FOUR YEARS OF THE GREAT WORLD WAR MAN ATTACK

Companies of Silesians il in Attempt on British Near Meteren

PECTED A WALKOVER

e Rupprecht Sacrificing Line Troops to Keep Reserves Intact

By PHILIP GIBBS Cable to Evening Public Ledger ight, 1918, by New York Times Co. Correspondent's Headquarters on the Western Front, July 27. fairly strong attack, futile in

coult, was made by the Germans st some Scottish troops yesterorning southwest of Meteren object was to take of road going east and west rough the British position, and six apanies, two of each regiment of German Tweifth Division, were or

ed to carry out this attempt. hat division is made up of Silesians a Breslau lately come into the line Meteren to relieve the Eighty-first which, as I have told sev lately, has been almos droyed by Australian and Scottish The Twelfth was one of those took part in the Austrian ofive against the Italians before r reverse on the Piave, and one iment of it, the Sixty-third, rea special shoulder strap in of its service with the letters K. (Kaiser Karl) and the Emperor Austria became their colonel-in-

our front they suffered in the the Arras-Cambrai across d on March 24, and afterward on when they were hammered the Australians near their present cundary in Flanders when they set ut with the ambitious object to get d our hill country and failed to anywhere. Now, after a rest, by are back again, and after a few cerning the Balkan peninsula after the Turkish revolution in 1908, and last but

Never Reached Their Goal

The attack began after a heavy bom- broke out. ent of the Scottish positions and e six companies then advanced in resolute way, hoping to have an y walk-over after the work of their but they were raked with fire start, and never reached road which was their goal. that came through from the there left the situation obscure. seemed as though the enemy gained part of the line, but later was cleared up, and the grim lense of the Scottish infantry re-led the assault and drove back the with severe losses.

only gain was one small out-le took a similar post the night last and held it only until Ausalians hoxed it in with shell fire and in cleared it out with rifle grenades. If the Twelfth German Division has like the history of its prede rs in this part of the line, the will soon be very miserable, for ustralians and Scots have comin making the enemy positions by uncomfortable and inflicting es which have reduced divithere to mere skeletons.

the Eighty-first Reserve. the Thirteenth Reserve and 207th wn by constant harassing y weak remnants of their a down til only weak remnants of their (1912-13) w mpanies were left in line. A com-ny of the Second Battalion of the rope dream. th Division, which went into ninety strong, was cut to ve or thirty. Fourteen comline ninety

done with them.

Leading Up to the Cataclysmic Upheaval in July, Four Years Ago Tomorrow

Assassination of Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand Served Merely as the Spark to Ignite Volcano of Wrath

Allies Hard Beset When United States Entered for the Sake of Human Freedom From Kultur

Now Young America Apparently Has Saved the Day in the West and Italy Holds Against Austria

THE great war, in which nearly the I whole world is involved, will have been waged for four years tomorrow was on July 28, 1914, that Austria formally declared war on Serbia, one month after the assassination at Serajevo of the Austrian Crown Prince, Francis Ferdinand, and his wiffe while on an official visit to the Bosnian capial. This double assassination merely served as the pretext for plunging the world into the cataciysmic clash of arms tal and wholesale slaughter of humanity

the worst of all ages. Ever since 1871 there have been some special subjects of internat conflict, namely, the desire of the French to recover Alsace-Lorraine; the desire of Italy to reclaim its "unredeemed" lands held by Austria; colonial and commercial rivalry among the great Powers over central and northern Africa Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Persia; the increased gravity of questions

by no means least in this category was the Anglo-German problem, which was in process of settlement when war

Diplomatic Crisis Added Fuel

Three diplomatic crises added fuel to the smoldering embers. These were the first Moroccan crisis in 1905-06, in which the Kaiser challenged Delcasse's policy oad which was their goal. the British right they made progress and for a time the re-of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; Austria's annexation of and Herzegovina (in 1908) aided and and Herzegovina (in 1908) aided and abetted by the Kaiser, and the second Moroccan crisis, known as the Agadir affair, in 1911. This affair ended in diplomatic defeat for the Kaiser and caused furious resentment of the Gernan military party. So much so in fact that a speaker in the Reichstag boldly but by the German sword," and the out-

burst was applauded by the German Crown Princ As a link in world-power domination fense and defense, military and economic, consisting primarily of the Ger-man Empire and Austria-Hungary, but also including the Balkan States and Turkey and all the neutral States that could be drawn within its embrace, the whole group to be dominated by Ger-many. The war of the Balkan allies many. The war of the Balkan allies (1912-13) with Turkey and the treaty of Bucharest dissipated the Middle Eu-

ine ninety strong, was cut to ty-five or thirty. Fourteen com-is of the Third Battalion were as weak when the Australians one with them. In high command means to leave line" said a German officer we kitchen is enough to feed us all."



The end of the fourth year of the world war finds snam great statung about of the patietine in the principal war theatre from July, 1917. These changes resulted principally from the considerable German gains in Picardy, Flanders and again in the Champagne. Before the fighting season of 1918 ends, however, some further great changes in the battleline can be expected, particularly on the Soissons-Rheims front, where the Allies are meeting with continuing success

in behalf of liberty, of freedom, of jus- withdrawing German troops from the defeated the Turkish army in the to halt the invaders helped Caucasus region. Now the combined tice, of humanity-in short, a world de- west from mocracy as opposed to autoeracy; and produce the German check on the Marne, one Russian army, advancing from War-saw, was crushed in the battle of Tanfor these principles the Allies are fight ing.

enburg, and a second army, advancing Some Selfish Motive from Kovno, was disastrously defeated

Other nations there are that are fightin the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, East Prussia was thus cleared of the Russians, and General Hindenburg, who ing, or at least, began to fight, for other Italy, for example, declared reasons. onducted that campaign, became the war on Austria with the desire to comnilitary idol of Germany. plete her unification by acquiring from nvasion of Galicia was more successful farnopol, Halicz, Lemberg and Jaroslav Austria the Italian-speaking Trentin vere captured, and in March of the su and Trieste. Bulgaria sided with th proclaimed that hereafter "it is not by concessions that we shall secure peace, Central Powers because she was assured and the invision of Hungary was threatceeding year Przemysl had surrendered ned. In December, thanks to the relaxaby Germany of the much coveted shore tion of Austrian pressure, Serbla exon the Aegean Sea. Rumania had her pelled the Austrian invaders from her eye on Transylvania as her spoils of war, territory.

Japan, still resentful at being ousted came the Mitteleuropa plan, defined from Port Arthur in 1895 and the seizure briefly as a plan for a loosely fed-erated combination for purposes of of-declared war on Germany and promptly by Germany of Klaochou Bay in 1897, declared war on Germany and promptly captured Tsingtau, on Kiaochou Bay, Thus far, however, the spoils of war, rations of war against the Sultar the territory conquered by the sword or equired by disgraceful peace treatics, battle at Helgoland Bight on August notably that with Russia, are in favor of 28, but lost three cruisers in the North what is the war about? Why all this the Central Powers.

slaughter? Merely to attempt to enforce and destroyed at Cocos Island, after a upon the world German domination and sensational pirating career. The Ger-the imposition of German kultur. And man fleet was driven from the seas by Astride a Volcane against this attempt is opposed all the british in a battle off the Falkland forces of France, of Great Britain, of Islands in November. Thus it was that matters stood in the Italy and of the United States. The issue A summary of the shuation at the

REVIEWED CONCISELY AND ACCURATELY

measures were taken to raise, endo and transport an army overfeas, and by the end of the year 280. 000 men were in France under Gen-eral Pershing. Other heretofore now neutral nations speedily emulated the example of this country in regard to Germany; among these may be men-tioned Cuba, Panama, Greece (after the densition of Constantine). Simt Li-

deposition of Constantine), Siam, Li-beria, China and Brazil. Most of the South American countries simply severed matic relations with Germany.

It was in March of this year that the whole German army on the western front withdrew to the famous Hindenline, extending from Arras to Soissons. The battle of Arras, begun on April 9 and ended early in May, brought slight gains to the Allies. The battle of Flanders, lasting from July April to December, resulted in the capture of Passchendaele ridge and other gains. But the crowning triumph for the Allies in the west of this campaign came with the battle of Cambral, which began on November 20 and ended in December. The battle was begun by "tanks" with out artillery preparation. The Hinden-burg line was penetrated and the Ger-mans were forced to retire on a front f twenty miles and to a depth of sevthe Germans forced partial retirement of the Allies from part of the line.

power with a view to restoring order and prosecuting the war. Kerensky was overthrown by the Bolshevikl in Novem-ber. Russia's obligations to the Allies were repudiated and a separate armis-tice, with a view to immediate peace,

was negtlated with Germany.

in the Isonzo area, but when the Russian upheaval permitted the with-drawal of Austrian troops to the Italian front a new Austro-German counterdrive was begun in October and the Ital-ians lost 280,000 men and thousands of guns. The Italians made a stand on the playe and Brenta Rivers and opportune

Egypt by the capture of Palestine in March, the taking of Ascalon and Jaffa in November, and the surrender of Jeru-salem in December.

Campaign of 1918

Disintegration of Russia into several independent States marked the begin-ning of the year. These upheavals were companied by civil wars, political and with the Central Fowers, thus e for the time Russia's participation the war on the side of the Allies.

munitions thereupon were trans-Teutonic forces, under Hindenburg and ferred by the German general staff from the east to the west front, and the Hindenburg hordes were enormously powerful onelaught began in April and

All Foland was conquered and was opened by the Teutonic forces on March 21, and is known as the battle of The Russians lost 1,200,000 in killed and wounded, 900,000 Pleardy In thirteen days by terrific were captured and 65,000 square miles massed attacks the Germans drove back were wrested from Russian control. Bul-the British and French a distance of were wrested from Russian control. Bul garia, long hesitant, threw her fortunes with the Teutons in October, and Serbia was crushed by a simultaneous inva-in the two preceding campaigns. garia, long hesitant, threw her fortunes

sion of Austro-Germans and Bulgarians which was completed in Dec ember. The unity onquest of Serbia. They were no longer remmed in ; they had calsed the siege. To Americans, perhaps, the most moforces mentous occurrence of the year was the

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED

Greece against Turkey, July 1 1917 (government of Alexander). Austria against Japan, August 26, Austria against Portugal, March 16, 1916. Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander). Austria against Serbia, July 26, Guatemala against Germany, April Austria against United States, 27, 1917. Haiti against Germany, June 17, April 8, 1917. Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917. Honduras against Germany, May 1917. Brazil against Germany, April 11, 17, 1917. China against Germany, March 14, 18, 1917. Costa Rica against Germany, Sep-ember 21, 1917. Peru against Germany, October 6, 1917. tember 21, 1917. Ecuador against Germany, Decem-

Russia, meanwhile, was in the throes sinn and German armies on the east north, west and south. The windh and front rested on their arms. Germans depth of the pocket are being gradually took advantage of the lull to seize Biga. Icssened by the Allied forces, and the thus threatening Petrograd. General Kornilov failed in his attempt to seize forced closer daily, so much so in fact power with a view to restoring order and prosecuting the war. Kerensky was that the Crown Prince may not be able eventheous by the Bolsheviki in Novem-

In May the Italians began a great of-

id by British and French halted the idvance of the enemy. British arms regained their prestige in

accompanied by evil wars, pointen and social chaos, economic disorganization and great suffering. Ukrainia, one of the independent States, negotiated and signed a peace pact with Germany in February, and in March the Bolshevik Government concluded a peace treaty with the Central Powers, thus ending for the time Bussia's marticipation in

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strengthened. The great spring drive in the west was opened by the Teutonic forces on ended in August with the fall of War-

was after this great battle that mand was agreed upon and Central Fewers were now linked to Tur- General Ferdinand Foch, a Marne hero key by the adhesion of Bulgaria and the was given supreme command of the Al-General Pershing immeoffered 100,000 men to General diately offered 100,000 men to General Foch, and since then American soldiers have been on the fighting line in various deliberate sinking by a German subsectors. By April 3 a lull had come

> caduto sul campo di battaglia, durante le operazioni svoltesi in Aibania. Era uno dei piu' giovani tra-gli ufficiali generall.

continul contrattacchi.

Germans Completely Deceived

Il Generale Berthelet dice: "Le unita' italiane salvarono le posi-zioni ad esse attidate, ed hanno ora par-tecipato brillantemente all'offensiva. Il leaving only scattered machine-gun par-

worse disaster

Thierry, the drive having for its purpose the German right flank. The American Capture of Fere-en-Tartroops carried all before them through out the day. Thousands of prisoners and many Cannon were captured. Through-out the next day the battle raged and several, divisions of German reserves

several divisions of German reserves were brought up. On the 21st the French and Americans occupied Chateau-Thierry and pursued theffeeing Germans five miles beyond that town. Town after town and many square miles of terri-town and many square miles of terri-tory have been occupied by the advanc-ing Aillies as the Germans slowly are forced back.

Indicated That German Retreat Must Go as Ear as the General Foch's big surprise attack o

July 18 was directed against the pocke the German Crown Prince had force down across the Marne, extending north castward to Rheims and northwestward to Solssons. The American armies played a herole part in this counter-Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger offensive, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British, French and Italians. The Germans were forced back across the Marne and are still retreating

Paris, July S7. The official communique shows that Thursday was one of the best days for the Allies since the beginning of the fifth German offensive, nearly a fortnight ago. The loss of Oulchy-les Chateau is a serious blow to the Ger-mans on the Ourcq, to whom its pos-session was a necessity. The Allied victory here may be sauged by the fact that the enemy troops had received orders to hold the town at any cost. The capture of Oulchy by the Allies means that the Germans now have lost all possibility though fighting every foot of the The Czar abdicated on March 19. Rus-sian and German armies on the east north, west and south. The width and front rested on their arms. Germans depth of the pocket are being gradually thus threatening Petrograd. General resend by the threatening restriction of the luli to scize Riga. Germans now have lost all possibility of being able to maintain themselves

to extricate his army. Tardenois, which is their On the Italian front Austria began a tremendous offensive on June 15 along a front of 100 miles. British and French

the Vesle. Nor is the Allied success on the Ourcq confined to the capture of Oulchy. The capture of Armentieres. Coincy and the Bois de Tourietto by De Goutie's forces already has made the Allied advance on Fere-en-Tar-denois from south of the river which troops aided the Italians, and the Aus-trians suffered defeat and great losses The Italians are now holding firmly the whole Piave line.

The fourth year of the war closes with the balance largely in favor of the Allies.

IL NEMICO RESIPNTO **AL FRONTE ITALIANO**

Successo

Further north, between Oulchy and the heights south of Solssons, the battle continued exceptionally severs. Villemontier, which now has appar-ently failen into our possession, has Anche in Albania gli Italiani ently failen into our possession, has changed hands several times during **Operano** Sempre con

ment.

the last day or two. Must Retreat to Vesle

AS OULCHY FALLS

denois Now Only Matter

of Time

FOE ABANDONS NEW LINE

Vesle

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ore than a short time at Fere-on

portant center between the Marne and

they are now steadily approaching, only a matter of time. With Oulchy in his hands Mangin's advance on

Fere from north of the Ourcq will be comparatively easy of accomplish-

Yesterday's news from the battle-front indicates that the German ef-fort to establish the new line of defense on the line of plateaus running across the Tardenois country from Oulchy to Ville-en-Tardenois already Oulchy to Villeen-Tardenois aiready is being abandoned as imposible of execution, and that the enemy's troops now realize the only possible means of salvation is a retreat at least as far back as the River Vesle. Our aerial observers, according to re-ports received here this afternoon, have noted many signs to support this view. Fires and explosions have been observed at many centers, deposits of supplies of all kinds have been seen in flames. The

all kinds have been seen in flames. The

Germans are destroying ammunition and supplies because they are unable to carry

them along in their retreat, to keep them

from failing into the hands of the energy. The fact affords striking evidence of the continued development of the Allied vio

tory and of the disaster it has caused

the enemy. Appreciable progress continues to be

made by General Berthelot's army in front of the Mountain of Rheims and in the direction of Chatillon. On either side

of the salient, therefore, the enemy ha

alternatives only of hurried flight or

first two days of fighting after the launching of the enemy offensive in the

Champagne appear now to have been

even heavier than was first reported

The losses of the Germans during the

Roma, 27 luglio Il Ministero della Guerra ha pubbi ato, ieri, il seguente comunicato:

"Riparti nemici che hanno tentato ttaccare le nostre posizioni nella Valle Franzela sono stati respinti. Una incursione compluta da un distaccamento di truppe francesi ad oriente di Zocchi, diede per risultato la cattura di quindici prigionieri.

"in Albania, mercoldi', colonne nemiche per due voite attaccarono con grande vioienza le nostre posizioni da Ardenica al settore a nord del basso corso del hume Semeni, ma furono respinte. Nello stesso giorno un'altra colonna nemica traverso' il Sement piu' ad est di Kuci

e forzo' i nostri posti avanzati a riti-rarsi. Ma un contrattacco giovedi' mattina respinse il nemico ai di la' del E' stato annunziato che il maggior generale Allegno Pavia e' gloriosamer

When the Germans east of Rheims fell into the trap which Gouard laid for generali. Ln dispacció da Parigi annunzia che li Generale Herthelet, **fi** comadante francese delle truppe alleate a sud-ovest di Rheims, in un ordine dei giorno alle sue armate cita i contingenti ituliani per il loro valore ed eroisno dimostrato nei quaranta giorni di difesa delle posi-zioni sull'Ardre, durante i quali inlins-seto rilevanti perdite al tedeschi, in continui contrattacchi. di contr

Sooping Fresh Reserves Intact

reserves for another great as-

that point of view, it is perhaps and policy, but it is cruel on the eft so long under shell fire.

sector of the line, as at Heand Aveluy and other parts, the gunners give no peace to the n they harass and scourge the en-position day and night. They out ingenious programs of harass-fire, so that one day they all the little bridges which th ns have built over the canal, and another day put lines of shells his tracks and cross-roads, and entrate on his ammunition which go up in smoke, and then gun posts and assembly

and lines of reliefs. auses incessant wastage in the 's ranks, keeps their nerves on nd knocks out their fighting spirit. organized brutality, which is the war and inevitable in the winning r. It-is what the Germans did to sh in the bad old days of 1914 1915 and part of 1916, when they prat gun power and the British very little and could not answer a Gradually, after the monstrous is of the enemy to smash them to a from the opening of his offensive are being the second of the second ch 21, the British are regaining of initiative, and i power ans who have to withstand surattacks.

by Foch's counter-offensive, be-the was still without reserves to own theories into practice, and maller scale, they were utterly d by the attack of a few days n Moreuil and Montdidier. ah tanks played a part in causing infantry. The French general in nd called one tank headquarters blained his idea. He is a believer s, and said that if he could have ces of a score or so he could some important ground held by my as a stepping stone to and round up many prisoners if d a little.

tanks were ready for adand they were placed under command. They made their way the French lines, took cover until ment of attack and then advanced blue coats, who were mightly these comrades in arms, marthe d with enthusiasm for the gal-

of their crews. German lines were stormed and is and French infanity penetrat-enemy positions and assaulted man machine gun posts, strong and wired defenses, cutting off of men, who surrendered quickly maining those who beid out in of men, who surrendered quickly whelming those who held out in As modern juggernauts they the bodies of men who tried to r way, and when some of them by gun fire, and were brought indefill, the crews opened their and dragged out their machine of fought from the tops of the drag them as strong points.

across Belgium in arms halted before Liege and before Namur until great artillery battered the way to the French of course, the deliberate policy of Rupprecht and his army generals sia went to the aid of Serbia by mothese wretched divisions hold bilizing her armies on the Austro-Hunin the line until they can hardly garian frontier. On July 31, 1914, Ger-many proclaimed a "threatening danger of the line he may keep intact his of war" and sent ultimatums to Russia opposition by the French and British armles the invaders advanced to within

and France. The next day orders for general mobilization were issued in Ger-many and France, and Germany detwenty miles of the French capital. Then came the battle of the Marne, the battle that "decided that Europe should still be European and not Prussian." clared war on Russia in defense of her ally, Austria-Hungary.

This battle (September 6-10) forced the The events that followed-Germany's Germans to retreat to the Alsne, where they entrenched. For five days (Septeminvasion of Luxemburg, the violation of Beigium, the appeal of the heroic Belber 12-17) the Allied armies made desgian King to Great Britain, France and Russia to come to her assistance; Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany, fol-lowed by declaration of war against the perate but futile attempts to break through the enemy lines. From Switzerland to the North Sea the enemy trench system was extended. Antwerp was captured October 8, thus completing the conquest by the Germans of the Belgian Kaiser; the subjugation of Belgium and the entrance into France of the German armies with the avowed intention of takcoast. In the battle of the River Yser (October 16-28) and the first battle of ing Paris; how they were huried back battle of the Marne-all these at the battle of the sharne-all these events need not be recited in detail, as they are still fresh in the public mind. Ypres (October 22-November 15) the German losses were estimated at 150,000. The parts of France now held by the And the two great opposing armies Germans included 90 per cent of her iron doned.

And the two great opposing armies and that great west-ern line as the world struggle is about to enter the fifth year. But now, as never before, the Teuton hordes face a new element of opposition. The greatest country on earth, the United States, en-tered the country of earth, the United States, en-making headway and the necessity of month previously the Russians has the United States, en-tered the country of marks and the united states, en-tered the conflict more than a year ago making headway and the necessity of month previously the Russians has the united states, en-tered the conflict more than a year ago

new element of opposition. The greatest country on earth, the United States, en-tered the conflict more than a year ago making headway and the necessity of month previously the Russians had

Campaign of 1915

Activities on the west front began in frontier. And now only eight marches March with an Allied offensive in the separated the advancing Germans from the forts of Paris. Despite determined ord battla of Nores April 22-26 1914. ond battle of Ypres. April 22-26, but the preparations of the Allies for carrying the formidable German entrenchments were inadequate, and both lives, 124 being Americans, offensives failed of their objectives.

It was in October of the first

year of the war that Turkey openly

joined the Teutonic allies. Previously

such non-neutral acts as sheltering Ger-man warships and bombarding Russian

In naval warfare the British won the

Black Sea ports had led to Allied decla

this second battle of Ypres the Germans first used poison gas. In September the Allies again launched an offensive in Champagne and Flanders without making any headway, and soon thereafter General French was superseded by Gen-Haig as British commander-inchief.

It was in February and March of this been suffered and the venture was aban- on a front of twenty miles and to a depth between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans

April 20, 1917. ber 7, 1917. Egypt against Germany, August 13, 1914. United States against Germany, February 3, 1917. Uruguay against Germany, Octo-France against Austria, August 10, ber 7, 1917.

Courland overrun.

The Russian

On November 10

Campaign of 1916. Two great battles marked the year on Two great battles marked the year on the western front. The first was the battle of Verdun, begun in Febru-ary and ended in July. The Germans were defeated with enormous losses line, including the Lens sector, has rethrough the heroic resistance of the mained static to this day. The Lys sa French under General Petain, whose brief lient, being held on its flanks, just a

Turkey

against

"They shall not pass," has be- the Picardy salient was held, the Ger nessage, It was in February and March of this year that the Allies attempted to force the Dardanelles with their fleets alone. After long delay troops were landed, some in April and others in August, on the Galipoli peninsula. Toward the close of the year enormous losses had been suffered and the venture was abancome historic. In this battle the Ger- mans' next move was to return to thei

Bukowinian border. Cernowitz was cap-tured in June, and hundreds of thou-sands of Austrians were taken prisoner. ward, between Noyon and Montdidier-twenty miles-launched the fourth of. On the Armenian front the Russian army objective. His maximum penetration was of Grand Duke Nicholas conducted a successful offensive against the Turka, capturing Erzerum in February and Trebizond in April. The Austrians con-ducted a successful offensive from the Trentino in May and June. Brusilov's than five, It was held almost from the Both the third and fourth offensives were rendered abortive by the Allied troops instead of restracting hefers the Austrian Street and a half miles, which imme-ducted a successful offensive from the Trentino in May and June. Brusilov's troops instead of restracting hefers the Austrian Street and the Austrians conof the Austrians, and began an offen- making them in these instances invul- going home instead of leaving, as was sive which brought them Gorizia, on the river Isonzo, and carried them to

within thirteen miles of Trieste.

At the close in the whole, inclined in favor of the Aliles at Verdun, on the Somme, in Galicia and on the sea. The Cen-tral Powers, however, continued to pos-sess the advantage of operating on in-terior lines, enabling them, while adopt-ing a defensive attitude on certain fronts, to concentrate for a drive else-where; also they retained their superior-where; also they retained their superior-where; also they retained their superior-

sungue latino che in comune e' stato versato sul suolo di Francia lega le due nazioni sorcile più' che mai terma-decidat to debt in the rear in which he United States mento insieme."

decided to fight, and they thiught that when they reduced the resistance of these little garrisons they had carried the prin-Washington, Dc. 27 luglio.

marine on May 7 of the passenger steamship Lusitania, with a loss of 1198 ives 124 being Americans. A mericans. A Washington, Dc, 27 luglio. La Croco Rossa Americana annunzia che-la somma di \$12,657,837 e' stata preventivata per il lavoro di guerra in

ati per i soccorsi alle popolazioni civili, L'ammontare preventivato provvede pure House Naval Committee in England Washington, July 27.—Safe arrival in England of fourteen members of the House Naval Committee, headed by Chairman Padgett, of Tennessee, is announced by the Navy Department. They will meet Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Socratary of the Navy alla spesa per la distribuzione di viveri ai profughi delle terre invase sopra una base di 16,000 razioni al giorno.

Parigi, 27 luglio Le operazioni al fronte di battaglia, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is fino al pomeriggio di ieri, possono rias-

now abroad, and inspect American naval vessels and stations. sumersi come segue: FRENCH PEASANTS FILL ROADS, BUT THEY SMILE, GOING HOME

Different Expressions Appear Upon Their Faces. as They Face East, This Time Re-enacting Scene of Exodus

Ahead of Germans

vegetables having gone to feed the Ger-mans. Some of the people will find their houses standing in great holes, the Trentino in May and June. Brusilov's were rendered abortive by the Allied drive in Galicia, however, relieved the pressure upon the Italians, who in Au-sust and September freed Italian solt of the Austrians, and began an offen- making them in these instances invut.

Some will find their kitchen stoves standing, mirrors intact and beds in place, the latter with indications of having recently been occupied. These will be the farms where the German will be the farms where the Germans made themselves comfortable, and when the Allied offensive began they were so taken by surprise that they did not have time to destroy or pack the utensils of which they had been making use.

of iron. Vegetable gardens are bare, the

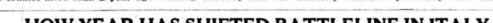
Not Greatly Damaged

If the peasants left behind any live If the peakants let being use. Some fields of wheat now are awaiting har-vesting, and in places it is surprising the little damage that has been done, despite the shells. True, most of them are dented by the heavy projectiles from the guns, but in some instances the farmers can fill in the holes and soon

use harvesters to cut their grain. From a distance the hillsides along the

fronts, to concentrate for a drive else where; also they retained their superior tics and material equipment. **Campaign of 1917** Termany's ruthless underseg warfare imparted a more desperate character to be distances of Relims in their drive to ships were sunk many of them Ameri-can. Eventually, on April 6, after re-peated failures by the Wilson Adminis-tration to bring the Berlin Government to its senses, Congress declared the ex-liented States and Germany, and on Aus-tria-Hungary on December 7. Energetic

The successful Austro-German offensive in the fall of 1917 brought about the invasion of northern Italy and a sweeping change in the battlefront. The Austrian offensive of this year ended in failure and the re-estabent of the Italian lines on the Piave, as shown on the above map





on nerable and depending on prepared posi-tions to stop the enemy's center. From June 11 until July 15 the Gerwithin thirteen miles of Trieste. A serious blow to British prestige in the East occurred on April 29, when General Townshend and his army of 13,000 men surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. In naval engagements the battle of Juland on May 31 was the prominent sea fight. The British battle crulser determines, and there was heavy loss on both sides. At the close of this campaign the balance, on the whole, inclined in favor of the Allies at Verdun, on the Somme, in Galicia and on the sea. The Cen-tral Powers, however, continued to pos-