

ONE YEAR AGO WAR FLAME WAS STARTED IN BOSNIA

When a Poor Student Slew the Austrian Archduke and His Wife—Review of the War for One Year as Compiled by Charleston Evening Post.

One year ago today (June 28) the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand and his wife were shot and killed in the little Bosnian town of Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip. It was the act of a poor student, which ultimately resulted in eleven nations going to war. These nations are, on one side, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and on the other, Germany, Austria and Turkey. The war, according to conservative estimates, has caused a loss to the various belligerents of more than six million men, dead, wounded and prisoners, and more than 500 ships. Of these, 120 were war vessels. The outstanding results on land are: The greater portion of Belgium is under the control of Germany. Germany has been driven from the East. A part of the Dardanelles is in the possession of the allied troops. Portions of France and Russia are in the possession of German troops. A strip of Alsace has been taken from Germany. On the continent of Africa parts of territorial possessions have been lost on both sides. Various island possessions of Germany have been taken by the forces of the allies. Italian troops are in possession of a strip of Austrian territory. The outstanding results at sea are: German and Austrian mercantile shipping has been driven from all the seas. German and Austrian war vessels, having a total displacement of approximately 257,000 tons, have been destroyed. War vessels of the allied nations having a total displacement of approximately 192,000 tons, have been sent to the bottom.

The greater portions of the German and allied fleets in the North sea remain intact. Except for communication through Holland and the Scandinavian nations, Germany is cut off from the rest of the world.

Efforts on the part of the Germans to place the British Isles in a similar predicament has resulted in the sinking by submarines of hundreds of vessels flying the flags of the allied and neutral nations. The sinking in this manner of the Cunard liner Lusitania with the loss of more than 100 American lives precipitated a request upon the part of the United States that such practices insofar as the might menace Americans, be stopped.

War Flames Up
Prinzip's crime was committed on June 28. An investigation disclosed what was alleged to be proof that the assassin was the tool of a group of Serbians. On July 23, after considerable correspondence and negotiations, an ultimatum was sent to Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian government, which Serbia declined to meet. A week later a general mobilization of Russian troops along the German border was ordered and the following day Germany declared war on Russia. The news of that event was followed in a few hours by the announcement that a general mobilization had been ordered by the French cabinet.

On August 2, German troops entered Luxembourg and Germany demanded free passage through Belgium to the French frontier. This was refused and two days later Great Britain dispatched to Germany an ultimatum demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained. The ultimatum rejected, German forces attacked Liege. On the same day President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality. The following day saw the declaration by Great Britain of a state of war with Germany, and two days later the Germans entered Liege as the French invaded southern Alsace.

These events were quickly followed by an affirmation on the part of Italy for her neutrality, by an Austrian invasion of Serbia and by the sending by Japan of an ultimatum to Germany. This had to do with the German possession of Kiaochow of which Tsingtau was the port.

By August 17 the first British expeditionary force had completed its landing in France and on that day there began also a fierce battle on the Jadar between the Austrian and Serbian troops. Victory was with the Serbian arms after five days of fighting and the Austrians were routed.

In the meanwhile the battle of Lorraine had opened and the German troops had entered Brussels, the Belgian capital.

A few days later, August 23, the victorious Germans entered Namur and began an attack on Mons, defended principally by the first British expeditionary force. The next day the British troops began a retreat from their position and from then on until September 12 the German troops drove through France under the leadership of General von Kluck. Zeppelins bombarded Antwerp; the French were forced to evacuate Mulhaven; the Germans took and swept over Longwy and reached Senlis, 30 miles from Paris, where the columns swung to the eastward. The French government fled to Bordeaux.

In the meanwhile German and Austrian troops had met the Russians. A victory at Krasnick was announced by the Austrian government on August 23 while on August 29 the German army under General von Hindenburg defeated another Russian force in a battle at Tanneburg, which lasted three days. Louvain was burned by the Germans on the same day that the Japanese blockade of Tsingtau was begun. The blockade was maintained more than two months before Tsingtau surrendered.

At the Marne
Two days after the French government moved to Bordeaux the battle of the Marne was begun, a few hours before Russian troops succeeded in occupying Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Before the French and British troops the Germans in France were forced to retreat as far as the Aisne. Events of the next few days included the bombardment of Rheims by the Germans, and the sinking by a German submarine of the British cruisers, Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. On the same day the Russian troops attacked Przemysl and took Jaroslav.

British troops from India were loaded on transports at Marseilles on September 26 and were immediately dispatched to the northward. Before their arrival at their destination the Germans had inaugurated a siege of Antwerp, which resulted in the Belgian government moving from that city to

Ostend. Two days later the bombardment of Antwerp began. The Belgian government remained at Ostend for about a week and then removed to Havre, France. Forty-eight hours later the Germans captured Ostend. Meanwhile the allied troops occupied Ypres, and a desperate battle had begun on the Ystula river. German assaults upon the allied lines between Ypres and Neuport continued for a week and then weakened.

The Germans operating in Russia meantime had been defeated after a ten days battle before Warsaw.

In Africa revolt and mutiny broke out. These disorders were headed by the Boer leader, General de Wet, General Beyers, Colonel Maritz and others.

Colonel Maritz was driven from Cape Colony. General Beyers was killed at Vaal river, and General de Wet was captured after he had been in the field for more than a month. Native troops in the African provinces belonging to Germany, Great Britain and France were lined up on the borders of the respective provinces. Fighting was general.

During the latter part of October the British dreadnought Audacious was sunk off the Irish coast, the Russians successfully attacked Loda and Radom, driving out the invading Germans. Turkey joined the war at that juncture by naval operations in the Black sea. Odessa was attacked.

Naval Operations
November opened with a German naval victory over a British squadron off the coast of Chile and the Turkish warships bombarded Sebastopol. Two days later German warships ventured from their anchorage behind the naval base at Heligoland and bombarded the British coast in the vicinity of Yarmouth. On November 5, Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey and the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by a fleet of allied English and French warships. On the north the Russians recaptured Jaroslav after several days of ferocious fighting.

German cruisers which had been stationed in foreign waters at the opening of the war had by that time given a good account of themselves. The Emden operating in the Indian ocean and adjacent waters overtook and sunk more than a score of mercantile ships belonging to the nations allied against Germany before she was finally run down and destroyed off Cocos Island. In the Atlantic the Karlsruhe and a number of auxiliary cruisers, performed similar duties. They too sent to the bottom more than a score of ships.

Terrific Fighting.

On land the armies of the belligerents settled down to hold their positions for the winter months. Activities from November 11, when the German forces captured Dixmaude, resulted in Russian defeats at Vlotslavsk, Lopno and Kutno. The battle in Flanders progressed at intervals, vigorous actions taking place and thousands of men on both sides being killed or wounded. Intrenched for the winter, the armies contented themselves principally with holding the positions they had gained. In the Serbian-Austrian campaign there was considerable activity during the early winter months. The Austrians occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital on December 2, and retained it until December 15, when, after the Serbians had captured large forces of Austrians, they were driven back into their own territory.

In East Prussia during the winter there was severe fighting, resulting in the loss of many men, dead, wounded and captured. The German armies operating in East Prussia held off and dispatched a Russian army of vast proportions, finally driving it back well into its own territory.

On the sea, a British squadron signally defeated the German squadron which was victorious off Chile. This engagement took place off the Falkland Islands. German cruisers bombarded Harlepool and Scarborough, and the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk in the North sea by a section of the British fleet operating there. German submarines became especially active during the winter months, sinking many warships and merchantmen.

March opened with an announcement of British reprisal measures against the Germans for the submarine warfare and the development of battle in France.

British troops in France again became active, making a notable advance at Neuve Chapelle. By the end of March the Russian troops had penetrated the Dulka Pass and entered Hungary. April saw the beginning of violent assaults upon the German lines by the French east of Verdun and the Meuse. The French stormed the German position at Les Eparges and about the same time it was officially announced that the total of British casualties to that date were 139,247. By the middle of April the Russians had penetrated Hungary to a point 20 miles over the border, and the Germans had begun a successful assault upon the allied lines near Ypres. For several

weeks the armies struggled back and forth losing thousands of men, gaining ground one day and being forced to evacuate their positions the next. In Galicia during the first three days of May the German-Austrian forces broke through the Russian lines and forced a retreat. Fifty thousand prisoners, it was recited, were taken.

The Lusitania Sunk.

Around Ypres the British forces lost ground and were finally forced to evacuate an especially strong position they had gained at an elevation designated as hill No. 69. Almost simultaneously the Russians began a retreat from the Carpathian passes and while this was in progress the Cunard liner Lusitania bound from New York to Liverpool, was sent to the bottom by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. Approximately 1,200 lives were lost in the disaster.

The loss of Americans in the Lusitania and other vessels which were victims of Germany's submarine warfare resulted in President Wilson protesting against a continuance of such tactics.

On May 23, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary after having denounced early in the month the triple alliance treaty. The declaration of war was quickly followed by raids upon the Italian coast cities by Austrian aeroplanes. The Italian army struck across the border into Austria with Triest and Trent as objectives.

During all this time the allied warships in the Dardanelles had been keeping up practically a continuous bombardment of the short forts. Numerous warships of different types were sunk. Transports were hurled to the scene and troops were landed. On June 3 the Austro-German forces recaptured Przemysl.

During June the Serbians inaugurated a campaign to secure a seaport on the Adriatic. Troops were sent across the border into Albania, with the seaport of Durazzo as an objective. Montenegro also dispatched troops into Albania, an independent nation recognized by the chief powers at the close of the second Balkan war.

Dirigible airships and aeroplanes made numerous raids during the winter and spring. London and Warsaw were the objective of a number of trips made by Zeppelin airships, while Paris was visited by hostile aeroplanes. French and British aircraft attacked various points in Germany, dropping explosive and fire bombs.

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- M. H. Pate, Lucknow
- C. W. Hendrix, Camden
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- J. F. Roberts, Cassatt
- L. B. Ogburn, Westville
- W. T. Smith, Camden
- C. E. Watts, Cantey
- T. H. Young, Kershaw
- R. W. Ray, Kershaw
- L. T. Hornsby, Cantey
- G. C. Sowell, Kershaw
- M. J. Fletcher, Kershaw
- L. S. Horton, Kershaw
- T. H. Munn, Camden
- J. S. Truesdell, Kershaw
- W. S. Stokes, Bethune
- J. B. Knight, Camden
- R. C. Jones, Liberty Hill
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- Ell Bass, Kalb
- James A. Rabon, Lugoff
- S. H. Ross, Blaney
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Fourth of July Excursion Fares.

The Atlantic Coast Line announces reduced excursion fares from all points on its line to nearly all destinations within a radius of approximately 350 miles from starting point. Tickets will be sold for use on the going trip on all trains of July 3rd, 4th and 5th, limited returning to reach destination prior to midnight of July 8th, 1915.

For fares, schedules, tickets, etc., call on R. L. Benton, ticket agent, Camden, S. C., or write W. J. Craig, P. T. M., or T. C. White, G. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

OBJECTS TO PRIZE COURT.

New Note to German Government on Subject of Frye Case.

Washington, June 28.—By agreement with the German Foreign Office the State Department made public tonight the text of the note sent on June 24 by the United States asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations instead of by prize court proceedings, the claim presented on behalf of the captain and owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk with her cargo of wheat by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Ambassador Gerard cabled that he had delivered the note last Saturday afternoon. The American Government declares that inasmuch as Germany has admitted liability for the Frye under the treaty of 1828, prize court proceedings are unnecessary and not binding upon the United States.

As to the question of how indemnity should be paid, the note brings out clearly the refusal of the United States to accept the contention that Germany has a right to stop the carrying of contraband by American ships "by the destruction of the contraband and the ship carrying it." While no mention of submarine warfare was made in either the last German note or the present reply, occasion was taken to deny this right because of a belief that admission of it now might in the future be used as a justification for submarine attacks on American ships.

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