

WARS OF PRESENT AND OF THE PAST

High Teutonic Officer Writes of the Campaigns of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

[Special Dispatch.] BERLIN, Jan. 15. The Frankfurter Zeitung prints prominently the following comparisons, made by a high German officer, between the present European war and the campaigns of Frederick the Great, Napoleon and previous big conflicts in history.

"Never in the history of the world have there been armies of such numbers as in this war," writes this military expert. "All figures of the past fall into insignificance. Frederick the Great fought his battles with an army very small in numbers. At Rossbach he had only 22,000 men and at Lutzen 41,000. Napoleon's grand army, which in his age was considered gigantic, consisted of 600,000 men. The biggest battle of the last century in point of numbers was that of Königgratz. Here 200,000 Austrians fought against a like number of Prussians. At the end of the Franco-Prussian War there was an army of 500,000 men on the French side.

"The strength of the Bulgarian army, which joined the forces of General von Mackensen, alone consisted of 300,000 men. Asquith recently stated that the forces on the French soil under General Foch consisted of a million Englishmen, while the Russian prisoners in Germany and Austria are now more than two million men.

"Military experts have in past years protested against the systematic increase of our armies. They have deplored the 'rage de nombre.' They have urged smaller armies, better trained and equipped. Large armies are difficult to handle, difficult to feed and equip properly. They point to Frederick the Great as a military genius, who sought quality and not quantity.

"While there can be no doubt of Frederick's great achievements, there is no indication that he purposely limited the size of his army. In fact, there is every indication that he organized his forces in accordance with the strength at which he estimated his opponents. The present conflict has clearly shown that we adopted the right system in increasing our armies in the same proportion as the increase in population. Otherwise we would have by this time been overwhelmed and annihilated by the big armies of our enemies.

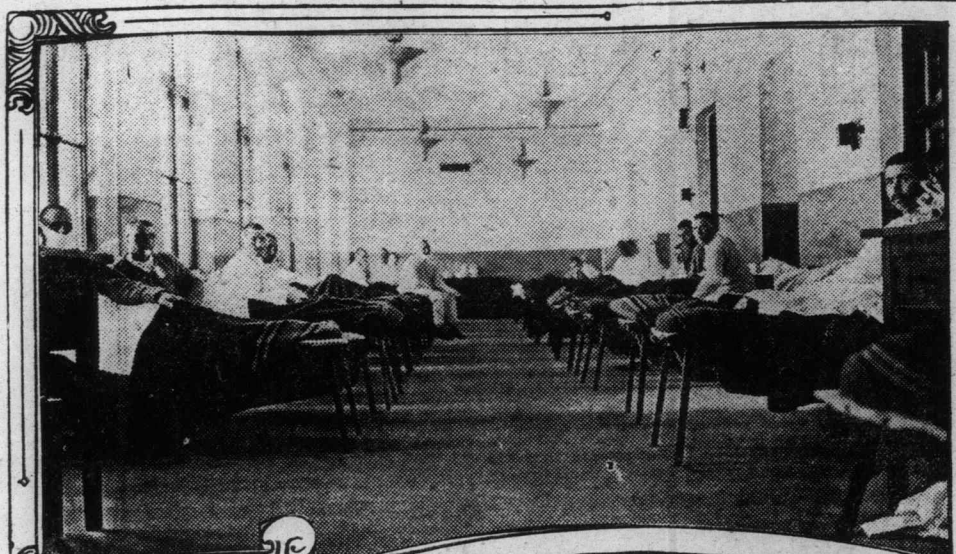
"It must not be overlooked that in our march through Belgium and Northern France we constantly fought against superior numbers. And again on the east front our troops had to contend against the superior numbers of the Russians. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that we were only enabled to send reinforcements to the eastern front because our troops, under superior generalship, were able to hold back the larger forces of French and English on the western front. Also on the Italian front has this been the case. It has, therefore, been now clearly demonstrated that our army is better equipped, better drilled than any other in the world and is first of all an army of quality. Because of this we were able to drive back the coxsacons, whom our enemies predicted would soon overwhelm us because of their superiority in numbers.

"One feature of the present war which was not anticipated in our preparations during peace is that of the trench warfare. For over a year on the west front there have been parallel trenches extending from the North Sea to the frontier of Switzerland. And on the eastern front since the great German offensive the trenches now extend from the vicinity of Riga through the Pripiat swamps as far south as the Rumanian border. In this condition of warfare was never before known. Here the infantry and the artillery have been in combat day and night. This kind of warfare is more strenuous and harder on the nerves of the men engaged than any ever before known.

"In the Franco-Prussian War except there was no trench warfare. Big battles were fought in the open and were won or lost in a day's time. In those days the troops had plenty of opportunity to rest and recuperate. Now this is all changed, and even where the enemy when in retreat is pursued, as was the case in Russia, the troops constantly meet with trenches which have to be stormed and captured, thus rendering any rest impossible.

"What is the cause of this trench warfare? Primarily it is a reaction against the powerful modern guns. At the very beginning of the war the shells were so heavy that no army could withstand. In calibre, in quickness of action and in surety of aim they were irresistible, and the only course left was for the troops to dig themselves into the earth.

AMERICAN SURGEONS FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY ARE NOW IN UNITED STATES SEEKING AID FOR HOSPITALS



WARD ROOM AMERICAN HOSPITAL, RUSSIA.



OPERATION IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL, RUSSIA.



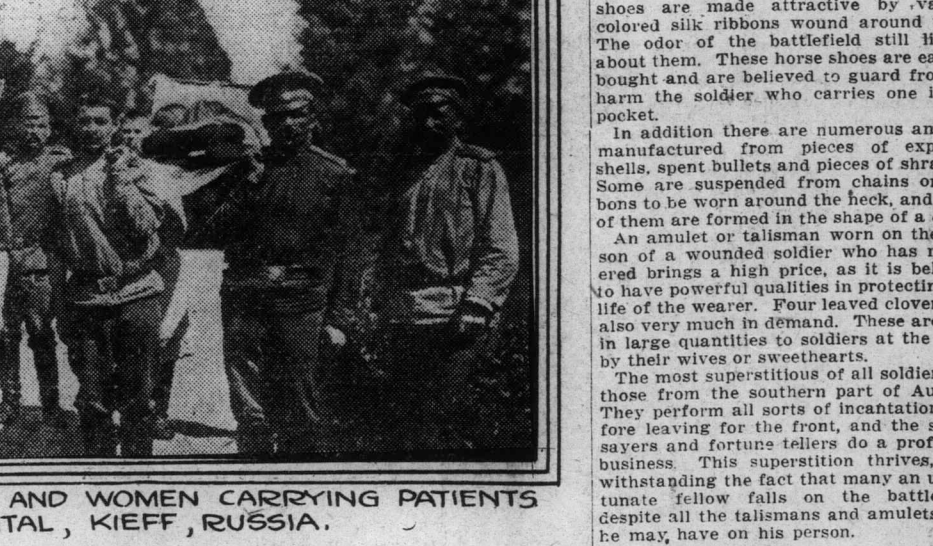
AMERICAN ARMY SURGEONS IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT KIEFF



SOLDIERS AT FRONT BUY TALISMANS



CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS (ON RIGHT) AND WOMEN CARRYING PATIENTS AT AMERICAN HOSPITAL, KIEFF, RUSSIA.



MILITARY MAXIMS OF AN ANCIENT CHINESE WRITER

A German Division Headquarters Somewhere in Northern France

[Special Dispatch.] BERLIN, Jan. 15. In the drawing room of a beautiful old French chateau behind the German trenches in Northern France the sunshine is streaming through the latticed windows. A long table in the middle of the room is littered with maps and all kinds of papers, and at the head sits the gruff old colonel of the Twentieth German Infantry.

"The commander looks worried and now and then answers his officers gruffly. The orderly places a message in front of him which has just come over the wire. 'From Captain W...,' he says. 'The colonel's face lights up with a smile. 'Good, my boy; bring me more of this kind of information.' He motions to the officers, who come nearer, and imparts to them the information that in an attack on the French lines at 11— 'our men captured a French trench and made 700 prisoners.'"

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CIGARETTE'S SWAN SONG IN AUSTRIA

The swan song of the last cigarette has been sung in Austria. In the cigar shops of Vienna, Prague, Budapest and other cities the cases that formerly held cigarettes now are pathetically empty. This is due to the fact that imports of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco long have been stopped and the quantity that remained on hand was bought up to be sent to the soldiers at the front. As a consequence the slaves of the weed are suffering considerably.

SERBS LOST MORE THAN HALF OF ARMIES

[Special Dispatch.] AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15. In writing about the losses suffered by the Serbians the correspondent of the Politika gives some interesting figures. "When the Teutonic offensive began the Serbians had four armies of 75,000 men each," he writes. "The First Serbian Army, under General Mischok, lost 15,000 men, who were taken prisoners, and 200 cannon. In killed and wounded General Mischok lost 8,000 men. This was only in the first two weeks, and since then his losses have been 40,000 men killed and wounded. Many of his men are known to have discarded their uniforms at an opportune moment and returned to their homes."

"The Second Serbian Army, commanded by General Bojetic, suffered even heavier losses, as this force was attacked simultaneously on three sides. In November this general lost 50,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The Third Serbian Army, under General Stepanovitch, lost most of its guns, but the losses in men were only 35,000. "The Fourth Serbian Army, which was hastily mobilized after the beginning of the offensive and was commanded by General Krietic, did not lose so many men, as it was not in many engagements.

"The whole Serbian army now has from 120,000 to 150,000 men, scarcely half of the original army, and a large number of these are unfit for any further campaign owing to lack of guns and ammunition."

WOMEN CONDUCTORS IN BERLIN DON TROUSERS

[Special Dispatch.] BERLIN, Jan. 15. The women who have taken the places of the men on the Berlin subway, and who will, beginning this month, also take the usual dress and wear trousers. This step is taken for sanitary reasons. The officials of the roadways observed that a woman greatly hampered her movements in the gates of the cars the edges of skirts are often caught, which in dangerous situations the train is crowded, the movements of the women conductors are more greatly hindered.

SAYS RELIGION IS STIRRING FRANCE

Rev. Samuel N. Watson Gives Reason for Splendid Confidence of the People.

[Special Dispatch.] PARIS, Jan. 15. Preaching at the morning service at the American Church of the Holy Trinity, No. 23 avenue de l'Alma, Paris, the pastor, the Rev. Samuel N. Watson, described the fundamental cause of the absolute assurance of the French people that the war will end in a victory for French arms.

"The men's souls, he had been asked to give to a stranger in Paris some idea of what was the underlying motive of that splendid confidence which even the casual visitor can sense about him in the people. He explained it thus:—"It is the pure and primitive Christian teaching and aspiration of its childhood, which is moving France to-day. It is everywhere in France. I have talked with peasants by the roadside, with old women keeping the little shop while their men were at the front and their daughters working in the fields, with soldiers from the trenches, with priests from country villages, with people in the towns and cities, and their answers force the conclusion—France is sustained in this struggle by a superb faith."

TEUTONS HAVE EYE ON CHINA

Germany Making Overtures and Promises in Event of Victory. Says the Paris Figaro.

[Special Dispatch.] PARIS, Jan. 15. That the Germans, in pressing their suit with neutral, have not overlooked China, is the assertion of the Paris Figaro. It says that the Germans are making offers to China much the same sort as they made to Turkey. In the guise of news despatches to the Chinese press, promises are made that in case of a German victory China would profit much and that it would be advantageous for that country to espouse Germany's cause.

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BRITISH

Troops of Engaged Turks.

London, Jan. 15. The Far East has advanced success against Persia and the Caucasus fighting official statement fighting with the GOOD NEWS POT

The official Press Bureau

THE RUSSIANS WITHDRAW

Berlin, Jan. 17. Soviet Russia have withdrawn their several miles at the Turkish of the received help.

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