THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: JULY 28, 1918.

FOUR YEARS OF THE GREAT WAR OF NATIONS. **CHRONICLE OF THE EVENTS** "Practicaly Nothing." K. OF C. EXTEND MAT ISS THE AMERICAN STRENGTH ACH, PRACTICALLY **FROM FIRST DRIVE OF HUNS** NOTHING! OVER HERE YET ? **UP TO PRESENT CAMPAIGN**

to World Than During Earlier Periods.

Events big with the fate of nations have marked the fourth year of the war, which now comes to a close. It has been a 12 months of alternate hope and concern for the powers of the entente alliance.

ning the great struggle. During the alarming. By wise generalship, the Italian line was withdrawn from the past 12 months there have been occurrences that in some aspects have of the preceding period. Russia's collapse, the Italian defeat last autumn, the stupendous drives of the Germans against the allied armies, tions that have again and again checked the enemy when success for him seemed near at hand have held the world breathless. But, transcending in significance any event in the actual theaters of the war, America's full participation in the conflict, involving the transportation overseas more than a million men to engage in it must remain for all time the great outstanding feature of the

men selected as the first contingent her of American soldiers taken overseas was 26,967.

Troop Movement Begins.

soon after that date the movement of troops was accelerated. Thou-sands were dispatched across the At-lantic during the winter months, but it was not until the great German of-fensive was started late in March of tots the the great basen to as Like figures for the months from more. August 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, fol-

Last Year of War Sees Occur- commands had no illusions as to fur- nounced that the German government ther Russian belligerency. .There as constituted could not be believed ences of Greater Importance came to the allies reports that the and that the United States was ready central empires were taking the pick to enter into negotiations when the of their force from the Russian front German people showed they desired and concentrating them for a drive against some part of the line in the peace, and when they spoke through western theater. Then came intima- any authority which would be repretions that the blow was aimed against sentative of them. Italy.

The storm broke at Caporetto on October 26 and almost immediately appeal reached the Vatican on Septhe whole Italian line was thrown in- tember 21. It expressed hope that to disorder. Pouring through the further warfare could be averted affected Italian troops held positions. but declined to enter into any en-It was on July 28, 1914, that Aus-tria declared war on Serbia, begin-progress which from the first was had declared to be their minimum war aims.

Isonzo. It paused at the Tagliamento currences that in some aspects have and then retired further until it rested been of even greater import in their on the Piave, almost within sight of the Germans were massing forces influence upon the world than those on the Plave, almost within sight or on the western front. Reports came army reformed its columns, consolidated its positions by withdrawing from the Rhaetian mountains to the more terrible engines of war than Germans against the allied armies, and the wonderful defensive opera-tions that have again and assisted by the bad been known before were to be French reinforcements brought to used in German effort to break the that battlefront, stood at bay.

Russian Collapse.

Events in the meanwhile had been moving swiftly in Russia. On November 1, while the offensive against Italy was under way, Alexander F. tainty, Kerensky, then the Russian premier, announced that Russia was worn out shoulder the burden theneforward.

Roumania Capitulates.

Peace Tentatives.

Brest-Litovsk Treaty. This brought about a renewal of In the midst of the drive in the sector toward Amiens, the allied na-

The German answer to the pope's

gagement to meet what the allies

Enemy Offensives.

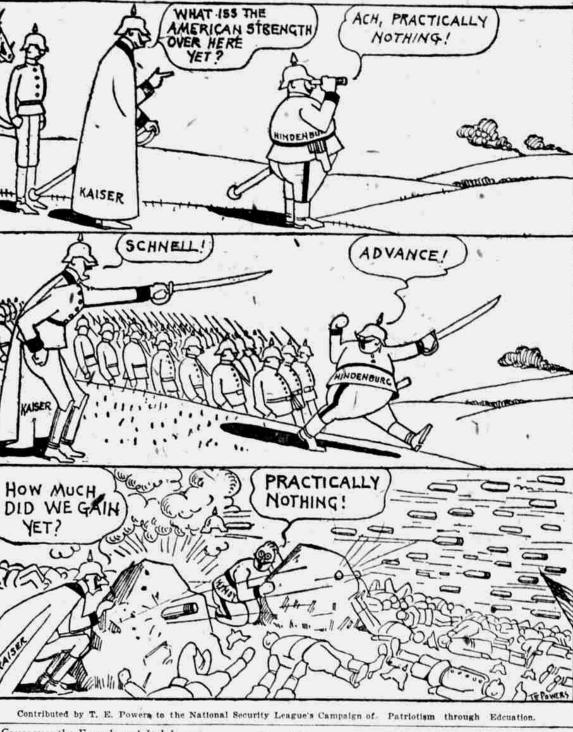
that large units were being trained behind the lines and that new and allied lines, crush their armies, and force them to make peace. The drive was well advertised, and even the place where it was to be launched was known with comparative cer-

On the morning of March 21 the Germans began their attack from the by the war aid that the allies must vicinity of Arras, on the north, to La Fere, on the South, and centering Seven days later Kerensky was de- their heaviest effort to crush the Brit-

seven days later Kerensky was de-tourth year of the struggle. It is upon America that the entente is re-lying for the men and resources to turn the tide. A year ago the number of Ameri-can troops going to Europe had not begun to assume large proportions. A few regulars and some national guardsmen had been sent to France, but most of the big military training camps were still being built and the changed. No progress was made with of reaction and the Germans came to to be called to the colors were still in citizens' clothes. Until the first day of August of 1917 the total num-transition in the color in the total num-transition in the total num-transition in the color in th from the side of Russia. It was Hardly had their legions been held Ukraine, a territory extending along before Amiens than a new offensive the Roumanian and Galician frontier was begun in Flanders on April 2. It Troop Movement Begins. Soon after that date the movement from the Black sea northward to Cholm, in ancient Poland. With this mentieres, but did not break their

1918 that the movement began to as- of hostilities on February 18, and the fered a terrible defeat that halted sume really noteworthy proportions. German armies moved forward once their offensive in that quarter.

Foch in Supreme Command.

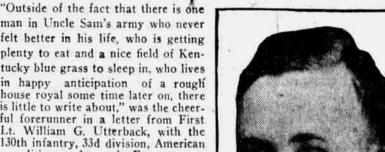


in the Caucasus; the French and Italin the Caucasus; the French and Italian offensive in Albania: and the French Proves Difficult fighting in the German African colonies.

Jerusalem was captured by the British on December 10, and shortly afterward the fall of Jericho was announced. Since the taking of Jericho

the British forces in Palestine have man in Uncle Sam's army who never not been active on the offensive. felt better in his life, who is getting General Maude led the British plenty to eat and a nice field of Kentroops into Bagdad on March 11, and shortly ofterward died from cholera. tucky blue grass to sleep in, who lives His forces pushed further up the in happy anticipation of a rough Tigris until the intense heat of sumhouse royal some time later on, there mer terminated operations. is little to write about," was the cheer-

The Turks after the collapse of ful forerunner in a letter from First Russia, took advantage of the de- Lt. William G. Utterback, with the moralized condition of the Russian 130th infantry, 33d divi forces to advance through the Caucasus and obtain possession of expeditionary forces in France. The letter was written to his father the regions subsequently ceded them Lucien C. Utterback, general salesby the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. man for the Byrne & Hammer Dry The French and Italian drive in Goods company, and was the first Albania began on July 6 and is still written by Lieutenant Utterback since in progress. his arrival in France. The remainder During the year British forces in of the letter, in part, was as follows: Africa drove German forces before "This is without doubt the most them in German East Africa and in beautiful country I have ever seen. German Southwset Africa and finally and the people are simply fine to compelled them to disperse or surus. I've been learning French raprender. This took from Germany the idly and can carry on quite a prolast of the vast colonial possesions tracted conversation by using held by her when the war began. shoulders, my head, both hands and one foot. These people think the



WAR WORK; ARE TO **HAVE DRIVE SOON** Huts Are Being Erected in **France Wherever Sammies** Are Engaged; in England, Too.

By J. RAY JOHNSON. The Knights of Columbus will have ,000 secretaries in Europe before September 15, and 1,000 more before the end of the year,

The order will raise and spend \$50,000,000 in the development of war work here and abroad in the next twelve months. Last year the Knights raised \$12,000,000, and expended more than \$7,500,000. The order now has 200 buildings in American training camps, managed by 325 Knights of Columbus secretaries. Huts are being crected as rapidly as possible in France and wherever American soldiers are engaged. Secretaries are being sent abroad as rapidly as ship-

ping space can be obtained. William J. Mulligan, chairman of the Knight of Columbus committee of war work activities, who has returned from an inspection of the order's work along the western front in France, made public these statements. Started in U. S.

The knights began their war work activities by erecting a chain of serv-ice buildings in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas during the mobilizaton of American troops on the Mexican bor-

The cost of instituting and main-taining this elaborate system of recreation halls during the border trouble was met entirely out of the funds of the order, no outside appeal being made. Of course, the recreational and other facilities were open to men of all creeds, without distinction, and testimony abounds from thousands of officers and men that the buildings and their equipment were put to constant use.

But even before the Mexican trou-ble-back during the Spanish-Ameri-can war, the Knights of Columbus For Omahan in France commenced working as an agency of commenced working as an agency of war relief by voting money to assist returning veterans of the war at Montauk Point.

Government Accepts. So that when the Knights of Co-lumbus volunteered, at the very be-ginning of the present war, to enter the vast field of army relief work, the government, well aware of the effectiveness of the order's undertaking at the Mexican border, promptly accepted the offer made by the supreme officers of the organization. In his letter of acceptance, Chairman Raymond B. Fosdick of the War department's committee on training camp activities stated that the secretary of war had expressed his agree-ment with a resolution passed un ni-mously by the committee recommending the acceptance of the offer of the Knights of Columbus to co-operate in social work for the soldiers. The Knights appointed a committee on war activities, an office was opened in Washington, and the supreme board of directors of the order voted a per capita tax of \$2 on each member of the order, excepting those under foreign jurisdiction. The directors had previously decided to maintain the insurance in the order of any member called to the service, who was insured on April 16, 1917. Buildings were erected in camps simultaneously with the construction of the camps, and as the increase of the fund warranted, more buildings, were added. Secretaries were as-signed by the score and zealous girl and wife mixed up. The madam priests volunteeerd to serve as Knights of Columbus chaplains in the great cantonments and encampments. Just as quickly as materials and labor could be secured and the necessary personnel enlisted, the K. of C. work was extended. Notable among the excellent work for the K. of C. war fund was the achievement of John McCormack, the celebrated tenor, who, in five concerts given for the benefit of the fund raised \$52,700.4 Late last year a K. of C. overseas commissioner was apointed to go to France and there established the work that was being so successfully conducted at home. French Assist. The French government, recognizing the value of the Knights of Cothese loans have aggregated \$10,788,- lumbus war work and impressed by the splendid welcome accorded the Since the nation entered the war it Bordeaux, and the French hierarchy, has extended credits to the allies ag- clergy and people in general, have assisted the Knights greatly by assigning 150 English speaking soldier-priests from the French army to army to work with the Knights of Columbus chaplains. Surveys are now being made in France and Italy by Supreme Phy-sician E. W. Buckley and Supreme Director James J. McGraw of the Knights of Columbus, with a view to a further extension of the work. A survey is also under way in Greatthe war. Riots and bloodshed have Britain where the needs of the thousands of American soldiers in training there will be met as rapidly as conditions permit. And while the Knights are devotng special attention to their work abroad, the growth at home is proceeding rapidly. At this writing no fewer than 200 Knights of Columbus buildings are in operation in American home camps, with 350 secretaries in charge and many Knights of Columbus chaplains serving the boys. The shows staged by the Knights of Columbus are especially popular with the boys, nearly every star prominent in the theatrical world naving appeared at a Knights of Colubus hall. The Knights provide the latest film productions in their buildings, and indoor and open air boxing bouts and other athletic events are popular features of the Knights of Columbus camp activities. But marked attention is also given sire for them.

August, 18,323; September, 32,523;

October, 38,259; November, 23,016; Litovsk the bolsheviki were given to They named General Ferdinand Foch. December, 48,840; January, 46,776; understand that Germany would rec-February, 48,027; March, 83,811; ognize the kingdom of Poland, the February, 48,027; March, 83,811; ognize the kingdom of Poland, the April. 117,212; May, 244,345; June, republic of Ukraine, the independence 276 382

On July 1, 1918, there were 14,644 mental status of Lithuania, Esthonia American marines in France, bring-and Livonia. Turkey, as an ally ot ing the total number of American the central powers, was given a great troops in that country and Italy up area to the east of the Black sea, in to 1,019,115.

During the recent fighting in and Erivan. France the work of the American sol- With the diers has compared favorably with signing of the treaty between the that of other fighting men in the bolsheviki and Germany, the allies world. They have held sectors here gave up hope that Russia would reand there along the front. They are main in the conflict, and at once they in Alsace and northward in the Lor- began to strengthen their lines raine sector. The famous St. Mihiel against the coming of the great Gersector is held by Americans, who are man offensive by which Berlin and posted also on the line along the Vienna hoped to force the entente naheights of the Meuse. East of Rheims tions to make peace.

hey took part in the fighting during the last phase of the German offensive, while in the Chateau Thierry Chateau Thierry, Americans helped viki openly hostile toward her, Rou- inflicted upon the Germans.

Two Hun Offensives.

The allies have been called upon to face two great offensives during the past year. The first of these tral powers. came last October in Italy and the second, in France, began on March province of Dobrudja, on the south bitious of the German strokes. 21. The German drives in France, while separated by periods of from ceived after the Balkan war, and Austrian attack against Italy in June the Teutonic allies. also is looked upon as merely another attack against the western operation.

But these offensives perhaps never true that before the end of the sumwould have been begun had it not mer Pope Benedict made an appeal Leen for the collapse of Russia dur- to the warring nations to enter into ing the past-winter. German and peace negotiations, the basis for pour-Austrian troops, released from the parlers being the restoration of Bel-Russian front, were taken to France gium and Serbia and the return to , nd Italy to help swell the masses Germany of her lost colonies. This from the war exercised a fundamental influence on the course of its development.

Situation a Year Ago.

The year opened with the fortunes of war apparently favoring the entente. The British had forced back the Germans to the famous Hindenburg line. The French had establishthemselves firmly along the Chemin des, Dames, north of the Aisne. The echoes of Verdun were still ringing the knell of German hopes in that sector of the battle area. The Italians were holding their lines along the Isonzo. The rejuvenated Russian "regiment of July 1" had carried the war far into the Aus trian defenses in Bukowina and Gali-

Through August and September, 1917, there came rumors that Russia was exhausted by the war, and quiet settled down along the lines from the gates of the Carpathians to the Bal-Stories were heard of fraterniza tion of German and Russian troops but assurances came from Petrograd that Russia would stand true to its allies

Fall Offensive in Italy.

the peace negotiations, and at Brest- tions took a vitally important step. generalissimo of the allied forces on of Finland, and the separate governthe western front, which includes all the line in Italy as well as in France. Even the Murman coast, in northern Russia, has been held under his command. cluding the regions of Batum, Kars

After a period of quiet, the Germans attacked once more, this time With the announcement of the final on the Aisne river, and in seven days they reached the Marne at Chateau Thierry, making a penetration of about 28 miles. At the Marne they were checcked and the impetus of the

blow was broken. With hardly a day's pause for reorganization of their forces, the Germans allies. The operations of the British again attacked, choosing the sector between Montdidier and Noyon, on the southern side of the salient driven into the allied line during the March

With the greater part of her terri- offensive, as the stage of their ontory occupied by the Germans, Aus- slaught. This offensive ran for five sector they held their line in a vital trians and Bulgarians, with her gov- days and was stopped north of Comregion against the utmost fury of ernment driven from Bucharest to piegne after losses which were dethe Teutonic onslaught. North of Jassy and with the Russian bolshe- scribed as unprecedented had been to stop the drive of the Germans in mania found herself in a critical situa- From June 14 until July 15 the Gerthe early days of June; and in the tion. Roumanian troops during Feb- mans were engaged in shifting their Somme sector, at Cantigny and Gri- ruary and March advanced into Bes- forces and then they again struck. vesnes they have given proof of their sarabia, a part of the new republic of This time the line of attack was from Ukraine, but they were hemmed in by Chateau Thierry eastward, around the enemy forces and obliged to with- to the north of Rheims and then down

draw. At last, on May 6, Roumania the Vesle river to Prunay and from signed a treaty of peace with the cen- that village eastward to Massiges. This attack at the close of the year By this treaty Roumania lost the developed into one of the most amside of the Danube, which she had re-Bermudas. Italians Stand Firm. On June 15, the Austrians began

a few days to several weeks, have agreed to a rectification of her west- a drive against Italy. It was a failbeen considered as different phases ern frontier. Economic concessions ure. The Austrians crossed the Piave. of the same offensive. The abortive also were made under pressure from but on the west bank met with such stubborn resistance that progress was

impossible. Slowly the Austrians were driven back toward the river. The period between December 4. front and not as a distinct military 1917, and March 1, 1918, may be called and then the Piave, swollen by rains in the mountains, completed the overthe period of peace tentatives. It is throw of Austria's hopes. After suffering terrible losses, the Austrians retreated to the eastern bank of the Piave from the Montello plateau to the Adriatic.

Minor Operations.

Submarine Warfare.

air raids by the British in May.

U-Boats in American Waters.

The past year has been marked by Americans are tres bon. a gradual decline of submarine sink "We have a sergeant who goes ings as compared with the number out every night and buys up all the of ships being built by the entente eggs he can find. The conversation between him and the lady of the and American destroyers have spread house sounds like this: terror among the "wasps of the sea,"

"He-Woof-woof? while a great mine field completed in "She+Wee, wee. And then they

May by the British navy converted virtually the whole North Sea into make change by adding on their fingers an area closed against U-boat activi-

"The lady of the house was very much interested in the machine and The harbors of Zeebrugge and Os-tend, from which German submathe monsiour came along and we held a four-cornered conversation, the rines had been operated against endictionary being the fourth party. I tente shipping, were either sealed enshowed them the pictures of you all submarine bases by daring naval and

German submarines visited American waters in June and sank at least 10 ships, the field of the U-boat operations being from the North New Jersey coast south to the Virginia that more ships are being built than The only United States transport are being sunk. On July 4, 90 vessels lost while carrying troops to Europe were launched at American shipyards.

Losses in Battle.

steamer Llandovery Castle, carrying 190,000 French, British, American and Portuguese were reported to have

Germany and Austria, but it has been 1 000,000.

both

LT. W. G, UTTERBACK.

little in their estimation when I showed them pictures of Hannahand Polly-and got the words for best has offered me a room in her house and it's a beauty. Three feather mattresses and a canopy over the top, draped down from the ceiling. never hope to meet up with finer people than they are. I've acted my tirely or made virtually valueless as and they went wild over them. All prettiest and been as polite as I never of you made a hit, but mother was was before, but I'm still a kilometer the prize winner. I'm afraid I fell a behind and gasping for breath."

building capacity. The actual num- | March 21 till June 14 the Germans ber of shipping launched and put into lost more than 500,000 men. The service has not been published. Offi- French and British losses were concial announcements have been in the siderably smaller, as the allies were Capes and easterly half way to the recent past, however, to the effect fighting from entrenched positions.

Financial Aspects.

The United States has floated three great Liberty loans. The proceeds of

The year's fighting has entailed 541,900. The total war cost to the great losses for most of the belliger- United States, according to latest Knights by Cardinals Amette and ents. During the drive into Italy last available figures, is \$13,800,000,000. Andrieu, the one archbishop of Paris and the other archbishop of gregating \$6,091,590,000.

The total cost of the war to England up to December 15, 1917, was placed at £6,242,000,000, while French votes of credit are somewhat smaller. At latest reports the total of the German war loans approximated \$31,000,-

Internal Disorders.

There have been numerous reports of disorders in countries engaged in been reported from Germany, and Austria many times during the past spring and summer and there is little doubt that the Slavic races of Austria are seething with discontent.

Ireland came to the center of the tage in this connection early in May, when a pro-German plot was detected. but nipped in the bud, with the arrest of 78 leaders of the Sinn Fein. Recently disaffection was reported against the British in South Africa. but it has apparently been stamped cut.

One Monarch Died.

During the year one ruler of a bel ligerent country died. The death of the sultan of Turkey was announced n June, subsequent reports intimating he had been murdered.

New Belligerents.

Three new countries have declared war on Germany during the year. They are Costa Rica, Guatemala and Hayti. The Argentine, although near

break because of the machinations to educational work, instruction in of von Luxburg, the German ambas- French and other subjects being prosador at Buenos Ayres, has taken no vided by the Knights when a sufficient in that direction. Mexico has cient number of men evidence a remained neutral

of men hurled against the allies in the appeal, made on August 13, was an-western theater of operations. As swered by President Wilson on Au-it held great numbers of Teutonic gust 29, when the president an-the British drives in Palestine and Mesopotamia; the Turkish advance the allies have combined their ship-the allies have combined their ship-Sisters Entertained by Knights of Columbus



Sisters representing 27 states of the union were entertained at a picnic at Krug park by Omaha Knights of Columbus Thurs- Henry Dunn, former chief of police of Omaha, sitting in the The German and Austrian high day. One hundred and seventy-five sisters were present.

The photograph shows the 175 sisters in a group with foreground in the costume of Uncle Sam.

Canadian nurses and doctors. This took place on June 27, only 24 of the been taken prisoners. 258 persons on board being rescued. Added to these losses are the cas The total shipping reported sunk ualties in killed and wounded. No since August 1,1917, is more than definite figures have been issued by

was the Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the onrth coast of Ireland on February 6 with a loss of 212 men. Hospital Ships Sunk. During the year II hospital ships have been sunk by submarines, the October and November the Teutonic atest and most flagrant case of this armies claimed the capture of more violation of the Geneva conventoin than 180,000 Italians. In the German being the destruction of the British offensives in France this year about

