WORLD WAR STORY IN BRIEF OUTLINE

More Than Four Years of Unparalleled Strife, in Which cans. Then followed a series of fleres bat-Humanity Has Won Signal Triumph Over Forces of Evil

WHEN	THEY	ENTER	ED THE	WAR
Smetria-	lungary	2000	July 28	. 1914
Torkey			Nov. 10	1914
Bulgaria	******	******	Oct. 14	, 1915
W	HEN T	HEY GO	T OUT	A STANSON
Huigaria	*****	******	Nept. 20	. 191
Amatrin-I	lungary	*****	Nov. 3	1916
Germany	******		Nov. 11.	191

It was on July 28, 1914, that the

Great Britain, Russia and France had of twenty miles and to a depth of several infles. Violent counter-attacks by to the sid of Serbia by mobilizing her of the Austro-Hungarian from of the Ailles from part of the line. tier. On July 31, 1914, Germany procinimed a "threatening danger of war"

in its earlier stages was like a time-table, but the passage of the Germans, across Belgium in arms halted before Liege and before Namur until great artillery battered the way to the French frontier. And now only eight marches separated the advancing Germans from the forts of Paris. Despite determined opposition by the French and British arinles the invaders advanced to within twenty miles of the French capital.

The Battle That Saved Europe Then came the battle of the Marne, the battle that "declared that Europe should still be European and not Prussian." This battle (September 6-10) forced the Germans to retreat to the Alsne, where they entrenched, For five days (September 12-17) the Allied armies made desperate but futile attempts to break theomety the oneany lines. From Switzer.

Italy declared war on Austria on May through the enemy lines. From Switner-land 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 Itiver Yser (October 16-28) and the first battle of Ypres (October 22-November 15) the German losses were estimated at 150,099.

The First Reverse

On the Eastern Front

East Prussia was thus cleared of the enemy. Itakes. 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 Jarosiav were captured, and in March of the succeeding year Premysi had surrendered and the invasion of Hungary was threatened. In December, thanks to the relaxation of Austrian pressure, Serbia expelled the Austrian invaders from her territory, it was in October of the first year of the

battle at Heigoland flight on August 28, Italian armies stood immovably on the but lost three cruisers in the North Sea line of the Playe river, on September 21. On November 19 the man cruiser Emden was caught and destroyed at Cocos Island, after a sen-

March with an Allied offensive in the Champagne sector, followed by the second Battle of Ypres. April 22-25, but the preparations of the Allies for carrying the formidable German entrenchments were inadequate, and both offensives failed of their objectives. In this second battle of Ypres the Germans first used polson gas. In September the Allies again launched an offensive in Champagne and Finnders without maken the control of the contro Champagne and Flanders without making any headway, and soon thereafter General French was superseded by Gen-eral Haig as British commander-in-

It was in February and March of this year that the Allies attempted to force the Dardanelles with their fleets alone. After long delay troops were landed, of the precent year. Upheavals of the of the year energinus lesses had been beria were accompanied by civil wars, suffered and the venture was abandoned. All Poland was conquered and Cour-land overrun by the combined forces of Hindenburg and Mackensen. The Rus-sians lost 1,200,000 in killed and wound-Germany in Pebruary, and in March the ed, 9,00,000 were captured and 65,000 Bolshevik Government concluded ed, 9,00,000 were captured and 05,000 square miles were wrosted from Itussian control. Bulgaria, long hesitant, 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

To Americans, perhaps, the most momentous occurrence of the year was the deliberate sinking by a German submarine on May 7 of the passenger steamship Lusitania, with a loss of 1188 lives, 124 being Americans.

Verdun's Herole 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 the heroto resistance of the French under General Petain, whose brief message, "They shall not pass," has become his-

serious blow to British prestige ta the east occurred on April 29, when General Townshend and his army of 18,000 meh surrendered to the Turks at

In naval engagements the battle of utland on May 21 was the prominent on fight. The British battle cruiser

Scores of belligerent and neutral were sunk, many of them Amerin. Eventually, on April 6, after re-ated failures by the Wilson Admin-ration to bring the Berlin Government to its senses, Congress declared the ex-istence of a state of war between the United States and Germany, and on Aus-

emulated the example of this country in regard to Germany; among these may be mentioned Cuba, Panama, Greece fafter the deposition of Constantine). Slam, Liberta, China and Brazil. Most of the South American countries simply several diplomatic relations with the severed diplomatic relations with Ger-

It was in March of last year that the whole German army on the western front withdrew to the famous Hinden-It was on July 28, 1914, that the world-war opened with Austria's declar-stion against Serbia, just a month after the assassination at Serajevo of the Austria's from the Market of Frances, begun on April 5 and ended early in May, and his wife, while on an official visit to the Boanlan capital. This double assassination merely served as the pretext for plunging the world into the cataclysmic plunging the world into the cataclysmic humanity—the worst of ail ages.

Great Britain, Russia and France and Great Britain Great Britain, Russia and France and Great Britain Great Great Britain Great Britain Great Great Great Great Great Britai

claimed a "threatening danger of war" and sent ultimatums to Russia and France. The next day orders for general mobilisation were issued in Germany and France, and Germany declared war on Russia in defense of intrality. 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 time-table, but the passage of the Germans across Belgium in arms halted before Liggs and before Namur until great artillery battered the way to the French fust as it demoitshed the trans. Germans at Chateau-Thierry military expenses the first to crush France, then Russia and German armites on the mans took advantage of the full to selve figs, thus threatening Petrograd, General Korniloff failed in his attempt to selve power with a view to restoring a selve power with a view to restoring a selve power with a view to restoring a second time. From this declate period of the war retreat, which latterly as a second time. From this declate period of the war retreat, which latterly as a selve was overthrown by the Bolsheviki in Nevember. Russia's obligations to the wiping out of the St. Mibiel salient by Parshing's nen being the outstanding feature of a succession of victorious advances that has brought the foc to the acceptance of the amistice terms laid down by Marshal Foch.

Italy's Great Part in Victory

Both diplomatically and militarily Italy's contribution to civilization's victory was of an inspiringly explicit and declaive order. Her prompt withdrawal from the old Triple Alliance to which

In May of the following year the Meanwhile on the eastern front the Italians began a great offensive in the Russian invasion of East Prussia was Isomeo area, but when the Russian up-making headway and the necessity of Isomeo area, but when the Russian up-withdrawing German troops from the heaval permitted the withdrawal of west from to halt the invaders helped Austrian troops to the Italian front a produce the German check on the Marne, new Austro-German counter-drive was one Russian army, advancing from begun in October and the Italians lost Warsaw, was crushed in the battle of 289,000 men and thousands of guns. The Tannenburg, and a second army, advancing from Kovne, was disastrously Brenta rivers and opportune aid by defeated in the battle of the Mazurian British and French halted the advance

was in October of the first year of the on the Italian front on June 15, 1918, war that Turkey openly joined the Teu-tonic Allies.

The control of the first year of the on the Italian front on June 15, 1918, war that Turkey openly joined the Teu-forces, with the result that Austrian In naval warfare the British won the initiative proved a boomerang and the

Triumph Without Precedent

Italy's victories of the past month have been unparalleled. A half million rational pirating career. The German have been unparalleled. A half million fleet was driven from the sens by the Drittsh in a battle off the Malkiand General von Weber signed the model Islands in November. and Triest were regained before hos-tilities ceased.

Activities on the west front began fine activities on the seal of Germany's doom. The re-

The British in the East, who had suffered large reverses in the Dardanelles campaign, regained prestige in the latter part of last year by brilliant work in Palestine.

Russia's disintegration into several inne in April and others in August, on population in various parts of the disconcluded a peace treaty with the Central Powers. thus ending for the time Russia's par-ticipation in the war on the side of the Allies. Men and munitions thereupon staff from the east to the west front, and the Hindenburg hordes were ener-mously strengthened.

The Brest-Litovsk treaty, under which this betrayal of the spirit of Russia was effected, has been exposed as one of the many helious crimes of treachery and falsehood characteristic of Ger-many's course throughout the war. These attributes were evidenced in the Rumanian negotiations, which reduced that land to impotence and to national humiliation, and they have been listed among the evils to be corrected in the

just peace to be exacted in the armistice. It cannot be denied that the early days of 1918 were fraught with great anxiety to the Allies and to the United States, which in the interval of considerably less than a year had added more than a million of its young men to the

armies of freedom. The tense feeling that prevailed in hundreds of American families and had its reflection in Government circles was Suitand on May at the British battle cruiser its reflection in Government circles was feet and the German high seas fleet were the combatants, and there was their greatly advertised "apring drive," which they boastfully proclaimed was going to end the war in their favor. It was on March 21 that the drive began. Germany's ruthless underses warfare and in thirteen days by terrific massed aparted a more desperate character to attacks the Germans drove back the conflict is the early part of the British and French, a distance of thirtyfive miles on a front of sixty miles, thus

wiping out the gains of the Allies in the two preceding campaigns. It was after this great battle that unity of command was agreed upon by the Entente Allies and the United States, and General Ferdinand Foch, a Marne hero, was given supreme command. Gen hero, was given supreme command. General Hungary on December 7. Energetic real Pershing immediately offered 100, 600 men to the generalisation, and since the American soldiers participated in some of the most stupendous engagement of 1911, which expired the American soldiers participated in some of the most stupendous engagement of the war and govered American soldiers arms with imperishable giory. By April

s a full had come in the German offen-sive, but there were three subsequent attempts, late in April and in May On the 27th the Germans reached the Marno on a six-mile front, between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans. They managed to Ceploy to some extent on the east of ceploy to some extent on the east of the Marne front, but were held on the orth bank by the French and Ameri-

ties, the Germans continuously lealing around. Early in the morning of July 15 the enemy inunched a desperate attack on both sides of Rheims, but a spirited counter-attack carried out by American troops drove him back. Then the Americans feilvered a second state. the Americans colleged a second at-tack and pushed forward their lines 709 yards beyond the point from which the Kalser's troops started their offensive. On the 18th the French and Americans again attacked the German lines and advanced to heights dominating the

Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel In a great counter-offensive begun of

alons of German reserves were brought up. On the Sist the French and Amerimans were forced to retire on a front cans occupied Chateau-Thierry and pur- four and a half years of incredibly

the Allies from part of the line.

The Russian Debacle

Chateau-Thierry has been properly designated as the real turning point of the war, when American valor amazed the war, when American valor amazed the French just as it demailshed the formance of any condition that may be a The hurling back of the Certain Contain the Central Fowers are revolution. Socialists and radio the war, when American valor amazed the French just as it demailshed the formance of any condition that may be dictated by the victors, did not contain dictated by the victors, did not contain the large of the contain t

1567 Days of Horror Convulsed Whole World

By the Associated Press

The greatest war in history ended this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, after 1567 days of hor-ror, during which virtually the whole civilized world has been con-

Announcement of the tremendous vent was made at the State Depart nent at the capital at 2:45 o'clock this morning and in a few seconds was flashed throughout the continent by the Associated Press.
Details of the terms dictated by

Marshal Foch on Friday forenoon to the German armistice delegates have not as yet been given out, but it is believed they are such a nature as to protect the world from a re-sumption of the struggle by the Germans. It is assumed that they call for the demobilization of Ger many's army, the surrender of part of her fleet and the dismantling of the rest and the evacuation of oc-cupied portions of Prance and Belgium and of Alsace-Lorraine. It is probable also that Germany has agreed to call home all her troops

now in Russia and Rumania The terse announcement of the State Department did not tell any-thing of the scene at Marshal Foch's headquarters at the time the armis-tice was signed. It was stated, how-ever, that at 5 o'clock, Paris time, the signatures of Germany's dele-gates were affixed to the document which blasted forever the dreams which embroiled the world in a struggle which has cost, at the very lowest estimate, 10,000,000 lives.

Two More Monarchs Fall

When the war began the Teutonic alliance was headed by two of the proudest houses in history—the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. Today, William II of Germany is a fugitive in Holland and Charles I of Austria, while he may be still in his Austria, while he may be still in his ntry, has been and has seen his empire shattered into pieces.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria, another of the rules in the Teutonic combi-nation, has fied from his country, and Mohammed V of Turkey, who also joined in the attempt of Germany, to dominate the world, is dead, slain, it is said, by the hand of an assassin.

Revolt Moves Swiftly

While the curtain was rolling down on the most stupendous tragcown on the most stupendous trag-edy in mankind's history, events were moving with terrible swiftness in Germany, the nation about which revolved the plot and counterplot of the drama. Berlin, Lelpsic, Stutt-gart, Cologne, Hamburg and Frank-fort are in the hands of the revolu-tionists who last week raised the red flag at Klei. Germany's navy anflag at Kiel. Germany's navy ap-parently is scattered into disjointed units, each seeking sanctuary in Danish ports or waiting in German harbors for the latest turn of events

Crowds singing the "Marseillaise" are marching through the streets of autocratic Berlin, and a soldiers' and workmen's council has taken over the government of the empire.

Three New Republics

Wurtemberg, Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse-Darmstadt have declared themselves independent republics, following the action taken by Ba-yaria last Friday. Wilhelm II of Wurtemberg is reported to have abdicated. Saxony is said to be near a like declaration, and the revolution-ists are said to be in control at

The republic of Poland has served official notice on Austria that Poland has annexed the crownland of

Armies Move Forward

As the last hours of the mighty combat drew near French, British, Belgian and American forces were rapidly pushing the last German troops from France and Belgium. General Pershing's men attacked yesterday over a front of seventy-one miles from the Meuse southeast-ward into Lorraine. This drive, prob-ably the last to be recorded in the war, gained an average of two or three miles and approached within ten miles of the fortress of Metz.

William May Be Extradited It is suggested that William Hohenzollern is not safe from the consequences of his deed, even though he has fled to Holland, After

the sinking of the Lusitania and during the early days of aerial raids on London he was three times in-dicted for murder in England. Under international law, it is said, requisition for his extradition may be made by England under the in-dictments still standing against him.

China Extends Time on Loan Pehin, Nov. 11.—A further extension f six months has been granted by the

PEACE CONGRESS EBERT FACES AT EARLY DATE

Permanent Settlement of Formation of People's Gov-War's Vast Issues to Be Speeded New Chancellor

DIPLOMATS FACE TASK WAR MINISTRY TO AID

ments and World's Business Permit No Delay

bloody strife have developed problems that may not be permanently adjusted lit

any provision for the assemblage of peace delegates. Consequently it is be-lieved the diplomatic agencies will proceed to that task at once, leaving the military agencies to deal with such ques-tions as demobilization of the inte enemy forces, extension of immediate relief to the distressed civilian inhabitants, not only of evacuated territory, but even of the Central Powers where there is goieral distress, and disposition of the vast stores of war material, of warshins and naval stores, and finally of the closure of munitions plants in the enemy comtries will proceed immediately with the plans for the peace conference.

Demand for Early Conference

There is every reason for holding the gathering as soon as stable dovernments can be set up in the Central Powers to succeed ousted autocracies. Vast business interests are held in a state of suspense until it is determined what is to be the ruture. Aside from other and urgent reasons, great industrial plants used for war purposes must again be converted to the manufacture of staple mmodities, and arrangements made for the return to civil life and employment of the millions of soldlers lately en-gaged in war.

In order to insure a continuation of

the narmony which has characterized all of the diplomatic and military relations of the Entente Powers and America, and to present a united front in the peace conference against their late enemies. It is expected that the delegates of these countries will get together first in pri-vate conference, in order to frame their own program before any effort is made to assemble a formal peace conference. Delegates from the Central Powers will join the gathering, when it comes, under severe restrictions. Their Governments already have solemnly engaged to be bound by the fourteen peace terms and other conditions laid down by President Wilson, and their activities probduce the other delegates to accept Germanic construction of the exact mean-ing of these terms. Couched as they were in general language, there is opportunity for genuine differences of opinion as to some of the details.

Decision of Aliles Must Prevail But one fact must be borne in mind In case of any real issue between the delegations the decisions of the dele-

gates of the Alifes and America must provail.
The coming great peace conference will surpass any in history; not only because of the tremendous importance of the bayes with which it must deal, but also literally in size. Indications are that the United States Covernment will be represented by at least half a dozen principals, with a numerous body of secretaries, counselors, translators and clerks, and it is assumed that even the smallest of the nations which will participate will seek to make a show in

point of number of delegates. This fact may involve the transaction of most of the business of the confer-ence by selected committees, whose re-ports will come before the full confer-

ence for ratification. Switzerland as Place of Meeting As to the place of meeting there is et much doubt, with many claimants

Little Switzerland is believed to be a strong favorite, and there has been some mention of the beautiful town of

Indianapelis, Nov. 11.—Indiana began to celebrate the signing of the armistice within a few minutes after the first flash from Washington was received. Pollowing the false reports a few days ago programs had been arranged in various cities, and only the word was awaited at any time of day or night. Pre-arranged signals were sounded as soon as local newspapers gave the word, and within less than an hour men and women began to gather on the streets in the cities with noise-making devices. Factory whisties were tied down.

General Barnett Ill in France Mrs. George Barnett has sailed for Turks.

Prance, having been cabled for on account of the serious illness of her husband. Major General Barnett, commander of the marine corps. General Barnett formerly was stationed at League Island.

Open Saturdays Until Five

English Election Comment

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

ernment Proposed by

Reorganization of Govern- Co-operation of Cities and men's surpose Country Asked in Work of Provisioning

Frince Max has resigned merely as Chancellor, as forecast, or also as

regent.] It is officially announced from Berin that the War Ministry has panced itself at the disposal of Herr Elbert. This action was for the purpose of esuring the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of de-

Washington, Nov. 11 - Prederice resuming office Herlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to "the citizens" of Germany, the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's government to bring about pence "as quickly as possible" and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.

picked up by naval radio sta-tions in this country. In making them public the State Department said it would not wouch for the accuracy of the facts presented. The proclamation said:

Text of the Proclamation

The new Government has taken charge of business in order to preserve the Gorman people from civil war and familie and an order to enforce its just claims of self-de-termination. This fast I only can accomplish if all the authorities in all the civil offices in towns in landed districts lend to it helpful hand. I know it will be hard for many to co-operate with the new men who have by the lend the head search.

now have to lead the business of the empire. But I appeal to their have for our people. If organization of public life stops in this serious hour, then Germany will be prey of anarchy and most terrible interty. Therefore, lend together with me your help to our country by con-tinuing work in fearless and brelenting manner, everybody in his position until the hour has come that relieves us of our duty. The text of the manifesto follows: Citizens: Former Chancellor Prince Max of Eaden, with assent of all the scoretaries, has charged me to every

secretaries, has charged me to carry

on business of Chanceller.
I am going to form a new Government with parties, and shall report with a brief delay about the results to the public. New Government will be given for the people. Its en-deaver must be to bring to the people peace as quickly as possible and to confirm the liberty which it has

Citizens: I ask for the assistance of you all in heavy tasks which await you. You know hiw seriously war threatens approvisionment of people which is the first condition of political life. Political revolution ought not to disturb approvision-ment of land districts nor to disturb production of food nor its transpor-tation into towns, but to foster it. Scarcity of food means looting and plundering, with misery for all. The poorest would suffer in the most heavy fashion. Workingmen in in-dustries would be hit most severely. Whosoever takes away food or other objects of necessity or means of transportation necessary for distribution commits the heaviest sin against all of us.

Citizens: I urge you all to leave citizens: I urge you for quiet the streets and provide for quiet end order.

KEEP "LID" ON ENEMY ALIENS

Department of Justice Warns Against Relaxing Vigilance By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press

Lausanne as an ideal meeting place, one report being that American agents already have quietly obtained hotel and other accommodations for the United States delegates at that place.

INDIANAPOLIS GOT BUSY

Citizens Begin Celebration Few Minutes After Getting News

By the Associated Press

Indianapelis, Nov. 11.—Indiana began to celebrate the signing of the armilistice within a few minutes after the first flash from Washington was received Following the false reports a few days ago programs had been arranged by very status.

By the Associated Press

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GENERAL TOWNSHEND IN PARIS C

British Commander Shows Signs of Severe Treatment by Turks Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Nov. 11.—General Townshend, the British commander captured by Turks at Kut, has arrived in Paris. He will remain here for some time. He shows signs of the severe treat-ment he experienced, together with his fellow prisoners, at the hands of the

Artistic Lamps and Lighting Fixtures Quaint Florentine handwrought designs that lend

themselves to interior decorations that are now the vogue. The Horn & Brannen Mfg. Co. Makers to the Critical and Exacting 427-433 North Broad Street

"A short welk along Automobile Regs"

WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT DEEDS OF VALOR WIN Can Count on Countrymen, Is

U. S. SERVICE CROSS

Washington, Nov. 1). The commander-invokel, in the name the President, har tweeted the

GIRL OF SIXTEEN SUICIDE

Emeline Bailey Takes Her Life trees With Gas

Confiners

Brassieres,

Colonel John H. Parker Cited for Repeated Acts of Gallantry

Corsets,

97c

Elustic trim-in e.d. White

Parker for the following act of extracted ary herolam: On July 21, next

Truguy, France, he made a personal ce-

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New Serge Velvet and Jersey Dresses

They are extraordinary values

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