

ARMY OF BRITAIN NOT HUGE FORCE

Small Compared With Continental Establishments.

GENERALS OF EXPERIENCE.

Kitchener and Others Have Seen Service in Egypt, India, China, South Africa and Elsewhere—French Called "Europe's Finest Cavalry." Territorial Force Available for Home Defense, but Not Considered Match for European Soldiers—Well Supplied With Aeroplanes and Ordnance.

WITH the prestige of centuries of history of successful warfare to its credit in every continent on earth, the British army, comparatively small in size, is expected to give a good account of itself whenever it is called upon for action. Its officers include some of the world's greatest living strategists and tacticians. In Field Marshal Lord Kitchener it possesses a general ranked equal to any now alive. Sir John D. F. French has been called "the greatest cavalry leader in Europe," and others of his men have been tried in the fire of warfare in Egypt, China, Afghanistan and South Africa. Its royal general, the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's soldier son, although aging now, is a warrior who knows the ins and outs of the military game as well as any of his royal relatives in Germany or elsewhere. The men are recruited from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The new chief of staff of the British army, who acquired the position in March, 1914, when Sir John D. F. French resigned the position but not his place in the army; or later troubles, is Sir C. W. H. Douglas.

Small Army Compared With Others.
Compared with the gigantic military establishments of the great powers of continental Europe, the British army seems almost pitifully small. Its numbers on a war footing probably do not exceed 750,000. Its smallness is due to two reasons principally: one is the absence of compulsory military service in Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies, such as obtains in the countries on the continent, and the other is the disproportionate attention paid in England to the navy.

The British navy is the strong right arm of the empire, possibly overdeveloped at the expense of the land forces. The army is a comparatively weak left arm, able to deliver a strong blow if rightly directed, but distinctly inferior to the sea force. England is therefore not expected to count for much in military operations on land in a general European war. It cannot spare all of its army, of course, to engage in expeditionary work on foreign soil, since it must maintain a sufficient home force, drilled in the use of military weapons, to maintain its shores in case, by the fortunes of war, an enemy should succeed in slipping past the navy and invade the coasts of Britain. But until the dream of the recent novelist, who saw the German emperor seated on the ancient throne at Westminster, comes true the Englishman must trust the main defense of his home to the British power on sea.

The regular army of Great Britain and Ireland on a peace footing numbers 137,500 men. The army reserve strength is 133,000, and the special reserve has 91,000 men. In the territorial force, which corresponds roughly to our American national guard, there are 200,000 men. The regular army maintained in India for the support of the British "raj" in that vast territory is 70,700 men, considered on a war footing. These forces cannot, of course, be seriously depleted for use in a European war, since there have been many rumors of discontent in India with the British rule, and a repetition of the Indian mutiny would weaken the government at home very seriously.

British Forces in the Colonies.

The great colonies, such as the Dominion of Canada, the commonwealths of Australia and South Africa, main



Photo by American Press Association.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER.

tain militia forces, many of whose members are trained soldiers and are available for defense of the home country if called upon. In very recent years Great Britain has formed what is called a "national reserve," but an element in that force has carried no obligation of training or service, and the force up to a very recent time was without organization, equipment, arms or uniform. In addition the territorial militiamen "are not fit to take the field against continental troops. Their training and equipment are only to be completed after the outbreak of war, and it is expected that some months must elapse before they are ready for service."

Compulsory military service has never met with general approval in Great Britain, although some high army officers have urged it on the nation to meet just such an emergency as that which arose when Austria declared war on Serbia and the entire continent with Great Britain was drawn into the imbroglio.

On May 29, 1913, Colonel J. E. B. Seely, then secretary of state for war, defined the attitude of the government when he stated that "his majesty's government have no intention whatever of adopting a system of compulsory service for fighting units. Far from abandoning the voluntary principle, they intend to foster, encourage and extend it by every means in their power."

The regular British army of first line has as its object the supply of garrisons and field forces for India, Egypt, South Africa and other foreign districts and the maintaining of home battalions to supply defense for the troops abroad and to furnish expeditionary forces to be completed to war strength by the reserve, it being the function of the special reserve to make good the wastage of war.

The territorial force or second line is intended to defend the home territory without obligation to serve abroad, but with the hope that individuals or units might volunteer for foreign service at home, and to that end officers and men of this force register in times of peace for "imperial service." In war, there being, according to a recent computation before the war fever broke out in Europe, over 200,000 officers and men who had so registered and were consequently available for such service.

The total number of effectives of all branches of the service on Jan. 1, 1913, was put at 724,180.

Organization of the Army.
The organization of the British regular army, considered by arms, is as follows:

Cavalry, thirty-one regiments, divided into three household cavalry, seven of dragoon guards, three of dragoons, six of lancers and twelve of husars. There are five cavalry depots to train the recruits to post and draft for regiments and to take care of matters connected with the reserve and mobilization. The various regiments are also connected in pairs, and the regimental establishment consists of 604 men and 554 horses, plus eighty-three horses boarded out. This number it was planned to increase to 120. In the colonial peace establishment the numbers are 550 men and 472 horses, while in the Indian establishment the numbers are 624 men with about 605 horses. The war establishment in the field was for home and colonies 534 men and 568 horses, and for India 478 men and 568 horses.

In 1913 there was a reconstituting of the field artillery organizations at home, due to the return from South Africa of a number of units that had been in colonial service. Various changes were made to increase the efficiency of this arm of the service. The total number of service batteries and companies at home and abroad is twenty-five batteries, 135 field, nine mountain, ninety-seven garrison companies, including twelve heavy batteries.

The infantry of the British army consists of four regiments in the brigade of guards, comprising nine battalions; sixty-seven regiments of infantry of the line and two rifle regiments, with a total of fourteen battalions. The normal composition of a line regiment has been two battalions, but in 1913 it was decided to establish four battalions of each regiment, and steps were taken to carry the measure into effect.

Exclusive of the Indian army there are eighty-five troops, companies and other formations of engineers for field bridging, searchlight, railway, survey and similar duties. A new army signal force was formed recently, composed of royal engineer wireless and telegraph men and infantry and cavalry signallers. The army service corps was organized in eighty companies, including fifty-six for horse transport, fifteen for mechanical transport, five supply and four remount companies.

Well Supplied With Aeroplanes.

As in the case of all the European armies, the number of military aeroplanes in use in Great Britain is not known with absolute certainty. A recent computation, believed to be accurate, places it at 350. Besides this there are several large military dirigible balloons. Great Britain has about 1,000 men trained in the use of aeroplanes, and most of them are available for service.

The British army officer is generally considered a keen soldier, with a sense of his duties and responsibilities, although the custom of appointing officers from the so-called "upper" classes has had its usual deleterious effect. Of "Tommy Atkins" much good and bad have been said recently, and his qualities are only to be determined in the crucible of fire. But he has a long and honorable record to sustain him. It is not believed that he is as good physically as his predecessors, since the crowding of the British into the cities has acted injuriously on the physique of the recruits for the army.

The British artillery is made at home at Woolwich and elsewhere. The British guns and ammunition are highly rated by experts.

MARSHMALLOW CAKE.

Cream one-third cup butter, gradually beat in one cup sugar. Sift together two and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one and one-quarter cups of flour, one-half cup cornstarch, and add alternately to creamed mixture, with one-half cup of milk; then add one teaspoonful favoring and fold in stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Frost with the following: Heat two tablespoonfuls milk and six tablespoonfuls sugar over fire; boil six minutes without stirring. In double boiler heat one-quarter pound cut marshmallows, when very soft, add two tablespoonfuls boiling water and cook until smooth. Heat in hot sugar, keep heating until partly cooled, then add one-half teaspoonful vanilla. Use at once, spreading generously over top and sides. Dot with maraschino cherries.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that city improvement bonds of the City of Roseburg, Oregon, numbered 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74, Series "G," have been called for payment and will be paid, taken up and canceled on the 1st day of September, 1914, and interest thereon will cease on said date.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1914.

AGNES M. PITCHFORD,
City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes due on 1913 tax roll will become delinquent on the 1st day of September, 1914, and be subject to ten per cent (10 per cent) penalty and twelve (12 per cent) per cent interest thereafter annually until paid. There is 5 per cent interest due on all taxes on which first payment was not made prior to April 1, 1914.

Dated at Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 20, 1914.

J. E. SAWYERS,
County Treasurer of Douglas County, Oregon.

Real estate can readily be sold, bought or exchanged through the classified advertisements in The Review. A want adv. will bring you satisfactory results at small cost.

ANTLERS THEATRE

NOW UNDER MANAGEMENT OF C. E. OLIPHANT

Opens SUNDAY EVENING, August 23

PRESENTING

Written by THE LION and THE MOUSE Produced by Chas. Klein Lubin

"The Most Talked of Play of the Age," in Motion Pictures
FEATURING MISS ETHEL CLAYTON

FOR THE ONE DAY ONLY

House Opens at 7:15; Starts Promptly at 7:30
Continuous Show Till 11:00

ADMISSION—Adults 15c; Children Under 14, 5c
Children Under 6 Always Free

Coming Monday and Tuesday
Jack London's "SEA WOLF," Hobart Bosworth

PAINTED FLOORS.

Even though you may not have hardwood floors, in every room where you use rugs, large or small, the appearance of such rooms will be greatly improved by nothing in the sanitary conditions and the ease of taking care of them, if you will eliminate all the old dust laden carpet or filling and substitute paint. Throw away your old filling or burn it so that it cannot possibly return in the form of rag rugs or some other equally bad form. Free your floor from all trace of dust and crack accumulations and then with a bucket of hot water and soap wash the surface thoroughly to free it from all trace of dirt. Then with another bucket of hot water go over the floor with a scrubbing brush until it is absolutely clean and ready for the next process.

In all probability there will be many wide and long cracks—old floors are all that way unless the house is in unusual condition, which is very seldom the case. Buy a good, known maker's brand of crack filler and fill all the cracks, using a round bladed kitchen knife or spatula or applying it according to any special directions on the label of the can. This may seem like a tedious job and look while the work is being done as though you are not really accomplishing much of an improvement, for the crack filler will not be the color of your boards, but if it is put in with ordinary care, you will have the foundation of what will look almost like a one-piece floor later when your paint is on. If there are any loose boards be sure to nail them down or your crack filler will work out in all such places.

Then choose an oak floor paint and begin work the next day. Ready mixed paint is to be had at all the paint stores, or you can mix your own if you are particular about a certain shade of color that you wish to work up. Remember this, that very light or dark shades show foot prints badly, especially the latter.

Use a broad brush, so that the surface may be well covered with as few goings over as possible. Two coats are absolutely necessary to give a sure covering, allowing the first to dry thoroughly before applying the second. If the paint becomes thick, thin it with turpentine. Most ready mixed paints are too thick as you receive them. After the second coat has thoroughly dried go over it with a coat of floor varnish—two coats are better—and allow this to dry for twenty-four hours. You will then have a floor that will be satisfactory in every way.

If you want to go a little deeper in the decorative features, cut a stencil in some heavy board or stencil paper and stencil the border in black. This can be done before the paint has been varnished or after the varnish is applied, and then a coat of varnish put on over the stencil work. In a guest room which is used less, let the white paint of the surface extend on the floor to the width of a foot or so. Paint a line of some color harmonizing with the general color scheme of the room, close to the surface as a division line and on the white floor surface stencil some simple pattern. This will brighten the floor and bring your color scheme together.

Summer Coughs Are Dangerous
Summer colds are dangerous. They indicate low vitality and often lead to serious Throat and Lung Troubles, including Consumption. Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve the cough or cold promptly and prevent complications. It is soothing and antiseptic and makes you feel better at once. To delay is dangerous—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery at once. Money back if not satisfied. 50c and \$1.00 bottles at your druggist.

If you have something to sell, to trade, to rent, or have lost something or found something, use a want adv. in the Review.

For good printing of all kinds The Review always leads.

Campers' Needs Supplied Here!

If you are planning a trip to the mountains you should visit our store and inspect the line of camp comforts we have on display:

Cotton Comforts
Wool and Cotton Blankets
Tablecloth, Oilcloth
Towels, Gloves and
Overalls for women

Save your Combings while on your camping trip.

C. H. Tercinski

MANUFACTURER OF HAIR GOODS
122 West Cass Street Roseburg, Oregon

Catarrh is Often Deep Seated

Local Congestions May Indicate Much Internal Inflammation.



Just because catarrh affects the nose and throat, few people realize how deep-seated it may be until it creeps into the bronchial tubes and settles down into the lungs. The way to treat catarrh is to recognize the fact that it is in the blood.

And there is only one blood purifier that can be safely used. It is R. H. S., the most powerful, the most searching, the most assimilative blood remedy known today. For it is not a mineral, but a vegetable remedy. The medicinal components of R. H. S. are relatively just as essential to well-balanced health as the nutritive properties of the grains, meats, sugars and fats of foods. Any local irritating influence in the blood is rejected by the tissue cells and eliminated by reason of the stimulating influence of R. H. S.

You will soon realize its wonderful influence by the absence of headache, a decided clearing of the air passages, a steadily improved general condition, and a sense of bodily relief that proves how completely catarrh often infests the entire system. You will find R. H. S. an aid at all disease stages. It is a remarkable remedy for any and all blood affections, such as eczema, rash, lupus, tetter, psoriasis, leprosy, and all other diseases of the blood. For special advice on any blood disease write Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Co., 322 Swift Bldg., Astoria, Ore. Specially advised for all substitutes for R. H. S. There is nothing "just as good."

Review Want Advs. bring results.

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AT
Johnson's Drug Store
AND GET
"J. & N."
Green Trading Stamps



OUR BIG SAE CONTINUES

We still have some wonderful bargains left. We wish to call your attention to our axle grease:

Little Giant, can	5c
1 pound can	7 1/2c
2 1/2 pound can	15c
3 pound can	20c

Penny Count Smoking Tobacco, 1-lb can 35c
Mason Jar Rubbers, 5 dozen 25c
Large Gilt Picture Frames, each 25c
Granulated Bone, 100 pounds \$2.25
Granite, 100 pounds 1.20
Blood Meal, 100 pounds 3.75
Linsed oil meal, 100 pounds 2.30
Charcoal, 1 pound 3c

RIGHT this minute, the whole energy of our business has been applied to a purpose—that of assembling a Fall and Winter line of Woolens which are of such superior value that even the most inexperienced judge of fabrics will instantly recognize the high character of our goods.

Comparison with others will prove to you that our line is all that we claim it to be.

We're ready to show you 500 Fabrics in every color and weave imaginable right from LAMM & CO., CHICAGO.

Imperial Cleaners
342 Jackson Street

Roseburg Rochdale Co.

Closing Out Sale of Entire Stock