WAR'S SECOND YEAR SEES SOME CHANGE

Battle Over Same Ground, with Teutonic Allies on the Defensive Now.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

death; of captured surgeons who bound up the wounds of their cap-tors; of heroic rescues of wounded comrades under fire and of countless nilar deeds that thrilled the watch-

similar deeds that thrilled the watching world.

Russia's Great Offensive Move.

The first move in the great allied offensive was not made by the Franco-British, however, but by the Russians. On June 4 the troops of Emperor Nicholas opened a tremendous assault on the Austro-German lines on a 300-mile front, extending from the Pripet marshes to Roumania. The Teuton lines held firm in the north, but to the south General Brussiloff swept through the Austrian defenses, capturing Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, and overrunning the crown land. The Austrian losses are declared to have been enormous, a month after the offensive began the Russians making an official announcement that over 200,000 prisoners had been taken and at least an equal number killed or wounded.

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As the oftensive developed the Russians won new successes further north, and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The fighting has also extended to the extreme north, in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

Campaigns in Asia.

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In another theater of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front in the closing months of 1915, the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasas. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in January, 1916, which resulted in the capture of Erzerum and the port of Trebizond and expelled the Turks from the greater part of Armenia. After a comparative bull of some months the grand duke resumed his advance simultaneous with a serious uprising against the Turks by the Arabs in Arabia. The Arabs took the sacred city of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif, and beseiged Medina, the city where Mohammed was buried and one of the holiest spots of the Mohammedan world. In the meantime the Russians took Mamakhatun and Baiburt, but these operations have not yet reached a definite conclusion.

Diassters for British.

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Disasters for British.

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a leas important, but highly dramatic disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the Freugh and British to force the Dardahelles and seize Constantinople was definitely abandoned in November, 1915, and the allied troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been used in this sentures, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five British and one French, were sent to the bottom, as well as some minor craft, and the casualties were unofficially reported to be equal to the original number of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,000 troops under General Townsend to the Turks at Kut-El-Amara on the Tigris. This expedition had made a sensational dash more than 300 miles up the river in an attempt to seize Bag dad. It was within ten miles of the city when it was decisively defeated by the Turks and forced to fall back 100 miles. Here it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a relief force had made several vain efforts at rescue.

New Nations at War.

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States on the apparent final passing of the war was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the wars country and Germany of Cerlations and even war. The sink-the apparent final passing of the wars as concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the wars as concerned. It marked the the apparent final passing of the wars as concerned. It marked the the apparent final passing of the wars as concerned. It marked the the apparent final passing of the wars as concerned. It marked the apparent fina

tually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared be lowing day personally appeared be lowing force and make several variued force that body. On May 10 force and make several variued before that body. On May 10 force are rectue.

New Nations at War.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On October 13, 1915, Bulgaris threw in her lot with the central powers and on March 9, 1916, Germany admitted the submer would be sunk without warning and on March 9, 1916, Germany and seized all German ships interned in her ports.

The entrance of Bulgaris into the areas was signalized by a combined assault on Serbis by Austra's Germany and Bulgaris which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the hope-leasily outnumbered Serbians and the subhigation of their country. The remants of the Serbian army were driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Albania whence they were rescued by the British. French and Italians. They were shipped to Corfu where they were reorganized as well as the Circuing, seapord and alter, to-the number of about 100,000, ojmet the Force on the control of the country. The complete overwhelming of the hope-leasily outnumbered Serbians and the subhigation of their country. The remants of the Serbian army were driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Albania whence they were recreated by the British. French and Italians. They were abiped to Corfu where they were reorganized as well as a the Circuing, seapord and the following the control of the country. The principal success of the control of the country the were rectued by the British. French and Italians are the Circuing, seapord and the process of the control of the country. The principal success works are the control of the country the country the complete overwhelming of the hope-leasily outnumbered services and required the control of the country. The principal success of the control of the country the control of the principal success of the control of the country. The principal success

Austro-Italian Efforts

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The principal success won by Austrian arms during the year was a great offensive undertaken against Italy in May. The Austrian forces swept the Italian invaders back over a wide stretch of country in the southern Tyrol, reconquered about 270 square miles of Austrian territory and carried the battle into Italy. The Italians raillied, however, and at the close of the twelve months had regained a large portion of ground and were vigorously pressing a counter-offensive in accordance with the plans of the entente for concerted action.

Greatest of Sea Fights.

On the sea the year witnessed an

Greatest of Sea Pights.

On the sea the year witnessed an ent of surpassing interest. The Germ grand fleet, steaming out from mine fields and impregnable harrat Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, enged the British fleet in the might-thawal battle of history.

The battle was fought off the coast Juland on May 31. Its results are obscured by the conflicting claims the combatants that they will prob-

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"-These photographs were taken and sent to Omaha, to show the Rogersons where their brothers are spending many exciting days and nights.



ably not be definitely known until the war is over, if then. The Germans assert that the British losses were far heavier than theirs and on that ground claim the victory. The British, denying greater losses, point to the fact that they still control the seas as the basis of their right to the title of victors. London also claims that since the battle 200 British ships, which had been tied up in Baltic ports since the beginning of the war, have been able to make their way to English ports unmolested by German warships. ably not be definitely known until the

Dispute As to the Result.

ships.

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The German official account of the fight says that the British losses were 117,150 tons as against 60,720 tons sunk by the British. The British admirality makes no attempt to estimate the loss in tonnage, but unofficial British estimates place the German loss at 109,220 tons against 112,350 for the British. Officially the Germans have admitted the loss of only one capital ship, the Lutzow, 26,600 tons, a vessel surpassing in tonnage and armament many battleships. The British claim to have sunk in addition two dreadnaughts and probably a third. The principal losses admitted by them for their side are the three battle cruisers. The Invincible, The Indefatigable and the Queen Mary.

One bther event on the sea aroused intense interest. On June 5 Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's Iamous minister of war, was drowned with his staff off the Orkneys when the cruiser Hampshire went down. It was at first thought the cruiser had been the victim of a fubmarine but this theory was generally discarded when it was learned that the warship had struck a mine and gone down in the midst of a terrific storm.

Hulled States Deeply Involved.

United States Deeply Involved.

war cloud lifted. Since that time a large number of ships have been sunk by German and Austrian submarines, but the rules of international law have been generally observed.

THREE VIEWS IN THE TRENCHES SHOWING WHERE THE MEN EAT, REST AND FIGHT.

Friction No Longer Exists.

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Another cause of friction between the United States and the central powers was also removed during the year. Since theoutbreak of the war certain propagandists had been busy instigating strikes in munition factories which had contracts with the allies and in endeavoring in other ways to interfere with this trade. For his activity in this respect the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador, was requested by President Wilson in September. The following December, for similar reasons, the president requested the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, naval and military attaches, respectively, to the German embassy. A number of convintions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

Ireland's Share in Year.

Ireland's Share in Year. Apart from events in the actual war theaters the most striking event of the year in connection with the conflict was an uprising in Ireland in April. The outbreak was organized by a society known as the Sinn Féin, committed to the principle of an independent Ireland. Bloody fighting took place in Dublin in which hundreds of lives were lost and the heart of the business section destroyed, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The fighting was sporadic elsewhere in the island and of minor importance. The revolt was finally crushed and the ring-leaders executed.

The day before the outbreak of Apart from events in the actual

The day before the outbreak of the rebellion, Sir Roger Casement, formerly in the British consular service, was arrested on the west coast of Ireland, where he had attempted to land a cargo of arms sent from Germany. He was tried later for high treason and sentenced to death,

Losses in Men and Money.

No definite figures can be given o

public consumption the exact figures for any country are unavailable.

As to the money question figures are more reliable, but still vague. They present sums which are so beyond anything previously known to international finance, so impossible of any human comparison, that they become little more than a jumble of figures. In March, Dr. Karl Helferrich, secretary of the imperial treasury of Germany, estimated that the war was costing all the combatants \$375,000,000°a week, or \$11,500.000,000 and other financial expert, put the yearly cost at the vaster sum of \$15,000,000,000 and other financial expert, put thorities gave even higher figures. thorities gave even higher figures.
On July 17 Reginald McKenna
British chancellor of the exchequer
stated in the House of Commons tha the expenditures for Great Britain alone were \$30,000,000 daily. He did not say, however, how much of this enormous sum represented war ex-

Talk of Peace.

Within the last few months there has been some talk of peace in Germany and considerable peace activity by unofficial bodies in various countries, but there has been little indication that the chancelleries of Europe are at present seriously considering a close of hostilities.

Mystic Workers of the

World Give Lawn Social Mystic Workers of the World, No. 893, gave a lawn social at the home of Mrs. Johanna Strawn, Wednesday evening, attended by 400 guests. A feature of the affair was a fortune-telling booth presided over by Madame Minnie Wanda. J. W. Doran was the treater and amastering for the the speaker, and amusements for the children were in charge of Mrs. Ly-man Chritchfield. Musical numbers were given by Mrs. Nelson, John Mc-Grath and Charles Keeley.

Saunders County Men to

Be Entertained at the Den

E. Z. Russell Finds Great En thusiasm Among Breeders of North and East.

MEETS BIG HOG GROWERS

In a three weeks' swing through the northern middle west states and the eastern part of the country, E. Z. Russell, associate editor of the Twen tieth Century Farmer, who made the trip in the interests of the publication and incidentally sounded out the sen timent among the prominent hog breeders, found the opinion unanimous that the National Swine show, to be staged in Omaha October 2 to 7. inclusive, will be the greatest porcine

stock classic ever held in this country
—which means the world.
While on his trip, Mr. Russell, who
is to be general superintendent at the
big swine show, talked to hosts and
hosts of nationally-known breeders,
who signified their intentions of
bringing the cream of their pens to
the local event.

It would be a toss up, according to
Mr. Russell, as to whether the big
hog men of Minnesota, Wisconsin,
Ohio or Kentucky, four of the states
visited by the farm paper editor, are
the more enthusiastic over the swine
show.

Mr. Russell visited, among other ex-Mr. Russell visited, among other exceptionally well-known breeders in the Badger state, J. D. McDonald of North Bend, Wis., who assured the Omahan that he will be here with a carload—about forty head—of the finest porkers ever raised in the state that Milwaukee made famous.

Attends Meeting of Officials.

While in Chicago, Mr. Russell attended a meeting of the officials of the National Swine Growers' association—a meeting the principal topic of

the National Swine Growers' associa-tion—a meeting the principal topic of which was a general discussion of the big event in Omaha. He also held conferences with the men on the editorial staffs of the leading swine papers in the Windy City. These swine scribes impressed on Mr. Russell the fact that there will be thousands of hog breeders from all parts of the United States outside of the exhibitors who plan to make



Omaha their mecca along about Oc-toher?

As usual, when Mr. Russell returned from the east, he found his desk in the Twentieth Century Farmer office piled high with correspondence from leading swine men from the four winds. Applications for catalogues and requests for information in regard to the show are coming in daily from California to Ohio, and from the Canadian line to the Guif of Mexico.

An excellent criterion of the wide-spread interest taken in the plans for the show are coming in the canadian line to the Guif of Mexico.

An excellent criterion of the wide-spread interest taken in the plans for the show are completed at police headquarters.

Cirl Bound Over

On a Complaint of Reckless Driving

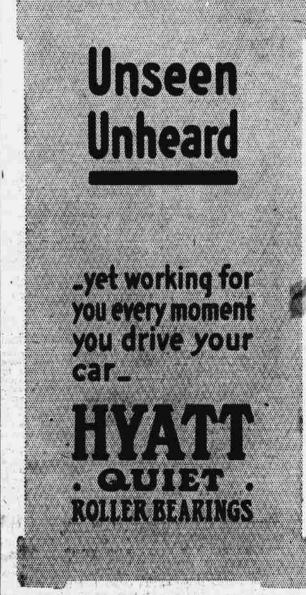
spread interest taken in the plans for the show, even at this early date, is the fact that out of the 672 pens avail-able for the exhibitors herds, 134 have been reserved and paid for.

Negro Holdups Continue Their Activities Here

Two more victims of the negro holdup men who have been operating in the down town district in the last couple of days have reported their

Blaine Russell, Flomar hotel, who is charged, was driving an auto said have struck a milk wagon driven to have struck a milk wagon driven by Charles Nelson, was arraigned in police court and bound over to the district court with bonds fixed at \$500. The charge was reckless driv-ing. Nelson, who suffered severe in-juries, is said to be improving. Miss Russell, being unable to furnish bond, has been held in the matron's departlosses to the police.

H. B. Nealy of Boone, Ia., was



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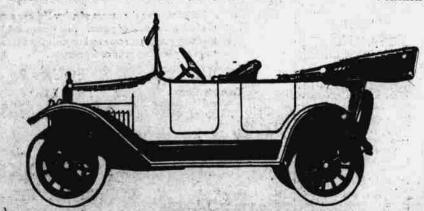
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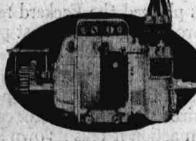
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