

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

SKELETON HISTORY OF WAR

June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Serbians assassinated.
 August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
 August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands passage through Belgium.
 August 5—England announces state of war with Germany.
 August 7—France invades southern Alsace.
 August 8—British troops land in France and Belgium.
 August 11—Germany passes 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 Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.
 August 20—Germans enter Brussels.
 August 22—Germans enter Namur and attack Meuse. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krassnik. Japan declares war.
 August 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
 August 25—French evacuate Muehlenberg.
 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 5—Russians occupy Lemberg.
 September 8—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins.
 September 12—Maupeuge falls.
 September 12—Germans retreat halts on the Aisne.
 September 20—Germans bombard Helms and injure the famous cathedral.
 October 3—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
 October 12—Beer revolt starts.
 October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Ypres.
 October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
 October 18—First battle of Ypres begins.
 October 24—Ten days' battle before Ypres 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—Dardanelles forts bombarded.
 November 6—Tolstius surrenders.
 November 12—Russians defeated at Ligno and Kutno.
 November 15—Russians defeated at Vitolavsk.
 November 17—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 Liege.
 December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
 December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.
 December 20—20—Severe fighting on the line of the Aisne river.
 January 3, 1918—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.
 January 14—French drives back across Aisne river.
 January 24—Naval battle in North sea. German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk.

January 30—Russians occupy Tauris.
 February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw.
 February 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.
 February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins.
 February 24—Russians driven from Bukovina.
 March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle.
 March 21—Zeppelin bombard Paris.
 March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians.
 March 21—Russians penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary.
 April 5—French begins violent attacks on Mibiel salient.
 April 14—Russians at Sestroretsk, 20 miles inside Hungary.
 April 15—Russians evacuate Tarnow.
 April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins.
 April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.
 April 28—Allies announce recapture of Lizerne Het Sas and Hartmannsweller Kopf.
 May 15—Berlin reports capture of 20,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres.
 May 6—Russians fall back from Dukla.
 May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tarnow with many Russian prisoners.
 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 9—French capture Ceremozy, north of Arras, at great cost.
 May 14—American first submarine note made public.
 May 24—Italy declares war on Austria.
 May 26—Italians invade Austria.
 May 28—Italians take Gradno. Russians check Germans at Sienawa.
 May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelin drops 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 Montefiore.
 June 12—Italians take Gradisca.
 June 19—Austro-Germans occupy Tarnograd.
 June 22—French take Metzeral.
 June 23—French announce occupation of the "Labyrinth" north of Arras.
 June 24—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg.
 June 25—Austrians cross the Dniester at Halicz.
 June 26—Halicz falls.
 July 2—Russian defeat German attempt to land at Windau.
 July 3— Russo-German naval battle of Gotland.
 July 4—Italians take Tolmino.
 July 5—Berlin announces gains in the Argonne forest.
 July 10—Germans take Przasnysz, 50 miles north of Warsaw.
 July 18—German advance at many points in Russia, taking Windau, Tukkun, Blons and Grobeek.
 July 20—Russians report sinking of 50 Turkish sailing vessels. German guns reach outer forts of Warsaw and damage the Lublin-Cholm railway.
 July 21—Third U. S. submarine note sent to Germany.
 July 22—Turkish-German expedition landed in Tripoli.
 July 24—Germans take two forts near Warsaw.
 July 25—Russians repulse Austrians in Galicia.

celerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woivre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since. Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast and the Germans in a final rush reached Ostend (October 15).

The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille, while the allies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and canal. From October 16 to November 10 was fought the desperate first battle of Ypres, when the Germans suffered enormous losses in attempts to break through the line in Flanders and reach Calais. They succeeded in pushing back the allies only a little and the invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks finally induced them to desist and send re-enforcements to Russia.

The Germans in September had performed the feat of pushing a salient into the French line south of Verdun, which terminated on the west bank of the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while the French had taken the offensive with some success in Champagne at about the same time.

For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regular siege warfare, with heavy artillery combats and mine and counter-mine. The flooding of the River Aisne from winter snows gave the Germans a chance to entrap the French troops on the north side of that river in the vicinity of Soissons for a considerable distance and kill or capture most of them (January 14).

Take Offensive in Spring. With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive at several points.

In the Vosges the dominating height of Hartmannswellerkopf was taken and retaken several times in sanguinary combats and finally remained in the hands of the French.

The salient of St. Mihiel was also subjected to tremendous French pressure on both "legs." The French succeeded in gaining a little ground, but the Germans, despite the apparent weakness of the sharp wedge they had driven into the French line, could not be dislodged and later succeeded in regaining some of the territory they had lost.

The British also reported "victories" at Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60, in Flanders. Whether these should be accounted successes for the allies is doubtful. The British suffered enormous losses and at Neuve Chapelle bungled affairs to the extent of shelling their own men who had taken German trenches.

The next development was the unexpected use of poisonous gas fumes by the Germans in attacks just north of Ypres. With this novel weapon they succeeded in taking several small villages and more than compensating for the British gains south of Ypres. The losses of the French, Canadians and British were severe, but they succeeded in stemming the German onslaught effectively a few miles back from their former position.

Begin Series of Attacks. The German line makes a salient at Soissons, though not such a pronounced one as at St. Mihiel. The French now began a series of attacks on the upper side of this salient, to the north of Arras. Expanding hundreds of thousands of shells, they time and again blasted away the barbed wire entanglements and concrete trenches, held by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's men, and then charged across the desolate ground for slight gains.

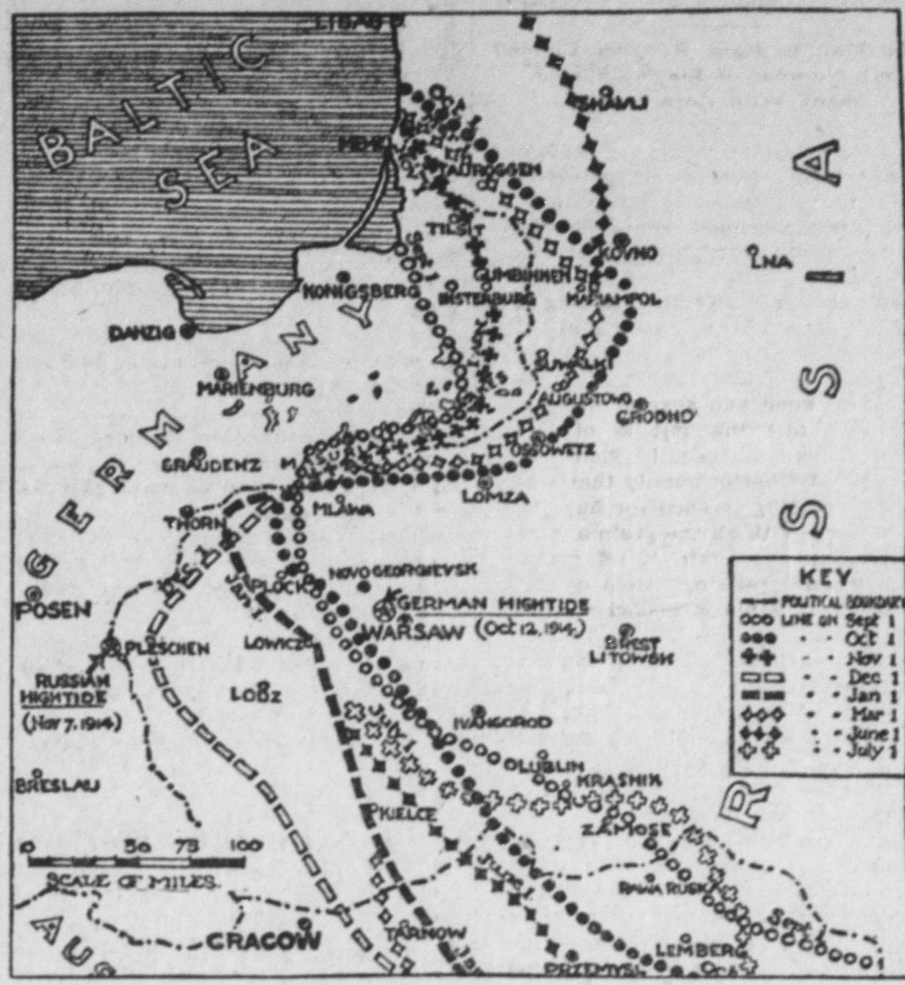
The fighting centered about the sugar refinery of Souchez and the great German work called the Labyrinth. Fighting went on in cellars and tunnels below the earth and the casualties were heavy. The French bent the German line and captured the Labyrinth, but whether the gains justified their sacrifice in human life is questionable.

In July, Crown Prince Frederick William's army attacked in the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, and succeeded in gaining several hundred yards of shattered woodland and capturing several thousand Frenchmen. There were rumors that the Germans were re-enforcing for another great drive toward Calais or Paris, but the Teutonic campaign in the West continued to wait upon the crushing of the much weaker enemy in Poland.

ing the Atlantic trade routes, there are prayers, as well as a regular church service every Sunday. If there is no chaplain on board, the captain conducts the service. The "church" itself is the deck, the part chosen being as sheltered a position as possible. The sailors' favorite hymns are those dealing with the sea, particularly "Almighty Father, Strong to Save."

There is one thing about these services on board ship; every Jack Tar is keen on attending them, and though they are a matter of routine they are never hurried.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF THE WAR



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

CAMPAIGNS IN THE EAST

The first twelvemonth of fighting between the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being repeatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most surprising manner.

Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any war of history.

Slow to Mobilize. 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. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasewitch was forced to gather his main armies well to the rear of the line of great fortresses running through Kovno, Grodno, Oswowetz, Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Ivangorod.

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 Gnila-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Krassnik and routed them to Lublin.

Most Bloody Drive of War. 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 Gnila-Lipa river to 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.

The Russians were now as far west as Tarnow in Galicia, while their Cossacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in Silesia and began a drive from the west against Warsaw and Ivangorod. The Siberian corps arrived in the nick of time to save Warsaw from the enemy.

Hindenburg then drew off the northern section of his army in Poland to the north, thinking to take the pursuing 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

MILK MUST BE PURE

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE TOO MUCH CARE TO BABY'S FOOD.

"Artificial" Feeding Means Constant Watchfulness if the Health of the Little One is to Be Properly Preserved.

(Prepared for This Paper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

When, for any reason, the baby cannot have breast milk, he must be fed on a bottle. This method of feeding is known as "artificial" feeding, because it is an imitation of the natural way.

Since it was not nature's intention that a baby should be fed on cow's milk, the baby finds it very hard often times to adapt his digestive organs to the strange food, and consequently many thousands of babies, who would have lived and thrived on breast milk, die every year because they are unable thus to adapt themselves.

On the baby's account, first of all, every mother will do all in her power to secure breast milk, but on her own account, there are many reasons why she should choose to do this.

Artificial feeding requires the constant attention of some one person and necessitates daily, painstaking work, which can be left undone only at the risk of the baby's health.

The mother must first of all study her milk supply. Then after clean, fresh milk has been obtained it must have the most careful attention, and bottles, nipples, and all the utensils employed in making up the feedings must be scrubbed and sterilized every day.

In addition, the baby must be constantly watched to see how his food is suiting him. His weight, the condition of his skin and of his bowels must be noted, and the strength and quantity of his food increased or decreased in accordance with these conditions.

A simple rule for feeding the average healthy baby after the first month is to give him 1 1/2 ounces of milk in 24 hours, for every pound of weight. Thus, a ten-pound baby will need 15 ounces of milk in 24 hours, diluted with water and sweetened according to his age.

On the first two days of his life the artificially fed baby should have nothing to eat except a little slightly warm water, to which a very little sugar may be added.

The following directions for feeding the baby have been prepared by a committee of the American Medical Association.

"Beginning on the third day, the average baby should be given three ounces of milk daily, diluted with seven ounces of water. To this should be added one tablespoonful of lime-water and two level teaspoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in seven feedings.

"At one week the average child requires five ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with ten ounces of water. To this should be added one and one-half even tablespoonfuls of sugar and one ounce of lime-water. This should be given in seven feedings. The milk should be increased by one-half ounce about every four days. The water should be increased by one-half ounce every eight days.

"At three months the average child requires 15 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 16 ounces of water. To this should be added three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of lime-water. This should be given in six feedings. The milk should be increased by one-half ounce every six days. The water should be reduced by one-half ounce about every two weeks.

"At six months the average child requires 24 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 12 ounces of water. To this should be added two ounces of lime-water and three even tablespoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in five feedings. This amount of milk should be increased by one-half ounce every week. The milk should be increased only if the child is hungry and digesting his food well.

"At nine months the average child requires 30 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with ten ounces of water. To this should be added two even tablespoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of lime-water. This should be given in five feedings. The sugar added may be milk sugar or if this cannot be obtained cane (granulated) sugar or maltose (malt sugar). At first plain water should be used to dilute the milk.

"At three months, sometimes earlier, a weak barley water may be used in the place of plain water; it is made of one-half level tablespoonful of barley flour to 16 ounces of water and cooked for 20 minutes.

"At six months the barley flour may be increased to one and one-half even tablespoonfuls cooked in the 12 ounces of water.

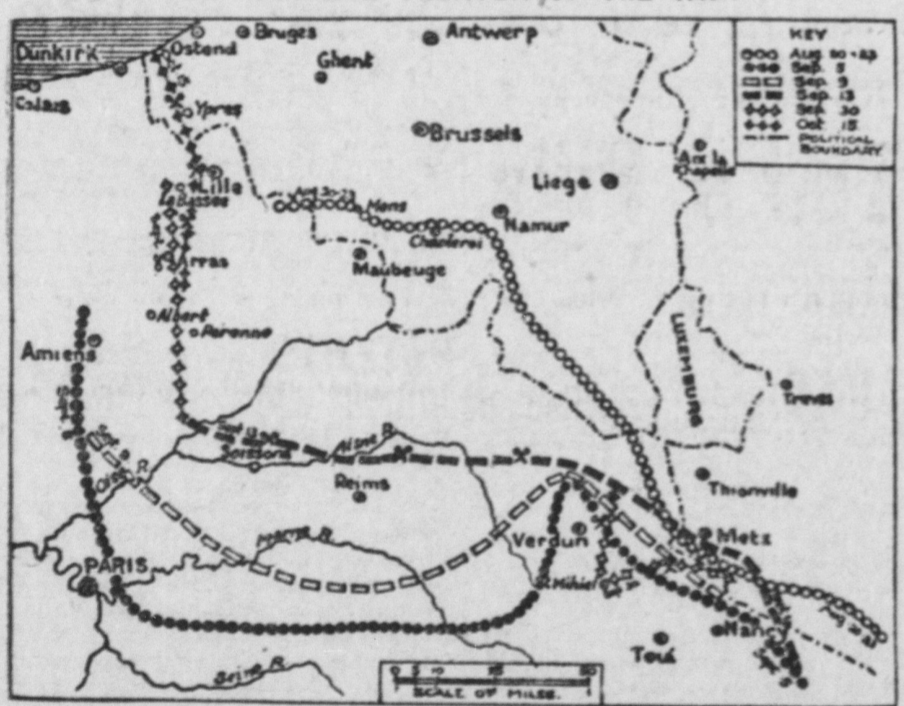
"At nine months the barley flour may be increased to three level tablespoonfuls cooked in the eight ounces of water."

In the hottest weather the baby's food should be weakened by pouring out one-quarter of the usual contents of the bottle and adding an equal amount of boiled water.

He should be fed with absolute regularity, once in every three hours, for the first five months of his life, and the interval should be gradually lengthened until at six months it is four hours.

Give the baby plenty of cool drinking water between meals, especially in hot weather.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE WAR



CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was made up of startling, swift moves. On September 12, after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions along the Aisne river. The ten and a half months since then have seen a long deadlock.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Oise quickly extended northeast to the sea. Fighting has been continuous, with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxembourg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Elern attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and Ghent.

First Big Engagement. Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place. This is generally known as the battle

of Mons-Charleroi (about August 20-23), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with temporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the French and English.

While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the French were obliged to fall back rapidly to the line of the River Marne.

On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the western-most German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurried on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris. The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right. At the same time the movement on the east end of the German line was ac-

tion of trained nurses—inviolable—under guarantee by all nations. It was that pamphlet which brought the signing of the Geneva convention in 1864, with the Red Cross on white ground in compliment to Henri Dunant's country.—Westminster Gazette.

Battleship Services.

Every day on every British warship, whether in the North sea, or bombarding the Dardanelles, or guard-

ing the Atlantic trade routes, there are prayers, as well as a regular church service every Sunday. If there is no chaplain on board, the captain conducts the service. The "church" itself is the deck, the part chosen being as sheltered a position as possible. The sailors' favorite hymns are those dealing with the sea, particularly "Almighty Father, Strong to Save."

They are a matter of routine they are never hurried.

Wart Cure.

This is a sure and harmless cure for warts. Go to the drug store and get ten cents' worth of cinnamon oil and put it on the warts every night and in the morning if you wish. Do not be afraid of getting it on the other skin around the warts, for it will not hurt it. The warts will soon start to disappear as quickly as they came. It is best to apply with a toothpick.

Not Altogether His Fault.

Eddie had traded a nice pocket knife for a forlorn-looking dog, minus his tail. His father teasingly reminded him that he got the worst of the bargain, as the dog had no tail. Ed sobbingly answered, "Well, daddy, he was sittin' down when I traded."

Penalty of Progress.

"When we get telephones that can be seen through every woman will have to look into the mirror before she answers a call.—Toledo Blade.