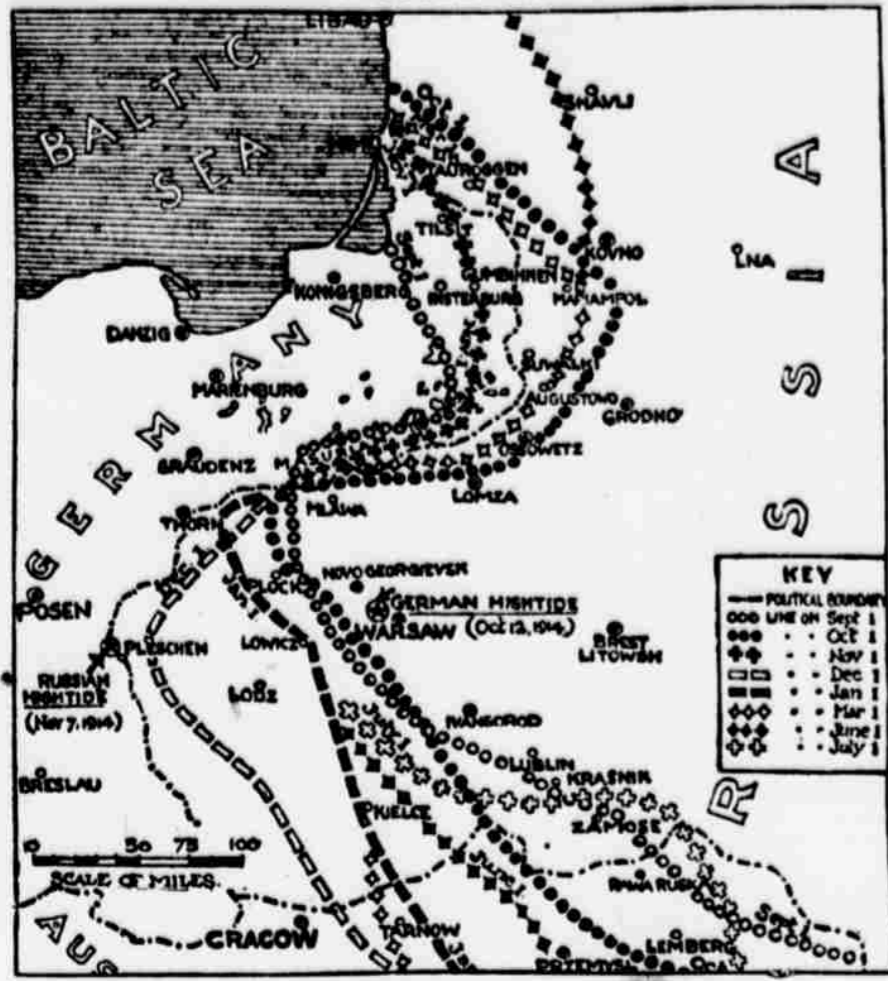


THE CHANGING BATTLE LINE IN THE EAST



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

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelve months of fighting between the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune...

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...

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

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...

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 Krasnik and routed them to Lublin.

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 Galia-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...

ing 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 Bzura, 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 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 Mosciska and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivgorod-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 Galia-Lipa to the line of the Zlota-Lipa.

Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik 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-Chelm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of Warsaw.

GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR

- June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassins. August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. August 3—Germany demands passage through Belgium. August 4—England announces state of war with Germany. August 5—France invades southern Alsace. August 6—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 retreat. August 20—Germans enter Brussels. August 23—Germans enter Namur and attack Liège. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan declares war. August 24—British begin retreat from Mons. August 25—French evacuate Moulbaesen. August 27—Louvain burned by Germans. August 28—Battle of 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—Mauhege falls. September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne. September 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral. October 4—Antwerp occupied by the Germans. October 12—Boer revolt starts. October 13—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Ypres. October 15—Oostend occupied by the Germans. October 19—First battle of Ypres begins. October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German retreat. October 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom. October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia. November 3—German squadron bombards British coast. November 5—Bardanelles forts bombarded. November 6—Taintau surrenders. November 12—Russians defeated at Lipka. November 15—Russians defeated at Viatlavsk. November 18—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 cruiser bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 British killed. December 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzza river. January 3—Russian advance across Aisne north of Solonsa. January 14—French driven back across Aisne river. January 24—Naval battle in North sea. German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk. January 30—Russians occupy Tabriz. February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw. February 14—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat. February 15—German formal submarine blockade on Great Britain begins. February 24—Russians driven from March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle. March 21—Zeppelins bombard Paris. March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians. March 31—Russians penetrate Dukla Pass and enter Hungary. April 5—French begins violent attacks on Mihiel salient. April 14—Russians at Satropko, 30 miles inside Hungary. April 15—Russians evacuate Tarnov. April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins. April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses. April 28—Allies announce capture of Liepze Her Sas and Hartmannsweller Kopf. May 13—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres. May 15—Russians fall back from Dukla Pass. May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tarnov with many Russian prisoners.

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:

Table with columns for Entente Allies (British, French, Russian) and Teutonic Allies (German, Austrian, Turkish), listing various ship classes and their counts.

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:

Table showing casualties for Teutonic Allies (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey) and Entente Allies (France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Montenegro, San Marino).

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 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 8—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, more than 1,150 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians. May 9—Germans capture Libau Baltic port. May 12—French capture Ceremany north of Arras, at great cost. May 14—American first submarine note made public. May 23—Italy declares war on Austria. May 26—Italians invade Austria. May 28—Berlin takes Grodno. Russians check Germans at Slesawa. May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelins drop bombs in London. June 3—Przemysl falls to Austro-Germans. June 10—Germans capture Stanislaw. June 11—Second U. S. submarine note to Germany made public. Italians take Monticene. June 12—Italians take Gradiska. June 13—Austro-Germans occupy Torogrod. June 15—French take Metzeral. June 23—French announce occupation of the "Labyrinth," north of Arras. June 25—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg. June 28—Austrians cross the Dniester at Hales. June 29—Italians fall. July 2—First German defeat German attempt to land at Windau. July 5—Russians report sinking of 59 Turkish sailing vessels. German guns reach outer forts of Warsaw and damage the Lublin-Chelm railway. July 21—Third U. S. submarine note goes to Germany. July 22—Turkish-German expedition landed in Tripoli. July 24—Germans take two forts near Warsaw. July 26—Russians repulse Austrians in Galicia.

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 foolhardy 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 Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa, 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.

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