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

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 Banished and Seven Seas Strewn With Wrecked Ships and Bodies-U. S. and Russia Now **Command Situation**

By ARTHUR H. WARNER

(Copyright, 1917, by Evening Langes and New York Evening Post.) 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. Great mortars have been hauled and hoisted up icebound Alpine peaks to roar across hitherto silent valleys of snow, while the gentle hills and dales of northern France have become a world arsenal and an international cemetery.

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, Senagalese, 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

SHOT OF SERB PATRIOT SET WHOLE

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, Gore-mykin and Sazonoff are forgotten behind a line of successors equally unstable. In France Delcasse left the Foreign Office and Viviani ceased to head the Cabinet fol-lowing the collapse of Serbia in the second autumn of the war. The tragedy of Ru-mania a year later contributed to the overmania a year later contributed to the over-throw of Asquith and his Foreign Sere-tary, Sir Edward Grey, in Great Britain. San Giuliano, of the Italian Foreign Office.

In the welter of the conflict an Emperor and Salandra, the Prime Minister, have passed. Count Berchtold, Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary in 1914 (the Empire has no Prime Minister), has passed into oblivion, while yon Jagow gave up the management of Germany's foreign affairs last autumn. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the last

of the group to lose his grip, has just gone down, despite the fact that he was not responsible to any elective body. Ministers of war in the belligerent coun-ries have not been more stable. Kerensky fellows a long procession in Russia. France has had four war ministers from Millerand to Painleve, inclusive, while Lord Kitchener, organizer of Great Britain's most marvelous war achievement, a volunteer army of some 4.000,000 men, sleeps below the waters of

WORLD AFLAME WITH STRIFE

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



and compelled to surrender on A

A later expedition met with a happ fate, and on March 11 of the present 7 Bagdad was captured by General Maus

GERMANY LOSES HER AFRICAN COLONIES

<text> to be near.

NAVAL BATTLES FOR SUPREMACY ON SEA

SUPREMACY ON SEA Undeniably the one most important fact 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 com-mulcation has been maintained among the Entente Powers, and the economic re-sources of the entire neutral world have been open to them in organizing and main-taining their war status. In the initial year of the conflict there were only two naval engagements that can fairly be dignified by the name of battles. In the first Admiral Cradock, commanding the British squadron in the Pacific, was surprised off the coast of Chill on Novem-ber 1 by a superior German force and lost two vessels outright, while a third was seriously damaged. The second battle oc-curred when the victorious German fleet, under Admiral von Spee, was met at the Falkland Islands on the other side of South America, on December 8, by another British squadron, under Sir Frederick Sturdee. Four of the German vessels were sunk, while the fifth, the Dresden, escaped, but was destroyed a few months later. Easily the most important naval en-counter of the war to date is the battle of Jutiand on May 31, 1916. Admiral Teattry

Easily the most important navel en-counter of the war to date is the battle of Jutiand on May 31, 1916. Admiral Beatiy met a considerable German fleet, which had made a dash out from the Kiel Canal, and engaged with it off the coast of Denmark. Both sides claimed victory, the British de-daring that the Germany lost eighteen ables claring that the Germans lost eighteen ships, and the Germans saying that the British lost fifteen ships. Admiral Jellicose reported twenty-one German vessels as probably lost. Berlin admitted a loss of 60,720 tons and 3966 men, while London conceded 114,100 tons and 5613 men as lost, a total of 355 British officers perished.

MOVES TOWARD PEACE; U. S. ENTERS WAR

The events of the present year are still fairly fresh in the minds of most news-paper readers, and so need be sketched only in barest outline here. They include four great happenings: the movements toward peace, the beginning of an unrestricted aub-marine campaign by Germany, the downfall of Czarism in Russia, and the entry of the United States into the world war. Movements toward peace actually began fate in 1916, but as they culminate in the present year, they belong logically to fis

present year, they belong logically to Its chronology. On December 12 Germany ad-dressed a note, through the United States, RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF ARMENIA Spain and Switzerland, to the countries spain and Switzerland, to the countries fighting against her, suggesting a confer-ence to discuss peace terms, but making no disclosures as to what her own demands would be. On the 30th of the same month President Wilson, acting on a determination a communication to all the belligerents sug-gesting that they publicly define their war reached prior to Germany's peace note.

Germany's answer reiterated her pro

aims. Germany's answer reiterated nor pro-posal for a peace conference, but again shed no light on her probable demands at such a meeting. The Entente Allies, on the contrary, formulated in considerable detail the objects for which they were fighting, mentioning the evacuation and restoration of all had invaded by Germany remarking

of all land invaded by Germany, reparation and indemnities, the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians and Bohemians from

Austro-Hungarian rule, and the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. Germany's reply was to declare unre-

Germany's reply was to declare unre-stricted warfare on belligerent merchant ships, and under a "blockade" order vir-tually to prohibit neutral commerce with Great Britain. The first decree was a re-pudiation of the promise made to the United States, after the sinking of the Sussex, to safeguard the lives of passengers on all vessels attacked, and in view of this the

alms.

In June of 1916 the Russians under Gen-eral Brussiloff went back to the attack in Galicia and Bukowina, and for two months met with almost unbroken success. In Vol. bynia the Russians captured important rail-

as the "Labyrinth," the French threw them-

selves on their enemy with incredible elan sustaining losses that recalled the slaughter at the Marne. Better pay any price and get through with it, was the French idea. It was a heroic resolve, but it was not to

ish forces held their part of the line with characteristic doggedness, and, in April repulsed a second desperate attempt by he Germans to break a road through to Calais at Ypres. In this encounter, where the enemy made use of asphyxiating gas or the first time the famous "Princess Pat Canadian light infantry, in the course of

realized. Neither the French nor the a heroic fight, was almost decimated. British, farther west, had yet evolved an The last formidable effort of the year was made in Champagne in September by the French. Political pressure rather than offensive which could consistently win

Of course, the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the Arch-duke Franz Ferdinand, together with the Archduchess, in Serajevo, Bosnia, on June Archduchess, in Serajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, was not the cause of the world war. Most wars have both a cause and a pretext. The shocting of Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian fanatic belongs in the latter category. It was the immediate, definite happening upon which hinged all the events of the feverish month that followed, and as such will go down in history as the point of departure for the world war.

On July 23 Austria-Hungary sent an ul-timatum to Serbia in regard to the Serajevo tragedy. The moment this document, with its impossible demands, was made public, intelligent men in Europe realized that the long-dreaded great war was at hand. Serbia made a brave attempt to satisfy her pathone in the set of the set o berola made a brave attempt to satisfy her neighbor, yielding virtually everything ex-cept Austria-Hungary's demand to exercise judicial authority in Serbian territory. It was not enough, and on July 28 Austria-

was not enough, and on July 28 Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbla. Russia had already given notice that she would not see a Slavic kingdom destroyed, and now began a partial mobilization. Thereupon Germany sent her an ultima-tum, insisting that she rescind the mob-ilization order. Russia's answer was a

have been realized. The war lords of Ger-

many planned to capture Paris by a swift,

But the march through Belgium dragged.

all professional army on the Continent,

The natives, fighting the invader tooth and nail, held him at Liege until the middle of August. Meanwhile, Great Britain landed

and France, which had risen as one man

tific war preparation now came to fruition Germany had learned from Napoleon that artillery wins modern battles, and in num-

ber and size of guns, as well as in gener-osity of ammunition, she outmatched all the

achine cut its way southward from the

Berlin had foreseen. One column entered

Galicia, taking Tarnapol in August and

mberg in September, and then invested sreat fortress of Przemysi. As this was Austrian territory, Germany was able view the advance without undue emo-n, but when Rennenkampt beran to in-fe Prussis the situation became souts.

RUSSIANS INVADE EAST PRUSSIA;

While Germany was striking at France | rush of the Russians. They swept eastware in the summer of 1914 the Russians got in until almost within striking distance of motion more quickly and energetically than Konigaburg and Allenstein. In the countries

Belgian frontier. It traveled 125 miles in twelve days, until finally it was within fifteen miles of the French capital.

forces that were trying to stay her. Swiftly, terribly swiftly, the German war

sharp

attack from the north, before France

GERMANY'S BOLD PLAN SMASHED

BY FRENCH AT BATTLE OF MARNE

ground against the enemy, except at a progeneral mobilization. Germany herself started to mobilize under an order proclaiming martial law, and on August I she declared war upon the Czar.

France, as Russia's ally, began to mobllize on the day following, and without waiting for their country to declare war, German troops at once crossed the French frontier. Italy, coming to a swift decision, declared that the Triple Alliance did not obligate her to follow Austria-Hungary into a war of conquest, and proclaimed her neu-trality.

On the same day (August 2) the Kalser On the same day (August 2) the Kalser demanded passage through Belgium for his armles, hoping to buy the neutrality of Great Britain by promising her part of the spoils of France. Belgium refused the Kalser's demand, and on August 4 he marched an army across her borders. That afternoon Great Britain, having failed to form Great Britain, having failed to secure from Germany a promise to respect the international treaty guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Belgium, de clared war upon the Kalser, while Monte-negro, smallest of kingdoms, cast in her fortunes with her Slavic brothers in Serbia. The general war, on the brink of which Europe had long trembled, had begun at last.

hibitive cost in human life. Lord Kitchener had been building up a

military expediency led the army to un-British volunteer army since the summer before, which was now represented in France by a brave but inexperienced force. French lost 100,000 men.

GERMANS CONQUER POLAND IN DRIVE FROM DUNAJEC TO THE DVINA

Since the beginning of the war the Rus- , moving on Warsaw, and was joined preently by von Bulow, who had landed troops in Bussia by way of the Baltic and marched sian and Austrian forces have swung forward and back in Galicia like a pendulum. 1. Von Mackensen now employed 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 Przemysl. Austria called on powerless to stop it, but their retreat was accomplished in a masterly way, restricting their losses to a minimum. The evacuation the Kaiser, and yon Mackensen was sent to save her. He took a large supply of the which the Russians, with nothing to match it and now running short of ammunition besides, could not stand. On June 3 the Teutonic armies recaptured Przemsyl and soon after retook Lemberg and other lost

er. He took a large supply of the German heavy artillery, against Russians, with nothing to match slipped out, the Bavarians, under Prince Leopoid, entered the capital of Poland. Ivangorod fell soon after, and on August 19 the great stronghold of Kovno was occu-pied. The conquest of Poland was comoon after retook Lemberg and other lost ositions. Meanwhile von Hindenburg was again August 27. CONQUEST OF SERBIA BY TEUTONS;

LANDING OF ALLIES AT SALONICA

Montenegro was overrun soon

IN STUBBORN BUT VAIN FIGHT

Sea port of Trebizond then fell into his way lines from which the campaign of their enemies depended, and at one moment threatened to compel the Austrians to evachands, while with the capture of Erzingan most of Armenia became Russian. The tragic side of the campaign was the uate Lemberg. Just at the moment that Rumania entered the war, however, when aggressive tactics by Russia were most needed, the army of Brussiloff slowed down its effort.

RUMANIA'S ENTRANCE INTO WAR AND DEBACLE THAT FOLLOWED

The Balkan tragedy of 1915 was Serbia. | to strike against Bulgaria. In any event In 1916 it was Rumania. The Rumanian collapse was even more unexplainable and they were soon compelled to turn their at-tention to that quarter. Von Mackensen, following the well-developed German stratcomingly inexcusable than the fall of egy of a counter-offensive, began an attack in Dobrudja. This compelled a considerable withdrawal of forces from Transylvania, Serbia, because Rumania, on August 27, entered the war of her own volition and apparently with the approval of the Entente diplomats. She had an army of half a million men, and had had two years to whercupon von Falkenhayn marched ar army against the remainder, drove then across their frontler, and then swung his prepare herself since the beginning of the own forces through the mountain passe

into Rumania. The two German The Rumanians at once entered Transylconverged upon Bucharest, and the Ru-manian capital was occupied on Decem-ber 6. vania, the country they hoped to win as a result of the war. By many strategists it was thought they would have done better

GREEK MUDDLE; VENIZELOS LEADS **REVOLT: ROUT OF TEUTON CREW**

Powers since Bulgaria made war upon and there was undeniably a substantial sen-timent in the kingdom for keeping Greece

Bulgaria attacked Serbia, was for standing by the treaty with the latter country, and it was at his invitation that the Entente Powers landed forces at Salonica, in the autumn of 1915.

Conditions in Greece have taxed to the utmost the diplomacy of the Entente liver Greece to the Germans, the Entente

moil and intrigue continued, and in the pres ent year pressure was brought to bear upor Constantine which compelled him to abdi cate the throne in favor of his second son Venizelos returned as Premier, and Greec was announced as a belligerent on the sid of the Entente.

vessels attacked, and in view of this the German Ambassador was, on February 3, handed his passports. The interference with American commerce on the high seas was a more difficult question to resolve. The "blockade" at once proved to be an impos-sibility. The one supreme essential to main-taining a blockade, according to long p-ternational usage, is that it be effective. From February 1 to February 14 German-submarines succeeded in stopping 2nly about 1 per cent of the ships arriving at of leaving ports of the United Kingdom. On February 26 President Wilson asked Congress for authority to arm American merchant ships, and on April 2 he went Congress for authority to arm American merchant ships, and on April 2 he went > -fore Congress and asked it to recognize, ficially that a state of war existed between the United States and the German Empire, On the 6th Congress passed a resolution Powers were obliged to make a succession the United States and the German resolution On the 6th Congress passed a resolution declaring that a state of war had been thrust upon America by Germany. The President signed it the same day, thus for-president signed it the same day, thus for-

AMERICA AND ALLIES AS ARBITERS OF PEACE

Meanwhile amazing events had been tak-ing place in Russia, where on March 18 Czar Nicholas II was compelied to abdi-cate and a provisional Government was set up with a view to establishing the country later as a democracy. For a time the revo-lutionary movement completely disorganized the army, and it looked as if Russia ware going to be lost to the Entente Powera 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."

mally constituting this country a be in the world war.

under General Pershing, was landed France. As the third year of the war drawn a close, it is widely asserted that future progress, and the decisions of peace conference which terminate it largely in the hands of two country America and Russia. The one most continuous, most after and America in the future tense. The one most continuous, most after and most inspiring factor in the way the last three years has been Frances it is with France that leadership in to rest to the and. It is to France and ideals that the synthetically mass and ideals that the synthetical sy

But the German army did not enter Paris Von Kluck decided, apparently, that safety Germany's plan was simple, and except One of the tragedies of 1915 was the overrunning of Serbia by Austro-German forces. The campaign was partly a bait to draw Buigaria in on Germany's side through the prospect of participating in the territorial loot, and partly an object basen to keen the other Balkan States from for the unexpectedly sudden decision of lay in first defeating the forces in the field England and an unlooked-for power of reand on September 4, when just north of the capital, he swung his army to the east and sistance in Belgium it would not improbably prepared for the final and crushing blow. There, near the green, grassy waters of the River Marne, a stocky Frenchman was lesson to keep the other Balkan States from was too late, however, to save the situation joining in the war on the side of the Entente and toward the end of October the Austrowho looked out at the world from could fairly gather her forces to resist it, and before Russia had got her army in waiting, who looked out at the wor Powers. For Germany, too, the success of the move had the deeper significance of pleting the conquest of the country. movement, and then to turn and smite the Bear on the eastern frontier. constituting under her tutelage the long-

placid blue eyes with the air of an honest shopkeeper of the Quartier Saint-Antoine. With him he had the clitzen army of France, which had just been told that the time had come at last for every man to stand—and, if need be, to fall—in his tracks, if the idea of clvilization which France had evolved was to remain in the world. Of the fight which began on September 5, and which lasted for a week, there is net room for even an outline here, but its ALLIED FAILURE AT GALLIPOLI

and France, which had risen as one man in response to the danger call from La Patrie, was mobilizing and equipping her forces. Even so, the German army plowed its way steadily forward. Years of sciennot room for even an outline here, but its importance cannot be overstated. The end of the Battle of the Marne found

the army of Von Kluck driven back to the north bank of the Alsne, where it was able to intrench itself. In the next few weeks, both the Franco-British-Belgian forces and both the Franco-British-Beigian forces and the Germans began digging themselves into the ground in a fashion so formidable that the line then established from Beigium to Alsace has since remained essentially un-

altered. The writer saw furious fighting at Ypres and on the Yser, in an attempt by Germany to win Calais, but the effort was vain.

of the Entente Allies the people began to

Then five German army corps were detached from the western front, and Von Hindenburg was sent against the Russians. He met them at Tannenberg, and in a three-

count the days to Berlin.

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 found a strong champion in Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the British Admiralty. Lord Fisher, First Sea foothold through the summer that lowed, but hope of eventual success was finally abandoned, and at the close of the

British Admiralty. Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, and various French officers opposed it. A fleet was sent out early in the win-ter of 1915 to bombard its way through the Dardanelles. It was unsuccessful, and a paign. year the forces were withdrawn. More than 100,000 men were lost in the cam

FRANCE WINS IMMORTAL GLORY AT VERDUN; 500,000 GERMANS LOST HINDENBURG'S RISE TO POWER

day battle demoralised the forces of the Casr. The Buselans are said to have lost

ITALY: HER NEUTRALITY, BREAK WITH AUSTRIA AND BELLIGERENCY

Italy's great service to the other Entente Powers, as pointed out by Guglielmo Mar-coni when the recent Italian mission visited New York, was in declaring her neutrality at the very outset of the European con-The subsequent entry of Italy into the war, which took place on May 23, 1915, has flagration. 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 soldiers in the north at the hour when they were most supremely needed there. At the same time Italy gave notice to Austria-Hungary that the alliance between them was at an end, and compelled her neighbor to hold an adequate force along the Italian frontiers, ever ready against possible at-tack. independent one, imited to the nation's spheres of interest. On January 2 of the present year Italy officially announced that since the begin-ning of the war she had won 500 square miles of territory and captured \$5,000 pris-oners, while she had shortened her front from 500 to \$75 miles. were most supremely needed there. At the same time Italy gave notice to Austria-Hungary that the alliance between them

It has been generally predicted that the spring of 1915 would see a huge offensive in France, and there was wide speculation as to where the Entente Allies would strike But where the Entente Allies would strike But where the Entente Allies would strike by ear and a half of the war had harding repared the world. Stream and not the Entente Powers who degue the free the operatively obscure, were straight to the the the termination. Two men, hit here resons and not the Entente Powers who deard their determination. Two men, there to comparatively obscure, were straight to General Nivelle took general Townshend, com-

Serbla 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 Allies but the fact that fing Constantine to a sister of Emperor Wilwho were fired upon-and finally declared an embargo on imports into Greece. Tur-

out of the conflict altogether. Venizelos, who was Prime Minister when