

REVIEW OF THREE YEARS OF WORLD WAR AND CHANGES WROUGHT BY TITANIC CONFLICT

5,000,000 KILLED IN STRUGGLE OF 19 NATIONS AND 40,000,000 TROOPS; END NOT YET IN SIGHT

Five Continents Involved in Strife—Christians, Jews, Buddhists and Mohammedans, Whites, Blacks and Yellows in World Travail

Peoples Wiped Out, Thrones Shattered, Statesmen Banned and Seven Seas Strawn With Wrecked Ships and Bodies—U. S. and Russia Now Command Situation

By ARTHUR H. WARNER

Three years and one month ago today two shots were fired in an obscure province of the Old World by a man whose name mankind has since forgotten and whose purpose it never knew.

These shots have traveled around the world, bursting into a million fragments, each expanding and gaining in momentum, until they have set the five continents at war, crossed over and under the Seven Seas and even filled the high air of heaven with sulphur and shattered iron.

Christians, Jews, Mohammedans and Buddhists have fought with each other and against each other; white skins, black skins and yellow skins have become inextricably mixed; Turks and Teutons, Boers and British, Lascars, Senegalese, Cossacks and Moors have been drawn in; men are burrowing in the ground, submerging themselves in the sea and mounting into the sky to get at or away from each other.

Nineteen nations are now in a state of war: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria on one side; Serbia, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Montenegro, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, the United States, Cuba, Brazil, Greece and Siam on the other. Six nations—China, Guatemala, Panama, Haiti, Uruguay and Bolivia—are in a state of modified neutrality. More than 40,000,000 men have been called to arms, of whom not far from 5,000,000 have been killed.

And Lord Northcliffe, British High Commissioner in America, says the war is just beginning.

KINGS AND STATESMEN BRUSHED ASIDE BY WAVES OF CONFLICT

In the welter of the conflict an Emperor of Austria-Hungary has died, full of years and of sorrow; a Czar of Russia has stepped from his throne, and a King of Greece has lost his crown.

Not one of the Prime Ministers or Ministers of Foreign Affairs who conducted the diplomatic maneuvers preceding or immediately following the beginning of the war in the six most important countries of Europe is still in power. In Russia, Goremykin and Sazonoff are forgotten behind a line of successors equally unstable.

SHOT OF SERB PATRIOT SET WHOLE WORLD AFLAME WITH STRIFE

Of course, the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, together with the Archduchess, in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, was not the cause of the world war. Most wars have both a cause and a pretext. The shooting of the Archduke was the immediate cause of the war.

GERMANY'S BOLD PLAN SMASHED BY FRENCH AT BATTLE OF MARNE

Germany's plan was simple, and except for the unexpectedly sudden decision of England and an unlooked-for power of resistance in Belgium it would not improbably have been realized. The war lords of Germany had planned to capture Paris by a swift, sharp attack from the north, before France could fairly gather her forces to resist it, and before Russia had got her army in movement, and then to turn and smite the Bear on the eastern frontier.

GERMANS CONQUER POLAND IN DRIVE FROM DUNAJEC TO THE DVINA

Since the beginning of the war the Russian and Austrian forces have swung forward and back in Galicia like a pendulum. Without attempting to trace all of these movements, it is enough to say that the spring of 1915 found the pendulum again swinging westward, and on March 22 the Russians took Przemyśl. Austria called on the Kaiser, and von Mackensen was sent to save her. He took a large supply of the invincible German heavy artillery, against which the Russians, with nothing to match it, and now running short of ammunition besides, could not stand.

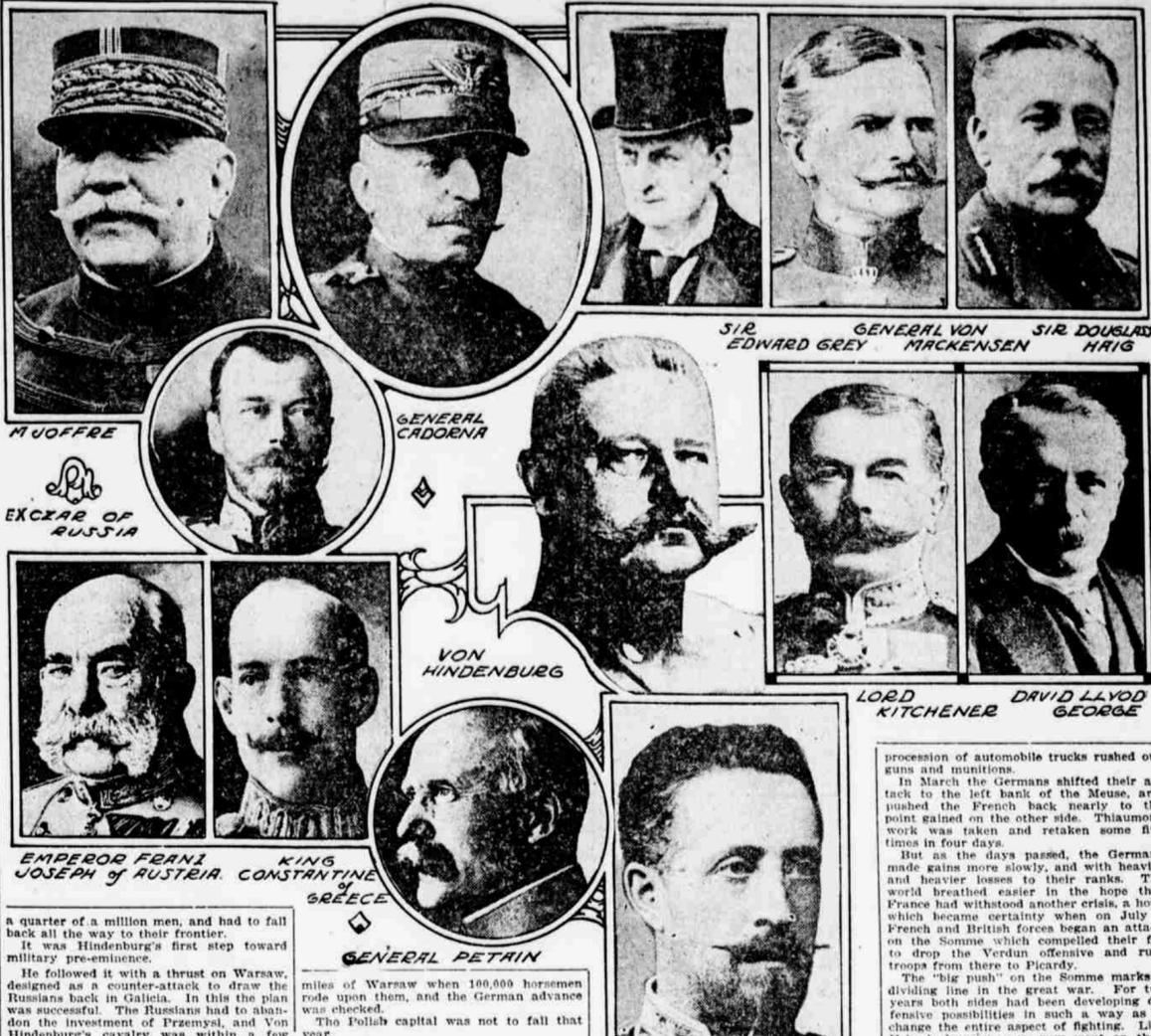
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But the German army did not enter Paris. Von Kluck decided, apparently, that safety lay in first defeating the forces in the field, and on September 4, when just north of the capital, he swung his army to the east and drew back to the Marne, where he was able to draw Bulgaria in on Germany's side through the prospect of participating in the territorial loot, and partly an object lesson to keep the Balkan States from joining in the war on the side of the Entente Powers. For Germany, too, the success of the move had the deeper significance of constituting under her tutelage the long-dreaded Mittel Europa block from the Baltic to the Bosphorus.

RUSSIANS INVADE EAST PRUSSIA; HINDENBURG'S RISE TO POWER

While Germany was striking at France in the summer of 1914 the Russians got in motion more quickly and energetically than Berlin had foreseen. One column entered Galicia, taking Lemberg in August and Koenigsberg in September, and then invested the great fortress of Przemyśl. As this was in Austrian territory, Germany was able to view the advance without undue apprehension. The Russian advance was checked, but when the situation became acute, the Russian government began to consider the possibility of stopping the steady westward

PROMINENT PERSONAGES WHO PLAYED A PART IN WORLD'S GREATEST WAR



ALLIED HOPES OF 1915 AND WHY THEY FAILED OF REALIZATION

The spring of 1915 opened with a great hope among the Entente Allies of driving the Germans out of France before summer ground against the enemy. In this plan the French had to abandon the investment of Przemyśl, and Von Hindenburg's cavalry was within a few miles of Warsaw when 100,000 horsemen rode upon them, and the German advance was checked.

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CONQUEST OF SERBIA BY TEUTONS; LANDING OF ALLIES AT SALONICA

One of the tragedies of 1915 was the overrunning of Serbia by Austro-German forces. The campaign was partly a bait to draw Bulgaria in on Germany's side through the prospect of participating in the territorial loot, and partly an object lesson to keep the Balkan States from joining in the war on the side of the Entente Powers.

ALLIED FAILURE AT GALLIPOLI IN STUBBORN BUT VAIN FIGHT

One of the early efforts of the Entente Powers was a campaign for the capture of Constantinople, with a view to crushing the Turk and opening communication with Russia by way of the Black Sea. It was an attractive program to lay minds, and found a strong champion in Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

FRANCE WINS IMMORTAL GLORY AT VERDUN; 500,000 GERMANS LOST

It has been generally predicted that the spring of 1916 would see a huge offensive in France, and there was wide speculation as to where the Entente Allies would strike. When, toward the end of February, the French approached Verdun were subjected to an unprecedented bombardment, it was plain that the offensive had begun earlier than expected and that it was the Germans and not the Entente Powers who were pressing it.

BRITISH MARCH IN MESOPOTAMIA; KUT FIASCO AND FINAL TRIUMPH

In the summer of 1915 a British force was sent from India by way of the Persian Gulf to push up the Tigris River to Bagdad. The force was insufficient, while medical and transport facilities were inadequate. Nevertheless, General Townshend, commander of the expedition, reached Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, late in November. Here he was worsted in battle by a superior Turkish force and compelled to fall back to Kut-el-Amara, where he was starved out before relief could reach him.

GERMANY LOSES HER AFRICAN COLONIES

Germany was denuded of most of her colonial empire, consisting of territory equal to about a third of the area of the United States, with a population of some 15,000,000 persons, in the course of the first year of the war. Australia and Japan, which latter country entered the war against Germany on August 15, 1914, seized the Pacific Islands possessions, while the Japanese, assisted by a detachment of the British army from India, took the province of Manchow, which Germany had compelled China to lease to her on a ninety-nine-year lease in 1897 as indemnity for the murder of two missionaries.

NAVAL BATTLES FOR SUPREMACY ON SEA

Undoubtedly the one most important factor of the war is the British navy. Through this the German fleet has been corked up in its home ports and the German merchant marine chased from the seas, while communication has been maintained among the Entente Powers, and the economic resources of the entire neutral world have been open to them in organizing and maintaining their war effort.

MOVES TOWARD PEACE; U. S. ENTERS WAR

The events of the present year are still fairly fresh in the minds of most newspaper readers, and so need be sketched only in barest outline here. They include four great movements: the movement toward peace, the beginning of an unrestricted submarine campaign by Germany, the downfall of Czarism in Russia, and the entry of the United States into the world war.

BRUSILOFF'S GALICIAN VICTORIES; RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF ARMENIA

In June of 1916 the Russians under General Brusiloff went back to the attack in Galicia and Bukovina, and for two months met with almost unbroken success. In Volynia the Russians captured important railway lines from which the campaign of their enemies depended, and at one moment threatened to compel the Austrians to evacuate Lemberg. Just at that moment that Rumania entered the war, however, when aggressive tactics by Russia were most needed, the army of Brusiloff slowed down its effort.

GREEK MUDDLE; VENIZELOS LEADS REVOLT; ROUT OF TEUTON CREW

Conditions in Greece have taxed to the utmost the diplomacy of the Entente Powers since Bulgaria made war upon Serbia in 1915. From the outset of the war the sympathies of the Greek people appear to have been on the side of the Entente Allies, but the fact that King Constantine was married to a sister of Emperor William made the court strongly pro-German, and there was undeniably a substantial sentiment in the kingdom for keeping Greece out of the conflict altogether.

ITALY: HER NEUTRALITY, BREAK WITH AUSTRIA AND BELLIGERENCY

Italy's great service to the other Entente Powers, as pointed out by Guglielmo Marconi when the recent Italian mission visited New York, was in declaring her neutrality at the very outset of the European conflagration. By so doing she left France assured as to her southeastern frontier, and enabled that nation to concentrate all her soldiers in the north at the hour when they were most supremely needed there.

AMERICA AND ALLIES AS ARBITERS OF PEACE

Meanwhile amazing events had been taking place in Russia, where on March 15 Czar Nicholas II was compelled to abdicate and a provisional Government was set up with a view to establishing the country later as a democracy. For a time the revolutionary movement completely disorganized the army, and it looked as if Russia were going to be lost to the Entente Powers as a fighting unit. More recently the army has renewed its offensive, but the nation has declared expressly for a peace "without indemnities or annexations."

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