

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was made up of startling, swift moves. On September 12, after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions along the Aisne river. The ten and a half months since then have seen a long deadlock.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Oise quickly extended northeast to the sea. Fighting has been continuous, with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the Kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxembourg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Einem attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and Ghent.

Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place. This is generally known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi (about August 20-23), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with temporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the French and English.

While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the

was fought the desperate first battle of Ypres, when the Germans suffered enormous losses in attempts to break through the line in Flanders and reach Calais. They succeeded in pushing back the allies only a little and the invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks finally induced them to desist and send re-enforcements to Russia.

The Germans in September had performed the feat of pushing a salient into the French line south of Verdun, which terminated on the west bank of the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while the French had taken the offensive with some success in Champagne at about the same time.

For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regular siege warfare, with heavy artillery combats and mine and counter-mine. The flooding of the River Aisne from winter snows gave the Germans a chance to entrap the French troops on the north side of that river in the vicinity of Soissons for a considerable distance and kill or capture most of them (January 14).

With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive at several points. Always preparing the way with tens or hundreds of thousands of shells, they tried joint after joint of the German armor.

In the Vosges the dominating height of Hartmannswillerkopf was taken and retaken several times in sanguinary charges and finally remained in the hands of the French.

The salient of St. Mihiel was also subjected to tremendous French pressure on both "legs." The French succeeded in gaining a little ground, but the Germans, despite the apparent weakness of the sharp wedge they had driven into the French line, could not be dislodged and later succeeded in regaining some of the territory they had lost.

The British also reported "victories" at Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60, in

GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR

June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassin.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands passage through Belgium.

August 5—England announces state of war with Germany.

August 7—French invade southern Alsace.

August 8—British troops land in France and Belgium.

August 11—Germans pass Liege forts.

August 12—England and France declare war on Austria-Hungary.

August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force.

August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels.

August 22—Germans enter Namur and attack Meuse. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krassnik. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

August 25—French evacuate Muehlenberg.

August 27—Louvain burned by Germans.

August 28—Battle of Heligoland, several German warships sunk.

August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle at Tannenberg.

September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins.

September 7—Maupeuge falls.

September 12—German retreat halts on the Meuse.

September 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral.

October 6—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

October 12—Boer revolt starts.

October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins.

October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

October 18—First battle of Ypres begins.

October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German victory.

October 27—Russians recapture Lodz.

October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

November 3—German squadron bombards British coast.

November 5—Dardanelles forts bombarded.

November 6—Tingtau surrenders.

November 12—Russians defeated at Lipo and Kutno.

November 15—Russians defeated at Vlodava.

November 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced.

December 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade.

December 8—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

December 15—Austrians occupy Belgrade.

December 16—German cruiser bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.

December 20-22—Severe fighting on the line of the Bura river.

January 3, 1915—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.

January 14—French drive back across Aisne.

January 24—Naval battle in North Sea. German armored cruiser Blucher sunk.

January 30—Russians occupy Tabriz.

February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw.

February 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.

February 13—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins.

February 24—Russians driven from St. Mihiel.

March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle.

March 21—Zeppelin bombard Paris.

March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians.

March 31—Russians penetrate Duklja and enter Herzegovina.

April 1—French begin violent attacks on Mikhiel salient.

April 14—Russians at Stropko, 20 miles inside Hungary.

April 15—Russians evacuate Tarnow.

April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins.

April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.

April 28—Allies announce recapture of Liezen and St. Sava on Hartmannswillerkopf.

May 1—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners at West Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres.

May 6—Russians fall back from Duklja pass.

May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tarnow with many Russian prisoners.

WHAT THE WAR COST

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy. Great Britain still tells her losses from month to month.

The following estimates are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the casualties:

Teutonic Allies.	
Germany	2,300,000
Austria-Hungary	1,900,000
Turkey	230,000
Total	4,430,000
Entente Allies.	
France (including prisoners, 1,175,000)	3,500,000
Great Britain	480,000
Serbia	240,000
Japan	1,210
Italy (no reports of losses)	75,000
Portugal (fighting in colonies)	(minor)
Montenegro	30,000
San Marino	(?)
Total	6,286,210

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,600,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 a minute.

May 2—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, the first of the Russian line in full retreat from Carpathians.

May 3—Germans capture Libau Baltic port.

May 12—French capture Cermony, north of Arras, at great cost.

May 14—American first submarine note made public.

May 24—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 25—Italians invade Austria.

May 26—Italians take Gradina. Russians check Germans at Szeft.

May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelin drops bombs on London.

June 3—Przemysl falls to Austro-Germans.

June 4—Germans capture Stanislaw.

June 11—Second U. S. submarine note made public. Italians take Monteleone.

June 12—Italians take Gradina.

June 13—Austrians occupy Toronogrod.

June 23—French take Metzeral.

June 25—French announce occupation of the "Labyrinth" north of Arras.

June 26—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg.

June 27—Austrians cross the Danister at Bukovin.

June 28—Hiliez falls.

July 1—British and German attempt to land at Windau.

July 1—Russo-German naval battle of Gotland.

July 1—Italians take Tolmino.

July 1—Serbia announces gains in the Argonne.

July 16—Germans take Przasnysz, 50 miles north of Warsaw.

July 19—Germans advance at many points in Russia, taking Windau, Tarnobrzeg, Blonie and Grobe.

July 20—Russians report sinking of 59 German submarines.

July 21—Germans report sinking of 59 Russian submarines.

July 21—Third U. S. submarine note made public.

July 22—German expedition landed in Tripoli.

July 23—Austrians take two forts near Warsaw.

July 25—Russians repulse Austrians in Galicia.

MAP OF CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST



The first general engagement in the West, sometimes known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi, started August 20 and resulted in the defeat of the French and British. The German right wing was broken up and forced back, bringing about a retirement of the whole line. The German positions on September 9, in the midst of their attack on the Meuse at St. Mihiel, are shown on the map, while a row of darkened rectangles indicates the carefully prepared trench line of the Aisne where they stopped and were attacked by the allies September 13.

Both sides now extended their lines toward the coast. Light squares show the approximate position assumed September 30. By October 10 the Meuse line was complete from the Alps to the sea.

The line of September 30 also shows the Germans' great drive into the French line across the Meuse at St. Mihiel. Crossed swords mark the spots of the entrenched Meuse line where the greatest struggles have taken place since October 15.

France were obliged to fall back rapidly to the line of the River Marne.

On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the western-most German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurled on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris. The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right. At the same time the movement on the east end of the German line was accelerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woivre, joining the Marne with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders, on the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 8. The remnants of the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast as the Germans in a final rush reached Ostend (October 15).

Line Extended to the Sea. The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille, while the allies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and canal.

From October 16 to November 10

FIGHTING ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits. The merchant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dollars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere.

At the same time the German submarines have inflicted enormous losses of allied shipping. While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly accurate summary of the number of craft which have been destroyed:

Entente Allies.		Teutonic Allies.	
Brit.	Rus.	Ger.	Aus.
Battleships	10	2	2
Cruisers	12	1	2
Submarines	4	3	1
Auxil. cruisers	5	1	1
Gunboats, destroyers, and torpedo boats	4	6	2
Total Japanese and Italian losses, seven vessels of all classes.			

Total tonnage entente allies.....\$76,770
Total tonnage Teutonic allies.....\$24,746

In July, Crown Prince Frederick William's army attacked in the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, and succeeded in gaining several hundred yards of shattered woodland and capturing several thousand Frenchmen.

There were rumors that the Germans were re-enforcing for another great drive toward Calais or Paris, but the Teutonic campaign in the West continued to wait upon, the crushing of the much weaker enemy in Poland.

ing the strategy of surprise in war. Only on the Russian front, where the German air corps has been superior, has it been possible to carry out great surprise tactics.

The aeroplane has also been invaluable in the trench warfare in hunting out the positions of men and guns. Destructive raids have been made also. Points of concentration behind the lines of the enemy, railroad stations, trains, supply and ammunition depots, and airship hangars have been the target of bombs that have wrought

much destruction, of which the public has never been informed. German raiders have gone over Paris, have attacked the headquarters of General Joffre, have tried to reach the king of Belgium and President Poincare when they were together, and have frequently bombarded Dunkirk and other British concentration points. They have also dropped missiles on ships at sea.

Allied flyers in the west, however, have performed the most spectacular feats, so far as the public has been

FIGHTING IN SCORE OF OTHER REGIONS

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and Poland.

Serbia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jadar river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 17 the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Galicia.

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians and cut them to pieces.

The entry of Turkey into the war was marked by a brave, but foreshadowing attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw the invaders back with heavy losses.

British and Japanese troops invested the fortified German port of Tsingtau, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle.

A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer Premier, Louis Botha, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked.

Informing. They have sent out squadrons of aeroplanes, as many as 20 at a time, against various points inside the German lines, and assert that great damage was done.

The Zeppelin raids have been few, and the destruction wrought far less than that done by the aeroplane. Their first exploit was the bombardment of Antwerp, October 8, when two or three dropped many bombs and fired guns at various buildings. This was probably the most destructive of their raids, for it was then learned

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvemonth of fighting between the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being repeatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most surprising manner.

The end of the year, however, finds the pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Cracow, Vienna and Berlin, but just at present he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war started.

Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any year of history. According to reliable estimates, she has had between 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 men killed, injured and captured.

Despite these horrible gaps made in her ranks, she still has millions in the field, and her great reservoir of personnel does not show signs of exhaustion. It is not men she lacks, but guns, shells and brains.

Slow to Mobilize. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. Almost immediately the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn and the Austrians south of Lublin. They were practically unopposed because of the slowness of mobilization in Russia. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch was forced to gather his main armies well to the rear of the line of great fortresses running through Kovno, Grodno, Ossowetz, Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Ivangorod.

On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who were being driven from northern

WITH BARN FULL OF STOCK

Didn't Look Much Like Hard Times in Western Canada.

A. Meyer, who left one of the best Counties in Minnesota, probably because he got a good price for his excellent farm, and left for the Canadian West, writes to his local paper, the Bagley Independent. His story is well worth repeating. He says:

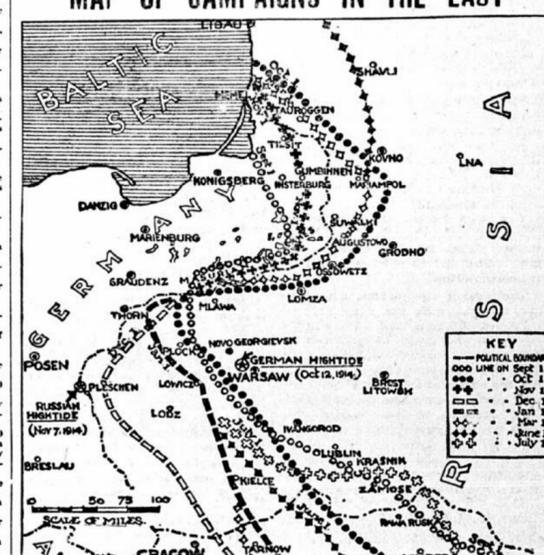
"To say I was greatly surprised when I reached Saskatchewan and Alberta would be expressing it mildly. In a country where so much suffering was reported, I found everyone in good circumstances, and especially all our friends who have left Clearwater and Polk counties. They all have good homes and those who were reported to have sold their stock through lack of feed, I found with their barns full of stock, and it did not look very much like hard times. They have from 160 acres to two sections of the finest land that can be found.

Those that left here two or three years ago have from 100 to 400 acres in crops this year.

Prospects for a bumper crop are splendid. It is a little cold now, but nothing is frozen either in gardens or fields, and can be bought quite reasonably here from those who volunteered their services in the European war. Here are certainly the best opportunities for securing a good home with a farm and independence for life in a short time. Before I started I heard that prices were so high. Flour was reported at \$12 per hundred it is \$4.25 here. In the west all the groceries can be purchased for nearly the same as in Minn. The only article that I found higher was kerosene at 35 cents per gallon.

When I saw the land I wondered why people do not live where they produce enough from the soil to make a comfortable living. We visited T. T. Sater, John Dahl, W. J. and R. D. Holt's, Martin Halmen, Ole Halvorson, Wm. Walker and Geo. Colby, all from Bagley. We found well and prosperous farmers who wished to be remembered to all their Bagley friends." (Sgd.) A. MEYER.—Advertisement.

MAP OF CAMPAIGNS IN THE EAST



The Germans again have penetrated as close to Warsaw as the star which marks the "high tide" of last autumn.

France by the amazing German rush through Belgium, Nicholas attacked sooner than he otherwise would have done. As a result, he met two disasters.

He sent General Samsonoff into East Prussia from the south and General Rennenkampf into East Prussia from the east, the latter winning the first large engagement of the war in the East at Gumbinnen.

At this moment the Germans, believing that the French were well in hand and about to be surrounded on their eastern frontier, quickly withdrew 250,000 men from France and hurried them by rail into East Prussia, where they fell upon Samsonoff with crushing force in the great German victory of Tannenberg (Aug. 28).

Meanwhile, the Austrians, leaving only a few troops in Galicia to hold back the Russians advancing from Tarnopol on the line of the Gnila-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Krassnik and routed them to Lublin.

Most Bloody Drive of War. With two armies in difficulty, the grand duke decided to abandon one to its fate and save the other. He threw re-enforcements into Lublin and ordered the line of the Gnila-Lipa river to be forced at any cost. In one of the most bloody drives of the war the Russians advanced into eastern Galicia and occupied Lemberg.

The Russians then advanced to Rawlinson and took the Austrian armies in Poland in the rear, cutting them up fruitfully.

Meanwhile Von Hindenburg had completed his victory over Samsonoff by turning on Rennenkampf and clearing East Prussia of Muscovites. But though Rennenkampf had been defeated and Samsonoff almost annihilated, the Germans.

The Russians were now as far west as Tarnow in Galicia, while their Cossacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in Silesia and began a drive from the west against Warsaw and Ivangorod. The Siberian corps arrived in the nick of time to save Warsaw from the enemy.

High Tide of Russian Invasion. Hindenburg then drew off the northern section of his army in Poland to

overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Gradno was attacked farther west, from Ossowetz to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Miawa and then tried to flank the Russians at Przasnysz, which city they took. But the Russians again flanked the flanking party, as they had done at Lodz and won an important success (February 22-28).

In March and April, the Russians pressed through the western Carpathian passes and entered Hungary. Just when their future seemed brightest, the Germans broke the Russian line in West Galicia and let through enormous forces.

Pressing westward irresistibly, they took the Russian Carpathian armies in the rear. The latter tried to retreat, but vast numbers were captured. Przemysl, which had succumbed to the Russian besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-Germans.

Great German Maneuver. From Przemysl Von Mackensen drove east through Mosiska and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivangorod-Brest-Litovsk triangle from the south.

At the same time the Russians in southern Galicia, putting up a desperate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the Dniester and then across the Gnila-Lipa to the line of the Ziota-Lipa.

Reaching the vicinity of Krassnik in their drive to Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a severe check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line the Germans attacked hotly from the north and took the town of Przasnysz (July 14).

The Germans now began the grandest maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare.

From the Windau river in the Baltic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Vistula, and a line south of the Lublin-Cholm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of Warsaw.

AEROPLANES A REVELATION: DIRIGIBLES DO LITTLE

In the air the dirigible has been a great disappointment, the aeroplane a revelation.

When the days of secrecy are past and interested ones are permitted to dig into the records of the aeroplanes, many tales of surpassing interest will be found and much information, too, for those who study the art of war.

Most notable has been the achievement of the aeroplane in overthrow-

ing the strategy of surprise in war.

Only on the Russian front, where the German air corps has been superior, has it been possible to carry out great surprise tactics.

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much destruction, of which the public has never been informed. German raiders have gone over Paris, have attacked the headquarters of General Joffre, have tried to reach the king of Belgium and President Poincare when they were together, and have frequently bombarded Dunkirk and other British concentration points. They have also dropped missiles on ships at sea.

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that they must be wary of airship factories, causing slight damage.

After two other scarpes the big craft did reach London on the night of May 31. It is known they were near the Woolwich arsenal and unofficial reports have it that they set great docks afire.

After this raid the British censors determined that no news of the localities and details of this or subsequent air expeditions would be given out on the ground that they did not wish to give information to the Germans that might aid in future ventures.

Suspicion. "Is that your son studying the violin?" "Yes," answered Mr. Growcher.

"What's the tune he is playing?" "I don't know whether he's playing a tune or a practical joke."

London Reached at Last. The first raid on the English coast was made January 19 on Yarmouth and other Norfolk towns, with less than a score of deaths.

With the spring came what promised to be the beginning of the great raids on London. The night of April 15 Zeppelin flew within about twenty miles of that city and dropped bombs in the region of some war supply man-

factories, causing slight damage.

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At a Musical. Host—Must you leave so soon, Mrs. Tootles? I thought you were very fond of good music.