

FOURTH YEAR OF WAR FINDS ALLIES LEAD

Central Powers Sustain Several Momentous Setbacks During Last Three Months.

(Continued From Page One.)

The selective draft law, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering on Verdun.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first battle of the Somme—in July of 1916.

By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up seven new divisions against the British and five against the French.

In the spring the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg" operations.

In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing Von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Aubervie.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wyschaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Friepri marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of Bukovina, together with Brody, in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislaw for the third time in the war.

Led by Alexander Kerensky, minister of war, and observed by American army officers, the "Regiments July 1" forced the Teutons to evacuate Brzezany and they captured many important positions, including terrain west and south of Halicz

High Spots in World's Greatest War--Began Three Years Ago

- July 28--Austria declared war against Serbia, following assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand; Germany mobilized fleet. Aug. 1--Germany declared war against Russia. Aug. 2--Austria violated German neutrality. Aug. 3--England announced it would fight if German fleet attacked French coast. Aug. 4--Germany declared war against France; Germany declared war against Belgium; England declared war against Germany; latter retaliated. Aug. 6--Austria declared war against Russia; Russia declared war against Austria. Aug. 7--Montenegro declared war against Austria. Aug. 9--Austria declared war against Montenegro. Aug. 10--France declared war against Austria. Aug. 12--Montenegro declared war against Germany; Great Britain declared war against Austria. Aug. 23--Japan declared war against Germany. Aug. 25--Austria declared war against Japan. Nov. 5--England declared war against Turkey. 1915. May 23--Italy declared war against Austria. May 24--Germany announced state of war with Italy. June 3--San Marino declared war against Austria. Oct. 15--Austria declared war on Bulgaria; Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria. Oct. 16--France declared war on Bulgaria. Oct. 19--Italy declared war on Bulgaria; Russia declared war on Bulgaria. 1916. Mar. 9--Germany declared war on Portugal. Aug. 28--Roumania declared war on Austria. 1917. Feb. 3--President Wilson severed relations with Germany and dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff. Apr. 2--President Wilson addressed congress and asked for a declaration that a state of war exists. Apr. 4--War resolution passed by United States senate. Apr. 5--War resolution passed by United States house of representatives. May 18--General Pershing selected to take United States army division to France. June 8--General Pershing and staff arrived in France. June 10--General Pershing met King George and conferred with British army heads. June 14--General Pershing and staff welcomed in Paris. July 27--First contingent of American troops landed in France. July 20--Drawing held under conscription law for selection of men to compose the great national army.

town and strongly-defended positions northwest of Stanislaw. On July 11 Halicz was taken, thus smashing the Austro-German front between Brzezany and the Carpathians.

This Russian operation broadened by mid-July so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian front, a distance of 800 miles. The Germans were reported to be rushing troops from the Italian and French fronts. Widespread enthusiasm was created throughout Russia, and the moral effect on the other entente powers was tremendous.

Before the third year closed, however, Russia's offensive collapsed. German spies, anarchists, peace fanatics and other agitators succeeded in destroying the morale of some of the Russian troops in Galicia, where a retreat became necessary when unit after unit refused to obey orders.

Brzezany, Halicz, Tarnopol, Stanislaw and Kalomna were lost, together with all remaining ground gained during the offensive. The Russians surrendered many prisoners, heavy guns and an abundance of supplies and ammunition.

The death penalty was invoked as a check to further insubordination and the provincial government introduced an effort to avert disaster.

After a winter of artillery duels Italy resumed its offensive on the Carso front in the campaign toward Trieste. Within a month the Austrian lines were broken from Castagnavizza to the sea. Italy inflicted losses of 85,000 on the Austrians and lost heavily itself. Austria hurried reinforcements from the Russian front.

In the Trentino the Italians took the offensive in June and after terrific fighting captured the Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara and Agnello pass. These they were forced to relinquish, however, in the face of Austrian counter attacks.

In the Balkans the year's military development saw the occupation of Roumania by the Teutons—a gain of great economic value because of the oil and grain fields. The Rumanian army, reformed, is co-operating with the Russians and as the year closed they were engaged in a heavy offensive against the Austro-Germans, Turks and Bulgarians.

Bulgaria won successes of moderate importance, including the capture of the Grecian port of Kavala. The newly-equipped Serbian army arrived at Saloniki in August and began an offensive which won Ostrovo, on the road to Monastir. This offensive, resumed in the spring with the co-operation of entente and Venetian troops, won Monastir and Cerna.

In Greece the military moves of the entente forces included a blockade of Greece and temporary French occupation of Athens.

A brilliant British campaign in Mesopotamia accomplished the capture of Kut-el-Amara in February and of Bagdad, terminus of the Berlin-Bagdad railway, in March. The capture of Bagdad had a deep moral effect in the Orient, particularly in Arabia, where many natives revolted from Turkish rule.

Russians operating in Persia took Hamadan and further north, in Turkish Armenia, Russians captured Van. In the Holy Land the British opened a new era in the history of the east. Their advance has carried them nearly to Gaza. Their objective is Jerusalem, which the Turks were reported in June to have partly evacuated.

BRITISH VIEW OF THIRD YEAR OF WAR

General Maurice Says Entrance of United States Makes Victory for Entente Allies Certain.

London, July 28.—America's entrance into the war is the most important development of the third year of the great conflict in the opinion of Major General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, as expressed in an interview in which he reviewed the main events of the third year and summed up the present situation.

"Today, Major General Maurice said, Germany, whose whole military gospel was to prosecute a vigorous offensive, is reduced to 'a pitiful state of military helplessness in which it is barely able to hang on' in the hope that its submarines will force the people of the entente powers to demand peace at a time when Germany has the 'big pawns' with which to make a bargain.

"Speaking from the military point of view," said Major General Maurice, "the greatest event of the third year of the war is the fact that the American people joined us. Up to the present, France and Russia always have been able to say to their people that the English power had not yet been developed to the fullest extent and that, when England's full weight was in the field, the pressure on the French and Russians would be somewhat lessened. That still is true, but only to a limited extent. Even England is getting near the point where it must say that it cannot extend its work much further in France. Meanwhile, the strain in continental countries is becoming greater and the French are in real need of more and more support.

"Of course, the same is true and probably in far greater measure in enemy quarters.

Last Reserves Will Win. "But the whole lesson of the three years of warfare is to emphasize the military maxim that the man with the last reserves is going to win, and we still have got the whole power of the United States to draw upon. The United States is today the general reserve of the entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

"Germany has made the same mistake with regard to the United States, as three years ago it made with regard to England. It argued, 'we do not believe England will come in, but it does come in, it is not a military nation and cannot become a military power soon enough to play part in this war.' We proved that theory wrong as you will prove its theories regarding the United States wrong.

"What was it that led Germany into war with the United States? It found it could not win on land. It was necessary to try U-boat warfare. 'Will defeat England and bring the reign of the entente to an end. We do not believe the United States will come in, but, if it does, it is an un-military nation, has no army, cannot create one for many months, perhaps years, certainly cannot become a military power soon enough to play any part in this war.'

"That reasoning sounds unbelievable to us, but a drowning man clutches at a straw. We believe the German theorists will be proved as wrong in their estimates of the United States as they were in their estimates of England.

Three Years of Fighting. "You asked me what is the outlook at the opening of the fourth year of the war. First, let me give you in epitome the history of the first three years as I understand it.

The first year, broadly speaking, was an attempt by Germany to put into effect elaborate plans which its military strategists had been preparing over the space of many long years. The first phase was a concentrated attack on France and Belgium during a certain allotted period of time, in which the Germans estimated it would be impossible for Russia to disturb them in the east.

"The attack on France was checked, first on the Marne, later on the Yser and at Ypres, although France and Belgium suffered severely in the process.

"Germany then, according to its plan, took the defensive on the western front and turned its offensive effort eastward in an effort to knock out Russia. Here again it failed, although it attacked enormously weakened Russia's offensive power.

"Mittel-Europa" Scheme. "In the autumn of 1915 Germany definitely abandoned its old pre-war strategic scheme and started in on a new plan developed since the war began; namely, an effort to upbuild 'Mittel-Europa' as a great block composed of four so-called central powers which would command the road to the east.

The autumn campaign of 1915 consisted, in essence, of the furtherance of this scheme by conquering Serbia, bringing Bulgaria and halting our Dardanelles effort by rushing munitions, supplies and soldiers to the assistance of the Turks.

"By the winter of 1915 Germany had gone a long way toward realization of its ambition and this point represents in my mind the grand climacteric of Germany's offensive power. All this time Great Britain had been building up armies and with the beginning of 1915 we for the first time had a real army in the field.

"With the spring of 1916 Germany had come to realize that the conquest of Russia was impossible; Russia was too massive to kill or crush. So the German staff again turned on France and the Verdun attack was the result.

Germans Lose at Verdun. "With the defeat of Germany at Verdun came a turning of the tide of which further manifestation was seen in a successful British offensive. Previous British military efforts had been, comparatively speaking, minor operations or operations undertaken in support of the French. At the Somme we started our new work and really great, important work it was, although a great deal of the contemporary effect of the Verdun defeat and

of the Somme victory was neutralized by Germany's push into Rumania. The Rumanian push, however, viewed in the true historical perspective, was merely a flash in the pan. The German military power already was on the decline and its offensive strength was nothing like what it had been the year before.

"The year 1916 found the situation between the two great groups of combatants about equally balanced, but with the scales leaning slightly in favor of the entente.

Third Year Situation. "The year 1916 has presented a still rosier picture. During the whole third year of the war Germany and its allies have attempted nothing on land. They everywhere have been on the defensive. The Turks lost Bagdad and the Sinai peninsula. On Germany's eastern frontier, although the Russian revolution enormously weakened Russia's military power, Germany was incapable of taking advantage of the situation. On the Austrian front the Italians got in powerful blows. In the west the British and French struck repeatedly and the Germans have been powerless to answer back.

"This is the pitiful state to which we have reduced the great power, whose whole military gospel was summed up in the phrase 'vigorous offensive.' Germany's military help-

lessness, owing to the long strain on its man-power, material and resources, is such that today it barely is able to hang on and its only hope is that it may find some way of similarly wearing us down and forcing us out of the war before we get up momentum to drive it back.

"At present Germany is banking on the U-boat. It hopes against hope that the U-boat will reduce the people of the entente powers to the same state of want, privation and suffering which it has been enduring for months and years past. It hopes to make the entente peoples cry enough and start peace parleys while it still has got the big pawns with which to bargain at a peace conference."

American Bark Carmela Is Sunk by Submarine Plymouth, England, July 28.—The American bark Carmela has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed in safety.

The bark Carmela, 1,379 tons, was built in 1873 at Glasgow. It sailed from the United States June 29 for Havre, France. Captain John A. Johnson was in command with a crew of twenty, including six Americans, among whom was Ernest Dobert, mate, Seattle, Wash.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CO.

Last Two Days Of This Annual July Sale of FURNITURE Will Be Characterized by Still Greater Reductions Many items being reduced to such ridiculous prices that in some instances we feel a personal explanation is necessary, with the actual goods on hand to substantiate our claims.



Table listing furniture items and prices. Includes items like Mahogany Buffet, Empire Colonial Settee, Massive Colonial Scroll Davenport, etc. Prices range from \$39.50 to \$105.00.

Here They Are Rugs, Second Floor. List of rug types and prices. Includes items like Hartford Saxony Rug, Logan Bath Rug, etc. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$55.00.

Most Unusual Bargains in Fashionable Cretonnes. A Large Number of High Grade Lace Curtains. Text describing the quality and price of the goods.

for the Last Two Days of July. With every Refrigerator purchased we will give absolutely FREE A Book for 500 lbs. of Ice—from Your Own Ice Man. Herrick, Seeger and Century Makes to Choose From.

Orchard & Wilhelm Co.

BARBERING LABOR; SHOPS ARE CLOSED

Legislators Decide That Barbers Need a Day of Rest Each Week and Rule Accordingly.

Closed are the barber shops today, the Sabbath, as the late T. Carlyle would have said, placing the verb before the noun.

Closed, because, like the coming of Mary's little lamb to school, it is "against the rule."

The wise and never-to-be-sufficiently-honored legislators in convention assembled at Lincoln last winter passed a law that the barbers should have one day of rest in seven in order that they may not be deprived of the privilege of attending divine services like other people.

And so the man who reclined erst-while in the tonsorial chair of a Sunday morning and permitted himself to be denuded of his whiskers will now have to endure the whiskers until Monday or remove them himself. For the barber is having his day of rest and occupying his pew with his family at church—perhaps.

The legislators have defined barber services as common labor and not the work of necessity or charity and as such it is prohibited on Sunday.

Weather Forecasts to Be Sent by Rural Phones

Washington, July 28.—To enable telephone subscribers in rural communities to have weather forecasts a week in advance, the weather bureau has arranged to telegraph its weekly forecasts, issued on Saturday for the week beginning Sunday, to about 250 of the principal rural telephone companies throughout the thirteen principal grain growing states. They are to be distributed over the lines of the companies about noon every Saturday and will tell the coming week's weather and temperature.

Former Czar Nicholas Falls and Breaks Leg

London, July 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Petrograd says that former Emperor Nicholas fell and broke his leg while cycling in the gardens of the Tsarskoe Selo palace, where he has been incarcerated since the revolution.

Announcement to Mr. Stryker's Personal Customers

For 20 years this store has adhered strictly to a policy of "no special sales." But now comes a sweeping clearance sale of all low shoes as well as high shoes for fall and winter wear. We are absolutely clearing out discontinuing lines and numbers which cannot be reproduced. This is an opportunity for you to purchase shoes that will fit your feet; in fact, it will pay you to buy now for several years' use. This sale starts promptly Monday morning. Come early.



SEE STRYKER

HELP WANTED HOTEL FONTENELLE

Walters, Bus Boys, Dishwashers, Glass Washers, Silvermen, Window Cleaners, Linen Man. PERMANENT POSITIONS—GOOD WAGES—Apply to THE TIME-KEEPER.