

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 captors; of heroic rescues of wounded comrades under fire and of countless 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 Fripet marshes to Roumania. The Teutonic lines held firm in the north, but to the south General Brusiloff 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.

As the offensive 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.

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 Caucasus. 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 lull 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 besieged Medina, the city where Mohammed was buried and one of the holiest spots of the Mohammedan world. In maintaining the Russians took Mamakhatun and Baidurb, but these operations have not yet reached a definite conclusion.

Disasters for British.

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important, but highly dramatic disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the French and British to force the Dardanelles 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 venture, 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 Bagdad. 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.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On October 13, 1915, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the central powers and on March 9, 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal after the republic had seized all German ships interned in her ports.

The entrance of Bulgaria into the arena was signalled by a combined assault on Serbia by Austria, Germany and Bulgaria which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the hopelessly outnumbered Serbians and the subjugation of their country. The remnants 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 and equipped and later, to the number of about 100,000, joined the Franco-British forces at Saloniki. The survivors of the Gallipoli campaign were also gathered at the Grecian seaport as well as a large British army from Egypt. This combined force, is estimated at 600,000 men and is presumably being held for an attempt to wrest Serbia from the Bulgarians.

Austro-Italian Efforts

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 rallied, 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 event of surpassing interest. The German grand fleet, steaming out from its mine fields and impregnable harbor at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, engaged the British fleet in the mightiest naval battle of history.

The battle was fought off the coast of Jutland on May 31. Its results are so obscured by the conflicting claims of 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.



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

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.

Dispute As to the Result.

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 admiralty 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 Lutow, 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 other event on the sea aroused intense interest. On June 5 Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's famous 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 submarine 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.

United States Deeply Involved.

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the crisis between this country and Germany over the submarine warfare, which threatened more than once a rupture of relations and even war. The sinking by a submarine without warning of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, created a profound impression in the United States. Germany sent a note to Washington in September, pleading self-defense and offering to refer the question of compensation to The Hague, but this was regarded with disappointment by the Washington government and the situation became very tense. In October Germany disavowed and regretted the sinking of the Arabic.

Five months later the French steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning, while carrying more than 300 passengers, including a number of Americans, across the English channel. About fifty persons were killed and this incident brought the submarine situation to an acute stage. Germany at first disclaimed responsibility for the attack on the Sussex, but the evidence accumulated by the United States appeared so overwhelming that President Wilson on April 18 dispatched to Germany a note which was virtually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared before congress and laid the entire problem before that body. On May 10 Germany admitted the submarine attack on the Sussex and promised that no more liners or merchantmen would be sunk without warning and without ample opportunity for the escape of crews and passengers. These promises were considered satisfactory by the president and the

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.

Friction No Longer Exists.

Another cause of friction between the United States and the central powers was also removed during the year. Since the outbreak 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 Pape, naval and military attaches, respectively, to the German embassy. A number of convictions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

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 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 of the cost of the great war in blood and gold, but the most reliable estimates present figures so vast that they become practically meaningless. In March, 1916, the United States general army staff estimated that the total losses in men to all the belligerents since the war began was 13,033,000. As all the belligerents have ceased issuing casualty lists for

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 Helfferich, 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 a year. William Michaelis, another German financial expert, put the yearly cost at the vast sum of \$15,000,000,000 and other financial authorities gave even higher figures.

On July 17 Reginald McKenna, British chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the House of Commons that the expenditures for Great Britain alone were \$30,000,000 daily. He did not say, however, how much of this enormous sum represented war expense.

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 speaker, and amusements for the children were in charge of Mrs. Lyman Critchfield. Musical numbers were given by Mrs. Nelson, John McGrath and Charles Keeley.

Saunders County Men to Be Entertained at the Den

Business men from five towns of Saunders county are to be entertained at the Ak-Sar-Ben Den Monday evening. The delegation is to be headed by H. H. Peters of Yutan. He has promised Samson he will bring 1,000 men on the special Union Pacific train. The towns are Yutan, Valparaiso, Mead, Wahoo and Dewey.

INTEREST IN SWINE SHOW WIDESPREAD

E. Z. Russell Finds Great Enthusiasm 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 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 Gulf of Mexico.

An excellent criterion of the widespread interest taken in the plans for the show, even at this early date, is the fact that out of the 672 pens available for the exhibitors' herds, 134 have been reserved and paid for.

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 losses to the police.

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

Omaha their mecca along about October 2. 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 Gulf of Mexico.

Blaine Russell, Flomar hotel, who it is charged, was driving an auto said 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 driving. Nelson, who suffered severe injuries, is said to be improving. Miss Russell, being unable to furnish bond, has been held in the matron's department since the latter part of June.

accused by the holdup men at Twelfth and Douglas streets, the negroes robbing him of all the money he had, \$9.

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