

THE  
WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL

Vol. 1.

September 1916.

No. 3.

THE KING EMPEROR'S MESSAGES

TO ADMIRAL JELlicoe AND TO THE BRITISH NAVY  
AFTER THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

"I mourn the loss of brave men, many of them personal friends of my own, who have fallen in their country's cause. Yet even more do I regret that the German High Seas Fleet, in spite of its heavy losses, was enabled by misty weather to evade the full consequences of an encounter they have always professed to desire, but for which when the opportunity arrived, they showed no inclination."

"You did all that was possible in the circumstances; you drove the enemy into his harbours and inflicted on him very severe losses, and you added another page to the glorious traditions of the British Navy. You could not do more, and for your splendid work I thank you."

"Assure all ranks and ratings that the name of the British Navy never stood higher in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen whose pride and confidence in their achievements are unabated. Good luck and God-speed. May your future efforts be blessed with complete success."

GEORGE, R. I.

## AN APPEAL.

*The War League appeals for your support. Will you help? The objects of the League are as follows :—*

- (1) To organise and concentrate the efforts and resources of those who, though unable to proceed to the battle front, are nevertheless anxious to assist Government in every possible way in repelling the enemies of civilization, and in restoring the Pax Britannica.
- (2) To enlighten those who have not had opportunities of following closely the causes that have led up to the War, as to the true facts of the world-situation, the main incidents of the War itself, its cost in human life and material sacrifices, its inevitable course and end, and the desirability of helping actively to bring about the quickest possible downfall and extermination of the enemy invaders.

*The work now being carried on is mainly educational and through the agency of The War League Journal and the existing organs of the Press. It is hoped, with the building up of Divisional organisations throughout India, that direct personal appeals will multiply and greatly add to the success of the League's work.*

*The War League Journal contains a variety of information in a form that can be readily translated into the vernaculars. Up-to-date news of the progress of the World-War in terms understandable by the people will be a leading feature. Ridiculous bazar rumours will be corrected as far as possible. Methods of preventing money or goods reaching the enemy will be reported, and suggestions will be invited and discussed. Existing War Funds will be advertised and contributions appealed for. All unnecessary expenditure of money will be strongly deprecated, and severe scientific economy urged, in order that every man, other than the very poorest, may be able to lend or contribute something towards the defence of his native land. The desirability of raising an Indian National War Loan for expenditure as far as possible in India will be discussed; and a spirit of loyal service towards the country, the Empire, and the King-Emperor will be everywhere encouraged.*

*The sooner our whole resources are concentrated and brought to bear on the destruction of the enemy, the sooner will victory be won. Will you give practical help by supporting the League? Applications should be made on the loose form to be found in this issue and addressed to The Hon. Chief Secretary,*

*The War League,  
12, Staff Lines,  
KARACHI.*

## THE WAR LEAGUE.

Never before in the history of mankind has there been such a terrible war as that now going on in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. Have you heard about it? Do you know the real reason of it?

For Index of

CONTENTS

See page 69.

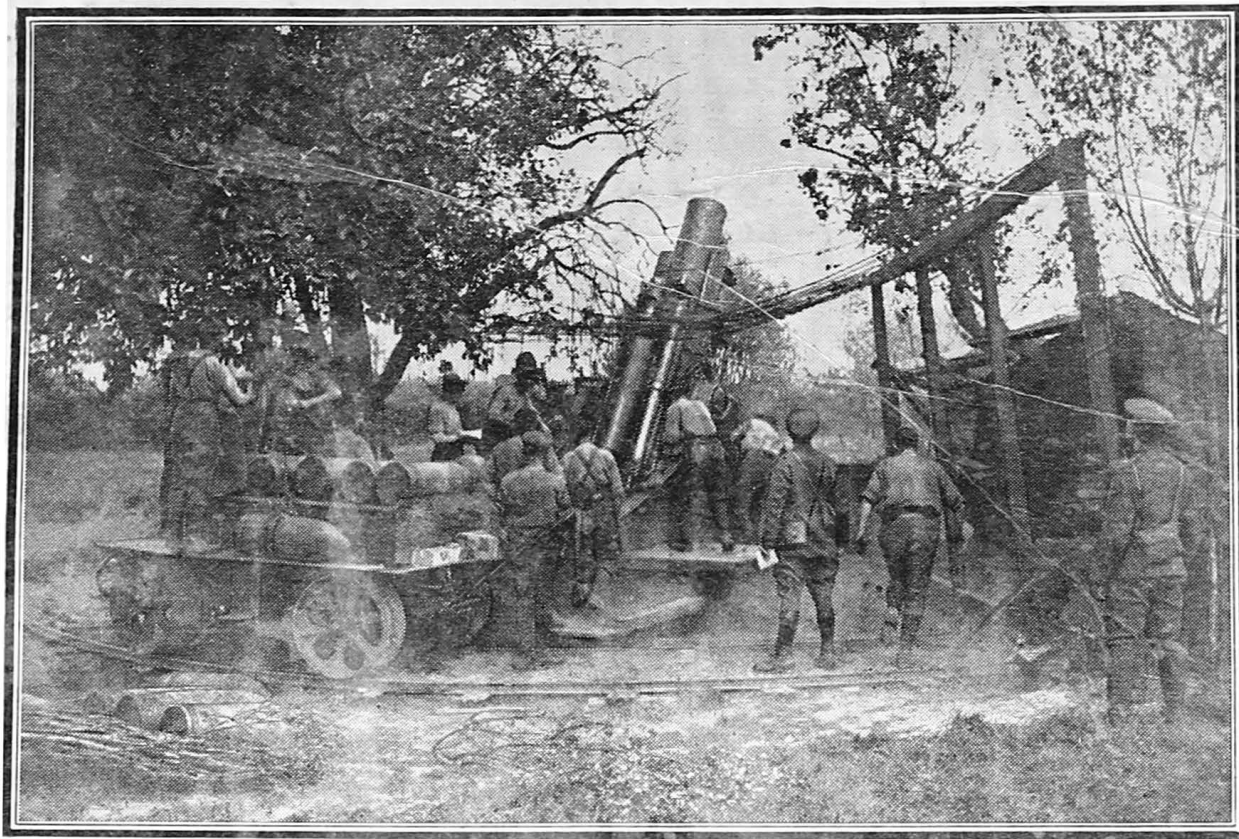
All the leading nations in the world,—France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Great Britain and the Over Sea Divisions of the British Empire,—are now defending themselves and their small neighbours against the murderous onslaught of Germany, assisted by Austria-Hungary, who have forced Turkey and Bulgaria to fight on their side.

Germany, by suddenly and treacherously attacking its neighbours in this way expected to overwhelm them one by one, before any of them could prepare an effective resistance. Germany expected to conquer first France, then Russia, and finally Great Britain, and to carry off their money and their property by force, just as robbers and dacoits sometimes do in the East on a small scale to this day. But Great Britain immediately came to the assistance of France and Russia and so prevented Germany from carrying out its nefarious designs. The result was the present War which is now being carried on in many parts of Europe and also in some parts of Asia and Africa.

To check the onslaught,—to arrest the invaders,—to force the enemy back to its own country,—to destroy its armies and military organisations,—and to punish severely all those who have commenced this wicked attack upon the peaceful and civilised nations of the world,—that is the work now before Great Britain and her Allies. Will you help? If you cannot actually fight, or make arms, or ammunition, or supply food and clothing to those who are fighting, you can help in other ways. The War League will tell you how to do it. The War League will explain the War to you, and will enable you to explain it to others. If you value your peace, your safety, your family, your belongings, and your country, you must do something more than has been done before to help in protecting them. Join the War League. That is a good step to start with. The War League will tell you what next to do.

WRITE TO THE WAR LEAGUE.

12, Staff Lines, Karachi.



**HEAVY BRITISH HOWITZER ON THE WESTERN FRONT.**

*[British Official Photograph.]*

This is one of the new large-calibre guns which have played havoc with the German defences in the last ten days.

THE  
WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

“Germany is like a tigress that has come out of her jungle and attacked some innocent ryots. But the ryots have armed themselves, and driven her back into the jungle. She is still strong, though wounded, and continually dashes out first on one side then on the other to try and break through the cordon that surrounds her. But the ryots stand fast and drive her back with fresh wounds whenever she attacks. Finally, when she has grown weak with her wounds, they will attack her in the jungle and destroy her in her lair. That will be the eventual end of Germany”—Extract from the outline of a popular Lecture issued by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay in June 1916 (Third Edition).

Peace and tranquility reign in India. Nobody travelling through this great country would suspect that the British Empire, and with it the leading civilised nations of the world, are locked in a life or death struggle with the powers of Central Europe whose organised aggression, barbarism and savagery threaten to overturn our civilisation and enslave all humanity. And yet it is so. Whilst the peoples of the Empire and its Allies are daily working, fighting, and dying in thousands amidst conditions of indescribable horror in order to defend and protect all that they and we hold dearest, the vast majority of India's 315,000,000 people are going quietly on their way, supremely oblivious of the danger and significance of the struggle. The countryside lives as usual: the townfolk are engrossed in their customary trade pursuits, monetary speculations, and legal

squabbles. Government itself pursues its work unruffled; and, in its great benevolence, has not called upon either Europeans or Indians to undertake any special duties or sacrifices in the present hour of crisis.

And yet the fact remains that now has approached the supreme moment in this world struggle. Now will be decided whether the military defences organised by Germany and Austria to enable them to hold those portions of Belgium, France, Russia and the Balkan Peninsula which they have recently wrenched from their lawful owners, are able to withstand the scientific attacks of the Allies, or whether two years of British preparation will yield the anticipated fruit, and the German savages and their miserable Austrian dupes be slowly but surely

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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hurled back,—crushed and broken, into the lands from which they sprang. It is indeed a moment when all humanity stands aghast at the awfulness of the prospect. That the enemy fully realises the critical pass to which the war has arrived, may be gathered from the unparalleled and stupendous assaults delivered for a period extending over six months at those portions of the French line that are in front of Verdun. At least half a million (five lakhs) of Germans must have fallen in the repeated attempts to capture Verdun. But Verdun has not been taken yet; and probably never will be.

Why the Germans have continued to hammer away at this particular point in the French line has been a mystery to most people. The great forts that bar the approaches to the town of Verdun from the German side have now been dismantled, and this locality is in reality only a link in the long chain of defences that extend for over three hundred miles from the North Sea to Switzerland. The neighbourhood of Verdun is very suitable for defensive operations, and General Joffre is reported to have remarked, over a year ago, that he prayed that the Germans would attack him at Verdun, but that he feared that France would have no such good luck! Well, the good fortune has occurred. The greatest battle in history has been fought in front of the little town of Verdun, and the result has been the repulse of the Germans with appalling losses. Sporadic attacks continue to be delivered by the enemy in this locality, but they are easily thrown back, and General Joffre is now quite confident that no German effort to capture Verdun is likely to meet with success.

In another part of this issue we give an expert's explanation of reasons which have impelled the Germans to hurl themselves continuously for six months at this unbreakable stone wall.

A further indication of Germany's realisation of the critical stage at which the war has arrived is afforded by the fact that the German High Seas Fleet, after nearly two years of undignified inactivity in the Kiel Canal, at length put to sea, on the 31st May. For many years Germany has been spending enormous sums of money on the building of a powerful navy with the express object of challenging Great Britain's supremacy at sea. But as England's Navy is at least three times as strong as Germany's fleet, the Germans have not dared to show themselves outside their own harbours. This has been very galling to the people of Germany who have paid for the building of their great fleet. Moreover, the British blockade of German ports is daily becoming more effective, and the people of Germany as well as the German armies are beginning to run short of food and other necessaries. And so, at last, in desperation, the Germans decided to send their fleet to sea, not to fight the British Grand Fleet—that would simply be suicide,—but probably in the hope of cutting off and destroying some of the smaller vessels of the British Navy (who are always patrolling the seas), and returning to Germany before British reinforcements could arrive. If the German fleet could repeat these operations several times, there would be some possibility of reducing the strength of the British Navy to such a degree as to enable the Germans to risk a great naval battle with the British.

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

Possibly the Germans may have hoped to elude the British Navy and send one or two powerful squadrons out into the Atlantic Ocean and other oceans where they would be able to do very great damage to British and to Allied commercial shipping. Whatever their objects might have been, they were immediately defeated and forced to fly ignominiously back to their harbours. The British Admiral had news that Germany's High Seas Fleet was coming out of harbour, and he at once made preparations to give battle. Steaming across the North Sea in the direction of Germany, the advance British Squadrons sighted the oncoming German advance Squadrons off the coast of Jutland (Denmark), and forthwith attacked them. The biggest naval battle that has been fought for over a hundred years then took place (31st May-1st June): with the result that the German High Seas Fleet turned tail and steamed full speed back to Wilhelmshaven and the Kiel Canal. A part of the German fleet escaped to the north and after sailing round Denmark, managed to enter the Kiel Canal from the Kiel entrance. The Germans lost 28 war vessels. The British lost 14. But as the British Navy was three times as strong as the Germany Navy *before* the battle of Jutland, its strength is *now* far greater in consequence of Germany having lost a material portion of its fleet. A full description of the battle appears on a later page.

The death of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener who, with his staff and practically the whole of the Officers of the cruiser *Hampshire*, were drowned off the Orkney Islands on the 5th June whilst on the way to Russia, was a very severe blow to the British Empire. The *Hamp-*

*shire* struck a mine, (whether one of our own mines broken loose in the storm, or an enemy mine nobody seems to know), and sank in a few minutes. Lord Kitchener's body has not been recovered. Born in Ireland in 1850 of military parents, young Kitchener by sheer determination and industry coupled with great strength of mind and a genius for organisation, rose steadily and uninterruptedly to the very highest military rank in the Empire. It is remarkable that as a young man "K. of K." received no university education; nor did he, like so many young Britons of his day, spend a large portion of his leisure on games. His thoughts were intent upon his profession, and he mastered his work step by step and with a thoroughness that both deserved and commanded success. Lord Kitchener was unquestionably the soldier of soldiers to whom the whole British Empire looked up to with the utmost respect and confidence. Happily his great work of creating a vast British army of a size and quality able to hold its own on the Continent of Europe, was completed before his death. Could he have lived to see the scattering of the flower of Germany's regiments by his new armies in the "great advance" that has just commenced, his satisfaction would assuredly have been complete. Lord Kitchener was one of the very few men in authority in England who, in August 1914, foresaw and prepared for a three years' war.

On the 8th August the Portuguese Congress at Lisbon resolved to accept Great Britain's invitation to join the Allies in their great fight for liberty, justice and humanity. Portugal and England have been on the most friendly terms for well over five centuries, and the decision taken

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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by Portugal has therefore caused no surprise. All enemy ships taking shelter in Portuguese Ports throughout the world were at once seized. The Portuguese have sent a force to co-operate with General Smuts in German East Africa, and arrangements are now in progress to place a large body of Portuguese troops at the disposal of General Joffre in France. The action of Portugal has been warmly welcomed in India where Portugal still exercises sovereignty over certain territories on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

With the April issue of the *War League Journal*, we published a map showing how Germany and its dupes were surrounded by the Allies. Until a few months ago the military advantages of this situation were on the side of the enemy, because the Germans and Austrians, being in a *central* position, could move a great fighting force to any point on their eastern, western, or southern fronts more rapidly than we and our Allies could do,—the distances for us being so very much greater. In this way the enemy might possibly inflict a defeat on the Allies' troops before assistance could be brought to the point where the fighting was taking place. But the situation is now reversed. During the last two years Great Britain and Russia have been raising, training, and equipping many millions of fighting men. These new armies are now ready, and have been moved to their respective war zones. So it comes about that on the western battle-front the combined armies of England, France and Belgium are at last larger and more powerful than the German and Austrian armies. So, too, on the eastern battle-front the armies of Russia and Roumania combined are also now larger

and more powerful than the whole of the enemies' armies. Even on the southern battle-front (which may be said to extend from northern Italy to the frontiers of Bulgaria), the Allies have now concentrated armies of Italians, Albanians, Servians, Montenegrins, Greeks, French, Russians and British so large that the enemy dare not attack; whilst at sea the British Navy assisted by the Navies of France, Italy and Russia, is, of course, supreme.

The situation is therefore now at last very favourable to the Allies. The various Generals and Commanders of the Allied forces having consulted together, arrangements have been made to attack the enemy on *all* battle fronts—east, west and south,—as far as possible *at the same time*. In this way the enemy will be unable to withdraw troops from one point to assist another portion of his front which may be smashed in. The Russians were the first to get to work about the 3rd of June. Within a fortnight the Russians had occupied Czernowitz in Bukowina, (*i.e.* Hungary). By the end of June Kolomea had fallen. Brody was taken on July 28th. The whole of Bukowina is now in Russia's possession, and preparations are being made to cross the Carpathian mountains into Hungary. The British and French general attack commenced on the 1st July on a battle-front of twenty miles, north and south of the river Somme. The Germans have been forced back some distance and with immense losses. The attack is still in progress. The Germans are much depressed at the successes of Lord Kitchener's new armies. Large numbers of Germans are surrendering. On August 9th the Italians forced the Austrians



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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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back and captured Gorizia, overlooking Trieste. Two days later the Allied advance from Salonika (in Greece) commenced. This advance is being methodically developed right across the Balkan Peninsula.

Perhaps the most important event of the last few weeks is the entrance of Rumania into the war. Rumania declared war on Austria on the 28th of August, and at once crossed the frontiers of Austria and invaded the province of Transylvania. Already the most important passes are in Rumanian hands and several important Austrian towns have been taken. Rumania has an army of 500,000 men; and the sudden appearance of this force on the flanks of Austria-Hungary (who are already menaced by the Russians a little further north), has caused consternation in Germany and Austria. The German Emperor has summoned his greatest General—General Hindenburg—to Berlin. In the meantime the Austrians are everywhere retiring in face of the Rumanian advance. Whilst these movements are in progress, a vast Russian army is crossing Rumania to attack Bulgaria (*vide* the Map with our April issue) who is already threatened by the advance of the Allied armies from Salonika. It seems probable that there will be a general collapse of our Balkan enemies in the course of the next few months.

Thus it will be seen that the news from Europe, the centre of the great World War, is very favourable to the Allies. As Mr. Lloyd George very aptly put it, the nippers are at last slowly but surely squeezing the enemy. It will not be long, now, before the nut cracks, and the kernel drops into our hands. In other

parts of the world, the news is uniformly good. In Mesopotamia we are awaiting the passing of the hot weather and completing our arrangements preparatory to the advance on Baghdad. Further north, the Russians have taken all Armenia, and are methodically advancing in the direction of Diarbekir and the Mediterranean Sea. All efforts of the Germans and Turks to approach the Suez Canal have been easily repulsed. In German East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga—the political and commercial capitals—have both been captured, and the few Germans remaining inland are fleeing before General Smuts' advancing columns. It is now only a matter of a few weeks before the whole of German East Africa will be in British hands. Thus will disappear the last of the German over-sea possessions—an omen of the forthcoming collapse and fall of the German Empire.

The War League continues to make very satisfactory progress. Support is flowing in from every part of India and the neighbouring countries including localities so far apart as Assam, Baluchistan, Madras, Kashmir, Burma, Persia, Ceylon and Mesopotamia. Additional Mofussal Divisions of the League have been formed, and five additional Hon. Secretaries have been appointed to deal with Headquarters' correspondence. A report of the War League's recent activities will be found on a later page.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD.  
British five per cent Exchequer Bonds can be obtained free of any agency charge through the Hon. Treasurer of the Karachi Division of the War League, 12 Staff Lines, Karachi.

## THE GREAT BATTLE OF VERDUN.

FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1916.

The greatest battle in the world has been fought in front of the little French town of Verdun,—about 140 miles east of Paris. From a military point of view Verdun has always been a very important spot because it was one of the gateways so to speak, to France from Germany. Around the town several very good forts had been erected so that Verdun was regarded as one of the strongest fortresses in eastern France. The present war has shown, however, that the strongest fortifications in the world are of little avail against the shattering powers of high explosives, so that the French positions in front of the forts around Verdun are in effect but little more than links in the great chain of trench defences that extend for over 300 miles from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Still Verdun is on the high road from Germany to Paris. Moreover it is actually the shortest road to Paris from Germany. The mere name, too, of the fortress of Verdun is so celebrated, that if the Germans captured it, the people of Germany would be greatly encouraged. These were doubtless some of the considerations that induced Germany to select this particular spot in the 300 miles of the Allies' trenches in Belgium and France, for a special attack. There may have been the further local consideration that just in front of Verdun, the first lines of the French trenches project some distance in front of the river Meuse. If the French troops could be forced back in confusion at this point, they would have to retire across the river, and this might afford the Germans an opportunity of not only

inflicting terrible losses on the French but of breaking right through the lines of defences, and marching straight on to Paris.

Then there were other considerations. Germany knew very well that England was preparing for a great attack in eastern France. Germany knew that Lord Kitchener had raised, trained, and equipped a mighty army of five millions (fifty lakhs) of men,—that most of this army and its ammunition &c. had been transported over the sea to France,—and that England and France's great joint offensive would certainly commence some time during the hot weather of 1916. Exactly where the attack would be made, the enemy could not guess. In this emergency Germany decided that the best course to take would be to attack *first*. This might result in victory before the English and French were quite ready. In any case it would bring on a great battle at the spot selected by Germany as being most favourable from Germany's point of view, and, therefore, would give to Germany the advantage of having all its plans ready first,—its soldiers, guns, ammunition stores and war material all in the right spots.

And so Germany decided to strike this great blow. By accumulating unheard of numbers of big guns and immense supplies of ammunition, Germany succeeded last year in literally blowing and blasting a way through Galicia and Poland, the Russians (who had but very few guns and but small quantities of ammunition) being forced temporarily to retire. Germany resolved to apply similar forces to the French positions in front of Verdun. But on this occasion, to make quite sure,

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL
 

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the Germans brought still more great guns and even larger quantities of ammunition than they had accumulated in Galicia and Poland. For several weeks special trains by the dozen daily delivered many thousands of tons of shells to the hundreds of batteries of heavy guns assembled by the Germans before Verdun. Everybody in Germany was quite confident that such immense preparations could have but one result,—the French would be quickly blown out of their trenches and dispersed, and the triumphant Germans would easily fight their way through to Paris.

The German attack began on the 21st February. The French advanced trenches were soon battered out of recognition, and the French were obliged to fall back to their main lines of trenches still well on the German side of the river Meuse. And here the French remained. Nothing that the Germans could do, was able to force the brave French soldiers to retire further. By the 28th February it was quite obvious that the effort to smash the French by the unexpectedness of the German attack had failed.

The Germans now decided to apply steadily and methodically the whole force of their resources to every mile of the 20 or 30 miles of French trenches in front of Verdun. After very careful forethought and preparation and the most appalling bombardments, the Germans launched attack after attack. Over 200,000 Germans must have been lost in these repeated assaults, but by the 9th March it began to be generally understood that forcing a passage through the French lines at Verdun was not so easy as the Germans had imagined.

Still they pressed on, week after week. By the second week of April, the whole world could see (and the German Generals

themselves must have fully realised) that they had lost the great battle of Verdun.

Amazing as it seems, the Germans did not desist in their attacks. Although there was no likelihood of their breaking through the French lines at Verdun after the middle of April, the enemy continued to batter now this now that portion of the French defences. Attack after attack was launched but without success. The loss of life was appalling, but still the German Generals forced their terrified soldiers to attempt to storm impregnable French positions here and there. And each time the assault was repulsed with the most bloody losses. Yet the attacks continued. True, they became weaker and weaker, but still they went on. Had not the German people been told that Verdun should be taken? so be taken it must. One of the French forts (Fort Vaux) was reduced to ruins and occupied by the German troops on the 5th June; but it made little difference. Sometimes the Germans gained a few yards; sometimes the French recaptured a few yards. But notwithstanding incessant fighting the Germans were unable to make any material progress. Throughout June and July sporadic attacks in the neighbourhood of Verdun continued; but the Germans were in variably hurled back. By the end of July the German losses must have amounted to quite 500,000 of men. Verdun has not been taken and is not now likely to be taken. On the contrary, on the 3rd August the French recaptured one of the neighbouring villages (Fleury) which they had been obliged temporarily to abandon; and since that day they have been steadily regaining ground.

Although the German Government have attempted to hide their great defeat from their own people, the truth has gradually been leaking out. The

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

Chief of the German General Staff, General Falkenhayn, has just been dismissed by the Kaiser, and General Hindenburg has been brought to Berlin from the Russian front to take his place. The German paper, the *Post* of Berlin, candidly describes General Falkenhayn's dismissal as an official admission of defeat at Verdun and adds: "It was said that Falkenhayn would be justified in sacrificing half a million (*i.e.* five lakhs) men if he could capture Verdun. He has lost the elite of the Imperial German armies without taking Verdun. Verdun represents a *military* defeat, the consequences of which are seen in Northern France, Russia, the Trentino and on the Isonzo, and a *moral* defeat the repercussion of which is being felt so seriously in the Balkans." Thus, the German people are being allowed to know the truth, at last.

Some idea of the magnitude of this great battle of Verdun may be gathered by comparing it with one of the most momentous battles in the world's history,—the battle of Waterloo whereat Napoleon was finally overthrown. Waterloo concerned only a mile and a half of ground, about 200,000 men in all and a few hours' fighting. Verdun has included between 20 and 30 miles of ground, nearly 2,000,000 of men, and almost continuous fighting of a very severe character for practically six months, on and off.

Military experts as well as the general public have been greatly mystified to understand why the Germans after they had been so badly repulsed in March, and again hopelessly and irretrievably beaten back in April, nevertheless still continued to batter their heads against the stone wall, as it were, in front of Verdun. Mr. Hilaire Belloc in a recent issue of *Land and Water* has given five reasons

which may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The enemy had talked so much about the great fortress of Verdun, that its capture even if of no great military value, was essential from a German point of view to encourage his own troops and people, and so *distract their attention from the much more serious difficulties ahead.*

(2) French stocks of ammunition might be very largely used up and so delay the forthcoming Allied offensive.

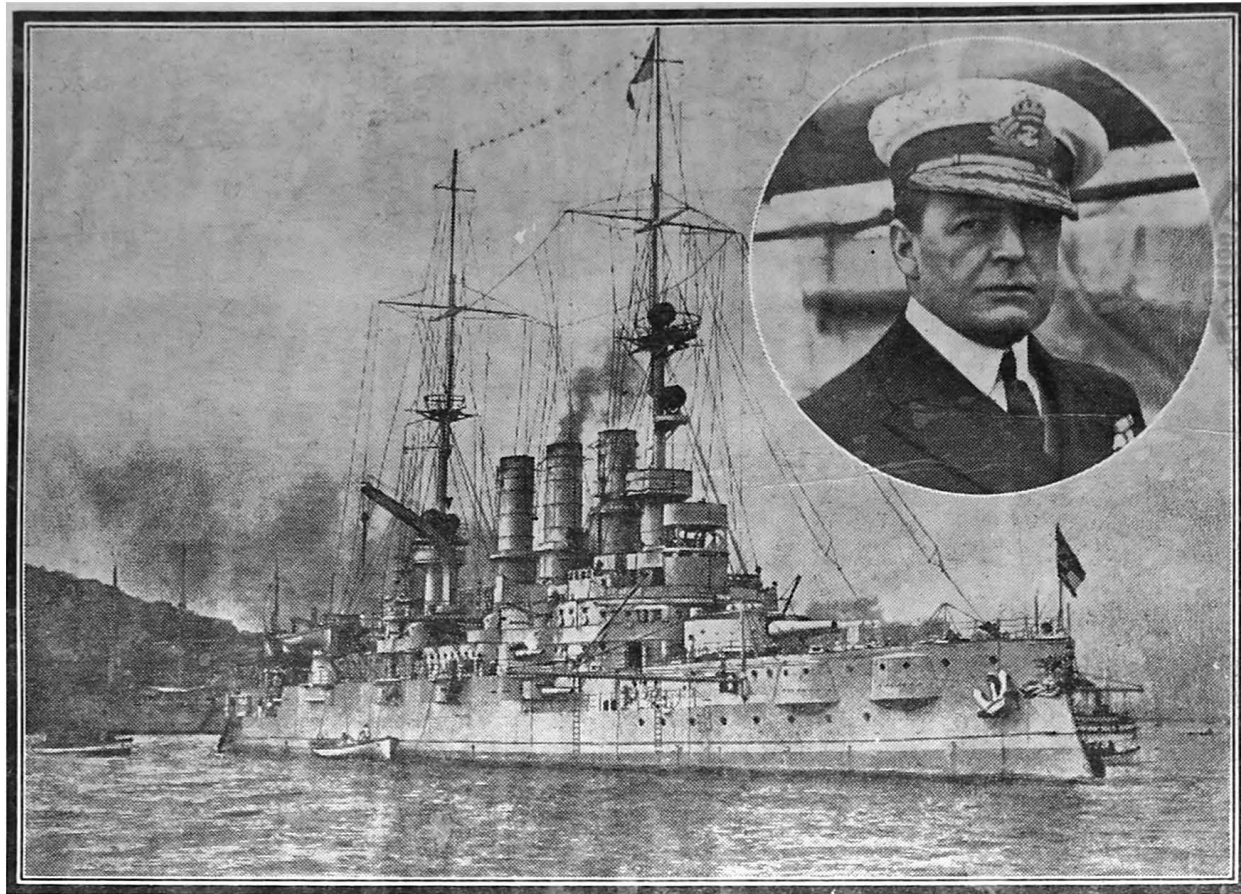
(3) The continued attacks might depress the French nation and incline them to weaken their military defence all along the line.

(4) The French in any case might become so exhausted that they would be utterly unable to co-operate with the English in the forthcoming Allied offensive.

(5) Constant pressure at Verdun might induce the English and French to abandon their schemes for attacking Germany at some *other* point on the Western front, and lead the Allies to launch at once a great counter-attack at Verdun where the elaborate German preparations which had been made long beforehand, were all in readiness. This is probably the chief reason for Germany's persistence.

There is, of course, the last and obvious reason that the Germans went on attacking *because they were obliged to.* To run away in the middle of a fight is almost impossible. It is a confession of defeat at a moment when there is still a slight chance that the other side may possibly collapse. Better go on fighting in the hope that final defeat may be averted by some lucky chance.

Whatever the true explanation may be, the fact remains that the battle of Verdun has been the greatest disaster that the Germans have suffered, so far. It no doubt marks the beginning of the end of Germany.



**ADMIRAL BEATTY AND ONE OF HIS VICTIMS.**

*(Topical Press and Central News.)*

The vessel is the *Pommern*, one of the battleships admitted by the Germans to have been destroyed in the Jutland battle.

## THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

A new "Glorious First of June."\*

**"The War League of India congratulates the Admirals, Officers and men of the British North Sea Squadrons on the smashing blow delivered under God's good providence at the German Navy the remains of which were forced to flee back to the Kiel Canal, thus not only maintaining but effectively advancing the naval supremacy of the British Empire and its Allies"—Copy of a telegram sent on the 9th June 1916 by the War League to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.**

**"All ranks of the Grand fleet thank the War League of India for its stirring message.—Admiral Jellicoe."—Telegraphic reply dated 14th June received by the War League from Admiral Jellicoe.**

That India has remained in complete safety—its peoples able to go about their work as usual as in times of peace,—is entirely due to the overwhelming might of the British Navy. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to describe the British Navy as one dominating factor of this great world-war. Not only is the British Navy the "sure shield"—to use the King-Emperor's most happy words, behind which the immense resources of the British Empire are being collected, organised, and welded into defensive and offensive weapons of irresistible power, but it is also the guardian and defender of the oceans of the world under whose all-embracing protection the Allies have been able freely to assist and support each other, and neutral nations have been able to carry on their usual over-seas trade with the minimum of interference and interruption.

For close upon two years the British Grand Fleet under Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe has been silently waiting for the German Navy to show itself. Our enemies have deemed it expedient, notwithstanding all their boasting, to keep their own fleet shut up in the Kiel Canal and not to venture out into the North Sea where they might very possibly meet the whole force of the King-Emperor's Navy. After two years of this do-nothing policy (during which period the Germans hoped to destroy a large part of Britain's Fleet peaceably by submarine attacks), the pressure of the blockade which Great Britain and the Allies have established against Germany and its followers, at length forced the Germans to attempt something; and on Wednesday the 31st May, the whole German High Seas Fleet set sail from Wilhelmshaven in the hope of surprising

\* On the 1st June 1794. Lord Howe gained a great victory over the French Fleet off the Island of Ushant (off the North-West coast of France).

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

and destroying some portion of the British Navy, the smaller vessels of which regularly and systematically search the waters of the North Sea for enemy ships.

The way in which the German war vessels advanced was this:—The German Rear-Admiral von Hipper with five battle-cruisers (which are not so heavily armed as battleships, or "Dreadnoughts"), proceeded ahead, whilst behind him—about sixty miles away—followed the main body of the German High Seas Fleet under Vice-Admiral von Scheer. This fleet consisted of about sixteen of the largest and most powerful types of battleships and some six battleships of an older and not quite so powerful kind. Accompanying the fleet, and under the water, were many German submarines which, being invisible when completely submerged and almost invisible when only their periscopes (or eyes) are above water, are able to creep unobserved close to any vessel that they wish to destroy, and launch their torpedoes at their prey. Up in the clouds were a few German Zeppelins or Air Ships. Being so high in the air the Zeppelin can see much further than warships can that are sailing on the surface of the sea. And by wireless telegraphy, they can speak to their own battleships and warn their own Admiral of the position of other war vessels. On this occasion there were many clouds, and the air was misty so that it is very doubtful if the Zeppelins could have been of much use to the Germans in warning them of the approach of the British Fleet.

Of course, directly the German fleet commenced to prepare to come out of its harbour of refuge—the Kiel Canal, the British Government (who know everything that is going on, and who had been waiting for this opportunity for nearly

two years), at once took steps, and the British fleet sallied forth to give battle to the enemy. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet despatched his war vessels as follows:—First went Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty with about six battle cruisers and some Light Cruisers Destroyers, Submarines, and Sea-planes. (which fly about in the air like birds and inform the British Admirals what is going on beyond their horizons). These formed the advanced force who went ahead to find out the dispositions of the enemy. Close behind Admiral Beatty's squadron was Rear Admiral Evan Thomas with four more battle cruisers. About 75 miles behind Admiral Beatty was Admiral Sir John Jellicoe himself with the British Grand Fleet of Super-Dreadnoughts and two powerful squadrons of Battle Cruisers (under Sir Robert Arbuthnot and Rear-Admiral Hood), together with various light cruisers and destroyers. These were the forces that hastened to give battle to the German High Seas Fleet.

Although there has been much discussion in the newspapers of the world as to the exact objects which the German Navy hoped to achieve by venturing to sea (after hiding ingloriously for two years in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven), there can be little doubt that the Germans came out in the hope of catching the British at a disadvantage, and perhaps destroying one or a part of one of our advanced light squadrons (who have regularly patrolled the North Sea since the outbreak of war), before our main fleet could come to its assistance. The Germans certainly did not desire or intend to come to close quarters with the British Grand Fleet for the simple reason

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

that Britain's Navy is about three times as numerous and powerful as the German Navy. The position then was this:—The Germans came out probably in the hope of destroying some few of our advanced battleships or light cruisers: while the British Admiral's business was to tempt the German advanced squadrons as far as possible away from their own harbours, so as to be able to smash them and at the same time perhaps also destroy the German High Seas Fleet coming to their assistance. Could Admiral Jellicoe accomplish this much-to-be-desired end?

In its first stages this wonderful naval battle—the most important that has been fought for over a hundred years—was not unlike some great wrestling match between two famous giants. With eyes intent, muscles taut, and arms outstretched, each approaches the other, and manoeuvres from side to side in the hope of so gripping his opponent as to be able to throw him suddenly to earth. So, too, the British and the German Admirals with their advanced Squadrons of light cruisers and battle cruisers well ahead of their main fleets, cautiously approached one another, each endeavouring to lure his enemy's advanced force into a position where with the aid of the main fleet, the smaller war vessels would be quickly destroyed, preparatory to overthrowing the main body of the adversary's approaching fleet. Seeing that this was the first occasion since the outbreak of war, two years ago, that the Germans had ventured to try any kind of throw with the British Navy, Admiral Jellicoe and his Chief Lieutenant Sir David Beatty were determined to come to grips with the Germans before the latter had time to change their minds.

And so, the moment that Sir David Beatty sighted von Hipper's advance squadron—soon after 3 p. m. on the 31st—he went straight for the enemy. Von Hipper at once fell back, no doubt with the object of getting closer (and drawing the British advance squadron closer) to the oncoming German main fleet in his rear to the south. Perceiving this Admiral Beatty with his Battle Cruiser Squadron after a running fight of two hours turned away to the northwards and enticed the Germans (who saw before them a force that—if it were alone—they could easily overwhelm), to follow him. This they did, with the result that the Great British main fleet of Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts suddenly arrived on the scene, and the complete annihilation of the German Navy would have followed, had not two things happened. In the first place, directly the Germans saw the British main fleet approaching they turned and fled! And in the second place in the heavy mist and darkness that followed—for it was nearly 8 p. m. by this time—it was impossible for the British Fleet to see exactly what was happening. Some of the fast British destroyers caught up and seriously damaged several of the fleeing German vessels; but some of the enemy escaped in the night and got back to the shelter of the Kiel Canal. The German wrestler was truly thrown and very badly hurt; but before the English Admiral could pin him to the ground he suddenly wriggled free, ran away in the darkness, and has not been seen since!

It must not be supposed that this great naval battle which lasted from a quarter to four on the afternoon of the 31st May till 3 o'clock in the early morning of the 1st June was carried out without



## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

terrible losses on the part of the enemy and some losses also on the part of the British Navy. The battle itself can be divided roughly into four phases, the first opening with the attack of Admiral Beatty's advance squadron on von Hipper's squadron. The enemy, it will be remembered at once retired southwards towards his main fleet, Admiral Beatty chasing them at top speed and gradually overtaking them. The British squadron opened fire at a range of *a little over ten miles*. In the fight that followed, two British Battle Cruisers and at least one (possibly three) German Battle Cruisers were sunk. By five o'clock the whole of the German Navy including all their sixteen Dreadnoughts and some other smaller Battleships appeared on the scene. The British Admiral Evan Thomas with four more Battle Cruisers (which are less powerful than Dreadnought) also arrived to help Admiral Beatty. This was the second phase of the battle. The British at this moment were in a position of great inferiority having a much smaller number of ships (only about 8 to 19) of less gun-power than those of the enemy. Two or three of the German Battle Cruisers were certainly sunk by this time. Then came the third phase of the battle when Admiral Jellicoe with the British Grand Fleet of Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts preceded by Admirals Hood and Arbuthnot with their respective Battle Cruiser squadrons arrived at the scene of battle. By this time, 7 p. m., the Germans had decided to retire and the British Grand Fleet had very little opportunity to bring its immense strength to bear.

It was already late in the evening, and with the mist and the dense volumes of smoke purposely emitted by

the German Destroyers to hide their retreating fleet, it was very difficult for the British Dreadnoughts to hit the enemy. Several German Destroyers had been sunk by the time. Then followed the fourth and final stage of the battle—the pursuit far into the night of the run-a-way German Dreadnoughts, Battle Cruisers and lighter craft by a large number of British Destroyers. Great damage was done to the fleeing Germans. By 3 in the morning, however, no further traces of the enemy could be seen, so Admiral Jellicoe recalled all his Fleet and, having thoroughly searched the area of the previous day's battle, for any damaged vessels that might still be afloat, returned to Great Britain for further supplies of fuel and ammunition. In a few hours, the British Grand Fleet was ready for sea again.

As far as can be discovered at present the Germans lost twice as many vessels as we did. Thus:—

|                           | German losses | British losses |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Battle Ships .. .. .      | 2             | ..             |
| Battle Cruisers .. .. .   | 3             | 3              |
| Armoured Cruisers .. .. . | ..            | 3              |
| Light Cruisers .. .. .    | 4             | ..             |
| Destroyers .. .. .        | 16            | 8              |
| Submarines .. .. .        | 3             | ..             |
| Total..                   | 28            | 14             |

In addition to the above several German warships were very seriously damaged; and will not be able to fight again for many months.

This driving of the Germans back into their harbours with very heavy losses means that Britannia continues to "rule the waves" *and with a far greater margin of superiority than before the battle.*

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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## THE OPENING OF

## THE THIRD YEAR OF WAR.

## The Allies Determined.

On the 4th August 1916, the Second Anniversary of the outbreak of war, the following telegram was despatched by the King-Emperor to the Sovereigns and Heads of the Allied States:—

On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have in common taken up arms.

I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices which our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured.

GEORGE R. I.

The following replies to the above telegram were received by His Majesty :—

**From the Emperor of Russia.**

I thank your Majesty for your message on the second anniversary of this great war, and I heartily reciprocate the resolution you make in conjunction with our gallant Allies. I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and my people have given to a just cause, which will bring the reward we seek, and that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by a complete victory over our enemies.

**From the King of Italy.**

I am deeply touched by the telegram which your Majesty sent to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the day on which began the great struggle in which Great Britain and her Allies are participating. I fully agree with

your Majesty in the unalterable decision to continue the struggle until the objects for which we took up arms are attained. I, too, have the firm conviction that the sacrifices so valiantly made by our troops will not be in vain but will assure the existence of liberty and justice.

**From the Emperor of Japan.**

Your Majesty's welcome message on the second anniversary of the commencement of the war has impressed me very deeply. After all the trials of the great defensive battle, the indomitable armies of the Allies are now marching forward steadily and successfully on all fronts, and I beg your Majesty to believe that I am entirely in accord with you in the strong determination to carry on the struggle until our common cause for right and freedom shall have been fully vindicated.

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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**From the King of Serbia.**

I share, from the bottom of my heart, the sentiments which your Majesty has been good enough to address to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war. I hasten to assure you with what satisfaction I receive this new witness of the inflexible resolve to achieve the triumph of the noble cause for which the precious blood of the brave soldiers of the Allies has run in streams.

**From President Poincare.**

I found your Majesty's telegram tonight on my return from the battlefield where the British and French troops are fighting like brothers side by side. It is impossible to watch them at their task without having absolute confidence in the success of the great cause which they are defending in common. I thank your Majesty for your message, and I assure you that France, in spite of her losses and her sacrifices, is like Great Britain and the faithful Allies, determined to continue the war until right has conquered.

Similar telegrams of determination\* to carry the war forward till the enemy had been finally crushed, were received from the Heads of all other Allied States.

Telegrams were also received from Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Egypt, and Malta—all bore testimony to the unanimity of feeling throughout the Empire with regard to the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

**IN LONDON.**

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law addressed a meeting held at the Queen's Hall, London, on the 4th August, Lord Derby presided. On the platform, under a striking trophy of the flags of the Allied

nations, there was a very representative gathering, which included the Russian and Italian Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of the other Allies. The hall was crowded. Concert prices were charged for admission, and the substantial sum obtained has gone to the fund for the relief of the dependents of officers and men of the Navy killed in the war.

The whole proceedings, the spirit of the speeches, and the enthusiasm of the audience expressed supreme belief in the overthrow of Germany. This note was finely struck at the opening by telegrams read from the Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy and Army. Sir John Jellicoe said the assurance of victory was founded on a just cause and splendid fighting men. "We look forward with confidence," said Sir Douglas Haig, "to success and a triumphant peace." The messages were greeted with prolonged cheers.

The speeches of the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary were eloquent and stirring. Almost every sentence was applauded. It was significant of the bitter indignation aroused by the German atrocities that the most vehement and prolonged cheers were called forth by declarations that the Allies were considering the most effective methods of punishing the authors. When the resolution was carried, the National Anthem was sung to the accompaniment of the band of the Grenadier Guards.

The following resolution was adopted:—

*That on the Second Anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the Citizens of London records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.*

THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

IN INDIA.

Intercession services were held throughout India on the second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war. The Anglican churches used the special form of service issued by the Metropolitan, and most other denominations also had set forms of prayer. The demonstrations from one end of India to the other, alike in British territory and feudatory states, in commercial centres, district headquarters and villages were remarkably enthusiastic. In the Punjab and other fighting centres a feature of the meetings was the entertainment of sick and wounded soldiers returned from the front.

In addition to religious services, public meetings were organised in various important centres throughout India, the principal being at—

|            |           |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Ajmer      | Gurdaspur | Poona.     |
| Broach     | Karachi   | Rangoon.   |
| Cawnpore   | Lahore    | Rajkot.    |
| Dharampur  | Nagpur    | Shikarpur. |
| Ferozepore | Patiala   | Surat.     |

Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, it will be noticed, held no public meetings. At Broach, the Collector Mr. A. S. L. Emanuel presided over a crowded meeting. So, too, at Surat the Collector, Mr. W. F. Hudson took the chair at an enthusiastic meeting of citizens. At Cawnpore Lieut.-Col. Smith, commanding the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles presided. In Lahore addresses were delivered laying stress on the opening of the Allied offensive. At Nagpur a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding, and a resolution declaring adherence to the righteous principles for which the Empire and the Allies are fighting and determination to carry the struggle to a victorious conclusion, was proposed from the chair and carried unanimously amidst loud cheers. Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner, was present.

PATIALA.

In the course of a speech delivered at Patiala His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadwi, speaking as the leader of the Sikh nation, said: "It is our bounden duty to try our utmost for the victory of our King-Emperor and never to think of peace until the enemy has been completely worsted and permanent peace secured for the coming generations. Let our enthusiasm to support our armies with an unlimi-

ted number of men, with money and with other necessary material run high. Let our efforts in this direction be continuous and incessant and let them not slacken in the least till the desired goal is reached. Let us all with one accord pray before the Almighty that the armies of King George be victorious in every field of battle. May the love and loyalty of the guru's own house to the British Government ever increase.

RANGOON.

The event of the month was certainly the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of War, or, as it is called in Burma, Patriotic Resolve Day. Probably no city in the Empire, certainly no city in India, could have matched the audience that assembled in the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, for variety of race and creed. There were English, Irish, Scots, and Welsh, Australians and Canadians; Bengalis, Madrasis, Punjabis, Parsees, Suratis and Chinamen with men of many races indigenous to Burma; Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and Buddhists were all represented, and all united in pledging their determination once more to fight this war to a satisfactory finish. Thirteen speakers followed the chairman, the President of the Chamber of Commerce. Yet on the next day three communities in Rangoon complained that they had not been represented amongst the speakers. By a happy coincidence Mr. Macdonald is Consul for Belgium, a fact which lent weight to a speech marked by dignity and restraint and delivered in a manner that showed the speaker's sense of the gravity of the occasion. Mr. Giles, who seconded the resolution, summed up the matter in a very felicitous phrase: "no peace is possible with the present Germany." In contrast with the grave tone of the rest of the speeches was the humorous description by a Burmese gentleman of what would have happened to Burma had German plans succeeded.

KARACHI.

A crowded public meeting was held at the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, on the 4th August. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Karachi Municipality occupied the chair. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner-in-Sind was present. Representatives of every caste and creed filled the hall to overflowing. The Band of the 130th Baluchis was in attendance

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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and played the National Anthems of the Allies between the speeches. The chairman pointed out that the sky was clearing and the sun rising. The British had now raised an army of over 50,00,000 fully equipped and with ample munitions, and the Allies were now in a position to take the offensive in all fields.

Mr. E. L. Price, President of the Karachi Division of the War League, moved the Resolution of the day. Mr. Price pointed out the Germans began this war in the hope of capturing and enslaving the whole world. The Kaiser had first enslaved his own people, and he now sought and intended by any and all means to bring the rest of mankind to the same thralldom. "What are the relations between master and slave? When the slave is treated most like a man, his master is at once prosecutor, judge and executioner. And as a chattel the slave is treated and used as a mere implement, insensate and insensible. To break and throw away a useless tool, what is wrong in that? It is this criminal root idea of master and slave that explains all German devilry, the cruel tyranny exercised on their own people, their merciless brutality to prisoners and non-combatants, the atrocities with which they daily shock mankind. They are amenable, like most criminals, only to one argument, force, and that argument is now being applied."

Mr. Price proposed this Resolution:—

*"This meeting of the citizens of Karachi, representing all communities and creeds, on this the Second Anniversary of the outbreak of the great war, desires to express its loyal devotion to the King Emperor and to the ideals of liberty, justice, tolerance and humanity, for which the British Empire and its Allies are battling."*

*This meeting further declares its eager readiness to make any and all sacrifices necessary to support the heroism of the navy on the seas and the armies in the field, by whose perfect valour and surpassing skill, under the providence of God, the safety and integrity of India, as of the whole Empire, have been assured."*

The Resolution was warmly supported by Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mirkhan (on behalf of Belgium), F. Raymond (Portugal), Lokoomal Chellaram (Japan) Ghulam Ali G. Chagla (Italy), Dustur Dr. M. N. Dhalla (Russia) and W. U. Nicholas (France). The Resolution was carried

amidst a scene of great enthusiasm followed by the singing of God Save the King.

In addition to the above, the 4th August 1916 was also observed, so the War League's records show, at Abu, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhavnagar, Baroda, Belgaum, Erandol, Inchalkaranji, Jaipur, Jath, Kotri, Multan, Palanpur, Ratlam, Sangli, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Thana, Viramgaum, Van Kaner, Murshidabad, Kasim Bazar, Ranchi, Chittagong, Darbhanga, Asansol, Basirhat, Bankura, Brahmanbaria, Bhanga, Kishorganj, Berhampore, Chuadanga, Rampurhat, Azimganj, Elliotganj, Nowgong, Purnea, Araria, Khulna, Jamalpur, Tangail, Dacca, Faridpur, Comilla, Pabna, Arrah, Suri, Dumka, Kishanganj, Chapra, Narsingarh, Gaya, Khusropore (Patna), Bogra, Nator City, Thakurgaon, Sonamganj, Pingna, Jamui, Balurghat, Banka (Bhagalpur) and Sitamarhi.

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 INDEX OF CONTENTS  
 OF THIS ISSUE.
 

---

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| An Appeal .. .. .                    | 52       |
| Anniversary of outbreak of War ..    | 66       |
| Diary of the War .. .. .             | 87       |
| Exchequer Bonds .. .. .              | 58,75,85 |
| India, Forward ! .. .. .             | 80       |
| Indian Soldier, The .. .. .          | 78       |
| India's Monetary Forces .. .. .      | 83       |
| Jutland, Naval Battle of .. .. .     | 62       |
| King Emproi's Message .. .. .        | 66       |
| Kitchener, death of Lord .. .. .     | 76,77    |
| Mecca, Sherif's Proclamation .. .. . | 75       |
| Non-Combatants' help essential ..    | 86       |
| Progress of the War .. .. .          | 54,58    |
| Third Year of War .. .. .            | 66       |
| Celebrations in India .. .. .        | 68,69    |
| "    in London .. .. .               | 67       |
| Verdun, The Great Battle of .. .. .  | 59       |
| War League, The .. .. .              | 52,53,86 |
| War League, Progress of .. .. .      | 70,75    |
| War Materials from India .. .. .     | 82       |

## THE WAR LEAGUE.

## A Record of Continued Progress and Loyal Activity.

## AT HEADQUARTERS.

In the April issue of the *War League Journal* pages 40 to 45 appeared a brief account of the formation and progress of the War League. The membership continues to multiply rapidly, and substantial support is being received from all parts of India. The League is honoured by the association of many officers of Government among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Sir George Barnes, K.C.B. Commercial Member of H. E. The Viceroy's Council, the Hon. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and other distinguished civilians. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I. E of Bombay, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Mahomed Shafi C.I.E. Bar-at-Law, Lahore, and Mr. E. L. Price, President of the Karachi Division of the War League have now joined the Central Committee of the War League whose Headquarters are for the time being at Karachi.

With the object of enabling the Committee to deal with the mass of correspondence connected with the extension of the operations of the League to the whole of India and the surrounding countries, the Committee have divided India into five sections, and have appointed separate Hon. Secretaries to deal with each section. The divisions have followed as near as possible the boundaries of the existing Presidencies with one great exception, and one minor modifica-

tion. The War League's organisation now works on the following lines:—  
"INDIA, NORTH."

"India, North" includes Sind and the Punjab, Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Bikanir, Jodhpore and Jaisalmir; in short, all those districts that are served by the port of Karachi. This is perhaps the most active section of India so far as War work is concerned. It not only contains several local Divisions of the War League and other kindred Associations, but, locally it has produced more fighting men and more recruits than any other section of India, whilst its contributions of Money Power (both in gifts and War Loans) have been on a handsome scale. The Hon. Secretary for "India, North" is Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan, Karachi. The War League's membership in this section includes residents of the following places:—

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| Akalgah    | Jodhpore   | Patiala    |
| Ambala     | Jullunder  | Peshawar   |
| Amritsar   | Jummu      | Quetta     |
| Bannu      | Jutogh     | Rampur     |
| Baramula   | Karachi    | Rawalpindi |
| Bikanir    | Kakul      | Sanawar    |
| Chachrauli | Kasauli    | Sargodha   |
| Clarkabad  | Kohat      | Shadiwal   |
| Dadu       | Kotgargh   | Shahpur    |
| Delhi      | Lahore     | Shikarpur  |
| Fazilka    | Loralai    | Sialkot    |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana   | Simla      |
| Gilgit     | Lyallpur   | Srinagar   |
| Gurdaspur  | Manora     | Sukkur     |
| Hadali     | Mianwali   | Sultankote |
| Hala       | Montgomery | Tarn-Tarn  |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan     | Thal       |
| Hyderabad  | Murree     | Thandiani  |
| Jamesabad  | Nahan      | Wano       |
| Jhelum     | Nawashahr  | Waring     |

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

**"INDIA, SOUTH."**

"India, South" includes the whole of the Madras Presidency, Southern India and Ceylon, as well as the great Indian State of Mysore and all the smaller Indian States from Travancore to the boundaries of Orissa. The War League has only recently made its presence known in Southern India where, perhaps not unnaturally (this being war. time), its meaning and origin have been the subject of an enquiry through one of the Police Departments! The Hon. Secretary for "India, South" is Mr. O. Turton, Karachi. The few supporters that the War League has in Southern India are mainly located in the following places:—

|             |              |               |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Aleppy      | Conoor       | Madras        |
| Bangalore   | Dindigul     | Raigobindayur |
| Berhampore  | Ganjam       | Rajahmundry   |
| Bezwada     | Hosur        | Secunderabad  |
| Cannanore   | Hyderabad    | Tinevelly     |
| Chikmagalur | Kodaikanal   | Tippera       |
| Coconada    | Kumaranallur | Tuticorin     |

**"INDIA, EAST."**

"India, East" covers the whole of Bengal and Assam, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Sikkim and Bhutan. The League hopes very shortly to establish Divisions in various centres of "India, East" whence it has already received encouraging support both from Indians and Europeans. The Hon. Secretary for the Central Committee for "India, East" is Mr. R. B. Lenahan, Karachi. The War League already has supporters on its registers from the following places:—

|           |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Akyab     | Comilla    | Moulmein   |
| Arakan    | Ghum       | Mymensingh |
| Bankipur  | Hazaribagh | Patna      |
| Bassein   | Kasunda    | Ranchi     |
| Buxar     | Kurseong   | Rangoon    |
| Cachar    | Manbhum    | Tezpur.    |
| Calcutta  | Mandalay   |            |
| Champaran | Motihari   |            |

**"INDIA, WEST."**

This section of India includes Cutch, all the Kathiawar States, the Bombay Presidency Proper and the Nizam's Dominions (Hyderabad, Deccan). As might perhaps be expected from that portion of India wherein Indians stand pre-eminent in the world of commerce as well as in the realms of sane, well-balanced political endeavour, the War League is receiving wide and substantial support in the Bombay Presidency. The League's local representative is the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola C.I.E. of Bombay, but many prominent citizens of the Presidency Capital are sympathetic workers whose names appear on the League's roll of membership. The Hon. Secretary for "India, West" is Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee R. Mehta, Karachi. The League's supporters are mainly in the following towns:—

|            |           |             |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Ahmedabad  | Chunarwad | Palghar     |
| Ahmednagar | Dharampur | Palitana.   |
| Akbarpur   | Dharwar   | Panchgani   |
| Akola      | Dhulia    | Patan       |
| Amod       | Girgaum   | Poona       |
| Anand      | Hubli     | Porbandar   |
| Baroda     | Junagadh  | Rajkot      |
| Belgaum    | Kaira     | Sangli Hill |
| Bhavnagar  | Karajgi   | Satara      |
| Bhuj       | Karwar    | Shantikunj  |
| Bombay     | Kerwada   | Shivrajpur  |
| Cambay     | Kirkee    | Surat       |
| Chandur    | Mount Abu | Wardha      |

**"INDIA, CENTRAL."**

"India, Central," includes the Central Provinces, the Central India Agencies, the Eastern States of Rajputana, the United Provinces, Garhwal and Nepal. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir James Meston, is a Member of the War League. So, also, are many distinguished residents of Agra and Oudh. Indeed, the aims

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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and objects of the League are receiving an active and rational support from many districts throughout the length and breadth of "India Central". The Hon. Secretary for this section of India is Mr. A. F. Shute, Karachi. The following places indicate localities whence Members and Associates have been enrolled :—

|           |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Agra      | Dehra Dun  | Khairabad  |
| Ahraura   | Dhingwas   | Kheri      |
| Ajmere    | Etah       | Lakhimpur  |
| Akbarpur  | Etawah     | Lucknow    |
| Akola     | Fatehpur   | Meerut     |
| Aligarh   | Fyzabad    | Mewar      |
| Allahabad | Garhwal    | Mussoorie  |
| Alwar     | Gonda      | Nagpore    |
| Bahraich  | Gorakhpur  | Naini Tal  |
| Beawar    | Indore     | Orai       |
| Benares   | Jaipur     | Partabgarh |
| Bihar     | Jamnaha-   | Roorkee    |
|           | Hirasingh  |            |
| Biswan    | Jhansi     | Sahawar    |
| Cawnpore  | Jubbulpore | Sitapur    |
| Chandu    | Karauli    | Sojna      |
| Dalhousie |            | Udaipur    |

#### OUTSIDE INDIA.

News of the War League's existence and activities has travelled beyond the boundaries of India, and letters of sympathy and practical support have been received from Persia, Mesopotamia, France and England. It is not the intention of the Central Committee to attempt the building up of Divisions of the League outside India, but the League gladly distributes such literature as appears suitable to Members and Associates outside India and, in particular, to Indian troops of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. This part of the League's work is in the immediate charge of the Hon. Chief Secretary, Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., of Karachi.

#### FOURTH OF AUGUST CELEBRATIONS.

The 4th August 1915 was not so widely observed in India as the importance of

the anniversary demanded. The Central Committee of the War League resolved therefore at their Meeting of the 6th July 1916, to take steps to arouse a more general interest on the Second Anniversary of the outbreak of war. A circular letter was accordingly addressed to every public body in India advocating (a) a religious observance with special prayers for victory and (b) a public meeting whereat a Resolution would be passed expressing adherence to the principle for which we are fighting and a determination to carry the struggle with God's help to a victorious conclusion. On behalf of the Metropolitan, the Hon. Secy. of the Calcutta Diocesan Council replied that Special Religious War Services had been arranged for throughout India for the 4th August.

Satisfactory replies were also received from a large number of institutions, bodies and associations, and the Anniversary was certainly very much more widely observed in 1916 than in 1915. An account of the messages, speeches and doings appears on another page.

#### RECRUITING IN INDIA.

The Committee have had under consideration the difficult problem of recruiting in India. A very large number of British subjects have volunteered for active service and are now at the front. Compulsory military training for all of suitable age who still remain in India, would be of general advantage. The Anglo-Indian community have long pressed to be allowed to form regiments of their own class. In the long delay that occurred before the Government of India took action, over 6000 Anglo-Indians are reported to have enlisted either in India or in England. Permis-



## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

sion having now at last been granted to raise a special Anglo-Indian Force, the Anglo-Indian Empire League and kindred Associations are working hard to collect the further 1200 recruits now required. The Central Committee are very glad to notice that the Government of India have at length sanctioned the creation of a Bengali Regiment as an experimental measure, and the first company has just arrived at Nawshera for training. The Committee would like to see a training College in India for Indian Officers.

The duty of every man to contribute in some way or another to the defence of his native land, is a matter that is very largely ignored in our educational system. This serious defect needs to be rectified as soon as possible, and opportunities created for enabling suitable Indians to undergo proper military training. The matter is under the consideration of the Central Committee and will have continued attention.

**NEW DIVISIONS OF THE WAR LEAGUE.**

The Committee are now corresponding with Members in various parts of India with the object of creating local Divisions of the League throughout the various sections of the country. Below we give a brief account of the most recently formed local Divisions.

**FAZILKA.**

A Division of the War League has recently been formed at Fazilka (Punjab) with Mr. F.A. Connor as Patron. The organisation is controlled by the following Committee:—

*President*, Mr. Miran Bux.

*Vice-President*, Mr. L. Kishen Chand.

*Secretary*, Mr. L. Bulchand; and *Treasurer* Mr. L. Raghbar Dyal. Over 300 members have been enrolled and considerable interest has been aroused in the aims and objects of the League and the progress of the war.

**FEROZEPORE.**

A Division of the War League has been formed at Ferozepore with Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith as President and Mr. Ram Rakha Mal, Bhandari as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. This Division has been doing very valuable work in encouraging recruiting. Some 10,000 men are reported to have enlisted in the Indian Army from the surrounding districts. Khan Sahib Gul Mahomed Khan, Kanwar Raghbir Singh, Sirdar Mehtab Singh, Dr. Mathra Das Lala Barkat Ram and others are giving valuable help. The Division is fortunate in having a very energetic executive officer in the person of Mr. Ram Rakha Mal. Bhandari. Several hundred members have joined the League.

**GURDASPUR.**

Before the War League made its existence known in Gurdaspur (Punjab), several Indian gentlemen resolved to form a League to assist Government in everyway possible in the prosecution of the war, and the "District War Association, Gurdaspur" was accordingly formed on the 28th March 1916. The Association grouped its work under five headings, namely (1) Finance, (2) Ambulance, (3) Recruitment, (4) Soldiers' Relief, and (5) Literary. Separate Committees were formed to deal with each subject. The work of each Committee is summarised as under:—

*Finance* (President, Diwan Sant Ram, Bar-at-Law). To collect subscriptions and donations; to supervise such collections and to advise on all points of expenditure).

*Ambulance* (President, The Civil Surgeon, Gurdaspur). To start and train ambulance classes to arrange for the needs of the wounded at the front.

*Recruiting* (Secretary, Risaldar Gopal Singh). To take such steps as might assist in recruitment and make it popular, and remove misunderstandings.

*Relief* (President, Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad, Bar-at-Law). To arrange for looking after and helping the relations of the soldiers at the front and to arrange for the provision of comforts for such-soldiers.

*Literary*. To arrange for dissemination of healthy literature concerning the war, the objects of the War Association and matters connected therewith.

The above forms a very good model for other local war Associations and Divisions of

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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the War League. The Gurdaspur District War Association now has over 5,000 members and a monthly income of Rs. 2,000.

**HYDERABAD.**

A Division of the War League has been formed at Hyderabad (Sind). At the public Meeting held at the Holmstead Hall on the 10th June 1916, Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdass presided. The chief speaker was the Hon Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E. Mr. Webb compared the present world-war to the great struggle depicted in the Mahabharata—"I have been reading the translation of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt. As I came to the great eighteen days' battle—the mighty combat wherein all the peoples and rulers of Northern India were involved,—I could not but help thinking:—Here, some thousands of years ago, was a foreshadowing of the world-devastating struggle in which a large part of civilised humanity is now engaged. Then, as now, a military caste was endeavouring to lord it over the world. Right was opposed to Might. And strangely enough, some of the features of the present world war seem to be but echoes of early humanity three or four thousand years ago—the appeal of Arjun in his mighty combat with Karna, to "mind the honoured rules of war,"—the contempt of Karna for fair play—he "heeded nought" nor dreaded even "immortal foes"—the final downthrow of Karna "like a rock by thunder riven,"—of all these incidents we can now see reflections in German conceit, German treachery, German savagery and in the inevitable German down-fall after prolonged fighting and appalling bloodshed—just as we read of in the sacred Mahabharata. And as for centuries after the great battle therein depicted, its main incidents were sung by the poets, the bards and the minstrels of India, so the unparalleled heroism of little Belgium, the incomparable courage of tiny Serbia, the innumerable deeds of valour and self-sacrifice, by the men and women of Britain, of France, of Russia, of Italy, of India, of Canada, of Australia and of all the Allies—will be sung by a myriad voices for ages to come.

"And the wonderful thing is that you and I, and all of us are actually living in this period of an immortal struggle. You, and I, and all of us are at this moment in the position of spectators. We can stand aside and do nothing,—we can look the other way and pretend

that we do not realise the meaning of the magnitude of the events now passing before our eyes,—we can ignore the whole tragedy and attempt to carry on our "business as usual" (as some people of incredible ineptitude advised us to do at an earlier stage of the war)—or, we can take our part like men and devote every thought, every action, every minute, every anna, to assist in the achievement of the greatest victory the world has ever known—the victory of Right over Might. Which shall it be?

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas also addressed the meeting. Mr. Mathradass Ramchand moved and Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatmal seconded:—

That a Division of the War League be formed at Hyderabad with the following Office Bearers:—

The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, *President*.  
R.B. Bulchand Dayaram, *Vice-President*.  
Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdass, *Vice-President*.

*Members of Committee.*—The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussein, the Hon. Mr. Teckchand Udhavdass, Mr. Lalchand Choochamal, Seth Lekhraj Khiamal, Mr. Thakurdass Khemchand, Mr. Mathradass Ramchand, Seth Tarachand Parsram and Seth Vattumal Vassiamal, with Messrs. Gokaldass Jhamatmal and Hotchand Motaram Nagrani as Joint Secretaries.

**KARACHI.**

The Karachi Division is under the guidance of a strong committee consisting of Mr. E. L. Price *President*, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, *Vice-President*, Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Major H. J. Mahon, Dr. V. E. Nazareth, Dr. G. Pires, Messrs. Ghulam Ali G. Chagla, Jehangir H. Kothari, Gidumal Fatehchand, M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., Yusafali Alibhoy, Durgdas B. Advani with Mr. Hassaram Vishindass as Hon. Secretary. A very successful general meeting of members and associates was held recently in the grounds of 12 Staff Lines, Karachi. Over a hundred were present. The Meeting having been addressed by the President, the Hon. Secretary read a report of the doings of the local Division of the League. Three Indian Members spoke on the subject of "How the war appears to me." Dr. Hassaram Vishindass described the war as a struggle of Righteousness against all the Evil Forces of the world.

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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Mr. Jamshed R. Mehta gave some figures and incidents derived from German sources indicating the very grave moral decadence of the German people in spite of the outward polish of German civilisation. Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan delivered a powerful and stirring address. The Mir Sahib concluded as follows:—

“Now speaking as an Indian I would impress upon you the great magnitude of this present struggle. We in India, thanks to the supremacy of the British Navy, do not fully realize the terrors of this, the greatest of the world's wars. No doubt our Princes and people have nobly and voluntarily responded to the call, but to bring this war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion and to firmly establish the just rights of freedom and liberty of the different nations on this earth, *still greater sacrifices will be necessary.* Canada, Australia and other self-governing colonies have most splendidly responded to the call of duty and are prepared and ready for still more. India the brightest jewel of the Crown, though inhabited by people of different nationality, habits, customs, creeds and even colour, will most certainly not lag behind in the performances of her bounden duty. We should gird our loins and rise equal to the occasion at this supreme moment of trial. All other thoughts, whether political or otherwise, must be brushed aside for the moment. My final word to you in connection with this terrible war, is to be up and doing and willingly prepare yourself for all the sacrifices necessary. Thereby you will gain for yourselves and your beloved native land, India, the admiration and gratitude of the other parts of the greatest Empire the world has yet known, and bring about the complete and effective downfall of that great enemy of civilisation and of mankind, the Kaiser.” (Prolonged applause).

#### EDUCATION BY KINEMA.

Three patriotic songs followed. The meeting concluded with an exhibition of kinema pictures by Mr. Bulchand Karamchand, of Hyderabad. At Mr. Webb's invitation Mr. Bulchand explained his scheme of improving the educational resources of India by the addition of the kinematograph. The idea is undoubtedly a very good one to which Government will assuredly give support as soon as the War is over. In the meantime the War League are ready to enlist the kinematograph

and have written to London for a special new war film—“For the Empire.” Mr. Bulchand on his part is anxious to give to the people of India some idea of what the war really means, and his war films will help materially.

#### EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The Karachi Division of the War League has taken up the work of popularising British Five per cent Exchequer Bonds in India. Large numbers of enquiries have been received from all parts of India, and several lakhs of rupees have already been remitted to London by the Hon. Treasurer of the Karachi Division. The Karachi Division of the War League is prepared

- (1) To purchase Exchequer Bonds in London:
- (2) To recover interest half yearly:
- (3) To remit the interest to investors in India: and
- (4) To recover the principal and return it to investors in 1919, 1920 and 1921,

all free of charge for agency or commission.

#### ISLAM'S FUTURE.

##### SHERIF OF MECCA'S PROCLAMATION.

##### Denunciation of the Young Turks.

THE Grand Sherif of Mecca has issued a proclamation to the Islam world denouncing the Young Turks for ruining Turkey, departing from the precepts of the Koran, perpetrating cruelties, and selling “the ancient house which God has chosen for His house.” The proclamation adds: “Our independence is complete and absolute and our aim the preservation of Islam. We trust that our brethren in all parts of the world will each do his duty, so that the bonds of brotherhood in Islam may be confirmed. We depend upon God the All-powerful, Whose defence is sufficient for us.”—*Router*



FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER, 1850--1916.

The tragic and most pathetic death of Lord Kitchener has no parallel in modern British history. One of the greatest and most necessary personalities in the Empire—no other man indeed could the Empire so ill afford to lose—he has been brutally swept into eternity when almost at the zenith of the mighty task he set out to do on the war's outbreak. That he, of all men, should not have been spared to see the end, and to have shared in the wonderful metamorphoses the end will bring, is surely the very essence of tragedy—a monstrous joke of a callous Providence, a senseless, inhuman trick of Fate. Or, perhaps, great as it is, his removal is but a small thing in the illimitable and inscrutable scheme of which the war is part.

Be that as it may be, the human side of this tragedy is uppermost in the mind and heart of every Britisher. We know nothing of Destiny or Providence; we know Kitchener is dead....By mine? Or torpedo? What matter?.....so long as we can be assured, on the solemn oath of the leaders of the British war Government, that none of the thousands of Germans at large in England, or none of the pro-German officials in Government employ were the source through which the German naval authorities received any helpful information concerning the *Hampshire*.

If Kitchener is lost through—the fortune of war, it is God's will. If through—the other channel.....it is manslaughter.

## LORD KITCHENER.

India, with the rest of the Empire, mourns the death of Lord Kitchener. The great soldier was drowned on the night of the 5th June, 1916. Accompanied by his personal staff and officials from the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Munitions, Lord Kitchener embarked on the armoured cruiser *Hampshire* en route to Russia to confer with His Majesty the Czar and his Ministers and Generals. Unhappily the *Hampshire* by some accident struck a mine west of the Orkney Islands—possibly a British mine that had broken loose in the storm that was raging at the time,—and sank in a few minutes. A very small number were saved, but not Lord Kitchener. No trace of his body has been found.

It is a remarkable fact that amidst the great concentration of knowledge, experience and patriotism that is to be found in the heart and centre of the Empire, the foresight and public spirit of two soldiers stand out well above those of all others. It was Lord Roberts who in his old age endeavoured to awaken the Empire to the dangers ahead, and to arouse in the public of the United Kingdom a practical recognition of the elemental duty of every man to train himself to fight in defence of his native land. And it was Lord Kitchener who, almost alone, when the danger was upon us, understood the magnitude of the peril with which the Empire was face to face, and at once made preparation for a three years' War by laying the foundations of the greatest army which the little Islands of Britain have ever put forth.

And now, alas!, this great man has perished at the moment when the vast fighting forces which his clear foresight brought into being are at length commencing their grand work of hurling back and destroying the enemies of civilisation. The master-brain has gone, but his work remains. Other eager hands seized the flaming torch, and the whole of the Empire's fighting strength continues to press forward to victory. The examples which Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener set to the Empire have fired the enthusiasm of every subject of the King-Emperor. More than ever are we and our Allies determined to leave no stone unturned until the world is completely rid of the pest of Prussian militarism and German *kultur*.

Lord Kitchener was born in 1850—the son of the late Colonel H.H. Kitchener of Cossington, Leicestershire. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871; served in the Palestine Survey 1874-8; Cyprus Survey 1878-82; commanded the Egyptian Cavalry 1882-4, Nile Expedition 1884-5; was Governor of Suakim 1886-8; Sirdar 1890; commanded Dongola Expeditionary Force 1896, Khartoum Expeditionary Force 1898; Commander-in-Chief South Africa, 1900-2; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1902-9; Member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, London, 1910; H. M. Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1911-14; and Secretary of State for War 1914-16;—a truly wonderful record, and achieved by sheer determination and outstanding genius.

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

Lord Kitchener spent seven years of his life in India. During that period he completely re-organised the Army of India—British as well as Indian. In 1902 the army was disposed throughout India much as it had been for the previous forty years, the underlying principle guiding the location of the various units being the maintenance of order internally rather than the defence of India against external enemies. With the coming of Lord Kitchener, ancient prejudices and superstitions vanished; the railroad was for the first time taken into consideration as a guiding factor in strategical dispositions, and the possibility of India and the Empire being forced to defend itself against an attack from outside was carefully thought out. It is amusing now to look back and reflect upon the grave suspicion with which Russia's advance in Asia was regarded in Great Britain in those days. There can be no doubt that Lord Kitchener's arrangements contemplated the possibility of mobilising great armies on the North West Frontiers of India. Russia on her side was inclined to regard Lord Kitchener as a very aggressive military leader who would attack Russia at any moment should an opportunity favourable to Britain arise. As a matter of fact Lord Kitchener never thirsted for war with anybody. His instincts were pacific. But the Fates having made him a soldier, he always prepared methodically and exhaustively for war, so that if a conflict were thrust upon him, he could strike with overwhelming force. And it is the mighty preparation that Lord Kitchener took in hand immediately on the outbreak of War in 1914 that has saved and will save the Empire and its Allies from the worst consequences of quarter of a century of neglect in this connection.

Whilst he was in India Lord Kitchener abolished the Presidency Army system, re-numbered the various regiments, on a single roster, and gave each unit an equal opportunity of service in every part of India. Most important of all, Lord Kitchener endeavoured to introduce an increased leaven of merit into the system of patronage under which the military organisation of India had previously been built up. In particular, regimental commands became matters of merit rather than of seniority. It is perhaps not surprising that a man of such will power, determination and ability at last came into conflict with Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India,—himself a man of vast energy, inflexible will, and supreme ability. It was, fundamentally, a question of whether the Civil Powers should control the Commander-in-Chief or the "War Lord" should in certain respects be practically free of control by the Government of India. The Secretary of State (Mr. Brodrick) supported Lord Kitchener, and Lord Curzon resigned. There is no doubt that Lord Curzon was right; and it was a matter of very great regret that the Secretary of State lacked the ability to keep two such exceptionally able and energetic men working side by side.

The mainsprings of Lord Kitchener's activities were courage, steadfastness and devotion to duty. "His life was work." He was of that type of Englishman who never fear to shoulder a responsibility, be it ever so heavy or dangerous. The secret of his success was perhaps his inflexible will. Once entered upon a work, Lord Kitchener carried it through to a successful finish, indifferent to popular applause, and unmoved by any attack that tongue or pen could frame. It is this type who have built our Empire.

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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## THE INDIAN SOLDIER.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for India, presided over a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on June 29, at which a paper on "The Sikhs" was read by Sirdar Daljit Singh C.S.I., Member of the Council of India. Among the large company present were Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Sir George Birdwood, Colonel Yate, M. P., Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Mancherjee Bhowagree, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir William Duke, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Evan James, Sir Charles Bayley, Sir Frederick Fryer, Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Havelock Charles, Sir Michael Fenton, Sir Daniel Hamilton, Sir John Hewett, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Sir O'Moore Creagh, and Sir Edmund Barrow.

Sirdar Daljit Singh, during the course of his address, which gave a history of the origin and the beliefs of the Sikhs, said that the story of Sikh loyalty to the Empire was one of the brightest chapters in Indian history. He could testify to the eager loyalty with which, when the present war broke out, the great Sardars and the rest of the nobility and gentry placed their means, men, and money, and their personal services at the disposal of the Government. (Cheers.) There was happily an equal enthusiasm throughout British India, but he might be forgiven if he spoke more particularly of his own people. It was not as if the permanent Sikh army of 30,000 men had merely been willing to do their duty as soldiers of the King-Emperor. From villages, towns, and great cities came out even retired and old Sikhs eager to fight the enemy of their beloved Sarkar. The independent ruling States furnished munificent and spontaneous help in money and men and their forces were fighting side by side with the splendid volunteers of our whole Empire in Flanders and France, Egypt, Mesopotamia and east Africa—all the theatres of war. Sir Ian Hamilton's great and generous praise of the quality shown by the 14th Sikhs in the Dardanelles was fresh in mind. So it would be, he did not hesitate to say, as long as the spirit of Guru Govind Sing animated the Khalsa, and the prophecy of the ninth Guru was fulfilled by the British Raj in India.

As in the days of old, when their own case was alone at stake, each and every Sikh would be at all times ready to leave the plough and take the sword in defence of what was now the common heritage of many people, and the glory of them all. (Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain, who was cordially received observed that they had listened to a lecture on the history of a religion and a people which was full of interest for any thinking man. They must all have been struck by the nobility and beauty of the teaching of the founder of Sikhism. They would have followed with interest the development of the teaching of its first founder through its successive leaders, and the gradual establishment of the great warlike race we knew to-day. If he dwelt on their services to the Empire in war he was sure they would feel that in such days as these the subject must be uppermost in our minds. We did well to remember the fine work done by these Sikh regiments, but let it not be supposed that in speaking specially of the Sikhs he forgot the work done by the other Indian soldiers of the King-Emperor. (Hear, hear.) For the first time the Indian Army had taken its place by the side of armies going from all the other Dominions of His Majesty in a great European war. The Indian Army had served not alone in France; it had served in Egypt, in Gallipoli, in East and West Africa, in Aden, and in Mesopotamia. Wherever there had been work to be done and stout hearts had been needed India had sent her sons to play their part, with men from other portions of the Empire, in defence of their Sovereign's Crown and of the liberty of the Empire to which they belonged. He was present at Buckingham Palace one day when the King-Emperor received some Indian officers from one of the hospitals in this country who desired to present an address to him. Among them was one who, since this war began, had fought at Aden, on the Suez canal, and in Gallipoli, whence he was invalided home. He had recovered, gone to France and fought there, and was, at the time he saw him, on the point of leaving for India. He asked this officer whether he had any wish, and the officer replied that he wished to be sent, not back to his home in India, but to Mesopotamia, so that then he would have fought in all the Northern theatres of war. That spirit was characteristic of the Empire to which he belonged

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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In the many theatres of war the Indian soldier had earned a full share of honours. Over 1,300 decorations had been given, of which nearly 400 had gone to Sikhs. The Victoria Cross had been won in seven cases, of which one was a Sikh; the Military Cross in twenty-six cases, six of which were Sikhs; the Indian Order of Merit of the First Class in six cases, of which two were Sikhs; and the Indian Order of Merit of the Second Class in 416 cases, of which 119 were Sikhs. (Cheers) He concluded by reading, amid applause, the official story of the incident of the 14th Sikhs in Gallipoli, and the story of the exploit of Lieutenant J. G. Smyth, V. C., and Sepoy Lal Singh in carrying ammunition under fire in France. He was sure (he said) that the audience would join with him in expressing admiration for such deeds and for the men who had performed them. (Cheers).

The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

A discussion followed, with regard to which the London correspondent of the "*Yorkshire Post*" writes:—

Could the German Emperor, or any of the German war-makers, have been present, they might have begun to understand why India did not revolt, as they expected and wished when war broke out. Loyalty to the British connexion is not only a matter of sentiment; it is based on reason and self-interest as well. This was shown amply by the speeches delivered by Indians themselves. Here, in the same hall, were Hindus and Moslems and Sikhs, differing profoundly in their beliefs, but all recognising that British rule gives them more liberty of belief than they could get in any other way.

#### GREAT THOUGHTS.

"The Empire is fighting for life, and nothing matters except the successful termination of the war. When victory is won we can attend to business—political and other."—*The Duke of Bedford in the Times.*

"What is life without honour? Degradation is worse than death. We must think of those who are to come after us and see that by God's blessing we transmit to them the freedom we have ourselves inherited."—*Stonewall Jackson.*

"Can the experience of the past few weeks lead us to expect that Germany, if it suited

her purpose, would respect in any degree the religious susceptibilities of any community? The wholesale destruction of sacred edifices in Belgium and France is a full and sufficient answer to this question."—*Lord Willingdon.*

"Civilians must refrain from all unessential demands. We must now take as sole criterion of right spending, not preconceived standards of comfort, but simply health and efficiency. Extravagance and waste are treason in war time. Indifference is a crime."—*R. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

"Knowing as nations what it is we fight for, realizing as men and women the resolve that has been added to us by what each has endured, we go forward now under the proud banner of our griefs and losses to greater effort, greater endurance, and, if need be, heavier sacrifice, equal sponsors for the deliverance of mankind."—*Rudyard Kipling's Empire Day Message 1916.*

"It is the duty now of everyone who loves Bengal to see that the experiment (of a Bengali Regiment) shall succeed to show that emotional and impetuous as Bengalis undoubtedly are, they are generous enough to exercise self-control, ready to submit to discipline so that they will do their part when asked just as well as others."—*Lord Carmichael.*

"As scattered particles of steel respond to the magnet,—as a solution shapeless and unordered resolves itself at the right touch into beautiful forms, true to type and loyal to some mysterious force, so has the British Empire responded to the call of necessity. Never before has the world witnessed so calm, so splendid, so unrehearsed a pageant as is presented by the rally of the Empire to-day"—*Extract from a London County Council Circular for Schools.*

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action—

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

*Sir Rabindranath Tagore.*



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THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

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## INDIA,—FORWARD!

GOOD WORK DONE.

GREATER THINGS AHEAD.

WANTED—STILL MORE PATRIOTS.

When, in the first days of August 1914, Germany, throwing aside all respect for the laws of God and man, suddenly launched its long prepared attack on its peaceable neighbours—west and east, it little expected that Great Britain would at once fly to arms in defence of its pledged word and of its several friends on the continent of Europe. Still less did Germany imagine that the whole of the British Empire, following the lead of the Motherland, would also put on armour and march to battle against the breaker of the world's peace. And least of all could Germany conceive that the Princes and peoples of India would instantly rally to the support of Great Britain and her Allies, and put forth military strength to the extent of hundreds of thousands of fighting men ready to give up their lives in defence of British culture as exemplified by British forms of liberty, justice and humanity.

Yet what Germany conceived to be impossible has actually come to pass. No sooner had Great Britain declared war against the violators of Belgium, than the Rulers of the Native States of India to the number of nearly seven hundred at once offered their personal services and the resources of their respective States to the King-Emperor. Several of these offers were at once accepted, and the Chiefs together with contingents of infantry, cavalry, sappers and transport at once embarked on active service. A number of Chiefs combined to provide a Hospital ship for the

use of the Indian Expeditionary Force, whilst offers of money poured in from all directions from the Rulers of Native States. Particular mention must be made of the Nizam of Hyderabad who not only sent his own regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, but also offered a cash contribution of sixty lakhs of rupees (£400,000) to pay for the upkeep of that and other regiments. Everywhere in the Native States of India the same thing occurred—immediate offers of personal services, of money, and of war material.

The Government of India, on behalf of that portion of the country under their direct and immediate control, said nothing: but the Military Department very quickly got to work. For some years, certainly since the days of Lord Kitchener's advent as Commander-in-Chief, it had been recognised and arranged that in the event of a grave imperial emergency, India would at once provide a certain number of Divisions for active service in whatever part of the world the occasion demanded. In accordance with that plan, Government at once despatched an Indian Expeditionary Force to France; and the arrival of that Force at a most critical moment in the German invasion of France, was of the greatest assistance and importance. Subsequently, the Military Department of the Government of India despatched Indian Expeditionary Forces to Egypt, East Africa, and Mesopotamia, to make no mention of the smaller bodies sent to West Africa, to Southern Arabia,

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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Tsingtau (China) and the Straits Settlements where Indian troops also played important roles. In all, some 300,000 men fully equipped and also vast quantities of military stores and material (including ammunition) have been sent out of India to the various battle fronts and points of danger. This is a feat far beyond anything that had been foreseen or provided for, and one of which the Military Department of the Government of India may well feel proud. It should be mentioned that the Indian revenues have not borne the cost of these various expeditionary forces. Great Britain is paying India approximately £50,000,000 for military assistance for the first two and a half years of the war, as will be more fully explained below. India, however, is bearing a portion of the total cost equivalent to her usual military expenditure in times of peace.

Magnificent as these efforts on the part of the Ruling Princes of India and of the Military Department of the Government of India have been, the fact remains that the War is not yet won. What has been so far accomplished is the creation and organisation of a vast Military force of sufficient strength to hold the enemy in check. The next things to be done are to beat the foe back into his own country, to invade and take possession of Germany, to dethrone and unseat all those (from the Kaiser downwards) responsible for this appalling tragedy, and to extort from the German rulers and peoples a tribute and punishment that will in some degree compensate Belgium, Poland, Servia, Montenegro and France for the damages and horrors perpetrated in their lands, and the rest of the Allies for the losses and expenses

incurred in the carrying on of this awful world war. What is India doing to help in this lengthy but absolutely essential portion of the great war programme?

#### MORE FIGHTING MEN FROM INDIA.

To carry the war to its only possible conclusion three things are essential—more Men, more Materials, and more Money. We know what Great Britain has done and what the Self-Governing Colonies are doing in order to obtain more men. India's position is peculiar in that only a certain very small number (relatively to the whole population) are at present classed as fighting men, although very large numbers of the educated sections of the rising generation are willing and anxious to bear arms and be trained for the army. Indeed, enthusiasts tell us that it would be possible to raise Territorial Regiments in various parts of India at once, largely officered by Indians of good social standing. The idea is an attractive one, and we hope that the Government of India will give it immediate consideration. Speaking in the House of Commons on the 23rd of May last on the subject of more fighting men for the armies of Great Britain and the Allies, Mr. Winston Churchill said:—

"What part was India going to play in 1917 if the war should continue till then? The fate of India was at stake as much as ours. The part played by the Indian troops in France was glorious, against a most terrible foe at the height of his efficiency. What was there to prevent us, if we started now, having 10 or 12 new Indian divisions or their equivalent ready to throw into the scale in 1917 wherever they might be most effective and most needed? Not to make full and proper use of our Indian resources was a wrong to India and to Europe. He said to the Government—Do it, and do it now. Make your plans for your Indian Army for 1917, taking a prosaic and cool view of the situation and all the chances and prospects. They were bound to have a large Indian Army ready to bear its part in the final and culminating shock."

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

That seems to us eminently sound advice. Here we have a great and loyal Division of the Empire which would respond warmly, of that we are quite certain, if it were called upon by the King-Emperor. The Government of India, so far, have made no calls whatever upon the people, nor urged self-denial or sacrifice as a national duty in this time of crisis. The consequence is that oriental apathy remains undisturbed, and personal interest in the course of the war is very much less than it might otherwise be. Happily the Indian "National Militia League" of Calcutta have been very busy and, thanks very largely to the energy and persistence of its Hon. Secretary, Dr. S.K. Mullick, a Bengali Regiment is now about to be raised. A double-company of this regiment is to be attached to the 46th Punjabis at Nowshera. Dr. Mullick says that the recruits pouring in so far are entirely of the literate class, who, it is anticipated, will more than suffice. Regarding the quality of the men the highest in the land have offered. The son of one of the richest and best known Raj family, a deputy superintendent of police, several vakils, and the son of a barrister came forward spontaneously. The majority of the recruits have offered their services if necessary in an honorary capacity, their desire to enlist to give a good account of themselves being their chief concern. In other cases the support of those dependent on them is their only anxiety. They themselves are reported to want nothing but their uniform, food, and marching orders. This is all very good news and, with the help of Government, will be but the commencement of a much larger and more com-

prehensive movement. We wish it every success.\*

## WAR MATERIALS FROM INDIA.

Exactly what India has contributed in the way of materials and munitions of war we may not at present say. That the volume has been very large is common knowledge. The Mesopotamian, Egyptian and East African Indian Expeditionary forces were almost entirely equipped and are still very largely supplied from India. In the matter of munitions, all the suitable engineering workshops in India, and Government railway departments, including even the Mints, have been very busily engaged in producing munitions and other important military equipments. The immense staffs of Indians employed in this work have laboured day and night with the utmost keenness and patriotism. That India has been able to do as much as she has in this connection is largely due to the foresight of Lord Kitchener who, by the creation of suitable workshops in this country, did as much as possible to make India a self-contained fighting unit in the Empire's military machinery. It is now rumoured that the supplies of munitions for Great Britain and its Allies are so enormous that it will probably not be necessary for India to manufacture any more. That India has been able to give so good account of herself is eminently

\*Since writing the above, the first 100 recruits have been despatched to Nowshera after a great farewell on the 6th September at the Town Hall, Calcutta. The Central Committee of the War League wired to Dr. Mullick;—"The War League heartily congratulates you and Bengal on the successful creation of a Bengal Military force and wishes the new Company every success."

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 THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.
 

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satisfactory. With the encouragement by Government of the creation in India of industries of imperial as well as of local value, India will be able to lend still greater help should, unhappily, another emergency occur. This is a policy which must be pressed on the attention of Government after the war is over.

#### INDIA'S MONETARY FORCES.

The last and perhaps most important direction in which India can give most valuable help is in the mobilising of her very scattered but, large and valuable monetary forces. This is a matter requiring firstly careful study, and then widespread action. Some people seem to think there is very little spare capital in India, but this is not the opinion of those best able to judge. At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council in March last, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir F. H. Stewart, C.I.E., told the Finance Member that there was plenty of money in India if only Government was willing to pay for it. Practically the same view has been publicly expressed by Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Bank of Bombay, at the recent meeting of shareholders. Sardar Daljit Singh, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, has just told the *New York Sun* that "India was never as prosperous as she is to-day. She is daily becoming richer and richer particularly her agrarian classes;" whilst Sir Shapurji Broacha has expressed his opinion to the *Japan Chronicle* a few weeks ago that, "... there will be plenty of money left in India at the end of the war for industrial development." We may take, it, therefore, that there is undoubtedly a lot of spare capital in India. We may add that it only requires an appeal

from Government and an offer of, say, five per cent per annum, for very large sums of that capital to be brought into immediate operation for war purposes.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council held at Simla two years ago (8th September 1914) the Hon. Sir Gungadhar Chitnavis of the Central Provinces moved a splendid resolution of loyalty and support to the King-Emperor. The resolution concluded that the Council... "desires to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire" This most admirable and statesmanlike resolution was seconded by the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, and supported by representatives of the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies.

Up to the present the Government of India have not asked the people of India to give practical expression to the above patriotic desire, and no Indian War Loan for expenditure on war purposes in India has yet been floated though every other great Division of the Empire has raised and is continuing to raise its own local War Loans. What has occurred in India is this:—India's normal peace expenditure on her military and naval organisations is roughly £20 millions per annum—not a large figure when the population, accumulated wealth, internal and external trade of this great country are taken into consideration. The actual figures of the last

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

five years have been as under:—

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1911-12 .. .. | £19,558,580 |
| 1912-13 .. .. | £19,565,466 |
| 1913-14 .. .. | £19,896,113 |
| 1914-15 .. .. | £20,434,915 |
| 1915-16 .. .. | £21,842,700 |

whilst the Budget Estimate for the current year is £22,000,000. The original Budget Estimate for 1915-16—the first year of war—was only £20,169,200, actually less than in the previous year, the first half of which was a year of peace! In other words the Government of India, so far from asking India to bear any portion of the “heavy financial burden” of war, has merely debited the people of India with their usual peace military and naval charges. At the same time India has sent over the seas very large military forces in her own defence and in defence of the Empire; and India is contributing towards the upkeep of those forces a sum equivalent to what would be expended on them in peace time had they remained quietly in India. Great Britain is paying the balance.

Some idea of what this balance is may be gathered from the Government of India's Budget Statement of the 1st March 1916. In paragraph 81 of that Statement we are told that Great Britain has paid or will pay to India about £10 millions in 1914-15, £18 millions in 1915-16, and £20.75 millions in the current year for military assistance supplied. In short, England is paying to India for India's help during two and a half years of war a sum of close upon £50,000,000 (fifty millions sterling i.e. seventy-five crores of rupees). Profitable as this business is for India, is it in accordance with the spirit of Sir Gungadhar Chitnavis' Resolution of

two years ago? Does it satisfy the feelings of the great mass of educated and patriotic people in India?

A little over ten months ago (on the 14th October 1915 to be exact) a definite suggestion was placed before the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir William Meyer, that India should forthwith raise a War Loan of its own for expenditure as far as possible in India on war purposes. In making the proposal the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, used the following words:—

“I think that I can understand the reasons which have prompted the Government of India to protect and shield this country as far as possible from the horrors of war. I can understand too, the great generosity of the United Kingdom—the richest country in the world—in saying to India:—“Don't you bother about money matters, we will send you remittances so as to keep your accounts running as usual.” But when I read of the peoples of the United Kingdom putting forth four or five crores of rupees a day,—when I see them raising loans that will soon exceed £1,000 millions, and when I glance at the terrific burden of taxation which they are willingly and cheerfully shouldering in order to carry this war to a victorious conclusion, I feel that we of India cannot possibly stand aside and allow the United Kingdom to tender us payment for every man, horse and gun that we send forward to help in the great fight. It is for that reason that I have suggested an Indian National War Loan of say £20 millions to be raised in India bearing interest at five per cent, and to be expended in India as far as possible. Such a loan seems to me the least that we can do to satisfy our feelings of self-respect in this matter.”

On this proposal, Sir William Meyer replied, he could not look with any favour, for the reason that the Government of India required all the spare capital available in India for Government's Productive Works Programme, i.e., for railways, canals, &c. “The lending capacities of India are still very limited,” added Sir William Meyer “and we cannot face the prospect of depriving ourselves of the

## THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

aid which we shall have to look for from them, by letting them be diverted to a War Loan."

To place the local needs of India (for railways &c.) above the needs of the Empire for war purposes seems a strange inversion of Imperial principles! Was this intended as a reply to those Indian patriots who desired "to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom." And does it satisfy the feelings of the great mass of educated and patriotic people in India? We think not. The Report of the Karachi Division of the War League on its work of popularising British Five per cent Exchequer Bonds in India (published on an earlier page of this issue) shows very clearly that there are large numbers of people in India who are anxious to help the Imperial Government to win the war rather than the Government of India to maintain a supply of capital for its railway programme. A further indication of the way in which popular feeling is running may be seen in the Currency Report just issued over the signature of Mr. F. H. Howard, I.C.S., Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bengal. Mr. Howard writes:—

Apart from the transfer of Bank funds to London, substantial sums have also been remitted from India by private persons and others for the specific purpose of subscribing to the War Loan. It is necessarily impossible to give any accurate statistics for such remittances, but including subscriptions on account of Exchequer Bonds &c., it is probable that they have not been much less than £2,000,000 (three crores of rupees) and they may have exceeded this figure.

Clearly, substantial monetary assistance has already gone from India to the United Kingdom for war purposes, and the out-flowing stream is, we believe, expanding every week.

We see, then, that India has not only rendered valuable assistance in men, materials, and money, but is in a position to render further very substantial help. We have it on the authority of the United Workers of London (whose appeal we reproduce on the next page) that the struggle has now become a "struggle of economic endurance to be waged by non-combatants; and that side whose non-combatants can finance it longest will win. Upon the issue depends the liberty of our Empire." Here we have a very clear statement of fact:—More and still more money is urgently required for war purposes; and the non-combatants are the people whose patriotic labours can produce that money. There is unquestionably a lot of money in India. The President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay have both recently testified to this fact. It is simply a matter of organised appeals and the payment of a fair rate of interest. The British Government is now giving Five per cent per annum on Exchequer Bonds that can be made repayable in 1919, 1920 or 1921 at the buyer's option. The Bonds can easily be obtained through the Karachi Division of the War League who undertake, free of charge, not only the collection and distribution of the interest half yearly, but also the recovery and return of the principal in 1919, 1920 or 1921, whichever the investor may elect. A line to the Hon. Treasurer of the War League, 12 Staff Lines, Karachi, will bring full information by return of post. Many men and women in India can afford to invest at least seventy-five rupees. And every rupee invested in British Exchequer Bonds is helping to win the war.

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THE WAR LEAGUE JOURNAL.

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## AN APPEAL TO NON-COMBATANTS. THEIR HELP ESSENTIAL.

*The following extract from a strong appeal issued by the United Workers of London (with the approval of the Right Hon. A. Bonar Law) will be read with interest in India:—*

After two years of the War we see most clearly emerging a struggle of Economic Endurance, to be waged by the non-combatants; and that side whose non-combatants can finance it longest will win. Upon the issue depends the liberty of our Empire.

The whole German nation is supporting its armies. The utmost frugality is in force, and the nation's resources are being conserved in a remarkable way. To the recent War Loan, which realised 535 millions, there were 5,279,645 subscribers. *Germany is not exhausted.*

Britain, who must buy her food and raw material abroad, and lend her allies more than a million pounds a day, has at last realised that every single citizen is called upon for his or her maximum effort. And the people, now that they understand this to be an economic struggle, are responding more and more. They are awakening fast. The national conscience is stirring. We intend to produce more, to consume less.

- (1) Time is on our side if our Empire can outlast Germany in money and resources; and it is beyond dispute that we can outlast her if we choose.
- (2) Our power so to do, depends entirely upon the individual conserving his resources, *and making them available for the war.*
- (3) This he can only do by producing more, consuming less, and **lending every penny he can either to his own Government's War Loans or to those of the British Government.**

The above appeal is endorsed by:—

The EARL OF CROMER, G.C.B., O.M. (late British Agent in Egypt).  
 EARL GREY, G.C.B. (late Governor-General of Canada).  
 VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B. (late High Commissioner in South Africa).  
 LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., F.R.S. (late Governor of Victoria and Bombay, Chairman, British Empire League).  
 LORD ALDENHAM (Treasurer, Patriotic League of Britons Overseas).  
 DOWAGER COUNTESS OF JERSEY (President, Victoria League).  
 RIGHT HON. SIR G. REID, G.C.M.G. (late Prime Minister of Australia).  
 RIGHT HON. SIR G. TAUBMAN GOLDIE, K.C.M.G. (Founder of Nigeria).  
 RIGHT HON. WILL CROOKS, M.P.  
 SIR JOHN HEWETT, G.C.S.I. (late Lieut.-Gov. North-West Provinces).  
 R. M. KINDERSLEY (Chairman, National War Savings Committee, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company).  
 HON. R. H. BRAND, C.M.G.  
 SIR HARRY WILSON, K.C.M.G. (Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute).  
 EVELYN WRENCH (Honorary Organizer, Overseas Club).

## OUR DIARY OF THE WAR.

1879. Alliance between Germany and Austria.  
 1905. Germany threatened War on France.  
 1908. Austria annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina.  
 1909. Germany threatened War on Russia.  
 1911. Germany again threatened War on France.  
 1912. First Balkan War (Germany preparing).  
 1913. Second Balkan War (Germany still preparing).  
 1914.
- June. Enlargement of the Great Kiel Canal completed. Germans openly boasting that they were now ready for the Great War for World-Empire.
- June 28. Austrian Heir-Apparent murdered in Bosnia.  
 (NOTE.—Germany having decided that the above incident was a suitable excuse for commencing its premeditated War of aggression, secretly prepared to strike. Its preparations completed, it authorised its co-conspirator Austria-Hungary to make the first move).
- July 23. Austro-Hungarian War Note to Serbia.  
 July 28. Austro-Hungary declares War on Serbia.  
 July 29. Russia prepares to defend Serbia.  
 Aug. 1. Germany declares War on Russia.  
 Aug. 2. Germany's War Note to Belgium.  
 Aug. 3. Germany declares War on France.  
 Aug. 3. Germany invades Belgium.  
 Aug. 4. Great Britain declares War on Germany.  
 Aug. 10. France declares War on Austro-Hungary.  
 Aug. 12. Great Britain declares War on Austro-Hungary.  
 Aug. 16. British Army lands in France to help Allies.  
 Aug. 20. Brussels taken by the Germans.  
 Aug. 23. Japan declares War on Germany.  
 Sept 6. German advance stopped at River Marne.  
 Sept 17. Austrian Army in Galicia routed.  
 Oct. 9. Antwerp taken by the Germans.  
 Oct. 31. Turkey joins the Germans.  
 Nov. 5. Great Britain declares war on Turkey.  
 Nov. 7. Allies capture Tsingtau.  
 Dec. 8. German Naval squadron sunk off the Falklands.  
 Dec. 18. British appoint new Sultan of Egypt.  
 1915.
- Feb. 2. Turks defeated at the Suez Canal.  
 May 23. Italy declares War on Austro-Hungary.  
 July 9. German South-West Africa taken by British.
- Aug. 20. Italy declares War on Turkey.  
 Sept. 7. Russian victory near Tarnapol.  
 Oct. 1. Bulgaria at War with the Allies.  
 Dec. 16. Italy lands army in Albania for Serbia.  
 1916.
- Jan. 3. Albania declares War on Austria.  
 Jan. 17. Austria takes Montenegro.  
 Jan. 21. British occupy Longido (German East Africa).  
 Feb. 12. Allies establish a High Council at Paris.  
 Feb. 15. Russians capture Erzerum.  
 Feb. 19. Allied Forces take German West Africa.  
 Feb. 21. Great Battle of Verdun commences.  
 Mch. 2. Portugal seizes German steamers at Goa.  
 Mch. 3. Russians take Bitlis (Caucasus).  
 Mch. 10. Germany declares War on Portugal.  
 Mch. 11. Russians occupy Kerina (Persia).  
 Mch. 14. Arabs surrender to British at Sollum (Egypt).  
 Apr. 6. British capture Arusha (German East Africa).  
 Apr. 12. Portuguese take Kronga (German East Africa).  
 Apr. 13. Germans repulsed at Verdun for 3rd time.  
 Apr. 16. Russian advance West of Erzerum continues.  
 Apr. 18. Russian capture Trebizond.  
 Apr. 23. British repulse Turks east of Suez Canal.  
 Apr. 29. Kut garrison surrenders, food finished.  
 May 31. Great British Naval Victory off Jutland.  
 June 3. Russian 1916 offensive in Galicia commences.  
 June 5. Lord Kitchener drowned.  
 June 9. Sherif of Mecca proclaims independence of Hedjaz.  
 June 17. Russians re-take Czernowitz (Galicia).  
 June 25. Austrian retreat in Trentino.  
 June 30. Russians re-capture Kolomea (Galicia).  
 July 1. Great British and French offensive commences.  
 July 7. British take Tanga (German East Africa).  
 July 25. Russians take Erz'njan (Armenia).  
 July 28. Russians take Brody (Galicia).  
 Aug. 3. French re-take Fleury.  
 Aug. 9. Italians capture Gorizia.  
 Aug. 11. Allies' advance from Salonika begins.  
 Aug. 28. Rumania declares war on Austria.  
 Aug. 31. Germans finally repulsed from Verdun.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.