

Edd (1915) Department.

his SERIES.

G.O. No. 602

DATED 7-6-15

[Despatch Abstract.]

Communicating to the S.P.I. a copy of
the Petition from the Editor of the
"Kivaka Bodhini" re: patronage
for the Tamil work entitled
"European War".

DEVOTED TO

Moral - -

Social - -

Economic - -

Literary - -

Educational - -

Scientific - -

Agricultural - -

Industrial, &c. - -

SUBJECTS.

Children's & Ladies' Pages a Speciality.

Annual Subscription including postage
Inland Rs. 3: Foreign 6 s.

The "Viveka Bodhini"

A High Class Illustrated Popular Tamil Monthly
(THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT)

Triplican ~~Madras~~,
E. 15th Feb. 5

No. 243 *These numbers*
Madras, S. 191

SELECT OPINIONS.

The "Madras Mail":—This interesting Tamil Monthly contains as usual a number of useful and well-written articles on *Nature, Education, Literature, Agriculture and Hygiene*. * * The special pages for children & for the enlightenment of Indian women continue to be interesting. The Journal deserves more encouragement and will be found useful for boys' and girls' schools.

The "Hindu":—This Tamil Magazine has grown very much popular among the Tamil public. It has a large number of well-known contributors and its articles are always interesting. There are a number of other articles dealing with a variety of subjects and there are also illustrations. Both on account of its chaste and simple Tamil and the choice of subjects, the Magazine may be advantageously introduced into all Lower Secondary and High Schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Executive Council, Madras:—The articles are written in an easy, readable style and deal with a variety of interesting subjects. Its usefulness and cheapness will, I hope, commend it to the Tamil public and secure popularity.

Rao Bahadur Mr. C. Nagoji Rao, B.A., Retired Inspector of Schools:—
* * I have glanced through several numbers of the *Viveka Bodhini* and found them interesting and instructive.

The late Rao Bahadur Mr. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A., Retired Inspector of Schools. * * The "Viveka Bodhini," is a very readable journal full of interesting matter written in chaste Tamil.

[illegible]

R.A. Graham Esq., I.C.S.,
Officer on Special duty,
Chief Secretary

Sir,

1 We beg to submit that we have brought forth a publication in Tamil entitled "The Great European War" setting forth in as accurate a manner as possible the main features of the -- Titanic struggle now waging on the Continent. The masses are still mostly in ignorance of the features of this world-struggle and we have tried to supply the want of proper BOOK on the subject and beg to submit that it is written in simple plain language and in a lucid way.

2 We beg to submit that it will serve as a useful text-book in Elementary Schools and we have sent a copy of it for recognition to the Director of Public Instruction.

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Moral -
Social -
Economic -
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Madras, S. E. 15 Feb. 1915.

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சென்னை, பிப்ரவரி 15, 1915
காலேஜ் தமிழ்ப்பண்டித் பிரமுகம்
பு. மஹாமஹோபாத்தியாய வே.
சாமிநாதையாவர்கள் :— இவ்வெண்
சுற்றிலும் இது கதைகளும், புதிதான
களும் மொழிபெயர்ப்புகளும், தற்கால
லத்திற்கு ஏற்ற கதைகளை விஷயங்களும் இப்
பத்திரிகையில் மிக எவ்வளவு எழுதப்
பெற்றிருக்கின்றன; இறுயர்களும் பெண்
பாலரும் இதனால் பல விஷயங்களையும்
யருத்தமின்றித் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

2,000
3-10-12.

-2-

We most respectfully beg to submit request that Government will therefore be pleased to extend their kind patronage to this humble attempt of ours, two copies of which we are forwarding herewith for your kind perusal.

The price of the book has been fixed at Re.1-8-0 and if the Government should consider that the price is high, we shall reduce it fairly if the Government should order the purchase of a sufficient number of copies.

We shall shortly be sending copies of testimonials of the leading respectable "Dailies" of the place.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

T. K. Sivaswami Aiyar
Editor.

15. 2. 15

2 Drafts AK
19/2

Jud. Dept.

C858W

Letter/End: 858W-1 8/18-2-15

M
19/2

20

The Editor of the "Viveka Bodhini"
Tirupur, Madras.

5/10
20/2

Sir,

I am directed to
acknowledge, with thanks,
the receipt of two Copies
of your publication entitled
"The Great European War"
and to state that the request
in para ² of your letter is
receiving ^{attention} consideration.

p2 of

AK
18/2/15

AK
18/2/15

Ind. Dep.

C 858W

5

Memo. 858W-2 D 18-2-15

The accompanying
Copy of the publication
entitled "The Great European
war" is forwarded to the
Senior Translator to Govt.
~~who is~~ requested ~~to~~ to
examine it and report (1)
whether it gives a correct
of the causes, progress and prospects
account of the present war,
and (2) whether it will
serve as a useful text-book
for instruction on such matters to pupils
in Elementary Schools.

Rols
19/2/15

To ^{sub} ^{will} ^{be} ^{sent}
D.P.D. ^{with} ^{enclos}
20/2/15
19/2/15

18/2/15
S.D.
18-2-15

The Senior Translator to Govt.
(memo with copy appended)

DEVOTED TO

Moral -
Social -
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A High Class Illustrated Popular Tamil Monthly
(THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT)

Implicane: Mylapore,

No. 332

Madras, 4th March 1915.

SELECT OPINIONS.

The "Madras Mail":—This interesting Tamil Monthly contains as usual a number of useful and well-written articles on Nature, Education, Literature, Agriculture and Hygiene. ** The special pages for children & for the enlightenment of Indian women continue to be interesting. The Journal deserves more encouragement and will be found useful for boys' and girls' schools.

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சென்னை, பிரஸிடென்ஸி
காலேஜ் தமிழ்ப்பண்டிதர் பிரஹ்ம
ஸ்ரீ மஹாமஹோபாய்ய வே.
சாமிநாதய்யாவர்கள் :— இதனைக்
கற்பிக்கும் கிறிஸ்தவர்களும், புதிதாகக்
கனம் சில மொழிபெயர்ப்புகளும், தற்கால
லத்தீன்சேற்றாகக் கிஷயங்களும் இப்
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யருத்தமின்றித் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

2,000
3-10-12.

CURRENT NO.
1174
PUBLISHED
Dec 2, 4-3-15

To

R. A. Graham Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,

Officer on Special duty,

Chief Secretariat; Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of our letter No. 243 dated
15th February 1915, we beg to send you herewith
extracts of opinions of the "Madras Mail" the
"Hindu" and the "Indian Patriot" for favour of
your kind perusal.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. Kappaswami Appan

Editor. 4. 3. 15.

The 'Madras Mail'
dated 24-2-15



The 'Hindu'
dated 26.2.15

KEPRINT FROM THE "MADRAS MAIL."

DATED THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

WITH THE EDITOR'S COMPLIMENTS.

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

WAR LITERATURE IN TAMIL.

The publishers of the *Vivekabodhini* have issued an admirably written and comprehensive book (Vaijayanti Press, Mount Road, Rs. 1-8), in Tamil on the war. The book gives not merely a lucid account of the progress of the war in the several theatres, but furnishes an historical background for the intelligent understanding of the conflict of political and national ideals that has brought about this war. The publication contains sixty illustrations printed on art paper, besides a number of maps. Appendices give information regarding the Navy and Army of the belligerents and their great men.

The Great European War.

We have received a copy of the Great European War in Tamil from the Viveka Bodhini Office, Triplicane, and have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the work done. The book is of 256 pages, with 58 beautiful illustrations and got up with all the usual neatness and fancy of the publishers. It deals with the war, its raison d'être and progress; and treats the subject in its various aspects and through numerous complications. The style is clear, easy flowing and graphic; the details of European History given in the book are full, well arranged and to the point, no more, no less. It might be said with some confidence that the book will serve well the purpose for which it is mainly intended by the publishers. The prelude to the War, the first manifestation of opinion and temper on the part of the Powers, the dislocation of industry and commerce, the first rude shock to the Kaiser in the heroic defence of the Belgians, the feverish dash to Paris and Calais and the subsequent German retreat, the noble part being played by India in the struggle are all narrated with a vividness and intensity that grip the reader by the interest created. Special mention must be made of the numerous appendices which are full of information about the great personalities of the War, the arms and tactics employed, the relative strength and resources of the parties, etc. It is, on the whole, good work done in a new direction.

The 'Indian Patriot'

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR IN TAMIL.

The Viveka Bodhini Office, Triplicane, have bought out a profusely illustrated edition of the Great European war now raging, and we are sure that it will be read widely by the public. In simple language, the causes of the present war, the preliminary efforts, the excitements in the several countries and the military preparations which every country took, are very systematically described. The bravery of the Belgians is a chapter worth reading and admiring. The twelfth and last chapter very wisely deals with the loyalty of India and her ruling princes. The illustrations are about 60 in number and on art paper, they present an inviting sight. Appendices about 14 in number, complete the book and these contain the most valuable information such as, the array of the battlefield including the present-day inventions and short notes of kings and statesmen involved in the war.

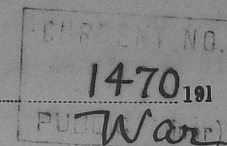
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Received



191

Registered



Reg. 2 19-3-15

Subject.

Returning a Tamil book "The Great European war" with a synopsis of its contents.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 2 (one book and

a synopsis in English)

Spare copies.....

No. 155

Station Madras, Dated the 18th March 1915.

From (Name) M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Raghava Acharlu Avargal.

(Designation) Senior Translator to Government.

CHIEF

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

JUDICIAL Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 858 W-2, Judicial, dated 18th February 1915, I have the honour to state that the Tamil book named "The Great European war", received with it and returned herewith, gives a lucid and correct account of the causes and progress of the war up to the retreat of the German army from the vicinity of Paris and its futile attempts to capture Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne, dwelling upon such portions of the history of other countries as have a direct bearing upon this war; but it does not deal with the prospects of the war. It contains also 14 appendices devoted to the description of technical details, such as the divisions of an army and a navy, the characteristic features

features of airships, the implements of war etc. A synopsis of the book, which is the first volume extending over 240 pages, is enclosed. It is written in an easy style and the matter is well arranged. The Educational authorities may be consulted as to whether it will serve as a useful text book for instruction to pupils in elementary schools.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. Raghavachari

Senior Translator to Government.

MS-15

Synopsis of the book.

Chapter I.

The cause of the war: The Balkan Peninsula. The changes in the condition of Servia. The causes of ill-feeling between Servia and Austria. The ambition of the Slavs. The policy of the Crown Prince of Austria. The murder of the Crown Prince at Serajevo.

Chapter II.

The cause of the war; The countries in western Europe. The long-standing animosity between the Teutons and the Slavs. The ambition of Germany. Her war with France. Consternation among the Powers at the increasing strength of Germany. The statesmanship of Count Von Bismark. The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy. The Triple Entente between England, France and Russia. Germany's antipathy to England. ~~from the Boer war.~~ England's attitude.

Chapter III.

The first events of the war. The anxiety of Germany to bring about a war and the efforts of England to prevent it. The beginning of the war by Germany and her violation of the neutrality of Belgium. Entry of England into the war. Disappearance of party feeling in England after the outbreak of war and the spontaneous offers of help from India and the Colonies. Germany's untenable plea of having been dragged into the war by others.

Chapter IV.

Scenes in capital cities on the declaration of war. The enthusiasm of the German people on hearing the news that Germany had declared war. Their brutal treatment of the foreigners. Scenes in Berlin, Paris and London. The anxiety of Germany to pounce upon France without any loss of time.

Chapter V.

The beginning of the war. The reason why the German army had to pass through Luxemburg and Belgium to invade France. The forts in Belgium. The entry of the Germans into Belgium and the opposition of the Belgians.

Chapter VI.

The fall of Liege: The heroism of the Belgians.

Chapter VII.

Námúr and Brussels. The siege of Námúr and its fall. The removal of the Belgian capital from Brussels to Ant~~er~~werp. The brutality of the Germans. The heroism of King Albert.

Chapter VIII.

Ant~~er~~werp - The device of the Belgians. The siege of Anterwerp and its fall.

Chapter IX.

The German flood: The Anglo-French dam. The retreat of the Germans.

Chapter X.

The Eastern theatre. The mobilisation of the Russian army and its victorious advance. The defeat of the Austrians by the Servian army. The entry of Turkey into the war and the attitude of England towards her. The entry of Japan into the war and her capture of Kiaochow.

Chapter XI.

The naval war. The German navy bottled up. The British naval victory off Heligoland. The pranks of some German ~~cruisers~~ cruisers in the Atlantic ocean. The victory of the British fleet off the Falkland Islands. The pranks of the Emden and her ~~capture~~ ^{destruction} near Cocos island.

India and the war. The spontaneous outburst of loyalty on the part of the Indians towards Britain. The landing of the Indian forces in France and their reception.

Appendices.

1. The constitution of an army.
2. The constitution of a navy.
3. The constitution of an aerial fleet.
4. Implements of war.
5. The Red Cross Society.
6. The neutral countries.
7. The Indian Chiefs who have gone to the front.
8. The Kings concerned in the war.
9. Statesmen in different countries.
10. Military Commanders in different countries.
11. Naval Commanders in different countries.
12. The extent and population of important countries.
13. The military strength of important countries.
14. The naval strength of important countries at the beginning of 1914.

KA

Ind. Dept.
12

C858W

Memo. 858W-3 D 23-3-15

With reference to
the Correspondence ending
with his letter no 155 dated
18th March 1915, The Senior
Translator ~~to govt~~ is requested
to furnish Govt with a
full translation of chapters
II + III and Appⁿ 2 of
the book entitled "The Great
European War," forwarded
herewith.

JLL
22/3/15
SD
22-3-15.
m
23.3.15

20
The Senior Translator to Govt
(with book)
with book
25.3.15

13
CURRENT NO. 2237
PUBLISHED

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.



Received 191 . Registered 191 .

Subject.

Returning a Tamil book "The Great European War" with a full translation of Chapters II and III and Appendix 2

ENCLOSURES.
No. 234
Spare copies: Nil

No. 234.

Station Madras, Dated the 5th May 1915.

From (Name) M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Raghava Acharlu Avl.,

(Designation) Senior Translator to Government,

CHIEF

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Judicial Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 858W-8, Judicial, dated 23rd March 1915, I have the honour to submit herewith a full translation of Chapters II and III and Appendix 2 of the Tamil book entitled "The Great European War" received with it and returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. Raghava Acharlu

The cause of the war: The countries in western Europe.

What is the cause of Germany and other Great Powers in Europe interfering in a quarrel between Austria and Servia? The Englishmen and the Germans are of the same Teutonic race, the French are of the Latin race and the Russians are of the Slavonic race. While the Slavs and the Teutons had to settle the misunderstandings existing between them, what are the reasons for a war taking place between the different sections of the Teutonic race and between this and some other races? Readers of the history of European countries may have seen that England has almost always been inimical to France, friendly to Germany and unfriendly to Russia. Such being the case, those who are bound to be friendly (to each other) have become enemies and those who should be hostile have become allies in this great war. What is the reason for such unusual variations? It is not very difficult to get at the true reasons for this. The reasons for the disputes which have now arisen will become clear if the history of the European countries from the beginning is examined a little closely.

Among the highly civilised countries in Europe in ancient days, Greece and Rome were the most famous. Of these, Rome conquered all the countries on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea and extended her rule very far. About 300 B.C., the two rivers, the Rhine and the Danube, were the northern boundaries of this great kingdom. — The Teutons i.e. the Germans had settled in the tracts to the east of the Rhine and north of the Danube and the Slavs in the

VR

15 15

tracts to the east of the Teutons. Some time afterwards the Teutonic race entered ^{into} the Roman Empire, conquered it and settled therein. The Englishmen are only some sections of the Teutonic race who settled ^{thus} ~~like this~~ in England, which was a part of the Roman Empire. As the Teutons gave up the places where they lived originally and moved westward, the Slavs, who were living to the east of them, also moved out of their places. An important section of those ^{who} migrated thus is the Servians who settled in the Balkan Peninsula. All the wars that took place in Europe for many centuries should be taken to be only the disturbances which arose between the Teutons, the Slavs and the Latins who migrated ^{thus} ~~like this~~. We have already stated that it is racial affection that has made Austria and Germany remain on one side and Russia and ~~the~~ other Slavonic countries on the opposite side.

Leaving this alone, ~~the~~ the great warrior Charlemagne, who, nearly twelve centuries back, brought under his control all the countries in western Europe and ruled them most impartially, was the Emperor of the Roman Kingdom on the eve of its down fall. However this did not last long. After the time of this Emperor, that great Kingdom was divided into small parts. The most important of ~~those~~ ^{these} are three, namely, Germany, which is to the east of the river Rhine, France, which is to the west of this river, and a long narrow strip of land between these two countries. Each of these three divisions descended to the grandsons of the Emperor Charlemagne referred to by us above. There were ^{incessant} quarrels among the descendants of these grandsons regarding the strip of land referred to above. This central territory which was ^{unusually} split up into smaller divisions in course of time. These divisions are Italy, Burgundy and Alsace-Lorraine, lying in the north between the Rhine and France. As this central portion was fertile and lay between two Great Powers, it was the cause of bringing ^{about} frequent wars between Germany and France. When there is a fertile country

18

between two (other) countries, is it not natural that both these countries should wish to obtain possession of it?

Of these two large Kingdoms, - France and Germany -, Germany was, owing to several causes, ~~was~~ much reduced, weakened and divided into small Kingdoms. It had to lose even Italy, a portion of the central tract over which she was ruling. But France, without losing strength, was gradually improving. Many kings extended her limits by their valour, carried victory before them everywhere and began to exercise sway over all those portions of that central territory which were inhabited by people speaking the French language. Having thus lost some portions of the central country, the Germans again turned to the east, and, after securing success, took possession of Austria, East Prussia and other countries.

Though they were so successful, they were not able to prevail against the strength of Poland, Bohemia and other countries ~~found~~ ^{esta-} ~~found~~ ^{How} by the Slavs. ~~Whatever~~ ^{What} this may be, Germany did not obtain the fertile central territory which she eagerly wished to have.

Leaving this alone, let us see whether, after the lapse of some time, there was any enmity between France and Germany. Here again political affairs play a prominent part. As France, which was progressed united in every respect and was ruled by very famous kings day by day, as already stated by us, the ambition of their kings also ~~in-~~ ^{increased} and they thought of taking possession of other countries. Accord-

ingly, King Charles VIII invaded Italy in 1494. At that time, some portions of Italy belonged to the king of Spain. The King of Spain was (also) the King of Austria and the Emperor of Germany. Besides this, he also exercised ~~the strength~~ ^{sovereignty} over the Netherlands (Holland and Belgium) on the North Sea Coast, Naples, Hungary and several other countries, as he had contracted marriages with (the (Royal families of) ~~of~~ important kingdoms in Europe.

Though the Austrian territories and Spain fell into the hands of different families, the descendants of both these families continued with one mind to be waging war with France, without giving room to anywhere. Thus there was no absence of

17 12

quarrels between France and Germany in later days, as was the case in ancient days. It was ^{the} small strip of country on the banks of the Rhine that was the apparent cause of these quarrels. We should know that this tract is inhabited by people who, though speaking the French language and adopting the French habits and manners, belonged to the German race. Besides this, the Netherlands, referred to above, ^{was} ~~blonged~~ both to the Spanish and the German Royal families. It was during the Christian revolution in Europe in the 16th Century that Holland which was a portion of the Netherlands, got out of the ^a ~~superintendence~~ ^{supremacy} of Spain, ^{freight} ~~warred~~ with her and became independent. But Belgium which was another portion (of the Netherlands) to the south of Holland continued to be under the rule of Spain. There is another point. Holland like Germany, belonged to the Protestant sect of Christianity. But Belgium, like Spain and France, belonged to the Roman Catholic sect. France, though following the Catholic religion, joined Germany to gain her own end, interfered in religious wars and ultimately obtained possession of ~~the~~ portions of the central tract mentioned by us before. However, Alsace-Lorraine and other countries remained for a long time in ^{the} possession of France. These were wrested from France by the Germans in the war which took place in 1870. ~~We~~ ^{As} we have already stated that, though almost all of the people in Alsace-Lorraine were Germans, they were in sympathy with the French. So, this wresting of Alsace-Lorraine by the Germans ^{was} ~~was~~ not at all liked by either the inhabitants of this country or the people of France. Even in the time of the famous French warrior Napoleon, the French kingdom extended up to the banks of the Rhine. Thus, as far as we are able to ascertain from history, it is established that all the wars that took place in France and Germany, were always in connection with land. As the strength of France was ^{to England} ~~this~~ increasing, great terror was caused and other countries. ^{Germanic} At that time — England, Prussia and other countries attempted to curb the pride and impudence of France. In the year 1815, when Napoleon, who made

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a victorious advance throughout Europe, was defeated by the Englishmen in the battle of Waterloo, and the safety of the European countries was secured, representatives from every one of the European countries met at Vienna, the capital of Austria, and discussed and passed certain resolutions regarding the conduct of all countries. The gist of these resolutions is that steps should be taken to prevent a country, which has become strong on account of its being bigger than any other country, from invading small countries and annexing them. It is necessary for us to know some of these resolutions. Prussia, which, being a small kingdom, was labouring hard with a view to improve herself, was given the extensive German territories. From this time, Prussia was gradually increasing in size and greatness. Belgium, which was included in the Austrian kingdom, was removed from it, united with Holland and thus converted into the kingdom of the Netherlands. After the establishment of this kingdom, it was thought that this would prevent France from invading other countries as she did under Napoleon. Let us just see what was the result of the measures adopted in this manner. As stated before, the strength of France began to decrease after the battle of Waterloo. The strength of the other countries was equalised. The strength of Prussia was increased. Even during the victorious advance of Napoleon, he had to confer many benefits on Prussia, without his knowledge, for many small kingdoms became extinct, some others acknowledged his power and some towns were annexed to his Kingdom. Thus, all the countries in Germany helped to increase the strength of Prussia according to the proceedings of the great Conference at Vienna, after the rule of Napoleon. Though there was no complete union among these, they became converted into a sort of federation of a number of independent States. Thus, Germany also was tending gradually to become united. It has (already) been noted that another thing done at the Congress of Vienna was the formation of the kingdom of Netherlands. But the kingdom thus formed did not last long. The people of Holland were of the Protestant religion, while those of Belgium followed the Roman Catholic

religion. Thus, there were many differences between them. On account of all these things, these two countries could not continue as a united kingdom and the Belgians created a rebellion in 1830, some of them wishing for independent power, while some wanted to be united with France, a Catholic country. But if Belgium had joined France thus, France would have again become stronger than other countries and a great European war would have taken place at once. It is only after considering this, that the other Powers again made an arrangement. An agreement was entered into that Belgium should be a separate kingdom, that it should always remain neutral and that all the European Great Powers should accept it and act accordingly. Prussia also accepted this agreement and acted upon it. From that time, until the present great European war began this year, no one has contravened that agreement. In 1870, a war took place between France and Germany. Even in this war, both the parties promised not to transgress ^{it} and acted accordingly. But all thought that the Germans would, at one time or other, break the promise, and they have now acted in accordance with this idea. ^P A little deeper enquiry into the political affairs of the countries in Western Europe will bring out the fact that this great war did not break out without any cause. Though the kingdoms of Austria and Prussia belonged to the same class, many quarrels arose between them in the middle of the 19th century. All the territories belonging to Austria in Italy got out of her control and came under Victor Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia. At this juncture, France came forward to help

² If the French and the Germans want to invade each other's country, they have to proceed only through this Belgium which lies between them. All other places lying between these two countries are mountainous tracts; they will not be useful for a war.

Italy. Thus, the strength of Austria was reduced a little. It was at this juncture that ~~the~~ Otto Von Bismark, the greatest Statesman, the like of whom Europe never saw, occupied the lofty position of Prime Minister of Germany. It is because the acts of this great man were successful that the Germans secured the ^{fourth} first position. It was only by his efforts in the European countries that the German kingdom developed into the great German Empire, with complete unity and regularity throughout its territories. He worked with the sole object that the Government should improve and that Prussia should become supreme. Even his enemies would be afraid to stand before him. He may be said to be the very incarnation of regularity. Having this regularity as his watchword, he tried much to maintain the influence of Germany. His idea was that, if Germany was to thrive, no other kingdom should raise its head. In accordance with this view, he was making use of his rare political tactics in regard to each of the kingdoms. Thinking that mere artfulness would not suffice for attaining his object, he adopted some novel measures in military matters. Thinking that he could not conquer the other countries merely with the aid of the strength of his army, he made ^{countries} ~~them~~ help him, and after his business was finished, he meditated the ruin of the very kingdoms which helped him and caused ^{their} ~~des-~~truction. With the idea of seizing ~~by~~ ^{and} the territory called Schleswig-Holstein connecting two countries, to the ~~North~~ ^{North} of Germany, he sought the help of Austria, and after finishing his business, when Austria demanded a share (of ~~that~~ ^{the} territory) as a reward for the help rendered by her, he invaded and defeated her. Austria had to lose some territories in this war. Soon after this war ended, Germany also became a big Kingdom. But Bismark thought of putting down the pride of France still further. He gained over France to his side, when he waged war with Austria, with a promise that, if she kept quiet, she would be given some territories. France also agreed (to this). When, as soon as the Austrian war was ended, France demanded that Prussia should act according to the

agreement, Bismark not only deceived her but also wantonly insulted her before the European Countries. There was much consternation on account of Germany thus becoming stronger in several ways and France becoming weaker. So, some of the people in France thought of curbing the vanity of Germany. However, Bismark very cleverly brought about a war with France in 1870, with the aid of several kinds of political tactics. It is in this war that the Germans got Alsace-Lorraine and the strength of France was reduced. But she very soon attained her former position. It looked as if there would be a war again between the two countries. Fortunately, no serious war occurred till now, and it is not known to whose charitable act this was due.

The international relations between the European countries should be said to have been defined in a way, only after 1870. When France, which had become reduced in strength on account of her war with Germany, was much concerned as to who would help ~~to~~ her in times of danger, Russia offered to be her ally. A friendly agreement was entered into between these two kingdoms in 1891. As these joined together ^{thus} ~~like~~ this, Bismark, the German statesman, thought that though he had defeated Austria, it would be dangerous to Germany herself, if she relinquished her hold upon Austria, and entered into a friendly agreement with her. We know that there was always enmity between Austria and Russia. Bismark being a great statesman, ignored this enmity between Austria and Russia and, befriending Russia, entered into a secret treaty with her. After Bismark relinquished his exalted position, the present German Emperor gave up his friendly relations with Russia and did not attach any value to the treaty concluded by Bismark. While this was the case, there were some other occurrences in Europe. A misunderstanding arose between France and Italy which were friendly in the interval. The French took possession of the territory called Tunis in the northern end of Africa, directly to the south of Italy.

This was not replied ⁷/₂ by the Italians. All may remember that, some time previously, there were misunderstandings between them in connection with Tripoli also. Therefore, Germany thought of gaining over Italy to her side at this juncture and concluded a treaty with her along with Austria. It is this that is called the Triple Alliance. We have stated that friendly treaties had been concluded between Russia and France. Some may be eager to know how it happened that England also came to be friendly with these kingdoms in course of time. There was never much of friendship between England and France. From the ancient time, France and England had mostly been ranging themselves on opposite sides. Besides this, from the time Belgium became a separate country, the English Kingdom has been occupying the foremost position in control over the Seas, trade, industry and all other matters. Germany could not bear this. The Germans now began to show enmity to the Englishmen and there were quarrels about many things, such as their trade, the countries fit for settlement in foreign territories and the control of the seas. Wherever the Englishmen established their rule, wherever the Englishmen settled, wherever they thought of securing their strength, in all those places the French also appeared. It looked as if a great war would break out between the European Kingdoms. Fortunately, there were men who could avoid all such ^{disasters} ~~difficulties~~. Not only were all the misunderstandings between France, England removed by our late Emperor Edward VII, ^{but} ~~about~~ a friendly treaty was also concluded between these two countries. It was arranged that the Englishmen should remain in Egypt and the French in Morocco. When friendship was thus established between France and England, even Russia which, we know, was already friendly with France, gained the friendship of England. It is this somewhat friendly agreement concluded between France, Russia and England that is called the Triple Entente. Thus Germany, Austria and Italy are on one side, while Russia, France and England ^{are} on the other side. It is

because these relations were established that when Austria and Serbia had to begin a war in some place, the other Powers also happened to interfere in it.

We have already stated that, like the frightful war now going on, a great war took place in Europe in the first part of the 19th century, that like the German Emperor, who is at the present time playing wildly, actuated by avarice, a great warrior called Napoleon made a victorious advance throughout Europe at that time and that, though all the European countries joined together for the purpose of putting him down, the Germans were routed by Napoleon. Seeing that she was unable to protect her country from an enemy, Germany thought that she could no longer remain in that weak state and made efforts from that time to strengthen her armies. She thought that all men in her country should have compulsory military training and immediately began to adopt this method. As Bismark, who was a great expert, adopted this method very regularly in administering the affairs of the Government and increasing the strength of the army, when he became the Prime Minister of Germany, she has been the foremost in military strength among all the kingdoms in Europe. Besides this, she has also progressed in the civilization, which appeared throughout Europe in the 19th century. The Germans have not only been progressing in philosophical researches which extend knowledge, in literature and Grammar, and in modern sciences, such as Physics, Chemistry, etc., but have also discovered new machinery and become eminent in many ways. The people of that country have prospered by utilising the products of their country. They have done so well that it could be said that there was no one to be compared with them in their trade. To be brief, they made an offering of all their civilization to their country. If it is laid down in a country that all the people should be educated and that all the men should have also military training and if that country is also well trained in modern methods of commerce, who will not appear proudly of that country? Though they had all this, the intention

^{the} of Germans was not good. They sought for places where they could find sale for all their products. They devised means in several ways to compete with other countries and become the foremost among them. Is it not a great sin to think that no others in the world, but themselves, should improve and that those who have come forward, should be first destroyed and then other business should be looked ^{at}? As long as Bismark held an exalted office, he thought that it would be sufficient if the affairs of Germany progressed only in Europe, that it would be beneficial to Germany if she thus confined her attention to Europe and that harm would result if she interfered in external affairs. But after the present Kaiser came to the throne, all the ideas and acts of Bismark proved to be useless.

Germany had to seek for new places for her mercantile commodities and her ^{for} population which was increasing gradually. Everywhere, other people had begun this business. What is to be done? It was decided that she should somehow seek for Colonies outside for her people and ^a places for her commerce. All the places in the world had already been colonised. The commerce of other people was vigorously carried on in other countries. In the majority of these countries it was the Englishmen that had made progress. Germany thought that ^{if} she was to make progress in colonisation and commerce, ^{she} she could secure it only by using the strength of her arm, without adopting peaceful ways, and began to increase her strength. Her army alone would not have ^{been} sufficient to help her in these objects. The Germans thought that it was only by increasing their navy also that they could avoid lagging behind any other kingdom in the world - even the British Empire which has an excellent navy and maintains ^a supremacy over all the seas. Accordingly, the navy also was increased from year to year. Besides this, the Germans did not appear to keep quiet. It seems as if they thought of doing harm to the Englishmen, as it was apparent that they were a great obstacle to the attainment of their (Germans') objects. To prove this, a mass

of evidence ~~has~~ come out. For example, during the time of ~~the~~ Boer war, Germany not only refrained from being helpful to the English, but also encouraged the enemies. Within a few days after England began the war with the Boers, the German Emperor mentioned in his Cabinet that he should increase the navy. From that time the German navy has been increasing. Though William II had the evil idea of putting down the power of England, he said that this navy was required only for the protection of his country and for purposes of Commerce and not for any other purpose. But some Englishmen, who were expert statesmen, knew that these were intended only for war, and they were warning their country. The Germans, however, continued to say that the navy was being increased only for purposes of trade and for the protection of their country and that ^{it} was not built for war. Though the Englishmen, who were always seeking for peace, ^{never} attached any importance to all these, they arranged to increase their navy also. Besides this, they built a new kind of warship called the Dreadnaught. The Germans again secured ships to a larger extent than the Englishmen. The Englishmen, however, had a good opinion of Germany till the very end, though they were warned much. The object of England was that there should be no quarrels of any kind in Europe unnecessarily. Nevertheless, considering the fraudulent acts done ^{by} Germany, one after another, who will not cherish a feeling of enmity towards ^{her} ~~it~~? Germany was on several occasions doing injury to France, which had secured the friendship of England. When, in connection with the Morocco and Aetien incidents, Germany showed her ~~hospitality~~ ^{hostility} to France, and threatened her, England not only came to her help, but also brought about peace in European quarrels. As stated by us already, France, Russia and England were, according to the treaty concluded between them, bound to help each other, if any one of them ^{at the present time,} ~~was~~ attacked by an outsider. Thus when Germany went to war against the kingdoms allied to England, England had to help them, ~~at the present time.~~ Further, England had to enter into this war, as Belgium which was an independent and neutral

kingdom was threatened. England has always enjoyed a reputation for protecting small and poor kingdoms from becoming subject to stronger and bigger kingdoms. England had to ^{enter} enter this war only for maintaining this name, fame and honour even now, for protecting Belgium which sought refuge under her, ^{for} helping her ally, France, for defending her own country against any harm from the enemies, for putting down the arrogance (of Germany) due to ^{sheer} militarism and such other causes. We shall detail in the next chapter, how these countries ultimately came to ^{be involved in} enter the war, what efforts were made by the British statesmen to prevent a war and vain blood-shed in Europe and to maintain peace on all the countries, and how these efforts ended in vain.

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Chapter III.

The initial events.

When it was thought that peace was firmly established throughout Europe, when trade was carried on, as usual, after ~~the~~ dislocation, when even some English Statesmen were expecting only peace, when the whole world believed that the German Emperor also was seeking only for peace, the clouds of war suddenly gathered thick. Though they were as small as a hand when they sprang up, they spread everywhere very quickly and enveloped all the important European Countries. As the war which was expected for many years did not occur, the ordinary people were deceived into believing that it would not occur at all. The very moment a serious misunderstanding arose between Austria and Serbia, it was known to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister. Though the English newspapers ~~that~~ ^{had} this would lead to Great Britain being connected with the war and published the same, the English people did not know anything till the end. Was not the whole of Europe already free from any disturbance to all external appearances? In England it was only on Saturday the 18th July, a few days before the beginning of the war, that our benign Emperor arranged to have the pleasure of seeing the British Navy. Ah! What a sight! The warships stood in rows forty to fifty miles, at Spithead near the harbour of Portsmouth in the south of England and demonstrated England's Naval Supremacy. If any one had seen this sight that day, would the idea of a European war have ^{occurred} ~~sprung up~~ in his mind in the least? All the people were engrossed in the controversy about ^{Home Rule} ~~"Swage"~~ for Ireland and were only thinking of that and anticipating internal disturbances, but never thought in the least of this great war. Besides this, if a foreigner had seen the Officers in the Navy, he would ^{have} ~~had~~ a hearty laugh. What! No one

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appears to have mature experience ! Though they were only youngsters under the age of forty years, their zeal and enthusiasm could not have been acquired by others ^{who} ~~though they~~ had ripe experience. That day was a festive day everywhere. After this display was over, each man-of-war was ready to sail for its Port.

Similarly, there was peace throughout Germany also; but only to outward appearance. The German Emperor had gone on his usual summer trip for pleasure, as far as Norway in the north. The officials and servants attached to his palace had gone to different places to spend their time pleasantly, as it was ^{the} summer vacation. It was only when Austria refused to accept the reply of Serbia and was ready for war, that the Kaiser suddenly put a stop to his summer trip by sea and returned to Germany. In the same manner, he sent orders by wire to his servants and officials to return immediately, so as to make it appear that they did not know anything till then. Thus there was peace everywhere, at least for all external appearances, ^{The English} adage 'like a calm before a storm' did not go in vain. As stated by us already, when Austria asked Serbia to subject herself to certain conditions and Serbia agreed to all these conditions except, ^{two} which she wanted to be reserved for inquiry by the Peace Conference at Hague, Austria declared that Serbia's very refusal to accept these two conditions was unsatisfactory. Though ^{the} war did not begin immediately, hostility tending to it began from that time. From that time, our benign English Government strove hard for peace; they tried to prevent this quarrel from spreading throughout Europe and to ^{end} ~~localise~~ it at the very place where it began. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, repeatedly pointed this out to all ^{the} European Powers. The very day on which Austria proposed her terms to Serbia, he warned the Austrian ~~Re-~~presentative in London about the immense waste of money, destruction of trade and loss of life which would result, and the large extent to which European credit and industrial

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advancement would suffer if the European Powers happened to enter into this war. In reply to this warning, Russia also intimated that she was for peace. Russia said that it was not her intention ^{to} seize territory belonging to other Kingdoms, that she would not enter into the war unless she was forced to do so and that the action of Austria really indicated that her object was to destroy the influence of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula. It was at this time that Sir Edward Grey mentioned these facts in the British House of Commons. Besides this, he also pointed out that a Conference of the representatives of European Powers might be convened to bring about an amicable settlement between Austria and Russia, which ^{came} to the help of Serbia. The representatives of France, Italy, Germany and England ^{were} ~~are~~ to be included in this - all other countries except Germany agreed to his suggestion, but Germany alone did not accept ^{it} ~~this~~. She said that this was on the whole a good thing and that the reason for her not being able to agree to its details, was that there were still ways for Austria and Russia to settle their affairs between themselves. Though this seemed to be true to all external appearances, it showed the tricks and hypocrisy of Germany at heart. As for Russia, she intimated that she would not give up the affair and that she believed that some conclusion would be arrived at before Serbia was invaded. The very next day, Austria formally declared war against Serbia. Germany was still making a show of wishing for peace. Even in England all the people believed this. They would have never believed ~~like~~ this, if they had known what was taking place secretly and the conduct of Germany in foreign countries. Russia still intimated her intention of trying to bring about peace with Austria. At the same time, the Austrian ~~Representa-~~ tive in France intimated that he was not responsible for protecting the independence of Serbia. The Austrian Government too did not in the least delay ^{its} ~~her~~ going to war. But Germany said that she spoke to Austria strongly in favour of peace. Her words regarding peace were mere false ^{shows} ~~shows~~, for Germany said that she could only make suggestions to the Statesmen in

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Vienna and that as Austria was a great independent kingdom, she (Germany) could only leave her to her own liberty and wishes and could not interfere and do anything. Besides this, she asserted that she did not know anything about the terms proposed by Austria to Serbia. It is clear to us from other sources that she was deceitfully pretending (ignorance), though she knew all matters. If it was true that Germany conducted herself in this manner, why should Austria be in a hurry to go to war? That is why Russia became so much provoked. On the very day on which Austria crossed the borders of Serbia, Russia intimated that she was mobilising her armies. From that moment, the peace proposals of Germany ended in smoke. The very fact that Russia began to mobilise her army was sufficient. There was an uproar all over Germany that the Russians had begun the war. Though it was said that the mobilisation of a portion of the army was not begun for the purpose of war, but only as a precautionary measure for defence if war should begin, it was not heeded. Though the Russian Emperor assured, as much as he could, that he would not do anything with his army, the Germans did not believe it. Though they knew that their armies were in ^aposition to be mobilised even before the Russian armies were ready, everything became useless. The belief that negotiations were still going on between Austria and Russia and that the Germans would bring about peace came to nothing. The wish of Germany was accomplished. Intending to cajole all people by sweet words and to finish her affairs in the meantime, she deceived them. She began ^{the} war with Russia. The next day she invaded France which was bound to assist Russia. Was not Germany always hostile to France?

When France was invaded, it was not possible for her Ally, Britain, to be talking of general peace. England was not in the least concerned about the quarrels which arose between Austria and Russia. The treaty which existed between England and France was not a secret one. The whole world knows it. Such being the case, how can she (England) set with folded

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hands and look at France, which had secured her friendship, being attacked by another strong country and brought under subjection? The German Chancellor, Dr. Bethman Hollweg, knew that Great Britain would thus come to the help of France and said:- "It is only if Russia were to attack Austria, that a tumult was bound to occur in Europe, though every possible effort was being made to preserve peace. x x x As far as I know, the aims of the British Government, it will not allow France being entangled in any quarrel and destroyed. But Germany had no such ideas. If it was certain that Great Britain would remain neutral, and if a war should take place and Germany become victorious, it is not the aim of the German Government to take possession of the French dominions so as to destroy the country. But the same thing cannot be said of the French Colonies". If France was to be attacked, the neutrality of Belgium and the small kingdom of Luxembourg would have to fly in the air. If such events happen, who will keep quiet? Sir Edward Grey waited patiently even after this and allowed proposals of peace to be discussed. Though he did not agree to the suggestions of Germany, he said that if Germany and Austria were striving to maintain peace in Europe and Russia and France did not co-operate with them, he would back out of the treaties concluded with them and that otherwise England could not but come to the help of France. When he spoke about this subject in the House of Commons, he said that he had given a written assurance to France, that if the German Navy appeared in the North Sea and the English Channel to attack France, their (the English) navy would be ready to protect France. He also said that if any kingdom should conquer Belgium and Holland, England would not be looking on playfully. When, on that very day, France and Germany were asked by wire whether they would preserve the neutrality of Belgium, the reply came from France that she was ready to ^{respect} protect the neutrality of Belgium unless she was forced to take any step on account of other kingdoms not respecting this neutrality.

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But the German Minister said that a reply could be given only after the Emperor and the Chancellor were consulted, that he ^{ad}doubted whether it would be possible to give any reply without publishing the arrangements connected with the war, and that Belgium had already acted inimically. It appeared that Germany, ^{ed}even while she was saying thus, had asked Belgium to give room for her army to go to France. Agreeably to this idea, ^{she threat}they frightened Belgium that ^{she}she would destroy her, if she did not agree to it. ^{she}They gave no time for Belgium to give a reply. The reply had to be given within twelve hours. As soon as this matter was known to the ^{English}British Government, they intimated by wire that Germany should immediately give an assurance that she would respect the neutrality of Belgium. To this, the German Foreign Minister replied that "in case there should be an armed conflict with Belgium, he would repeat the very formal assurance that he would not annex even a small portion of Belgium to his Empire, whatever other things may happen". Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, not only pointed out all that took place regarding these negotiations for peace, but also said that the reply of Germany was not satisfactory and that he had intimated to her that "she should give the same assurance regarding Belgium as was given by France and that a satisfactory reply should be given to the telegram sent on the morning of the 4th August by 11 that night".

It was published at 11 O'Clock on the night of the 4th August that hostility had begun between Germany and the British Government.

"The state of war."

"The German Government of our benign Emperor intimated to the German Government on the 4th August 1914 that, if no satisfactory reply was received before 12 O'Clock that night, to the request of the Government of His Majesty that the

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German Government should assure that she would respect the neutrality of Belgium, the Government of His Majesty, would have to seek all means in their power to protect the neutrality and to act according to the treaty which was binding as much upon Germany as upon Great Britain. On the communication of this news, His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin had to demand his passports and accordingly his Majesty's Government intimated to the German Government that a state of war existed between the two countries from 11 O'clock that night."

That very day, Mr. Asquith read out the following telegram which was received from the British Ambassador at ~~the~~ (Brussels, the then capital of) Belgium:- "The German Minister has intimated by a Note this day that as the Belgian Government had declined the well-intentioned proposals made to the Belgian Foreign Minister by the Imperial Government, the German Government regretted that they would be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures they considered indispensable in view of the French menaces."

That very day, information was received that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium, and a little later, that the German forces ^{were} ~~was~~ advancing in Belgium. That very morning, information was received through the German Ambassador in London that, though there was an armed conflict with the Belgians, the Germans would on no account deprive the Belgians of even a small portion of their kingdom, that the British Government might well believe this, that the truth of their words would be verified by their conduct towards Holland, that if Germany ^{seized} ~~transgressed upon~~ Belgian territory, she would have to cause injury to Holland, that the German forces should not be left to be attacked by the French, that the Germans knew very well that the attack of Germany through Belgium was being vehemently discussed in France and that Britain should be clearly informed of these matters.

Thus they uttered these lies for invading Belgium which

was quite innocent and deceived her. Though they knew that their armies had entered Belgium and Luxemburg, they gained time by pleading all kinds of excuses.

Though the English Government and the British public tried in several ways to prevent the war somehow and preserve peace, their efforts were not fruitful. The terrible war also began. As the opposite party also called upon her to come to fight, it was decided that she should conduct the war and return victorious. Even the leaders of the parties, which arose in connection with the controversy of Home Rule for Ireland, declared very sympathetically and solemnly that they would not care for differences among themselves, when a common enemy appeared before them, that they would show their union in this war and try to destroy the enemy, that, if necessary, the required British forces could be taken from Ireland, that the men belonging to both the parties were ready armed to defend the coasts of Ireland from the expeditions of the enemy and that there was no doubt that all this would not only prove beneficial to the English Government but would also lead to the future glory and benefit of Ireland and thus showed that their union would ^{last} exist for ever. Alas! the Germans did not know these things. Besides this, the very moment war was begun, the action of England was unanimously approved ^{by} all the people throughout the British Empire and they came forward to offer the necessary help in a whole-hearted manner. Fearing that it is not possible to describe here the assistance given by Canada and Australia, the enthusiastic offers from South Africa, and the land of ²Baratna, our motherland, which is the brightest gem in the English Crown, and the enthusiastic and splendid manner in which every one placed his body, wealth and soul at the feet of Mother England, we have set apart a separate place for it. We will ^{here} narrate briefly the long story of what took place in England and other European countries within these few days.

On hearing that orders had been issued that the strength

of the army in England should be increased and that all the portions of it scattered in different places should come together, the people assembled in crowds and sang the national anthem. Throughout the night, the people of London went round in ~~a~~ procession, singing the national anthem, the song entitled "Rule Brit^{ain}~~ain~~" and the French national anthem, and flying flags. The King, with his wife and the Prince of Wales, also appeared on the balcony of the Buckingham Palace and accepted their ovation. The Parliament also evinced its enthusiasm, with great ardour. Within five minutes it was resolved in the House of Commons to raise a sum of ~~ten~~^{fifteen} million pounds for the war. The articles required for the war were got ready with great earnestness. It was only those who were well trained in warfare that were appointed to train the armies and to lead them. Under the advice and supervision of Lord Roberts, who, born in India, served her for nearly forty years, attained fame in the Boer war and acquired the reputation of being an expert in handling military matters and who gave up his life on the battlefield, in a manner that eminently befitted a true warrior, having gone there to see with his own eyes, the Indian armies which were dearly loved by him as his own men and which had come over to Europe out of their intense loyalty to their Emperor, to establish their valour, Earl Kitchener, who served under him and became famous as the Commander-in-Chief in India, was appointed ^{as} Minister for War. Sir John French was appointed as the General ~~Commanding~~ the armies on the field of war. Sir John Jellicoe, who was occupying the position of Vice-Admiral and was a famous Naval Officer, was appointed as Commander of the Navy. As stated by us before, not only were the naval contingents which were ready to proceed each to its own port, stopped where they were, after it was known that War had been declared between Germany and Britain', but His Majesty the King also sent an encouraging message to the men of the Navy that he relied upon the Navy of his country, establishing once again its old reputation and glory and showing that it was capable of protecting

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Britain at this critical period.. The officers and men of the Navy enthusiastically manifested their loyalty and valour. In Belgium, France and other countries also the people and the Government joined together and made similar preparations for war, without hesitating in the least and without caring for the unjust ways and cruel ideas of Germany. The Belgian King, addressing the popular representatives in the Belgian Parliament, made the following very sympathetic and solemn utterance:- "If we have to oppose the forces that come upon our land, we are fully prepared for war, and are ready to incur any loss. It has become our duty to resist them steadfastly, unitedly and courageously, with a view to secure the larger interests of our country." The Members of the House not only listened to the words of their King with great attention and cheered him pleasantly, but also gave permission for raising eighty million pounds for the expenses of protecting their country. Similar occurrences took place in France also. The information received from Raymond Poincaré, the President of France, that France never called any one to war, that she was always occupying a reasonable neutral position, that Germany was blaming her of certain things for which there was no basis at all and which existed only in the brutal and bad ideas cherished by her, that she made herculean efforts till the very last moment to prevent this ruinous war and that Germany herself was responsible for this terrible war, was read out in ^{the} French Cabinet and preparations were made for War. Many French warriors joined the army to be of help to their country. The French Commander-in-Chief, Joffre, also hastened to the front. While these things were being done, similar things were done in Germany also. On the 4th August, the German Chancellor spoke in Reichstag as follows:- "Gentlemen! We are now in a position which we have of necessity to face. When we have to do a thing necessarily, can any rule be prescribed for it? Our armies have reached Luxemburg. Perhaps, they have (He knew full well that it had actually taken place) set foot even on Belgian soil. My

Lords! It is of course contrary to the provisions of International Law. It is also true that the French Government had declared in Brussels that France would respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her enemies did so. Nevertheless, it is known that the French were ready for an invasion. France may wait, but we cannot do so. If the French advance on the banks of the lower Rhine (on our portion), we will have to face numerous difficulties. So we have to ignore the protests reasonably made by the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. After our military objects are carried out, we will try to remedy and compensate for - I say this openly - the injustice done by us. Any one who is threatened like us - one who is threatened and fighting for glorious ^{things} thought to which he was particularly entitled - will have only one idea of accomplishing his object at all costs." Thus the Germans themselves realised that what they did was wrong.

Appendix 2.

The constitution of a Navy.

The naval forces are generally divided into several kinds of squadrons. Each has a Commander. As each ship has a Master, and each division of the navy has a Commander, there is a high officer who is at the head of all these forces. These forces are also divided into what is called the defence ^{flot} ~~forces~~ and the ^{flot} ~~forces~~ in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and other waters, orders would be issued from the ship in which the Naval Commander is, by means of signals with flags and the other ships would conduct the war in accordance with these orders. The warships comprising the Navy are of different kinds. A description of a few of them is given below:-

-25- 38
them is given below:-

Dreadnaught:- This word means "That which fears nothing". This is used as the name of big warships built in the present day. These present an awful appearance to look at. These should be called Floating Forts. They are covered with very strong steel plates, about 11" or 12" thick, so as to protect them from any kind of bullets. The length of the ship will be not less than 500 ft. The very best guns, big guns of 12' or 13' calibre, and also small guns and torpedo tubes are kept in them. There is a high platform constructed on the deck of the ship, like a tower, and it is on this that the large big guns are placed. As these ships contain big guns and things required for them, they will not sail very fast. They can hardly sail more than 21 knots (One knot- $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile) an hour. These guns are fired only by the force caused by the pressure of the ships on water. In appearance also they will be terrible like big devils. It seems the cost of building a Dreadnaught is £ 1,813,000. There are different varieties among these ships, according to their strength, speed and weight.

Cruisers:- Though these are warships, they are not built specially for war, but to be useful in protecting merchant vessels, in chasing and driving away the enemy and causing injury to the enemy's ships and ports and then escaping by running away. So, they will not be loaded heavily. They used to take another ship with them for carrying coal and things required by them. Big guns too are not kept (in them). Guns, which though small can send out bullets very fast, will also be kept (in them). Of all the ships, the cruisers are the fastest vessels. There are many varieties in them, according to their speed, weight and the weapons contained by them. More than two million pounds will be spent in building these ships also.

Submarine:- This is a wonderful ship which can go hidden under water. If it is looked at from the sky, it will appear

VR

like a whale swimming in water. It is made of steel and thick glasses, so as to make the objects outside visible. There are strong steel plates to protect the glasses. If the ships of the enemy are to be attacked, it will proceed under water and, as soon as it approaches them, it will discharge the torpedo tubes which it contains. Weapons of war will also be kept in this ship. Arrangements have very cleverly been made to prevent water getting into it and secure proper facilities of ventilation to those inside. Generally it appears that this ship can be under water for four hours. But recently submarines have been discovered which can remain under water even for a month. It seems the instruments in these ships, intended for supplying fresh air required by them, resemble the gills of fishes. The length of this ship will be about 130 feet.

Torpedo:- This is a weapon of war resembling a fish or cigar. This used to be taken in every warship and cruiser. It is 14 feet long and 18^{inches} broad. This tube will be full of gunpowder, glass pieces, nails, bullets and other terrible things. If it is placed in a tube which ^{can} contain it and the machine is worked, it will be thrown in water and, proceeding very fast at the rate of 48 miles an hour, strike the bottom of the enemy's ship. Immediately, the torpedo will explode and cause terrible damage to the ship. A torpedo is capable of proceeding ^{to a distance of} ~~for~~ about 2,000 yards. Some of these ^{can} proceed in water only by their own force.

Destroyer:- This is capable of destroying even these torpedoes. They are so made as to enable them to attack the enemy's ships and also to escape from them. Their length will be about 256 feet. In these also some small guns and torpedoes will be kept.

Explosive mines in the sea:- These are made to destroy the ships of the enemy. Some of them will be round and floating and others will resemble casks. These will be filled with terrible gunpowder, ammunition etc. and floated or secured

under water a little below the surface of the water. These will ordinarily be taken in old ships. They will be slowly let into the water from the deck of the ship by means of a sloping plank at the back of the ship. It is enough if ships touch them; they will be blown to pieces, however strong they may be. (There are several rules in International Law about the throwing of these mines in the sea). Their removal too is very dangerous. Sets of two ships each will be working in the area in which these mines are scattered. Strong iron wires fixed to these ships, will be let down into the water. Iron kites will be hanging so as to make it possible for them to go deep into the water. When these wires are drawn in water, these sea-mines will be caught by them and striking against each other will explode; or if they come up near on the surface of the water, they will be shot at and made to explode. The danger will also be removed in a way.

/ A true translation/

V. Raghava Chari

Tamil Translator to Government.

NOTES.

Page

41 41

Jm

Book on the war

pp 1-2 of [C858w] From the Editor of the Viveka Bodhini,
8/15.

I suppose these must be exam
R. A. G. -

Draft acknowledgment and memo
the translator are submitted for ap.

SR

18/2/15

S.D.

18215

(into in drafts)

[Letter to the Editor of the Viveka Bodhini

[Memo to the Senior Translator to Govt. No 555w

[C1174w] From the

H 7-11 c.f. [C1470 W]

From the Senior Translator to Govt. No 155 8/10.

Sp. off.

Submitted that the file may be sent to the Educational Dept. ^(for necessary action) with reference to the last sentence of the Translator's letter on p 8 c.f.

RD
20/3/15

S.D.

20.3.15.

You had better put up the two other similar publications recently received. This is apparently the last of the three; but I am not sure that Govt. State show preference.

RD
20.3.15

Large No 270 8/15.3.15 S
+ 371 8/15.3.15 U

(Vide linked file)

(Since linked)

Letter No 1075W-1 R
4-3-15

No. 1324W-1 (Q)
11-3-15

(Since removed)

The two ~~papers~~ are ~~linked~~ put up.
2. A fourth book, written by a Musalman, has also been referred to the Translator. Attention is also invited to the correspondence regarding Mr. Narsiah's books.

S.D.

20-3-15.

2

to 1/2 p. is going to the printer and the book is now to be issued by the library. Please let me have a full translation of chapters II & III & appendix 2.

Draft memo to Translator of Submitted

SR
22/3/15

SD

22-3-15.

SR
23.3.15

p 12cf. [Memo to the Senior Translator, no 85810-38233.15]
pp 13-40cf [C 2237 W] From the Senior Translator, no 234 & 5.5.15

Sp. off.

Submitted.

SR
7/5/15

SD
7/5/15

This book like the previous one is not suitable for distribution by Govt for the illumination of the "man in the street" - But it might be for more advanced schools. The chapters translated are on the side card - though containing a few misleading statements.

SR

5.5.15

War no 858-4
8.5.15

A. no.



C No. 1649 Col.

10.5.15

Ed. Dep.

From para 2 of his letter of on page 1 c7. it will be seen that the petitioner has already sent a copy of the book to the D. P. I for recognition as a text book for elementary schools. The Director will take, no doubt, such action as he thinks fit in regard to this matter.

2. In para 3 the petitioner requests patronage for the publication and is prepared to reduce the price if Govt. should order sufficient ^{number of copies} ~~no. of books~~. The D. P. I may be requested to state whether the publication deserves Govt. patronage and, if so, how many copies may be purchased for Govt. Schools. A draft memo is submitted for approval.

AS
14/5/15
AS
14-5-15

Why not leave the matter to the D. P. I?
Why should we intervene in the matter?

17/5/15

* Rs 1-8-0

with a book

The D.P.I. has power to pass final orders in regard to the recognition of books by the D.P.I. but in regard to the patronage of books he has to refer the matter to Govt. for final orders. In cases where the application is made direct to Govt. the D.P.I. is invariably consulted and orders are passed in accordance with his recommendations. There appears to be no objection to leaving the matter to the D.P.I., but then it will be necessary to request the Judicial Dept. to send a copy of the current book to the D.P.I. with these remarks: the file may be returned to Judicial Dept.

20/5/15
21.5.15

Final

J. S. S.

25/5/15



Eoluo 1649-1

26.5.15

Book not recd.

50

Jud. Dept.

Spl Office

- The petition at pages 1 and 2 CF. raises three points for orders:-
- (i) Recognition of the compilation as a text book in schools.
 - (ii) Patronage to the compilation - (a) for distribution to the public

p. 3 ante

(file under
separate disposal)

As regards (ii) (a), the Spl. Officer has noted that it is not suitable "for the illumination of the man in the Street." and this opinion has not been contradicted by Secy. Edl. There is, besides, the fact that we have decided to take a large number of copies of Mr. Narasimha's compilations (the Tamil book has been accepted and the Telugu one has just been favourably reported upon by the Translator). If, therefore, the question of acquiring copies for distribution to the public is dropped, there remain only points -

- (i) which Edl. say, the A.P.D. is competent to deal with : and
- (ii) (b) may be remitted to Edl. for disposal in consultation with the A.P.D.

loan no 858-5
26.5.15

Cr.
26.5.15

Edl. no.

by
26.5.15

Edl. Cno 1886



Edl. Dept.

A draft order is submitted for

approval
31/5/15

NS
31-5-15

[Handwritten signature]

” ” ” ” ” 191

C. No. 1649 Sol From the Judicial Dept, No. 8584, dated the 2.6.1915

$\frac{1886}{8R}$ " " $\frac{878}{5}$ $\frac{22 \cdot 3}{1015}$

" " " "" " " " " 191 .

No. 00200, dated 7 1918

Meis

A copy of the petition
will be communicated to the
D.P.I. for such action as
he may think fit with
reference to the ~~petitioner's~~ re-
quests contained in para ~~2~~ 3.

$$\frac{25}{31/5/15} \quad \frac{kg}{31-5-15}$$

2. The D.P.D. (Asso)
petitum (Asso)

10/15/15

Ref

22/11/15
av
10/6/15

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

191 .

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
 191 .

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS OF FILED UP, BEING WANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy heading only.