

A WHO'S WHO OF SIDE LIGHTS ON

With Particular Reference
to Personalities and
Characteristics.

IN the great war, so long dreaded, which has now been inaugurated in Europe, involving more or less directly every one of the powers great and small, they have embarked upon the fray with the knowledge that it is a fight for their very national existence.

It is this feeling, continues F. Cunniff-Owen in the New York Sun, that has silenced in so wonderful a manner all party discussions in the various countries concerned.

It is this sentiment, too, that is impelling France, England, Austria, Russia, Germany and all the other nations concerned carefully to select the leadership of their armed forces, those only who appear to them as best qualified to undertake the terribly heavy responsibility of directing the defenses of the country.

Probably the least known of them all in this country is the generalissimo of the French army, General Joseph Joffre, though sixty-two years old, is the youngest officer of his rank in the French service.

Like so many great military leaders, General Joffre is a very silent man, rather retiring in his demeanor. Burly in figure, with heavy flaxen mustache plentifully tinged with silver, thickly tufted eyebrows, shading a pair of very clear blue eyes that often twinkle with merriment and are usually genial and but seldom hard, he suggests when in civilian clothes one of those courtly country gentlemen that are to be found in rural France. Yet he can be very grim.

An Aggressive Fighter.

Although the cleverest mathematician in the army and a scientific soldier in the best sense of the word,



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

General Joffre is the most determined supporter of the policy of attack in war.

At the age of eighteen he commanded a battery of artillery throughout the siege of Paris. He took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns and later was engaged in West Africa, directing the construction of railroads there, heading the relief column which went to the assistance of the Bonnier expedition and penetrating as far as Timbuktu and seizing that mysterious city which for centuries had been the headquarters of the native trade of central Africa.

He likewise had a large share in the conquest of the island of Madagascar, of which he was governor for three years.

General Joffre's principal lieutenant, chief deputy and alter ego is General the Marquis de Castelnau, son of the general of the same name, who was Napoleon III's principal aid-de-camp at the battle of Sedan in 1870.

Among the other generals who have received commands at the front at the hands of General Joffre is old General Pau, one of the heroes of the battle of Froeschviller.

Then there is General Hubert Lyautey, hitherto commander in chief in Morocco, for the conquest of which France is indebted to him. He, too, is a veteran of the war of 1870, although he was only a boy of seventeen at the time.

Big Man In Mediterranean.

As for the French navy, it is under the supreme command of Admiral Bone de la Peyrere, who may be remembered as having visited the United States some years ago with a cruiser squadron on the occasion, if my memory serves me, of the Jamestown celebration. Acknowledged both at home and abroad as the most distinguished officer of the French navy, he has both in his capacity as chief of the admiralty staff and as minister of marine completely reorganized that service.

With knowledge of warfare at sea derived from his experiences as chief of staff to Admiral Courbet in France's

EUROPE'S WAR; MEN OF THE HOUR

How Leaders of the Armed
Forces Have Distinguish-
ed Themselves.

naval conflict with China. It is to him that not only his own country, but also England and Russia, looks for the protection of the interests of the triple entente in the Mediterranean.

Jellicoe, Kitchener, French.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, until now second sea lord of the admiralty, is renowned as the shortest officer of the British navy, barring of course the midshipmen. His exceptional brevity of stature did not, however, prevent him from winning fame in his younger days as an athlete and boxer.

Moreover, he has seen plenty of fighting, having been present at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 and



GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE.

afterward taking part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir as an officer of the naval brigade, while he was badly wounded in the attempt to relieve the beleaguered foreign legations at Peking fourteen years ago, receiving a Boxer bullet through his lungs. His recovery was in the nature of a miracle.

As for England's military forces in the present conflagration, they are under the supreme control of her foremost soldier and most successful commander in chief, Field Marshal the Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, who has been appointed minister of war. His achievements as the conqueror of the Sudan and as the victor of the battle of Omdurman in 1898, the success with which he put an end to the Boer war three years later, his complete reorganization of the army and military defenses of India and more recently his magnificent constructive work as British plenipotentiary in Egypt are so familiar on this side of the Atlantic as to need little more than passing reference. He saw some service in the French army in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1.

Like the famous Field Marshal von Moltke, he is a scientific soldier, who



GENERAL HELMUTH VON MOLTKE.

prepares for his victories by plans laid out beforehand with mathematical precision, leaving nothing to chance.

The chief command of the English forces in the field has been allotted to Field Marshal Sir John French.

Son and grandson of naval officers, Sir John was originally intended for the church and was sent against his will into the navy, which he quit as sublieutenant to join the army as a Hussar officer. He enjoys the well merited reputation of being the most able cavalry leader of the British army, and won fame as such during the Boer war. He assisted Lord Kitchener in the crushing of Cronje.

There has always been a good deal of discussion as to whom the chief credit of Cronje's defeat really belonged, and ever since a certain amount of ill feeling has manifested existed on the part of French toward Kitchener. Whereas

the latter is very tall and soldierly looking, Sir John is a very short, stout man of barely five feet five.

Russia's War Heads.

Russia's gigantic army is under the chief command of General Sukomiloff and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch. The latter is to direct the operations in the field as generalissimo, whereas the former remains at St. Petersburg as minister of war.

Unlike most of his predecessors at the war department, Sukomiloff is a Slav and a Russian Nationalist. His work until summoned from Kiev a few years ago to assume the task of reorganizing the military forces of Russia as minister of war was entirely concerned with the strategic problem of the western frontiers of the empire. He took part in neither the Chinese nor Japanese wars nor in any of the Asiatic campaigns, but fought brilliantly in the Turkish war of 1877.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch is probably the tallest member of the reigning house of Russia and looks what he is, a born cavalryman, spare of figure and of exceptionally distinguished bearing. He won the St. George's Cross for conspicuous gallantry on the battlefields of the Turkish war of 1877. He is the eldest son of the late Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, who commanded the Russian army in that campaign. He is rated by the German war department at Berlin and by the military experts of Europe as the most clever and brilliant cavalry leader now living and has for several years past been at the head of the military district of St. Petersburg and of the capital and as such responsible for the safety of the czar, the reigning house and of the government.

Three Archdukes Soldiers.

It is to Archduke Frederick that Emperor Francis Joseph has confided the chief command of his armies in the present war. Very short and stocky, he is the eldest brother of the queen mother of Spain and is on terms of the utmost intimacy with the kaiser. Enormously rich, he inherited the vast fortune as well as the duchy of Teschen from his uncle, Archduke Albert, victor of the battle of Custoza, who for so many years was generalissimo of the Austrian army.

Two other archdukes who are called upon to play a role in the present war are Archduke Leopold Salvator, who as inspector general of artillery has done



GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

much to place this branch of the service on an excellent footing, and Archduke Eugene, grand master of the Teutonic order, who is in chief command of the landwehr of both Austria and Hungary.

General Conrad von Hoetzendorf, as chief of the general staff of the Austrian army, is a soldier of the Field Marshal von Moltke and Kitchener type, insisting that everything in connection with the Austrian army shall work with clocklike precision.

"The Gloomy Julius."

As for General Helmuth von Moltke, the German chief of the general staff, he is the nephew of the great Field Marshal von Moltke and is as huge and burly as General von Hoetzendorf is short and spare. The great Field Marshal von Moltke, it may be recalled, was celebrated for his taciturnity. His nephew is in the same way renowned for the rarity of his smiles, while such a thing as laughter is entirely foreign to his character.

He always has an appearance of profound gloom. To such an extent is this the case that the kaiser always speaks of him as "der traurige Julius" (the gloomy Julius).

AN AMAZON ARMY OF 150,000.

Lady Cook Expects Englishwomen Will Be Ready In Three Months.

Lady Cook has launched a campaign to raise armies of Englishwomen, trained and armed like regular soldiers, ready to fight for the country.

"My plan," she says, "is to have regiments of women wearing khaki uniforms, just like men, with the possible addition of knee length skirts. I expect 150,000 women to be armed, drilled, and organized into armies in three months.

"There are plenty of women knitting socks and doing Red Cross work; but I want every woman who has health and strength to use arms so that when the men folk are away they can defend their homes and honor. I'm willing to die on the battlefield myself."

Lady Cook believes that Queen Amelia of Portugal and Mrs. Pankhurst would make good generals.

Good Will of Public Valuable Asset to Railroads

By FAIRFAX HARRISON, President of
Southern Railway

EVERY intelligent man knows that the railroads are in difficulties today and knows, too, that these difficulties are due in part to the past history of the railroads, but in part also to the process of adjustment to a SYSTEM OF PUBLIC REGULATION which has been accepted as an accomplished fact, but has nevertheless gone further into details of ABSOLUTE STATUTE LAW than any system of public regulation, even of the activities of government itself, which the world has ever known.

AS WE RECOGNIZE THAT THIS SYSTEM OF PUBLIC REGULATION IS BUILT ON PUBLIC OPINION, SO WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT A SOLUTION OF OUR PRESENT DIFFICULTIES MAY BE HASTENED BY CONSTANT EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THOSE ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTATION SERVICE IN ANY CAPACITY TO ENLIGHTEN OUR PATRONS AND OUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AS TO THEIR INTEREST IN THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES AND AS TO ITS NEEDS.

We should bear in mind at all times that the proper function of transportation agencies is service and that, in the language of the lamented President Finley, "He serves the railway best who serves the public best."

Invest Profits of Employee In the Business

By GEORGE W. PERKINS, Financier

ALMOST all profit sharing plans have divided profits with employees on a cash basis and turned the money over to the employees every so often, usually at the end of the year. The result has been that if a man receiving one thousand dollars a year as salary received two hundred dollars at the end of the year from a profit sharing plan he PROMPTLY RAISED HIS LIVING EXPENSES from a one thousand dollar basis to a twelve hundred dollar basis, and the extra two hundred dollars meant nothing to him, so far as increasing his activity or heightening his intellectual efforts in the business was concerned. Then if a period came along when business was dull or poor and he did not get the extra two hundred dollars HE WOULD FIND FAULT WITH THE OWNERS OF THE BUSINESS AND WOULD BECOME GROUCHY and inclined to lose interest in his work.

WHEN THE PROFITS WERE HELD FOR THE EMPLOYEE AND INVESTED FOR HIM IN THE BUSINESS IN THE SHAPE OF PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES HE HAD A DEFINITE GOAL TO WORK FOR, SINCE, WITH AN INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS, ALL EARNINGS OVER FIXED CHARGES AND OWNER'S PROFITS CONTRIBUTED TO HIS OWN PROFIT.

Women Prisoners Give Keeper More Trouble Than Men

By Dr. KATHERINE B. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Correction
in New York City

ONE HUNDRED WOMEN PRISONERS ARE MORE TROUBLE THAN SIX HUNDRED MALE OFFENDERS.

Before Mayor Mitchel appointed me as commissioner of correction I was for thirteen years practically an inmate of a penal institution, and I know from personal experience just what you men have to contend with. ANGELS FROM HEAVEN WOULD BE DESIRABLE AS KEEPERS OF PRISONERS. To be the right kind of keeper every man should have the interest of a brother in the care of those put in their charge.

MY EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT ME THAT OFTEN A WOMAN WHO HAS COMMITTED MURDER IS NOT AS DANGEROUS TO SOCIETY AS ARE SOME WOMEN WHO ARE SENT TO PRISON ON DISORDERLY CONDUCT CHARGES.

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