REVIEW OF RECENT WORLD-WAR OF GREAT HISTORICAL VALUE

L. K. Hodges, of Editorial Staff of The Oregonian, Makes Accurate Survey From Beginning of Conflict to Fall of Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.

(Copyright by L. K. Hodges, 1918.) HE war, which will probably known in history as the World War, and which ended on Novem ber IF with an armistice which placed Germany, deserted by all her confederates, absolutely in the power of the allies, has cost more lives and more oney, has involved more nations and has extended over a greater area than any which preceded it. Ten million lives are estimated to have been lost ong actual combatants, and probably as many among non-combatants millions have been maimed broken in health or reduced to penury. Down to August 1, 1918, debts estimated at \$180,000,000,000 had been contracted and billions had been added before hostilities ceased. Whole countries had been ravaged and reduced to famine the sea-floor had been covered with wrecked ships, and three great empires been destroyed before the came. This was the cost of thwarting the ambition of one nation and its autocratic ruler to enslave mankind

The event which set the world aflame was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, of Austria, and his wife by a band of Bosnians who conspired for the annexation of their country to Serbia, it having been annexed by Austria in 1908 in violation of treaty. Attributing the crime to a conspiracy of Serbians who desired the guion of all Austrian and Hungarian territory inhabited by their race to the kingdom of Serbia, Austria on July 23, 1914, sent an ultimatum to Serbia acceptance of which would have destroyed the independence of that country, and allowing only two days to accept, Serbia granted eight of the ten demands and offered to accept the decision of The Hague Court or of the great powers on the other two.

Austria Deaf to Appeals.

Austria, deaf to all appeals of Rus sia, Great Britain, France and Italy, called her Ambassador when the time limit expired on July 25 and declared war on July 28, bombarding Belgrade the next day. All the other powers except Germany strove to induce Austria to accept mediation, but Germany refused to intervene and urged Austria to stand firm. Russia, as protector o the Balkan States, was the first to mobilize her army against Austria, and Germany, though already mobilized, sent an ultimatum on July 13 to Russia demanding demobilization, and on August 1 declared war on Russia. This not forced Austria's hand, for she had conciliatory tone toward adopted a Declaration by Germany against

France, as the ally of Russia, followed on August 3 and by Austria against Russia on August 6. Italy declared neutrality on August 3, and several amember of the triple alliance, on the ground that he war was aggressive on the part of Germany. With the aid of that she was bound to aid them of the part of Germany and Austria and that she was bound to aid them of the part of Germany and Austria and that she was bound to aid them of the part of Germany and Austria and the triple entents in a fefonsive war. On August 2 Germany demanded of Belgium the property of attack France, though she was property to attack France, though she was property to attack France, though she was part to the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing the triple and the transport of the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing had to the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing had the many demanded of Belgium the property of the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing had the transport of the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing had the war with before the many demanded of Belgium the property of the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing had the treaty of 1839 guaranteesing had the war with she war with she war with she war with she war with saw its hopes of racial union lowed in this contract of the property of the treaty, which saw its hopes of racial union lowed in this for a serious had and the transport of the treaty, which saw its hopes of racial union lowed in this form the first week of December the manding respect for Belgium's rights and, this being respect for Belgium's rights and, the she grade of the same of the property of the treaty of the property of days earlier had informed France that

In Prussia, even farther than that, to the beginning of the struggle for popular liberty. During more than two centuries the Hohenzollerns had been their original Mark of Brandenburg by treaty-breaking until they had built it into the kingdom of Prussia, which dominated _11 Ger any. This process had been continued under the Chanceltor Blam role until the Hansburgs were expelled from their place as hereditary Emperors of Germany . 1866. His work was crowned by the defeat of France in 1870-71, the annexation of tria. Alsace and Lorraine and the founding of a new German empire with the kings of Prussia as hereditary Emperers. He had concillated Austria by securing for he, control of the Adriatio Sea and by fixing her frontier so that Italy would be at her mercy. He then turned Austrian ambition for expansion eastward toward the Balkans. In 1872 he tried to combine Russia with Germany and Austria in what was then called the Dreiksleerbund, but Rus .a broke this combination by the war n Turkey in 1877, which brought her into rivalry with Austria in the Balkans. Fearing expansion of Russia toward Constantinople, Blamarck secured Bosnia and Herzegovina for Austria, er toward her goal | given -Saloniki. In 1882 ne drew Austria and Italy into the triple alliance, which the war, and to which Roumania ac-

and the bones of a single Pomremain grenadier." Very different views were-beid by Kaiser William II. who acceded to the throne in 1888, and the first sign of a breach between him and the old Chancellor came when the Kaiser paid a visit to Sultan Abdul Hamid at Constantinople in 1889. Since Gladstone's accession to power in Great Britain in 1880 Turkey had been with-out a friend in Europe, for Gladstone. In order to balance the industrial exout a friend in Europe, for Gladstone. In order to balance the industrial ex-who was a champion of the subject pansion in Western Europe, the rich peoples, had compelled he, to cede ter-ritory to Greece and had occupied and the Baltic provinces were to be anritory to Greece and had occupied and the Bailto provinces were to be anEgypt, so the Kaiser was doubly welcome. Turkey needed a friend still
more after the Armenian massacres of
1894-6, which thrilled all Europe with
horror, and again he appeared in the
person of the Kaiser, who visited the
Sultan in 1898. He then obtained the
Sultan in 1898. He then obtained the
Sea and all other nations would have Sultan in 1888. He then obtained the concession for the first section of the Bagdad railroad, and in 1902 the convention for the whole line from Constantinople to Bagdad was signed. Thus he revealed that his ambition, like Napoleon's, reached eastward and that his goal at that time was Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

He Fersian Gulf and the collections would have been powerless to maintain their independence.

The time was considered propitious for the execution of this grand scheme—or at least of the first installment—for home rule was believed to have brought Ireiand, and therefore the sister kingdoms, to the verse of civil



PAN-GERMANY A FACT AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1916.

August 6; Austria on Russia,
August 6; Montenegro on Germany,
August 11; France on Austria, August
11; Great Britain on Austria, August 12.

Real Cause Farther Back.

The real causes of the war reached much farther back in history than the total cause of the war reached much farther back in history than the

assassination of the Archduke, to the pended their quarrel to form the Ballian founding of the Hohensollern monarchy league. They attacked Turkey in the In Prussia, even farther than that, to Fail of 1912 and utterly defeated her. the Bulgars reaching the outer de-fenses of Constantinople. The powers mediated and had just effected a setadding provinces and kingdoms to reled over the spoils. Bulgaria made a their original Mark of Brandenburg by sudden attack on her allies in 1913, but aggressive war, by guile, intrigue and they, joined by Roumania, quickly treaty-breaking until they had built it crushed her and imposed humiliating terms at Bucharest.

These events caused Germany to hasten the war for which she had long prepared. Her aims of world-conquest have been completely exposed by own people, and they reveal why Serbia was chosen as the first object of attack. Germany desired a clear road through the territory of her ally, Austria, and through Turkey to Hagdad and the Persian Gulf and by way of Syria to the Suez Canal and Egypt. Sha sought to reach India hy lend to give the substitution of the suez Canal and Egypt. Sha sought to reach India hy lend to give the substitution of the suez Canal and Egypt. Sha sought to reach India hy lend to give the substitution of the substit substitution of the substitution of the substitution of the sub She sought to reach India by land, to cut off the short British route by sea, and to use Egypt as a base for the conquest of all Africa. Her further ambitions in the Orient were without limit. Serbia stood in the gateway from Austria into Turkey and, if she should expand into a strong, independ-ent state, would block it.

Coal and Iron Fields Covetee A manifesto issued in May, 1915, by the six great economic associations re-vealed the further designs of Germany. elgium was to be annexed, with all of Northeastern France as far as the mouth of the Somme River, with all the coal, iron and textile districts, and all French mines and industries were to be bought by the French government and given to Germany by way of partial war indemnity. The Alsace-Lorraine frontier was to be moved to the western base of the Vosges Mountains, thus making France defenseless. The Channel coast was to become a base for the invasion and congress of Great But Bismarck regarded the Balkans as outside the sphere of Germany and said, when the Berlin Congress met in 1873; "The whole of the Balkans is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier." Very different views were-held by Kaiser William II. who acceded to the throne in 1885, and

discord which reigned in Great Britain and to the pacificiam of its government, he did not believe that country would intervene, and he had good cause to hope that he would quickly crush first France, then Russia. But on July 29, when the crisis was near, the British fleet secretly left port to stand guard against an incursion of the German fleet into the English Channel, where it might have cleared the way for the German army to land in the rear of the French army. When Britain declared and an easy victory began to wilt, for command of the sea was lost and a naval blockade became certain. The valor of France and the genius of Marshal Joffre, the French commander-in-

chief, withered that hope beyond chance

On land the central powers had cer-

of recovery.

tain decided advantages at the begin-ning, though their combined armies on a war footing were inferior in num-bers. Germany had 5,200,000 trained men and Austria 2,000,000, a total of 7,200,000, while the war footing of the alites was: France, 4,000,000; Russia, 5,500,000; Great Britain, 730,900; Belgium, 222,000; Serbia, 240,000; a total of 10,692,000. But Russia was completely separated from the western powers and could be reached only by a long sea voyage. At the beginning Turkey closed the Dardanelles to belligerents, so the only routes open were through the Arctic Ocean to Archangel and had an expeditionary of the home of the home army consisting of territorials corresponding to the American National Guard. On the other hand, Germany and Austria held a central position, and Austria held a central position and Austria he their territory adjoined, their railroads had been built on strategic lines, their forces had been co-ordinated and Germany in particular had been preparing for 49 years for a sudden spring with full force on one antagonist before the other could get into action. The entire governmental and industrial matchingery of Garmany had been organized first folied an effort to cut It was estimated that Russia could not Cateau, on the 25th, against odds of fully mobilize in less than six weeks, so two to one in men and three to one in Austria was left to deal with her while the full weight of Germany was huried at France in the hope of crushing her before Russia would need the attention of Germany.

Treaties Held in Contempt.

Mions, on August 23, and that of Le Cateau, on the 25th, against odds of two to one in men and three to one in guns. Then he continued the retreat, fighting all the way.

At the same time the French army swung back on the pivot of Verdun, Joffre ordering vicious attacks at various points in order to shape the line to be will and to keep up the spirit of

Treaties Held in Contempt. segment after the whole line from Convention for the Kalsen for the whole line from Convention for the Kalsen for the whole line from Convention for the Kalsen for the previous and the Ardennes, or against the hills when the previous day at the salination of the sambleton, like Na.

The time was considered prophitous when the first had on September 6, when the Ardennes, or against the hills when under the form Convention of the Samble of the Ardennes, or against the hills when the Prench had filled the last gap when the French for the Kalsen for the trib Halls's corps, they when the French for the Kalsen and the Halls's corps, they when the French for the Kalsen and the Marken for the Kalsen and the Marken for the Kalsen and the Halls's corps, they when the

Beigium while the main German strength was driving Castelnau's army back from Alsace. The Germans deback from Alsace. The Germans de-scended on Castelnau in force, hoping to break through the French line, but after a bloody battle at Morhanges, he made good his retreat and, reinforced by Pau and Dubail, beat them at Lune-ville and drove them back from Nancy Thus Joffre forced the enemy to reveal where his main strength lay and where he intended to strike.

Move Made on Paris

Discovering the relative weakness of the French in that quarter, the Germans again believed that Joffre was pushing his main force into Belgium, and they came through Brussels and Namur expecting to meet it. Then to hold a line touching the Channel at Joffre sent his own and French's army into line to cut off Von Kluck and Von west of Calais, the allies trying to push the Arctic Ocean to Archangel and across the Pacific to Vladivostok. Serbia was isolated, being shut off from the Adriatic Sea by Austria. A large part of the British army was scattered through India and the colonies, and she had an expeditionary force of only 120. 600 men, the remainder of the home army consisting of territorials corresponding to the American National Guard. On the other hand, Germany and Austria held a central position, to envelop the French left wing or cut

chinery of Germany had been organized General first folled an effort to cut for war, and she was ready to the min-ute, while Austria was not far behind. Mons, on August 23, and that of Le

Germany began by sending troops through Luxemburg in contempt of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the country, on August 2, and next day an army under Von Emmich entéred Baigium and attacked Liege, which fell after three days of gallant fighting by the army of General Leman, The ring forts were soon smashed by the new 42-centimeter howitzers which Germany for the first time used and which proved old style fortifications to be impression was given by the strong impression was given by the strong were drowned when the Belgians defense which Sarraii made against the Crown Prince before Verdun and the terrible repulse which the Germans suffered from Castellau or Sartabas.

power, that that power should gather armies and munitions from all the ends of the earth, that the United States autocracy should vanish from the civlized world. It changed the course of history. It was won by the superior strategy of Joffre, who with inferior forces held the initiative throughout, and by the superior valor of the French

Race for Channel Made. The Germans swung back to prepared positions north of the Aisne from Noyon

eastward. Westward of that town the two armies engaged in a race to outflank each other, the Germans striving reinforcements began to withdraw westward under the very nose of the enemy, who, however, pushed a0,000 Belgians and Britons northeast into Holland and captured the city on the 9th. The British army met while had been moved from the Alsne to Flanders and fought stubborniy at La Bassee and on the Lys to hold the line of the Scheldt, but vastly superior forces pressed them back to a line east of Yser, where they, joined by French marines, came in touch with the Bel-Emden, Leipzig and Dresden as raiders. After bombarding Madras, India, and Penang, where it sank a Russian cruis-er, a French destroyer and 17 British gians, who entrenched southward from Nieuport on the coast. The Germans had by strategic blundering missed their chance to seize Calais and Dun-

mportance was an attack by the Brit-

Japan attempted to blockade it in Tsin-

tau, China, and sent out the crulsers

dian Ocean, the Emden was finally run down and destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney off Keel-ing Island. The German Asiatic

squadron crossed the Pacific Ocean to the coast of Chile, where it did

Coronel on November 1 under Admiral

Craddock and sank the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth. It then went into

battle with a British squadron

er, a French destroyer and 17 E vessels and after working havoe among shipping in the

gium and began on October 21 a most determined effort to break through the weak allied line to Calais. They struck the Belgians and French Ma rines on the Yser, and many thousands

German Colonies Taken. One by one the German colonies and

One by one the german colonies and islands were captured or attacked. Togoland, West Africa, surrendered to the British on August 25 and three days later the New Zealanders seized Samoa, On September 12 the Australians captured the Bismarck Archipelage German New Guinea and on the 19th the British captured Luderitabucht in German Southwest Afrea. The French, in concert with the British, invaded German Kamerun, West Africa, and a week later the British captured Dulla, the capital. On October 6 and 7 the Japanese seized the Marshall and Caro-line Islands. A Boer rebellion in South Africa incited by the Germans in the neighboring colony broke out, led by Colonel Maritz, and was foined on the 26th by Generals Dewet and Beyers. The majority of the Boers remained loyal to Great Britain and led by the Premier, General Botha, they pressed the rebels and on December 1 Dewet surrendered. An attempt to stir up rebellion in India failed, some sporadic disturbances being sternly sup-From the outset hostilities on the

part of Germany were marked by con-tempt for international law and hu-manity. The seas were strewn with floating. hidden mines. ships were such by submarines with-out search and their crews were left o drown or reach shore in small boats. Massacre of civilians, burning of en-tire towns and looting marked German progress through Belgium, France and Poland, and Austrian progress in Ser-bia. Crowds of women, children and old men were driven forward as a shield for advancing troops, and many were carried away as hostages. A large part of Louvain, Belgium, was burned, Rheims and its beautiful cathedral was shelled, and priceless works of art were defaced or stolen. Public opinion in the United States.

was overwhelmingly partial to the al-lies and tended more strongly that way as German methods became more law-But the American people garded the war as Europe's affair and they approved President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality. Many men. however, foresaw danger to this country and began a movement for military preparedness, which rapidly gained adherents. The allies bought great quantities of munitions in America, and the pro-German element, relatively small, but noisy and impudent, and backed by the pacifists, put forward the novel doctrine that this trade was unneutral. The methods of the British naval blockade, though conforming to the princi-ples of law and humanity, drew protests from neutrals, among whom the United States took the lead. The President belittled the danger to this country, and in his annual message to Congress said that advocates of preparedness were "nervous and excited." But the danger grew as Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, in December threatened to use submarines in de-stroying allied commerce, for the purpose of starving Great Britain, for that was a threat against American com-

lact there were no French north of the Sambre River. In fact, the French and Won Hausen's defeat the entire switching to Belfort, near the Swiss border, with the British on its right, before Mons, the latter to the number of 100,000 having landed in France between August 9 and 18. Joffre Inspired the opinion that he had desert the Edglans by a second inroad into leave on August 14, hoping to be able y a quick concentration farther north of the Garman right wing in signum while the main German should not orush one address the others soft from the same action farther north out off the German right wing in signum while the main German lock from the same of the same time, a blow by the Crown and but under the Turkish flag. The war had planned her hopes the proposal properties of the others soft victory on a short war. It decided that Germany should not orush one adversary before the others soft the same action. A considerable wing in signum while the main German the trunking the same action and the cruiser Goeben fled from Messina, Italy, on Prince at Verdun was stopped by Samples and the Crown August 5 and the struck them in East Prushing and the cruiser Goeben fled from Messina, Italy, on August 5 and went through the Dardan-during the strength was concentration from his real battleship Breslau and the cruiser Goeben fled from Messina, Italy, on Prince at Verdun was stopped by Samples to Constantinople, where they alliance with Germany was given when the sattleship Breslau and the cruiser Goeben fled from Messina, Italy, on Prince at Verdun was responded to the same time, a blow by the Crown August 5 and twent throught the mountains. Further to distract their attention from his real battleship Breslau and the cruiser Goeben fled from Messina, Italy, on Prince at Verdun was replied at the entire were ostensibly sold to Turkey. In Goeben fled from Messina, Italy, on Prince at Verdun was replied at the entire were ostensibly sold to Turkey. In Goeben fl on December 7 near Batoum and was on December 2 near Batoum and was drove forward Galicia, hoping to traputerly routed at Sarakamysh on January 5, 1915, and pursued into Armenia and Northern Persia.

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potamia arrived at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab, which is the estuary of the Tigris and Euphrates, on Novem-Germans and Austrians, with abundant the Tigris and Euphraces, ber 13, and after two engagements took the port of Basra on November 21. The Turks were defeated again and lost Kurna on December 4, and the advance in the Tigris continued.

The Tigris and Euphraces, deavored to catch the fixed of which were to close from East Prussia and through the north and from Galicia through Lublin on the south, taking warsaw as they snapped together. But the fought them off on the south that the fought them off on the south that the fought them off on the south them of the south the south the south the south the south the south them of the south the s up the Tigris continued.

In compliance with her treaty with Great Britain, Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany on August 15 demanding evacuation of Klauchau, China, within eight days, and at the end of that period declared war and blockeded the north. declared war and blockaded the port.

An army was landed, a small British Indian force joined it, and laid slege to the fortress, which was captured on November 7. Japan gave aid to the allies by patroling the Pacific and Asiatic prisoners since May 1. He had lost Powerers by making munitions for Rus.

the middle of November. Dardanelles Attempt Given Up. Having tested the strength of the Dardanelles forts by a naval bombard-ment on November 3, 1914, the British towns were bombarded for an hour or two, after which the raiders speeded home. The only engagement of any concentrated their efforts against Tur-key at that point. They annexed Cyprus and deposed the pro-Turkish Khedive ish on a German squadron in the Pight of Heligoland on August 28, in which of Egypt and enthroned Hussein Kamil as Sultan under their protection. In January they decided on a naval five German vessels were sunk, two of them being cruisers and three destroy-ers. On September 22 the first warning attack on the straits, a proposal to was given of the large part which sub-marines were to play when the German U-9 sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue near Heligoland. The make a simultaneous landing with 40,-000 men being rejected by Lord Kitch-ener with the remark that he had not ener with the remark that he had not the men and would not send them if he had. The attack was begun on Feb-German Asiatic squadron escaped when ruary 15 by a British-French fleet, and the outer forts were soon demolished. The fleet gradually forced its way up toward the Narrows and was attacking the forts at that point on March 18, when three old-style British battleships were sunk by mines floated down with were sunk by mines floated down with the current. That night the fleet with-drew to Mudros, 49 miles, although the Turks afterward admitted that the forts had only a few shells left; that another day's bombardment would have forced surrender, that the way would then have been clear for the fleet to steam up to Constantinople and that the government, in a panic, was about to flee to Broussa. About the time when the naval at-