# DIARY OF WAR AT END OF THE YEAR RECALLS SOME STIRING EVENTS

## Eleven Nations Under Arms With End Not in Sight--Another Winter Campaign Predicted---On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary Declared War on Serbia.

On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary began the war of the nations by declaring war on Serbia. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last chance vanished of localizing the Austro-Serbian war, declared three days previously by Austria-Hungary.

All the great powers of Europe were drawn into a struggle the like of which history has not heretofore recorded. Eleven nations are at war and almost all lands are affected, directly or indirectly. Millions of men have been killed, wounded or carried to captivity in hostile countries. Billions of dollars have been expended. Thousands of square miles of territory have been devastated and hundreds of cities and towns laid waste. Half the world is in mourning for the dead. And although the war has been in progress with unexampled fury for a year, the result may be summarized in one brief sentence: No decisive results have been achieved and the end is not in sight.

Determined to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of all the belligerent nations, preparations are being made for next winter's campaign, and, in fact, indications from Europe are that it is more likely to increase in size rather than decrease. It is still an open question whether Bulgaria, Roumania or Greece will be drawn in.

Diary of War.

The following are the outstanding events of the war:

July 28—Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.

July 28—War declared by Austria-Hungary.

July 31—State of war in Germany.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 2—German ultimatum to Belgium.

August 3—Germany declares war on France.

August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.

August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria.

August 15—Fall of Liege.

August 16—Expeditionary force landed in France.

August 20—Brussels occupied by the Germans.

August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24—Germans take Namur.

August 26—Battle of Tannenberg.

August 28—British naval victory off Heligoland.

September 3—Russians take Lemberg.

September 5—End of retreat from Mons to the Marne.

September 7—Germans take Maubeuge.

September 15—Battle of the Aisne begins.

September 16—Russian retreat from East Prussia.

September 17—Austrian Army in Galicia routed.

September 22—The Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy sunk by submarines.

September 26—Indian expeditionary force lands.

October 9—Antwerp occupied by Germans.

October 11—Battle of Ypres-Armentieres opens.

October 15—H. M. S. Hawke sunk by a submarine.

October 19—Canadian troops arrive in England.

October 21—State sale of alcohol in Russia vetoed.

October 27—German rush in France stemmed.

October 28—De Wet's rebellion in South Africa.

November 1—Naval action off Coronel.

November 3—German cruisers fire on Yarmouth.

November 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

November 7—Fall of Tsingtau.

November 17—War loan of £350,000,000.

November 20—Failure of struggle towards Calais.

December 2—Austrians capture Belgrade.

December 7—South African rebellion collapses.

December 8—Naval battle off the Falklands.

December 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.

December 16—Germans bombard West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, killing 127 civilians.

December 17—Turkish suzerainty over Egypt ended.

December 18—Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha appointed Sultan; Abbas Hilmi Pasha deposed.

December 25—British airmen off Cuxhaven. German aeroplane near Sheerness.

January 1—H. M. S. Formidable torpedoed and sunk.

January 3—Russians defeat Turks in Caucasus.

January 19—German airship attack in Norfolk.

January 24—Naval battle off Doggerbank.

January 30—German submarines off Fleetwood.

February 2—Turks defeated on Suez Canal.

February 5—Army estimates, 3,000,000 men.

February 17—Zeppelins L 3 and L 4 wrecked.

February 18—German "blockade" of England commanded.

February 20—The Times Fund exceeds £1,000,000.

February 25—Allied squadron shells forts at entrance to Dardanelles.

March 2—Russian victory at Przasnysz announced.

March 3—Heavy fighting near Basra.

March 4—German submarine U 8 sunk off Dover.

March 5—Zeppelin L 8 wrecked near Tirlemont.

March 6—Smyrna forts silenced by British squadron.

March 9—Bill to extend power to take over or control works for war material introduced.

March 10—The British capture Neuve Chapelle. H. M. S. Ariel rams German submarine U 12.

March 18—Three vessels of the Allied fleets in the Dardanelles sunk by mines.

March 20—Successful operations by the Union Forces under General Botha.

March 22—Fall of Przemysl. Russians take 126,000 prisoners and 700 big guns.

March 23—Another Turkish raid on Egypt stopped.

March 25—German submarine U 29 sunk.

March 27—French captured Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges.

March 28—Falaba torpedoed off Milford. Russian fleet bombards Bosporus forts.

March 29—German offensive movement west of the Niemen checked.

April 9—Russians hold the Carpathian summits.

April 14—A Zeppelin visits the Tyne. Turks routed on the Euphrates.

April 16—Aeroplane drops bombs in East Kent, and a dirigible drops bombs on Essex and Suffolk.

April 17—The British take Hill 60.

April 18—The submarine E 15 aground, is in danger of falling into Turkish hands. To avert this volunteer crews torpedo it.

April 19—The French make progress in Alsace. Near Ypres the enemy try to retake Hill 60.

April 21—The French line advanced in St. Mihiel area.

April 21—The enemy, north of the Ypres salient, using asphyxiating gases.

April 24—The Ypres struggle continues. The Canadian division's "gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation."

April 25—The allied forces effect a landing on both shores of the Dardanelles.

April 26—British take the offensive at Ypres.

April 27—The Leon Gambetta torpedoed.

April 28—German offensive at Ypres "definitely stopped."

April 30—Air raid on Ipswich.

May 1—Two German torpedo boats and one British destroyer sunk off the Dutch coast. The U. S. A. oil-tank vessel Gulflight torpedoed.

May 3—Battle of the Dunajec; Russia retreated in western Galicia.

May 4—The second war budget introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, who foreshadows a possible expenditure of £1,182,654,000. Report of Field Marshal Sir John French on the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gases.

May 6—French established between Lizerne and Het Sast, near the German bridge-head at Steenstraate.

May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale, near Queenstown, with great loss of life.

May 8—Germans occupied Libau, on the Baltic coast.

May 9—British attack between the Bois Grenier and Festubert, and gain ground towards Fromelles.

May 10—A German airship raids Southend, Leigh-on-Sea, and Westcliff. About 100 bombs dropped, causing one death, and doing damage to the extent of £20,000.

May 11—German attack on Ypres fails. French progress north of Arras.

May 12—H. M. S. Goliath torpedoed in the Dardanelles. General Botha occupies Windhuk.

May 14—The Times military correspondent: "The want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal blow to our success."

May 15—British attack between Richebourg l'Avoue and Festubert breaks the enemy's line over the greater part of a two mile front. Text of the United States note to Germany re the sinking of the Lusitania published.

May 16—Russians admit retirement to the line of the San and from the Carpathian passes.

May 17—A Zeppelin attacked Ramsgate.

May 18—Lord Kitchener announces our resolve to use asphyxiating gases; in discussing the shell problem, he said that strenuous efforts had been taken to reduce as far as possible the delay in production; 800,000 more recruits required.

May 19—Mr. Asquith announces the coming reconstruction of the government on a broader personal and political basis, for the purposes of the war alone.

May 21—Austrians cut all communications between Italy and Austria. Field Marshal Sir John French's report (May 17-21) records appreciable progress in the Festubert area.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria. "Considerable advance" of the Allies in the Dardanelles.

May 24—Austrian aircraft attack arsenal at Venice, but are driven off, and the Italians raid the island of Porto Buso.

May 25—The enemy at Ypres uses gas over a front of five miles. French are still gaining ground. Official list of the new cabinet is issued.

May 26—H. M. S. Triumph torpedoed off the Gallipoli peninsula. Occupation by the Italians of important positions which threaten Trent and Trieste. Air raid on Southern-on-Sea.

May 27—H. M. S. Majestic torpedoed by a submarine off the Gallipoli peninsula. H. M. S. auxiliary ship Princess Irene accidentally destroyed by an explosion off Sheerness.

May 28—Important and sweeping French successes, especially towards Souchez. Berlin admission of a reverse at the hands of the Russians on the San. Turks heavily defeated on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

May 29—The French are masters of the whole village of Ablain in the sector north of Arras. Russian offensive south of the Dniester; 7,000 prisoners taken.

May 30—Pola, the Austrian naval base, attacked by an Italian airship. Russian successes on the Lubaczowka river, north of Przemysl. Text of the German reply to American note re the Lusitania published.

May 31—American dissatisfaction with German reply. Docks of Monfalcone, on the Gulf of Trieste, shelled by Italian destroyers. Zeppelin raid on London, six people killed.

June 1—The French captured the sugar refinery at Souchez after a two-day's battle, and made further progress in "The Labyrinth." German attack on the Bzura-Rawko line, in which they used poisonous gas to cover their assault, repulsed. Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Bari, Brindisi, and Molfetta, killing four people.

June 2—Crossing of the Isonzo by the Italian army announced by the Italian staff; our Allies firmly established on the slopes of Monte Nero. Austrian defeat at Mikalojow, on the Dniester. Germans captured three of the forts at Przemysl. German transport torpedoed by British submarine in the Sea of Marmora.

June 3—Przemysl retaken by German and Austrian forces after a bombardment by 16-in. guns. Austro-German assault on the railway between Przemysl and Lemberg and advance on Lemberg; Russian advance on the left bank of the Lower San. Surrender of Amara, on the Tigris, to the British forces operating in the Persian Gulf. British captured German trenches at Givenchy along a front of 200 yards.

June 4—General British and French attack upon Turkish positions on Gallipoli Peninsula, as a result of which 500 yards were gained along a front of nearly three miles.

June 6—Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; 24 people killed and 40 injured. Part of General von Linsingen's army crossed the Dniester at Zurawno, 40 miles from Lemberg.

June 7—Zeppelin destroyed between Ghent and Brussels by Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., at a height of 6,000 feet. Bombs dropptd by British airmen on airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, and a Zeppelin destroyed. French captured two lines of trenches at Hebuterne, southwest of Arras, and at Moulin-sous-Touvent, north of the Aisne.

June 8—German counter-attacks at Hebuterne repulsed; further French gains at Neuville St. Vaast, in "The Labyrinth." V.C. conferred upon Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N. Ministry of Munitions Bill amended by the insertion of a word making it clear that the bill gave the new minister no new power to coerce workmen. Resignation of Mr. Bryan, United States secretary of state, feeling himself unable to sign President Wilson's second note to Germany regarding the Lusitania. The whole of Neuville St. Vaast in French hands.

June 9—Canada announced her resolve to raise a further force of 35,000 men. British casualties up to May 31 given by Mr. Asquith as 258,069. Second note from the United States regarding the sinking of the Lusitania sent to Berlin. Monfalcone captured by the Italians. Mr. Balfour announced in the house of commons that during the last few days a German submarine had been sunk, and that of the crew six officers and 21 men had been made prisoners.

June 10—British torpedo boats Nos. 10 and 12 torpedoed by a German submarine off the East Coast and sunk. German and Austrian troops which had crossed the Dniester at Zuravno driven back over the river by the Russians with a loss of 16,000 prisoners.

June 11—German attack on Mosciska repulsed by the Russians wtih great loss. Gradisca, on the Isonzo, north of Monfalcone, "lightly held" by the Italians for some time, reported to be solidly in their possession. The Breslau attacked by a Russian destroyer near the Bosporus and severely damaged.

June 12—Railway station at Souchez captured by the French. Italians bombard the fortress of Malborghetto, in the Carnic Alps. Austro-Germans again cross the Dniester at Kolomea.

June 13—General election in Greece. M. Venezelos gained 193 seats out of a total of 316. Austro-German successful attack on Russian front from Mosciska, north to the San.

June 14—Austro-German advance to Jaworow, northwest of Lemberg. Austrian attacks on pases of the Carnic Alps repelled by Italians.

June 15—French airmen bombarded Karlsruhe; 130 projectiles were dropped on the castle, the arms factory, and the railway station, with reported great loss of life. Mr. Asquith moved in the house of commons a vote of credit for £250,000,000. He stated the average daily expenditure since April 1 on war services as £2,660,000. British carried first line of German trenches along a mile of front east of Festubert, but failed to hold them. Zeppelin raid on northeast coast; 16 persons killed and 40 injured.

June 16—British attacked German lines north of Hooge (east of Ypres); they carried his first trenches along a front of 1,000 yards, and some of the second trenches. Mr. Lloyd George took the oath as minister of munitions. French advance in the Vosges along the heights commanding the valley of the Fecht; Steinbruck and a suburb of Metzeral captured. Slight British advance east of Festubert.

June 18—Review of a month's operations east of the Dniester issued in Petrograd announced enemy losses of 120,000 to 150,000 in their attempts to cross the Dniester along a front of 40 miles. Italian coast raided by Austrian warships with little damage.

June 19—Austro-German offensive against the Grodek line; retreat of Russians from the Grodek line to positions in front of Lemberg. The Buval Bottom, north of Arras, obstinately defended by the Germans since May 9, carried by the French after a desperate assault. Metzeral, in Alsace, invested by the French and Munster bombarded.

June 20—Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska captured by the Austro-German forces. Italians consolidated their position on Monte Nero. British aeroplane encounters a German super-biplane having a double fuselage, two engines, and a pair of propellers, over Poelcapelle; German aeroplane driven off, the British pilot landing within the British lines with his machine in flames.

June 21—Further French progress towards Souchez. Metzeral captured by the French. De Wet found guilty of treason and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. Mr. McKenna announces proposals for second war loan, unlimited in amount, issued at par, bearing interest at four and a half per cent., and available to the public in denominations as low as 5s. Successful French and British attack on Turkish positions in the Gallipoli peninsula.

June 22—Recapture of Lemberg by the second Austrian army under General Bohm-Ermolli; general Austro-German advance. Austrians defeated near Niniow and thrown back across the Dniester. Sondernach, south of Metzeral, captured by the French. German submarine sunk at Borkum, apparently as the result of an explosion.

June 23—Mr. Lloyd George introduces the Munitions of War bill in the house of commons, and outlined the proposals made for augmenting the supply of munitions. Austrians crossed the Dniester along the line Zurawno-Demeskowce, but were heavily defeated and flung back across the river.

June 24—Memorandum handed to the American ambassador, emphasizing the British government's desire to minimize the inconveniences caused by the war to neutral commerce; the right of confiscation in respect of breaches of blockade has been waived. The prime minister announced in the house of commons a forthcoming bill with regard to registration and organization of national resources. German attack with asphyxiating bombs and burning liquid in the region of the Calonne trench in the heights of the Meuse driven back.

June 25—Text of Munitions of War bill published. Russians fight delaying action at Bobrka, 18 miles southeast of Lemberg. Report of result of operations in East Africa by a British column under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Stewart; Bukoba, a German port on the western shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, destroyed. French aeroplanes raided the railway station at Douai, throwing about 20 bombs.

June 26—General Sukhomlinoff, Russian minister for war, resigns. General Polivanoff to succeed him. Germans succeeded in gaining a footing on the sunken road between Ablain and Angres to the north of Souchez, along a front of 200 yards.

June 27—Germans capture Halicz. Russian retreat from the line of the Dniester to the Gnila Lipa. Austro-German army advancing to the River Bug. French aeroplane drops bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. British torpedo gunboat Hussar, bombarded the ports of Teheme, Lidia and Aglelia in Asia Minor, opposite Chios; a petroleum depot and various sailing craft destroyed.

June 28—French recaptured part of the sunken road between Ablain and Angres. Successful British attack in Gallipoli.

June 29—German and French encounters at Bagatelle in the Argonne; use of air torpedoes by the Germans. Mr. Walter Long introduced the National Registration bill in the house of commons providing for the registration of all males and females between the ages of 15 and 65.

June 30—French make slight progress west of Souchez. German attack east of Metzeral repulsed.

July 2—Naval battle in Baltic, German battleship of Deutschland type torpedoed by British submarine, cruiser Magdeburg and a mine-layer damaged.

July 4—German cruiser Koenigsberg finally disabled by British monitors in Fufiji river, East Africa.

July 5-6—Turks lose heavily in attempt to recapture lost positions at Dardanelles.

July 7—Austro-German armies suffer reverse at Krasnik, delaying march on Lublin. Russians take 20,000 prisoners.

July 9—General Botha receives surrender of whole of German Southwest Africa, an empire of 320,000 square miles. Attempt by German submarine to torpedo Cunard liner Orduna.

July 12—Two Turkish defence lines captured by Allied troops at Dardanelles.

July 14—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, attends meeting of British cabinet.

July 15—South Wales coal mines go out on strike.

July 16—Roumania refuses definitely to allow Germany to transport munitions of war to Turkey through that country.

July 18—Italian armored cruiser Guisseppe Garibaldi torpedoed in Adriatic by Austrian submarine.

July 20—Lloyd-George settles coal strike.

July 22-25—Two important posts on Euphrates occupied by British troops.

July 24—Note from United States to Germany practically ultimatum, states further transgression of neutral rights will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

July 23-25—Italians make decided gains on Isonzo front in fight for Gorizia.

July 25—German drive for Warsaw more successful to north with advance into Baltic provinces, the Narew crossed and the Petrograd-Warsaw railway threatened.

July 26—British submarine again raids Constantinople, sinking two gunboats, transport and ammunition steamer.

## KITCHENER AND HIS NEW ARMY!

Lord Kitchener in person inspecting a body of troops in front of the Guild Hall in Manchester. The black-robed figure is the Lord Mayor.

## GERMAN SPY SHOT IN ENGLAND

Robert Rosenthal, who was condemned to death by court martial and executed for naval and military espionage. Photo shows him leaving the court after he had been sentenced to death.

# THE BRITISH LOSE 330,995 MEN SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

London, July 27—The casualties in the British army and navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to a printed statement issued by Premier Asquith.

The naval casualties up to July 20, were 9,106 and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed 499, wounded 87, missing 29; men killed 7,840, wounded 787, missing 274.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9, that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069, up to May 31, in killed, wounded and missing. This shows in the army alone casualties of 63,820 between May 31 and July 18.

A statement made in London on June 15, giving the number of killed, wounded and missing in the British navy up to May 31 as 13,547 evidently was erroneous in the face of Premier Asquith's statement.

On April 11, H. J. Tennant, under secretary for war, announced the total of British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 139,847. If his figures were correct, the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 18,000 a week.

Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war, which has announced, from time to time, her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded or missing, but the government has given out no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Italy.

The military losses are divided as follows:

Killed—France, 3,288 officers, 48,372 men. Dardanelles (including naval division), 567 officers, 7,567 men.

Other theatres of operations, excluding German South Africa, 145 officers, 1,445 men.

Total 4,000 officers, 57,384 men, total killed 61,384.

Wounded—France, 6,803 officers, 156,308 men.

Dardanelles, 1,379 officers, 28,635 men.

Other theatres, 248 officers, 3,247 men.

Total 8,430 officers, 188,190 men, total wounded 196,620.

Missing—France, 1,163 officers, 50,969 men.

Dardanelles—198 officers, 10,892 men.

Other theatres, 22 officers, 641 men.

Total 1,383 officers, 62,502 men. Total missing 63,885.

Total killed, wounded and missing, 321,889.

Total casualties by war theatres—France, 11,254 officers, 255,649 men.

Dardanelles—2,144 officers, 47,094 men.

Other theatres, 415 officers, 5,333 men.

Total, 13,813 officers, 308,076 men.

Total military casualties 321,889.

## Drake's Drum

(By Marianne Grey Otty, Gagetown, N. B.)

Has Drake's drum, for the third time, awakened the echoes of Buckland Abbey down in Devon? In the swinging lines of Professor Henry Newbolt's poem we read the romantic old legend of Drake's drum.

As Sir Francis Drake, hero of the Armada's disgrace and a thousand other gallant exploits, lay dying in the cabin of his flagship, down in the West Indies, he committed to his brother the charge of the drum that had accompanied him on every voyage—a drum of ancient design and resounding note. The dying admiral commanded that the drum be taken back to his ancestral abbey in Devon, and left hanging there as long as the walls should stand. Whenever danger threatened the shores of England, let the drum be sounded and, at the call, his spirit would enter into the British admiral and aid him in scattering Britain's foes.

Drake kept his word. A generation after his canvas-shrouded form had been committed to the waters of the Atlantic, came the Dutch admiral, Von Tromp, sailing up the Channel, with a broom lashed to the masthead to signify that he could "sweep the seas." At the sound of Drake's drum, a new power seemed to inspire Admiral Blake. In a short time he had won for England the title of "Mistress of the Seas," and since that day, a "whip" pennon has fluttered over every vessel of the British fleet.

A second time did Drake's drum call back the old captain to the concerns of earth. Napoleon was at Boulogne, with his barges ready for the invasion of England, and medals fresh from the mint, celebrating his most glorious achievement, were completed for presentation to his officers. The medals were never worn; for Drake's spirit was fighting side by side with Admiral Nelson.

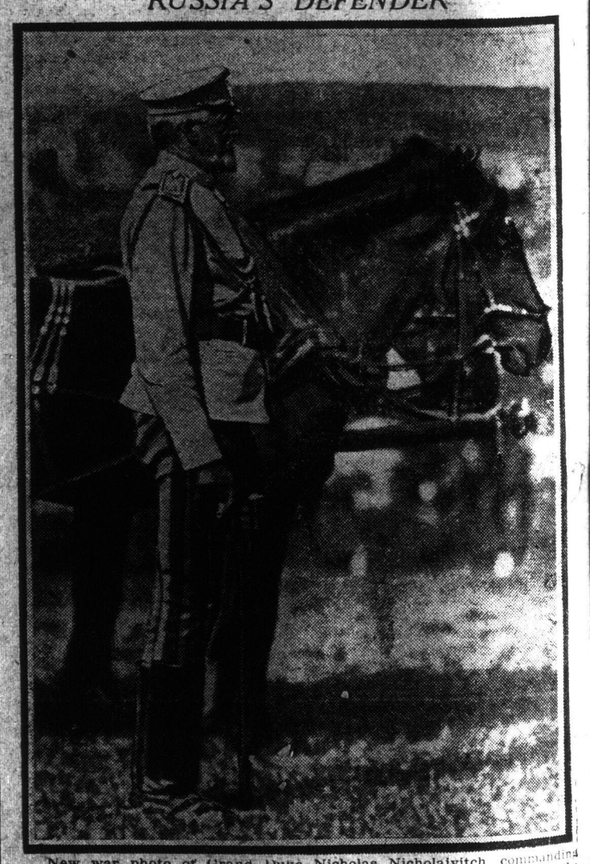
Today, when England is engaged in the greatest conflict of all the ages, Drake cannot be far away. Is he watching with blazing eyes the strange under-water craft that shun to fight "man for man," but prey on the lives of peaceful travelers on the sea? Is it the spirit of the intrepid old commander that keeps the German fleet rusting in disuse at Kiel? Henry Newbolt speaks with all the fervent admiration of the old-time sailor:

"Drake he was a Devon man an' ruled
the Devon seas:
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went with
heart at ease,
An' dreamin' arl the time of Plymouth
Hoe.
'Take my drum to England, hang et by
the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll *quit* the
port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we
drummed them long ago.'

Drake he's in his hammock an' a thousand miles away;
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Slung between the round shot in Nombre
Dios Bay,
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth
Hoe.
Yarnder lumes the island, yarnder lie the
ships
Wi' the sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an-toe,
An' the shore lights flashin', and the
night-tide dashin'
He sees et arl so plainly as he saw
et long ago.

Drake lies in his hammock till the great
Armada's come,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Slung atween the round shot, listenin'
for the drum
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth
Hoe.
Call him on the deep sea, call him on
the Sound,
Call him when we sail to meet the foe;
Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old
flag's flyin'
They'll find him ware an' wakin' as
they found him long ago."

## RUSSIA'S DEFENDER



New war photo of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch, commanding the Russian armies in the field, who in the defence of Warsaw is facing the most severe task imposed on him since the beginning of the European war. In personal appearance the Grand Duke is striking; he stands 6 feet 3 inches in height and has a most distinguished and commanding presence. He is fifty-nine years old.