

AMERICA'S REGION IS THE GREAT FACTOR IN 4 YEARS OF TEUTON VICTORIES INTO DEFEAT

TOTAL CASUALTIES SET AT 27,875,000

Treasure Expended in World's Greatest Conflict Aggregates \$249,000,000,000.

U. S. MIGHT DECISIVE

Survey of High Lights of Titanic Struggle That Begun July 28, 1914.

The war so gloriously ended yesterday by the surrender of Germany endured four years, three months and fifteen (1,567) days of carnage, cruelty, sacrifice, suffering, heroism and high purpose such as the world had never known.

It began July 28, 1914, when the military masters of Austria-Hungary, spurred on by the military masters of the German Empire, coldly and contemptuously rejected all peace overtures and declared war on the Serbs.

U. S. Strength Turned Tide.

A swift survey of the whole tremendous period, a period so tremendous indeed that persons now living will probably never be able to realize or comprehend all of its movements and phases, discloses the Teutonic allies—Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria—victorious as the military map was painted until the middle of the summer of 1918. Until that hour of reckoning, when the strength of the United States began solidly to be felt, the Teutonic alliance had triumphed from the military standpoint. Germany had held a wide strip of northern France and all save 100 square miles of Belgium had overrun all Poland and northwestern Russia; had conquered Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, and had made good, so far as the war map was concerned, the Pan-German dream of Mitteleuropa.

Austria held Galicia and had inflicted a frightful defeat upon the Italians. Turkey, though weak in the Palestine and Mesopotamian campaigns, nevertheless displayed, superficially, a strong front. Bulgaria, having seized immense territories in the Balkans, interposed a solid wall against the allied forces based upon Salonica.

And then, almost overnight, the whole immense structure of Teutonic military strength tottered, swayed and fell into ruin. A great German offensive on the western front in the middle of July, 1918, was converted by the genius of Marshal Foch into an irretrievable allied sweep.

On July 18, 1918, the entire allied line began to move forward. The Germans were driven from lines they had held for more than four years. They lost the Hindenburg line and were hammered out of the great bases of Lens, Lille, Laon, Quentin and Cambrai. British, French, American and Italian armies striking incessantly from the North Sea to Switzerland, humbled the boasted invincibility of the military machinery of the day. Germany bowed to the inevitable her armies were everywhere in rout, her autocrats were fleeing her borders and the revolution was battering down political and social bulwarks sacred for centuries.

Austria Smashed by Italians.

In this same period Austria had been smashed by the Italians and in a short, swift campaign lost 500,000 men, an incalculable amount of war material and the most fertile and important provinces of the empire. The Italian army had gone before her own. Bulgaria was the first of the Central Powers to surrender, having been smashed by the British-French drive from Salonica, and almost before the Hapsburgs realized that Serbia was lost to them, that the door was open to Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, they were humbly accepting from Gen. Foch of the allied commander in the Balkans, the armistice terms which utterly disarmed the Bulgars. Turkey, crushed in Palestine and Mesopotamia, quit the war on October 31 when Aleppo fell and permitted an allied fleet to pass through the Dardanelles and to reconquer Constantinople.

Nothing could have been more astounding than the piled up events of the past three months, allied victory following allied victory, the whole momentum of Teutonic strength falling like a house of cards; revolutions impending or actually in progress in all of the defeated nations; the ascendant Hohenzollerns abdication and in furious flight; Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria, abdicating; Charles, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, helplessly witnessing the disintegration of his ancient empire; German kingdoms turning swiftly into republics; Hungary proclaiming a republic; Turkey kicking out Kaiser Paasha and installing the Young Turk leaders that had been her evil genius; and finally, in Germany herself, red revolution, mutiny, threats to the Kaiser and abject surrender.

These events are too recent and in many respects too unexplained to warrant detailed review in this brief summary of the Great War, but the most dramatic inspection of them furnishes the most dramatic picture the world ever saw. Already statesmen and philosophers have assigned definite reasons for the amazing overturn of Teutonic power and the sudden, tremendous triumph of the Allies.

Why Teutonism Crumbled.

These causes, briefly, have been mentioned as follows: FIRST—Internal weakness in the four Central Powers, weakness in the matter of war wearing, exhaustion, starvation, famine in metals and raw materials, loss of morale, utter discouragement and loss of confidence in the Kaiser, and the sinking of the growth through trial and suffering of a spirit of real democracy—all of which made the apparent military power of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey a mere shell. This shell, pierced by the savage strokes of Foch, collapsed, leaving nothing.

SECOND—The unified military command of the allied armies, a command resolved upon, though late in the war, by the wisdom of Georges Clemenceau, Premier of France, David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, and Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. This unified command, "one boss," permitted an absolutely intensive, scientific and economical use of the vast military forces at the disposal of the Entente Allies and rectified the blunders and errors of the past.

finest troops in the world and an absolutely unlimited supply of the essential war materials.

FOURTH—The genius of Ferdinand Foch, a General who is already recognized to be one of the very greatest military geniuses of all time. It is too soon perhaps to compare the great Marshal with the gigantic military figures of history it may be said, nevertheless, that the most competent French and British military authorities have ranked Foch with Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon.

Allies' Heroism Saved World.

These causes are advanced as direct causes and do not take into account four years of heroic endurance and brilliant valor displayed by the French, British and the Italians. Without this endurance and sacrifice and without the sea power secured by the British navy, the war, it is recognized by most persons, would have been ended with a German victory before America could have had time to arm and strike.

The surprising military skill shown by the New American troops thrust forward in the western sector, at Cantigny, at Chateau Thierry, at the Marne, at the north and at other parts of the western front, a skill which made their expected aid and courage count for the most possible, admittedly a factor in the German debacle.

\$200,000,000,000 WAR COST ESTIMATE

Now that it is over humanity will be years reckoning the cost in money and human resources. All figures now are unreliable because there has not been time to do exact ways of computing the cost of the war in cash and lives. It is generally accepted, however, that the four years and three months of war produced casualties of 12,445,000, at the lowest possible estimate; and that the money borne and saddled upon the warring nations will rise to two hundred billion dollars. It is estimated that the Entente Allies in all fields suffered casualties of about 15,525,000, while the total casualties of the Central Powers may amount, roughly, to 12,445,000. These figures take into account all casualties, but the death toll is probably 10,000,000 for all combatants.

Until the statisticians of the coming peace conference reckon up the damage and estimate the cost of the war, the German invasions of Belgium, France, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Italy and Russia there can be no accurate estimate of the cost, except to say that French authorities state that Germany's bill for damage done certainly not be less than \$50,000,000,000 for compensation alone.

Britain's Cost \$52,000,000,000.

To date the war has cost Great Britain about \$52,000,000,000, France about \$32,000,000,000, Austria-Hungary \$22,000,000,000, and at least \$7,000,000,000 on Bulgaria and Turkey.

The humiliating episode of the war was the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, June 28, 1914, but the actual cause was the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia of July 23, 1914, a note which virtually demanded that the little nation surrender to Austria its freedom of nationality.

Back of this ultimatum was the determination of the German Kaiser and the German militarist party to subjugate all Europe and to establish a new empire which would reach from Berlin to Baghdad, the sea to the Caspian, and for nearly half a century, Serbia was a pretext for the attempt to convert it into a reality.

Humblly as Serbia asked for mercy, earnestly as the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, appealed for peace or even delay, despite the protestation of the Czar of Russia, Germany forced Austria to declare war against Serbia July 28, 1914, and then, on August 1, 1914, herself declared war against Russia on a spurious pretext that Russia was mobilizing and that Germany could not afford to wait.

England, sensing her own peril and bound in honor to guarantee Belgium's integrity, already violated by German armies, announced August 4 a state of war against Germany. Simultaneously the German hordes struck at the Belgian forts and for weeks the world was thrilled at the news of the heroic deeds being made by that small, brave nation against overwhelming odds of men and great guns. London fell on August 11 after the Germans had paid a terrific price for their victory.

60,000 British Join French.

In the meantime French armies, which had scrupulously respected Belgian territory and which could not be mobilized with the savage swiftness characteristic of the German military machine, thrust forward into Belgium and soon were joined by Britain's "contemptible little army" of 60,000 regular troops. Belgians, British and French, outnumbered, ostracized, stymied by the swiftness of German faithlessness, fought desperately, but were driven inexorably backward through Belgium and beyond the French frontier.

The British retreat from Mons stands in military history as one of the heroic achievements of the war as having supplied the delay which may have saved Paris.

Japan demanded August 16 the withdrawal of German warships in Japanese and Chinese waters and ordered the surrender of the German port of Kiaochow. Germany's refusal brought Japan into the war August 23 and a short campaign resulted in the capture of the whole German colony in China. Except for sporadic naval raids, the rest of that of the famous Entente, that event ended Germany's power in the Pacific.

The German hosts fell back to previously established positions, the southernmost point of which was at Soissons, scarcely 40 miles from Paris. Then began the long period of trench warfare, with its succession of futile pushes by each side and the most terrible sacrifice of life in the annals of human warfare.

The Kaiser's troops took Antwerp October 9, battering down 42 centimeter cannon the resistance offered by Belgian soldiers and British marines. The Allies narrowly escaped the trap and retired to Ostend, carrying with them hundreds of thousands of hungry, homeless civilians. On the same day the Russians again invaded East Prussia, a venture which was to have no success whatever. The Belgian Government established its capital at Havre, France, October 13, and there remained unvanquished and unretired until the great drive came which brought the war to an end. One king in the war goes down in history as great general as well as a great patriot—Albert of the Belgians.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN OPEN WAR ON TURK

Turkey's plotting with the Central Powers having become manifest, Great Britain and France declared war against the Sublime Porte November 5, and an allied fleet of British and American battleships and submarines was sent to intercept and capture the German battle cruiser Goeben and the small cruiser Breslau. Both escaped the British and American fleet, but the Goeben, under the command of the German Admiral Souchon, and thereafter in the Black Sea was a source of trouble to the Allies.

Souchon and Tsig Tau surrendered to Japan November 7, but this news was balanced soon afterward by the capture of the Polish city of Lodz by Hindenburg's victorious army. The Russian armies could not stand against the military machine of the Germans. Treachery in Petrograd constantly betrayed the heroism and sacrifice of willing armies. Serbia, however, was fighting gloriously against double the number of Austrians, and early in December Austria could bear the strain of the Serbian front and her abandonment of the ancient city of Belgrade. At the same time Austrian armies were fleeing westward through Russia, pursued by Cossack hordes.

These were the outstanding military events of the first five months of the war. The first naval encounter took place off the German coast when three British cruisers, the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, were torpedoed and sunk with the great loss of life by the German submarine U-9. This was the beginning of that submarine warfare which came to be nothing bolder than futile, piratical attacks on merchant shipping, capable of the food supplies of England and France, but which never promised to win back for Germany her freedom of the sea. From time to time in the four years to come England was to lose a few great ships to this sneak of the sea, but the loss of life by the German submarines, but never for an hour did the British navy lose control of the seas.

German Squadron Is Destroyed.

In October, 1914, a small British squadron, led by the old battleship Monmouth, was destroyed by a German squadron of modern ships. The German fleet, but on December 8 a British fleet sent to intercept and destroy the German fleet caught them off the Falkland Islands and ended German naval power in western waters. Meanwhile the German high sea fleet, powerful and unquestionably well manned, dared not venture from the shelter of its land forts at Kiel and at Heligoland, and only once while the war endured did it seem to seek a fight.

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With the fall of Liege and Namur and the withdrawal of the allied forces from Belgium the occupation of Brussels by German troops followed as a matter of course, the occupation taking place August 19. Only in the east at this time there was promise of German defeat. The Russians had pushed forward into East Prussia and seemed about to advance their steam roller to Berlin itself. But on August 29 Gen. von Klunderburg recaptured from retreat and secured security as the great authority on the military possibilities of the East Prussian and Polish marshlands met the Russians under the leadership of Hindenburg and crushed them with awful slaughter. The Russian retreat brought about the disaster. In the south the Russians were victorious, pressing on to Lemberg, Odessa, and beginning an ominous march toward the Black Sea. Austria, as ever, was no match in herself for any vigorous enemy.

Italy Declares War on Austria.

Italy declared war against Austria May 23, 1916, and began swiftly a victorious campaign to win Gorizia, in the mountainous region along the border. As the German forces retreated from Gorizia, Italy's strongest fortress in Poland, Brest-Litovsk, was taken, and thereafter, except for a brilliant adventure in Galicia, Russia was out of the war as the strictly military history of the war sees the principal events in the west were the fruitless efforts made by the German masses to plunge through the allied trench defenses at Ypres in April and May and in the Argonne in July.

The war was especially notable for the putting into operation of Germany's submarine ruthlessness. On February 4 she announced a war zone around Great Britain and Ireland. The United States warned Germany February 10 not to destroy neutral ships, and on the same day Great Britain was told that the base of supplies was cut off at Kut, by her vessels. On March 23, however, the Germans sank the steamship Falaba and struck again when the American oiler was torpedoed without warning on May 1 by a U-boat.

It was on May 7, however, that the U-boats achieved their most atrocious exploit to date. They sank the great Cunarder Lusitania and destroyed 1,200 lives. Among the lost were many well known American citizens. On May 12 the United States called upon Germany to discontinue sinking and to take steps to prevent a recurrence of such outrages, but Germany temporized and for a long time thereafter, easily giving reasons and assurances that were cynically and cruelly violated. William Jennings Bryan quit office June 8 as Secretary of State because he was dissatisfied with the threatening policy of the United States toward Germany, but on September 1 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, absolutely guaranteed on behalf of Berlin that neutral vessels would not be sunk without warning.

troops of King George smashed through the second line of German trenches, using tanks to batter through. Much was hoped from that victory, but the strength of the German military machine was still too great to be broken, and a failure of the British staff to follow up the victory led to results that might have been disastrous.

Rumania Is Crushed.

In August, 1916, the Italians declared war against Germany, and Germany went to war against Rumania. The latter event produced swiftly and terribly a great allied reverse in the Balkans. Attacked on all sides by the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians and betrayed by the Rumanians, Rumania collapsed. Bucharest fell December 5.

The latter part of the year was marked by increasingly insolent operations of submarines by the Germans. Although the Berlin Government stated in May that it would abandon its ruthless U-boat methods provided the United States forced Germany to raise the blockade of the German coast, and although Germany incessantly promised fair dealing to United States and strong neutral vessels, her acts belied her fair words.

On October 8, the U-53, just leaving the harbor of Newport, was laid and destroyed six ships off Nantucket and brought a thrill of anger went through this country. It was realized then by the people at large that with Germany must be considered as a probability, if not a certainty, that a small majority of the people were to reject Woodrow Wilson a few weeks later on the plea "He kept us out of war," thoughtful opinion pointed out that the bloody sacrifices made to man against certain hostilities and widespread war were pleading with the Government to take measures of war preparation.

A sudden and brilliant offensive before Verdun, October 23, the indomitable French recovered Fort Douaumont and the Thiaumont Works, setting at naught the bloody sacrifices made by the Crown Prince to gain a few miles of French territory. The world knew then that Germany could not pierce through the Allied lines, however dangerous her thrusts were to prove elsewhere.

Zeppelin Raid Bailed.

In April the Germans raided England and Scotland with Zeppelins, the first of a series of murderous but utterly valueless expeditions from a military and political standpoint. For many months to come the airships shared the dirigibles and the fast flying Gothas were to drop bombs upon undefended towns, killing men, women and children, but the only Zeppelin to be destroyed was the first, terminated to fight and to win and to make entirely clear what the rest of the world had to expect from Germany.

Sinn Fein Revolt Quelled.

Ireland, disturbed by German agents and narrow partisans, went to rioting against British authority in April and was placed under martial law. On the 30th the main body of the Sinn Fein rebels surrendered and the punishment of many of them was death or imprisonment. In June Sir Roger Casement, a British knight, was convicted of treason and shot in Devonport prison. There were rumblings in Ireland long afterward, but the stern decision of the British Government had put an end to the danger of real revolt.

A great event of the year was the naval battle of Jutland, which took place May 31. The German high sea fleet in one easy day of the war put to sea and was encountered by the British sea patrols. In the action that followed British battle cruisers, light cruisers and destroyers bore the brunt of a desperate fight against the heaviest ships of the German line. The great British battle-ships came up too late to crush the German fleet, and the latter fled away through the mists to seek refuge again in the back of mined waters and great land guns. This had been the first sea battle since that of the Dogger Bank January 19, 1915, when the British battle cruiser fleet defeated the German battle cruiser squadron and sank the Bluecher, advanced too eagerly from his base of supplies, was cut off at Kut, surrounded and starved into submission. The capture of the British army.

Germany's military service with compulsory military service in Great Britain. January witnessed also the abandonment of the Gallipoli enterprise and the defeat through the Turkish-German defence of the army under Gen. Townshend at Kut-ami. This last success soon was followed, however, by a disaster. Townshend advancing too eagerly from his base of supplies, was cut off at Kut, surrounded and starved into submission. The capture of the British army.

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THE GREAT FACTS

BEGINNING July 28, 1914, and ending November 10, 1918, the great war lasted four years, three months and fifteen days—1,567 days.

As the war map was painted the Central Powers were victorious for four years less ten days. Then in just 115 days Foch and the Allies destroyed autocracy.

THE ESTIMATED COST IN CASUALTIES.

THE ESTIMATED COST IN MONEY.

THE GAIN TO HUMANITY.

GERMAN PROPOSALS FOR PEACE SPURNED

It seemed at this period that the German Government was earnestly intent on procuring a peace which would preserve to Germany the main fruits of her victories.

Stripes Ordered on U. S. Ships.

As 1917 began with the rejection of Germany's "peace offer," Germany insisted, decreed that sea traffic would be stopped with every available weapon in water around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean.

Other Nations Join Allies.

All that was done in this country in the way of building up the army to the size of 2,000,000, of raising the draft to 500,000, of the great shipbuilding

drive which helped defeat submarine warfare, of airplane planning and building, of sending troops to France at the rate of 200,000 a month of subsistence, of Liberty loans is too recent to warrant description here. Progress was rapid after July 20, when the selective draft law went into operation and the great cantonments filled with the rough material of what was to be as fine an army as the world ever saw. It was June 28 that Gen. Pershing and his staff arrived in England, the vanguard of a great host to be under the Stars and Stripes on the western front.

But the year 1917 was to be momentous for events other than our participation. It saw the whole civilized world virtually repudiate the German idea of life and government. All around the globe nations declared against Germany and militarism until twenty-two countries were cowed in alliance. In February the British forces in Mesopotamia retook Kue-el-Amara and began their victorious march through Asia, a march which was to conquer all that Turkey forever. Baghdad was captured March 10, and thereupon by resistance of the Turkish forces, was captured by the British and French. The British and French rushed help to the reeling armies of Italy. A stand was made at the River Piave, a stand which was to be translated into the greatest Italian triumph and the greatest Austrian defeat of history, but that was not to come until the following year. The end of 1917, indeed, had little in it of cheer to the Allies, except the conviction that American participation, could it be massed in time, must bring about German defeat. And that was the great fact of the last year of the war.

U. S. TROOPS HALT FOE'S PARIS DRIVE

All peace overtures having been spurned by civilization, Germany was forced to fight it out. On June 9 the Germans began a great offensive between Noyon and Montdidier, which succeeded in driving the French plunging forward at Verdun and recapturing positions long out of their hands. At the end of July the British and French in Flanders defeated a terrific German effort to end

Continued on Eighth Page

Lord & Taylor Victory! The store being closed yesterday—all items advertised in Sunday's papers will be on sale today.

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U. S. Flags Double Twisted All Wool Worsted. Democracy is made safe for the World by the Unconditional Surrender of the Prussian Military Power. The Stars and Stripes will be unfurled from every business building and private home.

IMPORTANT NOTICE We closed yesterday at one o'clock and as a result the remarkable offerings in THE VICTORY SALES advertised in Sunday's Papers, will be found on sale today. R. H. Macy & Co. Herald Square New York