

# SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

## LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

## AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

**PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE Warring Powers.**

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses)	4,500,000
France	4,500,000
Russia (little definite known)	7,000,000
Italy	1,500,000
Belgium	150,000
Serbia	200,000
Montenegro	Practically none known
Portugal (little definite known)	75,000
Japan (only officers at front)	300,000
<b>Total, entente allies</b>	<b>15,225,000</b>
Germany	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000
Bulgaria	700,000
<b>Total, central powers</b>	<b>9,700,000</b>

**TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.**

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many listed as wounded are only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualties.)

Russia	5,500,000
France (about 800,000 killed)	2,300,000
Great Britain	800,000
Italy	400,000
Belgium	150,000
Serbia	200,000
<b>Total, entente</b>	<b>9,410,000</b>
Germany (estimated)	700,000
Killed	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,750,000
Turkey	500,000
Bulgaria	50,000
<b>Total, Teutonic allies</b>	<b>7,300,000</b>
Grand total, killed, wounded, prisoners	16,710,000

In the Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, 1,900,000 men were killed; in the American Civil war 494,400; in the Russo-Japanese war 555,900.

**What the War is Costing.**  
The war is now costing in direct governmental expenditure \$10,000,000 a day; \$4,500,000 an hour; \$75,000 a minute; and \$1,250 a second.

The end of the second year of the great war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at last organized and furnished with implements of destruction in plenty, is battering the Teuton lines on the east and has already won back 4,500 square miles. Great Britain boasts five million men in her army and navy. France fights as strongly as ever. Italy is increasing her formidableness.

Austria appears to be losing heart and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to send re-enforcements to the west or Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight offensive power.

The British navy, following the much-disputed naval battle of Jutland, still shuts off Germany from use of the seas. One German merchant submarine has reached America, but the supplies which can be carried over to the besieged nations in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the pinch of hunger. Their armies are sufficiently fed, but their industrial workers complain of lack of nourishment. The present harvest is watched with anxiety, and if it fails or is only of fair size, famine will stalk into the situation next spring, or earlier.

**Germany Seeks "Reasonable Peace"**  
The German chancellor three times in the reichstag has offered peace to the entente. On account of this, formidable opposition has arisen to him at home, although he is the kaiser's "other self." His friends are rallying to his defense, and on August 1 of the present year begins the curious country-wide lecture campaign to prepare the minds of the hitherto docile German people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening, the entente allies reaffirm their resolution, taken in the dark hours of last winter, never to cease their efforts till Germany is crushed. The Teutons not only must be beaten in war, according to the allied formula, but must be repressed economically for many years after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and Austrians were in the midst of their brilliant campaign against Russia. The "placers" were closing in irresistibly. That day Lublin, an important city in southern Poland, fell.

Von Mackensen, with Galicia conquered, was pressing northward, while on the north side of the Polish salient Von Hindenburg bore with his host of field-gray warriors.

Without guns, without ammunition,

with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly. Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Pollesie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Roumanian frontier.

**Reawakening of Russia.**  
On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Trembowia, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy. On September 26 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czartorysk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Iliuxt five days later. Czartorysk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

**Invasion of Serbia.**  
The real invasion of Serbia started in the first days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cession of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

**Two Blows to the British.**  
The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Bagdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British higher command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confession of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks with their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands unreached, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted. Conscription was fiercely fought, but

on January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the house of commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 28.

**Allies Get Together.**  
Their defeats finally taught the allies that their efforts must be co-ordinated, like their enemies', if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, which they clearly saw coming, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy, that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defenses was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21.—The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

**Austrian Drive Checked.**  
The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 26, as the result of several days' violent artillery fire followed by infantry rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lulled into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a pattern of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

At the beginning of June this storm broke with full force and, following the principle of attacking the weakest point, the Austrians holding the line from the marsh district southward were forced to bear the brunt of it.

**Russia's Big Push.**  
Millions of shells, manufactured largely in British, Japanese and American factories, blasted away wire, trenches, dugouts and observation points. Then the hordes of Siberians, Cossacks and others swept over the field. The Austrians could not withstand the impact and they gave way steadily.

June 6, General Brusiloff announced the capture of 13,000 Austrians; June 8, the number for the three succeeding days alone was 43,000, and the numbers kept mounting until on July 20 General Shoovaloff, Russian minister of war, estimated the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,000. The killed and wounded are untold, but the number must be large enough to bring the total loss well over half a million.

German support was rushed to the Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk and Dubno, and reached the Stokhod and Lipa rivers in Volhynia; overran all Bukovina to the Carpathians and sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further great gains of territory is seen from Russia's action in mobilizing the males of the island of Saghalien, Turkistan, and one other district to build roads, dig trenches and do other work of organizing the ground won.

**Allies' Drive in Somme Region.**  
Almost a month to a day following the beginning of the great Russian offensive French and British opened their drive in the vicinity of the Somme river. They have gained gradually but steadily, and the official reports assert the losses of the attackers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that the Franco-British offensive can be kept up at its present rate indefinitely, and will not have to be slackened for lack of shells, guns or men. The rate of progress is much greater than the Germans' at Verdun, but the country traversed is less difficult. On the other hand, the Verdun assaultants have the advantage of attacking from the outside of a curve, while the French and British now attack from inside the salient they have made in the line. Meanwhile the Verdun offensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have lost their Cameroon colony on the west

coast of Africa, the remaining defenders having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British, but sput out from re-enforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand sheikh, against their Turkish overlords. Mecca, Medina, and others towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

**Doings in the Air.**  
Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 18.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 28 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6 13 were killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skagerrak, in the North Sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 9.

**Kaiser Yields to America.**  
The year has also been the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 26, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turco-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17, Bitlis March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 19.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

**Exploits of the Moewe.**  
Only one German commerce raider not a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moewe sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port in safety March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal. Portuguese and German troops had clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of several army corps when Lord Kitchener was drowned June 7 in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire by a mine while on his way to Russia.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Mysterious "Cit" Helped Recruiting in Capital

WASHINGTON.—Hidden under an immaculate Palm Beach suit, and usually leaning against a tree in front of the Pennsylvania avenue recruiting station, is what the recruiting officers of the District National Guard regard as the most dangerous germ of preparedness to be found within a day's journey in the District. Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts and Col. Robert N. Thompson of the Navy league are rank amateurs compared to him—according to accounts.

Everybody and everything that brushes up against him becomes inoculated with the fever to enlist—or to make others enlist. For several days the figure in the Palm Beach suit was noted by the officers of the recruiting station. He appeared to be taking things easy in a very calm and deliberate way. He looked like a prosperous business man.

Every afternoon he would appear and remain standing against the tree or talk quietly to groups of men in front of the station. After a talk with him a man usually walked into the station and enlisted!

One afternoon an ex-volunteer officer passed the station, saw the "germ" and shook it warmly by the hand. Then the volunteer came into the station. "What rank does Marshall hold?" he asked, pointing to the "germ." And then it came out: The man is Creighton E. Marshall, officially known in the records of his country as a sergeant in Troop K, First United States volunteer cavalry, from May, 1898, to October, 1898. Unofficially he's "Crate" Marshall, ex-Rough Rider, comrade and friend of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Capt. Bucky O'Neill, and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, among the first three men killed in the Spanish-American war.

Privately, Marshall is custodian of the presses at the bureau of engraving and printing. He is a preparedness expert, who believes in every man doing his bit and doing it up to the handle. Marshall wears glasses because of the bit he did in Cuba. He wasn't expected to survive the Cuban episode—but he pulled through.

## Arlington Woods Very Popular With the Crows

MR. KALMBACK of the biological survey has studied the crow for several years, has thoroughly familiarized himself with its habits and is interested in every newly discovered crow roost.

He avers that the assembling of thousands of crows for the purpose of roosting, usually close to some large city, presents one of the most curious and remarkable phenomena occurring in the bird kingdom.

Mr. Kalmback has ascertained that there are several fair-sized crow roosts in the vicinity of Washington. A roost at Arlington held, during the most crowded period of its existence, fully 200,000 crows. In fact, A. H. Howell of the biological survey alleges that during the winter of 1910-11 the Arlington roost was occupied by 270,000 birds and that at least 100 crows flew to roost each second during "the height of the influx."

This would mean that 6,000 crows entered the roost in a minute's time, and a period of 45 minutes was generally consumed before all had returned from their day's forage. This estimate proves that approximately 270,000 actually made the Arlington roost a headquarters for the season.

The Woodridge roost, near Langdon, D. C., was used by crows for some time, but the birds found another roost more to their liking. The successor was the one on which Mr. Kalmback made observations. He noted four lines of these birds coming to this roost and estimated that probably 1,800 or 1,900 flew in each line, which would total something in the neighborhood of 7,500 crows when strays and belated members were taken into consideration.

A few months later the crows deserted this roost and returned to the Woodridge roost, where other crows joined the original settlers, the whole population amounting to 30,000.

Counting these birds would be very confusing to a novice. Ornithologists are familiar with two methods by means of which they are able to count large numbers. By one method the birds are counted in the evening as they fly toward the roost in distinct lines, and, as a rule, there are anywhere from three to six air paths chosen. The other method is to wait until all the birds have congregated for the night and then to choose a limited area of the roost, count the birds gathered there and estimate from this the approximate total.

## How Army Medical School Fights a Silent Foe

UNPRETENTIOUS and unheralded, yet one of the biggest tasks of the militia mobilization, has been going on at the Army Medical school, at 721 Thirteenth street northwest, where the vaccine for the prevention of various diseases is being prepared. A force of 20 men, members of the United States army medical corps, headed by Capt. M. A. Reasoner, has been working day and night on one floor of the building, preparing the enormous amount of vaccine which the 100,000 troops of the militia require since being mobilized.

An idea of the tremendous work is gained by the fact that in ordinary times this same force makes the vaccine for the army and navy and the forest service, and furnishes it to numerous other organizations besides. Since the mobilization this force, in addition to the supplies for the services mentioned, has been furnishing the vaccines for the militia troops also.

Each of the soldiers in this army must receive three inoculations of anti-typhoid vaccine, and in other cases, inoculations for other diseases are made. All the tremendous quantity of this vaccine has been furnished by this little army of 20 men, scarcely a sergeant's section in the terms of army organization. While the big men get the troops ready for service and have their names carried in the papers daily with suitable praise for their efforts, this little force, working with silent efficiency, is safeguarding the lives of the soldiers whom the big men are organizing.

## Washington's Great Walnut Tree Is Victim of War

WASHINGTON had a wonderful walnut tree. It stood near the American university, and has been noted ever since this country was known to the whites. About the time that William the Conqueror invaded England, a splendid walnut sapling began to run its head toward heaven, near what was later to become the city of Washington.

In the times that followed William, while a disorderly group of islands were being welded into a Great Britain, this same tree developed with almost infinite slowness into a forest giant. A few weeks ago the Tunlaw walnut, after 900 years of life, was felled to help satisfy the war-time needs of that Great Britain it so far antedated.

England must have walnut wood of the finest to manufacture rifle stocks. Having ransacked her own possessions, she has turned to America for the only timber suited to such a manufacture. So the huge tree, a floral Methuselah, that stood on the tract bounded by the Tunlaw ridge and Loughborough roads, has been sold to a British agent for \$120, lowered to earth, lopped of its branches, and freighted to Baltimore for transportation aboard.

The Tunlaw walnut was famed as the largest hardwood tree in this section of the country. It was 125 feet high, 21 feet in circumference, and had a bough spread of 150 feet.

The word "Tunlaw" is walnut spelled backward, and it is said that Generals Grant and Sherman were fond of visiting the estate upon which the walnut tree stood, near what is now known as the American university, and that they suggested the name.

