



AUGUST PLEASURES

AUGUST—by reason of weather conditions, business customs and personal habits—has always been considered the vacation month; a period largely given over to pleasures. But, with true American foresight, we who wish to enjoy August to the utmost, like to plan our pleasures beforehand so that we may look forward to real pleasure, all pleasure and no work, because work or

worry mixed with pleasure is not pleasure in its true sense. So we are wont to plan beforehand—where to go, how to get there, what to take along, what to do, and what to wear. The purpose of these pages is to help you do that planning—to make your work even before vacation represent the minimum of effort. Planning for vacation outings and pleasure trips neces-

YEAR OF WAR IS OVER TODAY; NO END YET IN SIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

at 500,000. Along the battlefields from Arras, in northwestern France, to the Belgian coast, whole fields have been covered with corpses, and at the time of the German attempt to reach the English channel, the Yser canal was choked with the dead. According to official British statistics, the British army alone has been losing of late, in killed, wounded and missing, 5,000 a day. On June 9 Premier Asquith announced that British casualties since the beginning of the war (excluding naval losses of 13,549 up to May 31) amounted to 253,000, or which the total of killed was 50,348. Later, however, on July 7, Mr. Asquith issued a statement saying that the naval casualties up to July 20 were 2,106. Apparently Mr. Asquith's first statement was based on misinformation, which he has subsequently corrected.

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger armies, have been far greater. The Heer and Politik of Berlin early in June estimated that more than 5,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany and its allies have been killed, wounded or captured.

Haldre Helico, the English military writer, said that Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably had diminished from all causes by nearly one-half in the first year of the war, and asserted a conservative estimate was that Germany had much nearer 4,000,000 than 5,000,000 men permanently out of the field. Estimates of the total casualties run from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000, with the former figure probably conservative.

Cost of War in Money.

The cost in money runs to a similarly huge total. Great Britain is now spending about \$15,000,000 a day on the war, according to Premier Asquith. Albert Metin, general budget reporter of the French Chamber of Deputies, calculates the war is costing France \$10,000 a minute, or \$14,400,000 a day. William Michalewicz recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at \$2,500,000, saying forty days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial treasury of Germany, said the war was costing all belligerents \$35,000,000 a week.

On the basis of Dr. Helfferich's estimate, the first year of the war cost the stupendous sum of \$11,600,000,000. Mr. Michalewicz puts the figure at \$15,000,000,000, not including Italy's expenditures, a sum more than 50 per cent greater than the gold production of the world during the last 100 years. Other estimates run still higher, to \$20,000,000,000 or more.

Much Property Destroyed.

In addition to the money expended directly on the war, the loss in destruction of property on land and sea has run high into the millions. Great losses are being occasioned by the cessation or curtailment of many forms of productive industry. The energies of the world have been largely diverted to making war. Factories of all sorts have been turned over to the making of war munitions, to men taken from mill and field, to be replaced by women, old men and children. Economists assert that for generations to come the world will feel the effect of the huge losses, in the burden of taxation and otherwise, and sociologists make conflicting predictions as to its moral, physical and psychological effect on generations living and to come.

Neutrals as well as belligerents have been affected. The financial stringency which followed the outbreak of the war was world-wide. The United States, in common with other neutrals, has been confronted with the threatened abridgment of its rights, particularly at sea, and has sent notes of remonstrance to England and Germany, the complications with the latter country following the sinking of the Lusitania, giving especial concern.

Some Unusual Features.

The war has been attended with many unexpected features, one of which is its protraction. It had been believed that such a struggle would be of comparatively short duration, on account of the cost and loss of life it would entail. At the outset it was commonly said that within less than a year the nations involved would be compelled to seek peace through financial exhaustion, if for no other reason. While each side has won its victories, no final results have been reached in any of the campaigns, with a few minor exceptions of the lesser operations in distant oceans. Over the greater part of the Franco-Belgian front the opposing millions are facing each other in the same positions as last September. Movements on the eastern front have been wilder, but with no signs of an approaching decision.

The German plan is generally assumed to have been to deal first with France, in the early weeks of the war before the Russian army, slower to mobilize, was in a position to present a serious menace, and then to turn on Russia. The first resistance of Belgium and the unexpectedly quick mobilization of both the French and Russian armies, prevented the full fruition of this plan. Nevertheless Germany has been able to hold its own on both the eastern and western fronts.

In reality the struggle of the eleven nations is divided into a number of separate wars, related to each other in only a general way. The whole field of military

operations may be summarized as follows:

In France and Belgium Germany is battling with Great Britain, France and Belgium. In August Germany invaded Belgium and France, pushing southward almost to the gates of Paris. Following the battle of the Marne, perhaps the most important contest of the war thus far, the Germans were compelled to retreat and have since held an entrenched line from the Belgian coast to Alcon, retaining possession of northeastern France and most of Belgium. In this theater the war has been even that the capture of a group of houses or a few yards of trenches has been considered a victory worthy of mention in the official reports. The German attempt to break through to the English channel; the British victory at Neuve Chapelle; the German triumph at Soissons, while calling for supreme efforts, did not materially change the relative positions of the antagonists along the front of nearly 300 miles.

On the Eastern Front.

On the eastern front Russia, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russian armies invaded Galicia and Bukovina, capturing most of the former province, but lost the greater part of this territory as a result of Field Marshal von Mackensen's great drive from Cracow. The Germans invaded Russian Poland, and their attempts to capture Warsaw led to some of the deadliest fighting of the war. In time the struggle here settled down to trench warfare, much as in the west, with Germany retaining a large part of Russian Poland. Russian invasions of East Prussia resulted in disastrous defeats. Further north, the Germans swept into the Baltic provinces of Russia, capturing Libau, on the sea. The unprecedented extension of battle lines which this war has witnessed reached its most remarkable exemplification in this campaign, in which the front has been drawn out more than 600 miles, from the Baltic to Eukovina.

Italy Makes Little Progress.

Italy, after ten months of uncertainty, began war with Austria-Hungary in May, and has occupied a fringe of Austrian territory in the mountainous region to the north. Trent and Triest are the objectives of the Italian campaign. owing to the difficult nature of the ground neither of the antagonists has made much headway.

On the Gallipoli peninsula, in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus Turkey, allied by the Teutonic allies, is at war with France, Great Britain and Russia, with possession of Constantinople as the great stake. Following the failure of the naval assault on the Dardanelles by an Anglo-French fleet, troops were landed at the peninsula. Few details of this campaign are available, and little is known beyond the fact that the fighting has been particularly severe, and that the allies have occupied and retained the tip of the peninsula.

Serbia and Montenegro, the former assisted by British troops, are at war with Austria-Hungary. The Austrian invasion of Serbia ended in failure. On the Montenegrin front there has been only desultory fighting. Both Serbia and Montenegro have recently invaded Albania, with the object of obtaining ports on the sea.

In Asia and Africa.

On Asiatic soil Russia is at war with Turkey in the Black sea region. Neither side has employed large numbers of troops in this campaign. There has been fighting in the Caucasus and Persia, with no great accomplishments. Further south, in Mesopotamia, there has been sporadic fighting between Turkey and British troops. Turkey sent an army to attack the Suez canal, but the main body of troops failed to reach its objective.

In Africa French and British troops occupied Togoland and part of the Kamerun, German possessions. A British attack on German East Africa was defeated.

The island possessions of Germany in the Pacific were captured by Great Britain and Japan.

Tsing-tau, the German fortress in China, was captured by the Japanese aided by a British contingent.

Little Fighting at Sea.

On the seas there have been no great battles. Great Britain's supremacy, owing to the overwhelming size of its fleet, has not been disputed to the ultimate issue, the main German fleet having remained in home waters. Two German cruisers which were in the Mediterranean when war began went to the Dardanelles, and were acquired by Turkey. A few German cruisers and converted merchantmen, including the famous Emden and the Karlsruhe, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, raided shipping of the allies for a time, but were eventually sunk or forced to return to neutral ports. The Austro-Hungarian fleet has remained in the Adriatic and the Turkish fleet has been kept from the Aegean. Germany's merchant marine has been swept from the seas.

There have been several naval battles of importance, however. In the first month of the war Rear Admiral Beatty's squadron dashed into Heligoland light, near the great German naval station, and sank three German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. In January occurred a battle in the North Sea between British warships and a German squadron which presumably was attempting a raid on the English coast. In this battle the German cruiser Blucher was sunk.

Battles in the South Sea.

The German far east squadron defeated Vice Admiral Cradock's British squadron off the Chilean coast on November 1, sinking the Good Hope and Monmouth. The British obtained their revenge in December when, off the Falkland Islands, a powerful British squadron de-

feated the Germans, sinking the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Naumburg. German squadrons have twice attacked the British coast, causing some loss of life and damage to property. Swedish towns, including London, have also been attacked by German aircraft, which have made several successful trips across the North Sea, raiding points on the coast coast.

Machinery of Destruction.

The first great surprise of the war was the German 42-centimeter (16 1/2-inch) gun, which bursts for some fifteen miles a shell weighing almost a ton. The great fortifications which were the pride of Belgium, and believed to be almost impregnable, were battered into ruins by these guns in a comparatively short time. Two of these guns, stationed ten miles from Antwerp, wrecked its elaborate defense works. Liege and Namur fell similarly.

The use of artillery and machine guns, in fact, has been one of the principal features of the war. Great execution has been done by the new Krupp 11-inch howitzer, weighing nearly forty tons, with a six-mile radius. The Austrian 13-inch howitzer also has proved exceptionally efficient. The French 75-millimeter gun is regarded as one of the most effective field pieces.

The deadliness of machine guns necessitated recourse to trenches, for no troops exposed positions could live within the range of the rapid fire. Consequently trench warfare has developed to an extent never before seen. Whole armies moved into underground quarters, with elaborate labyrinths of passages and subterranean living and sleeping quarters.

Harvest of Submersibles.

Almost as conspicuous is the development of submarine warfare. The remarkable exploits of submarines have proved

their efficiency so thoroughly that already the supremacy of the battleship has been challenged. Germany, compelled to rely chiefly on these craft for its marine activities, has gained the greatest success with them. Their first large achievement was the torpedoing and sinking by one submarine within an hour of the British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue in the North Sea, in September. Since that time hundreds of vessels, warships and merchantmen, have been sent to the bottom in the North Sea, the Baltic, the English Channel, the Adriatic and the Dardanelles. From all causes more than 200 vessels have been destroyed. England has been the greatest sufferer, by reason of its preponderance of shipping and also on account of the German government's attempt to blockade that country following the declaration of a war zone around the British Isles last February.

In size, speed and cruising radius the new type of submarines far exceed the earlier small vessels designed primarily for coast defense. Germany's new submarine are as long as a good sized cruiser. Captain Otto Hersing took the U-31 about 4,000 miles from Wilhelmshaven past Gibraltar, through the Mediterranean and to the Dardanelles, where it torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic and proceeded to Constantinople. The voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles required one month.

Battling in the Air.

The aeroplane, almost an unknown quantity at the beginning of the war, so far as its military value was concerned, has proved its practicability so thoroughly that it must be rated with the submarine and the heavy gun as one of the great features of the war. In fact,

It has exercised a dominating influence over land operations, and to its use, perhaps, more than any other single factor may be ascribed the deadlock month after month in the principal fields of battle. It has rendered priceless service in reconnoitering, taking the place of cavalry, and has caused a revision of the tactics and strategy of war. Aerial observers, flying over the opposing lines, are able to discover movements of any large bodies of troops, rendering that form of strategy based on surprise attacks or quick movements in force impossible. Aeroplanes also have been of great value in locating enemy positions, enabling the artillery to get the range and fire accurately on the unseen foe.

Dirigible balloons also are employed, but to a much less extent, although Germany still is constructing Zeppelins and has used them effectively for long distance raids. They are generally regarded as less valuable than the aeroplanes.

Machinery of Transportation.

Automobiles are used to an enormous extent, all private machines being requisitioned in some of the countries at war. In some instances great numbers of automobiles have been utilized for rapid transportation of troops. Their main service, however, is in the handling of food supplies and ammunition. Armored automobiles armed with machine guns or light field guns have been utilized.

Many new weapons of war have been tested with varying degrees of success. Poisonous gases, projected from tanks in the trenches, are reported to have enabled their users to capture opposing positions in several minor engagements. Steel darts and incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes, and new types of hand grenades also have been employed, while in France both sides are said to have made use of apparatus for spraying burning oil.

France is Fit to Carry on the Conflict to the Very End Says Count de Montebello, French Military Authority

PARIS, July 31.—A year of war finds France fit to continue the struggle to the end and confident of the outcome, says Count Adrian Lannes de Montebello in a review of the first twelve months of hostilities given to the Associated Press. Count de Montebello, a recognized authority on military affairs, was one of the sturdiest advocates of the three-year military service law, and its co-author with the former premier, Louis Barthou. He was formerly deputy from Rheims and vice president of the committee on military affairs of the Chamber of Deputies. His grandfather was Marshal Lannes, at whose death on the battlefield of Essling Napoleon is said to have wept.

His review of the war follows:

"France was not expecting war, and her preparations, therefore, were less complete than those of its adversaries, who, knowing their intentions, had accumulated an immense supply of fighting material and disposed of their troops in such a manner as to strike the most powerful blow of which they were capable.

"Germany threw against Belgium and France fifty-two army corps, or almost its entire military force as mobilized in August. Under the impact of the German advance the French armies, with their British allies, suffered initial reverses and great losses, especially in the battles of Charleroi. While the French armies were in retreat a national ministry was formed and the civil population of France organized for war. The French and British armies stood on the line of the Marne from a point near Paris to the eastern frontier of France. They repulsed the shock of more than 1,800,000 German troops, and defeated them with somewhat inferior forces. The Germans were outflanked and outfought in a vast general action over a line of more than 120 miles.

"The French troops were too exhausted by their fifteen days of marching and fighting to make their victory decisive. The Germans checked their retreat upon the line of the Aisne, and had sufficient time to dig in. The battle of the Aisne, developed by the Germans endeavoring to turn our left and by the simultaneous French effort to turn the German right. "This contest resulted in a race for the sea in the obstinate two months' battle along the Yser in October and November. The Germans again failed and finally gave up that part of their offensive on account of their terrific losses.

"Simultaneous with the battle of the Marne, though forming no part of the battle front of what has been called the battle of the Marne, were the operations in the Argonne, the Meuse and the Grand Couronne de Nancy. The army of the German crown prince, marching on Verdun, and the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, marching on Nancy, both were defeated in some of the bloodiest engagements of the entire war.

"The ultimate result of these defeats was the liberation of that part of the ancient province of Lorraine, left to France after 1870 from the occupation of the German army. The German forces had penetrated fifteen or eighteen miles. They were not only driven out before the first of November, but since then the French have invaded Upper Alsace, of which they now hold a considerable part. This country, taken from France in the war of 1870-71, has been reorganized and is under control of a civil government, which restored the school and judicial system of France.

"From the battle of Charleroi to the end of the first year of the war, the

western battle front, save the slight advance at Soissons, during the floods of the river Aisne, the advance at Ypres, partially lost afterwards, at the time of the first attack, with the assistance of asphyxiating gas.

"The success of the allies since the battle of the Marne, are in the recapture of Thaan, Steinbach, Hartmannsweilerkopf, Metzeral, La Fontenelle, together with considerable territory, in the Alsatian Vosges; the capture of an entire German position in the forest of Le Preaux, along the wedge the Germans are still holding in the French lines at St. Mihiel; an advance of a mile along a front of ten miles at Beaumont, in the Champagne country; the capture of Neuve Chapelle by the British, the capture of Notre Dame de Lorette, Carency and Neuville St. Vaast, and an advance

of two or three miles along a front about seven miles north from Arras by the French, and the clearing of the left bank of the Yser of the enemy by the Belgian army.

"Never since the war began has the French army been so fit to continue it to a triumphant conclusion as today. We have not only carried on the war with success during the year, but we have accumulated immense reserves of every necessity for continuing the war until it has been won. Our reserve troops in depots and under training are relatively greater than those of the Germans. The army is absolutely confident. The people, behind the army to a man, are equally so.

"The ignominious people, through no fault of theirs, have suffered and are suffering today, but they are equal to every hardship, every effort necessary to drive the war to a final victorious conclusion."

until the enemy is completely crushed. (Signed) "ALEXIS ANDREIEVITCH POLIVANOFF, Minister of War."

Reviews of Germany's Land and Naval Operations, written by German Experts, will be found on Page 5 of Editorial Section of this Number

Grey Says that All England is Bound to See War Through

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Edward Grey, the British minister for foreign affairs, has given the following authorized statement to the Associated Press:

"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war.

"The reasons which led Great Britain to declare war and the ideals for which she is fighting have been frequently set forth. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, there is any need to repeat them now. I am quite content to leave the rights and wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people.

"The United Kingdom and the entire empire, together with their gallant allies, have never been more determined than they are today to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion which will result in honorable and enduring peace based on liberty and not burdensome militarism."

Russian Minister of War Says Must Fight to Bitter End

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The following statement concerning the conclusion of the first year of the war was prepared for The Associated Press by M. Polivanoff, Russian minister of war:

"My opinion in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:

"The enemy is strong and cruel, and that is the very reason why Russia and her heroic allies must continue the war—should it last for several years—

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