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HANDBOOK

OF THE ARMIES OF

BULGARIA, GREECE, MONTENEGRO, ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

Prepared in the Intelligence Division of the War Office,

BY

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AND

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PREFACE.

THIS work, like its predecessor, the "Handbook of the Armies of the Minor Balkan States 1891," belongs to the series of handbooks on foreign armies compiled in the Intelligence Division of the War Office, and aims merely at giving a short account of the military forces available on mobilization, and in addition such further information as would be likely to be of use to officers watching the operations of the troops in time of war, visiting the countries in peace time, or studying their military organization at home.

Since 1891 great progress has been made in some of the armies described. In Roumania, amongst other changes, the three principal arms have been completely reorganized and the infantry re-armed with a small bore magazine rifle; in Bulgaria, next in importance, there have been many alterations, while much additional information has been obtained about Montenegro.

In view of possible complications in Eastern Europe in which these States, though some of them small in themselves, would almost certainly play an important part, it has been thought desirable to replace Captain Callwell's handbook by the present volume.

A map, showing the distribution of the several armies, has been added.

E. F. CHAPMAN,
Lieut.-General, D.M.I.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION,
WAR OFFICE,
October, 1895.

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MAP OF BALKAN STATES, SHOWING MILITARY DISTRIBUTIONat end

NOTE.

The following Russian letters are in use in Bulgaria, Montenegro and Servia. Exceptions and additions will be found on pp. 41, 73 and 126 respectively.

English Equivalent.	English Equivalent.
А ah	С s
Б, б b	Т t
В v	У oo
Г g	Ф f, ph
Д d	Х kh (hard
Е a (in "fate")	guttural)
Ж zh	Ц ts
З z	Ч tch
И ee	Ш sh
К k	Ъ (hard mute, not
Л l	pronounced)
М m	Ь (soft " " "
Н n	Ѣ yeh
О o	Ю yoo
П p	Ѥ ya
Р r	



BULGARIA.

POPULATION.

The population of Bulgaria, according to the census of 1893, is as follows:—

Christians ....	....	2,638,430
Mohammedans ....	....	643,258
Jews ....	....	28,307
Others ....	....	318

Total 3,310,313

The Mohammedans are almost entirely confined to the northern and eastern provinces. Their numbers are continually decreasing by about 13,000 annually. The population has, however, on the whole increased since 1888 by 156,338.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

The present organization of the Bulgarian Army is based on the law of the 15/27 December, 1891.

It consists of:—

1. Active or field army (Deistvoyoushta Armia), divided into Active Army and Active Army Reserve.
2. Reserve army (Reservna Armia). Both of these to operate either within or without the Principality.
3. Militia (Opltchenie), divided into two bans: the first ban may be exceptionally used to strengthen the field and reserve armies; the second is only to be used inside the Principality for purposes of defence.

In time of peace the Active Army (but not its Reserve) is on a permanent footing, the Reserve Army has also permanent cadres, but these have lately been attached to the regular troops until mobilization or other exigencies require their re-formation. The two bans of the Oplitchenie have in peace time no permanent footing or cadres.

On the principle of universal conscription every man has to serve for two years in the active army and eight years in the Reserve of the Active Army. Those who escape conscription have to serve during two years for a period of three months each in the Reserve Army cadres, and then pass to the Active Army Reserve for nine years.

Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Medical corps serve three years in the Active Army, and six years in the Active Army Reserve.

The Infantry is recruited territorially—the other arms non-territorially.

The period of service in the Reserve Army is seven years for all arms; they then pass to the Oplitchenie.

In the Oplitchenie, the Infantry serves for four years in each ban; the remaining branches serve an additional year in the second ban. No actual service or training is required of these men, unless in exceptional cases.

The age at which a recruit enters the army is on the completion of his twentieth year in time of peace, and of his eighteenth in time of war. He is available thus for twenty-five years' service altogether, i.e., up to his forty-fifth year.

Moslems may claim exemption on a payment of £20, but very few can afford it.

Military service is popular.

Terms of service :—

	Active Army.		Reserve army.	Oplitchenie.		Total.
	Colours.	Reserve.		1st Ban.	2nd Ban.	
Infantry ...	2	8	7	4	4	25 years.
Cavalry, artillery, &c.	3	6	7	4	5	„

DISTRICTS.

Bulgaria is divided into six divisional districts, each of which would in time of war supply one Division complete to the Active Army, and one to the Reserve Army.

These districts are further subdivided into regimental and conscription districts (v. pages 34 and 36.)

ACTIVE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

The infantry (Pekhota) numbers twenty-four regiments (polk) whose war establishment would consist of staff, four battalions (druzhdina) and one transport company (oboznaya rota) each. In peace, however, each regiment only consists of staff, two battalions, and a small transport squad.

The regiment has in addition attached to it three independent companies of the Reserve Army, which on mobilization expand into the three battalions composing the corresponding regiment of the Reserve Army (v. p. 24). Whilst with the active regiment, these three companies are under the reserve-regiment-commandant who is attached as assistant, with the rank of

battalion-commander, to the O.C. active regiment. This officer would command the reserve regiment in case of mobilization.

The regiments are numbered one to twenty-four, and are called after their recruiting districts, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th regiments being named in addition after their honorary chiefs (Prince Alexander, Prince Boris, Duke Robert of Parma, Prince Ferdinand, Princess Ferdinand (Marie Louise), and Princess Clementine respectively).

Each battalion consists of staff and four companies (rota).

The peace establishment of a company is 5 officers and 114 non-commissioned officers and men.

The war establishment of a company is 3 officers and 228 non-commissioned officers and men.

The peace establishment of a regiment is 56 officers and 904 non-commissioned officers and men.

The war establishments of regiments and battalions are not laid down. The establishment of a battalion would, however, be about 1050.

Uniform.—Black astrachan cap (kalpak) with brass national arms in front and cloth top; in undress, dark-green flat Russian cap, peaked for officers and non-commissioned officers. Dark-green double-breasted tunic—one line of brass buttons—red piping (gaitan) at edges and round cuff, number or letter of regiment on shoulder-straps, loose short dark-green pantaloons tucked into long boots.

For drill and barrack purposes a loose double-breasted brown frock and pantaloons of natural homespun (karnobatsky shayak) are worn. In summer brown holland suits and white caps are worn.

The colour of the cloth top to the kalpak, cap-band, collar, patch on cuff, and shoulder-straps varies in different regiments :—

* 1st	regiment	red	with	A	on	shoulder-straps
4th	"	yellow	"	B	"	"
5th	"	red	"	P	"	"
6th	"	white	"	Φ	"	"
8th	"	blue	"	ММ	"	"
9th	"	light-blue	"	K	"	"

All other regiments have dark-green top to kalpak, cap-band and collar, with number of regiment on red shoulder-straps.

Greatcoat: long double-breasted loose coat of light-brown Russian frieze, with patch on collar and shoulder-straps of colours corresponding to the regiment; fastened by buttons down the centre, and hooks at the side.

On service and on the march, the men usually wear the national hide sandal (tservul, tchorok, or opanka) with leg bandages.

Officers' Uniforms.—Officers throughout the service wear much the same uniform as their men, except that they have a red stripe to their pantaloons, and wear trousers and Wellington boots in undress. They wear the Russian sword (shashka) slung over the right shoulder—edge to the rear. When on duty they wear a scarf of the national colours, white, green and red, round the waist; staff wear it over the shoulder. The Prince's aides-de-camp wear light-blue tunics or frock-coats, grey kalpaks with red top, and red, green, and white plume in full dress. General-staff officers wear dark blue tunics or frock-coats, and white kalpaks with red top, and red, green, and white plume in full dress. Both wear silver aiguillettes, and have a red band to their white summer caps. The greatcoat of all officers is light-grey and double-breasted, with shoulder-straps and coloured patches on the collar according to the regiment.

Badges of Rank.—Non-commissioned officers are distinguished by yellow stripes across the shoulder-straps; lance-corporals have one, corporals two, and sergeants three; colour-sergeants one stripe, broader than those of subordinate ranks. These badges of rank must not be confused with the badges of length of service which are worn on the left sleeve.

Officers are distinguished as follows:—Company officers have epaulettes without fringe; in undress have one line of the colour of the facing running up the middle of a metal shoulder-strap; field officers have a fringe to the epaulettes and one line on the shoulder-strap; major-generals and upwards (none at present) will have broad gold shoulder-straps. The grades are then shown by stars on the epaulettes or shoulder-straps; sub-lieutenants, majors, and major-generals have one, lieutenants, lieutenant-colonels and lieutenant-generals have two, captains, colonels and generals have three.

Staff officers, two black lines on silver shoulder-straps.

Armament, Equipment, &c.—The infantry is armed with the 8 mm. (315") Mannlicher magazine rifle, and short bayonet similar to ours. Black powder is used at present. On service the soldier carries 140 rounds, 30 in each of 2 front belt pouches, 80 in a black leather cartridge bag carried on the left side, and slung by a strap over the right shoulder. The greatcoat is carried *en banderole*. The pack consists of a large canvas valise, mess tin, haversack, and leather water-bottle. Total weight of kit, including rifle and bayonet, 51½ pounds.

80 privates per company carry the Linnemann spade, and 6 to 10 privates carry axes.

A canvas square of one and a-half metres (four feet eleven inches) with eyelet holes, to form shelter tents, is also carried by each man, in addition to a joint of a low tent pole. Six men carry one complete tent.

CAVALRY.

The cavalry (*kavaleria*) consists of:—

1. The Prince's bodyguard squadron (*Leib Gvar-dyeiski eskadron*).
2. Four regiments (*polk*) numbered 1-4.
3. Six divisional squadrons (*eskadron*) numbered 1-6.

1. The Prince's body-guard squadron is kept at war-strength of 9 officers, 245 non-commissioned officers and men, and 152 horses. It has a depot troop and a transport section as well, but these would not be augmented till the eve of mobilization.

2. The four cavalry regiments consist each of:—

Staff.

4 Field squadrons (*eskadron*).

1 Depot squadron (a non-combatant squadron (*vzved*) in peace time, to be left behind in war time).

1 Transport company (only a small squad in peace time).

The peace establishment of a squadron is 5 officers and 144 non-commissioned officers and men.

The war establishment of a squadron is 3 to 5 officers and 138 men.

The peace establishment of a regiment is 30 officers, and 655 non-commissioned officers and men. War establishment about the same.

The squadrons are nominally kept always at war strength, but have not more than 90-100 horses in time of peace.

These 4 regiments would in time of war form an independent cavalry division of 2 brigades of 2 regiments each.

3. One of these squadrons is attached to each

cavalry regiment in peace time as its 5th squadron.* The remaining two form a half regiment at Shumla. When money is available, each of those 2 squadrons will be expanded into a new regiment.

The establishment is the same as the other squadrons. In war this number would be slightly raised. Each of these squadrons forms thus in peace time a regimental squadron, to be augmented in war time to a divisional squadron, leaving a small depôt behind it when it takes the field.

On mobilization the present mounted gendarmerie would be increased and utilised as cavalry for orderlies, escorts, &c.

The regimental transport of each squadron of cavalry consists of :—

1 provision wagon.
1 forage wagon.
1 ambulance wagon.

This would be increased in war time.

The cavalry of the active army would thus in war amount to :—

16 squadrons line cavalry.
1 " body-guard cavalry.
6 " divisional cavalry.
6 sotnias mounted gendarmerie.

Total 29 squadrons, besides four depôt squadrons left behind.

Uniform.—Short double-breasted tunic, pantaloons, and long boots. Kalpak, cap, and greatcoat similar to infantry; white plume in kalpak. Details vary: the piping and shoulder-straps are :—

*1st squadron to the 1st Regiment.
2nd " " 3rd "
3rd " " 4th "
6th " " 2nd "

White in the 1st regiment.

Red " " 2nd "

Yellow " " 3rd "

White " " 4th "

In the first 3 regiments top to kalpak red; cap dark blue.

" " " " collar, cuffs and cap-band red.

" " " " tunic dark-blue.

" " " " buttons white metal.

" " " " pantaloons and trousers blue.

In the 4th regiment top to kalpak purple; cap olive-green.

" " " " collar, cuffs and cap-band purple.

" " " " tunic olive-green.

" " " " buttons brass.

" " " " pantaloons and trousers olive-green.

Number of regiment on shoulder-straps (1st regiment has the initial Φ).

The body-guard squadron wear a red hussar tunic with white braid, or in undress a dark-blue double-breasted tunic (braided for the officers, plain for the men), dark-blue pantaloons with hessian or plain long boots; grey astrachan kalpak with eagle's feather in full dress, red forage cap in undress. Prince's initial on shoulderstrap.

Officers' badges and greatcoat similar to infantry. Silver shoulder-straps. Brown and summer uniforms are worn as in the infantry.

Armament and Equipment.—The armament consists of the 8 mm. (.315") Mannlicher magazine carbine M | 1890, and the Russian sabre (shashka) slung over the right shoulder. In the bodyguard squadron the ordinary sabre is worn on a waistbelt. The carbine is carried on the back, attached to the waistbelt by a strap round the small of the butt. Saddles are of the Hungarian, horse's headgear and holsters of the German cavalry, pattern.

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Horses.—The horses are nearly all Hungarian, the Bulgarian horses being much too small for the purpose.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery of the active army consists of :—

- (1) 6 regiments of artillery (Artilleriski Polk).
- (2) 3 battalions fortress artillery (Kryepostna Artilleria).
- (3) 6 train companies (attached) (Vozarska Rota).

(1) In peace time the organization of the regiments is as follows :—

	Field Batteries.	Reserve Field Battery. v. p. 24.	Mountain Battery.	Howitzer Battery.	Total Batteries.
1st Regiment	5	1* (5th)	—	1	7
2nd "	5	1 (6th)	1	1	8
3rd "	5	1 (2nd)	1	1	8
4th "	5	1* (1st)	1	1	8
5th "	5	1 (4th)	—	—	6
6th "	5	1 (3rd)	—	1	7
Total ...	30	6	3	5	44

* Not quartered with the rest of the regiment.

It is proposed to add three light batteries (7.5 cm. guns) to each regiment, beginning in 1896, to act as Divisional Artillery.

The howitzer batteries will be shortly combined into a howitzer regiment of five batteries and placed under the command of the fortress artillery commandant.

On mobilization each mountain battery would expand into two.

Peace strengths.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and men.	Guns.	Ammunition wagons.
Field battery... ..	5	115	4	2
Reserve field battery	6	204	6 to 8	4
Mountain battery ...	5	116	4	2
Howitzer battery ...	5	109	4	2
Regiment	38	725	24 to 28	16

A regiment of artillery is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and divided into two divisions ; a division (two to four batteries) by a lieutenant-colonel or major ; a battery by a major or captain.

There is no horse artillery.

In war time each field and mountain battery would have six to eight guns ; and each howitzer battery six guns. All the spare guns are in store. The war establishments of men and horses are not completely laid down, but would be about the same as our own. A field battery would number three to four officers, 158 men and 101 horses.

A mountain battery would number 3 officers, 142 men, and 60 pack animals.

The reserve field battery would act as detailed on p. 25.

(2) Each fortress battalion consists of staff and three companies.

Peace strengths :—

Company — 4 officers — 110 non-commissioned officers and men.

Battalion—16 officers—368 non-commissioned officers and men.

On mobilization each battalion of fortress artillery would be increased by one company.

(3) See page 22 under "Train."

Total strength of Active Army Artillery in war :—

36 field batteries (including 6 reserve).

6 mountain batteries.

5 howitzer "

Details.—The horses are all foreign, except in the mountain artillery, where native ponies are used. Russian horses are used for draught, and Hungarian chiefly for riding. The teams vary: four to eight horses per gun, according to the weight of gun and number of horses available. There is generally a dearth of horses. The whole of the harness, &c., is made by Krupp. Each battery has an ambulance, provision and a forage wagon attached. In war each battery would have nine wagons altogether, besides one forge-wagon to every three batteries.

Armament.—The field guns are B.L. 8.7 cm. "Mantel-Rohr" Krupps (12 pr.).

The mountain guns are B.L. light 7.5 cm. Krupps (7 pr.).

The reserve field battery guns are chiefly the old pattern 7.5 cm. Krupps, which were found too light for the field artillery.

The howitzers are B.L. 12 cm. Krupps (pattern '94).

All ranks carry revolvers, and the Russian sabre, except when at drill. Men of the fortress artillery are armed with the Mannlicher carbine, and a heavy unattachable sword-bayonet.

In the Field Batteries:—

- 30 rounds are carried on the gun-limber.
- 55 " (28 common and 27 shrapnel) are carried on the ammunition wagon.
- 1 " of case is carried on the gun.
- 2 " " are carried under the gun-limber.
- 2 " " " " under the ammunition wagon limber.

Uniform.—The uniform consists of a dark-green cavalry double-breasted tunic with red piping and black cuffs, collar, kalpak top and cap-band, brass buttons, number of regiment (3rd regiment has B and 4th (P) shown on red shoulder-straps; dark

blue pantaloons and boots; kalpak and greatcoat similar to that worn by the infantry, and flat green cap for service. Officers have badges, shoulder-straps and greatcoat similar to the infantry.

Brown and summer uniforms as in infantry.

Fortress artillery uniforms are the same, except that B.K., with the number of the battalion, appears on the shoulder-strap.

ENGINEERS.

In peace time the Engineers consist of a brigade (with head-quarters at Sofia) of:—

3 battalions (pionerna družina) of 4 field companies each.

1 batta- { 1 field telegraph company. } (technitches-
 lion con- { 1 field railway company, and } ka druz-
 sisting of { 1 pontoon company. } hina.)
 1 Engineer park.
 2 pigeon lofts.

The strength of a company averages about 4 officers and 116 men.

Total establishment of brigade 93 officers and 1879 men.

In war time three additional battalions, six signaling detachments, and six park squads would be raised.

Uniform.—The uniform is the dark green infantry tunic, with black kalpak top, cap band, collar and cuffs, red piping and white metal buttons, crossed axes or other badge according to the company on black shoulder-straps; brown double-breasted frock like the infantry on service; dark green pantaloons and long boots or "taervuli"; remainder as for infantry. The telegraph company has a zigzag and the railway company a winged wheel on the shoulder-straps instead of the axes.

Badges of rank as for infantry.

Equipment.—The men are equipped like the infantry,

but carry the old "Dragoon" Berdan rifle and bayonet. They will shortly receive the Mannlicher rifle.

TRAIN.

This is in course of formation. The transport will be done as far as possible regimentally, the establishment of wagons per infantry regiment being fixed as high as 100.

The regimental transport consists of open four-wheeled pole draught wagons for two or four horses—they are heavy and turn with difficulty. Native horses are too weak for these. All regiments have 50—70 wagons now; more are being made. There are also four ambulance wagons per regiment in stock (there will be eight, one for each two companies). New ammunition carts have also been issued—German model with curved roof.

The small transport squad of each infantry regiment will in war time become a transport company.

There are, in addition, six train companies (v. p. 18) one attached to each artillery regiment,* which are entrusted with the care of the vehicles, harness and equipment of the whole of their respective divisional districts.

In peace-time each company consists of three non-commissioned officers and 75 men under an artillery officer. In war time these would be largely increased by civilian drivers and carts, each company becoming a battalion and splitting into two provisional companies, one for infantry ammunition and one for artillery ammunition.

The difficulty of providing draught animals for the train in case of war will be immense.

The country-bred horses are little better than weedy

* 1st company to 4th regiment.

2nd	"	"	3rd	"
3rd	"	"	6th	"
4th	"	"	5th	"
5th	"	"	1st	"
6th	"	"	2nd	"

ponies, so that large calls will have to be made on oxen and buffaloes as draught animals.

MEDICAL AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

There is a sanitary detachment of one officer and 59 men organized in each division in peace time; this would be very largely increased in time of war.

Besides this, there is a proportion of surgeons and veterinary surgeons in each regiment—76 altogether.

There is a hospital at the head quarters of each divisional district.

Uniform.—Dark-blue tunic and piping; blue trousers, red stripes; kalpak top and cap-band black for medical, blue for veterinary, service. White metal buttons. Surgeons wear one black line on silver shoulder-straps.

RECAPITULATION.

PEACE STRENGTH.

Units.

Infantry.—24 regiments of 2 battalions = 48 battalions.

Cavalry.—4 regiments of 5 squadrons, 1 bodyguard squadron, and 2 divisional squadrons = 23 squadrons.

Artillery.—6 regiments of 6 to 8 batteries each = 44 batteries.

Fortress Artillery.—3 battalions of 3 companies.

Engineers.—3 battalions of 4 companies } 15
 1 battalion of { 1 telegraph company } com-
 3 companies { 1 railway " } panies.
 { 1 bridging " }

Train.—6 companies.

Staffs.

Schools. p. 39.

Central Administration and War Ministry. p. 32.

Reserve Cadres infantry.

Reserve Cadres artillery.
Flotilla, v. p. 38.

Peace Strength.
(According to the Budget 1895.)

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s.	Men.	Total.
War Office and General Staff	53	26*	1	80
Staffs	83	13*	2*	98
Infantry	1,344	2,664	20,716	24,724
Cavalry	147	498	3,232	3,877
Artillery and Train...	273	771	5,752	6,796
Engineers	86	200	1,611	1,897
Flotilla	83	120	277	480
Schools	29	223*	—	252
Total ...	2,048	4,515	31,591	38,154

* Include officials, clerks, architects, &c., &c.

THE RESERVE ARMY.

In peace time the nominal strength of the cadres of each of the 24 reserve regiments (infantry) is 3 companies—altogether 9 officers and 81 non-commissioned officers and men per regiment (v. p. 11).

The six fully-formed independent batteries of reserve army field artillery (one per divisional district), are now attached to the regular artillery regiments, one to each (v. p. 18). The establishment of each of these batteries is as high as 6 officers and 204 non-commissioned officers and men, with 6 to 8 fully horsed guns. These latter are, in the 3rd, 5th and 6th batteries, the old 7.5 cm. guns which formerly belonged to the regular army; in the 1st and 2nd, old Russian 10.5 cm., and in the 4th, Turkish guns.

The cadres for the Reserve Army comprise in peace time 132 officers and 3,216 non-commissioned officers and men, of which 42 officers and 1,170 men belong to the Artillery, and the remaining 120 officers and 2,249 men mostly to the Infantry

THE OPLTCHENIE.

The 1st and 2nd ban each number in time of peace 85 companies, without cadres or footing of any kind, and practically no trained men amongst them up to now. As time goes on, this state of affairs will remedy itself.

MOBILIZATION.

Active Army.—In case of mobilization the Active Army would fill up from its own Reserve, and form a field army of six Infantry Divisions, one Cavalry Division, and details, leaving the reserve cadres now attached to it to be utilised by the Reserve Army.

Reserve Army.—The infantry cadres—three companies per regiment—which are now attached to the Active Army (*vide* p. 11) would be re-formed in case of mobilization and would fill up with men from the Reserve Army (not Active Army Reserve), each company expanding into a battalion under the command of its former company commandant. There are plenty of men available, but not (yet) enough officers and non-commissioned officers.

Each of the six reserve batteries, increased by extra men from the regular batteries, would drop its supernumerary cadres to form a nucleus of a regiment of 3 to 4 batteries of 4 to 6 guns each, besides perhaps a mountain battery of 4 to 6 guns, if money and material are forthcoming. The reserve battery itself would march with the rest of the active regiment. The artillery of the reserve army would therefore amount to six regiments of about:—

18 to 24 batteries field artillery with 72 to 144 guns
6 batteries mountain artillery with 24 to 36 guns.
Total—24 to 30 batteries with 96 to 180 guns.

A different scheme for Artillery mobilization is now under consideration.

These troops of the Reserve Army would then be combined into a force of six divisions, nearly as strong as the Regular Army.

Oplitchenie.—In case of war, each ban (of 85 companies) would be organised into 24 battalions of 3 to 5 companies each. If necessary, the 1st ban would be divided into 6 regiments of 4 battalions each. The 2nd ban would remain in battalions. The Oplitchenie would thus number 48 battalions of infantry; no other arms.

Supplementary Troops.—On mobilization, supplementary troops of every arm would be formed from cadres taken from the permanent troops of the Active Army and manned with officers and men from the Active Army Reserve, as follows:—

To each Infantry regiment 1 battalion of
5 companies.
To each Cavalry regiment 1 squadron.
To each Artillery regiment 1 battery.
To the Engineer brigade 3 companies.

Supplementary troops would also be formed from cadres taken from the Reserve Army, manned in a similar manner, as follows:—

To each Infantry regiment 1 company.
To each Artillery regiment 1 section.

These troops would be left behind in case of war in order to guard the country and form depôts of men for supplying the armies in the field.

WAR STRENGTH.
According to units.

	Regular Field Army.			Reserve Army. 6 divisions.	Total. 12 divisions.
	Strength per division.	Strength per 6 divisions.	Extra.		
Infantry battalions	16	96	...	72	168 battalions.
Cavalry Squadrons	1	6*	4 regts. = 16 sqdns. Howitz. guard sqdn. = 1 sqdn. 17	6*	29 squadrons.
Artillery	1 Howitz. Bty. of 6 guns 6 field " 8 " 1 Mtn. " 6 "	6 batteries 36 guns 36 " 288 " 6 " 36 "	...	24 field batteries of 6 guns = 144 gns. 6 mountain batteries of 6 guns = 36 "	6 howitzer batteries 36 guns 60 field batteries 432 " 12 mtn. batteries 72 "
	60 "	360 "		180 "	540† "

* These divisional squadrons may possibly be increased to 2 per division in war time by drawing on the present Gendarmerie, and, in the case of the reserve army, would be entirely composed of Gendarmerie.

† These guns could not probably be all put in the field.

WAR STRENGTH—continued.
According to units.

	Regular Field Army.			Reserve Army. 6 divisions.	Total. 12 divisions.
	Strength per division.	Strength per 6 divisions.	Extra.		
Engineers ...	1 Field battalion	6 battalions	1 Bz. coy., 1 non-toon coy., 1 teleg. park, 1 Engineer park, &c. Civilian train	6 battalions	12 battalions and extras.
Train ...	1 battalion	6 battalions	...	6 battalions	12 battalions and extras.
Gendarmerie	1 troop mounted	6 troops mounted	...	6 troops, mounted	12 troops mounted.
"	1 company foot	6 companies foot	...	6 companies foot	12 companies foot.
Sanitary Ambulance	1 company	6 companies	...	6 companies	12 companies ambulances.
Commissariat	1 section	6 sections	...	6 sections	12 sections commissariat.
Fortress Artillery	...	...	3 battalions of 4 companies, 6 field hospitals, 2 artillery parks, remount depot, 2 artillery depôts, &c., &c.	...	3 battalions of 4 companies, hospitals, 3 artillery parks, remount depot, 2 artillery depôts, &c., &c.
Details	...	...	...	1 Artillery Park, Hospitals, &c., &c.	...

BULGARIA.

WAR STRENGTH (OFFICERS AND MEN).

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Staff.	Train. (Attached to Artillery)	Flotilla.	Total.	
								Guns	Horses.
Active Army (available 1894)	21,960	3,659	5,555	1,949	142	...	578	33,843	6,000
Reserve of the Active Army	113,669†	4,173	5,923	1,944	58	600	257	126,024	4,400
Reserve Army (including Reserve Cadres)	100,782‡	2,603	4,733	1,176	200	600	458	110,562	11,000
Total	236,411	10,435	16,211	5,069	400	1,200	1,303	271,029*	22,000

BULGARIA.

* Besides about 65,000 mostly untrained Oplichenski Infantry.

† Of these 73,553 have served two years.
11,469 have served two trainings of 3 months.
28,647 have not served at all.

113,669

‡ Of these 48,442 have served two years.
52,340 have not served at all.

100,782

OFFICERS.

The actual number of officers serving in the Bulgarian army falls considerably short of its requirements; this is chiefly owing to the fact that there has not yet been sufficient time to provide the extra officers required for the augmented cadres laid down by the law of 1891.

Almost all the Bulgarian officers are very young for their respective ranks. This is a necessary result of the step taken by Russia in 1885, when all the higher (Russian) officers were withdrawn from the army. Every effort is being made to educate the officers for their posts, but this must necessarily be a matter of time.

With the exception of one general (Prince Ferdinand), there is no officer of higher rank in the army than colonel.

The actual strength and deficit of officers is given in the following table. It will be noticed that the numbers actually serving do not correspond at all with those given in the Budget.

For uniforms and badges of rank, see under the different arms.

Arm.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Total.
Prince's Military Household	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Staff	7	5	9	3	1	—	25
Infantry	27	75	46	269	343	227	987
Cavalry	3	11	19	17	49	38	138
Artillery	2	16	14	44	122	61	259
Engineers	2	4	3	14	29	24	76
Military Justice ...	—	4	1	1	2	—	8
Flotilla	1	—	—	4	13	1	19
Medical	—	9	19	8	13	30	79
Total	42	126	111	361	572	381	1,593
Deficit (combatants) ...	—	1	10	91	100	222	424
Budget strength (combatants) 1895	1	159	106	444	659	573	1,941

The Reserve Army would be officered by—

- (1) Officers who have been employed in the Active Army and drafted into the Reserve Army.

- (2) Young men who have passed various examinations for the post of Reserve officers.
 (3) Serjeant-majors who have served 9 or 10 years in the Active Army.

The Reserve Officers have, so far, never been called out, and, with the exception of those who have been in the Active Army, have never done duty with troops.

There are nearly 800 officers available for the Reserve Army, of whom 400 are still awaiting admission.

Military Titles and Pay.		Annual Pay.		
		£	s.	d.
General	General	480	0	0
Colonel	Polkovnik	384	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel	Podpolkovnik	288	0	0
Captain {	Infantry	168	0	0
	Artillery	156	0	0*
	Cavalry	192	0	0*
Lieutenant	Poruchik	108	0	0
Sub.-Lieutenant	Podporuchik	84	0	0
Company Sergeant-Major	Feldvebel	33	12	0
Sergeant	Starshi unteroffitser	21	12	0
Corporal	Mladshi unteroffitser	2	8	4
Lance-Corporal	Yefreitor	0	19	2
Private	Soldat, Ryednik	0	9	7

* Two grades of Captain's pay.

All officers quartered at Sofia receive £29 p.a. extra.

WAR MINISTRY.

The War Ministry is divided into the Army Staff, the Administrative Department, and the Military Justice Department.

The Army Staff consists of two divisions and three inspections.

1st division :—

- a. Operative bureau (strategical, &c.)
- b. Mobilization bureau.
- c. Topographical and statistical bureau.
- d. Engineer bureau.

2nd division :—

- a. Training and organization bureau.
- b. Personal (Military Secretary's work) bureau.

Inspections of Infantry, Artillery, and Medical service.

The Administrative Department consists of three sections :—

- (1) Technical matters.
- (2) Budget and pensions.
- (3) Supply.

The Military Justice Department is not subdivided.

HORSES.

There are now in use in the Army about 2,000 cavalry, 1,500 artillery, and 500 other horses, i.e., about 4,000, but of these a good many are too old, too small, or too weak for the strain of a campaign.

On mobilization there would be required in addition for the :—

Cavalry division	at least	500	horses.
Divisional reserve cavalry, mounted gendarmerie, and cavalry transport	"	3,000	"
Field artillery	"	1,800	"
Reserve army artillery	"	3,000	"
Transport	"	9,000	"
Infantry (riding)	"	700	"
Engineers and their train	"	1,000	"

Total 19,000

The latest horse census gives 120,000 horses in the country, of which it is said 24,000 would be available for the army, but of this number a large percentage would not be big or strong enough, the breed itself being a very inferior one; in fact, a Bulgarian horse does not, as a rule, exceed twelve to fourteen hands.

(2937)

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It is thus evident that the supply of horses for mobilization is a serious difficulty, and there is no doubt that for draught purposes large requisitions of native draught animals, i.e. oxen and buffaloes, would be necessary. Fortunately there is a large supply of these animals available.

Attempts have been made by the Government to supply this deficiency of horses by means of stud farms, but these have so far proved a complete failure. Quite recently, however (autumn, 1894), two stud farms have been established at Shumla and Slivno, which promise better results.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

	Infantry regiment.	Cavalry regiment.	Artillery regiment.	Cadres of reserve regiments Nos.*	Reserve battery artillery
I. SOFIA DIVISION.					
Sofia	1st, 6th	1st	4th	1 and 2 (3 each)	—
Radomir	1/14th	—	—	—	—
Tsaribrod	2/14th	—	—	—	—
Trn	—	—	—	3 (3)	—
Küstendil	13th	—	—	4 (4)	—
Samokov	—	—	—	—	1st
Sevlievo	—	—	1st	—	—
II. THRACIAN DIVISION.					
Philippopolis	9th	3rd	3rd	6 and 7 (3 each)	2nd
Stanimaka	1/21st	—	—	—	—
Peschera	2/22nd	—	—	—	—
Tatar Bazarjik	1/22nd	—	—	—	—
Haakioj	10th	—	—	5 (4)	—
Hermanli	2/21st	—	—	8 (3)	—

* The Nos. in brackets refer to the number of conscription districts round each place mentioned.

	Infantry regiment.	Cavalry regiment.	Artillery regiment.	Cadres of reserve regiments Nos.*	Reserve battery artillery.
III. BALKAN DIVISION.					
Slivno	11th	—	6th	11 (4)	3rd
Yamboli	2/24th	4th	—	—	—
Kasanklik	23rd	—	—	9 (3)	—
Eski Zagra	12th	—	—	10 (3)	—
Burgas	1/24th	—	—	12 (4)	—
IV. PENELOPE DIVISION.					
Shumla	7th, 19th	2 Divl. Sqdns.	5th	14 (6)	4th
Bazgrad	—	—	—	15 (3)	—
Varna	8th, 20th	—	—	18 (5)	—
Silistria	—	—	—	16 (4)	—
V. DANUBE DIVISION.					
Ruschuk	1/17th, 5th	—	—	17 (4)	5th
Sistova	2/16th	—	—	18 (2)	—
Lovtcha	2/16th, 2/17th	—	—	20 (4)	—
Tirnova	2nd, 18th	—	—	19 (6)	—
VI. WEDIN DIVISION.					
Widin	3rd, 1/15th	—	—	24 (3)	—
Lom Palanka	—	2nd	—	23 (3)	—
Vratsa	—	—	2nd	22 (3)	6th
Plevna	4th, 1/16th	—	—	21 (2)	—

* The numbers in brackets refer to the number of conscription districts round each place mentioned.

For the stations of Engineers and Fortress Artillery vide the following table :—

STATIONS OF ARMY IN PEACE TIME.

Infantry regt.	1st Bn. 2nd Bn.	Infantry regt.	1st Bn.	2nd Bn.
1st	Sofia.	13th	Küstendil.	
2nd	Tirnova.	14th	Radomir.	Tearibrod.
3rd	Widin.	15th	Widin.	Sistova.
4th	Plevna.	16th	Plevna.	Lovtcha.
5th	Ruschuk.	17th	Ruschuk.	Lovtcha.
6th	Sofia.	18th	Tirnova.	
7th	Shumla.	19th	Shumla.	
8th	Varna.	20th	Varna.	
9th	Philippopolis.	21st	Stanimaka.	Hermanli.
10th	Haskioj.	22nd	Tatar Bazarjik.	Peschtera.
11th	Slivno.	23rd	Kazanlik.	
12th	Eski Zagra.	24th	Burgas	Yamboll.

CAVALRY.

1st	Sofia.	3rd	Philippopolis.
2nd	Lom Palanka.	4th	Yamboll.

2 supernumerary divisional cavalry squadrons at Shumla.

ARTILLERY.

1st	Sevlievo.	4th	Sofia.
2nd	Vratsa.	5th	Shumla.
3rd	Philippopolis.	6th	Slivno.

ENGINEERS.

1st	battalion, and bridging company	...	...	Ruschuk.
2nd	" railway company and telegraph company	...	...	Sofia.
3rd	"	...	...	Shumla.

FORTRESS ARTILLERY.

1st	battalion	...	...	Sofia.
2nd	"	...	...	Widin.
3rd	"	...	...	Shumla.

LARGER UNITS, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, ARMAMENT AVAILABLE, DRILL, &c.

No larger units than divisions have been so far contemplated, though no doubt in case of war the divisions would be combined into two or more army corps and armies.

The training of the men, who are only about twenty-one months in all with the colours, is necessarily carried on at high pressure. The hours of work and drill are very long, but the result is excellent. The musketry instruction and shooting is particularly good. The Infantry is the best arm, next comes the Artillery, with the Cavalry a bad third. The reason why the latter is not so efficient as the other two is chiefly to be found in the fact that the Bulgarians are by no means a nation of horsemen, whilst the horses of the country are very small, underbred, and altogether physically not up to cavalry work.

Words of command, which were formerly given in Russian, are now given in Bulgarian.

Of rifles and carbines there are in hand altogether—

170,000 Mannlicher rifles	} with 65,000,000 cartridges.
6,000 Mannlicher carbines	
55,000 Berdan rifles	} with 6,000,000 cartridges.
....	

The active army would in war be armed with Mannlichers, the reserve army partly with Mannlichers and partly with Berdans, whilst the Oplitchenie would probably be armed with Krnkas, of which there are still a large number in the country.

The drill is based on the Russian system, and is being gradually developed.

Divisional manoeuvres are usually held in the autumn. In 1895 these were countermanded, and large bodies of Reservists called out for training instead.

FORTIFICATIONS.

With the exception of Widin, a portion of the enceinte of which, on the land side, with seven detached works, is armed with howitzers, all the northern fortresses of Bulgaria are unarmed and in no way kept up. The works at Varna, Silistria and Ruschuk are in a very dilapidated condition and unarmed.

A series of outlying works is now being formed round Sofia. Work was commenced in 1892, the old Turkish earthworks not being included in the chain. In February, 1895, there were three works completed, but not yet armed, out of seven. The armament will consist of four 57 mm. quick-firing guns, and perhaps four to six 15 cm. guns per work.

The strong position of Slivnitza, eighteen miles north-west of Sofia, is being fortified, partly with field-works and partly with semi-permanent works.

At Tirnova-Semenlu are some old field-works constructed in 1885, on a naturally strong defensive position.

An entrenched camp, consisting of thirteen works in all, is being prepared at Belgradjik.

FLOTILLA.

The flotilla consists of the following steamers:—

- 3 armoured gun-boats of 550 tons each,* 2 of these built in Italy, 1893 (parakhod).
- 2 torpedo-boats, † 300 and 600 tons (minonosk).
- 4 pinnaces.
- 5 transports of various sizes (kator).
- 1 storeship.
- 1 Prince's yacht, ‡ paddle, 800 tons (parakhodno subno).

The guns for these are at Ruschuk.

* "Alexander I," "Krum," and "Simeon Veliki."

† "Boteff" and "Levsky."

‡ "Asen."

To man the flotilla there are—

- 1 captain; commander of flotilla (natchalnik flotilyata).
- 2 captains.
- 1 captain-lieutenant.
- 5 lieutenants.
- 8 sub-lieutenants (mitchman, 1st class).
- 8 midshipmen (mitchman, 2nd class).
- 1 chief engineer.
- 7 engineers, and
- 408 men (including storekeepers, stokers, &c.).

These are divided between "river service" and "port-service" on the Danube and at Varna.

The men serve four years with the flotilla and two years in its reserve.

GENDARMERIE.

Is in course of formation.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EDUCATION.

These are the—

- a. Military school
- b. Topographical establishment
- c. Arsenal and artillery depôt
- d. Non-commissioned officers' school
- e. Arsenal and work-shop at Razgrad.
- f. Stud-farms at Shumla and Slivno.
- g. Veterinary and farriers' school (at Shumla?).

} at Sofia.

a. This school, started in 1892, is for all who wish to enter the army as officers. The age for entrance is sixteen to twenty-one, and the course three and a half years for infantry and cavalry, four years for artillery and engineers. There are about 250 cadets.

There is also here a sort of Staff College course, for about ninety-five non-resident officers, which lasts three years. Those who pass the final examination well can

be sent to be attached to the armies or staffs of Belgium (one vacancy p.a.), Italy (8) or Austria (5) for a year.

Officers for the flotilla are trained in England and Austria.

b. Is for training officers in survey and topographical work, and for the preparation and issue of maps, lithographic and typographic work, &c.

c. This is for the manufacture of small-arm (black powder) and Q.F. ammunition, for filling shells, for making transport-wagons and carts (except for the Krupp guns), and for storing heavy guns and stores of all sorts.

d. This will be opened shortly. It is intended for training men as non-commissioned officers, chiefly for the reserve army, which is deficient in this respect. It will hold 300 men at a time. The course will last 2½ years.

e. Contains guns and stores for the flotilla, repairing matériel, &c.

f. See page 30.

g. Explains itself.

WAR BUDGET.

The War Budget of 1895 amounted to 22,474,708 francs (£898,988), including an extraordinary budget of 15,000 francs (£600) for topographical instruments.

These estimates generally remain at about the same figure annually. The budget for 1894 was £2,480 less.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

Bravery—gold cross with light blue silver-edged ribbon (2 classes).

Merit—silver medal with crimson ribbon.

Servian War, 1885—silver medal with red and white striped ribbon.

Ten years exemplary service—gilt cross, with white black, and yellow striped ribbon.

Accession of Prince Ferdinand—silver cross, with green and white striped ribbon.

NOTES ON THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE.

The Bulgarian language is of Slav origin, like Servian, and is akin to Russian. Military terms are generally the same as in Russian, this being to a certain extent due to the fact that the military forces of the country were organized by Russian officers.

The Russian character is used, with the following variations:—

ш is pronounced *sh*t, not *sh*tsh; and there is a distinctive vowel *ѣ* (sometimes combined with *i* — *ѣи*), pronounced something like a short *ö*.

G.

GREECE.

POPULATION.

The population numbered in 1889, 2,187,208, of which over 100,000 are Albanians. These latter form by far the best soldiers.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

The organization of the Greek army as it now stands dates from the law of 1887, and is based on universal conscription.

Liability to service begins when a man has reached his 22nd birthday. The terms are as follows:—

	Active army.	Active army reserve.	Territorial army.	Territorial army reserve.	Total.
	years	years	years	years	years
Cavalry	2	8	10	10	30
All other branches	2	10	8	10	30

These limits are not strictly adhered to in the Active Army and its Reserve. As a matter of fact, only the Cavalry serve two whole years with the colours; the remaining branches rarely serve more than a year and a few months. A large number of Infantry and Cavalry are passed to the Gendarmerie after eight months.

The Active Army Reserve includes all men between the ages of 21 and 33 whether they have served with the colours or not.

The Territorial Army really only exists on paper; except in time of war, men belonging to it cannot be moved out of their own districts.

The Reserve of the Territorial Army also exists only on paper. It can only be called out when the country is actually invaded.

Voluntary engagements are permitted to a certain extent.

ACTIVE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry consists of:—

10 regiments (pezikoi) of the Line, each of 2 battalions and one battalion-cadre.

6 battalions (tagma) of Rifles or Light Infantry (Evzoni) and 2 battalion cadres.

The Line regiments are numbered 1 to 10. The Evzoni battalions are numbered 1 to 9, there being no 5th battalion, and the 6th and 9th being represented only by battalion cadres. There is thus a total of 26 battalions.

Each battalion has 4 companies (locha).

The peace establishment of a company is 4 officers and 128 non-commissioned officers and men in the Evzoni, and 4 officers and 157 non-commissioned officers and men in the Line regiments.

The peace establishment of a Line battalion is 19 officers, 387 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 horses and 5 mules, and of an Evzoni battalion 21 officers, 421 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 horses and 10 mules.

Each regiment of the Line has a nucleus of transport in the form of 16 two-wheeled carts and 16 mules.

On war establishment the companies would probably consist of about 250 of all ranks each, and the battalions of about 1,050.

Armament.—The infantry are armed with the single loader Gras ('433") rifle, sighted up to 1300 yards, and sword bayonet. When money is available they will probably be armed with the Austrian Mannlicher magazine rifle.

Uniform.—Infantry of the line undress: dark blue jacket (to the hips), red collar, brass buttons, number of regiment in red on shoulder straps, dark blue kepi with red piping, light grey trousers (drab canvas in summer) with narrow red stripe; dark blue overcoat. Officers similar, but a dark blue patrol jacket with red patches on collar. Belts black.

Full dress: similar to undress, but tunic instead of jacket, white plume to kepi, and white spats.

The Evzoni wear the Greek national dress; the officers, however, wear the uniform of officers of the line. The dress consists of a white pleated kilt and a white shirt; felt canvas-coloured, tight-fitting leggings and breeches that reach to the waist; sandals turned up at the toe; a canvas-coloured waistcoat embroidered with black and with long hanging sleeves, and a red Greek fez with long black tassel. The number of the battalion is shown on the sleeve of the waistcoat. The infantry black waistbelt is worn. The cloak is blue with brass buttons, and fits tight to the waist. Some battalions are distinguished by different coloured collars to the waistcoat.

Equipment.—In marching order the Infantry of the line carry a black leather knapsack, with the cloak folded flat on the back of it, blanket rolled round the knapsack, mess tin, haversack, water bottle, and two pouches on the waistbelt. The Light Infantry carry no knapsack; they carry the blanket and cloak rolled round the shoulder.

Badges of rank for all arms.—The badges of rank are as follows:—

Corporal, 1 chevron (yellow) on the cuff.
 Sergeant, 2 chevrons (yellow) on the cuff.
 Sergeant-major, 3 chevrons (yellow) on the cuff.
 Sub-lieutenant, 1 gold star.
 Lieutenant, 2 gold stars.
 Captain, 2nd class, 3 gold stars.
 1st class, 4 gold stars.
 Major, 1 gold star; 1 gold band round kepi.
 Lieut.-colonel, 2 gold stars; 2 gold bands round kepi.
 Colonel, 3 gold stars; 3 gold bands round kepi.

On officers' tunics the stars are on the shoulder cords: on their patrol jackets they are on the collar.

The above badges of rank are the same for all combatant branches of the service, but in corps wearing white metal buttons, the chevrons are white, and stars and bands round the kepi are silver.

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry (Hippikos) consists of three regiments, numbered 1 to 3, each of four squadrons. In peace each squadron numbers nominally five officers, 125 non-commissioned officers and men, and 96 horses.

The war establishment of a squadron would probably be about 150 of all ranks, and of a regiment about 650.

Armament.—Gras carbine, carried slung, and a sword. Non-commissioned officers carry a revolver instead of a carbine. 18 rounds for the carbine are carried in a pouch on the shoulder belt.

The saddlery is Hungarian in pattern.

Uniform.—The Cavalry is dressed in olive green. Officers wear a hussar tunic with carmine collar and cuffs; the full dress tunic has silver lace shoulder

ords and ornaments; the undress tunic has the same in dark green. Non-commissioned officers and men wear a tunic in full dress and a jacket in undress, white metal buttons, carmine collars, and the number of the regiment on the shoulder cords. Officers have two narrow carmine stripes on the pantaloons, and non-commissioned officers and men on the booted overalls. Officers wear a silver lace pouch belt; non-commissioned officers and men wear a black pouch belt. The caps are olive green and the plume is white.

The horses are mostly Algerine or Hungarian, the latter being by far the best. The riding is not good.

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery (Pyrobolikos) consists of 3 regiments of field artillery; Nos. 1 and 2 of 4 field and 3 mountain batteries, and No. 3 of 1 field battery less. Total, 20 batteries.

Peace establishment of a

	Officers.	N.C.O's. and men.	Guns.	Horses.	Wagons.	Mules.
Field battery	4	123	6	64	6	—
Mountain battery ...	4	118	6	18	7	30

The war establishment would probably be about 150 of all ranks for each battery.

Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, with a regimental staff of four combatant officers, two medical officers, one veterinary surgeon, &c.

Armament.—The armament of the batteries is as follows:—

Two field batteries of the 1st regiment are armed with 8.7 cm. guns (12 prs.). All the rest of the artillery is armed with 7.5 cm. guns (9 prs.). The mountain battery in each regiment will probably have screw 7.5 cm. guns.

All these guns are of Krupp manufacture.

All the guns have six horses in peace time and the wagons four horses.

It takes three mules to carry a mountain gun.

In field batteries drivers wear a sword, and gunners a sword-bayonet. In mountain batteries the men carry a Gras carbine slung.

Uniform.—Dark blue jacket, with brass buttons, and on the shoulder strap a red badge of crossed guns together with the number of the regiment; dark blue kepi, dark blue booted overalls with narrow red stripes; dark blue cloak. The tunic is dark blue and double breasted; a red plume is worn. Officers have tunic and patrol jacket, two wide red stripes on pantaloons with a narrow stripe between; they have gold grenades on the collar.

Trumpeters wear yellow cord to collar.

Badges of rank as for infantry.

ENGINEERS.

- One regiment of two field battalions; each battalion has four companies.
- One railway and telegraph company, independent.
- One pyrotechnic company, independent.

The establishments of the companies are as follows:—

- 4 officers, 115 non-commissioned officers and men.
- 4 officers, 118 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 horses, 45 mules.
- 6 officers, 141 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 horses, 22 mules.

Armament.—The Engineers are armed with the Gras rifle.

Uniform.—The Engineers have a dark blue jacket, with pink collar, white metal buttons and a badge of crossed hatchets and the number of the battalion on the shoulder straps; dark blue trousers; dark blue kepi and cloak. The tunic is single breasted and similar to the jacket; the kepi has a white plume in full dress. Officers have a patrol jacket and tunic, and wear a silver fern leaf as badge. The badges of rank are as for infantry, but are white and silver.

TRAIN.

One company, numbering 3 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and men, and 60 mules.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Two companies, each consisting of 9 officers, 224 men, 4 horses, and 21 mules. These are divided up between 8 hospitals.

Uniform.—The uniform is a dark blue jacket with brass buttons, and a Geneva cross on the collar; light grey trousers, with narrow red stripe; dark blue kepi; cloak as for infantry.

GENDARMERIE.

The gendarmerie and police for the whole kingdom form a corps, the officers and men of which are drawn from the army as follows:—

The officers are taken from those of the Regular Army, preference being given to those who volunteer for this service. These serve a two years' probation in the corps whilst still belonging to the Army, and then join the corps for good. The men are drawn from those who have finished their colour service. The

organization consists of 1 inspectorate, 3 inspections, and 16 divisions divided into a number of small "brigades" of 10 to 16 non-commissioned officers and men each. The corps numbers altogether 115 officers, 3,376 foot gendarmes, and 256 mounted gendarmes.

The law constituting this corps dates from 1894, but its provisions are not yet completely carried out, since a good many of the gendarmes at present serving are still borne on the strength of the regular army.

Probably only a very small part of the gendarmerie would be employed in the field with the field troops.

The uniform is a dark blue jacket with white metal buttons, and dark trousers or booted overalls; dark blue kepi; an aiguillette of white cording is worn.

Mounted gendarmes have the Gras carbine and a sword, foot gendarmes have the Gras rifle.

DISTRIBUTION.

The kingdom is divided into three Military Districts, each commanded by a general.

The nominal distribution is as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION.

District.	Infantry battalions		Cavalry regiments.		Artillery.		Engineer companies.	Train company.	Gendarmerie division.	Hospitals.
			Regiments.	Field batteries.	Mountain batteries.					
I. Larissa ...	10	1	1	4	3	—	—	3	3	
II. Missolongi	8	1	1	3	3	—	—	3	3	
III. Athens ...	10	1	1	4	3	3	1	7	3	

The actual garrisons are given on page 56.

PEACE STRENGTH.

Peace strength of the army in accordance with the estimates for 1895. (See table next page.)

The actual strength of the army is quite 15 to 20 per cent. less.

PEACE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895.

Corps.	Officers and Men.										Horses.			
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Chaplains.	Civilians.	Professors.	Teachers.	Students.	Total.	Of Officers.	Of Men.	Total.	Mules.
War Office ...	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantry and Evzoni ...	373	2620	613	9600	—	—	—	—	—	73	17	13606	—	
Cavalry ...	96	297	36	729	—	—	—	—	—	76	76	1149	128	
Artillery and Arsenal ...	221	608	65	1379	—	—	—	—	—	78	664	1144	—	
Engineers ...	101	318	33	760	—	3	—	—	—	117	601	1144	—	
Ambulance ...	12	83	10	200	—	—	—	—	—	23	38	117	11	
General Services ...	340	8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	6	305	18	
Military Instruction ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	364	—	
Gendarmerie ...	140	718	—	3374	—	14	—	—	—	15	—	218	—	
Total ...	1872	4,860	657	16,033	—	26	14	3	160	23,435	506	1690	303	

WAR STRENGTH.
ORGANIZATION.

Nature of Troops.	To be newly formed on mobilization.												
	Infantry.—16 battalions. Evzoni.—1 battalion. Cavalry.—3 squadrons. Engineers.—1 battalion. Telegraph.—2 companies. Train.—2 battalions, and 3 companies. Medical.—2 companies.												
I. Army Corps...	2	5	72	1	5	7	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
II. Army Corps	2	5	72	1	5	7	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
III. Army Corps	2	5	72	1	5	7	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
Total ...	6	15	216	3	15	21	9	1	12	3	3	3	3
											Medical Service Company.	Train battalion.	Telegraph Company.

WAR STRENGTH.

Nature of troops.	Officers and men: about	Guns.	Ammunition wagons.
Infantry and Evzoni	54,000	—	—
Cavalry	2,250	—	—
Artillery	4,000	180	126
Engineers	3,000	—	—
Train, medical service, &c. ...	3,000	—	—
Total	66,250	180	126

MOBILIZATION.

It would probably take 8 to 10 weeks before the Greek army could be mobilized, and even then the result would hardly be satisfactory.

MILITARY TITLES.

Colonel	Syntagmatarch.
Lieut.-colonel	Antisyntagmatarch.
Major	Tagmatarch.
Captain	Lochagos.
Lieutenant	Hypolochagos.
Sub-Lieutenant	Antihypolochagos.
Sergeant-major	Epilochias.
Sergeant	Lochias.
Corporal	Dekanes.
Private	Stratiotes.

OFFICERS.

The proportion of officers (about six officers to 100 men) is very large and is being gradually reduced. The average age of officers is very high, the youngest Infantry lieutenant being 35 years, and the youngest 2nd lieutenant being 23 years old.

No officer is obliged to retire except for having committed some serious misdemeanour.

Owing to there being so few men actually under arms, there is very little for the officers to do.

There are nearly 500 officers of the reserve.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND ENTRY INTO THE ARMY.

There is an academy (for future Artillery and Engineer officers) at Athens, located in the "Auerophon" at Athens. It is called the Euelpides, and was formerly at the Piraeus.

The course lasts 6 years, cadets entering at the age of 13.

The non-commissioned officers' school at Athens is intended to prepare sergeants of cavalry and infantry for officers' commissions. These have to serve a considerable time, sometimes up to 9 or 10 years, in the ranks before they can join this school. The course lasts 2 years, and the successful candidates at the end of this time are appointed sub-lieutenants as vacancies occur.

There is a riding and farriery school at Athens.

A school has also been instituted to provide Reserve officers. The students serve 2 years here and are then appointed straight to the Reserve.

WAR MINISTRY.

Consists of the General Staff bureau (of 2 sections) and 12 administrative divisions; a total of 61 officers and 12 civilians. The General Staff sections are:—

1. Statistics, topography, and intelligence work.
2. Operations and organization.

The administrative divisions deal respectively with:—

- (1) Promotion and appointment.
- (2) Infantry.
- (3) Public security.
- (4) Artillery.
- (5) Engineers.
- (6) Justice.
- (7) Medical.
- (8) Intendance.
- (9) Ammunition and Artillery matériel.
- (10) Administration, book-keeping and military economy.
- (11) Cavalry.
- (12) Transport, archives and registration.

OTHER SERVICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

Supply.—

- 4 Inspections.
- 4 Store depôts.
- 10 Supply administrative districts.

The total personnel amounting to 220 officers and officials.

Artillery Establishments.—

- Inspectorate of Artillery, 2 officers.
- Artillery committee, 3 officers.
- Inspectorate of matériel, 9 officers.
- Arsenal at Nauplia, 3 officers.
- 1 company artificers at Nauplia, 4 officers and 140 non-commissioned officers and men.
- 14 ordnance inspections, 2 to 5 officers apiece.
- 1 company ordnance corps, 4 officers, 214 non-commissioned officers and men and 61 horses.

Engineer Establishments.—

- Inspectorate of Engineers, 2 officers.
- Technical committee, 3 officers.
- 4 Engineer directions, 18 officers.
- Topographical section, 4 officers.

Powder factory.—There is a Hellenic gunpowder factory for making cartridges, &c., but very little ammunition is in stock anywhere in the country.

GARRISONS.

<i>Infantry of the Line.</i>	<i>Evrosi.</i>
Regt. No. 1 Athens	1st Battn. Agrinion
" 2 Lamia	2nd " Athens.
" 3 Kalamai	3rd " Arta.
" 4 Volo	4th " Tirnavos.
" 5 Larissa	6th " Tripolitza.
" 6 Arta	7th " Rapsani.
" 7 Chalkis	8th " Kalabaka.
" 8 Nauplia	9th " Trikala.
" 9 Missolongi.	
" 10 Corfu.	

Cavalry.—

- Regt. No. 1.—All 4 squadrons at Athens.
 " 2.—3 squadrons at Athens, 4th squadron at Kalamai.
 " 3.—1st squadron at Karditza, staff, 2nd and 3rd at Larissa, and 4th at Tirnavos.

Artillery.—

- 2nd battery of 1st regiment at Larissa.
 2nd battery of 3rd regiment at Corfu.
 The remainder of the 3 regiments at Athens.

Technical and special troops at Athens.

BUDGET, 1895.

The credits asked for the year 1895 in the military Budget submitted amount to 15,359,250 drachmæ (at the present rate of exchange = £614,370). This is an increase of £23,374 on the Budget for 1894, chiefly

owing to a credit of 300,000 drachmæ asked for, for the purchase of horses. Since the effective strength of the army is considerably below the Budget estimate, the money so saved is used for other purposes.

Owing to the serious financial state of things in Greece, it is contemplated, for the sake of economy, to abolish 2 Infantry, 1 Cavalry and 1 Artillery regiments.

PAY.

General or Colonel	£226 per annum.
Lieut.-Colonel....	£184 "
Major	£163 "
Captain (1st & 2nd class)	£112 & £88 per annum.
Lieutenant	£64 per annum.
Sub-lieutenant	£56 "
Sergeant-major	10d. per diem.
Sergeant	7d. "
Corporal	6d. "
Lance-corporal or private.	3½d. "

At the present rate of exchange these rates would be nearly 40 per cent. less.

The above shows the pay of Infantry; other arms receive somewhat higher pay. It is in contemplation to diminish the above already meagre pay of officers.

HORSES.

It is proposed to form a horse-breeding establishment at Argos to improve the native breeds. In 1892 there were said to be 100,000 horses in the country, but the native breed is small and light. Most of the military horses come from Hungary.

In case of mobilization the Greek army would have to make good a deficiency of about 4,000 horses and 400

mules, without counting transport. The law for requisitioning horses and carts is very complete, but it remains to be seen whether these could be produced in sufficient numbers.

FORTRESSES.

The defences of the Piræus and Salamis are of modern date. They consist of several low earthen batteries for coast defence, mounted with heavy guns.

There are some batteries to defend the entrance of the Gulf of Volo.

Old fortifications exist at Corfu, at the straits of Lepanto, at Missolongi, at Nauplia, and at Arta, as well as at the straits near Chalkis.

Some earthworks have been thrown up round Larissa, and a few block-houses exist on the Turkish frontier.

NAVY.

The navy is administered by a minister of marine, whose ministry is divided into six sections.

The navy comprises :—

Armoured.

3 barbette ships (*Hydra*, *Psara* and *Spetsai*) each of 4885 tons—17 knots—launched 1890.

1 broadside ship (*Olga*), 2060 tons—10 knots—launched 1869.

1 central battery ship (*Basileus Georgios*) 1774 tons—12 knots—launched 1867.

Unarmoured.

10 gun vessels varying from 380 to 480 tons, launched 1856 to 1885.

3 corvettes (1000, 1300 and 1800 tons), launched 1878 to 1885.

1 cruiser, 1000 tons, launched 1880.

2 gunboats of 440 tons.

1 torpedo depot ship, 1100 tons.

31 torpedo boats of various sizes, highest speed 19 knots, launched between 1878 and 1885.

And 16 to 20 smaller steamers for mine laying, harbour defence, &c.

Personnel.—The personnel of the navy comprises :—

2 rear-admirals.

10 post captains.

36 commanders.

63 lieutenants.

58 sub-lieutenants.

247 engineers, instructors, cadets, &c.

587 petty officers.

1643 seamen.

503 stokers, employés, &c.

Total 3149 besides 14 naval reserve officers.

Service in the navy is for two years, with four years in the reserve. Men are taken from the annual military contingent.

Naval establishments :—

Headquarters of the fleet and arsenal at Salamis. There is here a dockyard, with naval stores, a floating dock, and a torpedo school.

The Naval Budget for 1895 amounted to 5,492,929 drachmæ (at the present rate=£122,068), an increase on the previous year's Budget of £4,207.

LANGUAGE.

The following letters in modern Greek are pronounced differently from what one would expect :—

Greek.	Pronounced.
β	v.
γ	soft guttural (like the Arabic "ghain"),
δ	soft th (as in "this").
ει	ee (English—not necessarily a long sound).
ευ	ev, or ef.
αυ	av, or af.
αι, ε,	é (as in French).
οι	} all pronounced as the English ee or French i.
υι	
ι	
υ	
η	
θ	hard th (as in "think").
ου	oo (English).
ντ	nd.
χ	kh (hard guttural).
γγ	nj.
ω	not necessarily a long o.

The aspirate ' is not pronounced.

G.

MONTENEGRO.

POPULATION.

The population numbers about 200,000 souls. Of these there are—

188,100 Greek Orthodox,
8,500 Mohammedan, and
3,400 Roman Catholics.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Montenegrin Army is based on the social system, i.e., on tribal divisions and customs. Each unit is rigidly tribal, and keeps strictly within its own district; it also varies in size with the strength of the tribe, so that there is considerable diversity both as regards strength and characteristics in the different units which go to make up the Army.

It can be called a purely Territorial Militia Army, for with a few exceptions (the Perianiki and one or two small detachments), no portion of the Army is under arms in peace time.

Every able-bodied man is liable to service for 30 years. The first category comprises those between 20 and 40, and the second those between 40 and 50 years of age. Efforts are being made to form a third category or species of landsturm, to include all those between 14 and 60 years old who are in neither of the other two categories. About 75 per cent. of the men belong to the 1st, and 25 per cent. to the 2nd category of service.

The Montenegrins are so keen about fighting that

these limits of age are not strictly adhered to. The whole country may in fact be called a "nation in arms."

Montenegro is divided for military purposes into eight Brigade districts (voiska), each usually under a Voivoda as brigadier. These districts are sub-divided into battalion (batalyun) districts, and these further into company (tcheta) circuits. The only limits of size imposed on these are that no battalion should number more than 1100 or less than 500 men, and no company more than 200 or less than 100 men. As a matter of fact, the largest and smallest battalion and company number 1271, 525, 211, and 130 men respectively.

Hierarchy.—The hierarchy of the Montenegrin army is of the most primitive kind, as might be expected from a nation of clans.

The heads of families and villages are *ex officio* non-commissioned officers, whilst people of some local standing form the officer class. Commanders of battalions and so forth are drawn from the local magnates, and the brigadiers are heads of tribes or great families. At the head of the whole is the Prince (Knyaz-Gospodar).

The following are the titles and the English equivalents:—

Voivoda (not a military rank), great noble, chief of an important clan.

Brigadir—brigadier general.

Komandir—commander of a battalion or battery.

Pod-komandir—2nd in command; major.

Offitsir—commander of a company; captain.

Pod-offitsir or pyeshak—lieutenant.

Vodnik—sergeant (commanding one-fifth of a company).

Desetchar—corporal (commander of ten).

Voinik—private.

Trubatch—bugler.

Baryaktar—standard bearer.

Every Montenegro is a born fighter; hardy, warlike and brave, his natural aptitude for guerilla warfare would prove most formidable in the event of an enemy attacking the country. But outside of Montenegro, the organization of the army would fall to pieces. There would be no cohesion between the different units, and with no training to speak of either of the men or their commanders, it is not likely that they would succeed against regular troops.

The army comprises infantry and artillery, besides a small bodyguard, "Perianiki," some of whom are mounted.

INFANTRY.

The 8 Brigade districts above described number 4 to 8 battalions apiece—total 49 battalions. They are as follows:—

No. of Brigade District.	Name of Brigade District.	No. of		Headquarters.	Effective strength 1894.	Position.
		Battalions.	Companies.			
I.	Katunaka	7	46	Cettinje	6,669	West
II.	Krmanitchka (Tsernitza)	7	49	Vir Bazar	5,942	Southerly
III.	Piperaka i Bjelopavlitichka (Brakna)	5	36	Spuzh	4,591	Central
IV.	Pivaka	8	43	Goranako	6,609	North
V.	Zetaka	7	39	Medun	4,782	South-east
VI.	Mvratchka	6	26	Kolashin	3,232	North-east
VII.	Primorska	4	20	Dulcigno	2,699	South (coast)
VIII.	Vasojevitchka	6	24	Andrijevitchka	3,034	East
		49	283		35,848	

It is proposed to form a IXth brigade at Nikshich by withdrawing 2 battalions from the 1st, and 4 from the 4th, brigade.

These districts include 81 plemena (tribes) and 9 nahaia (administrative districts), and are usually called in addition after the Christian name of their brigadier for the time being.

Each brigade is under the command of a "brigadir," who has a staff of two "adjutants" (brigadni adjutanti); these latter have usually received a military education abroad, in Italy for the most part, or in Russia.

A battalion numbers 4 to 8 companies (tcheta); there are 283 companies altogether.

Each battalion, of usually five companies, is commanded by a komandir, with a pod-komandir as second in command. There is a battalion standard-bearer and a battalion bugler.

Each company, under an ofitsir assisted by a pyeshak (both of these are chosen by the company), is subdivided into 5 sections, each commanded by a sergeant. Each sergeant has 2 corporals and 20 to 30 men under him. The company also includes a standard-bearer and a bugler, these being considered the highest and lowest posts of honour respectively. The baryaktar's post is hereditary. If the late holder has no son, the honour is contended for by the remaining males of the family, which often leads to bloodshed. The company's decision is final in these matters. The baryaktar's duty is to carry the colour (white cross on a red field) in the forefront of the action, act as guide and rallying point, &c.

A company thus numbers:—

- 1 captain.
- 1 lieutenant.
- 1 standard-bearer.
- 5 sergeants.

10 corporals.
100-200 men.
1 bugler.

The Mussulman Montenegrins are somewhat dis-trusted by the Christians, and as far as possible organized in battalions of their own. They are chiefly confined to the Primorska Brigade, the 7th (Krania) battalion of the 2nd brigade and the 7th (Podgoritzna) of the 5th brigade.

Of the 49 battalions, one or more companies are occasionally called out for a certain time and according to requirements, to guard different points of the frontier. Quite lately a "pyeshak corps" for this purpose is reported to have been called into existence, consisting of 2 officers and 60 men, half of which is on duty alternate months.

"Perianiki."—The Perianiki, the only really permanent force, consist of 2 companies, of 32 men each. These are drawn from men of good family and are on duty alternate months. They act as a personal guard for the Prince. Half the company finds the sentries for the Palace; the other half are orderlies. The other company is on leave.

CAVALRY.

There is no cavalry proper. The country is little adapted for horses, and no Montenegrin can, or wants to, ride properly.

Some of the Perianiki have been taught to ride and act as a mounted escort to the Prince.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery comprises 6 batteries, one of which, numbering 4 mountain and 2 field guns, is attached to each of the first six Brigade districts. Each battery is under a commandant, with 3 officers and a varying number of trained artillerymen. The number of men

required as gunners are trained as necessity arises. A battery in war would probably number 4 officers and 80 men.

The guns are of almost every pattern. There are said to be:—

6 field guns—Krupp—bronze 9 cm.	
24 " " " 6 steel and 18 bronze 8 cm.*	
1 mountain gun—Krupp.	
12 " " " bronze 6·7 cm.	
9 " " " steel 6·7 cm.	
4 short howitzers 15·0 cm.	
3 mortars 15·0 cm.	
8 field guns	} Old patterns of various countries, both M.L. and B.L.
24 mountain guns	

There are also two reserve batteries, with old guns. The trained artillerymen are said to number 674 officers and men, including 66 at depôts.

There are no permanent pack-animals. Harness, ammunition, and equipment for the modern guns are in store.

TECHNICAL TROOPS, TRANSPORT AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

None.

ARMAMENT.

Amongst about 25,000 men of the 1st category there are 20,000 Werndl (1873) and 5,000 Krnka rifles distributed by the government. The 2nd category, of perhaps 10,000 men, are armed half with Krnka, and half with Snider rifles, and there are besides about 5,000 Sniders in store. There are no bayonets at all.

A present of 30,000 Berdan rifles, 15 million cartridges, and six Gatling machine-guns was received from the

* Bought in 1886.

Tzar in August, 1895. Except for this present there would be a lack of ammunition in the country; there is very little for the Krnkas and Sniders, and only about 250 rounds per rifle for the Werndls.

Every man, in addition to his government rifle and pouch containing a few rounds, carries a long revolver (Gasser system), which is his own property. This is generally fired off with both hands; it carries a considerable distance. He usually also carries a private supply of yatagans, knives, and old pistols in his belt.

Battalion officers wear regulation Austrian swords, and superior officers Turkish scimitars, in addition to revolvers.

Those Perianiki on duty inside the palace wear swords and revolvers. Others, whether mounted or not, carry the rifle and revolver.

CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND BADGES OF RANK.

The only regulation article of uniform is the small round black brimless cap with a red top (*kapitza*). Beyond this, there is no regular uniform; the national dress is worn. This consists of a long white (or dark green) coat (*dolama* or *gunj*) reaching to the knees, or a short embroidered zouave jacket (*jamada*), a red waist-coat (*jelek*) worn over a white shirt, a brightly coloured waist-belt or folded leather belt, loose blue knickerbockers (*shalwar*), sandals (*opanka*), and long white gaiters or stockings. The officers wear the same dress, but more highly ornamented, and long boots instead of sandals and gaiters. The Perianiki are distinguished by a short red black-braided jacket, and a distinctive cap-badge.

A dark coloured plaid (*struka*) with heavy fringe, or sometimes a frieze great coat, is carried when required.

Badges.—The badges of rank are shown on the cap, worn in front. A Voivoda wears a double-headed eagle above a lion, all gilt. The brigadir the same

badge on crossed scimitars, gilt. The komandir wears the same badge as the brigadir, the eagle being on a shield. The pod-komandir same as the komandir, but silver body and gilt scimitars; offitsir same as pod-komandir, but one-third smaller, all gilt; pod-offitsir same as offitsir, but badge silver, scimitars gilt; other officers a small silver cross with initials of Prince (H.I.).* Baryaktar a badge consisting of scimitar, cross and flag of gilt, gilt and silver, or silver, according to whether he is brigade, battalion, or company baryaktar; sergeants a six-pointed, and corporals a seven-pointed, white metal star with cross above.

Officers of the Artillery wear the gilt eagle badge with crossed guns; gunners the same with crossed gun and rammer; and the Perianiki a larger gilt eagle badge on an oblong ground surmounted by a crown.

Buglers wear the artillery badge with a bugle vice a gun; silver for company, gilt for battalion and brigade buglers.

TRAINING.

None to speak of. When a man attains the age of 20, he is given one day's instruction, nominally according to Russian principles; on Sundays and holidays practical exercises are by way of being held in the company circuits; and once a year, in spring time, the companies are assembled at their captain's quarters for inspection by the brigadir, who inspects the rifles and superintends a short musketry practice.

Although there are no educational institutions for officers or men, batches of officers (6 to 10) are annually sent abroad, chiefly to Italy, to study military science. On their return, they instruct during the winter perhaps 100 non-commissioned officers and

* i.e. Nicholas I.

men, and these in their turn instruct other men of their various districts.

There is no regulation drill or drill-book. The traditional method of fighting is to act on the defensive and reserve fire till close quarters; then to assume the offensive at the proper moment and determine the issue of the fight by personal combat.

MOBILIZATION.

Officers are told off beforehand, and each tcheta has 75 rifles allotted to it in peace time, besides private rifles.

The system of mobilizing—by telegraph, sound of the bugle, and word of mouth—is wonderfully complete and very quickly carried out, every man being obliged to answer to the call; e.g., in 1887, 6,000 men were mobilized on the Austrian frontier between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.

These results are brought about by the head (kapetan) of each of the 86 political administrative districts knowing exactly the number of men available in his district, and by each man having close at hand his rifle, ammunition, torba (kit bag worn on the back), struka (plaid blanket), and two pairs of sandals, so that he can march at a moment's notice.

There being no animals or carts for the purpose, all field transport is done by women and children, who collect supplies and ammunition as far as possible for their respective fathers, sons, brothers, or husbands, and bring them themselves.

These might be called the first line of supply. The second line is provided by a few contractors who organize columns of pack animals, &c. As, however, the country is exceedingly poor in supplies, and also very mountainous, great difficulty would be experienced in supplying a large body of troops with food and ammunition for any length of time. The medical

service would be organized probably from abroad, as happened in the last war in 1877.

It is said that the whole available strength could be mobilized in five to six days at any point of the frontier. No larger units than battalions would be as a rule employed except for special purposes.

Were two battalions combined, they would form a "brigada"; a combination of more than two battalions under one head would be termed a "voiska," but would probably not work well together, owing to tribal jealousies.

WAR STRENGTH.

The force that Montenegro could put in the field is variously estimated between 36,000 and 50,000. The following may be taken as fairly correct:—

8 brigades of	{ 1st category men	....	28,000
infantry	{ 2nd " "	....	12,000
	Artillery	....	1,000
	Perianiki	....	100
	War Office and		
	staffs	....	50
	Employés at depôts,		
	&c.	....	130
			<hr/>
			41,280

ESTABLISHMENTS.

All ammunition, infantry or artillery, is bought abroad. The chief depôt of arms and ammunition is at Spuzh; there are also depôts at Cetinje, Lesendra, Zhablah, Nikshich, Podgoritza and Kolashin.

Rifle repairing is carried on at Ryeka, Nikshich, and Podgoritza. At Cetinje is a workshop for filling cartridges and shells.

There were in 1894 in store at Spuzh :-

6,080 Snider rifles	} with a store of mixed ammunition.
775 Martini "	
10,000 Wenzel "	
6,000 Minié "	

MEDICAL.

There is a (Danilo) hospital at Cetinje, and another at Nikshich.

There are no military doctors, but the country is divided into seven districts, each of which has a doctor paid by government.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are 15 telegraph stations in the country, including one at the head quarters of each brigade. Telegraphing is very cheap and much in vogue. There are 280 miles of line.

There are nine post offices, but their deliveries are uncertain. Montenegrins are very good walkers, and object to any other mode of conveyance, even to water transport, of which there is but little. News and messages are transmitted by word of mouth and signals across the mountains with incredible quickness. There are very few roads, and no railways, in the country.

FORTRESSES.

The forts at Spuzh, Kolashin, Lesendra, and Zhabliah are well kept up, and there is a small guard stationed in each of them. There are numerous other old forts in the country, mostly falling into ruins, and all useless.

WAR OFFICE, &c.

Consists of a Minister of War, and a secretary (a komandir of Artillery) with two or three staff officers.

Prince's household.—Numbers twelve officers, including officers of the Perianiki.

There is a good military band at Cetinje of 38 men. They play entirely by ear.

Projected Improvements.—A code of Military Laws and Regulations has been drawn up, but not yet promulgated. It is also proposed to establish a permanent battalion in barracks at Cetinje; more probably this will resolve itself into bringing officers and men to the capital for purposes of military instruction for 3 months at a time. The barracks are now under construction.

The Prince is very anxious to introduce improved organization, but has been stopped through want of money.

LANGUAGE.

The language is Serbo-Croatian, a member of the Slavonic family and practically identical with that spoken in Servia. The Servian or Cyrillic character (similar to Russian) is generally used in official publications, and by all members of the Orthodox Greek Church, who form the great majority of the people.

The following letters are different from Russian :—

ђ = dyé (Russian d with soft mute).

љ = lyé " l " " "

њ = nyé " n " " "

J = y.

ћ = sound between tch and ts.

џ = dzh.

There are no hard and soft "mutes."

Where the Latin character is used, it should be remembered that—

c = ts

č = between tch and ts

č̣ = tch

ǰ = y

š = sh

ž = zh

BUDGET.

The military expenditure amounts to about 19,000 napoleons a year (380,000 fr. = £15,200).

There is no national coinage; Austrian paper florins and Turkish silver are the chief form of currency.

The country is financially very poor, and it will therefore be some time before any considerable military improvements can be carried out.

G.

ROUMANIA.

POPULATION

(Estimated) in 1893, 5,800,000.

There is to be a census in 1895.

CONDITIONS OF MILITARY SERVICE.

Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is liable to military service.

He enters (as decided by lot) either—

- (i.) The permanent Army or the flotilla for 3 years,
 - (ii.) The territorial Cavalry for 4 years, or
 - (iii.) The territorial Infantry for 5 years,
- and afterwards till the age of 30 serves in the Reserve of the same.

From 30 to 36 he belongs to the Militia, and from 36 to 46 to the Gloata or levée en masse.

There are certain exemptions from service and reductions are made in the active service periods of certain classes, such as schoolmasters, &c.

FIELD TROOPS.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry consists of 34 regiments of 3 battalions each, and of 4 rifle battalions ("venatori"); all battalions are of 4 companies each.

The organization of the regiments is one peculiar to Roumania; the 1st battalion of each regiment is permanently embodied, and has a fixed establishment. The 2nd and 3rd battalions are non-permanent ("doro-

bantsi") but have a permanent cadre of officers and other ranks: the men belonging to them are called out by batches during the year for training and manœuvres, and may also be transferred to fill vacancies in the permanent battalion of the regiment.

The regiments are numbered from 1 to 34, the rifle battalions from 1 to 4. Each regiment has a designation of its own in addition to its number; some regiments bear the name of their territorial recruiting district, others are named after national heroes.

The rifle battalions are organized similarly to the permanent battalions of the regiments. Each regiment and rifle battalion has a dépôt cadre which does not take the field.

Regiments 1 to 32 are formed into 16 brigades numbered 1 to 16; the 33rd and 34th regiments are spare and brigaded together in the Dobruja, where, together with 2 squadrons of cavalry, they form the nucleus of the Dobruja Division which is to be gradually brought up to establishment.

War strength and peace establishments.

Rifles.—Four battalions, each of four companies.

War strength of a battalion:—

16 officers.

1,137 non-commissioned officers and men.

36 horses.

8 carriages.

Peace establishment. (Vide Budget 1895-96.)

Battalion 18 officers, 467 non-commissioned officers and men.

Company 3 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers and men.

Infantry.—34 regiments each of 3 battalions of 4 companies.

War strength of a regiment of three battalions.

61 officers, 3,455 non-commissioned officers and men,
155 horses, 32 carriages.

4th battalion (to be formed on mobilization).

26 officers, 1,198 non-commissioned officers and men,
49 horses, 11 carriages.

Peace establishment of a regiment.

	Officers.	N.C.O's. & men.
Regimental staff, &c.	11	40
1 permanent battalion	12	400
2 non-permanent battalions, permanent establishment	18	88
Variable ditto (in 5 contingents)	—	1855
Total of regiment	41	2383

Peace establishment of a company 3 officers, 100 non-commissioned officers and men.

Only the cadre of the non-permanent battalions is always with the colours, and, except at manœuvres, not more than one quarter of their war establishment is usually under arms.

Uniform.

Uniform.—Regular infantry of the line have a dark blue (officers dark grey) tunic with red facings and shoulder straps, the number of the regiment on the shoulder strap, brass buttons with the number of the regiment; dark grey trousers with narrow red stripe; dark blue cap (kepi) with red band, soft peaked dark blue forage cap in undress; dark grey cloak with red *paroli* (collar-patches) and shoulder straps; cape; Wellington boots.

Rifles have a double-breasted brown tunic, green facings and shoulder straps, with the number of the battalion on the shoulder straps, brass buttons; dark grey trousers (officers dark blue); black felt hat with

cock's feather; dark grey cloak and cape with green facings; Wellington boots.

Dorobantsi.—Permanent cadres have the same uniform as the regular infantry of the line, except that the facings are light blue and that a black sheepskin bonnet is worn. The remainder have a dark blue frock instead of the tunic, with light blue facings and number of the regiment in light blue on dark blue shoulder straps, black sheepskin bonnet and white trousers; otherwise the same as the permanent cadres. During periodical trainings and at manœuvres the men of the "schimba" (non-permanent portion) wear a white frock with light blue facings and white trousers.

Badges of Rank.—Badges of rank are the same for all combatants, except that in corps wearing white metal buttons silver lace is worn instead of gold lace. The badges are as follows:—

- Lance-corporal—yellow chevron, above cuff.
- Corporal—two yellow chevrons, above cuff.
- Sergeant—gold chevron, above cuff.
- Sergeant-major—two gold chevrons, above cuff.
- Sub-lieutenant—narrow gold band on cap and cuff, one star on shoulder.
- Lieutenant—two narrow gold bands on cap and cuff, and two stars.
- Captain—three narrow gold bands on cap and cuff, and three stars.
- Major—wide gold band on cap and cuff with narrow gold band above, one star on shoulder.
- Lieut.-colonel—the same but with two narrow bands, and two stars.
- Colonel—the same but with three narrow bands, and three stars.
- Re-engaged non-commissioned officers wear special badges.

Armament, ammunition, and equipment.

The infantry is armed with the 6.5 mm. (.257") Mannlicher magazine rifle, pattern 1893/III and short bayonet. Each man carries 160 rounds, in 3 pouches; 2 in front on each side of the buckle contain 40 rounds each, and 1 behind contains 80. 350 rounds for each rifle are to be carried by the ammunition columns.

The smokeless powder (Troisdorf) to be adopted has only just been finally decided on, hence only 30,000,000 cartridges were ordered in Vienna for the 119,000 Mannlicher rifles which have been supplied by the Steyr factory. The ammunition will in future be manufactured in Roumania.

Equipment.—Knapsack, breadbag, water-bottle, cooking pot, and part of a portable tent.

Intrenching tools.—In war each company has 100 Linnemann spades, 8 axes, &c.

Each battalion has a cart containing 3 saws, 80 shovels, 20 spades, 20 picks, 8 axes, &c.

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry, which has been re-organised by a Royal decree dated 28th March, 1895, now comprises 6 regiments of "Roshiori" (Hussars) numbered 1 to 6, and 11 regiments of "Calarashi."

As is the case with the Infantry, the Cavalry is partly on a permanent and partly on a non-permanent footing.

The *permanent* cavalry consists of the 6 Roshiori regiments and the 7th and 8th regiments of Calarashi.

The six Roshiori regiments have each four permanent squadrons and a *depôt* cadre.

The 7th and 8th Calarashi have 4 permanent and one non-permanent (schimba) squadron.

The 5th or non-permanent squadrons of the permanent regiments have been till now largely employed in peace upon police and customs duties. They would

not take the field on mobilization, but would remain behind as depôts.

The *non-permanent* cavalry consists of the Calarashi regiments 1 to 6 inclusive, and 10 and 11 which have each 1 permanent squadron and 4 "schimba" squadrons.

The 9th Calarashi, which has recently been formed from the two independent squadrons in the Dobrudja, is exceptional in every way.

It consists of two permanent and two schimba squadrons, and is not incorporated in any Cavalry Brigade, being attached to the independent Division in the Dobruja.

A depôt cadre is to be formed per regiment on mobilization.

By the new organization the Cavalry has been divided into—

- (i.) An independent Cavalry Division of two brigades, each consisting of three regiments of Roshiori.
- (ii.) Four brigades of Calarashi, each of which is embodied in one of the four army corps, and consists of two or three regiments.
- (iii.) The 9th Calarashi belonging to the independent Dobruja division.

The war strength of the Cavalry regiment is :—

20 officers, 708 non-commissioned officers and men,
736 horses, 10 carriages.

The peace establishments—

6 Roshiori regiments.

Regiment—30 officers, 549 non-commissioned officers and men, 457 horses.

Squadron—5 officers, 131 non-commissioned officers and men, 90 horses.

7th and 8th Calarashi, each

Regiment—31 officers, 504 non-commissioned officers and men, 405 horses.

Permanent squadrons—5 officers, 112 non-commissioned officers and men, 90 horses.

8 Calarashi regiments* each

Regiment—19 officers, 152 non-commissioned officers and men, 102 horses.

Permanent squadrons—3 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 horses.

Non-permanent squadrons—3 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 horses.

All the above are permanent troops.

The non-permanent establishment of a "schimba" squadron consists of 200 non-commissioned officers and men, and 200 horses.

These are called in *in batches* during the year for training.

The non-permanent Calarashi supply their own horses, or are supplied by the State on payment of £12

Uniform.

Uniform.—The Roshiori have a red tunic of the usual hussar pattern with black braiding across the chest and brass buttons; dark grey pantaloons (dark blue for officers) on service, white in full dress; dark grey cloak; black sheepskin busby with white plume; hessian boots. The facings of the first 4 regiments are shown in the busby bag, and in *paroli* on the collar of the cloak, and in the lower half of the lance-banneracle (the upper half is red for all regiments); 1st yellow, 2nd white, 3rd green, 4th blue. The Roshiori have white pantaloons for grand occasions.

The Calarashi have a dark blue hussar tunic with red braiding and brass buttons; dark grey pantaloons

* The strength of the 9th Calarashi Regiment is exceptional: it numbers of permanent troops, 16 officers, 220 N.C.O's. and men, and 197 horses.

with narrow red stripe; dark grey cloak with red *paroli*; black sheepskin busby with red plume and bag; hessian boots. In undress the Calarashi wear a grey frock with red facings.

Badges of rank as for infantry.

Armament.

The armament of the Roshiori is, front rank, lance, revolver, and sword, rear rank, a Martini-Henry carbine slung on the back, and sword; non-commissioned officers have revolver and sword. The Calarashi differ in that both ranks are armed with carbine and sword.

The Martini-Henry carbine is shortly to be superseded by the Mannlicher 6.5 mm. calibre, pattern 1893. A considerable number of these have been received from the Steyr factory (22,000 ?).

ARTILLERY.

Horse and field artillery.—There are twelve regiments of Field Artillery (which includes horse artillery) numbered 1 to 12.

Numbers 1 to 4 are Corps Artillery regiments, numbers 5 to 12 are Divisional regiments.

The corps artillery regiments, 1 to 4 consist in peace of 3 field and 2 horse batteries, "batterie montata," and "batterie calareta" respectively.

On mobilization each Corps Artillery regiment will hand over one horse battery, and from these an independent Horse Artillery division is to be formed and attached to the Cavalry division. Each Corps Artillery regiment is further to form 3 new field batteries, so that the Corps Artillery of each Army Corps will consist in war of 1 horse and 6 field batteries, all armed with the 7.5 cm. (9 pr.) Krupp guns.

The divisional artillery regiments 5 to 12, consist in peace of 5 field batteries each and form a sixth

on mobilization. The matériel for the formation of of the 6th battery is kept in the charge of each regiment.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 12th divisional regiments are armed with the 8.7 cm. (12 pr.) Krupp gun, the 9th and 10th have the 7.5 cm. gun.

There is in addition to the above one mountain battery, the 3rd battery, 2nd regiment, which has the 6.3 cm. Krupp mountain gun equipment.

All batteries have 6 guns; horse and light field batteries have 6, heavy field batteries 8 wagons. Each battery has besides a spare gun carriage, 2 store wagons, a forge, a baggage wagon, and a provision wagon. In peace 4 guns and 2 wagons are horsed.

There are thus 52 field, and 8 horse and 1 mountain batteries formed in time of peace, becoming 72 field and 7 horse and 1 mountain on mobilization, with 13 dépôts.

Establishments.

Nature of Battery.	Peace.			War.		
	Officers.	N.C.O's. & Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's. & Men.	Horses.
Horse artillery (7.5 cm.) ...	3	93	82	5	184	214
Field artillery (7.5 cm.) and mountain 6.3 cm. ...	3	77	48	5	192	140
Field artillery (8.7 cm.) ...	3	77	48	5	170	154

Ammunition Columns.—On mobilization the three regiments of each army corps form 11 ammunition columns as follows:—

No. of Division or Army Corps.	No. of regiment of artillery.	Artillery ammunition columns.	Infantry ammunition columns.	Army Corps (artillery) columns.	Reserve columns.
Division 1	5	1 and 9*	2 and 6*		
" 2	9	3 " 10*	4 " 8*		
Corps I.	1			5 and 7*	11*
Division 3	6	1 and 9*	2 and 6*		
" 4	10	3 " 10*	4 " 8*		
Corps II.	2			5 and 7*	11*
Division 5	7	1 and 9*	2 and 6*		
" 6	11	3 " 10*	4 " 8*		
Corps III.	3			5 and 7*	11*
Division 7	8	1 and 9*	2 and 6*		
" 9	12	3 " 10*	4 " 8*		
Corps IV.	4			5 and 7*	11*

The columns marked with an asterisk are destined for the army corps ammunition parks.

The drivers for the ammunition columns are supplied from the supernumerary reservists of Calarashi, one regiment of the latter being told off to each artillery regiment for this purpose.

The total number of carriages, including guns, comprised in the batteries and ammunition columns of a mobilised Roumanian army corps is from 732 to 744, or 2,952 for the four corps, exclusive of the independent horse artillery division.

Fortress artillery.—The fortress artillery at present consists of two regiments ("regiment de cetate"), of ten companies each; each regiment has a depôt.

The fortress artillery is intended exclusively for employment in the fortresses. The 1st regiment is told off to the defence of the Focshani-Nemolassa-Galatz line of works, the 2nd to the defence of Bucharest, and the regiments are stationed at these points during peace.

The 2nd regiment has been raised in 1894 to a strength of 10 companies, and in 1895-96, and 1896-97 a 3rd regiment of 10 companies is to be formed for Bucharest, 5 companies being raised each, year. There will thus be 3 regiments of 10 companies each the 1st told off to the Sereth line, the 2nd and 3rd to Bucharest.

The peace establishment of a company is 4 officers, 100 non-commissioned officers and men, and there are at present not enough trained artillerymen available to allow of this being increased on mobilization.

Uniform.

Brown double-breasted tunic with black collar, cuffs and shoulder straps on which in the case of field artillery is the number of the regiment in red, red grenades on the collar, brass buttons with a grenade and number of regiment; dark grey trousers with narrow red stripe, which are tucked into the Wellington boots; dark grey cloak with black cuffs and red *paroli*; dark blue cap with black band; officers have black velvet facings and gold grenades, with two wide red stripes on the trousers and pantaloons.

Badges of rank are the same as for Infantry.

ENGINEERS.

Organization and establishments.—The Engineers ("geniu") consist of 2 regiments. Each regiment has 3 battalions of 4 companies each and a depôt. The battalions are numbered 1 to 3.

Battalions 1 and 2 of each regiment consist of 3 companies of sappers and miners and of 1 company of

telegraphists. The 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment is a railway battalion, that of the 2nd regiment is a pontoon battalion. Thus of the 24 companies, 12 are sappers and miners, 4 are telegraphists, 4 are railway companies, and 4 are pontoon companies.

The establishment of each company is 6 officers and 250 non-commissioned officers and men.

The peace organization is the same; each company has a strength of 3 officers, and 102 non-commissioned officers and men.

The companies of sappers and miners have 7 carriages with tools, explosives, &c., and each company has 224 portable tools in its charge.

Each telegraph company has 14 carriages, and has sufficient materials to construct 47 miles of ordinary line and 1 kilometre of submarine cable.

Each railway company has 8 carriages.

Each pontoon company has 44 carriages, of which 22 are pontoon wagons with 1 pontoon each. The company can form a bridge 216 yards long; this forms the bridging equipment of an army corps, and the company is so organised that if desirable it can be split up into 2 divisional bridge trains and a reserve.

There is also a pontoon bridge 330 yards long for crossing the Sereth at Nemolassa, and material is available for the construction of 2 bridges at Barboschi. Material for a heavy pontoon bridge 1,300 yards long over the Danube has recently been acquired.

In addition to the companies there are regimental and battalion staffs.

Uniform.—Dark blue tunic with black collar, shoulder straps and cuffs, regimental number in red on the shoulder straps, red grenades on the collars; dark blue trousers with red stripe; dark grey cloak, with black facings; dark blue cap with black band. Officers have black velvet facings, gold grenades, and two red stripes on the trousers or pantaloons.

Badges of rank are the same as for Infantry.

OTHER SERVICES.

STAFF.

The staff in the field consists of General officers, of officers of the General Staff ("statul-major general"), of officers of personal staff, and of representatives of the medical and administrative services.

General officers have a dark blue tunic with scarlet collar and facings, and wear special gold lace; dark blue pantaloons with two broad red stripes and a narrow stripe between; dark blue cap with special gold lace; dark grey cloak.

General officers commanding cavalry brigades wear the Calarashi uniform but have collar facings, gold lace, cloak and horse furniture as for general officers. They have special ornaments upon the busby.

Army corps and the Cavalry Division are commanded by "generals of division," Infantry divisions, and brigades of permanent Cavalry by "generals of brigade," and brigades of non-permanent Cavalry by colonels.

The General Staff at Headquarters under its chief, a general of division, comprises 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 11 captains, and 1 lieutenant.

The General Staff of an army corps comprises 1 colonel as chief, 1 captain as "chef de bureau," and 1 lieutenant as "souschef de bureau."

An Infantry division has a lieutenant-colonel or major as chief, and a captain as "chef de bureau"; the Cavalry division has a major as chief and a lieutenant. When the army takes the field, an officer of each Army Corps and divisional staff remains at the base.

Uniform.—Officers of General Staff have a dark blue tunic with black velvet facings and special gold lace on the collar; pantaloons like general officers; white cap with black band; dark grey cloak with black velvet collar. Officers of personal staff and medical and adminis-

trative officers on the staff wear the uniform of their service.

TRAIN.

There are 4 squadrons of Train ("trenul"), 1 to each army corps. These squadrons form escorts for the train of the army which would almost entirely be composed of requisitioned transport; the drivers are to be supplied from supernumerary reservists of Calarashi.

A train squadron numbers 4 officers, 140 men, 201 horses, and 40 carriages.

Each squadron is to supply the transport of supply bridge trains and medical establishments.

The uniform of the train consists of a brown tunic, double-breasted, with black facings and white metal buttons; light grey trousers with narrow red stripe; dark grey cloak, with black facings; dark blue cap with black band and black plume. Badges of rank are white or silver.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Medical service includes the Veterinary service. Medical officers are partly attached to corps, partly to medical establishments, and partly are appointed to the staff.

There are 4 bearer companies ("compania sanitara") and a bearer section for the Dobruja division.

Moreover, there are 8 divisional medical establishments or ambulances, and 4 army corps medical establishments; the transport is supplied by the train. A divisional medical establishment comprises 30 officers, 300 men, 105 horses, and 26 carriages and is in 4 sections. An army corps medical establishment has altogether 62 officers, 790 men, 204 horses, and 51 carriages. Field hospitals would also be formed.

There is a large and excellent hospital at Bucharest, besides hospitals at the chief centres, and 3 ophthalmic infirmaries at Krajova, Galatz and Jassi.

Uniform.—Medical officers have a dark blue tunic with black velvet collar and facings, and brass buttons; dark blue trousers with two red stripes; red cap with black velvet band. Non-commissioned officers and men of the bearer companies have a dark blue tunic with red facings, white metal buttons, and the Geneva cross on the shoulder straps; dark grey trousers with narrow red stripe; dark blue cap with red band. Badges of rank are as for infantry in the case of officers; they are white for other ranks.

SUPPLY SERVICE.

There are 4 army corps supply columns. Each consists of 4 sections of 130 carriages, carrying 1 day's supplies for an army corps.

There are 4 mobile supply parks of 300 carriages; each park is equipped with 10 portable field ovens.

In peace there are 5 supply companies ("trupele de administratie") of from 3 to 6 sections each. 1 company is stationed in each army corps district, and 1 in the Dobruja.

GENDARMERIE.

There are 2 companies of foot gendarmierie ("gendarmi"), and 3 squadrons of mounted gendarmierie ("gendarmi calari").

Uniform.—Foot gendarmes wear a dark blue tunic with red facings and white shoulder cords and aiguillettes, white metal buttons; bright blue trousers and narrow red stripe; navy blue cloak and white facings; dark blue cap with red band and white chevrons at the sides. Mounted gendarmes have a similar tunic, but the shoulder cords and aiguillettes are yellow and the buttons are brass; dark grey pantaloons (white in full dress), and long boots; metal helmet; dark grey cloak with red collar (officers' cloaks are dark blue).

Rural gendarmerie.—In addition to the above, a corps of rural gendarmerie with a military organiza-

tion has been created, in virtue of a law passed in 1893, and entered on its functions in December 1894. The officers have been appointed from the regular army and an inspector-general named. There are four territorial districts, with headquarters at Craiova, Bucharest, Jassi and Galatz. The non-commissioned officers and men are selected from volunteers who have completed their period of service in the active army, and are between the ages of 24 and 40. The period of engagement is 5 years at a time.

The force is ultimately to number 8,000 men.

SUMMARY OF WAR STRENGTH.

In the following table is given a summary of the field troops in war. The strengths shown are only approximate.

Detail.	Battalions.	Squadrons.	Batteries.	Guns.	Men.	Horses.
4 battalions rifles	4				4,500	150
34 regiments infantry (3 battalions)	102				119,560	5,000
6 regiments Roshiori		24			4,950	4,360
11 regiments Calarashi		44			7,975	7,975
7 batteries horse artillery			7	42	1,328	1,498
72 batteries field artillery			72	452	11,952	10,584
12 8.7 cm. artillery ammunition columns					3,036	3,546
12 7.5 cm. artillery ammunition columns					3,132	3,604
16 infantry ammunition columns					3,104	3,680
4 reserve ammunition columns					936	632
2 regiments fortress artillery					2,020	
2 regiments engineers					6,000	1,600
4 squadrons train					600	860
4 bearer companies					2,000	800
	106	66	79	474	170,308	44,113

To this have to be added the staffs, the gendarmerie, the drivers of the pontoon companies, the medical establishments and the supply columns. These would raise the total to about 180,000 of all ranks and about 60,000 horses.

Besides the above, the fourth battalions of the 34 infantry regiments would furnish a further 40,000 men.

The trained reservists now available would suffice to supply the above numbers of rank and file.

Peace strength.—The total effective peace strength of the Roumanian troops under arms is according to the Budget for 1895-96, 3,054 officers and 114,518 of other ranks, including about 70,500 non-permanent troops. The permanent troops number about 44,000.

OFFICERS.

The Official Army List for 1894 shows 2,163 officers of all ranks exclusive of departmental officers on the active list, which is considerably below the number estimated for in the Budget.

A reserve of officers has been formed since 1880 and numbered 717 combatant and 493 departmental officers in 1895.

Thus it is evident that the supply of trained officers falls far short of the mobilization requirements.

LARGER UNITS.

General organization.—The field troops of the Roumanian army are in war formed into four Army Corps numbered 1 to 4 and an independent Cavalry Division, and further, an independent Mixed Division in the Dobruja.

An army corps ("corpul de armata") consists of:—

- 1 cavalry brigade (2 or 3 regiments).
- 2 infantry divisions.
- 1 rifle battalion.

Corps artillery (1 horse and 6 field batteries).
 4 companies engineers.
 1 squadron train.
 1 bearer company.
 2 artillery ammunition columns.
 1 corps ammunition park.
 1 corps supply column, and 1 mobile supply park.
 1 field hospital.

A total strength of in round numbers 35,000 men, 10,000 horses, and 102 or 108 guns.

Infantry divisions.—The Infantry Divisions are numbered consecutively from 1 to 8, the brigades from 1 to 16; thus the 2nd corps has belonging to it the 3rd and 4th divisions, or 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th brigades.

The composition and strength of an Infantry Division will probably be as follows:—

2 brigades of infantry of 6 battalions	14,000
1 regiment artillery of 6 batteries	1,000
1 infantry and 1 artillery ammunition column	180
1 divisional medical establishment.	
1 company engineers.	

The Division has a total strength of about 16,000 men and 36 guns.

Cavalry division.—The independent Cavalry Division consists of 2 brigades of 3 regiments, and 3 horse artillery batteries for the division.

DEPÔT AND RESERVE TROOPS.

Depôts.

The depôts of the field troops have been already mentioned. They consist of 4 rifle depôts, and of 34 Dorobantai depôts; of 6 depôts of Roshiori and 11 of Calarashi; of 13 field artillery depôts, and 2 siege artillery depôts; of 2 engineer depôts.

It is not intended to utilise these depôts otherwise than as depôts. They would, on mobilization, receive large numbers of men who would be ready to replace casualties.

Reserve Troops.

Militia.—The militia and its reserve which correspond respectively to landwehr and landsturm, might be employed as reserve troops. It is proposed that there should be 34 regiments of infantry militia of 3 battalions each, and also 12 regiments of cavalry; but no cadres exist.

Owing to the very large number of men available it might be possible to form some new battalions for the field army, and also some new squadrons of cavalry.

The officering of this force would present great difficulties.

Landsturm.—The Gloata or landsturm, consisting of all men liable to military service between the ages of 36 and 46, is not at present organized in any way. It could at most perform garrison duties and preserve order, and might be employed in the defence of the fortifications in the country itself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recruiting districts.

There are four Army Corps Districts, each of which is divided into two infantry division districts. From each corps district one corps artillery regiment, one rifle battalion, and one supply company are recruited. From each infantry division district one roshiori or permanent calarashi regiment, a divisional artillery regiment, and four dorobantsi regiments are recruited; engineers, fortress artillery and administrative troops are recruited generally. Eight non-permanent calarashi regiments have been assigned special recruiting dis-

tricts. With few exceptions, notably the independent cavalry division, units are stationed within the districts from which they are recruited.

The Dobruja forms a separate district, from which are recruited the 33rd and 34th infantry regiments and the 9th Calarashi regiment. In time of peace these troops with any others which may be temporarily detached from other districts, form the Dobruja division ("divisia activa dobrogea"). In war they will probably form the nucleus of an independent division.

DISTRIBUTION IN TIME OF PEACE.

HEAD QUARTERS OF ARMY CORPS, DIVISIONS AND INFANTRY BRIGADES, CAVALRY DIVISION AND CAVALRY BRIGADES.

Army Corps.	Division.	Infantry Brigade.
I. Kralova	1. Turnu Severin	1. Turnu Severin.
	2. Kralova	2. Turnu Jiel. 3. Kralova. 4. Slatina.
II. Bucharest	3. Tirgovishte	5. Pitesci.
	4. Bucharest	6. Tirgovishte. 7. Giurgevo. 8. Bucharest.
III. Galatz	5. Buzeu	9. Ploesci.
	6. Focshani	10. Buzeu.
		11. Focshani.
12. Galatz.		
IV. Jassi	7. Roman	13. Berlad.
	8. Botoshani	14. Roman.
		15. Bacnu.
		16. Falticeni.

Dobruja Division, Head-quarters Constantza.

The independent Cavalry Division has its head-quarters at Bucharest, those of its 1st brigade are at Tecuci, and of its 2nd brigade at Galatz.

The four Calarashi Cavalry Brigades have their head-quarters at the head-quarters of the four Army Corps.

RIFLES.

Battalion.	Corps.	Division.	
1st	I	1st	Ostrov.
2nd	II	4th	Tergu-Orna.
3rd	III	5th	Bucharest.
4th	IV	8th	Jassy.

INFANTRY.

Regiment.	Corps.	Brigade.	
No. 1	I.	3rd	Staff 1 and 2 battalions Kralova, 3 Berhet.
No. 2	I.	4th	" 1 battalion Ramnicu-Valcea, 2 Dragosani, 3 Ornela-Mari.
No. 3	I.	4th	" 1 and 2 Slatina, 3 Kralova.
No. 4	II.	5th	" 1 and 3 Pitesci, 2 Curtea do Arges.
No. 5	II.	7th	" 1, 2 and 3 Giurgevo.
No. 6	II.	8th	" 1, 2 and 3 Bucharest.
No. 7	III.	9th	" 1 and 3 Ploesci, 2 Campina.
No. 8	III.	10th	" 1 and 3 Buzeu, 2 Patarlargoje.
No. 9	III.	11th	" 1 and 2, Ramnicu Sarat, 3 Ostrov.
No. 10	III.	11th	" 1 and 3 Focshani, 2 Adjud.
No. 11	III.	12th	" 1 and 3 Galatz, 2 Braha.
No. 12	IV.	13th	" 1 and 3 Berlad, 2 Falticu.
No. 13	IV.	14th	" 1, 2 and 3 Jassi.
No. 14	IV.	14th	" 1, 2 and 3 Roman.
No. 15	IV.	15th	" and 1 Piatra, 2 Tergu-Neamtului, 3 Tergu-Orna.

INFANTRY—*continued.*

Regiment.	Corps.	Brigade.	
No. 16	IV.	16th	Staff, and 1 Folticeni, 2 and 3 Botoshani.
No. 17	I.	1st	" 1 and 3 Turnu-Severin, 2 Sirehaia.
No. 18	I.	2nd	" 1, 2, and 3 Tergu-Jiu.
No. 19	I.	3rd	" 1 and 3 Caracal, 2 Corabia.
No. 20	II.	7th	" 1 and 3 Turnu-Margurele, 2 Alexandria.
No. 21	II.	8th	" 1 and 3 Bucharest, 2 Oltenitza.
No. 22	II.	6th	" and 1 Tirgovishte, 2 Pucioasa, 3 Monastiria-Dealului.
No. 23	III.	10th	" 1 and 3 Calarashi, 2 Urziceni.
No. 24	III.	12th	" 1 and 2 Tecuciu, 3 Galatz.
No. 25	IV.	13th	" and 1 Vaslui, 2 and 3 Husi.
No. 26	I.	2nd	" 1 and 3 Krajova, 2 Filiasi.
No. 27	IV.	15th	" 1 and 3 Bacau, 2 Tergu-Ocna.
No. 28	II.	6th	" Pitesti, 1 Gaesci, 2 Titu, 3 Ostrov.
No. 29	IV.	16th	" 1 and 2 Dorohoiu, 3 Jassy.
No. 30	II.	5th	" and 1 Campu-Lung, 2 Dealului, 3 Bucharest.
No. 31	I.	1st	" 1 and 3 Calafat, 2 Gruiu.
No. 32	III.	9th	" and 1 Mizil, 2 Valeni de Monte, 3 Telegra and Mialea.
No. 33	Dobruja	Division.	Constantza.
No. 34	"	"	Tulcea.

CAVALRY.

Roshiori.

The stations of the six Roshiori regiments have not yet been definitely fixed, but at present are :—

Regiment.	Brigade.	
1st	1st	Tecuciu.*
2nd	"	Bucharest.
3rd	"	Constantia.
4th	2nd	Botoshani.*
5th	"	Berlad.
6th	"	Bacau.

* Or Campina (?).

Calarashi.

Regiment.	Brigade.	
1st	1st	Craiova.
2nd	"	Caracal.
3rd	2nd	Bucharest.
4th	"	Turnu-Margurele.
5th	3rd	Calarashi.
6th	"	Ploesti.
7th	4th	Jassi.
8th	"	Roman.
9th	Dobruja Division	Constantza and Tulcea.
10th	2nd	Giurgevo.
11th	3rd	Braila.

Mounted Gendarmes.

1 division (2 squadrons) Bucharest.
1 squadron Jassi.

ARTILLERY.

Field Artillery.

Regiment.	Corps.	
1st	I.	Craiova.
2nd	II.	Bucharest.
3rd	III.	Braila.
4th	IV.	Roman!
5th	I.	Pitesti.
6th	II.	Bucharest.
7th	III.	Focshani.
8th	IV.	Botoshani.
9th	I.	Pitesti.
10th	II.	Bucur.
11th	III.	Focshani.
12th	IV.	Botoshani.

For administrative purposes the regiments are grouped in four Brigades which are attached to the Army Corps of which they bear the number.

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Fortress Artillery.

Regiment.	Corps.	
1st	III.	Focshani.
2nd	II.	Kitila.*

ENGINEERS.

Regiment.	Corps.	
1st	II.	Bucharest.
2nd	III.	Focshani.

WAR MINISTRY.

The War Ministry, re-organized by a royal decree of the 2nd November, 1894, is now constituted as follows :—

- (A) General secretariat.
- (B) Great general staff.
- (C) Army departments.
 1. Infantry.
 2. Cavalry.
 3. Artillery.
 4. Engineers.
 5. Flotilla.
 6. Medical and Veterinary.
 7. Administrative department.
 8. Pay and Audit (in three sections).

* Fort just outside Bucharest.

Each of the above is subdivided into two or more bureaux.

The establishments and functions of the various branches are given in the "Monitorul Ostei" (supplement) No. 69 of 1894.

There are also a number of councils, commissions and committees to whom military questions are referred for decision.

The principal of these is the Superior Council of War, which is composed of :—

The War Minister.

The Chief of the Staff.

The commanders of Army Corps.

The Inspectors-General of the several arms.

The chief of the Medical department.

The Intendant-general, the Secretary-general to the War Ministry, and a secretary.

And in addition the commander of the Doörüja division and of the flotilla, when questions concerning those bodies are under discussion.

This council is presided over by the king, or in his absence by the War Minister.

MOBILIZATION.

The arrangements for mobilization in Roumania are very complete. As far as the combatant troops are concerned, all included in the summary on page 90 could be brought up to a war footing and put in the field in a thoroughly efficient condition in the space of a very few days. Probably some little difficulty would occur in organizing the supply services and the necessary civilian transport, and in preparing the requisite field hospitals. But Roumania possesses a network of railways conveniently arranged for strategical purposes; roads are plentiful, and there seems no reason to doubt that the four Army Corps could be mobilized and collected at any given point within three weeks of the order being given.

MILITARY TITLES.

Military titles in Roumania are similar to those in this country. Titles of rank are as follows:—

- "General de divisie."
- "General de brigada."
- "Colonel."
- "Locot-colonel."
- "Maior."
- "Capitan."
- "Locotenent."
- "Sub-locotenent."
- "Adjutor."
- "Comptabile" (paymaster).

Sergeant, "sergent"; infantry corporal, "caporal"; cavalry or artillery corporal, "brigadier"; private, "soldat"; bugler, "cornist"; drummer, "toboshar"; medical officer, "medic"; apothecary, "farmacist"; veterinary officer, "veterinar"; supply officer, "intendant"; ordnance store officer, "guard"; bandmaster "chef de musica."

HORSE SUPPLY.

The supply of the number of suitable horses required by the Roumanian army on mobilization presents great difficulties. The mobilization requirement is about 60,000, and there are at present in the ranks 18,657, leaving a balance of over 40,000 to be provided.

In 1890 the total number of horses in the country was estimated at 595,000, but most of these are mere ponies and quite unsuited for military purposes. All horses and mules in the country are liable to be impressed in case of war, and a mixed civil and military Commission holds periodical inspections to report on their condition.

Since 1891 a permanent remount commission has

existed, and commencing in 1895 there will be two such commissions, one for the cavalry and one for the artillery.

At present the majority of remounts for the permanent cavalry and artillery are purchased in Hungary and Russia.

A remount depôt, for 500 to 600 horses, was founded in 1889, and steps are also being taken to improve the local breed of horses by the provision of government stallions at two depôts, one for Wallachia and one for Moldavia, while money was voted in the 1894 budget for a government haras in the Buzeu district. More remount depôts are also to be formed, so that each Army Corps will have one.

FORTRESSES.

Roumania possesses an extensive, elaborate, and costly system of defensive works, primarily directed against invasion from the north-east. There are two general groups; viz., the Sereth line of works, covering a front of about 45 miles, and the fortifications of Bucharest. The former is already completed, the latter still in process of construction.

The Sereth line consists of the entrenched camps of Galatz and Focshani on the right and left respectively, and of the bridge-head of Nemolassa about the centre. The works are generally of a permanent type, concrete and iron entering largely into their construction.

The fortifications of Galatz are upon the left bank of the Danube, at some distance from the river, and face north, the right flank resting on Lake Bratis, the left on the Sereth. Total extent of front, 10 miles.

The Nemolassa works are upon the left bank of the Sereth, the general trace being a horse shoe, with the flanks resting on the river. The bridge-head thus formed covers several bridges, and bars the Jassi-Galatz railway and road. Total extent of front, 7 miles.

The intrenched camp of Focshani lies upon the right bank of the Sereth, and bars the main road Roman-Buzeu-Bucharest. The general trace of the works is a semi-circle. Total extent of front, 13 miles.

Although the works at Focshani, Nemolassa and Galatz differ considerably in detail, the main principles are the same in each case. There is a front line of batteries of light quick-firing guns in movable cupolas, supported by a second, and in some cases a third line, consisting of quick-firing guns, howitzers, and mortars of heavier natures, in disappearing turrets.

The various natures of quick-firers employed are as follows:—

- (1) 3.7 cm. (1.45") gun (at Focshani only; it was found not to be sufficiently powerful, and was consequently not adopted for the other works).
- (2) 5.3 cm. (2") gun.
- (3) 12 cm. (4.7") gun.
- (4) 12 cm. (4.7") howitzer.
- (5) 12 cm. (4.7") mortar.

The diversity of natures of gun is a disadvantage, and matters are further complicated by the fact that Gruson and Krupp ammunition of the same calibre is not interchangeable. Both makers are largely represented.

The works are now completed, armed, equipped and garrisoned, but the available supply of ammunition for the large number of Q.F. guns is at present very inadequate.

Bucharest.

The fortifications of the capital consist of (18) detached forts, with 18 intermediate batteries.

The total perimeter of the girdle of forts is about

45 miles, the forts being about 8 miles from the centre of the city and 2½ miles apart.

The forts are of 6 different types,* and their armament varies accordingly. They have been constructed to resist modern high explosives, and concrete and armour are largely used.

The armament of each fort consists of 15 cm. (6") guns, 21 cm. (8.26") howitzers and 53 mm. (2") Q.F. All are mounted in turrets or cupolas, the 6" guns in pairs, the remainder singly. As a rule, the forts will have six 6" guns, 3 to 4 howitzers, and 4 to 6 Q.F. guns.

The majority have dry ditches and no keeps.

The intermediate batteries are to be redans, each mounting one 12 cm. (4.7") gun, two 12 cm. howitzers, and two 53 mm. Q.F. guns.

A circular railway connects all the forts, which are to be fitted out with the most modern devices.

Owing to the great expense entailed, the works are approaching completion but slowly. Ten of the forts were built by July, 1893, but the whole of the works will probably not be finished, armed and equipped before the end of 1896, and possibly not before the end of the century.

The direction of all matters connected with the fortifications is placed in the hands of two committees, one for Bucharest and the other for the Sereth defences. They are each composed as follows:—

President.—

The commandant of the fortified region.

Members.—

The officer commanding the Fortress Artillery, the officer commanding the Engineers, and a "military Intendant."

* For three of the types, see Plates in Brialmont's "Fortification du temps présent."

FLOTILLA.

The Roumanian navy or "Flotila" includes the following ships:—

The *Elizabeta*, protected cruiser of 1320 tons and 4,500 horse power, 18 knots speed, 4-17 cm. guns, 4 Q.F. guns, 4 machine guns, and 4 torpedo launching tubes (built 1887).
 coastguard vessels, *Olthul*, *Siretul* and *Bistritzi*;
 3 machine guns, 11 to 13½ knots speed.
 6 gunboats 45 to 110 tons, 7 to 9 knots speed.
 3 first class torpedo boats, 55 tons, 21 knots.
 2 second class do. 15 tons, 16½ knots.
 1 screw steamer, 2 guns, 2 machine guns.

The personnel consists of one "division d'équipage," which provides crews and has a reserve company, 1 torpedo, 1 instructional and 1 artificers' company; total according to the 1895-96 budget, 113 officers and 1993 non-commissioned officers and men; but the army list does not show more than 53 combatant officers.

The dockyard and head-quarters are at Galatz.

A brigadier-general is at the head of the flotilla, and military titles are borne by all ranks, but the uniform and badges of rank are of the usual naval type.

The Flotilla, in three divisions, held manœuvres in 1894.

STAFF MAP.

A map of Moldavia, scale $\frac{1}{500000}$, is to be ready by the end of 1895, and a similar one for Wallachia will then be taken in hand.

WAR BUDGET.

The Roumanian war budget for 1895-96 amounts to frs. 41,016,134 (£1,640,645) being £15,023 less than that for the previous year.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

Order of the Star of Roumania:—

Crimson ribbon, edged with double-narrow blue stripes.

Order of the Crown of Roumania:—

Light blue ribbon with narrow silver stripes.

Military medal for valour.—Gold; crimson ribbon edged with dark blue.

Military medal.—Silver cross; same ribbon as above.

Medal for merit.—Gold; violet silver-edged ribbon.

Medal for good service.—Gold; light blue silver-edged ribbon.

Badge for 18 years' service.—Silver; light blue and yellow-striped ribbon.

Badge for 25 years' service.—Gold and silver; same ribbon as for 18 years' service.

War medal 1877-78.—Gilt; dark blue ribbon edged with crimson and yellow.

Cross for the passage of the Danube 1877-78.—Black and silver; crimson and black ribbon.

NOTES ON THE ROUMANIAN ALPHABET.

The Roumanians use the Roman alphabet with certain modifications. These are indicated by a comma under the letter, thus:—

D	is pronounced like Z.
S̄	" " Sh.
T̄	" " Ts.

The letters C and G are pronounced as in Italian: the letter H is pronounced like *ch* in *loch*. Long and short (´ and `) accents are used.

W. E. F.

SERVIA.

POPULATION.

The census of 1890 gave the population at 2,162,759, of which the larger proportion, 1,119,282, are males. The population is steadily increasing by about 2·37 per cent. yearly. 90 per cent. of the people are of Servian nationality, 7 per cent. Roumanians, 2 per cent. gipsies, and the remaining item is made up of Jews, Turks and others.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Servian Army is nominally based on an elaborate law of August, 1893, which would if carried out give a war strength of over 335,000 men. Owing, however, chiefly to the financial condition of the country, hardly anything has been done up to now (Autumn, 1895) in applying the provisions of this law, and it will probably be very long before its ambitious schemes are carried into effect.

The peace establishments given below do not represent the actual peace strength of the units. These are in nearly every case considerably below their establishment.

The Army is divided into three lines :—

I line comprises the Active Army (*redovna voiska*) and its Reserve.

II line ; Militia (*narodna voiska*) 1st ban ; has no cadres in peace time ; in war it would be formed into units and bodies like the 1st line, or might be used to reinforce the latter,

III line ; Militia, 2nd ban—no peace cadres ; in war it might furnish garrisons and troops for the line of communications, or be called out for the defence of the country.

Only about one-half of either ban of the Militia would have any military training.

Terms of service.—Nominally universal conscription. Each man is liable from his 20th to his 50th year. Service is as follows :—

	Active army	Active army reserve.	Militia 1st ban.	Militia 2nd ban.	Total.
Years	2	8	10	10	30

Certain exemptions are allowed to the above terms, and in many cases men serve only 1 month, 5 months, or 1 year in the active army.

Those men not taken for the Active Army pass into its Reserve.

DISTRICTS.

The kingdom is divided into 5 Divisional Districts, each of 3 regimental districts, containing 4 battalion districts each. The regimental districts are numbered 1 to 15.

The divisional districts are :—

- I. Morava (southern).
- II. Drina (western).
- III. Danube (northern).
- IV. Shumadia (central).
- V. Timok (eastern).

ACTIVE ARMY.

INFANTRY (*pešadija*).

In peace :

5 regiments (one to each Division) of 3 battalions of 4 companies each.

5 Guard battalions (one to each Division) of 4 companies each.

Total : 20 battalions.

Establishments :—

	War.		Peace.	
	Officers.	N.C.O's. and men.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and men.
Company	5	277	6	120
Battalion	22	923	28	500
Regiment	92	3922	90	1500

Uniform.—Dark blue blouse tunic with four pockets ; blue grey cap (soft cloth similar to a fatigue cap turned up at the sides), short trousers, and great coat ; no facings, number of regiment in white on shoulder straps. The footgear is either sandals (*opanka*) worn over woollen stockings bandaged to the knee, or half boots.

The Guard battalions are similarly dressed, except that they have green shoulder straps.

In full dress a dark-blue kepi with green plume is worn, and a dark-blue single-breasted tunic with green collar and brass buttons.

Officers wear much the same as their men, excepting that the headgear is a flat-topped Russian peaked cap with dark green band, and long boots are worn.

Armament.—The 1st line Infantry is armed with the single loading Koka-Milovanovitch Mauser 10.15 mm. rifle (.399 inch) with sword bayonet. Sergeants, colour-sergeants and all officers carry sword and revolver (with 30 rounds).

Captains of companies are mounted.

Equipment.—Knapsack, two pouches (each holding 50 rounds), water bottle, haversack, canteen, great-coat rolled over the right shoulder, brown belts.

30 Linnemann spades are carried per company.

Six men carry one tent between them, and about every seventh man carries a kettle.

Badges of rank.—Are shown by stars in yellow or white cloth for the men, gold or silver for officers. They are borne on the shoulder-straps or metal shoulder cords, the latter being worn by majors and upwards.

Corporal, 2nd lieutenant, and major—1 star.

Sergeant, lieutenant, and lieutenant-colonel—2 stars.

Colour-sergeant. 2nd class captain and colonel—3 stars.

1st class captain—4 stars.

Majors have also 1 gold band round the kepi, lieutenant-colonels 2, and colonels 3.

CAVALRY (*Konyaništvo*).

In peace :

3 regiments, each of 4 squadrons. These form a cavalry brigade.

1 Guard regiment of 2 squadrons.

Establishments :—

	War.			Peace.		
	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Horses.
Squadron	5	183	192	5	117	116
Regiment	25	777	840	22	475	472

Uniform.—Light blue blouse tunic, and fatigue cap, dark crimson pantaloons, and long boots with buckled spurs.

Officers are similarly dressed, but wear the flat Russian cap: light blue tunic and kepi with red plume in full dress.

The Guard cavalry regiment wear yellow hussar facings on the light blue blouse tunic and yellow stripe down pantaloons; in full dress a dark green tunic with yellow (gold for officers) braiding.

Armament.—Sword, and Mauser carbine (slung on the back) with 100 rounds.

Horses.—Mostly Austrian and Hungarian, with a few of native breed; they are all poor. The saddlery is of the Austrian pattern.

ARTILLERY.

In peace:

Field Artillery (poiska artiljeriya):—

5 regiments, each* of 7 batteries, each of 4 guns (6 guns in war).

1 horse battery of 6 guns.

Mountain Artillery (brdska artiljeriya):—

1 regiment of 5 batteries, each of 4 guns.

* The 3d (Danube) regiment has not yet received its 7th battery.

Fortress Artillery—

1 regiment of 2 battalions, the first of 4 companies, the second of two.

1 park company with siege train.

2 pyrotechnic companies.

Establishments:—

	War.			Peace.		
	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Horses.
Field Battery	4	135	122	5	77	68
Mountain Battery	3	77	53	3	58	24

All the guns are on the 8cm. De Bange system, sighted to 7,000 metres. 162 rounds per gun are carried.

Uniform.—Similar to that of the Infantry, except that the plume of the kepi and collar of the tunic are black. The greatcoat is carried rolled on top of the knapsack.

Armament.—Officers and non-commissioned officers carry a sword and revolver—men a pioneer sabre.

ENGINEERS. (*Inzhinirski trupe.*)

1 (pionirski) battalion of 5 field companies.

1 " " 3 companies (mining, railway and telegraph companies).

½ (pontonirski) battalion of 2 pontoon companies.

Uniform.—Similar to that of the Infantry, but with cerise plume to kepi and collar to tunic, and white metal buttons.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Five sanitary companies, one in each Divisional district.

Uniform.—Similar to the Infantry, but with brown plume to kepi and collar to tunic, and white metal buttons.

TRAIN.

5 squadrons, 1 in each divisional district.

Uniform.—Similar to Infantry, but with grey facings and grey plume.

COMMISSARIAT, &c.

In each divisional district is a military section of artisans, butchers and bakers.

PEACE STRENGTH OF ACTIVE ARMY.

(According to official sources; the actual strength under arms is estimated at under 15,000 men.)

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.			Various*.	Total officers and Men.	Horses.
			Field.		Fortress.			
			Men.	Gun.					Men.
Peace strength: including 7650 N.C.O.'s and men undergoing a 5 months' and 2050 a 1 month's training.	14600	1220	2847	166	500	2550	21725	3742

* Engineers, Medical, Train, Staffs, Schools, &c.

WAR STRENGTH.

According to the terms of the military law of 1893, Servia should be able to place in the field the following forces:—

Regular Army	....	....	....	148,022
1st ban Militia	....	....	....	125,516
2nd ban Militia	....	....	....	63,785
				337,323

But the reality would fall very far indeed short of this. There would be a deficiency of about 18,000 men for the Regular Army, and 10,000 for the 1st ban Militia. To make up for these, there is said to be a surplus of 36,000 men in the second ban militia, but these would be very largely untrained. However, supposing these numbers to be mobilizable, there would be barely 350 trained officers available, taking them from every possible source, for the forces outside the field troops of the regular army; officers would thus have to be drawn from the non-commissioned officer ranks.

There is very little ammunition, equipment, or war matériel of any sort in the country, and the horse supply is not even up to the present requirements of the army in time of peace. It may therefore be taken for granted that although the raw material in men exists in sufficient numbers, the force ready to take the field in war time would not by any means come within measurable distance of the ambitious programme of 1893.

The following is a sketch of the war strength as intended by the above mentioned law; the army would consist of:

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	Men.
Regular army :—	
5 divisions	105,575
Other troops	15,065
Ersatz and depôt troops	27,382
1st ban militia :—	
5 divisions	97,585
Other troops	2,031
Ersatz and depôt troops	25,900
2nd ban militia :—	
Infantry	59,775
Cavalry	900
Artillery	1,100
Medical corps, train, &c.	2,010
A regular division would consist of :—	
Infantry. 4 regiments of 4 battalions of 4 companies each	16,224
Cavalry. 2 divisional squadrons	405
Artillery. 1 regiment of 6 to 9 batteries of 6 guns each	1635
Engineers	515
Medical service	582
Train, commissariat supply, ammunition columns, &c.	1754
Total	21,115
The other troops of the Regular Army would be :—	
Cavalry brigade	2,684
Guard regiment (Cavalry)....	300
Mountain artillery	2,307
Special troops, fortress artillery, telegraph, sappers, &c.	7,542
Special establishments, intendance, bakeries, &c.	2,232
Total	15,065

Supplementary and depôt troops for Regular Army :—

Infantry. 20 battalions of 4 companies....	23,520
Cavalry. 5 squadrons	905
Artillery	2,212
Engineers	745
Total	27,382

The details of the two bans militia in proportion.

MOBILIZATION.

In 1885 Servia took 18 days to mobilize 55,000 men of the regular army, and 24 days more to put an additional 21 battalions (15 of which were militia) and 2 squadrons in the field. Except for the issue of new regulations, there has been little improvement in this direction since that time. Every commune is by way of providing transport and draught-animals, but the law is shirked, and only the worst horses and carts would probably be forthcoming.

On mobilization the Regular Army should, according to the law of 1893, develop into :—

Infantry.—

15 regiments of 4 regular and one Ersatz battalions, each of 4 companies.

5 guard battalions of 4 regular and one Ersatz companies each.

Cavalry.—

3 regiments of 4 squadrons, forming a cavalry brigade.

2 guard squadrons.

2 squadrons divisional cavalry and one Ersatz squadron in each district.

Artillery.—

5 regiments of 9 field and one Ersatz batteries each.

1 horse battery.

10 batteries mountain artillery and one Ersatz battery.

1 regiment of 2 battalions fortress artillery, besides park and a pyrotechnic company.

Engineers, medical service and train to be developed in like manner.

It is said that the regular army could mobilize in fourteen days, and the militia in ten days more; this is doubtful.

MILITIA.

The 2nd line (1st ban militia) is expected to form 15 infantry regiments of 4 battalions each, 5 guard battalions, 5 cavalry divisions of 2 squadrons each, 5 regiments of artillery of 4 batteries each, 5 pioneer half-battalions of 2 companies each, 5 divisional ammunition columns, 5 medical companies, and various commissariat units. Train to be formed from local resources.

Uniform.—The only uniform served out to these troops (kept in their own possession) is an overcoat and a cap. The rest of their clothing is the national dress, of a regulation cut; this they provide themselves. The only distinction between arms is that the infantry wear a blue-grey cap, whilst that of the cavalry is crimson, of the artillery and medical service black, of the engineers cerise, and all others light grey. No regimental numbers are worn.

Badges of rank are shown by yellow stripes (gold for officers) on the collar, as follows: corporal 1, sergeant 2, ensign 1, lieutenant 2, captain 3.

The arms and equipment are provided by the State. The infantry rifle is the Berdan M. II (10.6 mm.).

The artillery gun is a light 4-pr. M.L. (La Hitte system).

The 3rd line (2nd ban militia) is expected to develop into:—

60 battalions of infantry (12 from each district).

5 squadrons cavalry.

1 fortress artillery battalion of 5 companies.

5 sanitary companies.

Local train.

The men of the 3rd line would be equipped similarly to the 2nd line except that the rank badges are white or silver, instead of yellow or gold.

The rifle would be the single loader Peabody (11 mm.). Thus it will be seen that the three lines of the army are armed with three different rifles.

Officers, horses, matériel and equipment for the above force are at present entirely deficient.

TRAINING AND DRILL.

The drill and field regulations are based on those of the Austrian army.

The standard of efficiency in the regular army is not high. Men of the active army reserve are by way of being called out annually for 30 days; men of the 1st ban for 15 days, and of the 2nd ban for 5 days; but these arrangements are rarely carried out completely.

FRONTIER GUARD.

A military frontier guard has lately been organized, consisting of men who have volunteered for this purpose after completing their time with the colours. The

non-commissioned officers are recruited from the regular army, active reserve or 1st ban. All serve for three years, and can take on for another three years. Part are mounted.

The uniform is grey with green facings, cap black wool with white metal eagle as badge. Dismounted men carry a Martini rifle, mounted men a carbine, revolver and sword.

Actual strength not known; they are scattered along the frontier in small detachments and would combine into small bodies on mobilization. The chief centres are at Prokuplye, Valjevo and Knyazhevatz; sub-centres at Vranja, Kurshumlye, Rashka, Yavor, Lyubovia, Belgrade, Pozharevatz, Kladovar, Zayetchar, Pirot and Sirdulitza.

GENDARMERIE.

The gendarmierie is divided up among 15 districts—25 to 60 unmounted, and 10 mounted, non-commissioned officers and men in each—and numbers altogether 15 officers, 550 dismounted, and 150 mounted, gendarmes. It has been decided to increase this body to 2,000 men, and money has been voted for the purpose, but so far nothing appears to have been done.

The uniform is a dark blue double-breasted tunic with red facings, red shoulder-straps, brass buttons, and dark blue pantaloons. This force is said to be the best and the most reliable in Servia.

OFFICERS.

According to the Army List of 1894, there were the following officers on the active list and in the reserve in that year:

	Active.	Reserve.
Generals	5	—
Colonels	22	3
Lieut.-Colonels	57	10
Majors	42	12
Captains, 1st Class	181	54
" 2nd Class	66	40
Lieutenants... ..	371	108
2nd Lieutenants	234	743
Total	978	970

Officers are obtained either by promotion from the ranks, after two years as sergeant, or from the Military Academy, which passes in about twenty-five officers every year. They are said to be fairly well educated, but have little chance of instructing their men thoroughly, as these latter serve such a short time.

Uniform.—Generals wear a dark blue tunic with gold shoulder-straps, black trousers with broad red stripe, flat red Russian cap with dark blue band. Red tunic with gold collar in full dress. Staff officers a dark blue tunic and flat cap with red band, and red trousers. King's aide-de-camps wear a red tunic.

Regimental officers wear much the same as their men (already described), and are distinguished by the flat Russian cap (or képi in full dress), Hungarian knot on the shoulder-strap, and silver, red and blue sash round the waist (on duty), and sword knot of the same. In summer officers may wear white clothing.

Non-combatant services show no badges of rank, and the officers wear a sword bayonet instead of a sword.

Badges of rank have been given under "Infantry" (p. 109).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Military Academy at Belgrade consists of the Higher and Lower Divisions. The former is a sort of Staff College for subalterns; the course lasts two years. The Lower Division, at which the course lasts three years, educates 75 youths annually for commissions. The uniform here is a dark blue tunic and red trousers.

There is also a school of equitation and a veterinary school at Belgrade, and one or two N.C.O.'s. schools are in course of formation.

The arsenal, at Kraguyevatz, consists of six sections, and employs about 300 men. It is capable of constructing shells, wagons, military carts, rifles, cartridges and fuzes, and of carrying out repairs. Most of these articles are, however, better purchased abroad.

The powder factory, at Stragari, is said to be able to turn out 200,000 lbs. of powder per annum.

There are also a clothing factory at Belgrade, an Engineer Arsenal at Chupria, nine station hospitals, and a few depôts of war matériel in Belgrade.

MILITARY TITLES.

The following are the titles in the regular army:—

General	....	General (only one rank).
Pukovnik	....	Colonel.
Podpukovnik	....	Lieut.-Colonel.
Major	....	Major.
Kapitan Pervoi Klas	....	Captain (1st Class).
Kapitan Vtoroi Klas	....	Captain (2nd Class).
Poruchik	....	Lieutenant.
Podporuchik....	....	Sub-lieutenant.
Narednik	....	Sergeant.
Shtabs Znachar	....	Sergeant trumpeter or bugler.

Narednik Podkevach	....	Farrier sergeant.
Podnarednik	....	Lance sergeant.
Sedlar	....	Saddler sergeant.
Kaplar	....	Corporal.
Znachar Vtoroi Klas....	....	Trumpeter or bugler.
Lekar	....	Surgeon.
Natchelnik	....	Commandant.

The titles in the national army are as follows:—

Kommandir	....	Commandant of a battalion, squadron or battery. Equivalent to major.
Chetovodya	....	Equivalent to captain.
Vodnik	....	Guide, or subaltern.
Zastavnik	....	Ensign.
Dvayestnik	....	Leader of 20 men.
Desetar	....	Leader of 10 men.

PAY.

	£	s.	d.	
General	33	13	0	per month.
Colonel	23	12	0	"
Lieut.-Colonel	16	17	0	"
Major	13	10	0	"
Captain, 1st Class	9	5	0	"
Captain, 2nd Class	7	12	0	"
Lieutenant	6	8	0	"
2nd Lieutenant	5	1	0	"
Sergeant	0	1	0	per diem.
Lance Sergeant	0	0	5	"
Corporal	0	0	2	"
Private	3d.	to	1d.	"

GARRI

Divisional District and Head-quarters.	Place.	Infantry battalion.
I. MORAVA. (Nisch.)	Nisch. Vranya. Prokuplyé. Kurshumlyé. *Pirof. Leskovatz.	1st guard. 1st infantry. 2nd infantry. 1 company, 2nd infantry. 15th infantry. —
II. DRINA. (Valyevo.)	*Belgrade. Pozhega. Valyevo. Loznitza. Tchatchak.	2nd guard. 4th infantry. 5th and 6th infantry. — —
III. DANUBE. (Belgrade.)	Belgrade. Belgrade. Posharevatz. Semendria. Toptchider.	3rd guard. 7th and 9th infantry. 8th infantry. — —
IV. SHUMADIA. (Kraguyevatz)	Kraguyevatz. " " *Pirof. Gorni Milanovatz. Kra'yovo. *Krushevatz.	4th guard. 11th infantry. 3rd " 10th " — —
V. TIMOK. (Zayetchar.)	Zayetchar. Knyazhevatz. Chupria. Alexinat.	5th guard and 13th infantry. 12th and 14th infantry. — —

All the Engineers are at Nisch, except the railway company, which is at Semendria (Smederev), and the half pontoon battalion at Chupria. The train squadrons and sanitary companies are at the head-quarters
* The troops quartered here are outside their own Divisions.

SONS.

Cavalry Regiment	Artillery.	
	Batteries.	Battalion.
1st.	1st to 6th field.	1st fortress.
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	7th field.	1st company, 2nd fortress.
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	4th to 6th field.	—
—	7th field.	—
—	1st to 3rd field.	—
2nd. Guard.	Horse.	—
—	—	—
—	1st to 3rd field.	—
—	4th to 6th field.	—
3rd.	7th field.	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	1st to 6th field.	—
—	1st to 5th Mountain.	—
—	6th field.	2nd company, 2nd fortress.
—	4th and 5th field.	—
—	1st to 3rd field.	—
—	7th field.	—

at Semendria (Smederev), and the half pontoon battalion at Chupria. of their respective Divisions.

WAR MINISTRY.

The War Ministry comprises eight directions :

- (1) Staff, including three bureaux : study of operations, military history, and cartography.
- (2) Artillery. Technical section.
- (3) Engineers. " "
- (4) Administration. " "
- (5) Control.
- (6) Medical.
- (7) Pensions.
- (8) Justice.

And has several committees and Inspections under it. The officers and officials employed in the War Office number 54 individuals.

STORE OF RIFLES.

There were in the country in 1895, altogether :—

70,000	Koka Mausers,
75,000	Berdans, and
30,000	Peabody's.

FORTRESSES.

The works on the Bulgarian frontier at Pirot are now (1895) in progress, but all information regarding them is kept secret. Six or more forts are already in existence.

Nish has an old Turkish citadel on the north side. It is proposed to construct a girdle of eight or nine forts round the town on a rough circle of 10 to 12 miles diameter.

Zajechar will in course of time be defended by five forts, of which three are towards the Bulgarian frontier. These are still under construction.

FLOTILLA.

The Government possesses one steamer (the *Deligrad*, of 160 horse power) and 6 tugs on the Danube. These are chiefly used for transporting troops and stores.

HORSES AND OXEN.

According to a census taken in 1891, there were in that year 164,051 horses and 827,501 head of cattle in the country. The horses are small, hardy, and useful for hill work, but they are not at all the stamp for either military riding or draught-horses. The horses for the army are mostly procured from Hungary and Austria, but as very low prices are given, they do not represent the pick of those countries.

A Government stud farm was started near Pezharevatz, but the results have hitherto been unfavourable.

Oxen would have to be used in war for transport purposes ; of these a large number, perhaps 170,000, would be available.

BUDGET.

The finances of Servia are in a bad condition; the land is fairly prosperous, but the country is always in such a state of political ferment that hitherto the taxes have not been fairly collected; so that there is generally a deficit on this point. It is only quite lately that the Army has received its pay regularly.

The Military Budget for 1894 amounted to £499,000.

LANGUAGE.

The language of Servia is termed Serbo-Croatian. It is a Slavonic language somewhat similar to Russian. There are two characters, the Cyrillic and Latin, the former, similar to Russian, being used by all (the great majority) belonging to the Greek Church. The following are letters and sounds which it is necessary to know, in addition to a knowledge of the Russian and Latin alphabets:—

Cyrillic.	Latin.	Pronunciation.
ђ	Dj	d'ye.
Ј	j	y.
љ	lj	l'ye.
њ	nj	gn (French).
ћ	ć	between tch and ts.
ж	ž	zh.
ч	č	tch.
џ	dž	dzh.
ш	š	sh.

There are no hard and soft "mutes."

G.

APPENDIX I.

I. Terms of service: Comparative Table.

Country.	1st Period. Active army and its reserves.	2nd Period. Landwehr.	3rd Period. Landsturm.	Total.
Bulgaria, Infantry ...	10	7	8	25
Cavalry and Artillery...	9	7	9	25
Greece, Cavalry ...	10	10	10	30
Other branches ...	12	8	10	30
Montenegro (has no active army)	—	20	10	30
Roumania (both regu- lar and territorial troops).	9	6	10	25
Servia	10	10	10	30

NOTE.—In the Balkan States, as in all European countries where the law of universal service exists, there are certain exceptions and exemptions whereby individuals escape service. In the above table the terms of service are given without taking notice of these.

APPENDIX II.

Peace units: Comparative Table.

Country.	Battalions.	Squadrons.	Batteries.	Guns horsed.	Engineer com- panies.
			Horse, field and mountain.		
Bulgaria	48	23	38	152	15
Greece	26	12	20	120	10
Roumania	106*	78*	61	244	24
Servia	20	14	40	162	10

Montenegro has no standing army.

* Including "non-permanent" battalions and squadrons.

APPENDIX III.

Populations : Comparative Table.

Country.	Population.	Remarks.
Bulgaria	3,310,713	In 1893.
Greece	2,187,208	In 1889.
Montenegro	200,000	(Approximately.)
Roumania	5,800,000	(Estimated in 1893.)
Servia	2,162,759	In 1890.

APPENDIX IV.

Military Budgets : Comparative Table.

Country.	Amount in		Year.
	Francs.	£	
Bulgaria	22,474,703	898,988	1895.
Greece	15,359,250	614,370	1895.
Montenegro	830,000	15,200	Approximately.
Roumania	41,016,134	1,640,615	1895-6.
Servia	12,475,000	499,000	1894.

(Wt. 18723 1800 10 | 06-H & S 2937)



MAP OF BALKAN STATES

SHOWING
MILITARY DISTRIBUTION.

Scale $1\text{ inch} = 50\text{ Miles}$

A U S T R I A - H U N G A R Y

B O S N I A

S E R V I A

M O N T E N E G R O

C R O A T I A

A D R I A T I C
S E A

T U R K E Y

E A S T E R N
R O U M E L I A

A S I A

M E D I T E R R A N E A N
S E A

G R E E K

M I N O R

Boundaries of European Great Powers

Great Military

Strategic Districts

Railways

Head Qrs Infantry Divisions

Head Qrs Cavalry Divisions

Head Qrs Army Corps