

WORLD WAR'S HISTORY IN BRIEF OUTLINE

More Than Four Years of Unparalleled Strife, in Which Humanity Has Won Signal Triumph Over Forces of Evil

Table with 2 columns: WHEN THEY ENTERED THE WAR, WHEN THEY GOT OUT OF THE WAR. Lists dates for various countries like Austria-Hungary, Germany, etc.

It was on July 28, 1914, that the world-war opened with Austria's declaration against Serbia, just a month after the assassination at Sarajevo of the Austrian Crown Prince, Francis Ferdinand, and his wife, who on an official visit to the Bosnian capital, this double assassination merely served as the pretext for plunging the world into the cataclysmic clash of arms and wholesale slaughter of humanity—the worst of all ages.

Great Britain, Russia and France had vainly tried to mediate, Russia went to the aid of Serbia by mobilizing her armies on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. On July 31, 1914, Germany proclaimed a "threatening danger of war" and sent ultimatums to Russia and France. The next day orders for general mobilization were issued in Germany and France, and Germany declared war on Russia in defense of her ally, Austria-Hungary.

Germany's general plan of action was first to crush France, then Russia and finally Great Britain. The German plan in its earlier stages was like a lightning bolt, but the passage of the Germans across Belgium in April 1915, before the Allies had time to get into the field, and before the great artillery batteries had been moved to the front, and not only eight marches separated the advancing Germans from the forts of Paris, but also met with opposition by the French and British armies the invaders advanced to within twenty miles of the French capital.

The Battle That Saved France. This came the battle of the Marne, the battle that decided that Europe should still be European and not Prussian. This battle (September 6-10) forced the Germans to retreat to the Aisne, where they entrenched. For five days (September 12-17) the Allied armies made desperate but futile attempts to break through the enemy lines. Even setbacks led to the North Sea the enemy trench system was extended, Antwerp was captured October 8, thus completing the conquest by the Germans of the Belgian coast. In the battle of the Yser (October 16-18) and the first battle of Ypres (October 12-November 13) the German losses were estimated at 150,000.

On the Eastern Front. Meanwhile on the eastern front the Russian invasion of East Prussia was making headway and the necessity of withdrawing German troops from the west front to halt the invaders helped produce the German check on the Marne. One Russian army, advancing from Warsaw, was crushed in the battle of Tannenberg, and a second army, advancing from Kovno, was disastrously defeated in the battle of the Masurian Lakes. East Prussia was thus cleared of the Russians, and General Hindenburg, who conducted that campaign, became the military idol of Germany. The Russian invasion of Galicia was more successful, Tarnopol, Halicz, Lemberg and Jaroslavl were captured, and in March of the succeeding year Przemyel had surrendered and the invasion of Hungary was threatened. In December, thanks to the protection of the Austro-Hungarian army, the Austro-Hungarian army expelled the Russian invaders from their territory. It was in October of the first year of the war that Turkey openly joined the Teutonic Alliance.

In naval warfare the British won the battle at Heligoland August 28, but lost three cruisers in the North Sea on September 22. A German battlecruiser (German cruiser Emden) was caught and destroyed at Cocos Island, after a sensational pirating career. The German fleet was driven from the North Sea by British in a battle off the Falkland Islands in November.

Second Year of the War. Activities on the west front began in March with an Allied offensive in the Champagne sector, followed by the first Battle of Ypres, April 22-26, and the preparations of the Allies for carrying the formidable German entrenchments were inaugurated, but both offensives failed of their objectives. In this second battle of Ypres the Germans first used poison gas. In September the Allies again made an offensive in Champagne and Flanders without making any headway, and soon thereafter General French was superseded by General Haig as British commander-in-chief.

It was in February and March of this year that the Allies attempted to force the Dardanelles. The first was abandoned after long delay troops were landed, some in April and others in August, on the Gallipoli peninsula. Toward the close of the year enormous losses had been suffered and the venture was abandoned. All Poland was conquered and Courland overrun by the combined forces of Hindenburg and Mackensen. The Russians lost 1,200,000 in killed and wounded, 8,000,000 were captured and 65,000 square miles were wrested from Russian control. Bulgaria, long hitherto, threw her fortunes with the Teutons in October, and Serbia was crushed by a simultaneous invasion of Austro-Germans and Bulgarians which was completed in December.

To Amerianna, perhaps, the most momentous occurrence of the year was the deliberate sinking of the German submarine on May 7 of the passenger steamship Lusitania, with a loss of 1193 lives, 124 being Americans.

Verdun's Heroic Resistance. Two great battles marked the year on the western front. The first was the battle of Verdun, begun in February and ended in July. The Germans were defeated with enormous losses through heroic resistance of the French under General Petain, whose brief message, "They shall not pass," has become historic.

A serious blow to British prestige in the east occurred on April 29, when General Townshend and his army of 13,000 men surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

In naval engagements the battle of Jutland on May 31 was the prominent sea fight. The British fleet of 29 battleships and 19 cruisers met the German high sea fleet of 16 battleships and 10 cruisers. The two fleets were engaged, and there was heavy loss on both sides.

PEACE CONGRESS AT EARLY DATE

Permanent Settlement of War's Vast Issues to Be Speeded

By the Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 11.—With the granting of the armistice to the best German armies by Marshal Foch the next step will be the arrangement for the meeting of the peace conference which will endeavor to reach a permanent settlement of the vast issues arising from the great world war.

Beginning in August, 1914, more than four and a half years of incredibly bloody strife have developed problems that may not be permanently adjusted for a generation. The armistice which has terminated actual hostilities with the Central Powers, beyond general reference to peace business, is not intended to be a permanent settlement of any condition that may be dictated by the victors, but only a provision for the assembling of peace delegates. Consequently it is believed the diplomatic agencies will proceed to that task at once, leaving the military agencies to deal with such questions as demobilization of the late enemy forces, the disposition of the late enemy territory, the evacuation of the late enemy territory, and the disposal of the late enemy territory.

By the Associated Press. The greatest war in history ended this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, after 1567 days of horror, during which virtually the whole civilized world has been convulsed. Announcement of the tremendous event was made at the State Department at 2:45 o'clock this morning and in a few seconds was flashed throughout the continent by the Associated Press.

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EBERT FACES HEAVY TASK

Formation of Peoples Government Proposed by New Chancellor

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WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT Can Count on Countrymen in English Election Campaign

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

London, Nov. 11.—The Daily Chronicle in the American edition says: "Englishmen are not unmindful of the general interest in the presidential election by President Wilson of the United States. The influence of the various currents of the international question. No substantial difference has developed in America and the President should be able to count to the end on the support of his countrymen."

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DEEDS OF VALOR WIN U. S. SERVICE CROSS

Colonel John H. Parker Cited for Repeated Acts of Gallantry

Washington, Nov. 11.—The commander-in-chief in the name of the President has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following: Colonel John H. Parker, 1st Cavalry, for extraordinary heroism in action at Bellemeuse, France, April 22, during the engagement of Bellemeuse. The citation reads: "Colonel Parker was with the 1st Cavalry during the engagement of Bellemeuse, France, April 22, 1918. He was in the front line of the attack and was repeatedly exposed to the enemy's fire. He was wounded several times but was always able to continue his command. He was cited for his gallantry and heroism in action."

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Advertisement for Hirsch's store. Features 'Economy Day' with 'Winter Coats' at \$16.75. Includes images of women in coats and dresses, and lists various clothing items like suits, dresses, and lingerie.

Advertisement for Artistic Lamps and Lighting Fixtures. Features images of various lamp styles and text describing the products and the company, The Horn & Brannen Mfg. Co.