HOW THE WAR WAS FOUGHT AND WON

Germany's Monstrous Conspiracy and Its Defeat by Forces of Civilization.

WORLD DOMINATION SOUGHT

America's Entrance the Decisive Factor in the Mighty Struggle in Which Democracy Triumphed Over Irresponsible Autocratic Militarism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Autocratic militarism, imbued with an overpowering greed for world domination, started the Great War. Democracy, inspired with decency and common sense, ended it.

"All wars are commercial" is a saying that is true of all modern wars. The greatest war of all time, just ended, was no less so than others, for though it was made by the military class of Germany, it was for the benefit of commercial Germany, for the conquest of the trade of the world.

Ever since the defeat of France in 1870 and the formation of the German empire the ruling classes of Germany had been assiduously preparing for the mighty struggle that began in 1914. Secretly at times, with brazen frankness at others, they laid their plans, built up their mighty military machine, extended their esplonage system to all lands with the aid of the business houses and the diplomats. Though warned by more than one student of affairs, the world in general ignored all this or looked on it as merely boastfulness and legitimate trade competition,

Germany's plan was nothing less than an enormous conspiracy to establish what the conspirators knew as "Mittel Europa," a dominion extending from the North sea to the Persian gulf. As preliminaries, German princes were placed on thrones of middle Europe wherever possible, and financial relations were established that gave Germany virtual control over the coveted countries. Then the Hun autocracy impatiently awaited "The Day."

/ Excuse Was Ready-Made.

Merely an excuse was needed to precipitate the conflict, and this was afforded on June 28, 1914, by the aseassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian. That this crime was inspired to serve as a pretext is evidenced by the fact that everything was prepared a few days in advance for putting the German military machine in motion. Austria, under orders from Berlin, made demands on Serbia to which no self-respecting nation could submit, and on July 28 declared war on its neighbor. Russia, as ally of and sponsor for Serbia, mobilized its armies at once, despite the protests of Germany, whereupon the katser declared war on Russia. France, being in offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, was compelled to mobilize, and the kaiser's armed forces got into action at once. The course of events so far had been foreseen by the German high command and it was in accordance with Its prearranged plan, which was to crush France by a swift advance on Paris, and then to turn about and make an end of Russia's military remistance.

On August 2 German troops entered France at Circy and began moving through Luxemburg, despite the spirited protests of the grand duchess, and Berlin asked Belgium to permit the passage of troops through that country. This was refused, the king of Belgium appealing to the powers that had guaranteed the neutrality of his kingdom.

All this time Great Britain had been striving to avert the outbreak of a general war, and Germany rested complacently on the information of her spies that the British would not enter into the conflict. But Berlin reckoned without the British spirit of fair play and faithfulness to treatles, and when the kaiser tore up the "scrap of paper" and invaded Belgium Great Britain jumped to the rescue. Her mighty fleet was mobilized and her army, pitifully small, began moving across the channel. Then events came with dazing rapidity. One after another the nations fell into line against the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, but the Teutons were ready and the others, except France, were

The Invasion of Belgium.

On August 5 began one of the most shameful chapters in the history of the world-the rape of Belgium. King Albert and his heroic little army resisted to their utomst, but the supposedly impregnable forts of Liege, Namur and other Belgian towns were speedily reduced by the Hun cannon and the land and its people were made captive. The atrocities committed by the Germans, officers and privates alike, will remain a blot on the name of Germany to the end of all time. The world has been so well informed concerning those brutal crimes that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them,

Having overrun all but a narrow strip of Belgium, the Hun armies began what Berlin fondly believed was to be a triumphal march to Paris. England's little regular army was thrown across their path and fought and died almost to a man, and side by side with them the French Pollus contested or ev foot. They were pushed I started on the operations that in less

back slowly but surely until the than two months cut the enemy's lines Marne was reached and crossed by of communication from Metz and the invading hosts and the capital seemed to be within the grasp of the Then came forward the first heroic figure of the war, Marshal Joffre of France, Commandeering every motor vehicle in Paris, he rushed to the front the entire force left to defend the capital and in a mighty battle along the Marne the Germans were defeated. They had spread out too much and permitted their right flank to be turned and were driven back to the northeast. Reaching lines prepared with this possibility in view they "dug in" and then began a period of trench warfare that lasted for three years, in the course of which there were no remarkable gains of territory

by either side. Under the management of Lord Kitchener Britain's millions were being enlisted and trained and transported to the battle grounds. Not only from the homeland did they come, but from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and all of the far-flung possessions of the empire, with an ardor that settled for all time the question of their loyalty to that empire. Ireland alone held back to a considerable extent, hoping to gain independence and making itself the hatching ground for many a German plot. Kitchener's great work practically accomplished, he went to his death when a German submarine sank the cruiser on which he was going to Russia.

Germany's Submarine Warfare.

In the first months of the war the British fleets, aided by the Japanese, took away Germany's Island colonies, and then, having almost full mastery of the seas, established a blockade of Germany designed to starve her into submission. The reply to this was quick in coming. The Germans started out their submarines at once, and began building more and bigger undersea vessels. Disregarding the recognized laws of warfare, they declared unrestricted war on all vessels of their enemies, and a murderous career that finally resulted in dragging the United States into the conflict and bringing defeat to themselves. The first notable victim of this method of warfare was the Lusitania, more than a thousand of whose passengers perished. On this and many another vessel that was sent down by the submarines were American citizens, and there was a powerful demand on our government to stop the practice or to enter the war.

For nearly two years President Wilson held back, writing numerous notes of protest to Berlin and receiving an equal number of false promises. Early in 1917 Berlin announced that submarine warfare thereafter would be unrestricted—as it had been in reality most of the time-and there was nothing left the United States but to declare a state of war with Germany. This was done on April 6 and from that fateful day the doom of

America's Wonderful Effort.

With amazing energy and speed America went at the tremendous task of making an army out of its civilian population. There were many mistakes and many delays, but these are almost forgotten in the contemplation of the marvelous success with which the thing was accomplished. After a long and heated debate, the selective draft system of raising an army was adopted, and young men by the hundred thousand were taken from their civilian pursuits, put in immense training camps and made into soldiers. To command them, thousands of officers were trained in other camps. In the incredibly short time of one year nearly two million fighting men, as efficient as the world has ever seen, had been transported across the At lantic, with all the vast supplies required; and at home the industries of the land had been reorganized for the business of war. Knowing well the arduousness of the task of winning the war, the government bent every effort to it and the draft age limits were extended to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-six. Many thousands of those thus drafted were in training when the war came to a close.

America's arrival in France was most timely. Though the crown prince had failed miserably in his attempt to force a way to Paris by the Verdui route in 1916, the Germans never gave up their plans to take the French capital, and in the spring of 1918, with re-enforcements released from the eastern front by the collapse of Russia, they began a powerful drive in northes: France. In the first stage of this they reached the Somme, and in the second they got to the Murne again, only 55 miles from Paris.

Yankees to the Rescue.

The Yankees, who were getting their final training behind the lines, had not yet seen very much action. but in this crisis their commander General Pershing, offered their immediate services to the British and French. Brigaded with the allies, they went into battle with a rush that | ing tanks for themselves, but never inspired the tired Tommies and Pollus, and the advance of the Huns | brought out by the allies. was checked. General Foch, France's master strategist, was made supreme commander of the allies in the west, and he at once began delivering the series of terrific strokes that ultimately forced the Germans back to their own borders. Fighting with the French, the Americans had a big part in clearing out the Marne salient; fighting with the British, they gave great help in the allied victories further north. Then the First American field army was organized, placed on the extreme west of the line and there wiped out the St. Mihiel salient and

threatened the capture of all his forces left in France.

"When Russia's vast man-power gets into action Germany will be crushed as under a steam roller" said everyone in 1914, and for a time this prediction bade fair to be realized. The Russians invaded East Prussia and were making fine progress there and in Poland, which was kept up, with some reverses, until early in 1915, when Von Hindenburg administered to them a succession of terrific defents. These were not due so much to the military supremacy of the Germans as to the shameful betrayal of the Russian armies by corrupt officials who left them almost destitute of arms and supplies. From that time on Russia's main successes were won against the Austrians and were tem-Demoralization steadily spread through the czar's dominion, fostered by German agents, and the outcome was the deposition of Nicholas and his dynasty and the establishment of a confused semblance of government by the soviets of the soldiers, workers and peasants-a condition that remains to be cleared up, though the power of the bolsheviki is rapidly waning.

Italy, Once Defeated, Triumphs.

Italy, declaring that the terms of the Triple Alliance had been violated by Austria, entered the war on the side of the allies on May 23, 1915, Turkey had gone in with Germany before the war was three months old, and Bulgaria cast her lot with the Teutons in October, 1915. The fortunes of the Italians were spectacular. They won over the Austrians for a long time and invaded the regions of Italia Irridenta along the Adriatic, threatening Trieste. Then subtle Teuton propaganda, coupled with defeatist work at home, brought disaster on them. Helped by German divisions, the Austrians made a tremendous drive and forced the Italians back to the Pinve river line. There the contest stood for many months, until the middle of June, 1918, when under General Diaz, the Italians not only stopped another offensive, but turned it into a great defeat and rout which culminated in the surrender of Austria. This was hastened by the falling to pieces of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the states of which were establishing their independence, following the lead of the Czecho-Slovaks."

Turkey, with the aid of Germans, administered to Great Britain two setbacks that were rather humiliating. The first was at the Dardanelles, which the British tried to force, first with navy alone, then with land and sea forces. Both attempts were disastrous failures. The other defeat by the Turks was in Mesopotamia, where General Townshend and his army were captured at Kut-el-Amara. Both these reverses were more than compensated for by the later conquest of Mesopotamia and the Holy Land and

the consequent surrender of Turkey. As for Bulgaria, she was beaten largely by the regenerated Serblan army, which had great assistance from the French, Greeks and British. Serbin had been wholly overrun in the first few months of the war, but her spirit never died out and in the late summer of 1918 she not only regained her own, but forced Bulgaria to her

Roumania kept out of the conflict for some time and then joined the allies, though they would have preferred that she remain neutral. She invaded Transylvania and at first threatened to give Austria a great deal of trouble, but Germany came to its ally's aid, Russia collapsed and Roumania was forced to give up.

Warfare in the Air.

The most picturesque side of the great conflict has been the war in the nir. It was quickly seen that the airplane would play a big part in the war, and every belligerent nation soon had powerful air fleets. The machines were enlarged and improved beyond all imagining, and from mere observation planes became fighting and bombing machines of vast importance. Except for observation purposes, the lighter than air craft were utilized only by Germany. She pinned her faith to the great dirigible Zeppelins, but these on the whole proved a dismal failure. True to her savage policy, Germany waged unrestricted war from the air as on land and sea. Her Zeppelins and planes repeatedly attacked London, Paris and innumerable other unfortified cities and towns, and her airmen made a practice of bombing Red Cross hospitals.

Long before the war closed the ailies had established their supremacy in the air, and equal to the best of their flyers were the gallant Americans who entered that branch of the

Another quvelty of the war was the tank. This machine, based on an American invention and first developed by the British, came as a complete surprise to the Germans and they fied in terror from its bristling guns and its crushing weight. They tried makcaught up with the improvements

The net results of the Great War cannot be stated yet. But they include, first and foremost, the downfall of irresponsible autocracy and militarism and the beginning of a sprend of democratic rule that will embrace the world. The fallen monarchs include the kaiser, the crar of Russia, the kings of Bulgaria, Bavaria. Wuerttemberg, Saxony and Montenegro and King Constantine of Greece, and probably the emperor of Austria. The people are in the saddle and if they keep their heads and submit to intelligent leadership, they will remain there indefinitely.

AMENDMENTS MADE BY FOCH BEFORE ARMISTICE SIGNED.

CONDITIONS MADE MORE RIGID

Entire German Subsea Fleet to Be Taken Over By Allies-Eighteen Original Articles Altered.

Washington.-Germany loses her armistice terms as amended by Marshal loch before he signed them with the German envoys on Nov. 11. Instead of 160 vessels, every one of

the undersea pirate craft must be surrendered to the ailles and the United States within fourteen days.

Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the supreme war council were changed under the limited authority for alteration given the supreme commander in dealing with the enemy envoys.

Reduction is made in the amount of certain military equipment to be delivered by the Germans to the associated governments, including 25,000 instead of 30,000 machine guns and 1,700 airplanes instead of 2,000.

One amendment specifies "countries on the left bank of the Rhine evacuated by the Germans shall be administered by the local troops of occupation," instead of by the local authorities under the control of the armies of occupation.

Instead of the immediate withdrawal of German troops from Russia, as originally provided, the amended terms specify that they shall be withdrawn "as soon as the ollies. taking into consideration the internasituation of these territories (of Russia) shall decide that the time for this has come."

Another amendment provides that "the allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary." The number of railway cars to be delivered is increased three-fold-from 50,000 to 150,000.

To assure the execution of the armistice convention "under the bes" conditions the principle of a permanent International armistice commis sion is admitted." This commission will "act under the authority of the allied military and naval commanders.

Other amendments include: "Renunciation" instead of "aban donment" of treaties of Buchares and Brest-Litovsk and of supplement ary treaties.

Evacuation by all German forces perating in East Africa within period to be fixed by the allies instead of within one month. German troops are required to withdraw immediately from Austria-Hungary as well as from Rumania and Turkey.

Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinelands (left and right bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within 30 days after the signing of the armistice, instead of 19 days.

Following is the complete text of the armistice provisions as prepared by the supreme allied war council at Versailles, France:

One-Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two-Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the ailied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of treatles. evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note innexed to the stated terms.

once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including or for any other purpose. hostages and persons under trial or

convicted. Four-Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minnenwerfers, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombersfirstly D-73s and night bombing main Situ to the allies and the United annexed note.

Five-Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall he administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupaion. The occupation of these territo-United States garrisons holding the ence. Coblenz. Cologne, together with mediate return of all decuments. notice.

nate, and most of the money will be

axes necessarily would be high for figure.

ties of Holland to the parallel of the signature of peace. Gernsheim and as far as practicable a upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation be so ordered as to be completed days after the signature of the armisand occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed. Six-In all territory evacuated by

the enemy there shall be no evacuaentire fleet of submarines under the tion of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in Situ. be paid off and completely disarmed Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterway, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired. Seven-All civil and military per-

> sonnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period namely: fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The rallways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in Situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repairshops left intire in Situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures,

Eight-The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on ter- of these are to be indicated. ritory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive allies and associated powers. To semeasures that may have been taken cure this the allies and the United (such as polsoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine-The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine), shall be charged to the German government.

Ten-An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all allied and United States pris the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish. Eleven-Sick and wounded who

territory will be cared for by German | ized in German bases to be specified personnel, who will be left on the by the allies and the United States. spot with the medical material required.

Twelve-All German troops the war belonged to Russia, Roumathe frontiers of Germany as they ex-

sted on August 1, 1914. Thirteen-Evacuation by German apparatus of all kinds troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civil-

before 1914), to be withdrawn. Fourteen-German troops to cease and any other undertaking with a nin and Russia (as defined on Augus) 1, 1914).

Fifteen-Abandonment treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary German hands belonging to the allied

Sixteen-The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by allies and the United States of the Germans on their eastern fron-Three-Repatriation beginning at ties, either through Dantzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to or of materials to be permitted bethe population of those territories fore evacuation, surrender or restora-

Seventeen-Uncoaditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month. Eighteen-Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with that all restrictions placed on the detailed conditions hereafter to be trading of their vessels with the allies fixed, of all civilians interned or de- and associated countries, whether by

mentioned in clause three, paragraph States troops in accordance with the 10, with the reservation that any the export of ship-building materials detailed conditions laid down in the further claims and demands of the allies and the United States remain unaffected. Nineteen-The following financial

> onditions are required: Reparation for damage done, While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the al-

bridgeheads at these points in 30- specie, stocks, shares, paper money, kilometer radius on the right bank together with plant for the issue and by garrisons similarly holding the thereof touching public or private instrategic points of the regious. A terests in the invaded countries. neutral zone shall be reserved on the Restitution of the Russian and Rouright of the Rhine between the stream | manian gold yielded to Germany or and a line drawn parallel to it for 40 taken by that power. This gold to be kilometers to the east from the fron- delivered in trust to the allies until

Twenty-Immediate cessation of distance of 30 kilometers from the all hostilities at sea and definite ineast of the stream from this parallel formation to be given as to the location and movements of all Geramn by the enemy of the Rhinelands shall ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation within a further period of eleven in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of tice. All movements of evacuation the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty-one-All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty-two-Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines), with their complete equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to

the allied powers and the United States of America. Twenty-third-The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the allies and the United States, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States and placed under surveillance of the al-

and placed under the supervision of

only care takers being left on board. Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of

lles and the United States of America.

the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States and are to be paid off and completely disarmed, under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor

Twenty-four-The allies and the United States shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions

Twenty-five-Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be

indicated. Twenty-six-The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and asociated powers are to remain unoners of war. The allied powers and changed and all German merchant ships found at sea are liable to cap-

Twenty-seven-All naval aircraft cannot be removed from evacuated are to be concentrated and immobil-

Twenty-eighth-In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, present in any territory which before tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for nia or Turkey shall withdraw within inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and

Twenty-ninth-All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; ians, as well as military agents, now all Russian war vessels of all descripin the territory of Russia (as defined tion seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of at once all regulations and seizures America; all neutral merchant vessels seized and other materials of all view to obtaining supplies in Rouma- kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28, are to be abandonesl.

Thirtleth-All merchant vessels in and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the America, without reciprocity,

Thirty-first-No destruction of ships

Thirty-second-The German government shall formally notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. orted who may be citizens of other the German government or by private chines). The above to be delivered allied or associated states than those German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as or not, are immediately cancelled.

Thirty-third-No transfers of Gernan merchant shipping of any description to any neutral fing are totake place after signature of the armistice.

Thirty-fourth - Duration armistice is to be thirty days with option to extend. During this period. lies for the recovery or reparation on fallure of execution of any of les will be determined by allied and for war losses. Immediate restitution the above clauses, the armistice may of the cash deposit in the National be denounced by one of the contracting principal crossings of the Rhine, May- Bank of Belgium, and in general, im- parties, on forty-eight hours' previous

May Issue More Bonds.

If the \$16,850,000,000 of Liberty

bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$25,000,000,-000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year. In addition, it probably would be the which ran around \$1,000,000,000 a year government's policy to establish a before the war, will now amount to at sinking fund to pay off the bonds at ened materially by the advent of least \$2.000,000 annually for many maturity, and this would require years, and for two or three years about \$1,250,000,000 a year. These Secretary McAdoo warns that after the war may be double that three items would make an aggregate of \$4,250,000,000.

Taxes Bound to Be High. many years to pay off war debts, and Washington, D. C .- Government that additional government loans would be required. inancial needs for many years are alnost certain to run above \$4,000,000,-Roughly, treasury officials and con-000 annually, treasury experts estigressional leaders in charge of reve-

Government Expenses Doubled.

nue legislation figure this way: Ordinary government expenses,

aised by taxation. Consequently stuients of government finances think the taxes imposed last year and paid n June probably will not be light-