

# TWELVE MONTHS OF GREATEST STRUGGLE HISTORY HAS EVER SEEN

## FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF WAR FINDS ELEVEN NATIONS GRIPPED IN DEATH STRUGGLE

**Prophets Who Foretold Early Ending Have Been Confounded—Millions of Men Engaged Over Greater Part of Europe, Latest Instruments of Destruction Ingenuity of Man Can Devise Have Been Introduced and Belligerents Preparing to Go On With the Struggle.**

The second year of the European war opened yesterday. On Aug. 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last decade 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 engaged, 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.

Determination to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of 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. In view of the immensity of the struggle, previous standards count for little in considering the price the world is paying. The figures are so vast as to convey little meaning. The nations at war have poured out their treasures of men and gold without limit. The usual standards of life have been subordinated or disregarded, and in some cases social, industrial and political activities have been virtually reorganized on a military basis, to make all contribute to the supreme necessities of war. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the number of men engaged, the casualties and the cost. For obvious reasons the size of the various armies is kept secret. Most of the nations do not consider it expedient to reveal the number of casualties; in fact, Great Britain is the

only one which has given out official totals. As to the money expended, there are available only partial statistics.

More than half the population of the world lives in the countries at war. The population of the warring countries is estimated roughly at 947,000,000, and of the countries at peace, 797,000,000. The population of the Entente nations is perhaps five times as great as that of their opponents. The number of men under arms has been estimated variously, usually in the neighborhood of 20,000,000. William Michaelis, writing recently in a Berlin magazine, put the number of soldiers at war at 21,770,000; for the Allies, 12,820,000; for Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey 8,950,000.

No previous war has approached the present one in wholesale destruction of life. This is due not only to the number of men involved, but to the terrible efficiency of modern weapons. French warfare on a great scale, with its deadly charges, mining operations and extensive use of artillery and hand grenades, has contributed to this end. Whereas in the past it has been calculated that the proportion of killed to total casualties runs 1 to 8 or 1 to 10, the proportion in French warfare, as indicated by official British statistics, is about 1 to 5.

The battles on the plains of Flanders, on the Warsaw front, in the Austro-German advance through Galicia and in the Carpathians were attended by frightful slaughter. Russian losses in the Carpathians alone were estimated unofficially at 500,000. Along the battlefields from Arras, in northwestern France, to the Belgian coast whole fields have been covered with corpses, and at the time of the German attempt to reach the English Channel the Yser Canal was choked with the dead. According to official British statistics, the British army alone has been losing of late, in killed, wounded and missing, 2,000 a day. On June 9 Premier Asquith announced casualties since the beginning of the war (excluding naval losses of 13,549 up to May 31) amounted to 288,069, of which the total of killed was 50,342.

## COST OF WAR FOR FIRST YEAR RUNS INTO THE BILLIONS

**In Addition to Money Expended Directly on War, Millions of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed and Enormous Loss from Curtailment of Production.**

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger armies, have been far greater. The Herr Und Politik of Berlin early in June estimated that more than 5,000,000 soldiers of the coalition with Germany and her allies have been killed, wounded or captured. Halfaire Belloc, the English military writer, said Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably had dimmed from all causes by nearly one half in the first year of the war, and asserted a conservative estimate was that Germany had much nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 men permanently out of the field. Estimates of the total casualties run from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 with the former figure probably conservative.

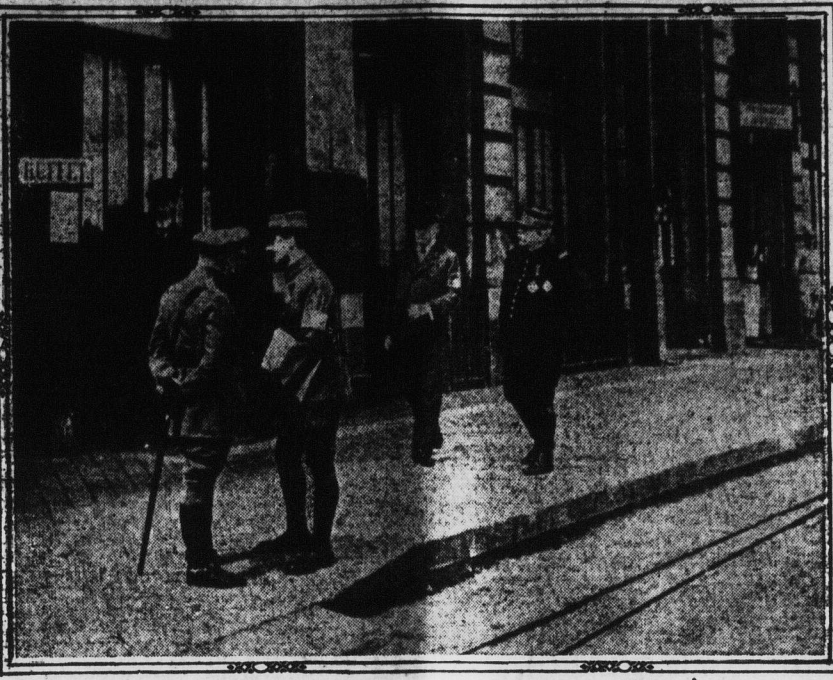
The cost in money runs to a similarly huge total. Great Britain is now spending about \$15,000,000 a day on the war, according to Premier Asquith. Albert Metin, general budget reporter of the French Chamber of Deputies, calculates the war is costing France \$10,000 a minute, or \$144,000,000 a day. William Michaelis recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at \$8,250,000, saying forty days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial Treasury of Germany, said the war was costing all belligerents \$375,000,000 a week.

On the basis of Dr. Helfferich's estimate, the first year of the war cost the stupendous sum of \$11,500,000,000. Mr. Michaelis puts the figure at 15 billions of dollars, not including Italy's expenditures; a sum more than 50 per cent. greater than the gold production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run still higher, to 20 billion dollars or more.

directly on the war, the loss in destruction of property on land and sea has run high into the millions. Great losses are being occasioned by the cessation of curtailment of many forms of productive industry. The energies of the world have been largely diverted to making war. Factories of all sorts have been turned over to the making of war munitions, men taken from mill and fields, to be replaced by women, old men and children. Economists assert that for generations to come the world will feel the effect of the huge losses, in the burden of taxation and otherwise, and sociologists make conflicting predictions as to its moral, physical and psychological effect on generations living and to come.

Neutrals as well as belligerents have been affected. The financial stringency which followed the outbreak of war as world-wide. The United States, in common with other neutrals, has been confronted with the threatened abridgment of its rights, particularly at sea, and has sent notes of remonstrance to England and Germany, the complications with the latter country following the sinking of the Lusitania giving especial concern. The war has been attended with many unexpected features, one of which is its protraction. It had been believed that such a struggle would be of comparatively short duration, on account of the cost and loss of life it would entail. At the outset it was commonly said that within less than a year the nations involved would be compelled to seek peace through financial exhaustion, if for no other reason. While each side has won its victories, no final results have been reached in any of the campaigns, with a few minor exceptions of the lesser operations in distant colonies. Over

## WAR CHIEFS AND MINISTERS AT CALAIS CONFERENCE



PICTURE FROM THE SPHERE, LONDON. COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY.

This picture was taken at the conference which was held at Calais early in July, at which were present the leading generals and other war officials of England and France. The picture, taken in the railway station, shows General French chatting with an orderly officer. A little behind is General Joffre and M. Augagneur, the French Minister of Marine. At the conference plans for future campaigns against the enemy were discussed.

the greater part of the Franco-Belgian front the opposing millions are facing each other in the same positions as last September. Movements on the eastern front have been wider, but with no signs of an approaching decision.

The German plan is generally assumed to have been to deal first with France, in the early weeks of the war, before the Russian army, slower to mobilize, was able to present a serious menace, and then to turn on Russia.

The fierce resistance of Belgium and the unexpectedly quick mobilization of both the French and Russian armies prevented the full fruition of this plan. Nevertheless Germany has been able to hold her own on both the eastern and western fronts.

In reality the struggle of the eleven nations is divided into a number of separate wars, related to each other in only a general way. The whole field of military operations may be summarized as follows:

## THE TERRITORY WHERE THE BELLIGERENTS ARE ENGAGED

In France and Belgium Germany is battling with Great Britain, France and Belgium. In August Germany invaded Belgium and France, pushing southward almost to the gates of Paris. Following the battle of the Marne, perhaps the most important contest of the war thus far, the Germans were compelled to retreat and have since held an entrenched line from the Belgian coast to Alsace, retaining possession of northwestern France and most of Belgium. In this theatre the war has been so even that the capture of a group of houses or a few yards of trenches has been considered a victory worthy of mention in the official reports. The German attempt to break through to the English Channel, the British victory at Yser, the German triumph at Soissons, while calling forth supreme efforts, did not materially change the relative positions of the antagonists along the front of nearly 300 miles.

On the eastern front Russia faces Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russian armies invaded Galicia and Bukovina, capturing most of the former provinces, but lost the greater part of this territory as a result of Field Marshal von Mackensen's great drive from Cracow. The Germans invaded Russian Poland, and their attempts to capture Warsaw led to some of the deadliest fighting of the war. In time the struggle here settled down to trench warfare, much as in the west, with Germany retaining a large part of Russian Poland. Russian invasions of East Prussia resulted in disastrous defeats. Further north, the Germans swept into the Baltic provinces of Russia, capturing Libau on the sea. The unprecedented extension of battle lines, which this war has witnessed reached its most remarkable exemplification in this campaign, in which the front has been drawn out more than 600 miles from the Baltic to Bukovina.

Bally, after the months of uncertainty, began war with Austria-Hungary in May, and has occupied a fringe of Austrian territory in the mountainous region to the north. Trent and Trieste are the objectives of the Italian campaign. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground neither of the antagonists has made much headway.

On the Gallipoli peninsula, in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus, Turkey, aided by her Teutonic allies, is at war with France, Great Britain and Russia, with possession of Constantinople as the great stake. Following the failure of the naval assault on the Dardanelles by an Anglo-French fleet, troops were landed on the peninsula. Few details of this campaign are available, and little is known beyond the fact that the fighting has been particularly severe and that the Allies have occupied and retained the tip of the peninsula.

Serbia and Montenegro, the former assisted by British troops, are at war with Austria-Hungary. The Austrian invasion of Serbia ended in failure. On the Montenegrin front there has been only desultory fighting. Both Serbia and Montenegro have recently invaded Albania, with the object of obtaining ports on the sea.

On Asiatic soil Russia is at war with Turkey in the Black Sea region. Neither side has employed large numbers of troops in this campaign. There has been fighting in the Caucasus and Persia, with no great accomplishments. Further south, in Mesopotamia, there has been sporadic fighting between Turkish and British troops. Turkey sent an army to attack the Suez Canal but the main body of troops failed to reach its objective.

In Africa French and British troops occupied Togoland and part of the Kamerun, German possessions. A British attack on German East Africa was defeated. The insular possessions of Germany in the Pacific were captured by Great Britain and Japan.

Tsing-tau, the German fortress in China, was captured by the Japanese, aided by a British contingent. On the seas there have been no great battles. Great Britain's supremacy,

owing to the overwhelming size of her fleet, has not been disputed to the ultimate issue, the main German fleet having remained in home waters. Two German cruisers which were in the Mediterranean when war began went to the Dardanelles and were acquired by Turkey. A few German cruisers and converted merchantmen, including the famous Emden, and the Karlsruhe, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, raided shipping of the Allies for a time, but were eventually sunk or forced to intern in neutral ports.

The Austro-Hungarian fleet has remained in the Adriatic and the Turkish fleet has been kept near the Aegean. Germany's merchant marine has been swept from the seas.

There have been several naval battles of importance, however. In the first month of the war Rear Admiral Beatty's squadron dashed into Heligoland Bight, near the great German

naval station, and sank three German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. In January occurred a battle in the North Sea between British warships and a German squadron which presumably was attempting a raid on the English coast. In this battle the German cruiser Blücher was sunk. The German Far East squadron defeated Vice Admiral Cradock's British squadron off the Chilean coast on November 1, sinking the Good Hope and Monmouth. The British obtained their revenge in December when, off the Falkland Islands, a powerful British squadron defeated the Germans, sinking the Scharnhorst, Geneseeau, Leipzig and Nürnberg.

German squadrons have twice attacked the English coast, causing some loss of life and damage to property. English towns including London have also been attacked by German aircraft which have made several successful trips across the North Sea, raiding points on the east coast. Methods of fighting have been altered radically in consequence of the lessons learned in the first year of the war. It has been pre-eminently a war of machines. The resources afforded by modern scientific development have been taxed to devise new instruments of death and destruction more potent than ever have been employed. It has been also a war of surprises. New problems have arisen necessitating reconstruction of the theory of war. Plans and methods heretofore approved by authorities on military affairs were discarded, and the staffs of the various armies were compelled to grapple with situations for which there was no precedent.

The first great surprise of the war was the German 42-centimeter (16 1/2 inch) gun, which hurled for some 15 miles a shell weighing as much as a ton. The great fortifications which were the pride of Belgium, and believed to be almost impregnable, were battered into ruins by these guns in a comparatively short time. Two of these guns, stationed 10 miles from Antwerp, wrecked its elaborate defense works. Liege and Namur fell similarly.

The use of artillery and machine guns, in fact, has been one of the principal features of the war. Great execution was done by the new Krupp 11-inch howitzer, weighing nearly 40 tons, with a 6-mile radius. The Austrian 12-inch howitzer also has proved exceptionally efficient. The French 75-millimeter gun is regarded as one of the most effective field piece.

On all the European battlefields artillery has been the main reliance of the various armies. Trenches bristled with machine guns, which military men say had fair to relegate the rifle to a secondary place. It was with artillery that the Austro-German forces blasted their way across Galicia a few weeks ago, making what was said to be the greatest concentration of heavy and light field pieces ever seen. With artillery the British won at Neuve Chapelle, the Germans at Soissons. Every considerable movement of infantry is preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, and frequently the infantry has little more to do than occupy the positions of the enemy made untenable by artillery fire.

The deadliness of machine guns necessitated recourse to trenches, for no troops in exposed positions could live within the range of the rapid firers. Consequently trench warfare has developed to an extent never before seen. Whole armies moved into underground quarters, with elaborate labyrinths of passages and subterranean living and sleeping quarters. The result of machine warfare was the use of ammunition on a scale for which the world was unprepared. England recognized it was her greatest

## FOR GENERATIONS TO COME STAGGERING COST OF THE CONFLICT WILL BE FELT

**Most Conservative Estimates Place Figures at Eleven and a Half Billions, Exclusive of Loss of Property and Through Curtailment of Productive Industry—Forty Days of Present Conflict Cost More than Whole Franco-Prussian War—Neutrals as Well as Belligerents Have Felt Effects.**

problem, and made David Lloyd George Minister of Munitions, with power to mobilize the nation's workers for the production of war munitions on a colossal scale. France took similar measures. Italy, which had ten months to prepare for war, found it necessary after two months of fighting to appoint by royal decree a supreme committee to increase the production of munitions. The battle of Neuve Chapelle alone is said to have cost the British the expenditure of more powder than the entire Boer war.

One result of the development of this form of warfare is the eclipse of cavalry as one of the principal arms of the service. Cavalry is still used to a small extent on the eastern front, but its employment in France virtually has been abandoned. The cavalrymen have been dismounted and placed in the trenches.

Almost as conspicuous is the development of submarine warfare. The

remarkable exploits of submarines have proved their efficiency so thoroughly that already the supremacy of battleships has been challenged. Germany, compelled to rely chiefly on these craft for her marine activities, has gained the greatest success with them. Their first large achievement was the torpedoing and sinking by one submarine within an hour of the British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue in the North Sea in September. Since that time hundreds of vessels, warships and merchantmen, have been sent to the bottom, in the North Sea, the Baltic, the English Channel, the Adriatic, and at the Dardanelles. From all causes more than 500 vessels have been destroyed. England has been the greatest sufferer, by reason of her preponderance of shipping and also on account of the German government's attempt to blockade that country following the declaration of a war zone around the British Isles last February.

## METHODS OF FIGHTING HAVE BEEN GREATLY ALTERED

**New Problems Have Arisen Necessitating Reconstruction of Theory of War—Use of Ammunition on Scale for which World was Unprepared.**

In size, speed and cruising radius the new type of submarines far exceeds the earlier small vessels, designed primarily for coast defense. Germany's new submarines are as long as a good sized cruiser. Captain Otto Henschel took the U-51 about 4,000 miles from Wilhelmshaven past Gibraltar, through the Mediterranean and to the Dardanelles, where it torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and proceeded to Constantinople. The voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles required one month. The aeroplane, almost as unknown quantity at the beginning of the war, so far as its military value was concerned, is proving its practicability so thoroughly that it must be rated with the submarine and the heavy gun as one of the great features of the war. In fact, it has exercised a dominating influence over land operations, and to its use perhaps more than any other single factor may be ascribed the deadlock month after month in the principal fields of battle. It has caused a revision of the tactics and strategy of war.

Aerial observation, flying over the opposing lines, are able to discover movements of any large bodies of troops, rendering that form of strategy based on surprise attacks or quick movements in force impossible. Aeroplanes also have been of great value in locating enemy positions, enabling the artillery to get the range and fire accurately on the unseen foe. Dirigible balloons also are employed, but to a much less extent, although Germany still is constructing Zeppelins and has used them effectively for long distance raids they are generally regarded as less valuable than the aeroplanes.

Automobiles are used to an enormous extent, all private machines being requisitioned in some of the countries at war. In some instances great numbers of automobiles have been utilized for rapid transportation of troops. Their main service, however,

is in the handling of food supplies and ammunition. Armored automobiles, armed with machine guns or light field pieces also have been utilized. Many new weapons of war have been tested with varying degrees of success. Poisonous gases, projected from tanks in the trenches, are reported to have enabled their users to capture opposing positions in several military engagements. Steel darts and incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes, and new types of gas grenades also have been employed, while in France both sides are said to have made use of apparatus for spraying burning oil.

The political effects of the war, tremendous as they must be, cannot yet be gauged. The principal result thus far is the definite rupture of the traditional alliance, which divided Europe for years into two alliances with its theoretical balance of power. Great Britain, France and Russia, forming the Triple Entente and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, constituting the Triple Alliance.

From that Austria-Hungary became involved in serious difficulties with Serbia there was little doubt Germany would support her ally in case Russia adhered to her traditional policy of defending her Slav kinsmen in the Balkans. The entrance in the war of France followed as a natural sequence to her alliance with Russia and Great Britain joined in after Germany's invasion of Belgium.

Italy was thus the only one of the six nations concerned in the two alliances which was not involved at the outset. Proclaiming her neutrality, she utilized the opportunity to seek from Austria the territory to the north of her border which she has long desired. Failing to obtain full satisfaction of her demands she denounced the Triple Alliance and joined the Allies. The Triple Entente thus converted into the Quadruple Entente, as it is sometimes called now.

## THE MATCH THAT SET ALL EUROPE ABLAZE

**Assassination of Austrian-Archduke Started Greatest War in World's History.**

Germany and Austria-Hungary were strengthened by the adhesion of Turkey to the informal alliance with Germany which had sprung up in recent years and in November Turkey entered the war. Montenegro took up arms with the Serbs, and Belgium, on being invaded, joined the Allies. Japan, Great Britain's ally in the East, opened war on Germany, following Berlin's refusal to surrender Tsing-tau. There

are thus 11 nations now at war, of which eight form what are known as the Allies. Historians are agreed that the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, while the immediate cause of the war, was not the determining influence. Europe had been on the edge of the precipice for

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