

ONE YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR

Twelve months ago, Wednesday of this week, Great Britain declared war upon Germany. Twelve months hence Great Britain may still be at war. Time is no object. Until the war is over there is time in the British Empire for just one thing—To Defeat the Enemy of all Free Peoples.

July 23.—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 16.—Canadian troops arrive in England.
 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 Huessin 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 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 Tirlmont.
 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 Hartmannswellerkopf, in the Vosges.
 March 28.—Falaba torpedoed off Milford. Russian Fleet bombards Bosphorus 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 is advanced in St. Mihiel area.
 April 22.—The enemy north of the Ypres salient, using asphyxiating gases.
 April 24.—The Ypres struggle continues. The Cana-

dian 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 Gulfight torpedoed.
 May 3.—Battle of the Dunajec; Russian retreat in Western Galicia.
 May 4.—The second War Budget introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, who foreshadows a possible expenditure of £1,132,654,000. 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 sank

THROTTLING THE BEAST

THE beginning of the second six months of 1914 was the beginning of the greatest conflict, physical, mechanical, spiritual, financial, commercial, diplomatic and diabolical the world has ever known. On August 1, the great blond beast known as Kultur started a machine going for the purpose of conquering Europe as a preliminary to dominating the world. Since that time the armies and navies of the free peoples have been engaged in throttling the Beast. Again and again it has been said that Germany has failed in her programme; that she was beaten but not crushed when the march on Paris was turned into the rout of the Marne. Whenever there is any doubt on this point, the dry, cold calendar of the war tells the truth. One year ago this week the organized Murder-Machine controlled from Berlin was in full operation like a great cosmic circus. To-day it is blocked, baffled, beleaguered by land and sea, opposed by the armies and navies of all the other great nations of Europe and the national sentiment of United States. The countries round about the Teuton and the Turk have become one international nation for the purpose of ridding the world of a Monster. The greatest overseas Dominion of the great world-Empire has become itself a nation in the struggle. Langemarck, St. Julien, and Festubert are Canadian names in 1915 as Paardeberg was in 1900. The organization of the best part of the world to curb the world-rapine of the worst part of the world has made the Empire from a sublime fiction into a glorious fact; it has changed Canada from an overseas Dominion just out of colonyhood into a young nation. And the cold calendar of one year of war is the index to the greatest moral awakening the world has ever known; greater than the age of Columbus or Martin Luther or George Washington. What the next year's calendar will tell no man can say; except that it will be one year nearer the great victory of free peoples against a people organized for half a century for one great purpose—a war to dominate and tyrannize the world.

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 12.—H. M. S. Goliath torpedoed in the Dardanelles. General Botha occupies Windhuk.
 May 15.—British attack between Richebourg l'Avoue and Festubert breaks the enemy's lines 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 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; 300,000 more recruits required.
 May 19.—Mr. Asquith announces the coming recon-

struction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis, for the purposes of the war alone.

May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria. "Considerable advance" of the Allies in the Dardanelles.
 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.
 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 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-days' battle, and made further progress in "The Labyrinth."
 June 2.—Crossing of the Isonzo by the Italian Army announced by the Italian Staff.
 June 3.—Przemysl retaken by German and Austrian forces after a bombardment by 16in. guns. Austro-German assault on the railway between Przemysl and Lemberg and advance on Lemberg. Surrendering of Amara, on the Tigris, to the British forces operating in the Persian Gulf.
 June 4.—General British and French attack upon Turkish positions in Gallipoli Peninsula, as a result of which 500 yards were gained along a front of nearly three miles.
 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.
 June 8.—V. C. conferred upon Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N. Resignation of Mr. Bryan, United States Secretary of State, feeling himself unable to sign President Wilson's second Note to Germany regarding the Lusitania.
 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.
 June 10.—British torpedo-boats Nos. 10 and 12 torpedoed by a German submarine off the East Coast and sunk.
 June 13.—General Election in Greece. M. Venezelos gained 193 seats out of a total of 316.
 June 14.—Austro-German advance to Jaworow, north-west of Lemberg.
 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 on war services as £2,660,000.
 June 16.—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 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 4½ 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.
 June 23.—Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Munitions of War Bill in the House of Commons, and outlined the proposals made for augmenting the supply of munitions.
 June 24.—Memorandum handed to the American Ambassador, emphasizing the British Government's desire to minimize the inconvenience caused by the war to neutral commerce; the right of confiscation in respect of breaches of blockade has been waived.
 June 25.—Text of Munitions of War Bill published.
 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

(Concluded on page 18.)