

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

SKELETON HISTORY OF 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.
- August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force.
- August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Sava, ending in Austrian rout.
- August 20—Germans enter Brussels.
- August 23—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krainik. Japan declares war.
- August 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
- August 25—French evacuate Muelhausen.
- August 27—Louvain burned by Germans.
- August 28—Battle off Heligoland, several German warships sunk.
- August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
- September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
- September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins.
- September 7—Hindenburg falls.
- September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
- September 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral.
- October 8—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
- October 12—Boer revolt starts.
- October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Ypres.
- October 15—Outpost occupied by the Germans.
- October 18—First battle of Ypres begins.
- October 24—Ten days' battle before Ypres ends in German retirement.
- October 27—Russians occupy Lodz and Radom.
- October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
- November 3—German squadron bombards British coast.
- November 5—Dardanelles forts bombarded.
- November 6—Tsingtau surrenders.
- November 12—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno.
- November 15—Russians defeated at Votivayev.
- November 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced.
- December 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade.
- December 5—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.
- December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.
- December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
- December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.
- December 20—21—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzura river.
- January 3, 1915—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.
- January 14—French driven back across Aisne river.
- January 24—Naval battle in North Sea. German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk.

- January 30—Russians occupy Tahriz.
- February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw.
- February 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.
- February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins.
- February 24—Russians driven from Bukovina.
- March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle.
- March 21—Zeppelin bombard Paris.
- March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians.
- March 31—Russians penetrate Duxia pass and enter Hungary.
- April 5—French begins violent attacks on Mihiel salient.
- April 14—Russians at Sciroppok, 20 miles into Hungary.
- April 18—Russians evacuate Tarnow.
- April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins.
- April 23—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.
- April 25—Allies announce recapture of Lizerne Hel Sas and Hartmannsweller Klapp reaches Washington.
- May 15—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres.
- May 16—Russians fall back from Duxia pass.
- May 17—Berlin reports capture of Tarnow with many Russian prisoners.
- May 18—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, more than 1,150 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians.
- May 19—Germans capture Liebau Baltic port.
- May 12—French capture Ceremany, north of Arras, at great cost.
- May 14—American first submarine note made public.
- May 24—Italy declares war on Austria.
- May 26—Italians invade Austria.
- May 29—Italians take Grodno. Russians check Germans at Slesawa.
- May 31—First German note on submarine drop bombs in London.
- June 3—Przemysl falls to Austro-Germans.
- June 10—Germans capture Stanislau.
- June 11—Second U. S. submarine note to Germany made public. Italians take Monteleone.
- June 12—Italians take Gradina.
- June 18—Austro-Germans occupy Tarnograd.
- June 22—French take Metzeral.
- June 23—French announce occupation of the "Baby's Birth" north of Arras.
- June 24—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg.
- June 25—Austrians cross the Dulester in Haloz.
- June 26—Haloz falls.
- July 2—Russians defeat German attempt to land at Windau.
- July 5—Russo-German naval battle of Gotland.
- July 4—Italians take Tolmino.
- July 5—Berlin announces gains in the Arconne forest.
- July 10—Germans take Przemysl, 50 miles north of Warsaw.
- July 10—Germans advance at many points in Russia, taking Windau, Tulkon, Breda and Grober.
- July 20—Russians report sinking of 59 Turkish sailing vessels. German guns reach outer forts of Warsaw and damage the Lublin-Cholm railway.
- July 21—Third U. S. submarine note goes to Germany.
- July 23—Turkish-German expedition headed in Tripoli.
- July 24—Germans take two forts near Warsaw.
- July 28—Russians repulse Austrians in Galicia.

celerated 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 hands here 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 by the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast and 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 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).

Take Offensive in Spring.

With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive at several points.

In the Vosges the dominating height of Hartmannswellerkopf 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 temporary 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 Flanders. Whether these should be accounted successes for the allies is doubtful. The British suffered enormous losses and at Neuve Chapelle bungled affairs to the extent of shelling their own men who had taken German trenches.

The next development was the unexpected use of poisonous gas fumes by the Germans in attacks just north of Ypres. With this novel weapon they succeeded in taking several small villages and more than compensating for the British gains south of Ypres. The losses of the French, Canadians and British were severe, but they succeeded in stemming the German onslaught effectively a few miles back from their former position.

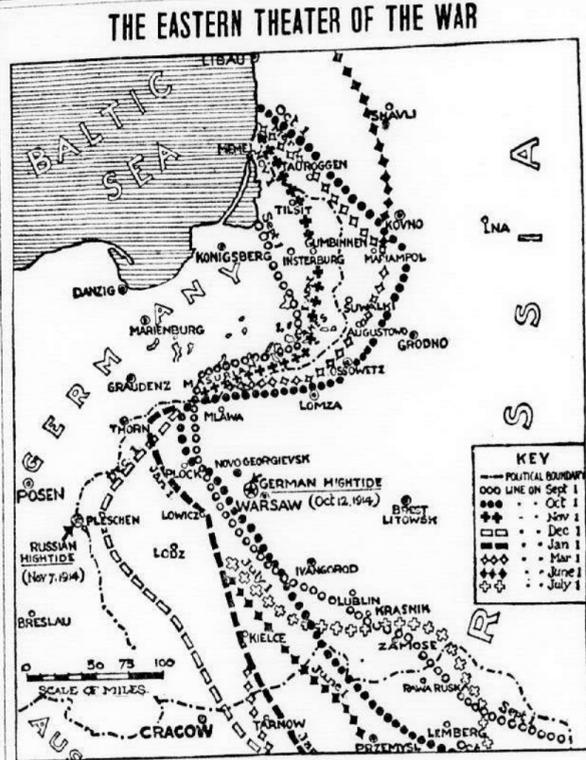
Begin Series of Attacks.

The German line makes a salient at Soissons, though not such a pronounced one as at St. Mihiel. The French now began a series of attacks on the upper side of this salient, to the north of Arras. Expending hundreds of thousands of shells, they time and again blasted away the barbed wire entanglements and concrete trenches, held by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's men, and then charged across the desolate ground for slight gains.

The fighting centered about the sugar refinery of Souchez and the great German work called the Labyrinth. Fighting went on in cellars and tunnels below the earth and the casualties were heavy. The French bent the German line and captured the Labyrinth, but whether the gains justified their sacrifice in human life is questionable.

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.



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

CAMPAIGNS 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.

Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any war of history.

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 Nicholasewitch 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 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 hurled 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 Galia-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Krainik 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 Gniala-Lipa river 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 Rawa Ruska and took the Austrian armies in Poland in the rear, cutting them up frightfully.

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.

Hindenburg then drew off the northern section of his army in Poland to the north, thinking to take the pursuing Russians in flank with the southern section. But the Austrians were too slow to carry out the field marshal's plans and the Russians, slipping into a gap in the lines between the Germans and their allies, slaughtered the latter. The result was the

high tide of Russian invasion. The Austrians withdrew over the Carpathians again, leaving Przemysl to be besieged a second time. The Germans withdrew to Silesia and the Russians, following closely, were able for a brief moment to raid this rich province at Pleschen. At the same time they entered East Prussia again.

But again the German strategic railways proved their undoing. Hindenburg concentrated at Thorn and drove into the right flank of the Russian main forces, throwing them back on Lodz.

He advanced too far, however, and when he had the Russian forces nearly surrounded, he suddenly found Russians in his own rear. In this extremity, the Russians say, he telegraphed for re-enforcements.

But before the re-enforcements sent from Flanders arrived the Germans had managed at frightful cost to hack their way to safety. This was the bloody battle of Lodz.

Wins Second Victory.

With stronger German forces opposing them the Russians withdrew to the line of Buzura, Rawa and Nida rivers. At the same time the Austrians, attempting to debouch from the Carpathian passes, were driven back everywhere, leaving 50,000 prisoners.

With January Hindenburg made a third desperate attack on Warsaw. For ten days, both night and day, the Germans came on. Then, having lost probably 50,000 men and the Russians nearly as many, they gave it up.

Unable to reach Warsaw, Hindenburg concentrated twice Siever's force in East Prussia, and won his second overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Grodno was attacked farther west, from Ossowetz to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Mlawa 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 22-25).

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.

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

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

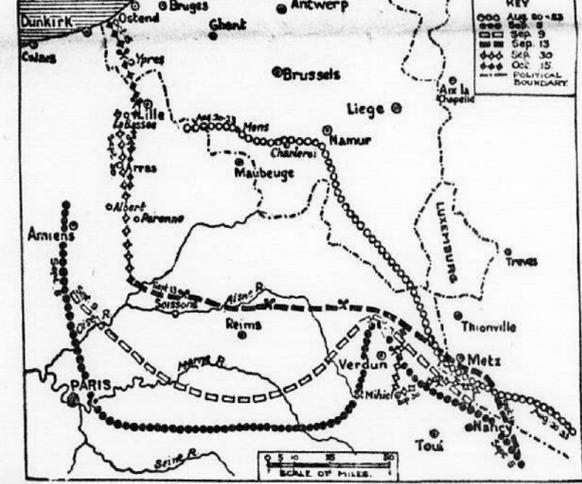
From the Windau river in the Baltic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Lublin-Cholm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of Warsaw.

Cost in Men and Money.

The estimated casualties of the first year of the war are as follows: Teutonic allies, 4,430,000; entente allies, 6,286,210.

The total cost of the first year of the war is estimated at \$16,500,000,000.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE WAR



CAMPAIGNS 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.

First Big Engagement.

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 20-28), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in northern 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 French 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 ac-

ing the Atlantic trade routes, there are prayers, as well as a regular church service every Sunday.

If there is no chaplain on board, the captain conducts the service. The "church" itself is the deck, the part chosen being as sheltered a position as possible. The sailors' favorite hymns are those dealing with the sea, particularly "Almighty Father, Strong to Save."

There is one thing about these services on board ship: every Jack Tar is keen on attending them, and though

they are a matter of routine they are never hurried.

Wart Cure.

This is a sure and harmless cure for warts. Go to the drug store and get ten cents' worth of cinnamon oil and put it on the warts every night and in the morning if you wish. Do not be afraid of getting it on the other skin around the warts, for it will not hurt it. The warts will soon start to disappear as quickly as they came. It is best to apply with a toothpick.

Not Altogether His Fault.

Eddie had traded a nice pocket knife for a forlorn-looking dog, minus his tail. His father teasingly reminded him that he got the worst of the bargain, as the dog had no tail. Ed sobbingly answered, "Well, daddy, he was sittin' down when I traded."

Penalty of Progress.

When we get telephones that can be seen through every woman will have to look into the mirror before she answers a call.—Toledo Blade.

ALL SOUGHT POWER ON SEA

Ancient Nations Recognized What It Meant to Be Supreme on the Ocean.

The Phoenicians were the first to make long voyages and the first to arm their vessels for war. They readily availed themselves of the advantages of a marine and thereby soon secured an extensive commerce. In time they assumed the empire of the sea, a sovereignty they long continued to enjoy, during which time they became tyrants of the sea and exercised piracy. They were the first sea pirates known to history.

After the Phoenicians, the Arginians and then the Cretans assumed dominion of the sea during various epochs, but it remained for the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes to create, digest and promulgate the first system of maritime laws of which we have any authentic knowledge. So great was the success they attained, their code has always been referred to as the "cradle of maritime law." Nevertheless, as far back as the reign of King Hammurabi, who was a contemporary of Abraham, 2250 years before Christ, we find in the code of Hammurabi numerous sections which fix the obligations arising under contracts for boat building, hire or charter of vessels, transportation of goods for hire, collisions, etc., and the principles there laid down are, in many instances, recognized at the present time as the rule of decision.

The Persians, and then the Greeks in turn, succeeded the Rhodians as masters of the sea. These two countries maintained large fleets of war vessels, called by the ancients, as a class, "vessels of force," as distinguished from their merchantmen or "ships of burthen." The great naval battle of Salamis, fought by these countries, in which it is said over fifteen hundred vessels took part, followed by that of Plataea and Mycale, demonstrated to the Greeks, with the success of their arms, the immeasurable value of sea power. They lost no time, and spared no efforts in the creation of a still greater navy, and adopted measures they deemed judicious in furthering the interests of their merchant marine. Among other things they established a special jurisdiction at Athens to pass upon maritime transactions.

CARLYLE PRIZED FIRST LOVE

Margaret Gordon Was the Original of Blumine in "Sartor Resartus," Says the Critic.

During the year 1818 Thomas Carlyle, the Scotch philosopher, was living at Kirkcaldy, and he seems then for the first time to have fallen in love. The lady appears not to have returned the attachment, although she with great insight at the age of twenty-two perceived the genius of her suitor of twenty-five.

In the letter in which she took leave of her admirer she used these significant expressions: "Cultivate the milder dispositions of your heart, subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. . . . Genius will render you great. May virtue render you beloved! 'Let your light shine before men' and think them not unworthy this trouble."

Many years after, when Carlyle wrote his reminiscences, he described the episode. He says that Margaret Gordon "continued for perhaps some three years a figure hanging more or less in my fancy, on the usual romantic and latterly quite elegiac and silent terms."

The real interest of the story is this, Was Margaret Gordon the sole original of the Blumine or "Sartor Resartus?" One critic would have us answer that although Jane Welsh might have inspired some of the details, it was Margaret Gordon who was the true original.

When Scot Meets Scot.

A Scottish farmer was one day selling some wool to a carrier, and after weighing it in the yard he went into the house to make out an invoice. Coming back he missed a cheese which had been standing on a shelf behind the outer door and glancing at the bag of wool he observed that it had suddenly increased in size. "Man," he said to the carrier, "I hae clean forgotten the weight o' that bag. Let's pit it on the scales again." The carrier could not refuse. Being duly weighed, the bag was found to be heavier by the weight of the cheese inside. A new invoice was made out, and the crestfallen carrier went away. The farmer's wife at once missed the cheese, and, rushing to the yard, told her husband that some thief had stolen the cheese. "Na, na, Meg," replied the farmer quickly; "I hae just selt the cheese for two shillin's the pund." —St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.

Was It a Dark Horse?

An ex-bookmaker tells this one: One day in the palmy days of horse-racing, he was operating a book at one of the western racetracks. There had been considerable betting on the third race of the day, and just before post time an excited rural-looking individual rushed up to the stand with a roll of bills in his hand. The man shouldered several fellows out of line and posted himself in front of the stand, but then seemed to lose himself in his reflections.

"Well, come on," exclaimed the bookmaker. "Don't stand there. Who do you want to bet on?"

"Mister," sighed the man, "I can't tell you. It's a secret."—Louisville Times.