The effort will be made here to show what was in the minds of the high com-mand of the armies making the several mand of the armies making the several bids for decision, the extent of the suc-cessor failure, and the causes, or so far a they are yet set forth in any official unofficial but trustworthy comment. save for the battle of the Marne, which a so far, the one clearly decisive co-regement of the whole war, little atten-tion will be paid to individual engage-This review closes with the news contained in the press of Sunday, July 25 L GERMANY AGAINST FRANCE.

The first phase of the world war was samprehended in a tremendous effort of the whole German military establishment, ave for perhaps 250,000 troops sent to hold back the first Russian columns in the east, to crush French military power. mke Paris, remove the French as a facor in the present war, achieve a decisi Franco-Prussian War and obtain it in the win quickly, because there was a perfeet realization in Berlin that Austria-Hangary could not permanently deal with Russian armies single-handed.

ce the French frontier from Luxemjurg to Switzerland was fortified strongly, German military chiefs recognized that it sold not be forced without delays that might make it possible for Russia to dispose of Austria before France had dispose of Austria before France had been put out. Accordingly, the invasion of France by way of Belgium was de-cided upon, and at least 1,000,000 men were sent in three armies through Bel-gian territory, while three more of about could strength were employed through equal strength were employed through Luxemburg. Lorraine and Alsace.

In thinking of the first campaign it is well to remember always that the Germans had but two things in mind, to de-stroy French armies utterly, and to do this within the first six weeks of the war. The capture of forts, cities, the success in incidental engagements, was of no real meaning if the great decision was not to be had. The German strategy aimed at annihilation, expected to achieve it and conducted the operation with a disregard of all expense of life and equipment which was only conceivable as the price of a

Conversely, the sole problem of the French in this same period was to keep their armies in being, save Paris and escips the annihilation planned by their areat foe. To meet the German avalanche they had a little more than hair as many troops, with Berkish support, which were, however, insignificant in numbers, The French were also handicapped by the fact that their mobilization was based upon the assumption that Germany would come through Alsace-Lorraine and not fivough neutral Beigium, and plans of mobilization could not be changed after I had begun. Thus it was necessary for It had begun. Thus it was necessary for France to execute a complete reconcentiation of her armies after the campaign and opened. But it is necessary to recall her that the single necessity for the French was to survive the first avalanche. This was Joffre's problem, as that of Von Moltke's was to annihilate the French. On these terms it is possible to estimate pretty exactly the results of this first campaign, the greatest the world had ever seen in numbers, in the size of battlefields and in the losses that were suffered by all contestants. fered by all contestants.

THE BELGIAN PHASE (AUGUST 4-22). The first shots on the Belgian frontier were fired on August 4. The next day German troops reached the forts of Liege. The army was commanded by General von Emmich and numbered about 30,000 picked troops. Despite the about 20,000 picked troops. Despite the contemporary impression, the Belgian re-sistance, while heroic, was wholly inef-fective. Liege was occupied on August 7. For a week the Belgian commander. General Leman, held one or two of the forta west of the Meuse, but these were festivoyed by the first shots of the Gerdestroyed by the first shots of the German heavy artillery on August 14 or 15. In the meantime German mobilization was completed, concentration took place and on August 15 the German masses were setting out on their dash to Paris. All this time there had been steady skir-mishing between the field forces of the Belgians and the screen of German cavsiry which was preparing the way for the coming of the armies. These skirmishes were magnified into battles by Brussels reports, but were of no real importance and ended in the complete demoraliza-tion of the Belgian army.

Once the German advance was begun it wept irresistibly forward. One force under von Kluck moved straight on Brussels; a second, under von Buelow, crossed the Meuse at Huy and advanced upon Namur, and a third came through the Ardennes and struck at the line of the Meuse above Namur. Brussels fell on August 20, the Belgian army fled to Antwerp and the German army, having passed the capital, started south for Paris. The Belgian phase ended on Paris. The Belgian phase ended on August 22 with the abrupt fall of Namur and the opening battles between the German armies and the Anglo-French forces of the north.

FRENCH DIBASTER (AUGUST 4-18). While the Germans were coming through Belgium the French bad attempted to invade Alsace-Lorraine, had been successful at the start, and then successful at the start, and driven a disorder into French territory about Nancy. A second French offensive across the Meuse into Belgian Luxemburg had with another defeat. At the moset with another defeat. At the mo-cent when the German forces of the sorth struck the allied armies along the ambre and the Meuse from Mons to the truck the allied armies along the ambre and the Meuse from Switzerind to the Belgian frontier were retreat-

o meet the German advance through tion, the French and British took stand in the angle between the se and the Sambre Rivers. The postion was naturally strong, but was leased upon the Beigian fortress of Naturally. To the utter amazement of the world. Namur fell within a few hours, he British about Mons were struck in from any flank by overwhelming forces and the French were driven out of their realitions west and south of Namur.

The opening battles of Mons and Char-ind were between some 30,000 altica 1908 and 750,000 Germans. Both bat-is were broken off before they reached Section, both were allied defeats and in opened the way to the possible de-foction of the whole allied forces in a north at the moment that the Franch the north at the moment that the French limits in the cast were retreating after having been routed.

THE GREAT RETREAT (AUGUST M-

On August II the German armies were full pursuit of the Allies from Switzerbat to the Sambre. The great problem as new whether you Kluck could describe the British army on the extreme it, interiose between Paris and the sale allied hattiefront, cut off the restant armies and roll them up in such switzeness and roll the switzeness and roll them up in such switzeness and roll them up in such switzeness and roll them up in switzeness and roll th

valoped, escaped only by retreating day and night, lost heavily in men and equipment, but finally escaped after fighting a number of rear-guard battles. The French armies, on their part, retreated with greater deliberation and were never in great days or

great danger,
By September 1 the French and British were once more in line from the Vosges to the walls of Paris, but all northern France was now in German hands and a victorious German army was assailing Nancy. It was no beautiful to the control of the Nancy. It was no longer possible for the Allies to retreat without abandoning Paris, and the Germans, still on schedule time, were within sight of the outer forts of the French capital.

At the opening of this great battle the French held a line from Paris to Verdun, curving deeply to the south. On this line Joffre had been concentrating his forces since the opening defeats. Now the German

since the opening defeats. Now the Germans were in turn threatened with envelopment from Paris and from Verdun, and about Paris a new French army had been collected, which energetically struck east upon von Kluck's flank.

But the decialve point in the Battle of the Marne was about La Fere Champenoise, and the first heavy blow was struck hare by General Foch. On September 2 the whole French line, after two weeks of steady retreat, suddenly struck back, defeated the Germans in a number of terrific engagements and drove all the German armies from Lorraine to Lagny back in a complete defeat which amounted to a rout at certain points. At the moment when Berlin was waiting to hear of the fall of Paris all the German armies were in retreat. France was not to be overwhelmed. were in retreat. France was not to be overwhelmed. In this battle more than 3.000,000 were engaged, the losses were not less than 500,000 and the battle front was nearly 200 miles long.

This drive begs

ON THE AISNE (SEPTEMBER U-OCTOBER D.

In the opening days of the second week In the opening days of the second week in September there was hope in Ailled capitals that the Germans might be driven out of France, but it proved vain. Between the Marne and the Aisne the Germans railled. The fall of Maubeuge freed a German army which came south and reinforced von Kluck. Ailled advance was stopped at this stream and in the vert for days the Germans raillabel. next few days the Germans established a line from the Olse at Noyon to the Ar-gonne. All Allied efforts to drive them failed.

The French then made a desperate effort to turn the Germans out by attack-ing their right flank and turning it, com-ing in about St. Quentin. But this failed, and in a few more days the line had be gun to mount toward Belgium, each Gen-eral Staff meeting the other's efforts with new battallons. Meantime the Germans directed their attention toward making their position in Belgium secure by besieging Antwerp, which fell after a 10-days' siege on October 9.

Just before this surrender the British had been taken out of their trenches along the Alsne and sent north to fill the gap between the French battle line and the sea. Their objective was Antwerp, but the fall of this town ruined their plans, and they were again left to face an overwhelming attack by new German armies, supported only by the beaten Belgian army, which had escaped from Antwerp and come south through Ostend to the Yser River, north of Dunkirk.

BATTLES OF FLANDERS (OCTOBER 21, NOVEMBER 15).

German effort to crush France had failed. There remained the chance of capturing the Channel ports-Calais, Baulogne and Dunkirk; straightening the western front and shortening it, preparing the way for submarine and Zeppelin campaigns against England and com-pleting the conquest of Belgium.

Accordingly, vast new torces were sent into the line between Lille and Ostend into the line between Lille and Ostend and a general German advance in masses was begun against the thin line of British and Belgian troops on this front. A month of desperate fighting followed. The Belgians, heavily attacked, just managed to cling to the Yser line, after opening the sluices and flooding the region. The British held Ypres despite a 50 per cent. loss and against three or four times their number. The struggle was over by November 15. struggle was over by November 15.

In sum, then, the first German offensive was decisively beaten at the Marne. France was neither destroyed nor seriously crippled. Her losses in captured and killed and wounded combined probably equaled those of the Germans, who, as the attacking force, lost heavily. Not less than a million men were put out in this opening phase. But at the end the Germans had won only a few thousand square miles of territory in France, they had falled to take Paris or the Channel ports and they could no longer afford to neglect the Russian menace. From November 15 to July 25 the western campaign from the German side has been defensive, save for local attacks. It has become a mere war of trenches.

II. RUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA. In sum, then, the first German offen

IL RUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Russian mobilization being slower than German, Berlin had calculated that it would be at least six weeks before Ger-many need fear any attack upon the east, many need fear any attack upon the east, since the Austrian armies might be expected to hold back the first advances of the Russians. The Russian problem was to dispose of Austria before Germany could get back from her great campaign in France. Thus all the efforts of Russian high command were at first directed against Austria. But the opening successes of Germany in France led to the appeal for Russian intervention against Germany, which modified both German and Russian plans and not impossibly contributed to the ultimate failure of both.

In examining the Russian operations, therefore, it is necessary to think both of the great movement against Austria and the subsidiary operations against Germany, first offensive and later defensive. when Germany began to help her stricken

In the opening days of the war the Austrians sent their main forces to Galicia and attempted to invade Poland from Galicia with one force, while holding the Galician front sast of Lemberg with another. Their operations were handicapped by the terrible defeat they suffered almost at the outset of the war at the hands of the Servians along the Jedar and the outset of the same of the the additional fact that some of and by the additional fact that some of the best Austrian troops and most of their heavy artillery were borrowed by the Germans for their operations in France and Belgium.

TANNENBERG (SEPTEMBER 1). While Russian and Austrian mobilisa-ion was still incomplete the allied disastion was still incomplete the allied disas-ters in the west drove Paris and London to ask Petrograd to invade East Prussia-to compet Germany to recall troops from France. Accordingly, two Russian srmics, one from Warsaw, the other from the Niemen, were sent into East Prussia. Both won initial successes, and the Nie-res agray, hayfur defeated the Germans Both won initial successes, and the Nu-mer army, having defeated the Germans at Gumbinnen, approached Koenigabers. But the second, having reached Alsu-stein, was enveloped by Hindenburg in the swamp districts, forced into the marshag and practically annihilated. More than 100,000 troops were put out in this fight, and the second Russian army es-caped only by rapid retreat.

The dispator of Tannenberg took place on September 1. It was a defeat exceeding in proportions any achievement of Napoleon, but it unquestionably contributed to the success of the Alies at the Marne, Trussia was dovastated and the refugees fied as far as Berlio. On the other hand, Russia lost one of its best samies and an inaciculable amount of artillery and minaciculable amount of

Germany Has Best of First Year of War But Failed to Achieve Objectives

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

burg had attacked and routed the main Austrian armies, driving them through Lemberg and as far as Jaroslav in utter rout, taking thousands of prisoners and immense stores of ammunition. A similar fate overtook the army which the Austrians had sent north against Lublin. Thus, while the Germans were failing.

Thus, while the Germans were failing.

Lemberg and as far as Jaroslav in utter rout, taking thousands of prisoners and immense stores of ammunition. A similar fate overtook the army which the Austrians had sent north against Lublin. Thus, while the Germans were failing in their grandlose effort for a decision in France, the Russians were achieving what now appeared to be a real decision over Austria in Galleia. Coupled with the Servian victory at the Jedar, the Lemberg disaster seemed to promise the speedy disintegration of the heteroseneous Austrian armies. With her French hopes turned to ashes, Germany French hopes turned to ashes, Germany had now to face east to save her ally.

THE FIRST WARSAW DRIVE (OCTO-BER 1-20).

German attempt to save Austria took the shape of a sudden drive at Warsaw, through central Poland. Russia had made two great efforts, the chief enmade two great efforts, the chief endeavor directed against Austria, which had succeeded, the second against East Prussia, which had failed. But in doing this she had left Central Poland bars of troops, and Germany now atruck straight through the unguarded centre at War-saw in an attempt to seize this great fortress town before Russia could get back from Galicia a sufficient force to check the thrust

This drive began in the first days of October, was directed by Hindenburg and almost succeeded. German troops actually reached the suburbs of Warsaw, and its fall was expected. But Russian re-inforcements arrived in time, the German flank was turned and a speedy retreat was necessary. Without any real battle the Germans swiftly and succinctly flowed back across their own frontiers.

Momentarily, however, they had achieved their purpose in relieving the Austrians. The Russians, having sent achieved their purpose in reliaving the Austrians. The Russians, having sent corps to Warsaw, were compelled to retreat behind the San. Przemysl, which had been besieged, was relieved, and for the moment Austria was saved. As an example of daring and successful strategy the drat drive at Warsaw, although it the first drive at Warsaw, although it failed to take the city, cannot be praised

LODZ (NOVEMBER 19)

LODZ (NOVEMBER 19)

The pause in the Galician campaign, however, proved only momentary. While the Germans were retreating from Warsaw, the Russians renewed their offensive, recrossed the San, reinvested Przemysi, pentrated to the suburbs of Cracow and approached and even passed the Carpathian barrier, sending Cossack raiders over into Hungary. A new effort to save Austria was inevitable.

to save Austria was inevitable.

The second effort was far more considerable. It began in the early days of November and was made by a great German army, many corps being recalled from the west, where the battles of Flanders were ending and the whole campaign failing to trench war.

Russian forces, bursular, the Germans

U. S. WOULD REJECT

HAGUE ARBITRATION

German Proposition to Submit Questions in Controversy to Tribunal Not

Officially Received at

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The United

States undoubtedly would reject a prop-

esition to refer such questions as the

German-American controversy over the

Lucitania to The Hague, it was said in

A press dispatch from Berlin intimates that such an offer might be made. Secretary Lansing said not even a bint of the kind had come from an official source. He would not say how it would be re-

garded if it came. Subordinate officials

said, however, that they already knew such matters were not of the arbitral

The Administration's response to the British note on the order in council and its supplement—the latter expected sarry next week—will be prompt it was stated. Officials systematically believed they have what the British would say, though they would not discuss it, and were understood to have prepared their raply, tentatively, even in advance of the complete note's receiot.

well-informed circles here today.

Washington.

IN LUSITANIA CASE

Again the Germans almost succeeded. At one time they actually interposed between the Russians and their base, cutting the railroad, northeast of Lodz. For days a desperate struggle went on about Lodz. In the end, after suffering terrific losses, the Russians were saved by reinforcements brought from Warsaw, and were able to get back behind the Bzura-Rawka Rivers west of Warsaw and there to repulse all German attacks. By December 1 the front in this sector had become fixed on lines it was to hold until July.

PRZEMYSL AND THE CARPATHIANS

(DECEMBER TO MAY).
Once more the Russian armies in Gallcia had been compelled to retire in con-sequence of a German offensive in Po-land. But this time they came back only land. But this time they came back only to Tarnow and took up a strong posi-tion behind the Dunajec-Blais Rivers. Honceforth their main effort was directed at forcing the passes of the Car-pathians and breaking into the Hunga-rian Plain. To do this it was essential to reduce the fortress of Przemysi, which communds the main ratiways and roads of Galicia. From January 1 to May 1 the Galician campaign was marked by a the Galician campaign was marked by slow but steady advance of the Russians toward and through the mountains, halted frequently by desperate Austro-German offensives, for German troops and officers were now sent to stiffen the shaken Hapsburg forces.

Austrian resistance was materially strengthaned also by the recall of three corps which had been dispatched to Servia to share in the invasion of that kingdom. This invasion had passed Belgrade and seemed about to crush Servia, when the recall of Austrian troops made possible a new Servian offensive. As an and the Austrian invading forces were trategy terribly beaten in the first days of Deough it comber about Vallevo and driven out of praised the kingdom.

Przemysi fell on March 22, and immediately thereafter Russia made her final bid for a decision in the East. The surrender had eliminated 125,000 Austrian troops and freed many more Russians. In the opening days of April the whole Russian battle line along the Carpathians swept forward. For four weeks the fighting was terrific and the progress favorable to the Russians. But by May I they were brought to a complete bat.

ders were ending and the whole campaign failing to trench war.

Russian forces, pursuing the Germans retreating from Warsaw, had approached the Posen and Silician frontiers and were across the Wartha. Hindenburg now gathered up his armies, which were facing the Russians west of the Wartha, and the Wartha, but the Russian armies in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance could not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance could not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance could not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance sould not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance sould not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance sould not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance sould not be in Paland and Galicia by recalling German advance and the Russian resistance steadily stiffened. Lamberg were recaptured and the Russians were driven north into Poland and

SCENES IN THE ABANDONED CAPITAL OF POLAND

THE REPORT OF THE SAME

All hope of a decision in the west ended with the repulse of the Germans in Flan-ders in November; in fact, it had prac-tically terminated when the beaten German masses had retreated from the Marne. Germany had undertaken to dis-pose of France at one blow, and France had escaped. Belgium and the industrial regions of northeastern France remained in German hands, a rich prize, protected In German hands, a rich prize, protected by the strong defensive lines which the German armics held from Switzerland to the sea. But there was no longer any prospect that a new German offensive could reach Paris or crush the Alles.

On the other hand, it might still be possible to win the war if Russia could be eliminated. If Germany, while holding all of her western conquests, could dispose of her western conquests, could dispose of Russia as she had hoped to dispose of France, there was still time to win a

great triumph, make peace on terms which would be wholly advantageous, if not as favorable as had been hoped for In August, 1914. While the world was talking of a spring drive of the Allies, Germany was steadily preparing for a great offensive of the combined Austro-German forces, which should relieve the Rusiaan menace to Hungary, clear Galicia, take Warsaw and, if possible, crush Russian military power so completely that Russia would ask for peace or cease to be a factor for many

months The long series of French offensives in The long series of French offensives in the west in the late winter and spring had demonstrated that the German lines would hold. The failure of the British to get up Kitchener's million or to pro-vide the ammunition necessary for a successful advance offered the new chance. In April Germany turned her attention to Russia with the same purpose and the same possibilities that led to the earlier

offensive against France.

GALICIA (MAY AND JUNE). At the opening of the great German of-fensive against Russia the armies of the Car in Galicia were in the Carpathians, their fank toward Germany protected by strong defensive works behind the Dun-

ajec-Biala Rivers.

The first operation was directed against this flank, which was suddenly struck by a huge army under Mackensen provided with an enormous artillery train few days the entire front crumpled up, uncovering the rear of the armies in the Carpathians. Along the Funajec the Rus-sians suffered a real disaster, losing thoufavorable to the Russians. But by May I they were brought to a complete halt, having still failed to enter the Hungarian Plain. Their hope of a decision had also falled. They had been unable to crush Austria, as Germany had failed to crush France. It was now time for a new German effort.

To complete the review of events in the east it is necessary to mention the great German victory in the Maxurian Lakes German vi

east toward the Bessernbjan frontier. All but a thin strip of dailele was recompaired, after having been occupied by Russia since Reptember.

Russian disaster was explained by the

lack of ammunition and by the great superiority of German artiflery. Prob-ably this explains the rapidity of the debacks, but the Russians were clearly utnumbered, outgeneraled and out-

THE THIRD DRIVE AT WARRAW (JULY)

Once Galicia was cleared the full extent of German purpose was revealed. Glance at the map and it will be seen that Russian Poland extends into German and Austrian territory, which grips it something like a pair of Jaws. Warsaw, the westernmost fortress of the Russian defensive line, is outflanked by Garman likast Prussian territory and by Austrian Callain. Galician districts.

Very shortly it became clear that the plan of the Austro-German commanders, was to attack Warsaw in front, along the familiar Rawha-Baura front and at the same time to attack the defensive lines that covered the railroads from Kiev, Moscow and Petrograd to the Pollsh capital. If these lines in the rest fell before Warsaw was swacusted all the before Warsaw was evacuated all the flundans west of the closing jaws would be cut off, surrounded, ultimately captured; the greater part of Russian military strength would be eliminated.

If Warsaw were evacuated in time the German allies would gain a tremendously strong defensive line, having conquered most of Poland, and they might expect most of Poland, and they might expect that Russia would seek peace, or at least be compelled to conduct a relatively barmless defensive operation for within her own territory for many months.

her own territory for many months.

The main object was, of course, to dispose of the Russian armies by enveloping and capturing them. This would in all probability mean a decision; but short of this, if the Russian armies were completely routed, with Austrian and German territory freed of invaders, with victorious German armies standing in Belltorious German armies standing in Belglum. Poland and northern France, Germany might expect to hear from her foce some proposals for peace, which would be based on the full recognition of her conquest and achievements.

These lines were written with the fate of Warsaw still in doubt. The Austrian

of Warsaw still in doubt. The Austrian and German Jawa are still closing steadily behind Warsaw, but the Russian resistance is desperate and so far sustained. At the moment Germany is as near to a decision, as she was in France in September of last year. But if the Russian armies hold, as the French did at the Marne, or escape, as they did in the great retreat, Germany will miss the great decision, if she takes Warsaw.

IV. ALLIED OFFENSIVES, The first campaign in the west ended with the battles of Flanders on Novem-ber 15. It left the allied armies victor-lous, to the extent that they had parried the great German design to dispose of France. It left them holding lines which had endured the shock of terrific stack, but it left them shattered and to some extent disorganized. The first British expeditionary army had disappeared in casualties. France had lost at least three-quarters of a million of men. It was necessary to reorganize all the al-lied armies to attempt to overtake the Germans, whose preparation and fore-sight had almost won them the decision.

Once this reorganization was achieved and preparation began to go forward it was necessary to attempt offensive oper-ations not alone to get the Germans out of France, where their hold upon the mineral and industrial districts was crippling the French, but also to relieve the pressure upon Russia, and thus assist the great Russian offensive in Galicia. These attempts stretch from January to These attempts stretch from January to July and are, with one exception, an uninterrupted series of local successes, yet wholly barren of any but the smallest local advantage. Great as is the place they have occupied in the news of recent shouths, tremendous as have been the losses to the forces engaged, they have left the battle lines hardly changed and require no detailed examination.

FRENCH OFFENSIVES (JANUARY TO JULY).

The main effort in the west has, course, been made by the French. In course, been made by the French. In the last six months a sustained attack has been made in each sector. Thus in January the first offensive broke out north of the Ainne and east of Solsaons. Local advances were made, but a flood carried away the Aisne bridges, and the French were obliged to evacuate not only the ground gained, but the ground held by the British in the early days of the general Allied advance after the battle of the Marne. This was the one complete failure.

failure.
In February a new effort was made in Alsace, and French troops broke out of the Thur Valley below Than and touched the Alsatian Plain. Their advance was checked within sight of Muolinusen, and they were crowded back to the hills. The operation terminated with real gain to the French, but they failed utterly to gain a footbold on the plain.

ture about St. Mibiel brought back only insignificant profits.

The most successful French advance was made in May north of Arras, and resulted in the capture of the Lorette helghts and a number of villages west of Lens. But once more the main objective was not attained. The city of Lens did not fall and the Garman lines, thinned to reinforce the castern armies, were not broken. In fact, the Germans wate able to organise a counter-offensive and win back considerable lost ground. These various offensives cost the French not less than 150,000 in casualties and achieved no material advantage, necessary as they were.

BRITISH FAILURE

BRITISH FAILURE (NOVEMBER TO JULT).

As to the licitish efforts aince the battles of Flanders, they may be comprehended in the simple statement that the British army has been unable to accomplish any serious offensive result since the middle of last November. The single ambitious bid for success at Neuve Chapalle in March ended in a terribly expensive local victory, but the gain here was offered victory but the gain here was offered to plan of trenches in the second battle of Three in April. A determined effort to support the French operations about Arras fritted completely because of lack of ammunition.

about Arras fatted completely because of lack of ammunition.

Since March the British, now numbering perhaps, half a million, have held their ground with liftle but trench nations. In which their losses have been heavy. Not less than 28,000 British lave now been killed, wounded or captured in the wastern field. But the failure of the Government to provide ammunition has halted, and saill lands up, any British affensive. All talk of a "spring drive" has proved mere meanwhite, and there remains some deals as to whather the British will be able to indertake any serious offundive before her spring. THE DARDANELLES IPERHUARY-

Three circumstances produced the aided offenalty designed to take Constantinons by foreign the Davidancelles. Turkey's entrance into the way in November had closed Russia's Black San perts. Wheter was senting up the Arctic and Facilic ports. Russia's need for maintains wented to be a fine t

three Sattlaships to Maria many critics and founted 2 pened; it had again there that a maria there is a new or another for a new careful from the being of landing for aucrose to a new carefulcies were warned in advance of coming and affect pressign ham was severely shattered and Turker hastened and Turker.

ended.

A month later an Angle-French ditionary army was landed as the poil peninson, after an ensure which brought heavy exausties invader. For many wesles the the land torces were trashe to majorance. The anaport of the flat hindered by the operations of a Gaubinarine, which appraise on the hattleships. Only in recent were there have progress by the Allie there have progress by the Allie there have progress by the first there been progress by the All they have not yet resiched the il manant position of the Torks.

Whether the Dardancilla expedit

wise or foolish, a point much debate to plain that it has been badly man ts plain that it has been badly onemer has so far failed to make any serie progress, and that the ultimate capts of Constantinople is still open to govern the the failure of German take Warsaw, or even in taking warsa to capture the Eussian armies, if followed the fall of Constantinople, were mean that the German attempt to disperie that the German attempt to disperie the fall of Constantinople, were mean that the German attempt to disperie the fall of Constantinople, were mean that the German attempt to disperie the fall of Constantinople will necessarily self the attitude of the Balkana. Corrain bring Greece into the anti-German in and specific self-the contrary, will mean, if not a disastthe contrary, will mean, if not a disaste an irremediable repulse. At the close the first year Warsaw and Constanting are the critical points in the situation

ITALIAN OPERATIONS (MAY IN-

Haly declared war upon Austria of May 2. The nature of her fronties, hemmed in by the Austrian mountains from the Isonzo to Switzerland, he northern provinces open to attack from the fortified places of the Austrian Typic many months would be confined to at-tempts to clear her own frontiers of tha Austrians and close the gateways land-ing to her own regions and held by her fors. Such offensives as she could un-dertake in addition would naturally be directed at Triests and the Italian-sucas-ing districts east of her frontiers. made it inevitable that her effort

At the close of two months of war listy is still striving to penetrate into the Trentino about the fortress of Trent. to cut the railroad lines serving the Austrian Tyrol by the Pusterhal, to surround and reduce the whole Tyroless exhibit south of the Brenner Paus. So far she has made slight and unimportant pro-gress, and is still outside the first lines of Austrian defense in the Adige Valley, along the Pusterthal and south of the Stelvio.

Between the Julian Alps and the sed, on the front from Tolmine to Nabresina Italian 1700ps have in several places passed the Isonzo, have taken Montfalcone and Gradisco, and are now pressing in upon Gorizin. Here Italian troops save encountered the first line of Austrian defenses, and have for many days has engaged in a severe and expensive conflict. It is not yet clear whether the Italians have made the progress their bulletins claim; if they have, then the fall of Gorisin and the capture of Triests are at hand.

But it is well to recall that these suc-Between the Julian Alps and the se

at hand.

But it is well to recall that these successes will not have any actions effect upon Austrian defense, and the read to Vienna will still remain barred by many forts and mountains, while, until the Trentho salient is reduced, Italy will at ways have to fear a German offerance from the Brenner. As yet, then, the Indian campaign has but begun, and the difficulties of the territory make it unikely that Italy can exercise any great influence upon the whole combat for make weeks to come. Certainly she has not weeks to come. Certainly she has not been able to force the austriana to result their masses from the Warsaw drive.

SUMMARY.

Of the four major efforts described above, the first, the German attach on France, falled to dispose of France. Its initial successes were due to the visition of the Belgian frontier, and when the French army had been reconcentrate outfought the German, heavily defented it, but in its turn falled to ferrest the Germans out of a large district of northern France, which had been occupied in the dush from Belgium.

The France artifevement was whole

In February a new effort was made in Alsace, and French troops broke out of the Thur Valley below Than and touched the Alsatian Plain. Their advance was checked within sight of Mushiausen, and they were crowded back to the hills. The operation terminated with real gain to the French, but they failed utterly to gain a footbold on the plain.

A third effort in Champagne led to much more severe fighting and to terrific losses on both sides. Not less than half a million men fought for nearly a manth on the narrow front between Rheims and the Argonne, the French striving to set hold of the railroad which suppiled the German front west of Vousiers. Siight progress and actual failure to attain the object marked this effort. A fourth venture about St. Mibiel brought back only insignificant profits.

mans. But the nearness to victory seek to have justified the risk taken.

The Russian offensive failed because the ability of the Germans to reinfortheir ally. Whenever the Russians to solly the Americans to deal with they we invariably successful, and in Septemble were on the point of crushing all All trian military strength. But assained to Germans they proved inferior troops, we seekful only in defensive these. The the disaster and retreat from Gandle we supplies of amountation and their fack beavy artilley. But it is necessary point out that it was the Germans at family defeated the great Russian effect or crush Austria.

Of the allied offensive in the West bit need be said. The simple fact access is that the trench fighting has shown it extreme difficulty of making a successful to many the laws and amountain to man say offensive. The greatness the FPE. Jones and all community the men and amountain to man say offensive. The greatness the FPE. Jones and all community the field and there is no precent making of a change. Essential allies failure this field and there is no precent making of a change. Essential allies failure the fourth maker cangister.

The upper picture shows the market place of Warsaw, which has been deserted for many days, as the populace retreated before the oncoming Germans. Below is one of the magnificent Russian churches of the city.

papers learned today from their corre- restly sounded the United States Covspondents in Berlin that the Garman Gra- exament upon the question, and it is beimmediately to it ressels belonging to the symmetry without the summarium of the stages of the symmetry, again a function of companies that the manning conference in a maritime of the stages of the symmetry and the constitution of companies that the manning force and approximate the properties of the continue of the