

WEDNESDAY,

NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

THE EUROPEAN WAR TO DATE

By GEORGE DOUGLAS.

THE following is a summary of the chief dates and details of the European war recorded with the brevity of a catalogue and unaccompanied by comment, speculation or prophecy. Causes, motives and accusations are not mentioned, and in the few references to official declarations, it will be obvious that they are as much history as an actual battle.

On June 28th Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his consort were assassinated by a Servian student, who, later on, implicated the secretary and other members of the Pan-Servian Union. Austria, July 24th, demanded that Servia suppress Pan-Servianism and punish the assassins, and on the following day was informed that all requests, save that of a share in the investigation, were conceded. Servia, Russia and Austria began mobilization July 27th, and the next day Austria declared and commenced war on Servia; Germany ordered the mobilization of her fleet and Russia placed guards along the Prussian frontier.

July 29th—Belgrade bombarded. Russia mobilized 1,250,000 men for Austrian frontier, and Germany sent troops toward Russia. Germany sent ultimatum to Russia July 30th, and the following day the Czar ordered general mobilization; Germany declared martial law and Belgium called for 65,000 men, in addition to 100,000 already assembled. M. Jaures murdered in Paris and stock markets of the world close their doors.

August 1st—Germany declares war on Russia, and two days later war against France and Belgium; crosses frontiers of Russia, France, Belgium and Luxemburg, seizing the latter and taking possession of Arlon in Belgium. British fleet mobilized and Italy declares neutrality.

August 4th—United States proclaims neutrality; England declares war on Germany and attack on Liege begins. 5th—President tenders offices for peace; Montenegro declares war on Austria, and Germans suffer reverse at Liege. 6th—Two Liege forts silenced; Austria declares war on Russia; Holland proclaims neutrality, and Kitchener asks for half a billion dollars and half a million more men.

August 7th—British cruiser Amphion sunk; French enter Alsace, and Germans occupy Liege. 8th—French take Altkirk; British seize Togoland, Africa, and Germans bombard Libau. 9th—Servia declares war on Germany; French occupy Muelhausen. 11th—French abandon Muelhausen and declare war on Austria; Montenegro declares against Germany.

From August 12th to 22d the chief events are: England war on Austria; Turkey buys German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, 12th; Japanese ultimatum to Germany to vacate Kiao Chow, 15th; Belgian Government moved from Brussels to Antwerp, 17th; Germans occupy Tirlemont, 18th; Germany enters Brussels, 20th; Canada appropriates \$50,000,000, 21st; allies driven from Ghent and Charleroi, and Germany attacks Namur, 22d.

August 24th to 31st was notable as follows: Fall of Namur; Zeppelin drops bombs on Antwerp, 24th; Louvain destroyed and allies retreat to Cambrai-le-Cateau, 25th; French Cabinet reorganized, 26th; Germans occupy Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, and allies retreat to the Somme, 27th; British sink five German warships off Helgoland, Longwy surrenders to Germans, and allies continue retreat, 28th; German Samoa taken, 29th; Germans capture Amiens, allies fall back to the Seine and Paris prepares for siege, 30th.

Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein, East Prussia, September 1st; Austrians defeated at Lemberg, 2d; French Government moved to Bordeaux, 3d; British gunboat Speedy sunk in North sea, 4th; British cruiser Pathfinder blown up, England, France and Russia sign pact as to peace terms, 5th.

September 6th marked Germany's nearest approach to Paris, and the following day saw the beginning of the retrograde movement, which was continued for ten days, when the forces of the Kaiser remained practically stationary till September 25th, on which day the allies gained a further advance. Thereafter and until October 25th the German line in the center and to the east of France remained solid, while the line to the northwest and in Belgium was pushed forward, Antwerp being occupied October 9th and Ostend on the 15th. Since the 25th there has been little progress to report as to the German march on Calais, but the closing days of last week witnessed most important events in the shape of an attack upon Russian ports by the Turkish fleet in the Black sea. The inclusion of Turkey makes eleven nations now at war.

It will have been noted that this summary has become scantier in detail as it drew nearer to the last few days, but that is because recent events are fresher in the public mind. Little has been said of the fighting in Galicia and the part played by Servia, Austria, Russia and Montenegro, but the limitations of space have restricted the survey to incidents of the chief center of war. The losses in Russian Poland and Galicia have been considerable on both sides, but as interest has been mainly riveted on the war in Belgium and France, more attention has been given to that region.

Many events, such as the bombardment of Rheims, have been omitted, but they will be found to have had other than a purely military significance. Similar reasons justify the little that has been said of the naval skirmishing.

What Rockefeller Is Doing

John D. Rockefeller is known the world over as a master of millions—his name a synonym for riches and success. But he has not yet received the real recognition which is his due, not simply as a great business man, but as a great benefactor, one who has rendered most notable and unselfish services to mankind. You are familiar in a general way with Rockefeller's gifts to the causes of education and science—the schools and colleges he has endowed—the hospitals and other institutions he has helped; but I think the appreciation of the bigness of his ideas and of the bigness of the man who is working out these ideas is at present clearer and keener abroad than it is here. In Berlin, in London, in Paris and in Vienna the eyes of the scientific world are steadily fixed on the Rockefeller Institute off by the East river on Sixty-sixth street, New York, and here, too, it will not be long forgotten in the money-maker will be forgotten in the marvel of the magic he worked.

It is not only that Rockefeller made nature yield her riches in millions. He has made those millions serve mankind. It is not only that he gave profitable work to thousands and thousands of men and women, not only directly made homes and comforts possible for thousands more; but he took crude oil out of the earth and turned it into schools and colleges. He took crude oil and found a cure for spinal meningitis and the deadly hookworm, new tests for blood

poisoning, new treatments for hydrophobia, new ways of cutting down the death rate of infants and saving the lives of thousands of babies yet unborn. It is a wonderful idea that he has conceived, a stupendous task that he has set, for he is not trying to cure or relieve individuals so much as to destroy causes that make for disease, and to supply a remedy for these causes and conditions that will be permanent.

He is trying to lift the whole world to a higher plane of health and happiness. His lifetime has coincided with the most remarkable era of practical and scientific achievement, new discoveries in medicine and mechanics, and in the whole field of research; and he has combed the universities and laboratories of the world in the effort to gather together the most able scientists, and turn them loose on their work of lessening the sum of human misery. Other names may be linked in later days with many of the discoveries and achievements—Simon Flexner, the German; Alexis Carrel, the Frenchman; Hideyo Noguchi, the Japanese; these are some of the names that will go down in medical history, but it is John D. Rockefeller who has made many of their achievements possible. He has cared nothing for the fame or the credit; he has been content to remain far in the background; but none the less has he been building and improving along the line of human service and betterment.—A. C. Blyford in Leslie's.