F. . . . .	C 7	Louvain, B. . . . .	J 2
Lesigny, F. . . . .	D11	Lierre, B. . . . .	J 2	Lofenau, G. . . . .	T10	Louveigne, B. . . . .	L 4
les Islettes, F. . . . .	K 9	Liesse, F. . . . .	G 7	Loffingen, G. . . . .	T13	Louvemont, F. . . . .	L 9
les Loges, F. . . . .	E 7	Lietser, G. . . . .	P 6	Loffre, F. . . . .	F 4	Louviers, F. . . . .	A 9
Lesmenlis, F. . . . .	N10	Liemser River . . . . .	O 5	Lohmar, G. . . . .	P 2	Louvois, F. . . . .	H 9
Lesmont, F. . . . .	J12	Liesics, F. . . . .	H 5	Loigny, F. . . . .	R13	Louvrechy, F. . . . .	D 7
Les Monthairons,		Lievien, F. . . . .	E 4	Loing River . . . . .	E14	Louvres, F. . . . .	D 9
F. . . . .	L 9	Liffol le Grand,		Loir River . . . . .	A13	Louze, F. . . . .	J12
Les Mureaux, F. C10		F. . . . .	L12	Loire River . . . . .	B14	Lubey, F. . . . .	M 9
Lespe, B. . . . .	J 4	Ligne, B. . . . .	G 3	Loison, F. . . . .	L 8	Lucey, F. . . . .	M11
Les Ptes Loges,		Ligneville, G. . . . .	M 4	Loison River . . . . .	L 8	Luceux, F. . . . .	D 5
F. . . . .	H 9	Ligny, F. . . . .	E 4	Loisy, F. . . . .	J10	Luceux, F. . . . .	J 8
Lesquielles, F. . . . .	G 6	Ligny, F. . . . .	E 5	Loisy, F. . . . .	N10	Lucey, G. . . . .	N10
Les Riceys, F. . . . .	J13	Ligny en Barrois,		Loivre, F. . . . .	G 8	Ludenscheid, G. R 1	
Les Rivieres, F. J11		F. . . . .	L11	Lokeren, B. . . . .	H 2	Ludes, F. . . . .	H 9
Les Rues, F. . . . .	F 5	Ligny le Chatel,		Lo'baertzyde, B. E 1		Ludres, F. . . . .	N11
Le Sauley, F. . . . .	P12	F. . . . .	G14	Lombeek, B. . . . .	H 2	Ludwigshafen, G. T 8	
Lesse River . . . . .	K 5	Ligay, F. . . . .	B14	Lomme, F. . . . .	E 3	Lumbres, F. . . . .	C 3
Lesseux, F. . . . .	P12	Lihons, F. . . . .	E 6	Lommel, B. . . . .	L 1	Lummen, B. . . . .	K 2
Les Sieges, F. . . . .	F13	Lille, B. . . . .	J 1	Lommer, G. . . . .	M 8	Lunebach, G. . . . .	N 5
Lessines, B. . . . .	G 3	Lille, F. . . . .	E 3	Lommersum, G. O 3		Luneville, F. . . . .	N11
Lessive, B. . . . .	K 5	Lillers, F. . . . .	D 4	Lomprez, B. . . . .	K 6	Luplant, F. . . . .	A12
Les Thilliers, F. B 9		Lillois, B. . . . .	H 3	Londerzeel, B. . . . .	H 2	Luppy, G. . . . .	N10
Lestré, F. . . . .	F 5	Limay, F. . . . .	B10	Londinieres, F. B 6		Lure, F. . . . .	O14
Le Thillot, F. . . . .	O14	Limbach, G. . . . .	S 5	Longchamp, F. . . . .	K13	Lusigny, F. . . . .	H12
Le Tholy, F. . . . .	O13	Limburg, B. . . . .	M 3	Longchamps, B. M 6		Lustin, B. . . . .	K 4
Le Thour, F. . . . .	H 8	Limburg, G. . . . .	S 4	Longchamps, F. F 6		Lutange, G. . . . .	N 8
Le Thuel, F. . . . .	H 7	Limerle, B. . . . .	M 5	Longeau, F. . . . .	L14	Luttenbach, G. R14	
Le Transloy, F. E 6		Limont, B. . . . .	L 3	Longeau, F. . . . .	L11	Luttre, B. . . . .	J 4
Le Tremblois, F. J 6		Limours, F. . . . .	C11	Longerich, G. . . . .	O 2	Lüttringhausen,	
le Treport-Terrasse,		Lünperick, G. . . . .	P 3	Longeville, F. . . . .	K11	G. . . . .	F 1
F. . . . .	A 6	Lincet, B. . . . .	K 3	Longeville, G. . . . .	O 9	Lutzelberg, G. . . . .	P10
Leubringen, F. B 3		Lindern, G. . . . .	N 2	Longjumeau, F. C11		Lutzelhausen, G. P11	
Leugley, F. . . . .	K14	Lindlar, G. . . . .	P 2	Longlier, B. . . . .	L 6	Lutzelstein, G. . . . .	R10
Leury, F. . . . .	F 8	Linkenheim, G. T 9		Longpont, F. . . . .	F 9	Lutzerath, G. . . . .	P 5
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Leuze, B. . . . .	G 4	Linnich, G. . . . .	N 2	Longueau, F. . . . .	D 6	Luxeuil, F. . . . .	N14
Leval, F. . . . .	G 5	Linselles, F. . . . .	F 3	Longueville, F. A 6		Luyeres, F. . . . .	H12
Le Vald'Ajol, F. O14		Linthés, F. . . . .	G11	Longueville, F. C 3		Luzarches, F. . . . .	D 9
Le Valtin, F. . . . .	P13	Liny, F. . . . .	K 8	Longueville, F. . . . .	F11	Luzy, F. . . . .	L13
Le Varoux, F. . . . .	C 8	Linz, G. . . . .	P 3	Longvilly, G. . . . .	M 6	Lydd, E. . . . .	A 2
Levecourt, F. . . . .	M13	Linzen, G. . . . .	M 3	Longwe, F. . . . .	J 8	Lydden, E. . . . .	A 1
Levergles, F. . . . .	F 6	Liomor, F. . . . .	B 6	Longwy, F. . . . .	M 8	Lyons la Foret, F. B 8	
Leves, F. . . . .	A12	Lironville, F. . . . .	M10	Lonny, F. . . . .	J 7	Lys, F. . . . .	F 3
Lewignen, F. . . . .	E 9	Liry, F. . . . .	J 8	Lontzen, G. . . . .	M 3	Lys River . . . . .	F 3
Ley, G. . . . .	O10	Lisbourg, F. . . . .	D 4	Loob, B. . . . .	E 2	Maarheeze, N. . . . .	L 1
Leyr, F. . . . .	N10	Lisdorf, G. . . . .	O 8	Loon-Plage, F. . . . .	D 2	Maastricht, N. . . . .	L 3
Leyviller, G. . . . .	O 9	L'Isle Adam, F. C 9		Loos, F. . . . .	E 4	Mabompre, B. . . . .	M 5
Lezennes, F. . . . .	F 4	L'Isle-en-Barrois,		Lootenhulle, B. . . . .	F 2	Machault, F. . . . .	J 8
Lezey, G. . . . .	O10	F. . . . .	K10	Loob, B. . . . .	L 3	Machecourt, F. . . . .	G 7
Lezinnes, F. . . . .	H14	Lisseguehe, B. . . . .	F 1	Loozen, B. . . . .	L 1	Macquigny, F. . . . .	G 6
Lhuitre, F. . . . .	H11	Lissey, F. . . . .	L 8	Lophem, B. . . . .	F 1	Madeleine, F. . . . .	F 3
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Magnant, F. ....J13  
Magnoux, F. ....G 9  
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Magny, F. ....B 9  
Magny, F. ....M14  
Magny, F. ....P14  
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Maignelay, F. ....D 8  
Mailly, F. ....H11  
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Mainbresson, F. ....H 7  
Maing, F. ....G 5  
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Maintenance, F. ....B11  
Mainville, F. ....M 8  
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Maisey le Duc, F. ....J14  
Maisoneilles, F. ....E10  
Maison Rouge, F. ....F11  
Maisons, F. ....C10  
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Maissemy, F. ....F 6  
Maissin, B. ....K 6  
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Malaunay, F. ....A 8  
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Malay, F. ....F13  
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Malesherbes, F. ....D12  
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Malonne, B. ....K 4  
Malplaqet, B. ....H 4  
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Oeuilly, F. ....G 9	Orchimont, B. ....K 6	Ouville, F. ....A 6	Peronville, F. ....B13
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Olsene, B. ....F 2	Ortho, B. ....L 5	Paricke, B. ....G 3	Philippeschheim, G. ....O 6
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Omicourt, F. ....J 7	Orvillers, F. ....B10	Paroche, F. ....L10	Phillipsburg, G. ....T 8
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Oostcamp, B. ....F 1	Ottingen, G. ....M 8	Pavillon, F. ....G12	Piffonds, F. ....F13
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   F. . . . . D 9  
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   F. . . . . F 8  
 Pont St. Pierre,  
   F. . . . . A 8  
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   F. . . . . M11  
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Tromborn, G. ....O 9	Vandy, F. ....J 8	Vergaville, G. ....O10	Vignory, F. ....K12
Tronchou, F. ....H14	Vannecourt, G. ....O10	Verigny, F. ....A11	Vignot, F. ....L10
Trondes, F. ....M11	Vannes, F. ....M11	Velaines, B. ....F 3	Vigny, F. ....C 9
Tronecken, G. ....O 7	Varenne River A 7	Verlin, F. ....F13	Vigor, F. ....A 9
Tronville, F. ....L11	Varennes, F. ....D14	Verlinghem, F. E 3	Vigy, G. ....N 9
Tronville, F. ....M 9	Varennes, F. ....K 9	Velu, F. ....E 5	Vilette, F. ....B10
Trooz, B. ....L 4	Varennes, F. ....L14	Vermand, F. ....F 6	Vilich, G. ....P 3
Trosly, F. ....F 8	Varneville, F. ....A 7	Vermandovillers, F. ....E 6	Villadin, F. ....G12
Troussey, F. ....M11	Varneville, F. ....M10	Vermelles, F. ....E 4	Villaines, F. ....D 9
Troyes, F. ....H12	Varney, F. ....K10	Verneuill, F. ....E11	Villampuy, F. ....A13
Troyon, F. ....G 8	Varredes, F. ....E10	Verneuill, F. ....G 7	Villance, B. ....K 6
Troyon, F. ....L10	Varsseuaere, B. F 1	Verneuill, F. ....G 9	Villars, F. ....B12
Truchtersheim, G.R11	Varvinay, F. ....E10	Vernon, F. ....B 9	Ville, F. ....L 8
Trulben, G. ....R 9	Vassens, F. ....E 8	Vernonet, F. ....B 9	Ville, F. ....N10
Tubize, B. ....H 3	Vassincourt, F. ....K10	Vernoy, F. ....F13	Villecerf, F. ....E12
Tüdem, G. ....M 2	Vassy, F. ....K11	Verny, G. ....N10	Villechative, F. ....F13
Tupigny, F. ....G 6	Vatierville, F. ....B 7	Verpel, F. ....K 8	Villedieu, F. ....J14
Turcoing, F. ....F 3	Vatry, F. ....H10	Verrieres, F. ....J 9	Ville-en-Tardenois, F. ....G 9
Turkheim, G. ....P13	Vaubecourt, F. ....K10	Verrieres, F. ....K 8	Villefranche, F. ....F14
Turnhout, B. ....K 1	Vauchamps, F. ....G10	Versailles, F. ....C10	Villefrancoeur, F. A14
Ubach, G. ....M 2	Vaucleur, F. ....J11	Versigny, F. ....F 7	Villembrey, F. ....C 8
Ucele, B. ....H 3	Vaucouleurs, F. M11	Vert le Grand, F. D11	Villemerf, F. ....E12
Uckerath, G. ....P 3	Vauday, F. ....E11	Vertryck, B. ....J 3	Villemoiron, F. ....G13
Uckinger, G. ....N 8	Vaudemont, F. ....M12	Vertus, F. ....H10	Villemoitre, F. F 9
Udenbreth, G. ....N 4	Vaudescourt, F. J 9	Vertuzey, F. ....M11	Villemorien, F. ....H13
Udersdorf, G. ....O 5	Vaudetre, F. ....H 8	Verviers, B. ....M 4	Villeneuve, F. ....G11
Ues River ....O 5	Vaudours, F. ....G13	Vervins, F. ....G 7	Villeneuve, F. ....D 9
Uffholz, G. ....P14	Vaudoncourt, F. L 8	Very, F. ....K 9	Villeneuve, F. ....D11
Ugny, F. ....E 6	Vaulx, B. ....F 4	Verzenay, F. ....H 9	Villeneuve, F. ....E12
Uffingen, L. ....M 5	Vaumoise, F. ....E 9	Verzy, F. ....H 9	Villeneuve, F. ....J12
Uilly, F. ....D 9	Vauquois, F. ....K 9	Vesaignes, F. ....L13	Villeneuve au Chemin, F. ....G13
Ulmen, G. ....P 5	Vauvillers, F. ....E 6	Veschaim, G. ....P10	Villeneuve 1 Archevêque, F. G12
Ulmet, G. ....R 7	Vauvillers, F. N14	Vescoux, F. ....O13	Villeneuve-le-Comte, F. ....E10
Unkel, G. ....P 3	Vaux, B. ....L 4	Vesdre River ....M 4	Villeneuve les Genets, F. ....F14
Unterthal, G. ....T10	Vaux, F. ....F 6	Vesigneul, F. ....H10	Villeneuve St. Salves, F. ....G14
Urbach, G. ....P 2	Vaux, F. ....J 8	Vesle, F. ....F 8	Villeneuve s Yonne, F. ....F13
Urbes, G. ....P14	Vaux, F. ....L 9	Veslud, F. ....G 8	Villepreux, F. ....C10
Urdingen, G. ....O 1	Vaux, F. ....M10	Vesqueville, B. L 6	Villeret, F. ....F 6
Urft, G. ....O 4	Vaux, G. ....M 9	Vettweiss, G. ....O 3	Villermareuil, F. ....E10
Urmatt, G. ....R11	Vaux-Andigny, F. ....F 6	Vexoux River ....O11	Villers, B. ....K 4
Urmersbach, G. ....P 5	Vauxcerc, F. ....G 8	Vezaillon, F. ....F 8	Villers, F. ....D 6
Urmond, N. ....M 2	Vavincourt, F. ....K10	Vezelesi, F. ....N11	Villers, F. ....E 7
Ursel, B. ....F 2	Vavray, F. ....J10	Vezone, B. ....G 4	Villers, F. ....F 5
Uruffe, F. ....M11	Vedrin, B. ....K 4	Vianden, G. ....N 6	Villers, F. ....G 6
Urville, F. ....J13	Veerle, B. ....K 2	Viarmes, F. ....D 9	Villers, F. ....G 8
Ury, F. ....D12	Veiving, G. ....O 9	Vic, G. ....O10	Villers, F. ....H 5
Urzig, G. ....P 6	Velaine, F. ....M11	Vicherey, F. ....M12	Villers, F. ....H 8
Useldingen, L. M 7	Velaine, F. ....N11	Vicht, G. ....N 3	Villers, F. ....K10
Usingen, G. ....T 4	Velasnes, F. ....L 8	Vichte, B. ....F 3	Villers, F. ....L 7
Ussy, F. ....E10	Velbert, G. ....O 1	Vie, F. ....F 8	Villers, F. ....L 8
Utzenfeld, G. ....S14	Velpe River ....K 3	Vieil, F. ....G 8	Villers, F. ....N11
Vaals, G. ....M 3	Venables, F. ....A 9	Vielsalm, B. ....M 5	Villers-aux-Bois, F. ....G10
Vachy, F. ....G13	Vendegies, F. ....G 5	Viels Maisons, F. F10	Villers-Bretonneau, F. ....D 6
Vacon, F. ....L11	Vendelles, F. ....F 6	Vienne, B. ....K 3	
Vagney, F. ....O13	Vendenheim, G. R11	Vienne-le-Chateau, F. ....J 9	
Vailly, F. ....F 8	Vendeuvre, F. ....J12	Vienne-le-Ville, F. ....K 9	
Vair River ....M12	Vendhuil, F. ....F 6	Viernheim, G. ....T 7	
Valence en Brie, F. ....E12	Vendome, F. ....A14	Vierrieres, F. ....H12	
Valenciennes, F. G 4	Vendresse, F. ....G 8	Viersen, G. ....N 1	
Valhey, F. ....N11	Vendresse, F. ....J 7	Vierzy, F. ....F 9	
Valhuen, F. ....D 4	Vendrest, F. ....E 9	Vieux, F. ....J 9	
Valkenburg, N. M 3	Venzel, F. ....F 8	Vieux Berquin, F. E 3	
Valkan, F. ....F14	Venlo, N. ....N 1		
Vallendar, G. ....R 4	Venney, F. ....C14		

- Villers Cotterets, F. .... E 9  
 Villers en Vexin, F. .... B 9  
 Villers-Faucon, F. .... E 6  
 Villers-Franqueux, F. .... H 9  
 Villers-la-Cheve, F. .... L 8  
 Villers la Montagne, F. .... M 8  
 Villers sur Lessee, B. .... K 5  
 Villersup, F. .... M 8  
 Villeselve, F. .... F 7  
 Villeseneux, F. .... H 10  
 Ville sous la Ferte, F. .... J 13  
 Ville s Terre, F. .... J 12  
 Ville sur Tourbe, F. .... J 9  
 Villes-Yron, F. .... M 9  
 Villette, F. .... H 11  
 Villey, F. .... M 11  
 Villiers, F. .... F 6  
 Villiers, F. .... F 14  
 Villiers aux Chenes, F. .... K 12  
 Villiers le Bel, F. .... D 10  
 Villiers le Sec, F. .... K 13  
 Villiers St. George, F. .... F 11  
 Villingen, G. .... T 13  
 Villmar, G. .... S 4  
 Villotte, F. .... J 11  
 Villotte, F. .... L 10  
 Vilosnes, P. .... L 8  
 Vilvorde, B. .... J 2  
 Vimery, F. .... D 14  
 Vimy, F. .... E 4  
 Vinay, F. .... G 10  
 Vincennes, F. .... D 10  
 Vincey, F. .... N 12  
 Vingre, F. .... F 8  
 Viomenil, F. .... N 13  
 Vionville, G. .... M 9  
 Vire, B. .... L 8  
 Virecourt, F. .... N 12  
 Vireux, F. .... J 5  
 Virey, F. .... H 13  
 Virneburg, G. .... P 4  
 Virouin River .... J 6  
 Virton, B. .... L 7  
 Viry, F. .... F 7  
 Vise, B. .... L 3  
 Vitarville, F. .... L 8  
 Vitasse, F. .... E 5  
 Vitrey, F. .... M 14  
 Vitrimont, F. .... N 11  
 Vitry, F. .... D 10  
 Vitry, F. .... J 10  
 Vitry, F. .... J 11  
 Vitry, G. .... N 9  
 Vitry Canal .... J 11  
 Vitry-en-Artois, F. .... E 5  
 Vitry-en-P., F. .... J 10  
 Vitry les Croise, F. .... J 13  
 Vittel, F. .... M 13  
 Vittonville, F. .... M 10  
 Vivelles, B. .... H 6  
 Vivieres, F. .... E 9  
 Viviers, F. .... M 12  
 Vivy, B. .... K 6  
 Vladsloo, B. .... E 2  
 Vlameringhe, B. .... E 3  
 Vlodrop, N. .... M 1  
 Vodelce B. .... J 5  
 Vohrenbach, G. .... T 13  
 Void, F. .... L 11  
 Voire River .... J 12  
 Voise, F. .... B 12  
 Voisey, F. .... M 14  
 Volckensberg, G. .... R 10  
 Volkingen, G. .... O 9  
 Völmeringen, G. .... O 9  
 Volme River .... R 1  
 Vologne River ... O 13  
 Voncq, F. .... J 8  
 Voneche, B. .... K 6  
 Voormezele, B. .... E 3  
 Voort, B. .... J 1  
 Vouffef, F. .... P 5  
 Vorges, F. .... G 8  
 Vosges Mts. .... P 13  
 Vossclaeir, B. .... K 1  
 Voue, F. .... H 12  
 Voupaix, F. .... G 6  
 Voulx, F. .... E 12  
 Voves, F. .... B 12  
 Vouxey, F. .... M 12  
 Vouziers, F. .... J 8  
 Voyenne, F. .... G 7  
 Vraignes, F. .... E 6  
 Vrecourt, F. .... M 13  
 Vregny, F. .... F 8  
 Vrely, F. .... D 7  
 Vresse, B. .... K 6  
 Vrigne, F. .... K 7  
 Vrizey, F. .... J 8  
 Vron, F. .... C 5  
 Vry, G. .... N 9  
 V. sur Ilon, F. .... N 13  
 Vulaines, F. .... E 12  
 Vulaines, F. .... G 12  
 Vynckt, B. .... F 2  
 Waben, F. .... B 4  
 Wachenheim, G. .... S 8  
 Wacquerroulin, F. .... D 8  
 Waques Farm, F. .... J 9  
 Wadenheim, G. .... P 4  
 Waderin, G. .... O 7  
 Walheim, B. .... J 2  
 Waereghem, B. .... F 2  
 Waghausel, G. .... T 8  
 Wahlbach, G. .... R 14  
 Wahn, G. .... P 2  
 Wahn River .... P 2  
 Wail, F. .... C 5  
 Wailly, F. .... B 4  
 Walburg, G. .... S 10  
 Walcourt, B. .... H 5  
 Waldbockelheim, G. .... R 6  
 Waldbreitbach, G. .... R 4  
 Waldbröl, G. .... R 2  
 Waldfeucht, G. .... M 2  
 Waldfischbach, G. .... R 8  
 Waldhausen, G. .... R 9  
 Waldkirch, G. .... S 13  
 Waldkirch, G. .... T 14  
 Waldsee, G. .... T 8  
 Waldshut, G. .... T 8  
 Waldweise, G. .... O 8  
 Walferdgen, L. .... N 7  
 Walhalben, G. .... R 8  
 Walheim, G. .... N 3  
 Walhorn, G. .... M 3  
 Walincourt, F. .... F 6  
 Wallendorf, G. .... N 6  
 Wallerfangen, G. .... O 8  
 Wallers, F. .... F 4  
 Wallerstanden, G. .... T 6  
 Wallhausen, G. .... R 6  
 Walmer, E. .... A 1  
 Walmer, E. .... B 1  
 Walporzheim, G. .... P 4  
 Walrus, F. .... C 6  
 Walsdorf, G. .... T 4  
 Wambrechies, F. .... E 3  
 Wancennes, B. .... K 5  
 Wancourt, F. .... E 5  
 Wangassen, G. .... O 9  
 Wanlin, B. .... K 5  
 Wanze, B. .... K 4  
 Wanzenau, G. .... S 11  
 Warca, F. .... M 9  
 Warchin, B. .... F 4  
 Wardamme, B. .... F 2  
 Wardin, B. .... M 6  
 Wareme, B. .... L 3  
 Warhem, F. .... D 2  
 Warmeriville, F. .... H 8  
 Warneton, B. .... E 3  
 Warthe River .... M 4  
 Warvillers, F. .... D 7  
 Wasen, G. .... S 14  
 Wasigny, F. .... H 7  
 Wasmes, B. .... G 4  
 Wasselnheim, G. .... R 11  
 Wassenberg, G. .... N 2  
 Wasserbillig, L. .... N 7  
 Wasigny, F. .... G 6  
 Waterloo, B. .... H 3  
 Watervliet, B. .... G 1  
 Watigny, F. .... H 6  
 Watten, F. .... D 3  
 Watrelos, F. .... F 3  
 Watweiler, G. .... P 14  
 Waulsort, B. .... K 5  
 Wauxaillon, F. .... F 8  
 Wavignies, F. .... D 8  
 Wavrans, F. .... D 4  
 Wavre, B. .... J 3  
 Wavreille, B. .... K 5  
 Wavrielle, F. .... L 8  
 Wavrin, F. .... E 4  
 Waxweiler, G. .... N 5  
 Waziers, F. .... F 4  
 Wechelderzande, B. .... J 1  
 Weendunne, B. .... E 1  
 Weert, B. .... J 3  
 Weert, N. .... L 1  
 Wegberg, G. .... N 1  
 Wegeringhausen, G. .... R 2  
 Wehen, G. .... S 5  
 Wehr, G. .... P 4  
 Wehr, G. .... S 14  
 Wehrheim, G. .... T 4  
 Weibern, G. .... P 4  
 Weiden, G. .... N 3  
 Weidersheim, G. .... P 9  
 Weiler, G. .... O 3  
 Weiler, G. .... P 14  
 Weiler, G. .... R 6  
 Weiler, G. .... R 12  
 Weilerbach, G. .... N 6  
 Weilerswist, G. .... O 3  
 Weierthal, G. .... R 12  
 Weingarton, G. .... T 8  
 Weinsfeld, G. .... N 5  
 Weisel, G. .... R 5  
 Weiselbach, G. .... P 7  
 Weiskirchen, G. .... O 7  
 Weismes, G. .... N 4  
 Weissenburg, G. .... S 9  
 Weissweiler, G. .... N 3  
 Weiswampach, L. .... M 5  
 Weiswell, G. .... S 12  
 Weiten, G. .... O 8  
 Weitersweiler, G. .... R 10  
 Weldorf, G. .... N 2  
 Wellen, B. .... L 3  
 Wellin, B. .... K 5  
 Wellin, L. .... N 7  
 Welschenest, G. .... S 2  
 Wembach, G. .... S 14  
 Wendelsheim, G. .... S 6  
 Wenden, G. .... R 2  
 Wengerohr, G. .... P 6  
 Wepian, B. .... K 4  
 Werbomont, B. .... M 4  
 Werben, B. .... E 2  
 Werdohl, G. .... R 1  
 Weris, B. .... L 5  
 Werling, F. .... F 4  
 Wermelskirchen, G. .... P 1  
 Wervicq, B. .... F 3  
 Weselberg, G. .... R 8  
 Wespelaar, B. .... J 2  
 Wesseling, G. .... O 3  
 Wessem, N. .... M 1  
 Wesseling, G. .... P 14  
 Westende, B. .... E 1  
 Westergurg, G. .... S 3  
 Westerlo, B. .... K 2  
 Wester Wald .... R 3  
 Westhofen, G. .... S 7  
 Westkerke, B. .... E 1  
 West Malle, B. .... J 1  
 Westmeerbeek, B. .... K 2  
 Westmeersch, F. .... D 4  
 Westroosebeke, B. .... E 2  
 West Schelde River .... G 1  
 Westvelteren, B. .... E 2  
 Wetteren, B. .... G 2  
 Wetzelsheim, G. .... R 13  
 Wevelinghoven, G. .... O 2  
 Wey Macourt, F. .... E 2  
 Weyersbusch, G. .... R 3  
 Wez, B. .... F 4  
 Whitstable, E. .... A 1  
 Wibrin, B. .... M 5  
 Widdendorf, G. .... O 2  
 Widdig, G. .... O 3  
 Wiebelskirchen, G. .... P 8  
 Wied, G. .... P 3  
 Wied River .... R 3  
 Wieve, F. .... G 6  
 Wichl, G. .... R 2  
 Wiercourt, F. .... D 6  
 Wierde, B. .... K 4  
 Wiesbaden, G. .... S 5  
 Wiesbaum, G. .... O 4



Wies River .....S 6	Wissen, G. ....R 3	Wortegem, B. ...G 3	Zedelghem, B. ..F 2
Wignehels, F.....G 6	Witry, F. ....H 9	Wortel, B. ....K 1	Zeebrugge, B. ...F 1
Wijk, N. ....M 3	Witry, B. ....L 6	Worth, G. ....S10	Zeggars Cappel,
Wilbergerhutte, G.R 2	Wittenheim, G. ...R14	Worth, G. ....T 9	F. ....D' 2
Wilberwiltz, L. M 6	Wittes, F. ....D 3	Woumen, B. ....E 2	Zebe, B. ....H 2
Wildbad, G. ....T10	Wttlich, G. ....O 6	Wuestwezel, B. ...J 1	Zellenburg, G....R13
Wildenstein, G. ...P13	Wiwersheim, G. ...R11	Wulfrath, G. ...O 1	Zell, G. ....P 5
Wilgartswiesen, G.S 9	Woel, F. ....M 9	Wulverghem, B. E 3	Zell, G. ....S12
Willebroeck, B. ...J 2	Woesten, B. ....E 2	Wupper River ..P 1	Zell, G. ....S14
Willencourt, F. ...C 5	Woevre .....L 9	Wuschheim, G. ...P 6	Zeltingen, G. ...P 6
Willerwald, G. ...P 9	Woignarue, F. ...B 5	Wustweiler, G. ...P 9	Zepenecken, B. ...G 2
Wilskerke, B. ....E 1	Woimbey, F. ...L10	Wyneghem, B. ...J 1	Zerf, G. ....O 7
Wiltz, G. ....M 6	Woinville, F. ...M10	Wygene, B. ....F 2	Zetrad, B. ....K 3
Wimereux, F. ...B 3	Woippy, G. ....N 9	Wyttschaete, B. E 3	Zevécote, B. ....E 2
Wimille, F. ....B 3	Wolfach, G. ....T12	Wytse Laete, B...E 3	Zillebeke, B. ....E 3
Winchringen, G.N 7	Wolferding, G. ...P 9	Xammes, F. ....M10	Zillisheim, G. ...R14
Winden Minfeld,	Wolfsheim, G. ...S 6	Xanrey, G. ....O10	Zitter Wald ....N 4
G. ....S 9	Wolfskehlen, G. T 6	Xermamenil, F...O11	Zoerle-Parwys, B.J 2
Windesheim, G. ...S 6	Wolfstein, G. ...R 7	Xertigny, F. ....O13	Zoersel, B. ....J 1
Wingen, G. ....R10	Wollbach, G. ....S14	Xhofraix, G. ...M 4	Zollhaus, G. ....S 4
Wingham, E. ...A 1	Wollstein, G. ...S 6	Xirocourt, F. ...N12	Zonhoven, B. ...L 1
Winghe, B. ....K 2	Wolmeringen, G.N 8	Xivry, F. ....M 8	Zonnebeke, B. ...E 3
Wingles, F. ....E 4	Wolmunster, G.R 9	Ymonville, F. ...B12	Zons, G. ....O 1
Winkel, G. ....S 5	Wolterdingen, G.T13	Yonne River ...F13	Zorn River ....R10
Winnezeele, F. ...D 3	Wolverthem, B. H 2	Ypres, B. ....E 3	Zoteux, F. ....C 4
Winningen, G. ...R 4	Wolxh'm, G. ...R11	Yrouerre, F. ...H14	Zulpich, G. ...O 3
Winnweiler, G. ...S 7	Wondelgem, B. G 2	Yser River ....E 2	Zulte, B. ....F 2
Winterburg, G. ...R 6	Wormeldangen,	Ytres, F. ....E 6	Zündorf, G. ...P 2
Wintrich, G. ...P 6	L. ....N 7	Yuraumont, F...K10	Zuydschoote, B...E 3
Winzenbach, G. ...S10	Wormhoudt, F. D 2	Yvernaumont, F...J 7	Zuytpeene, F. ...D 3
Winzenheim, G...P13	Worms, G. ....T 7	Yvoir, B. ....K 5	Zweibrucken, G...R 9
Wipperfurth, G. P 1	Worrigen, G. ...O 2	Yvrench, F. ...C 5	Zweifoll, G. ....N 3
Wirwignes, F. ...P 3	Worrstadt, G. ...S 6	Zabern, G. ....R10	Zwingenberg, G. T 6
Wismes, F. ....C 3	Worsdorf, G. ...S 5	Zandvoorde, B. E 3	
Wissant, F. ....B 2	Wors River ....S 4	Zarren, B. ....E 2	

# THE PRONUNCIATION OF WAR NAMES

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## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

VOWEL SOUNDS: *âle*, *bâre*, *ârm*, *âsk*, *senâte*, *âm*, *orgân*, *sofâ*; *êve*, *êvent*, *ênd*, *novâ*, *bakêr*; *Ice*, *Ill*; *ôld*, *ôrb*, *ôbey*, *ôdd*, *cômbine*; *ûse*, *ûrn*, *ûite*, *ûp*, *lôckst*; *fôod*, *fôôz*; *out*, *oil*; *menû*.

NOTE.—*u*, as in French *menu* or German *Müller*, has no equivalent in English. To produce it hold the lips rigidly in position to say *oo* and attempt to say *ë*. *û* or *oe* in German resembles the English *u* in *urn*; e. g., *Gôthe* or *Goethe* is pronounced *gû'të*.

CONSONANTS: As in English. *ch* as in *chair*; *g* as in *go*; *kw* for *qu* as in *queen*; *s* as in *so*; *sh* as in *she*; *z* as in *zone*; *zh* as *z* in *azure*.

SPECIAL SYMBOLS: **K** (small capital) for *ch* as in German *tch* or Scotch *loch*; **N** (small capital) indicates nasal tone of preceding vowel, as in French *bon* (*bôn*); **ŋ** (= *ng*) for *n* before the sound of *k* or hard *g* as in *dan k* (*bänk*), *finger* (*fîŋ'gër*); **'** indicates the elision of a vowel, or a mere suggestion of a vowel sound, as in *Ypres* (*è'pr*).

ACCENTS: The *principal* or *primary* accent is indicated by a heavy mark (**'**), and the *secondary* accent by a lighter mark (**˘**); thus *Bourines* (*bôô'vên*), *Massachusetts* (*mäs'ä-çhö'sëts*).

NOTE.—French names have the primary accent on the final full syllable, but this accent should generally be very slight. The other syllables are marked with equal stress. In German names the principal accent is placed earlier in the word, as in English. In Hungarian and Bohemian names the accent is on the first syllable. In Polish, as in Italian, the accent is on the penult. In Russian the accent is capricious but very marked.

### NAMES FROM THE WESTERN WAR AREA

Aachen (or Aix-la-Chapelle), ä'k'ën  
 Aalst (or Alost), älst  
 Agincourt, ä'zhän'kôor'; Eng. äj'in-kôrt  
 Aisne (river), än  
 Aix-la-Çhapelle (or Aachen), äks'lä'shä'pël'  
 Albert, ä'l'bär'  
 Alost (or Aalst), ä'l'fôst  
 Altkirch, ält'kîrk'  
 Amiens, ä'myän'  
 Ancre (river), än'kr'  
 Argonne, är'gôn'  
 Arlon, är'lôn'  
 Armentières, är'män'tyär'  
 Arras, ä'räs'  
 Artois, är'twä'  
 Attigny, ä'të'nyë'  
 Aube (river), ôb  
 Aubenton, ô'bän'tôn'  
 Aubigny, ô'bë'nyë'  
 Audenarde (or Oudenarde), ou'dë-när'dë  
 Avesnes, ä'vân'  
 Avricourt, ä'vrë'kôor'  
 Bâle (or Basel), bäl  
 Bapaume, bä'pôm'  
 Bar-le-Duc, bär'lë-dük'  
 Basel (or Bâle), bä'zäl  
 Bassée, La, lä' bäsä'  
 Bastogne, bäs'tôn'y'  
 Bayay, bä'yë'  
 Beaumont, bö'môn'  
 Beauvais, bö'vë'  
 Belfort, bë'l'fôrt'  
 Berlainmont, bë'r'lë'môn'  
 Bertincourt, bë'r'tän'kôor'  
 Besançon, bë'zän'sôn'  
 Béthune, bë'tîn'  
 Blamont, blä'môn'  
 Bohain, bö'än'  
 Bouchain, böô'shän'  
 Bouillon, böô'yôn'  
 Boulogne, böô'lôn'y'; Eng. böô-lôn'  
 Bouvines, böô'vën'  
 Boves, böv  
 Brabant-le-roi, brä'bän'lë-rwä'

Braine-le-Comte, brän'lë-kônt'  
 Bray-sur-Seine, brë'sür-sän'  
 Briey, brë'y'  
 Bruges, brüzh  
 Calais, kä'lë'; Eng. käl'ä  
 Cambrai (or Cambray), kän'brä'  
 Carignan, kä'rën'yän'  
 Cateau, Le, lë kä'tô'  
 Châlons-sur-Marne, shäl'lôn'sür-märn'  
 Chalon-sur-Saône, shäl'lôn'sür-sôn'  
 Champigny, shän'pë'nyë'  
 Charleroi (or Charleroy), shär'lë-rwä'  
 Charleville, shär'lë'vël'  
 Châteauroux, shä'tô'rôô'  
 Château-Thierry, shä'tô'-tyë'rë'  
 Châtel, shä'tël'  
 Chatillon-sur-Marne, shä'të'yôn'sür-märn'  
 Chaudefontaine, shô'd'fôn'tän'  
 Chaulnes, shô'n'  
 Chaumont, shô'môn'  
 Chauny, shô'në'  
 Chimay, shë'më'  
 Chiny, shë'në'  
 Ciney, së'në'  
 Clary, klä'rë'  
 Combles, kôn'bl'  
 Comines, kô'mën'  
 Commercy, kô'mër'ë'  
 Compiègne, kôn'pyë'n'y'  
 Condé, kôn'dä'  
 Conflans, kôn'flän'  
 Coucy-le-Château, kôô'së'lë-shä'tô'  
 Coulommiers, kôô'lô'myä'  
 Courtrai, kôô'r'trë'  
 Craonne, krä'ôn'  
 Crécy (or Cressy), krä'së'; Eng. krë's'i  
 Crécy-sur-Serre, krä-së'sür-sär'  
 Croisilles, krwä'sël'  
 Dammartin, dän'mär'tän'  
 Danvillers, dän'vë'yä'  
 Denain, dë-nän'  
 Dendermonde (or Termonde), dën'dë-môn'dë  
 Diedenhofen (or Thionville), dë'dën-hô'fën

- Dijon, dē/zhōn'  
 Dinant, dē/nān'  
 Dixmude, dēks/müd'; dē/müd'  
 Dompierre, dōn/pār'  
 Dormans, dōr/mān'  
 Douai (or Douay), dōō/a'  
 Doullens, dōō/lān'  
 Épernay, ā/rē/nē'  
 Épinal, ā/pē/nāl'  
 Étain, ā/tān'  
 Fère, La, lā/ fār'  
 Fère-Champenoise, fār-shān/pē-nwāz'  
 Fère-en-Tardenois, fār-ān-tārd/nwā'  
 Ferté-Gaucher, La, lā/ fēr/tā-gō/shā'  
 Ferté-sous-Jouarre, La, lā/ fēr/tā-ōōv'-zhōō/ār'  
 Fourmies, fōōr/mē'  
 Fresnes-en-Woëvre, frēn-ān-vō/ēv'r'  
 Genappe, zhē-nāp'  
 Gironville, zhē/rōn/vēl'  
 Givenchy, zhē/vān/shē'  
 Givet, zhē/vē'  
 Gorizia (or Görz), gō-rīd/zē-ā  
 Görz (or Gorizia), gūrta  
 Gravelotte, grāv/lōt'  
 Guiscard, gēz/kār'  
 Guise, gūēz'  
 Hal, hāl  
 Hautmont, ō/mōn'  
 Helgoland (or Heligoland), hēl/gō-lānt  
 Hirson, ēr/ōōn'  
 Huy, hoi  
 Juniville, zhū/nē/vēl'  
 La Bassée, lā/ bā/sā'  
 La Fère, lā/ fār'  
 La Fère-Champenoise, lā/ fār-shān/pē-nwāz'  
 La Ferté-Gaucher, lā/ fēr/tā-gō/shā'  
 La Ferté-sous Jouarre, lā/ fēr/tā-ōōv' zhōō/ār'  
 Lagny, lān/yē'  
 Landrecies, lān/drā/sē'  
 Langres, lān/gr'  
 Languin, lān/gē/ōōn'  
 Laon, lān  
 Le Cateau, lē/ kā/tō'  
 Lens, lāns  
 Le Quesnoy, lē kā/nwā'  
 Liancourt, lē/ān/kōōr'  
 Liège, lē/ēzh'  
 Lierre, lē/ār'  
 Ligny, lēn/yē'  
 Ligny-en-Barrois, lēn/yē-ān-bā/rwā'  
 Lille (or Lielc), lēl  
 Longwy, lōn/vē'  
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 Lorraine (or Lothringen), lō-rān'  
 Lothringen (or Lorraine), lōt/rīng-ēn  
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 Lunéville, lūnā/vēl'  
 Lys (river), lēs  
 Mainz (or Mayence), mīnts  
 Maisons-Alfort, mā/zōn-zāl/fōr'  
 Marcoing, mār/kwān'  
 Maubeuge, mōō/bōzh'  
 Mayence (or Mainz), mā/yāns'  
 Meaux, mō  
 Melun, mē-lōn'  
 Messancy, mē-sān/sē'  
 Meuse (river), mēz; Eng. mūz  
 Mézières, mā/zyār'  
 Mons, mōns  
 Montdidier, mōn/dē/dyā'  
 Monthureux, mōn/tū/rō'  
 Montmédy, mōn/mā/dē'  
 Montmirail, mōn/mē/rā'y'  
 M. reuil, mōō/rō'y'  
 M. uvaux, mōō/vō'  
 Moyenmoutier, mwā/yān/mōō/tyā'  
 Mühlhausen, mül/hou/zēn  
 Namur, nā/mūr'  
 Nancy, nān/ēē'; Eng. nān/sēl  
 Neale, nāl  
 Neufchâteau, nō/shā/tō'  
 Neuilly-sur-Marne, nō/yē-sūr-mār'n  
 Neuve Chapelle, nōv/shā/pēl'  
 Nieuport, nē/ōō-pōrt  
 Nîmes (or Nismes), nēm  
 Oise, wāz  
 Orchies, ōr/shē'  
 Oudenarde (or Audenarde), ou/dē-nār/dē  
 Ourcq (river), ōōrk  
 Ourthe (river), ōōrt  
 Péronne, pā/rōn'  
 Philippeville, fēl/pē/vēl'  
 Pierrefitte, pyār/fēt'  
 Pierrefonds, pyār/fōn'  
 Poltiers, pwā/tyā'  
 Poix, pwā  
 Pont-à-Mousson, pōn-tā-mōō/zōn'  
 Pont Ste. Maxence, pōn/sānt-mā/zāns'  
 Quatre-Bras, kā/tr-brā'  
 Quesnoy, Le, lē kā/nwā'  
 Ramillies, rā/mē/yē'  
 Raon-l'Etape, rān-lā/tāp'  
 Raucourt, rōō/kōōr'  
 Reithel, rē-tēl'  
 Rheims (or Reims), rēmz; Fr. rāns  
 Ribecourt, rēb/kōōr'  
 Ribemont, rēb/mōn'  
 Rochefort, rōsh/fōr'  
 Rocroi, rōō/kwā'  
 Roisel, rwā/zēl'  
 Roubaix, rōō/bā'  
 Roulers, rōō/lā'  
 Roye, rwā  
 Rozoy-sur-Serre, rōō/zwā-sūr-sār'  
 Saar (river), zār  
 Saarbrücken, zār/brük'ēn  
 Saint-Amand, sān/tā/mān'  
 Saint-Denis, sān-dē-nē'  
 Saint-Dié, sān-dyā'  
 Saint-Hubert, sān/tū/būr'  
 Saint-Mihiel, sān-mē/yēl'  
 Saint-Omer, sān/tō/mār'  
 Saint-Quentin, sān-kān/tān'  
 Saint-Trond, sān-trōn'  
 Sambre (river), sān'br'  
 Sedan, sē-dān'  
 Senlis, sān/lēs'  
 Sézanne, sē/zān'  
 Signy l'Abbaye, sēn/yē/ lā/hā'  
 Sissonne, sē/ōōn'  
 Soissons, swā/sōōn'  
 Solesmes, sō/lām'  
 Somme (river, department), sōm  
 Suippes, swēp  
 Termonde (or Dendermonde), tēr/mōnd'  
 Thiaucourt, tyōō/kōōr'  
 Thielt, tēlt  
 Thionville (or Diedenhofen), tyōōn/vēl'  
 Thuin, tū/ān'  
 Tirmont, tēr/t'mōn'  
 Tongres, tōn'gr'

Toul, tōōl  
 Tourcoing, tōōr/'kwān'  
 Tournay (or Tournai), tōōr/'nā'  
 Trélon, trā/'lōn'  
 Trieste (or Triest), trē-'st  
 Valenciennes, vā/'lān/'syēn'  
 Varennes-en-Argonne, vā/'rēn'-zān-'ār/'gōn'  
 Verdun, vēr/'dūn'  
 Versailles, vēr/'sā'y'; Eng. vēr-'sālz'  
 Versais, vēr/'vān'  
 Villers-Bretonneux, vē/'lār'-brē-tō'nū'  
 Villers-Cotterets, vē/'lār'-kōt-'tē-rē'  
 Villers-la-Ville, vē/'lār-'lā-'vcl'  
 Visé, vē/'zā'  
 Vitry-en-Artois, vē/'trē-'ān-'ār/'twā'  
 Vitry-le-François, vē/'trē-'lē-frān/'swā'  
 Vosges, vōzh  
 Vouziers, vōō/'zyā'  
 Wassigny, vā/'sē/'nyō'  
 Wavre, vāv/'r'  
 Woëvre, vōē/'v'r'  
 Ypres, ē/'pr'  
 Yser (river), ē/'sēr'  
 Yvoire, ē/'v wār'  
 Zabern, tsā/'bērn  
 Zeebrugge, tsā-brōōg/'ē

#### NAMES FROM THE EASTERN WAR AREA

Aidin, i-'dēn'  
 Allenstein, āl/'ēn-shtīn'  
 Ardahan, ār/'dā-hān'  
 Augustowo, ou/'gōōs-tō'vō  
 Baku, bā-'kōō'  
 Batum, bā-'tōōm'  
 Belgrade, bēl/'grād'  
 Beuthen, boi'tēn  
 Bialystok, biā/'lī-stōk  
 Bosphorus (or Bosporus), bōō/'pō-rūs  
 Botoshani, bō-tō-shān'y'  
 Brāila, brā-'ā'lā  
 Braunsberg, brounz/'bērk  
 Brest-Litovsk, brēst-'lyē-tōf'k'  
 Brusa (or Brussa), brōō/'sā  
 Buczacz, bōō/'chāch  
 Bug (river), bōōg  
 Bukharest (or Bucharest), bōō/'kū-rēst'  
 Bukovina (Bukovina), bōō/'kō-vē'nā  
 Cernavoda (or Tchernavoda), chēr/'nā-'vō'dā  
 Cetinje (or Cetinje), tsēt/'ēn-yā  
 Constanta (or Kustendje), kōn-stān/'tsā  
 Cracow (or Krakow), krā/'kō  
 Craiova (or Craiova), krā-yō/'vā  
 Crimea, kri-'mē'ā'; kri-'mē'ā  
 Czenstochowa, chēn/'stō-kō'vā  
 Czernowitz, chēr/'nō-vīts  
 Danzig (or Dantzig), dān/'tsāk  
 Dardanelles, dār/'dā-nēlz'  
 Delatyn (pass), dē-'lā'tīn  
 Diarbekr (or Diarbekir), dē-'ār/'bēk'r'  
 Dnieper (river), nē/'pēr  
 Dniester (river), nēs/'tēr  
 Drohobycz, drō-'hō'bīch  
 Dubno, dōōb/'nō  
 Dukla, dōōk/'lā  
 Durazzo, dōō-'rāt'gō  
 Epirus, ē-'pī'rūs  
 Eregli, ēr/'ē-glē'  
 Erivan, ēr/'ē-vān'  
 Erzerum, ērz-rōōm'  
 Erzincan, ēr/'zīn-gān'  
 Euphrates (river), ē-frā/'tēz

Eydtkuhnen, It-'kōō'nēn  
 Fiume, fyōō/'mā  
 Galatz, gā/'lāts  
 Galicia, gā-'līsh-'l-ā  
 Gallipoli, gāl-'lē'pō-lē  
 Gleiwitz, glī/'vīts  
 Gnesen, g'nā'zēn  
 Gumbinnen, gōōm-'bīn'ēn  
 Herzegovina, hēr/'tsē-gō-vē'nā  
 Horodenka, hō'rō-dēn/'kā  
 Ivangorod, ē-vān/gō-rōt  
 Jamboli (or Yamboli), yām/'bō-lē  
 Jaroslaw (or Jaroslau), vā-rōōs/'lāf  
 Jassy (or Yassy), yās/'ē  
 Kaisarieh (or Kaisariyeh), kī'wā-rē'yē  
 Kalisz, kā/'lyēsh  
 Keltay (or Kielce), kyēl/'tāi  
 Kholm, kōōm  
 Khotin, kōt'yēn  
 Kief (or Kiev), kē'yēf  
 Kielce (or Keltay), kyēl/'tsē  
 Kishinef (or Kishinev), kē-shē-nyēf'  
 Kolomea, kō'lō-mā'ā  
 Königsberg, kōn'īks-bērk  
 Kovel, kō'vēl-y'  
 Kragojevatz (or Kraguyevatz), krā-gōō-'yē-vāts  
 Krakow (or Cracow), krā/'kō  
 Kremenchug (or Krementchug), krēm/'ēn-'chōōk'  
 Kremnitz, krēm/'nīts  
 Kur or Kura (river), kōōr; kōō/'rā  
 Kurisches Haff, kōō'rīsh-ēs hāf  
 Kustandje (or Constanta), kūs-tēn/'jē  
 Lemberg (or Lwów), lēmbērk  
 Libau, lē'bou  
 Lódz (or Lódź), lōdz; lōōj  
 Lomza, lōm'zā  
 Lötzen, lōt'sēn  
 Lublin (or Lyublin), lyōōb'lyēn  
 Lutsk (or Lutsck), lōōtsk  
 Lwów (or Lemberg), l'vōōf  
 Mährisch-Ostrau, mā'rīsh-'ōs'trou  
 Marienburg, mā-rē'n-bōōrk  
 Mitrovicza (or Mitrovitz), mē-trō-vē't'sā  
 Moldava (river), mōl-dā-'vā  
 Monastir, mōn-'ās-tār'  
 Mush, mōōsh  
 Nakhitchevan, nā/'kē-chē-vān'  
 Narew or Narv (river), nār'wēf  
 Neutitschein, nōl'tīt'shīn  
 Nikolaief (or Nikolayev), nyē/'kō-lē'yēf  
 Novogeorgievsk, nō'vō-gē-ōr'gē-yēf'sk  
 Olmütz, ōl/'mūts  
 Ostrog, ōs-'trōk'  
 Ostrow, ōs-'trōf  
 Peremysl (or Przemyśl), pē-rē'mīshl-y'; pshē'mīshl-y'  
 Petrokov (or Piotrków), pyē'trō-kōf'  
 Piotrków (or Petrokov), pyōtr/'kōōf  
 Podgorze, pōd-gōō/'zhē  
 Pripect, prē'pēt  
 Proskurof (or Proskurov), prō'skōō-rōf'  
 Pruth (river), prōōt  
 Przasnysz, pshās'nīsh  
 Przemyśl (or Peremysl), pshē'mīshl-y'  
 Pultusk, pōōl'tōōsk  
 Radom, rā'dōōm  
 Radziwilo, rād'zēl'vē-lōf'  
 Rastenburg, rās'tēn-bōōrk'  
 Rava (or Rawa), rā'vā

Rawaruska, rá/vá-róbs/ká	Swinemünde, svě/ně-mún/dě
Riga, rě/gá	Syedlets (or Siedlce), syéd/lyěts
Rzeszow, zhě/shóóf	Tabriz, tá-bréz'
Saloniki (or Salonica), sá/ló-ně/kě	Tarnopol, tár-nó'pól-y'
San (river), sán	Tarnow, tár'nóóf
Sarajevo (or Sarayevo), sá/rá-yá-vó	Tchernavoda (or Cernavoda), chěr'ná-vó'- dá
Scutari (or Skutari), skóó'tá-rě	Tomasof (or Tomaszow), tó-má'sóóf
Seres, sēr'ēs	Urmiah (or Urmia, Urumiah), óór'mě'á
Sereth (river), sá-rět'	Ūsküp (or Ūsküb, Skoplje), ūs-küp'
Siedlce (or Syedlets), shěi'tsě	Valjevo (or Valyevo), vál'yá-vó
Sinob (or Sinope), sē-nób'	Vistula (or Weichsel), vīs'tū-lá
Sinope (or Sinoh), sī-nó'pě	Volga, vól'gá; Russ. vól'gá
Sivas, sē'väs'	Volhynia, vól-in'/l-á
Skoplje (or Ūsküp), skóóp/lyě	Warta (or Warthe), vār'tě
Skutari (or Scutari), skóó'tá-rě	Weichsel (or Vistula), vIk'sěi
Sofia (or Sophia), só'fě-á; só-fě'á	Yassy (or Jassy), yás'ě
Sokolof (or Sokolow), só'kó-lóf'	Zamosk (or Zamóc), zá'móshch
Stettin, shtě-těn'	Zlittau, tsit'ou
Stralsund, shtrál'zóónt	Zloczów, zló'chóóf
Stryi, strě'y'	
Suwalki, sóó-vál'kě	

# COMPLETE INDEX OF LARGE SCALE WAR MAP OF THE ITALIAN FRONT

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This compilation contains the names of all places shown on the accompany map. Locations are indicated by the index reference at the right.

The names of the countries are shown by initials as A—Austria-Hungary; G—Germany; I—Italy; S—Switzerland.

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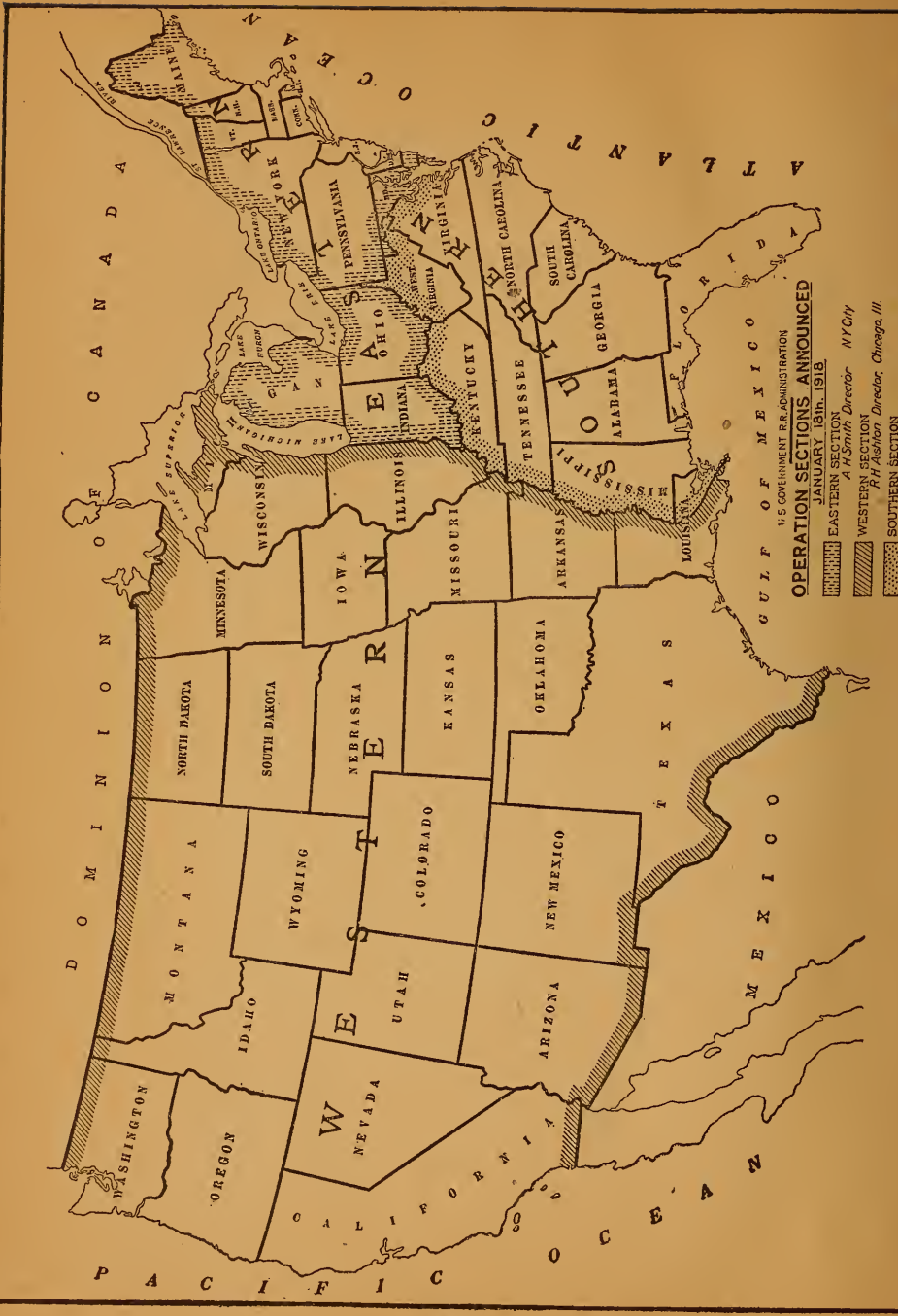
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Mossano, I. . . . .	F 6	A. . . . .	D 2	Otok, A. . . . .	L 5	Petuga, A. . . . .	D 4
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Motta, I. . . . .	H 5	Ob. Kaltenberg,		Ovaro, I. . . . .	H 4	Pfronten, G. . . . .	D 1
Motta S.		A. . . . .	F 2	Oystritza, A. . . . .	M 4	Pfunders, A. . . . .	F 3
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

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**OPERATION SECTIONS ANNOUNCED**  
 U.S. GOVERNMENT R.R. ADMINISTRATION  
 JANUARY 18th, 1916.

 EASTERN SECTION, Director, *N.Y. City*  
 WESTERN SECTION, Director, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 SOUTHERN SECTION, Director, *Atlanta, Ga.*





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  - 2 Allier
  - 3 Alpes Maritimes
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  - 5 Ardennes
  - 6 Ariège
  - 7 Aude
  - 8 Basses Alpes
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  - 10 Bouches du Rhône
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**FRANCE**

SCALE OF MILES

0 20 40 60 80 100 120

Railroads.....

Canals.....

Size of type indicates relative importance of places

Star under

Official



CORSICA

10° East from F Greenwich

4° Longitude D

2° West from G

44°

46°

48°

50°

52°

54°

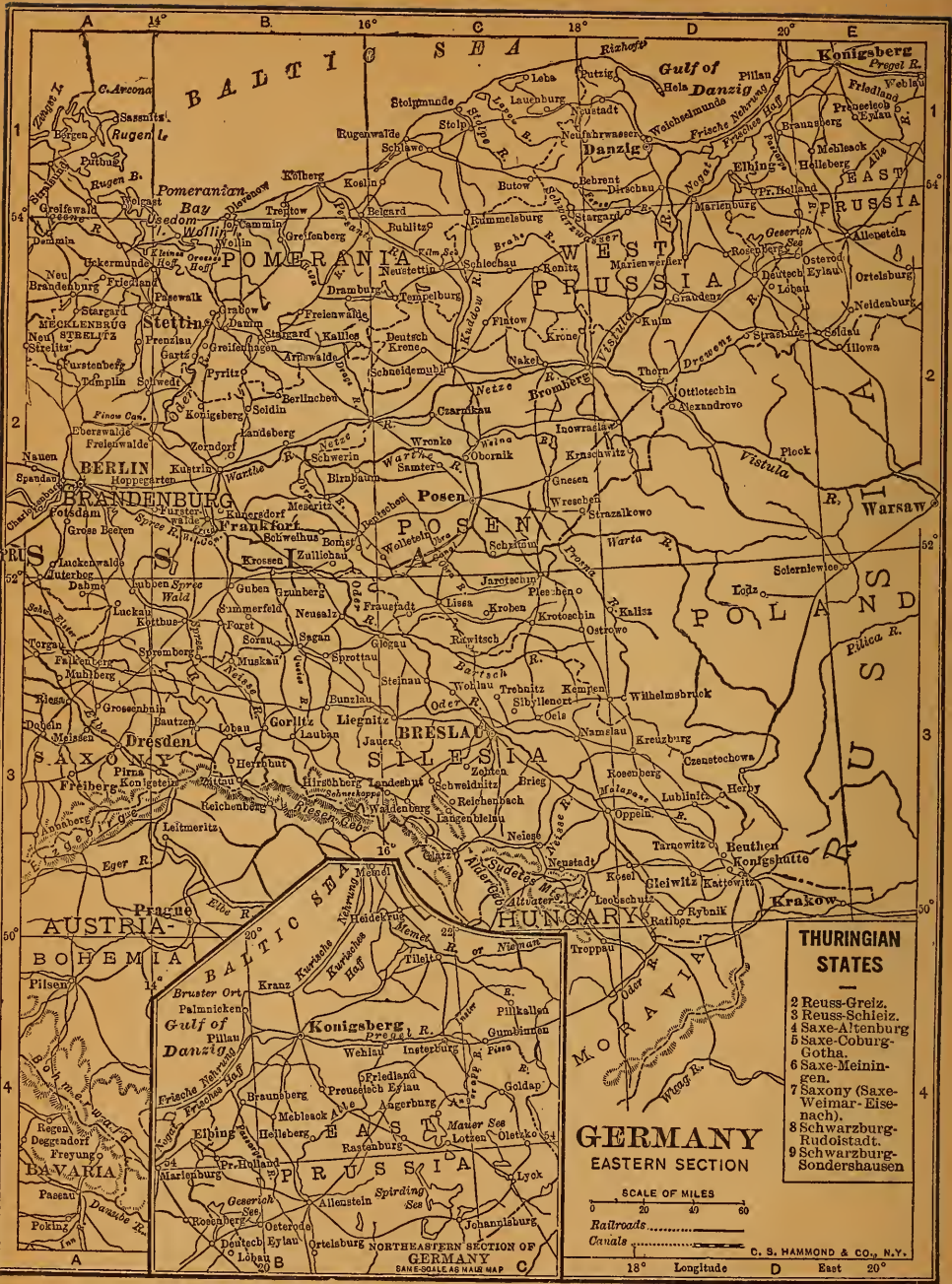
56°

58°

60°









# AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Scale of Miles  
 0 25 50 75 100 125

- Railroads
- - - Canals
- - - X - - - Submarine Telegraph Lines
- ⊙ Capitals
- ⊙ Size of type indicates relative importance of places



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  - 49 Voronezh... 64
  - 50 Yaroslavl... 65

**RUSSIA IN EUROPE AND CAUCASIA**

SCALE OF MILES

0 50 100 150 200 250

Railroads ————

Canals ————

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## THE SECRET OF GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER

### The Central Powers

Population (in round figures)

Germany.....	68,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	52,000,000
Bulgaria.....	5,500,000
Turkey.....	19,500,000
	<hr/>
	145,000,000

### The Occupied Territory (Jan'y 1918)

Belgium.....	6,500,000
Northern France.....	6,000,000
Poland, Lithuania, Courland.....	18,500,000
Serbia, Montenegro.....	5,000,000
Roumania.....	5,000,000
Italy.....	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	42,000,000

**TO-DAY GERMANY CONTROLS 187,000,000 People**

Revised from "The New Europe" January 11, 1917



# THE PANGLERMAN PLAN

## as realised by War

### IN EUROPE AND IN ASIA

- "Central Europe" and its Annexe in the Near East  
(Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey)
- The Entente Powers
- Territory occupied by Central Powers
- Territory occupied by Entente Powers
- GERMANY'S MAIN ROUTE TO THE EAST  
(Berlin-Bagdad, Berlin-Hodeida, Berlin-Cairo-Cape)
- Supplementary Routes  
(Berlin-Trieste, Berlin-Salonica-Athens, Berlin-Constantza-Constantinople)
- Uncompleted sectors





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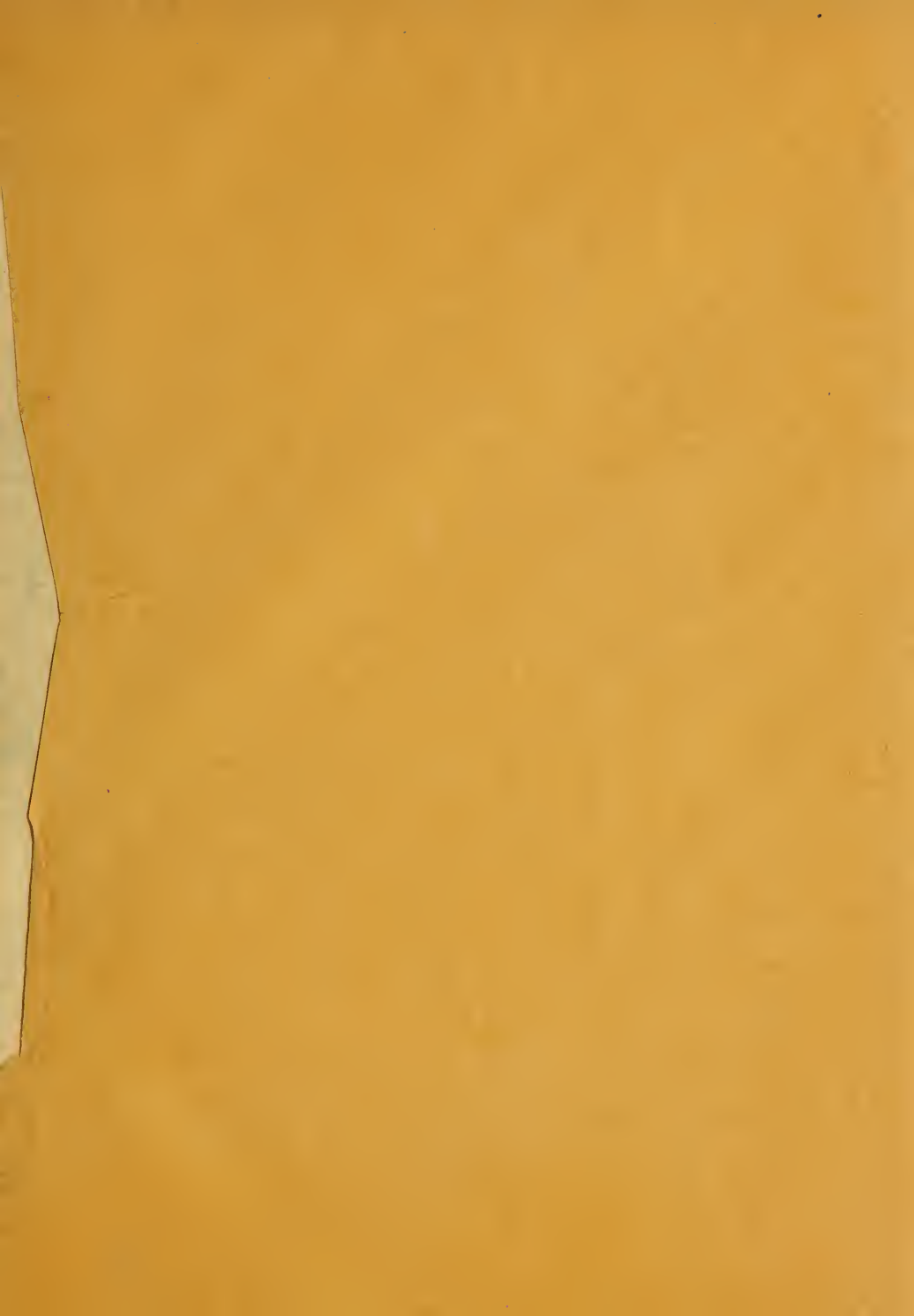
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Roumania.....	5,000,000
Italy.....	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	42,000,000

**TO-DAY GERMAN CONTROLS**

**187,000,000 People**

Wadi Halfa  
ANGLO-  
EGYPTI  
Khartum  
SUDAN







**HAMMOND'S**  
**Large Scale War Map**  
 of the  
**ITALIAN FRONT**

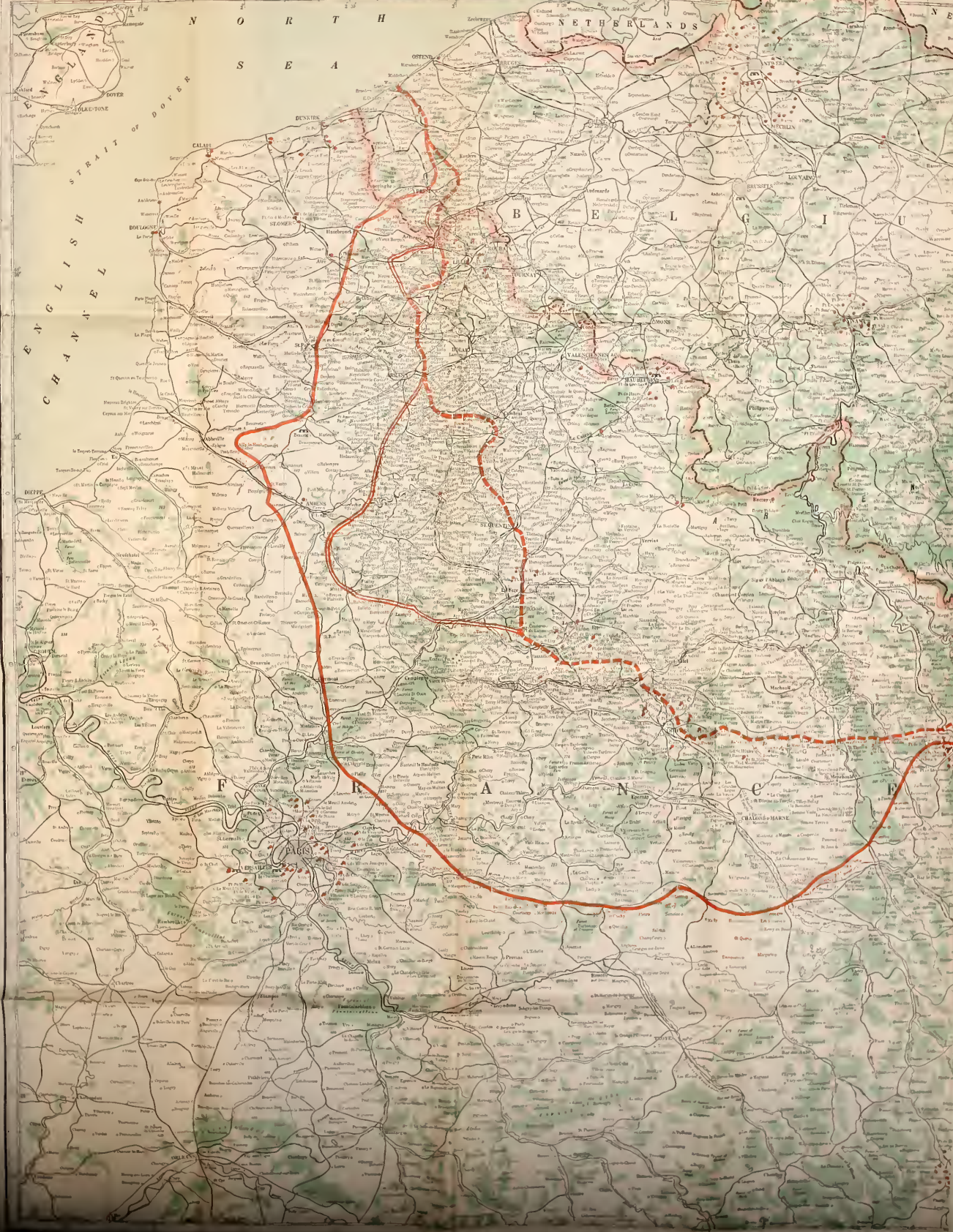
EXPLANATION

- Railroad ————
- Frontiers of Austria ————
- Mountains of 10000 feet ————
- Principal Military Stations ————
- Fortifications, Fortified Towns and Naval Installations ————
- Frontier Lightships ————
- Cash ————
- Waterfalls and Falls ————
- Natural Barriers ————
- Towns and Redoubts ————

SCALE



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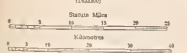


# HAMMOND'S Large Scale War Map of the WESTERN FRONT

## EXPLANATION

- Railway
- Boundary of Countries
- Altitude in Feet
- Principal Worked Stations
- Fortifications, Fortified Rivers and Naval Armaments
- Canals
- Fronts and Flanks
- Aerial Depots
- Fortifications

SCALE  
10 miles to one inch



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1917  
1918  
1919





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Wadi Halfa

ANGLO

EGYPTI

Khartoum





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