



FOR
FREEDOM
and the
RIGHT

THE ALLIES

The Montreal Daily Star - Family Herald and Weekly Star





THE STAR WAR ALBUM

PUBLISHED BY

The Montreal Daily Star

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPERS"

BRITISH FLAG



SCOTTISH JACK—ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.
987



ENGLISH JACK—ST. GEORGE'S CROSS.
1194 OR 1274

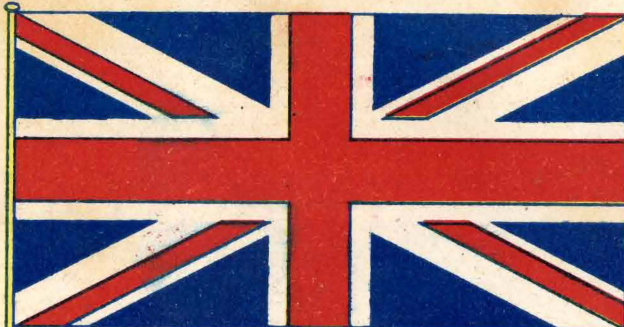


IRISH JACK—ST. PATRICK'S CROSS.
1690

The same honour has been accorded St. Andrew in Scotland as St. George in England. According to tradition, the saint, deeming it far too great an honour to be crucified as was his Lord, gained from his persecutors the concession to this variation, namely, a saltire instead of a Latin cross. After his martyrdom his remains were preserved as relics, and a Greek monk, having been warned in a vision to carry these away in a ship, was wrecked on the shores of Caledonia (Scotland), about A.D. 370. Achaius, King of the Scots, went barefoot and vowed to adopt the saint's cross as the national emblem, A.D. 987.

St. George has been the patron Saint, and his emblem, the national emblem of England for over six centuries. It is thought by some to have been used since 1194, after the third great Crusade, when the troops of Richard Coeur de Lion won a gallant victory near the grotto where the great Christian hero St. George, the legend says, "redeemed the king's daughter out of the jaws of a dreadful dragon." St. George's emblem, a Greek Cross of the national colour red, was, not generally accepted till 1274.

St. Patrick was the Christian apostle of the Irish and became their patron saint. Legends date back to 411, but it has been suggested as most probable that the X-like form of the cross was derived from the sacred monogram on the Labarum of Constantine the Great where the X is the first letter of the Greek word for Christ. It was under this emperor that the Christians were rescued from persecution in Britain, and this symbolic meaning of the form might readily have been adopted in the early Churches, thus becoming associated with the Christian labours of St. Patrick in Ireland. It was finally adopted as the general national emblem about 1690.

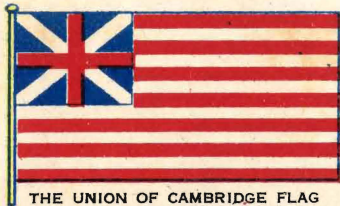


THE UNION JACK

The Union Jack, the grand old "Meteor Flag" of the British Isles, the banner of freedom and liberty, which in one form or another has "braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," is the flag of the entire British Empire, which all of whose citizens have the right to fly; hence it is the flag of Canada. In itself it tells the story of the evolution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

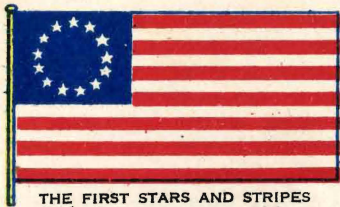
The Union Jack is formed by the union of the Crosses of St. George, for England, St. Andrew for Scotland, and St. Patrick, for Ireland. Before the United Kingdom came into being, and when the three kingdoms were separate, the flag of England was the banner of St. George, a red cross on a white field. In 1603 King James the Sixth of Scotland became also King James the First of England. Three years later, on April 12th, 1606, the banner of St. George was amalgamated with the banner of St. Andrew, a white diagonal cross on a blue field. This combination obtained the name of Union Jack, in allusion to the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. The word Jack is usually considered a corruption of the word Jacobus, Jacques or James, but this is quite fanciful, as "Jacks" were used before the Union. Upon the parliamentary Union of England and Scotland, May 1, 1707, the Union Jack became the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. This arrangement continued until the parliamentary Union with Ireland, on January 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, a diagonal red cross on a white field, was amalgamated with it, and the Union Jack as we now know it became the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Union Jack may be flown by all British subjects, private or official, everywhere on land. The red ensign, so often flown in Canada, is the merchant marine flag; and the Union Jack is the only proper flag to be flown in Canada ashore. In hoisting the Union Jack, the point to be remembered is that the wide white arm above the red must be placed next to the top of the pole.

AMERICAN FLAG



THE UNION OF CAMBRIDGE FLAG
OF 1776

The first official National Flag raised by General Washington at Cambridge, Mass., January 2nd, 1776. The king's colors are in the canton and 13 stripes represent the 13 original states. An ensign used in colonial trade as early as 1704.



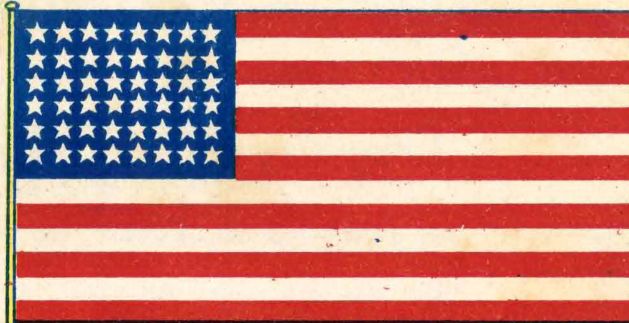
THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES
(BETSY ROSS FLAG, 1777)

General Washington designed and Mrs. Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes at Philadelphia, in 1777. Congress adopted this as the American Flag on June 14th, 1777. It was first raised over Fort Schuyler (present Rome, N.Y.) August 2nd, 1777 during unsuccessful siege by a British Army. The Fort Schuyler flag was "home made" of a "petticoat red, a soldier's shirt and a captain's cloak of blue."



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
OF 1814

The Flag of fifteen stars and stripes adopted in 1794 after Vermont and Kentucky were admitted. This is the "Star Spangled Banner" which inspired Key's immortal lines, when he saw it "still there" over Fort McHenry which defended Baltimore from British attack in 1814



OLD GLORY

"Old Glory"—The present American Flag—the style adopted by Congress in 1818—13 stripes for the 13 original states and one star for each state—48 in 1919.

The original Stars and Stripes Flag was adopted by Congress June 14th, 1777. Accordingly, June 14th, is now generally observed as Flag Day.

THE WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES

□ □ □

"IF, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied; We are fighting for a just and lasting peace—and we believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled.

"First, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; and, lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war.

"On these conditions the British Empire would welcome peace. To secure these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those they have yet endured."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"FIRST, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and, if it be not utterly brought to an end at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly."

WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States.

GOD SAVE THE KING

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the King.

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall!
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour;
Long may he reign!
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King.

God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again,
God save our men!
Make them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL SONG

"THAT TRUE NORTH"—*Tennyson*

O CANADA!

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot-love in all thy sons command
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

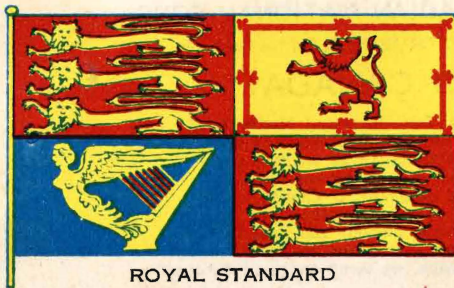
O Canada! Where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread and lordly rivers flow,
How dear to us thy broad domain,
From East to Western Sea,
Thou land of hope for all who toil!
Thou True North, strong and free!
O Canada, glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

O Canada! Beneath thy shining skies
May stalwart sons and gentle maidens rise,
To keep thee steadfast through the years
From East to Western Sea,
Our Fatherland, our Motherland!
Our True North, strong and free!
O Canada, glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

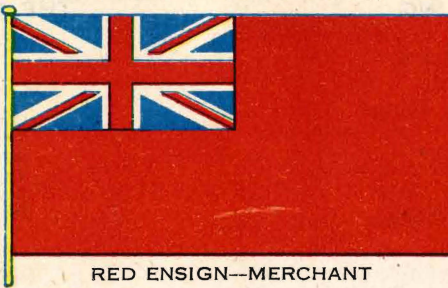
Ruler Supreme, Who hearest humble prayer,
Hold our dominion in Thy loving care,
Help us to find, O God, in Thee,
A lasting rich reward,
As waiting for the Better Day
We ever stand on guard.
O Canada, glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

--*R. Stanley Weir.*

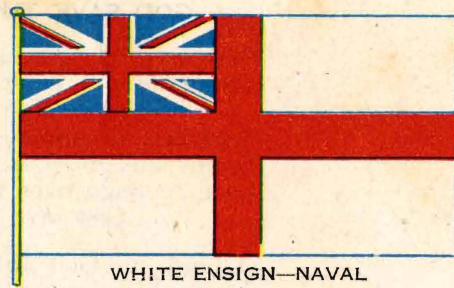
BRITISH ENSIGNS



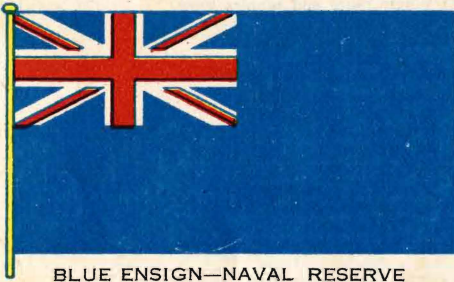
ROYAL STANDARD



RED ENSIGN—MERCHANT



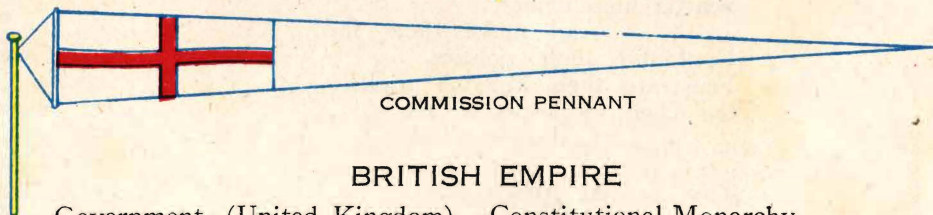
WHITE ENSIGN—NAVAL



BLUE ENSIGN—NAVAL RESERVE



CANADIAN FLAG



COMMISSION PENNANT

BRITISH EMPIRE

Government, (United Kingdom) . . . Constitutional Monarchy.

Ruler King George V.

Area Total British Empire, 13,123,712 square miles; United Kingdom alone, 121,377 square miles.

Population Total British Empire, 435,000,000; United Kingdom, 46,000,000.

Date of entering the War August 4th, 1914.

Commerce with Germany before the War (United Kingdom alone). Exports—\$330,740,000; Imports,—\$201,480,000.

Greatest Exports, United Kingdom. Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Great Britain's reason for entering the War. To stand by her guarantee to Belgium, to uphold the rights of free nations, and to save her ally France.

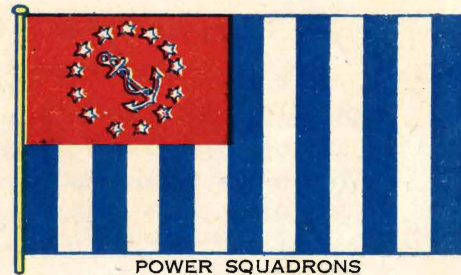
AMERICAN ENSIGNS



PRESIDENT'S FLAG



CONSULS



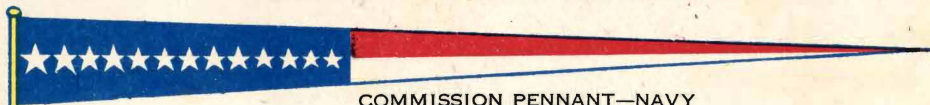
POWER SQUADRONS



JACK



CUSTOMS



COMMISSION PENNANT—NAVY

UNITED STATES

Government	Republic.
President	Woodrow Wilson.
Area	3,027,000 square miles.
Population	103,600,000.
Date of entering the War	April 6th, 1917.
Commerce with Germany before the War	Exports—\$344,794,276; Imports— \$189,919,136, (1914).
Commerce with Germany after the War	Exports—\$288,889; Imports— \$13,943,743, (1916).
Greatest Exports	Raw Cotton, Manufactured Goods, Foodstuffs.
Reason for entering the War	To maintain American rights on the high seas, to protest against Germany's ruthless methods of war- fare, and to make the world safe for democracy.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

Oh say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming!
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

CHORUS

Oh, say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"

THE MARSEILLAISE

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM
ROUGET DE L'ISLE

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears, and hear their cries!
Behold their tears, and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
When peace and liberty lie bleeding?

CHORUS

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on, march on, all hearts resolved
On liberty or death!

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst for gold and power unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air!
To mete and vend the light and air!
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?—Chorus

O Liberty! can man resign thee?
Once having felt thy generous flame,
Can dungeon bolts and bars confine thee
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
The blood-stained sword our conquerors wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.—Chorus.

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY
JACK JUDGE AND HARRY WILLIAMS

1. Up to mighty London came an Irishman one day,
As the streets are paved with gold, sure ev'ryone was gay;
Singing songs of Piccadilly, Strand and Leicester Square,
Till Paddy got excited, then he shouted to them there:—

CHORUS

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know!
Good-bye Piccadilly,
Farewell Leicester Square,
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there!"

2. Paddy wrote a letter to his Irish Molly O!
Saying, "Should you not receive it, write and let me know!
"If I make mistakes in "spelling", Molly dear," said he,
Remember it's the pen that's bad, don't lay the blame on
me"

CHORUS—

3. Molly wrote a neat reply to Irish Paddy O!
Saying, "Mike Mahoney wants to marry me, and so
Leave the Strand and Piccadilly, or you'll be to blame,
For love has fairly drove me silly hoping you're the same!"

CHORUS—

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SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE IS THE LILY

One day as morning shed its glow
Across the eastern sky,
A boy and girl in accents low,
In a garden said "Good bye!"
She said, Remember as you stray,
When each must do his share,
The flowers blooming here to-day
Are emblems over there!"

CHORUS—

Somewhere in France is the Lily,
Close by the English Rose;
A Thistle so keen, and a Shamrock green,
And each loyal flower that grows.
Somewhere in France is a sweetheart,
Facing the battle's chance,
For the flower of our youth fights for
freedom and truth
Somewhere in France.

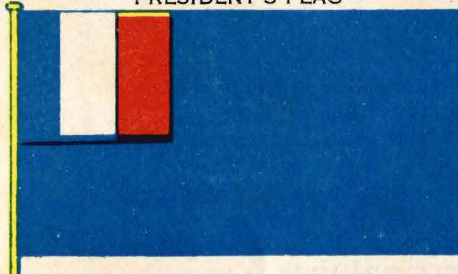
Each morning in that garden fair,
Where sweetest perfumes dwell,
The lassie whispers low a prayer
For the flowers she loves so well.
And over there as night draws near,
Amid the shot and flame,
Unto the flag he holds so dear,
A soldier breathes her name.

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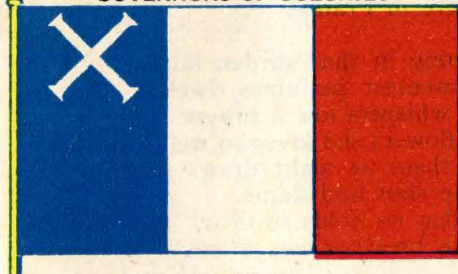
FRENCH FLAG AND ENSIGNS



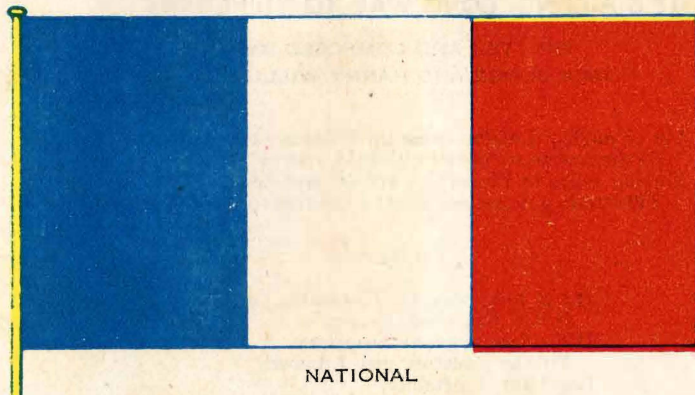
PRESIDENT'S FLAG



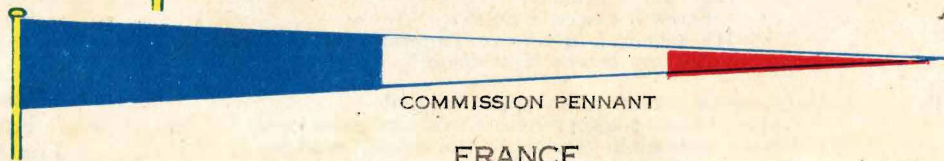
GOVERNORS OF COLONIES



ADMIRAL



NATIONAL

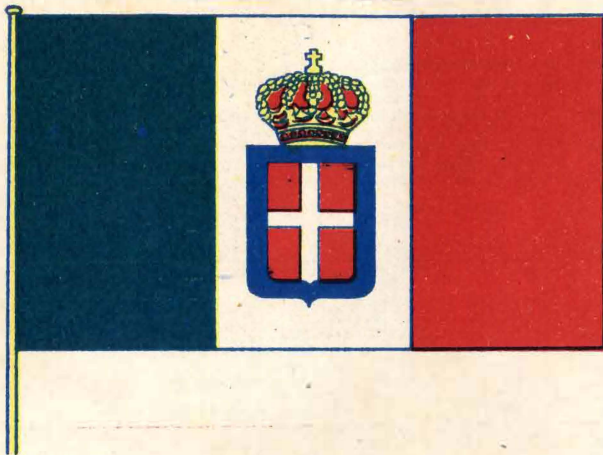


COMMISSION PENNANT

FRANCE

Government	Republic.
President	Raymond Poincare,
Area	207,000 square miles.
Population	40,000,000.
Date of entering the War	August 3rd, 1914.
Commerce with Germany	Exports—\$102,200,000; Imports— \$122,800,000.
Greatest Export	Manufactured Goods.
Reason for entering the War	In self defence against German attack.

ITALIAN FLAG



Government.....Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler.....Victor Emmanuel III.
 Area.....111,000 square miles
 Population.....36,000,000
 Date of entering the war....May 23, 1915
 Commerce with Germany before the war.....Exports, \$64,000; imports \$100,600 (1914)
 Greatest exports.....Raw silk, cotton and silk manufactures
 Reason for entering the war..To regain her lost provinces from Austria.

Government.....Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler.....King Albert
 Area.....11,373 square miles
 Population.....7,500,000
 Date of entering the war....August 4, 1914
 Merchant Marine.....184,000 tons
 Commerce with Germany before the war.....Exports, \$126,730,000, imports, \$79,120,000 (1913)
 Greatest exports.....Wool, iron, flax
 Reason for entering the war. Refusal to allow Germany to violate her neutrality and attack France.
 German troops invaded Belgium and after stubborn resistance occupied all but a small strip of territory.

BELGIUM FLAG



RED DATES ON THE WAR CALENDAR

1914

June 28—Assassination of Archduke and Archduchess of Austria.
 July 23—Austrian note to Serbia.
 July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
 Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
 Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France and Belgium.
 Aug. 4—Britain declared war on Germany.
 Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia. Britain landed troops in France.
 Aug. 9—Serbia declared war on Germany.
 Aug. 11—France declared war on Austria.
 Aug. 12—Britain declared war on Austria.
 Aug. 20—Brussels abandoned. Allied retreat begun.
 Sep. 7—Battle of Marne.
 Oct. 9—Germans capture Antwerp.
 Oct. 24—Germans driven out of Russia.
 Oct. 30—Russia declared war on Turkey.
 Nov. 1—Battle of Coronel.
 Nov. 5—Britain declared war on Turkey.
 Nov. 17—Russian invasion of East Prussia began.
 Dec. 8—Battle of Falkland Islands.

1915

Jan. 2—Russian invasion of Hungary began.
 Jan. 24—Battle of Dogger Bank.
 Feb. 3—Anglo-French bombardment of Dardanelles forts began.
 March 18—Irresistible, Ocean and Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles.
 March 23—Allied troops landed at Gallipoli.
 May 7—Lusitania sunk.
 May 23—Italy declared war on Austria.
 June 2—Russian defeat at Przemyśl.
 June 14—Russians lose 16,600 prisoners.
 Aug. 4—Germans capture Warsaw.
 Aug. 13—Royal Edward sunk.
 Sep. 25—Allies started Champagne drive.
 Oct. 6—Allies landed at Salonica.
 Oct. 10—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
 Oct. 15-19 Italy, France, Britain, and Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
 Dec. 1—British army retreated to Kut-el-Amara.
 Dec. 19—Anzac army withdrawn from Gallipoli.

1916

Feb. 14—All single men in Britain called to colors.
 Feb. 23—Germans began attack on Verdun.

April 24—Irish revolt began.
 April 28—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrendered.
 June 5—Kitchener and staff drowned.
 June 11—Big Russian victory over Austrians.
 July 1—First Allied Somme drive began.
 Aug. 27—Rumania declared war on Austria.
 Oct. 22—Constanza, Rumania, captured.
 Dec. 12—First German peace proposal.

1917

Feb. 1—U-Boat blockade declared by Germany.
 Feb. 3—United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
 Feb. 24—British recaptured Kut-el-Amara.
 March 12—British captured Bagdad.
 March 14—Russian revolution announced.
 April 6—United States declared war on Germany.
 April 16—French victory in Champagne.
 May 12—British broke through Hindenburg line.
 May 18—United States first draft called up.
 June 27—First United States contingent reached France.
 Aug. 2—General Russian retreat began.
 Sep. 16—Kerensky declared Russia a republic.
 Oct. 4—British Flanders drive began.
 Oct. 25—Italian defeat and retreat began.
 Nov. 8—Bolsheviks seized control of Russian Government.
 Nov. 21—British drive on Cambrai began.
 Dec. 6—Halifax disaster.
 Dec. 10—British captured Jerusalem.

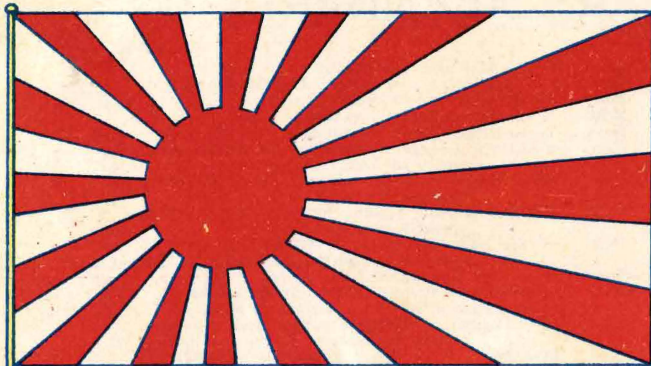
1918

Feb. 7—Tuscany sunk.
 Feb. 11—Bolsheviks declared war with Central Powers at an end.
 March 14—German troops occupied Odessa.
 March 21—Germans begin drive in Picardy.
 March 28—Marshal Foch named Generalissimo.
 April 1—Germans' new drive halted before Amiens.
 April 23—British naval raid on Zeebrugge.
 April 26—Germans captured Kemmel Hill.
 May 27—Germans gained important victory between Soissons and Rheims.
 June 19-23—Italians threw Austrians back across Piave.
 July 4—Allies start drive on Soissons Rheims Salient.
 July 10—Franco-British campaign in Albania commences.
 July 18—Foch begins drive on Soissons-Rheims salient.

RED DATES ON THE WAR CALENDAR

- Aug. 5—German armies reach Vesle River in retreat.
- Aug. 8—Canadian troops co-operate in drive above Montdidier.
- Aug. 14—Elmslie appointed command Canadian Siberian battalion.
- Aug. 17—Germans retreat beyond Albert.
- Aug. 21—British gain ten miles beyond Arras.
- Aug. 27—Hindenburg line pierced.
- Aug. 29—French take Noyon.
- Aug. 30—Drocourt-Queant switch penetrated.
- Aug. 31—Baillieux captured.
- Sep. 1-5—Germans retreat in Flanders, abandoning Kemmel.
- Sep. 12—Ex-Czarina of Russia and daughters reported murdered.
- Sep. 12—Franco-American drive on St. Mihiel begins.
- Sep. 12—Americans drive in St. Mihiel Salient.
- Sep. 15—Austria asks for peace discussion.
- Sep. 16—Wilson refuses Austria's suggestion.
- Sep. 17—Allies begin Balkan drive.
- Sep. 26—Bulgaria asks for armistice.
- Sep. 30—Bulgarian armistice officially confirmed, Bulgaria accepting Allies terms.
- Oct. 1—Peace Demonstrations in Berlin.
- Oct. 3—La Bassee captured.
- Oct. 5—Chancellor Maximilian announces in Reichstag that he has asked President Wilson to forward to Allies, Germany's plea for peace.
- Oct. 7—Great gains by Allies on Western Front.
- Oct. 8—President asks for evidences of German good faith.
- Oct. 11—German retreat on Western Front continues.
- Oct. 11—Germany announces Wilson's terms will be accepted.
- Oct. 14—Socialist Congress at Munich demands Kaiser's abdication.
- Oct. 15—British enter suburbs of Lille.
- Oct. 16—Whole German army in Belgium begins retreat.
- Oct. 17—Bruges and Zeebrugge fall.
- Oct. 18—Canadians enter Douai.
- Oct. 20—Germany denies crimes. Orders U-boat warfare on passenger ships stopped.
- Oct. 23—Wilson tells Germany he has transmitted her peace plea to Allies. Criticises German Government.
- Oct. 25—Anglo-Italian drive begins.
- Oct. 27—Austria separately accepts Wilson's terms.
- Oct. 28—Turkey asks separate peace.
- Oct. 30—Austria asks armistice.
- Oct. 31—Turkish armistice begins. Dardanelles opened.
- Nov. 1—Austrian revolt begins.
- Nov. 2—10,000 Austrians captured.
- Nov. 3—Austrian armistice terms announced.
- Nov. 5—Lloyd George announces Germany must apply to Foch for peace.
- Nov. 6—German armistice mission leaves Berlin for Western Front.
- Nov. 7—Unconfirmed report Germany has accepted armistice terms.
- Nov. 8—German mission given Allied terms with 72 hours to consider.
- Nov. 10—Kaiser flees to Holland.
- Nov. 11—Germany accepts Allies' armistice terms.
- Nov. 14—Occupation of Alsace begun.
- Nov. 16—Informal meetings of Allied peace representatives begin.
- Nov. 18—Allied forces begin march into Germany. First meeting between British and German naval representatives to discuss German naval surrender. French enter Metz.
- Nov. 19—Twenty German submarines surrender. King of Belgium enters Antwerp.
- Nov. 20—First instalment of German Grand Fleet consisting of 71 vessels surrendered.
- Nov. 21—King of Belgium enters Brussels.
- Nov. 24—French enter Constantinople.
- Nov. 24—General D'Esperey enters Constantinople.
- Nov. 25—Allied Fleet enters Black Sea.
- Nov. 30—Spartacus group seizes German wireless.
- Dec. 3—Allies threaten occupation of Germany if full armistice terms are not complied with.
- Dec. 19—Great welcome to British generals in London.
- Dec. 26—Allies announce no extensive military occupation in Russia.

JAPAN



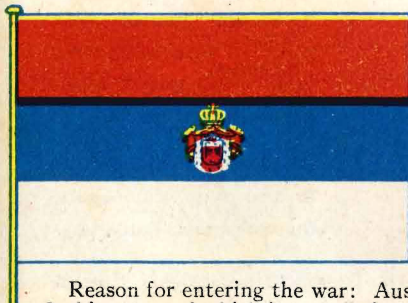
Government.....Limited monarchy
 Ruler.....Emperor Yoshihito
 Area.....148,000 square miles
 Population.....56,000,000
 Date of entering the war...August 23, 1914
 Commerce with Germany before the war.....Exports, \$34,247,000; imports, \$22,416,000
 Greatest exports.....Raw silk, cotton tissues
 Reason for entering the war..To assist her ally, Great Britain, and maintain the peace of the Orient.

Government.....Republic (provisional) since March, 1917.
 Ruler.....?
 Area.....8,373,000 square miles
 Population.....170,000,000
 Date of entering the war....August 1, 1914
 Commerce with Germany before the war.....Exports, \$230,811,720; imports \$213,076,470
 Greatest exports.....Foodstuffs, raw material
 Reason for entering the war: Russia has always claimed herself champion of the Slavs and protector of Serbia. When Austria declared war on the latter, Russia mobilized, then Germany declared war.

RUSSIA



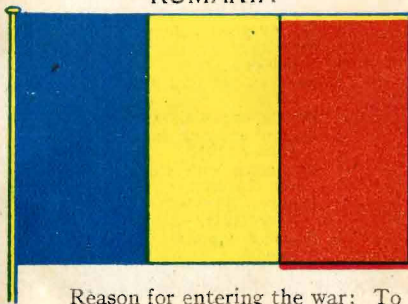
SERBIA



Government: Constitutional monarchy since 1889
 Ruler: King Peter I.
 Ascended throne 1903
 Area: 34,000 square miles
 Population: 4,600,000
 Date of entering the war: July 28, 1914
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$4,370,000; imports, \$2,300,000
 Greatest exports: Wheat, hides, animals and animal produce.

Reason for entering the war: Austria imposed 28 demands on Serbia, some of which it was obviously impossible for Serbia to accede to and maintain an independent sovereignty. Austria attacked and Serbia fought in self-defence. It is mostly in German hands.

RUMANIA



Government: Constitutional monarchy since the year 1886
 Ruler: King Ferdinand I.
 Area: 54,000 square miles
 Population: 7,500,000
 Date of entering the war: August 27, 1916
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$32,200,000; imports, \$18,170,000 (1913)

Reason for entering the war: To help Russia and thwart the designs of Turkey and Bulgaria.

Shortly after her entrance into the war Rumania was invaded by the Germans who now hold the greater part of the country. The capital was removed from Bucharest to Jassy.

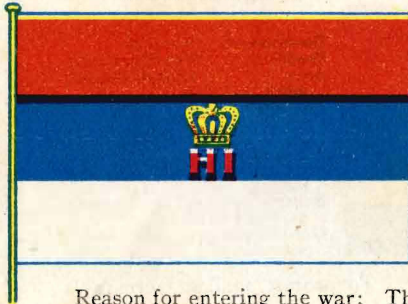
PORTUGAL



Government: Republic
 President: Senhor Brocamp, President, ad interim.
 Area: 36,000 square miles
 Population: 6,000,000
 Date of entering the war: March 10, 1916
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$11,960,000; imports, \$5,750,000 (1913)
 Greatest export: Food substances

Reason for entering the war: To maintain her treaty with Great Britain.

MONTENEGRO

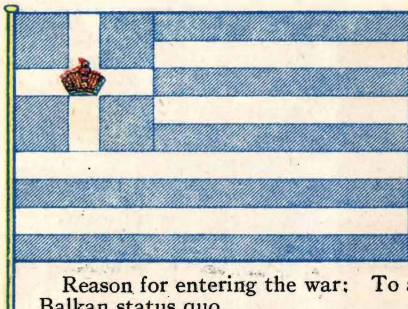


Government: Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler: King Nicholas I.
 Area: 6,000 square miles
 Population: 516,000
 Date of entering the war: August 7, 1914
 Commerce with Germany before the war: None
 Greatest exports: Fine woods and wines

Reason for entering the war: The Montenegrins are close kin to the Serbians and entered the war to aid Serbia.

In 1915 the Germans invaded and captured the kingdom. King Nicholas and the Government are now established in France, at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

GREECE

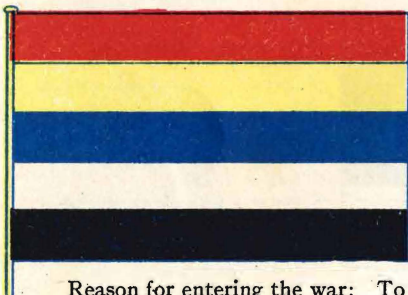


Government: Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler: King Alexander
 Area: 41,933 square miles
 Population: 5,000,000
 Date of entering the war: June 29, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$5,520,000; imports, \$5,980,000
 Greatest exports: Raw foods, raw minerals, and wine

Reason for entering the war: To aid the Allies to restore the Balkan status quo.

Through the efforts of the former ruler Constantine I., Greece maintained a pro-German neutrality until June 1917, when he was exiled.

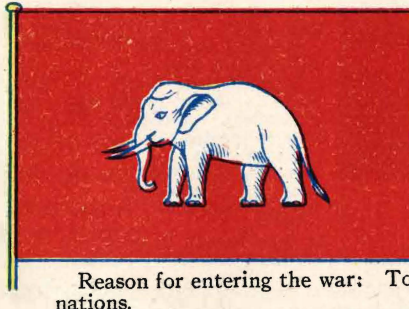
CHINA



Government: Republic
 President: Hsu Shih Chang
 Area: 4,278,352 square miles
 Population: 336,000,000
 Date of entering the war: August 14, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$1,404,150; imports, \$1,927,541 (1914)
 Greatest exports: Raw and manufactured silk, tea, beans

Reason for entering the war: To protest against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

SIAM

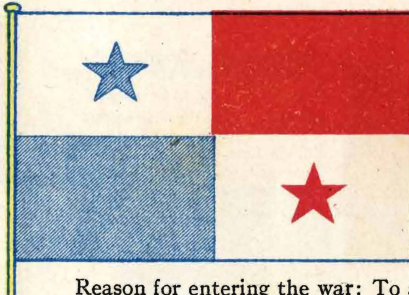


Government: Absolute monarchy
 Ruler: King Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh
 Area: 195,000 square miles
 Population: 8,500,000
 Date of entering the war: July 22, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$1,102,475; imports, \$1,205,585 (1914)
 Greatest exports: Cattle, teak, gold

Reason for entering the war: To maintain the rights of small nations.

Siam is the only absolute monarchy in the ranks of the Allies who are fighting to overthrow despotism and establish democracy. Feudalism is still in existence in the kingdom.

PANAMA



Government: Republic
 President: Dr. Ramon M. Valdes
 Area: 32.380 square miles
 Population: 400,000
 Date of entering the war: April 7, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$690,000; imports, None (1913)
 Greatest exports: Coffee, cocoa

Reason for entering the war: To aid the United States against Germany.

Panama was formerly a department of the Republic of Columbia but asserted its independence in 1903 and was recognized as an independent republic by the Powers.

BRAZIL



Government: Republic
 President: Wenceslao Braz
 Area: 3,300,000 square miles
 Population: 24,700,000.
 Date of entering war: October 26, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$55,770,000; imports, \$66,810,000 (1913)
 Greatest exports: Coffee and rubber

Reason for entering the war: To protest against Germany's submarine warfare. Influenced by Portugal — the mother-country's — breaking with Germany.

BOLIVIA



Government: Republic
 President: J. Gutierrez Guerra
 Area: 708,000 square miles
 Population: 2,900,000
 Date of severing relations: April 13, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$3,185,495; imports, \$4,250,120
 Greatest exports: Silver, tin, rubber

Reason for severing relations: In accordance with the action of other South American republics in repudiating Germany's inhuman methods of warfare.

LIBERIA

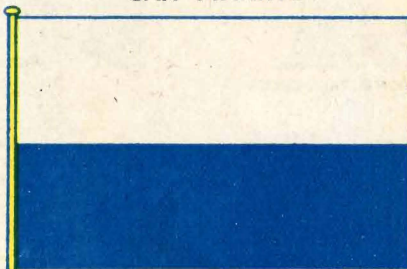


Government: Republic
 President: Daniel Howard
 Area: 40,000 square miles
 Population: 2,100,000
 Date of entering the war: August 7, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$230,000; imports, \$460,000
 Greatest exports: Rubber, coffee and ivory

Reason for entering the war: To endorse the action of the United States, whose government and constitution Liberia has closely copied.

The population of Liberia is composed almost exclusively of negroes.

SAN MARINO



Government: Independent Republic (the oldest state in Europe)
 Rulers: Two regents (appointed every six months)
 Area: 38 square miles
 Population: 11,468
 Revenue: \$193,600
 Expenditure: \$125,200
 Greatest exports: Wine, cattle

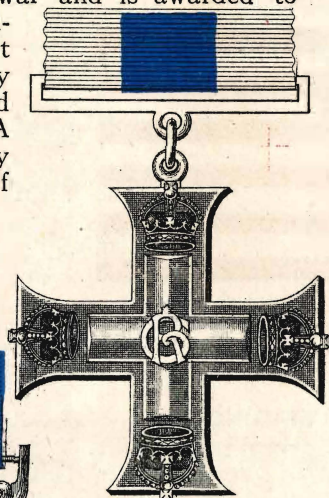
Reason for entering the war: At war with Austria only, on account of her treaty and friendship with Italy whose territory surrounds her.

The Military Cross, "M.C.", for distinguished service in time of war and is awarded to Captains, Lieutenants and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces. A Bar is added for any additional act of service.



THE MILITARY MEDAL
M. M.

The Military Medal was instituted by King George in 1916. Worn immediately before all War medals on the left breast, awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. In exceptional circumstances the medal may be awarded to women.



THE MILITARY CROSS
M. C.



THE VICTORIA CROSS
V. C.

The Victoria Cross, "V.C." "For Valor," is the distinction par excellence in the British Army and Navy. The Cross is suspended from the left breast by a garter blue ribbon for the Navy and red one for the Army.

The Distinguished Service Order denoted by the letters "D. S. O." after the recipients name. For rewarding the distinguished services of officers in our Naval and Military services who have been honorably mentioned in despatches.



THE DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE ORDER
D. S. O.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal, D.C.M., is awarded to Warrant Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and is conferred for individual acts of distinguished conduct in the field. Instituted by Queen Victoria in 1862.



THE DISTINGUISHED
CONDUCT MEDAL
D. C. M.

FAMOUS GENERALS of the ALLIES

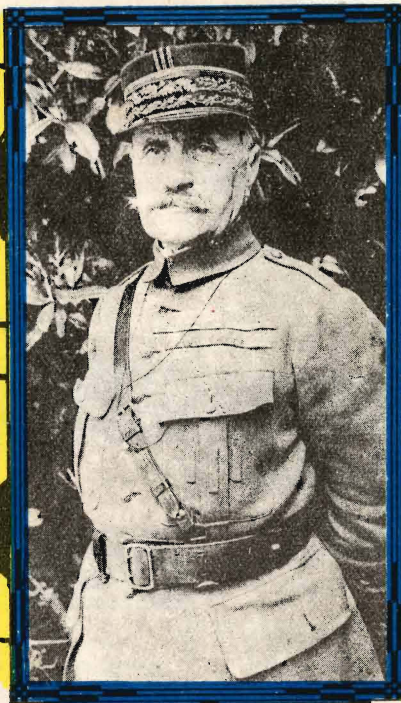
Field Marshal Sir DOUGLAS HAIG
OF GREAT BRITAIN



GENERAL Sir ARTHUR CURRIE
OF CANADA



GENERAL PERSHING OF U.S.A



MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH
GENERALLISSIMO



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ OF ITALY

URUGUAY



Government: Republic
 President: Dr. Feliciano Viera
 Area: 72,127 square miles
 Population: 1,316,000
 Date of severing relations: October 7, 1917
 Revenue: \$29,450,000
 Expenditure: \$29,520,000
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$8,050,000; imports, \$9,890,000
 Greatest exports: Meat, wool hides

Reason for severing relations: Following the example of other American Republics.

PERU



Government: Republic
 President: Dr. José Pardo
 Area: 722,461 square miles
 Population: 4,620,201
 Date of severing relations: October 5, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$3,910,000; imports, \$3,220,000
 Greatest exports: Sugar, Copper, Cotton.

Reason for severing relations: To protest against Germany's methods of warfare,

NICARAGUA



Government: Republic
 President: General Emiliano Chamorro
 Area: 49,200 square miles
 Population: 703,540
 Date of severing relations: May 19, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$578,100; imports, \$403,515
 Greatest exports: Bananas, timber

Reason for severing relations: Failure of Germany to respect International Law and to back the United States up in her declaration of war.

HONDURAS



Government: Republic
 President: Francisco Bertrand
 Area: 44,275 square miles
 Population: 562,000
 Date of severing relations: May 18, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$164,607; imports, \$521,837
 Greatest exports: Bananas, coconuts

Reason for severing relations: Supported the United States on its attitude against Germany's submarine policy,

COSTA RICA



Government: Republic
 President: Senor Granados
 Area: 23,000 square miles
 Population: 420,000
 Date of severing relations: September 21, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$460,000; imports, \$1,510,000
 Greatest exports: Bananas and Coffee

Reason for severing relations: To support the United States in her declaration of war against Germany.

GUATEMALA



Government: Republic
 President: Manuel Estrada Cabrera.
 Area: 48,290 square miles
 Population: 2,119,000
 Date of severing relations: April 28, 1917
 Revenue: \$66,200,000
 Expenditure: \$63,095,000
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$7,653,557; imports, \$2,043,329
 Greatest exports: Coffee bananas

Reason for breaking relations: Germany gave no guarantees of safety for her shipping.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



Government: Republic
 President: Hipolito Irigoyen
 Area: 1,153,119 square miles.
 Population: 8,000,000
 Commerce with Germany (1915)
 Exports, none; imports, \$11,306,620
 Greatest exports: Live stock, agricultural products.

Reason for severing relations: Although the Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted to break relations with Germany after the disclosure of Germany's duplicity in the Swedish Embassy in Buenos Aires the President has not yet ratified the break.

HAITI



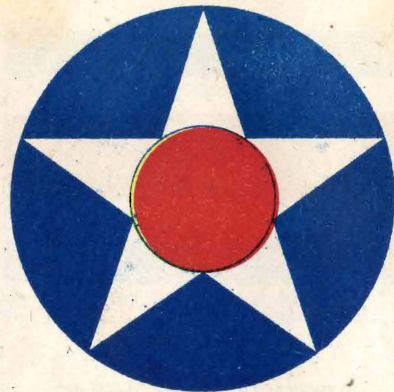
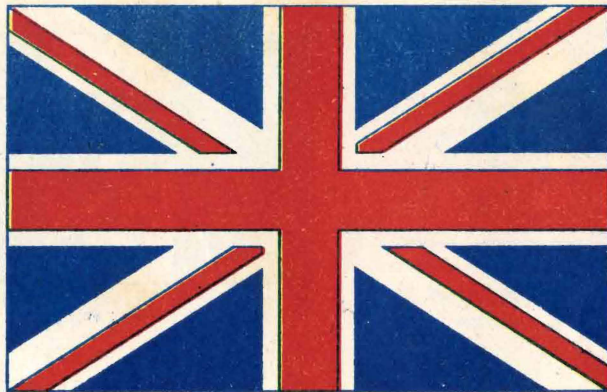
Government: Republic
 President: Sudre Dart-ignave
 Area: 10,204 square miles
 Population: 2,500,000
 Date of severing relations: June 19, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, none; imports, \$338,004
 Greatest exports: Coffee, cocoa sugar

Reason for severing relations: Her demands for safety on the seas were ignored.

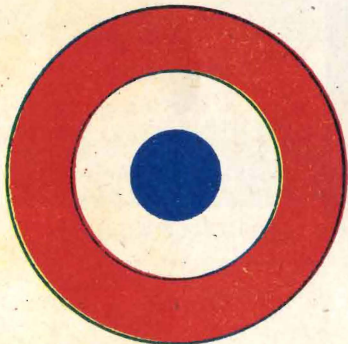
NATIONAL SIGNS FOR AEROPLANES



BRITISH EMPIRE



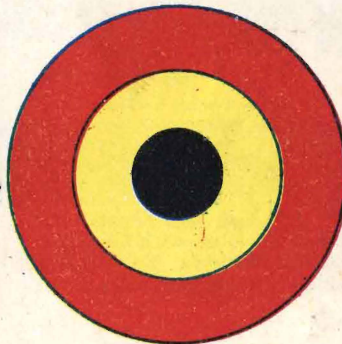
UNITED STATES



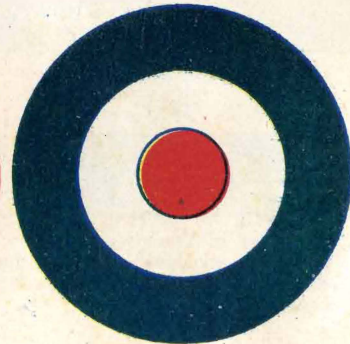
FRANCE



RUSSIA



BELGIUM



ITALY

WHILE THE BRITISH BULL-DOG'S WATCHING AT THE DOOR

BY HARRY LAUDER

1. It's a dear old land is the Motherland,
And when she sounds the Call,
Her Boys in her far-off other lands
Obey it, one and all.
For it is every Briton's duty
To do what he can do
To defend our British Empire,
To stand and see her through.

CHORUS

For it's a dear old land, is the Motherland,
Her Sons are ever true,
Her Boys in her far-off other lands
Will see her through and through,
It's a dear old Home is the Homeland,
It's as good as in days of yore.
We are steady aye, and ready,
While the British Bull-dog's watching at
the door.

2. It's a peaceful land is the Motherland
We never want to fight,
But shoulder to shoulder we ever stand
For everything that's right.
It's a dear old Home is the Homeland,
We love her more and more,
We'll fight the German might down
As we've never done before.
3. It's a grand old Home, is the Homeland,
Then let us pledge that we
Will all fight for our Motherland,
That Britons shall be free,
That the glory of our Empire
From us will never fade;
And that we'll defend forever
The land our father's made.

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WE'LL NEVER LET THE OLD FLAG FALL

MUSIC BY M. F. KELLY

1. Britain's flag has always stood for Justice,
Britains' hope has always been for Peace
Britain's foes have ~~known~~ that they could
trust us
To do our best to make the cannon cease
Britain's blood will never stand for insult
Britain's sons will rally at her call,
Britain's pride will never let her exult,
But we'll never let the old flag fall.

CHORUS

We'll never let the old flag fall,
For we love it the best of all,
We don't want to fight to show our might,
But when we start, we'll fight, fight, fight.
In peace or war you'll hear us sing,
God save the flag, God save the King,
At the ends of the world, the flag's unfurl'd,
We'll never let the old flag fall.

2. Britains' sons have always called her Mother,
Britain's sons have always loved her best,
Britain's sons would die to show they love her,
The dear old Flag, laid on each manly breast
Britain's ships have always ruled the ocean
Britain's sons will serve her one and all,
Britain's sons will show their true devotion
And we'll never let the old flag fall.

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THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL

WRITTEN BY STODDARD KING

COMPOSED BY ZO. ELLIOTT

1. Nights are growing very lonely
Days, are very long;
I'm a-growing weary only
List'ning for your song.
Old remembrances are thronging
Through my memory.
Till it seems the world is full of dreams
Just to call you back to me.

CHORUS

There's a long, long trail awinding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the night-in-gales are singing
And a white moon beams:
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true;
Till the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail with you.

2. All night long I hear you calling,
Calling sweet and low;
Seem to hear your foot-steps falling,
Everywhere I go.
Tho' the road between us stretches
Many a weary mile.
I forget that you're not with me yet,
When I think I see you smile.

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THE LADDIES WHO FOUGHT AND WON

WRITTEN, COMPOSED AND SUNG
BY HARRY LAUDER.

- 1 There's a dear old lady, Mother Britain is her name,
And she's all the world to me.
She's a dear old soul, always the same,
With a heart as big as three.
And when troubles and trials are knocking at her door,
And the days seem dark and long.
Her sons on the land and her sons on the sea,
They all march to this song.

CHORUS

When the fighting is over, and the war is won,
And the flags are waving free.
When the bells are ringing,
And the boys are singing songs in ev'ry key.
When we all gather 'round the old fire-side,
And the old mother kisses her son.
A' the lassies will be loving all the laddies,
The laddies who fought and won.

2. We can all look back to the hist'ry of the past,
That has made us what we are.
We have pledged our word we all shall hold fast,
Be the day away so far.
And till that time comes, let us fight and fight,
Let us fight till vict'ry's won.
We will never give in, we are out to win.
To the very last man and gun.

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