

submission, and to invade England later; but the seven months delay has been of great advantage to the Allies, who are now better able to resist the onward movement when it comes. Meanwhile Russia has won and lost the greater part of Galicia, has lost all or nearly all of Russian Poland, but has kept her army unbroken, and has kept and is keeping large German and Austrian armies engaged along her frontier, thus saving the situation in France and Belgium. Japan has conquered and holds the former German possessions in the Far East. Italy has entered the war, and has taken possession of a narrow strip of Austrian territory. France continues to hold a small portion of Alsace. Albania, nominally neutral, is partly occupied by Italian, Serbian and Montenegrin troops. The Allies have a foothold in Turkish territory at the Dardanelles. A British Indian force is moving up the valley of the Euphrates; and Turkish troops have apparently been withdrawn from Russian territory in the Caucasus. German Southwest Africa has been conquered by the British South African forces; and French troops from the Congo have invaded the German colony of the Cameroons. All other German colonies except that of East Africa have been taken by the British or the Japanese; and German commerce has been driven from the sea. So matters stand at the close of the first twelve months. Great battles have been fought, great losses sustained, more than a million men have been slain, an unprecedented destruction wrought; yet all this is indecisive, and the end of the war still seems to be very far off. Only the British and the Russians can furnish many more men, and many more men are needed.

When Russia was suffering from the effects of the war with Japan, Germany took advantage of the situation to make a treaty which gave her commercial privileges amounting to almost a monopoly of the foreign trade. These special privileges would have expired next year, and the Russians would not willingly have renewed them. But Germany would not relinquish her hold upon such a market if she could retain it; so Russia could see that war was inevitable. She must either fight or yield. It might be expected, therefore, that her armies would have been well organized and well equipped before this war began. It now appears that this preparation had not been neglected; but the Germans, choosing their own time for action, had agents in all parts of Russia, and within forty-eight hours of the declaration of war had destroyed by incendiary fires and dynamite explosions the factories engaged in making arms and ammunition, with a large part of the reserve supplies. This, at least, is a story that now comes to us in explanation of the shortage of ammunition in the Russian armies which has been the direct cause of their serious defeats.

Italy, though counted with the Allies, has not yet formally declared war with Turkey, nor sent any help to the naval and military forces engaged in trying to force the passage of the Dardanelles; but it is expected that this step will soon be taken. The group of islands off the coast of Asia Minor, called the Dodekanese, taken from Turkey in the war of 1912, is still occupied by the Italian forces. These islands, under the terms of the treaty of peace, were to have been given up when the Turkish officer and soldiers were withdrawn from Tripoli. But Turkey

has not yet withdrawn all her soldiers; and has never ceased to stir up the natives against the Italians in the new African colonies. At present there is a rebellion in these colonies, led by Turkish and German officers, which has compelled the Italians to retire from the district of Fezzan.

The avowed purpose of the Italians in making war upon Austria is to regain the Italian provinces now included in the Austrian Empire, Trieste, the chief city of Austrian Italy, seems about to fall into the hands of the Italians; but they may find it difficult to hold the ground that they have won.

Switzerland, as a neutral state surrounded by belligerents, finds it difficult to get food supplies; but an arrangement has been made with Italy to allow provisions to enter with the understanding that they shall not be exported to Austria or Germany.

It is reported that the Russians have abandoned Warsaw, and fallen back to their second line of defence, on the east of the Bug, (boog), where there is a strong fortress called Brest Litovsk. Before retiring they are said to have removed or destroyed everything of military value, and most of the Russian inhabitants left the city. The capture of Warsaw is the greatest victory for the Germans since the fall of Antwerp.

The Allies are making slow progress in the Gallipoli Peninsula; but it is understood that Turkey must soon yield for want of munitions. Rumania has positively refused to permit the violation of her neutrality by the shipment of military supplies from Germany across her territory, and no other route is open.

The conquest of German Southwest Africa was completed on the ninth of July. The oldest and most important of the German colonies in Africa, and the one which has most seriously interfered with British commercial interests, is thus brought under British rule, at least for the present. The victorious British forces were held by General Louis Botha, once a leader of the Boers, now Governor of the Union of South Africa. Ten thousand school children joined in the welcome of General Botha on his return to Capetown. Probably the territory will be annexed to the South African Union, and a railway across it will give Rhodesia a trade outlet on the Atlantic coast.

Germany is said to have had twenty-eight submarines at the beginning of the war. Now she has perhaps twice as many; but, though they attack merchant ships, and sometimes sink them without warning, they have not very seriously interfered with British trade. As the attacks are not confined to British ships, and as the lives of neutral passengers on British ships are endangered, the United States continues to protest against this system of warfare.

Though the first year of the mighty conflict ends with the Russians falling back from Warsaw, yet their courage is undaunted. A message sent out from Petrograd to mark the anniversary says: "A firm confidence in victory, in a community of world-wide interests, and in the final triumph of right, fires the spirit of the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this year of bloodshed. It will serve us in the coming months, maybe years, of this terrible struggle. Russia greets her Allies—France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and