

SUMMARY OF WORLD'S WAR

Movements and Battles of Great Armies and Navies—Events in France, Belgium and Along the Russian Frontier.

WAR PRELIMINARIES.

- JULY.**
1. Austria delivered ultimatum to Serbia demanding prompt punishment of assassin of Archduke Ferdinand on June 28 and his accomplices.
 2. The czar of Russia asked Austria to extend the time limit of her ultimatum to Serbia.
 3. Serbia's reply to Austria's ultimatum resulted in the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
 4. Hostilities between Austria and Serbia began on the river Danube near Belgrade.
 5. Austria invaded Serbia. England proposed international peace conference.
 6. Austria formally declared war on Serbia.
 7. Russia moves troops to frontier.
 8. Germany demanded that Russia cease mobilization within 24 hours.
- AUGUST.**
1. Germany declared war on Russia and mobilized her army; France mobilized.
 2. Germans invaded France through neutral territory of Luxembourg. Russians invaded eastern Prussia. England mobilized and voted war loan of \$50,000,000. Belgium refused to permit German troops to cross her territory to invade France.
 3. Germans invaded Russian Poland; also France at two points.
 4. President Wilson offered to mediate in Europe. Belgians resisted German invaders at Liege and Namur. Great Britain declared war on Germany; also Germany on Great Britain. United States neutral.
 5. Austria declared war on Russia.
 6. France declared war on Austria.
 7. Great Britain declared war on Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- JUNE.**
1. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his morganatic wife, Duchess of Hohenberg, assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian student, while public guests at Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Japan demanded that Germany evacuate Kiauchow, China.
 2. Austria declared war on Japan. Zepplin airships dropped bombs on Antwerp.
 3. German aviator dropped 6 bombs on Paris.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Japanese landed at Lungkow, China, to attack the Germans at Kiauchow.
- OCTOBER.**
1. Japanese bombarded Tsingtao, German seaport of Kiauchow, China.
 2. British losses reported from Sept. 12 to Oct. 8 showed that 561 officers and 12,000 men had fallen in the battles in France, chiefly on the Marne-Aisne line.
 3. Zepplin airships dropped bombs on Paris.
 4. Boers in South Africa rebelled against British rule and started a new republic.
 5. The United States demanded the release of the Standard Oil company steamer John D. Rockefeller, which had been seized by Great Britain as a war measure. Germany reported that she held as prisoners of war 5,400 officers, including 21 generals, and 21,428 men.
 6. Second revolt of the Boers in South Africa against British rule. Former Boer generals, De Wet and Beyers, appeared at the head of this movement.
 7. Turkish government severed communication with Great Britain; also declared war on Russia.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

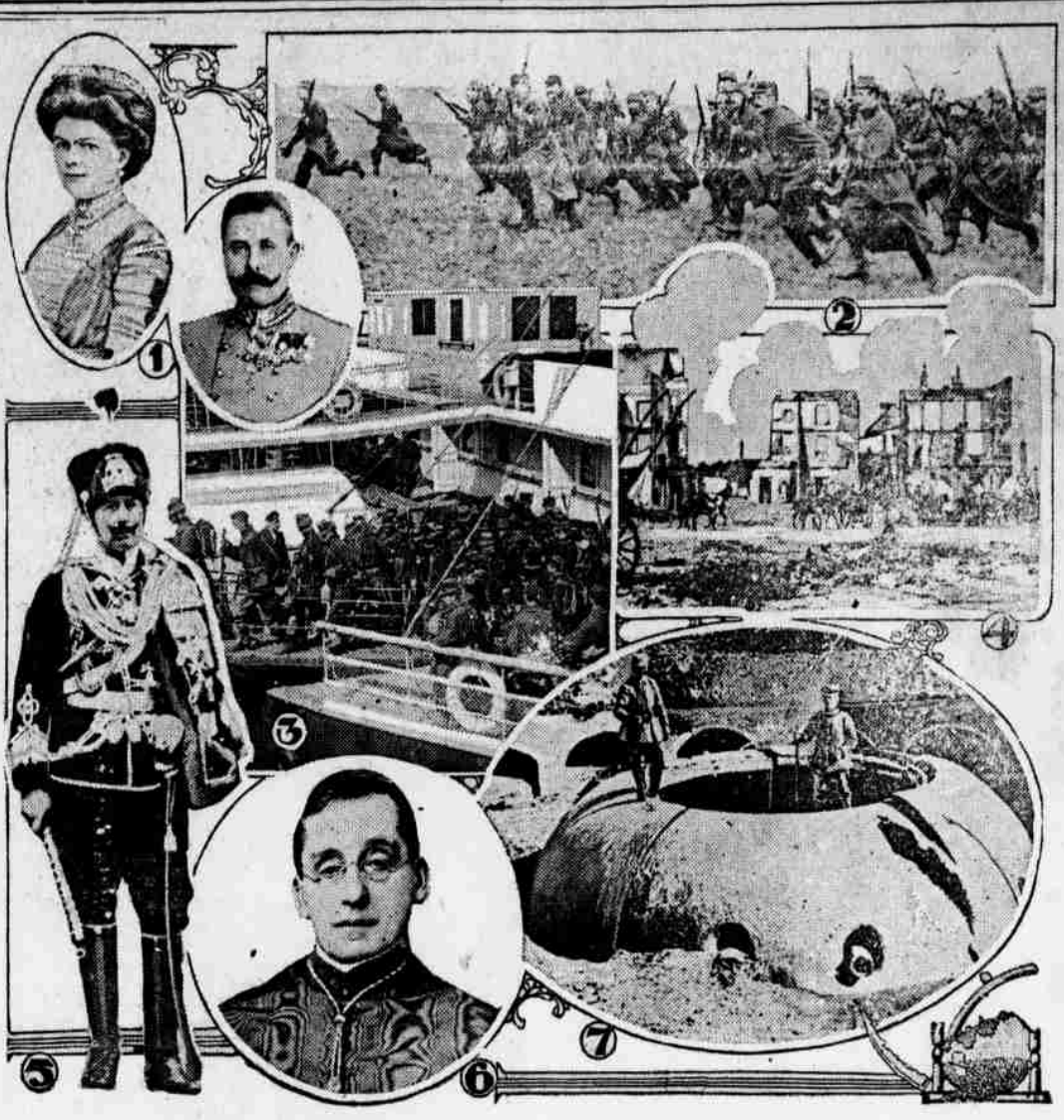
- AUGUST.**
1. German troops crossed the Belgian border.
 2. French troops invaded German province of Alsace.
 3. Germans occupied Liege, Belgium.
 4. Belgian capital removed from Brussels to Antwerp. Battles in Louvain.
 5. Germans occupied Brussels and attacked Namur, Belgium.
 6. Germans captured Namur and attacked Mons.
 7. British and French retreated from Cambrai, France, after a battle.
 8. City of Louvain, Belgium, sacked and burned by German troops.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
 2. Rhineland occupied by German troops. Germans 25 miles from Paris on the north and 30 on the east.
 3. German right wing, commanded by Gen. von Kluck, attacked on the march and forced to retreat.
 4. Battle began on line of river Marne, east of Paris, between French and German forces. Von Kluck's column retiring eastward and allies, commanded by Gen. Paul Pau, in pursuit.
 5. Germans captured Maubeuge, France, near the Franco-Belgian border.
 6. German army retired from Marne toward the Aisne. British army, led by Sir John French, crossed the Marne in pursuit.
 7. Action began on the Aisne between British and German forces. Germans where Von Kluck's retiring German forces faced about.
 8. Rhineland recaptured by the allies.
 9. German artillery bombarded Rheims.
 10. Germans laid siege to Antwerp. Belgium's temporary capital.
- OCTOBER.**
1. Germans began bombardment of Antwerp, shells reaching various parts of the city.
 2. Capture of Antwerp by the Germans.
 3. Germans took possession of Ostend.
 4. Belgian troops flooded the German lines on Yper river by cutting the dikes and compelled the Germans to retreat.
 5. Germans captured Dixmude, Belgium.
 6. Germans crossed the Yper canal at two points, defeating the allies.
 7. Germans forced back north of Yper canal.

WARFARE AT SEA.

- AUGUST.**
1. British cruiser Amphion sunk by a German mine; 131 men drowned.
 2. German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by British cruiser Highflyer off the coast of Africa.
 3. British fleet destroyed 6 German warships off Helgoland.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. British cruiser Pathfinder sunk by German submarine in North sea.
 2. British auxiliary cruiser Carmanlia sunk the German cruiser Cap Trafalgar off South America.
 3. German submarine U-9 sunk the British armored cruiser Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue by torpedoes in the North sea.
- OCTOBER.**
1. Russian cruiser Pallada sunk in the Baltic by a Russian submarine.
 2. British cruiser Hawke sunk in the North sea by German submarine U-9.
 3. British cruiser Undaunted, with four destroyers, and German destroyers off the Dutch coast.
 4. British submarine E-3 sunk by a German warship in the North sea.
 5. British battleship Audacious wrecked off the coast of Ireland, in the North sea, by contact with a German submarine mine.
 6. German cruiser Emden sank the Russian cruiser Semtechug and a French destroyer at Penang, British Straits settlement.
 7. Turkish warships Goeben and Breslau in the Black sea; Turkish torpedo boats raided harbor of Odessa and sank a Russian gunboat, and a Turkish torpedo sank a Russian submarine.
 8. German submarine sank the British cruiser Hermes in the strait of Dover.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Battle off Chile between the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden and the British Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow. Good Hope and Monmouth destroyed.
 1. British submarine D-2 sunk by a German mine in the North sea.
 2. German cruiser Yorck sunk by a British mine in Jade bay, North sea.
 3. German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cooco Island, Indian ocean, by British cruiser Sydney.
 4. German submarine sank British torpedo boat Niger off Deal, England.
 5. Japanese torpedo boat 22 sunk by a mine in Kiauchow bay, China.
 6. German submarine sunk by a French torpedo boat off Westende, Belgian coast.
 7. German submarine U-18 sunk by British warship off Scotland.
 8. British 15,000 ton battleship Bulwark sunk by explosion at Sheerness, England; about 800 lives lost.
 9. In action off Falkland Islands, in the Atlantic, British's British squadron defeated Spain's German squadron, sinking the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg, with a loss of 1,250 to the vanquished fleet.
 10. British submarine B-11 torpedoed Turkish battleship Mesudieh in the Dardanelles.
 11. German warships shelled Scarborough and Hartlepool on the coast of England.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

- AUGUST.**
1. Russians invaded East Prussia.
 2. Germans invaded Russian Poland.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Germans defeated Russian invaders at Allenstein and Tannenberg. East Prussia, capturing many prisoners.
 2. Austrians abandoned Lemberg, Galicia, to the Russians.
- OCTOBER.**
1. The prolonged battle of the Vistula, in Galicia, ended in Russian success. German troops within ten miles of Warsaw, Poland, retreated.
 2. Austro-German forces continued to



Photos by American Press Association. 1.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and consort assassinated. 2.—French soldiers attacking. 3.—Belgians landing in France after retreat from Antwerp. 4.—Kaiser Wilhelm. 5.—Pope Benedict XV. 6.—Belgium fort demolished by giant German siege guns.

1914 WAS A VERY DISASTROUS YEAR

1914 Charged With Greatest War in History—Defense of Liege—Burning of Louvain—Germans Surprise World by Work of Their Submarines and Big Guns.

By JAMES SCHREIBER.

EVERYTHING else that has happened abroad during the year is completely overshadowed by the disastrous war which has overtaken Europe. Since that memorable day, July 23, 1914, when Austria made her demands upon Serbia for reparation for the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, and for her anti-Austrian agitation, to which demands Serbia consented with but one exception, the world has been kept on edge by one big shock after the other. After Serbia's reply proved unsatisfactory to Austria and Germany declared her intention of supporting Austria, when Russian diplomacy interferred, Austria on the 28th of July declared war on her little neighbor. Then followed Emperor William's demands on Russia to cease mobilizing, proclaiming martial law throughout the German empire. On Aug. 1 Germany declared war on Russia, and France ordered mobilization.

Then followed the terrible period of suspense which was to show the way the other powers would act. Europe had been divided into groups for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power. Germany, Austria and Italy formed the triple alliance on one side, while Russia, France and England were pledged in a triple entente on the other.

Italy Backs Out.

But Italy soon showed her disinclination to be brought into the fight and announced that the alliance called for defense entirely. France and Russia were as tightly bound as Germany and Austria, but England had more freedom of choice. She hesitated only five days and then declared war on Germany, announcing it to be in protection of Belgium's neutrality, which had been invaded after permission to German troops to cross through Belgium into France had been refused. About this time began that now his toric attack on Liege, which withstood the German hosts so bravely until the giant 42 centimeter guns were used.

Montenegro allied herself with Serbia, and Japan declared war against Germany and Austria and set out to capture Tsingtao, the German port in China. (This was accomplished by Nov. 1.) Germany entered Brussels without any resistance on her way toward Paris, and the Belgian government fled to Antwerp.

After this came the terrible, never to be forgotten burning of Louvain, Berlin claims, the citizens fled upon the invaders after the city had surrendered.

Belgium Left in Ruins.

By forced marches the Germans advanced through Belgium, leaving ruin and desolation in their wake. Namur, Dinant, Mons, Termonde and other historic cities fell. So quickly came the German, in fact, that the allied armies were unable to muster their forces in sufficient strength to make any appreciable stand against them. The hastily organized British forces which had landed at Havre, France, found it necessary to retreat, and Von Kluck's army entered upon French territory where it was met by the crown prince's detachment, which had entered through the duchy of Luxemburg, another neutral state, capturing the French fortified city of Longwy. This combined strength crept forward until a month after the war was declared it was almost at the gates of Paris. The city,

burning with life and activity, was thrown into a turmoil. Bordeaux became the capital.

Suddenly the Germans wavered, and then began the retreat, and for about twelve days they showed their heels to the enemy. The scattered forces again collected for battle when the river Aisne was reached, and from then the now famous method of waring from deep trenches began. The bombardment of the beautiful Gothic cathedral in Rheims by German guns evoked a protest from every quarter of the globe when the Germans set about to capture that city.

Zepplin Attack on Antwerp.

Surprised as the Belgians were by the giant German siege guns, they were as greatly astounded by the early morning attack upon Antwerp by a Zepplin airship bombs from which destroyed houses and killed citizens. But this proved to be only preliminary to the part Antwerp was to play in the war, as the later bombardment of and capture of that city showed.

The Belgian government shifted to Ostend from which King Albert and his advisers went to Havre, France, when they became the temporary capital.

With the fall of Antwerp the German desire to control the coast line of Belgium and northern France became evident, it being conceded that they could commence an invasion of England with airships and troops. The fear of this invasion kept London on edge almost from the time war was declared.

The Russians on the German and Austrian frontier advanced with more rapidity than was thought possible for their army. Galicia, the Polish province of Austria, fell to the czar's men. Austria's defeat being almost decisive, German sent her troops into Russian territory, but soon retreated toward home ground, and Russian troops pushed into eastern Prussia. But they in turn had to flee before German reinforcements. The Russians once re-organized and pressed back the Germans to their own country. Then came the memorable second march of the Germans toward Warsaw. In the meantime the Austrians had captured Belgrade, the Serbian capital, but were later compelled to evacuate the city.

The entrance of the Turkish government into the war after having supposedly bought the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau created indignation among Christians, as soon after Turkey's attack on Russian shipping and towns on the Black sea she declared a holy war.

Submarine Surprise.

On the sea the biggest surprise of the war was the work of its submarines. When the world was appalled by the sinking of the British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue as well as the Pathfinder, by the German submarine U-9, nearly all on board drowning, it stood aghast at the possibilities of the little craft. Great Britain also lost the cruiser Hawke in a like manner, while the blowing up of the Dreadnought Audacious off the Irish coast was due, it is thought, to a mine. The British ship Bulwark came in contact with a mine near the mouth of the Thames, not far from London.

A fleet of British warships under command of Admiral Crocock met the assembled German ships off the coast of Chile and gave battle. The British were defeated, losing two ships, with their men, including the admiral. The

Germans suffered little damage. To avenge this England sent out a strong fleet, which sank four of the German vessels, with nearly 2,000 men, on the south Atlantic coast of South America.

A short time before this battle the German cruiser Emden, under Captain von Muller, was destroyed by an Australian cruiser, thereby freeing the Indian ocean of what had proved to be a most disastrous enemy to the allies' shipping.

Everything else in Europe was side tracked immediately upon the opening of hostilities. Even the Irish home rule trouble lost its momentum, which otherwise might have plagued the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland into a great war, its death was not the passage of the home rule bill by the house of commons it became a law May 23.

Pius X. Died, New Pope Elected.

Closely allied with events in Europe since war began was the death of Pope Pius X. on Aug. 20. Although he had been feeble, his death was not expected by the world. Two days later the cardinal met to elect a new pope, choosing from their ranks Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa on Sept. 3. Two days later he was crowned in Rome as Benedict XV.

The killing of Editor Gaston Calmette of the Paris Figaro by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the French minister of finance on March 16 threatened to be as sensational as the Captain Dreyfus affair, but after a remarkable trial she was acquitted by the jury.

On the western hemisphere the Mexican affair has created the most unusual news features of the year, but its details have become so closely associated with ours in recent years that it cannot be classed as news of the year abroad. The revolutionary outbreak in Lima, Peru, is noteworthy. This resulted in the killing of Premier Varela and the deposition of President Billinghurst. Moratoriums were declared in several of the South American republics because of the European war, and the imports and exports of all the republics were affected, less much as they relied greatly on European trade.

Death has taken its share of notables abroad this year. Most prominent of all the deaths, exclusive of the pope and the Austrian imperial pair was that of Lord Roberts, the famous English fighter, who died while visiting the soldiers in France. Lord Stratthorn, Canadian capitalist and statesman; Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader (who was assassinated); Joseph Chamberlain, English statesman, and King Charles of Romania were among those who passed away.

Excellent for Stomach Trouble.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are just fine for stomach trouble," writes Mrs. G. C. Dunn, Arnold, Pa. "I was bothered with this complaint for some time and frequently had bilious attacks. Chamberlain's Tablets afforded me great relief from the first, and since taking one bottle of them I feel like a different person." For sale by all dealers.

Illinois River.

The Illinois river was so termed from the Illinois, a tribe of Indians on its banks. Another derivation is suggested in Isle aux Noix, island of nuts. Several derivations more or less fanciful are suggested by the etymologists and geographers.

How To You Event

Insurance Company President Give Some Valuable Hints.

ALCOHOL'S MANY VICTIMS

Actuary Bureau After Investigating 2,000,000 Cases Reports That Drinkers, Railroad Engineers, Fat Men, Social Invalids, Gluttons and Underfed Die Too Early by Many Years.

SPAN OF HUMAN LIFE REDUCED BY ALCOHOL

How can you live longer? The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which has investigated 2,000,000 cases, tells you that—

Constant users of alcoholic drinks die six years younger than they should.

One time consistent drinkers, who "reformed" before they took out life insurance policies, die four years younger than they should.

Railway engineers die five years younger than they should.

Fat men—those carrying forty pounds or more excess flesh—die four years earlier than the normal man.

Social diseases cut down a lifetime six years.

Overeating and underfeeding, along with lack of knowledge of the simpler diseases, also are given as factors in shortening life.

An amazing record of the extent to which alcoholic beverages shorten the lives of both users and sellers was presented at the eighth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in session at the Hotel Astor, New York, by Arthur Hunter, chairman of the central bureau, medical-actuarial mortality investigation.

To support his conclusions he has furnished figures, based upon the cases of 2,000,000 men and women, insured during the past twenty-five years with forty-three leading American and Canadian life insurance companies.

"It is a general impression," Mr. Hunter said, "that saloon keepers do not live as long as persons in non-hazardous occupations, but it is not generally known that most classes connected with the sale or manufacture of liquor have a high mortality. Saloon keepers, along with hotel proprietors who attend the bar either occasionally or regularly, have an extra mortality of 70 per cent—that is, their lifetimes are reduced about six years on the average on account of their occupation.

"Reformed" Drinkers Gain.

Mr. Hunter pointed out that the mortality of men who had at one time used intoxicants, but who had "reformed" prior to taking out insurance policies was 50 per cent, or a reduction of over four years on the normal life, a gain of 20 per cent over the saloon and hotel proprietor class.

The men who use alcoholics daily, but not to excess, Mr. Hunter divided into two groups:

(A) Those who take two glasses of beer or one glass of whisky a day.

(B) Those who take more than that, but are not "excessive" drinkers.

The expert's investigation disclosed that the mortality in the second group was 50 per cent higher than in the first.

"A significant result of the investigation," continued he, "was the high mortality of railroad men. Among railway engineers the mortality was found to be 60 per cent, equivalent to five years' reduction in the average lifetime.

"Overweight has a marked effect in decreasing life. Among men forty pounds above the average weight the lifetime of those who entered the companies at the age of forty-five was about four years less than the life of the man of normal weight."

A mortality of 90 per cent, or a reduction of six years of life, was observed to exist among the "risks" suffering from the social diseases.

Mr. Hunter pointed to the tremendous loss of life due to tuberculosis.

"But a well nourished man, taking reasonable precautions against contagion, has little to fear from this disease," he declared.

If Russia carries out its intention of abolishing all alcoholic beverages from its borders, Mr. Hunter maintained, half a million lives would be saved during the next ten years.

DELAYS WEDDING YEARS.

Man With License Is Rewarded After "Watchful Waiting."

Thomas J. Harris, aged fifty-seven, of Berkeley, Cal., pursued a course of watchful waiting for seven long years to be sure that the woman he had chosen for his bride was really "the right one." During the seven years the marriage license was gathering dust in the recorder's office waiting for Harris.

Harris concluded his wait and took Miss Annie Black, aged fifty-three, to Judge Robert Edgar, and they were married. His first question asked the judge was whether the document had been invalidated because of his age. The judge said no.

Biliousness and Constipation Cured.

If you are ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them and they helped me right away." For sale by all dealers.

Electric Trap For Thieves.

War against chicken thieves was declared in Alton, Ill., by Mrs. Ella Hayes, whose poultry stock has been diminished by recent depredations. To diminish by recent depredations, Mrs. Hayes prevent further invasions, she has erected barred wire entanglements, electrically charged, modeled after those used by the armies of Europe. These defenses surround the chicken house and are so arranged at night that any attempt to break through them will ring a cowbell alarm erected at the side of Mrs. Hayes' bed.

And occasionally a man has money in a bank because he doesn't own an automobile.

Per Year.
The Game BOARD
POLITIC
Field of war
Under the
Hourly
Fare list
Treats for
old
beats
7-18

NEW SPEC
U. S. W
Added Attention G
Tobacco and Cert

New lines of work in
the public service of a
general and for various
country in particular have
gained by the weather bur
the past year, and other spe
ices are now in course of pre
Among the new lines of work in
sued are the following:
A special service given to orchard
and raisers of tobacco, oranges, c
berries and certain other crops h
been rendered by means of frost wa
rings issued in spring and autumn. Clos
attention is paid by the forecasters to
the needs of these crops at critical pe
riods, and the growers are kept fully
advised as to the dangers of frost and
are warned of the necessity of resorti
to measures of protection through
artificial heating and smudging.

The establishment of a "bulletin region
service," through which bulletins con
taining statements of weather condi
tions over the stock ranges of the Tex
as Panhandle and adjacent regions are
issued.

Another opportunity for service has
been found in the timbered regions of
the west during periods of unusual
drought. This has been taken advan
tage of through the issue of special
forecasts of hot, dry winds, which are
disseminated directly to the officials
of the fire patrol of the forest service
and other similar organizations, placin
them on their guard at times of un
usual danger of fire inception.

A special investigation of orchard
conditions in western North Carolina,
where systematic observations are be
ing carried on in a number of orchards
by the weather bureau in co-operation
with the state experiment station, prom
ises to give valuable results. These
studies have in view the establishment
of the influence of topography on local
climate, the ultimate object being to
differentiate the safe and unsafe loca
tions for orchards in such regions.

Explorations of the upper air and
studies of solar radiation were contin
ued by the bureau during the year. Ac
tive field work of this character was
transferred during the year from Mount
Weather, Va., to Fort Omaha, Neb.,
where more favorable conditions for
atmospheric exploration exist.

OPPOSE SURPRISE TESTS.

They Break the Health of Engineers,
Witness Tells Arbitrators.

The surprise test for the vigilance
of locomotive engineers and firemen
to see if they are on the watch for
danger signals, was attacked at the
hearing of the Western railroad arbitra
tion case. The test, it was asserted,
was dangerous to the men, breaking
their health by useless shocks, and it
also had the effect of the cry of
"Wolf!" leading the engineers to lose
respect for such signals. The arbit
rators have been asked to eliminate
the surprise test.

SOMTHER BEES FOR HONEY.

Scientific Thieves Accomplish Their
Work Without Danger of Stings.

Scientific larceny is responsible for
the loss of 40,000 honey bees and 300
pounds of honey belonging to George
A. Beeman, near Carlisle, Pa. Beeman,
as one of the more prominent bee cul
tivators, has acquired distinction, but of
late years has had serious mishaps.

Last year thousands of Beeman's
bees were killed by feeding in orchards
which had been sprayed by state offi
cials. Recently honey thieves invaded
Beeman's yards and burnt flour sulphur
under the hives, suffocating more than
40,000 bees. Thus the thieves cap
tured the honey without being stung.
A short time ago sixty-seven turkeys
in Beeman's yard were poisoned.

Electric Trap For Thieves.

War against chicken thieves was
declared in Alton, Ill., by Mrs. Ella
Hayes, whose poultry stock has been
diminished by recent depredations. To
diminish by recent depredations, Mrs.
Hayes prevent further invasions, she
has erected barred wire entanglements,
electrically charged, modeled after
those used by the armies of Europe.
These defenses surround the chicken
house and are so arranged at night that
any attempt to break through them
will ring a cowbell alarm erected at the
side of Mrs. Hayes' bed.

And occasionally a man has money

in a bank because he doesn't own an
automobile.

STEVENS
Repeating Shotguns
The Stevens Hammerless
costs no more than some hammer guns.

It has the celebrated
STEVENS RECOIL UNLOCK
providing safety against
"hot-fires."

**HAMMERLESS
SOLID BRECH
Easy Take-Down**

12 or 20 Gauge

EVERY GUN
GUARANTEED

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
P. O. Box 1000
Chicopee Falls, Mass.