

Present Status of Great War in Europe at End of First Year's Fighting

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IS ENDED

(Continued from Page One)

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 trench warfare, as indicated by official British statistics, is about 1 to 5.

Slaughter Frightful.

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 north-western 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 that British casualties since the beginning of the war excluding naval losses of 13,549 up to May 31, amounted to 258,069, of which the total of killed was 50,342.

Run Into Millions.

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger armies, have been far greater. The Heer und Politik of Berlin early in June estimated that more than 5,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany and her allies have been killed, wounded or captured. Hilaire Belloc, the English military writer, said Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably had diminished 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 and 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.

Cost in Billions.

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 \$14,400,000 a day. William Michaels 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. Michaels 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.

Loss of Property.

In addition to the money expended 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 or 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 field, 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, 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 was world-wide. The United States, in common with other neutrals, has been confronted with the threatened abridgement 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 special concern.

Larger Than Expected.

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

FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

Population of warring nations, estimated,	947,000,000
Population of neutral nations	797,000,000
Estimated men under arms	21,770,000
Under arms for the Allies	12,820,000
For Germany, Austria and Turkey	8,950,000
Russian losses in the Carpathians	500,000
Estimated total casualties	6,000,000 to 8,000,000
Great Britain is spending per day	\$15,000,000
War is costing France, per minute	\$10,000
Daily cost to Germany, estimated	\$8,250,000
Estimate of total cost of war so far	\$15,000,000,000

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 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.

Separate Wars.

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:

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 Neuve Chapelle, 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.

Eastern Front.

On the eastern front Russia faces Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russian armies invaded Galicia and Bukovina, capturing most of the former province, 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.

Italy, after ten 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.

At the Dardanelles.

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.

Fight in South.

Serbia and Montenegro, the for-

mer 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 forces 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.

Avoided Sea Battles

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 the 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 from the Aegean. Germany's merchant marine has been swept from the seas.

There have been several 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 Bluecher was sunk.

Off Chilean Coast

The German Far East squadron defeated Vice Admiral Craddock'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, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Naumburg.

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.

Alter the Methods.

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 taken to devise new instruments of death and destruction more potent than ever had 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.

Big Guns Surprise.

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 almost 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 Australian 12-inch howitzer also proved exceptionally efficient. The French 75-millimeter gun is regarded as one of the most effective field pieces.

Artillery Important.

On all the European battlefields artillery has been the main reliance of the various armies. Trenches bristle with machine guns, which military men say bid 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 unteachable 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.

Shooting Fortunes.

The result of machine warfare was the use of ammunition on a scale for which the world was unprepared. England recognized it as her greatest 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.

Submarines Part.

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 Cersay, 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 300 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.

New Type is Used.

In size, speed and cruising radius the new type of submarine 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 Herring took the U-51 about 4000 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.

Airships Uncertain.

The aeroplane almost an unknown quantity at the beginning of the war so far as its military value was concerned, has proved 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 rendered priceless service in reconnoitering, taking the place of cavalry. It has caused a revision of the tactics and strategy of war.

Aerial observers, 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.

Balloons and Autos.

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.

Gases and Burning Oil.

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 minor engagements. Steel darts and incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes, and new types of hand grenades also have been employed while in France both sides are said to have made use of apparatus for spraying burning oil.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF WAR LEADERS

FRANCE PREPARED

COUNTRY IN BETTER SHAPE THAN EVER BEFORE

Military Authority Says Republic is Ready to Fight Until It Triumphs

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

PARIS, July 31.—A year of war finds "France is fit to continue the struggle to the end and confident of the outcome," says Count Adrien Lannes de Montebello in a review of the first twelve months of hostilities given to the Associated Press. Count de Montebello, a recognized authority on military affairs, was one of the strongest advocates of the three year military service law, and its co-author with the former Premier, Louis Barthou. He was formerly Deputy from Rhelms and Vice President of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies. His grandfather was Marshal Lannes, at whose death on the battlefield of Essling Napoleon is said to have wept.

Was Not Expected.

His review of the war follows: "France was not expecting war, and her preparations therefore were less complete than those of her adversaries who, knowing their intentions, had accumulated an immense supply of fighting material and disposed of their troops in such a manner as to strike the most powerful blow of which they were capable. "Germany threw against Belgium and France 52 army corps, or almost her entire military force as mobilized in August. Under the impact of the German advance the French armies, with their British allies, suffered initial reverses and great losses, especially in the battle of Charleroi. While the French armies were in retreat a national ministry was formed and the civil population of France organized for war. The French and British armies stood on the line of the Marne from a point near Paris to the Eastern frontier of France. They received the shock of more than 1,200,000 German troops, and defeated them with somewhat inferior forces. The Germans were outflanked and outfought in a vast general action over a line of more than 120 miles.

Victory Not Decisive.

"The French troops were too exhausted by their fifteen days of marching and fighting to make their victory decisive. The Germans checked their retreat upon the line of the Aisne, and had sufficient time to dig in. The battle of the Aisne developed by the Germans endeavoring to turn left and by the simultaneous French effort to turn the German right. "This contest resulted in a race for the sea in the obstinate two months battle along the Yser in October and November. The Germans again failed and finally gave up that part of their offensive on account of their terrific losses. "Simultaneously with the battle

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 alignment, which divided Europe for years into two alliances with a theoretical balance of power: Great Britain, France and Russia, forming the triple entente and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, constituting the triple alliance.

How It All Happened.

From the day 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 Slavie 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 was thus converted into the quadruple entente, as it is sometimes called now.

Turkey's Alliance.

Germany and Austria-Hungary 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 seven nations now at war, of which

eight form what are known as the allies.

Europe's Condition.

Historians are agreed that the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, was the immediate cause of the war, but the determining influence had been on the edge of the place or a decade.

Perhaps the chief underlying factor was the development of a national idea, demanding political divisions should correspond with the territory stated by the various peoples of Europe; that each people, with its language and customs, should have political independence and a voice in the sun.

In a Turmoil.

The struggle to attain the kept Europe in political turmoil. France aspired for Alsace and Lorraine, Italy for Trieste and the tino, populated largely by Serbs for Bosnia, Rumania, Transylvania and Bessarabia, Austria-Hungary, within whose empire is a complexity of varying claims and aspirations, particularly menaced by the of this idea, and it was one of this agitation—Serbia's demand for Bosnia—which brought on the war. The same motive impelled Montenegro and Italy, and led Russia and France to join.

Armed to Excess.

The growth of the national was attended by the growth of militarism as a means for the these desires. The greater ing armies in history were compulsory military service widespread, and enormous were constructed. Out of it all, with the suspicion engendered, grew a situation which kept Europe at war. Armed to excess, nations awaited the war which came.

ENGLAND DECLARES WAR

GO TO A FINISH

Leaves Question of Right and Up to Judgment of American People

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has given the authorized statement to the Press: "I have been asked to a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war. "The reasons which led Britain to declare war are ideals for which she has been frequently asked. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, there is any need to repeat them now. I am contented to leave the and wrongs of the conduct of the war to judgment of the American people.

"The United Kingdom, the entire Empire, with their gallant allies, never been more determined than they are today to execute this war to a successful conclusion which will be honorable and enduring, based on liberty, and not on a despotic militarism."

Other Places Taken.

"The success of the allies since the battle of the Marne are in the recapture of Thann, Steinbach, Hartmannsweilerkopf, Metzeral, La Fontenelle, together with considerable territory, in the Alsatian Vosges; the capture of an entire German position in the Forest of LePrete, along the wedge the Germans are still holding in the French lines at St. Mihiel; an advance of a mile along a front of ten miles at Beausjour, in the Champagne country; the capture of Neuve Chapelle by the British, the capture of Notre Dame de Lorette, Carency, and Neuville St. Vaast, and an advance of two to three miles along a front about seven miles north from Arras by the French, and the clearing of the left bank of the Yser of the enemy by the Belgian army.

Fight to a Finish.

"Never since the war began has the French army been so fit to continue it to a triumphant conclusion as today. We have not only carried on the war with success during the year but we have accumulated immense reserves of every necessity for continuing the war until it has been won. Our reserve troops in depots and under training are relatively greater than those of the Germans. The army is absolutely confident. The people, behind the army to a man, are equally so. "The French people, through no fault of theirs, have suffered and are suffering now, but they are equal to every hardship, every effort necessary to drive the war to a final victorious conclusion."

BATTLES FOR

ENEMY IS STRUCK

RUSSIA ADMITS GERMAN POWERFUL NAVAL

Minister of War Says Allies Continue Fight Until Force is Crushed

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

PETROGRAD, July 1.—Following statement concerning conclusion of the first year of war was prepared for The Press by M. Polivanoff, Russian Minister. "My opinion is a full year after one year's duration of war, unprecedented in world's annals, is as cruel, and that is the reason why Russia and her heroic allies must continue war—should it last for several years, until the enemy is completely crushed. (Signed) Alexei Andreievitch Polivanoff, Minister of War."

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