1914 — 1919

THE WAR OF THE NATIONS

PORTFOLIO IN ROTOGRAVURE ETCHINGS

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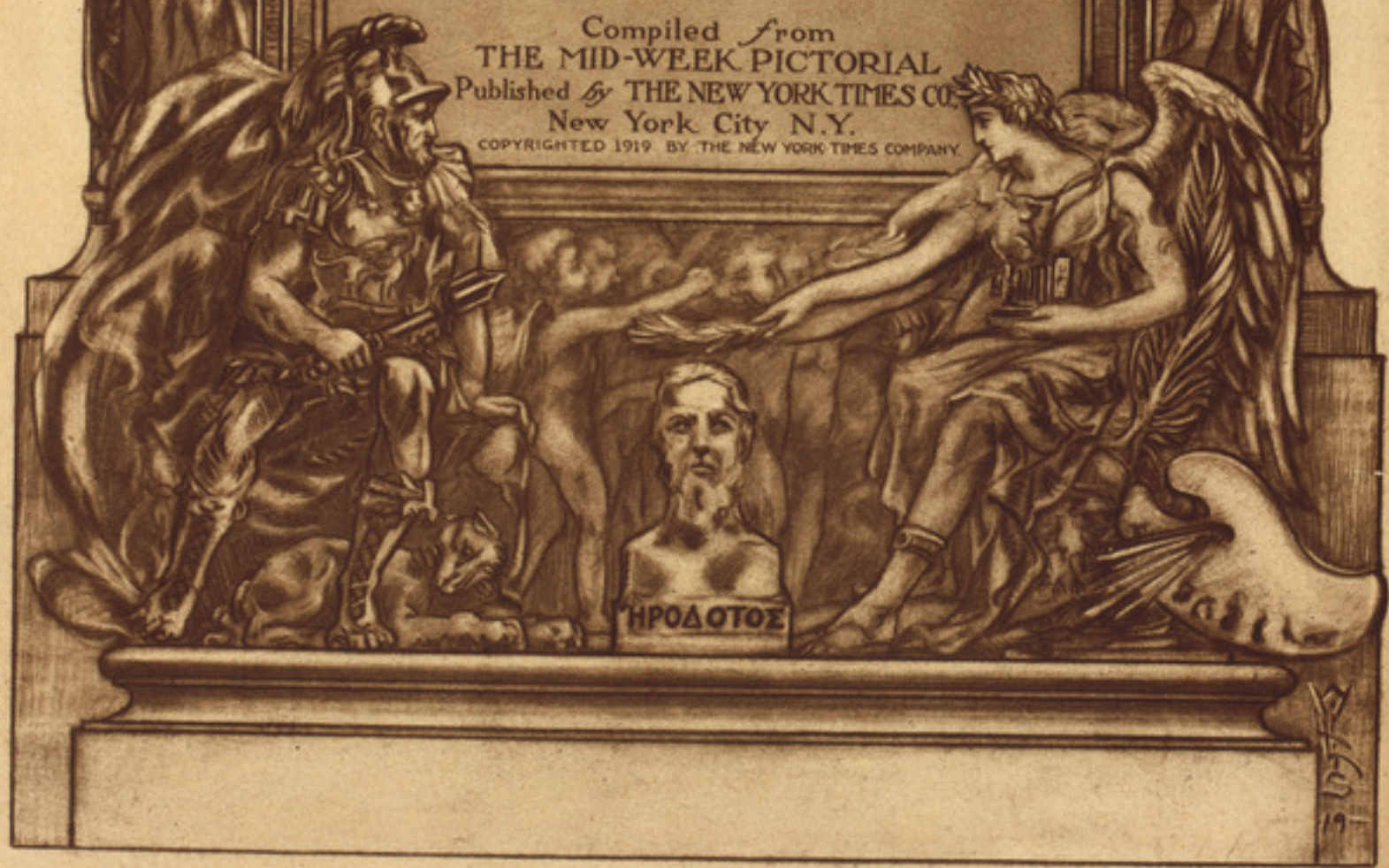

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WOODROW WILSON,

TWENTY-EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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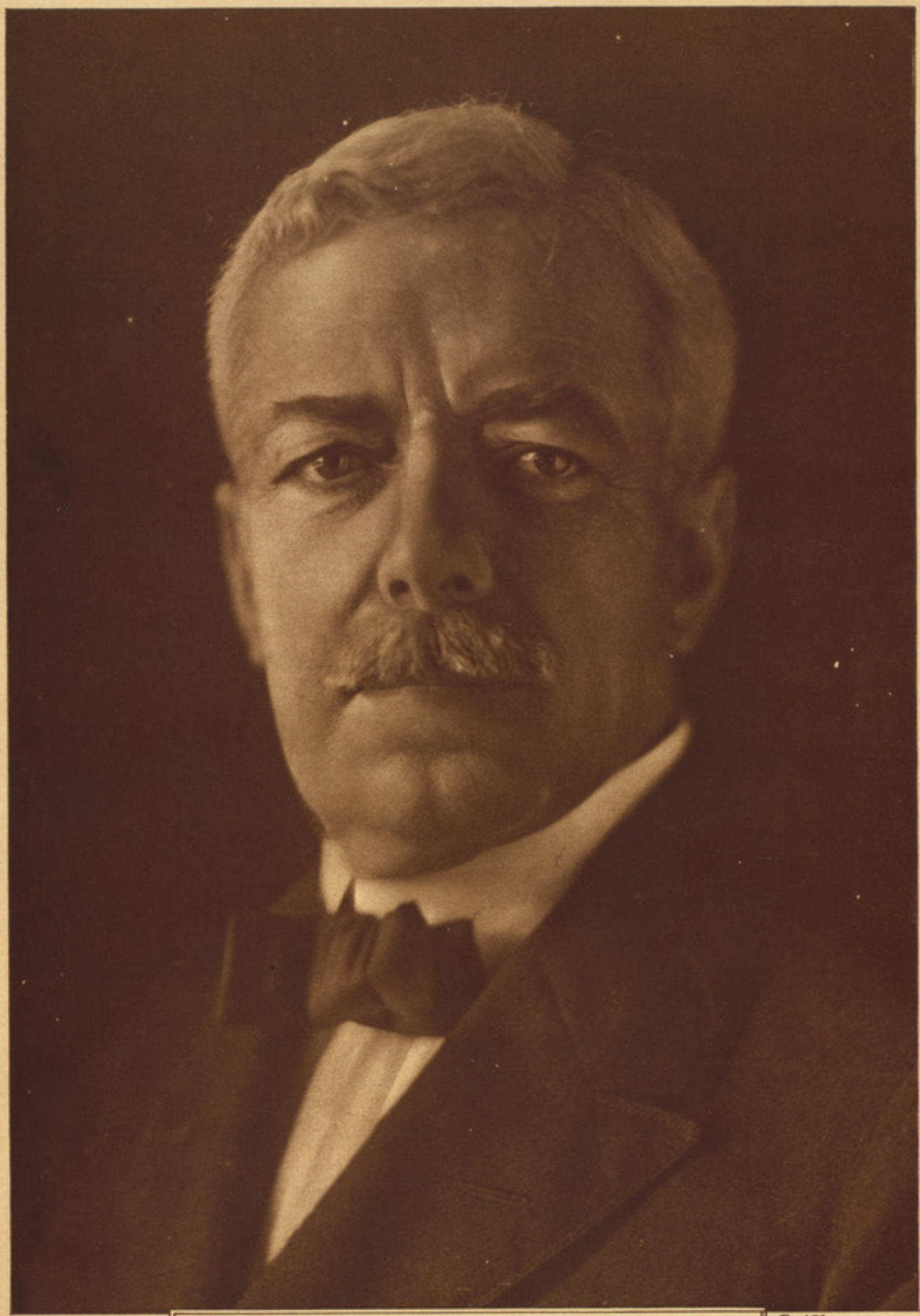

ROBERT LANSING,

SECRETARY OF STATE AND DELEGATE TO PEACE CONGRESS.

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NEWTON D. BAKER,

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR.

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS,

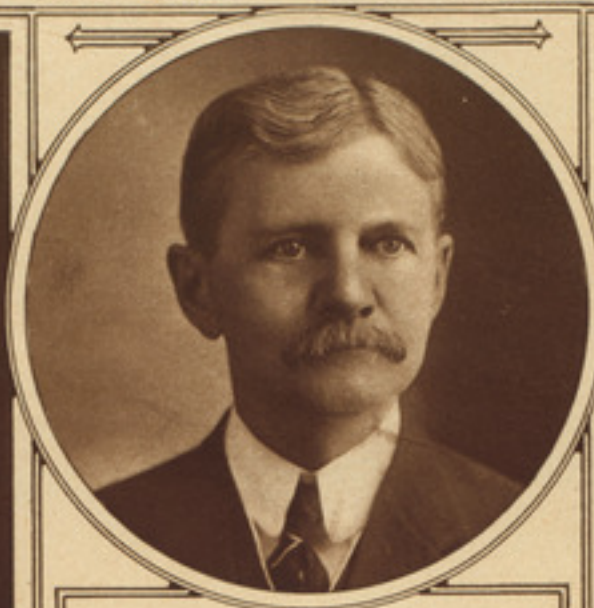
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE,

AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Vice President Marshall and Members of Cabinet

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding William Gibbs McAdoo.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States. Presided at Cabinet meetings in President Wilson's absence.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce. Former member of 62d Congress.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State first Wilson Cabinet. Resigned June 8, 1915. (© Sarony.)

ALBERT S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General. Has served in eight Congresses.

THOS. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General. Resignation took effect Mar. 4, 1919.
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WM. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor. Has served in three Congresses.

DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture. Took oath of office March 6, 1913.

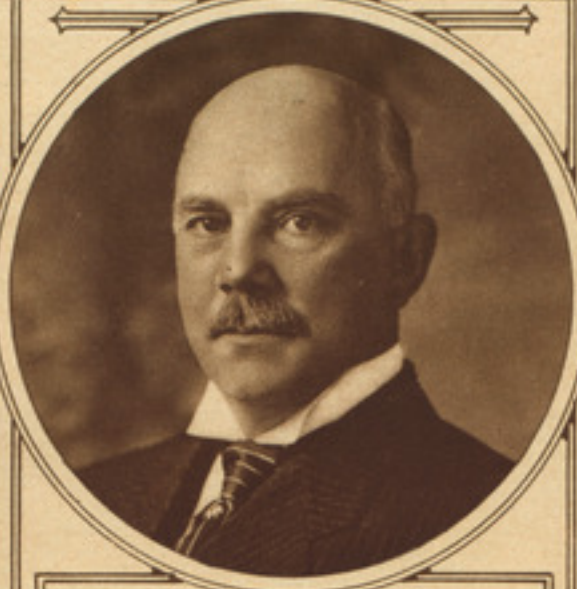
FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior. Former member Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General, succeeding Mr. Gregory. Former Alien Property Custodian.

WILLIAM G. McADOO,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Resigned Nov. 21, 1918.

United States Ambassadors Abroad During War

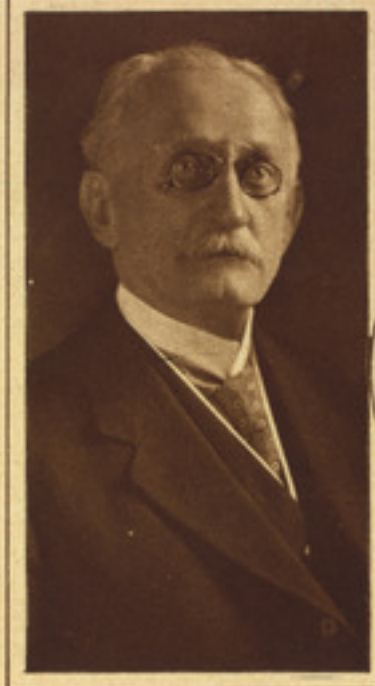
WALTER HINES PAGE,
Ambassador to Great Britain.
Resigned September, 1918.
Died Dec. 21, 1918.



WILLIAM GRAVES SHARP,
Ambassador to France. Succeeded Feb. 15, 1919, by Hugh C. Wallace.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding W. H. Page.

HENRY MORGENTHAU,
Minister to Turkey until recalled after beginning of hostilities.



FREDERIC C. PENFIELD,
Ambassador to Austria until recalled by United States.

JAMES W. GERARD,
Ambassador to Germany until severance of diplomatic relations.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
Ambassador to Russia for two years and eight months.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

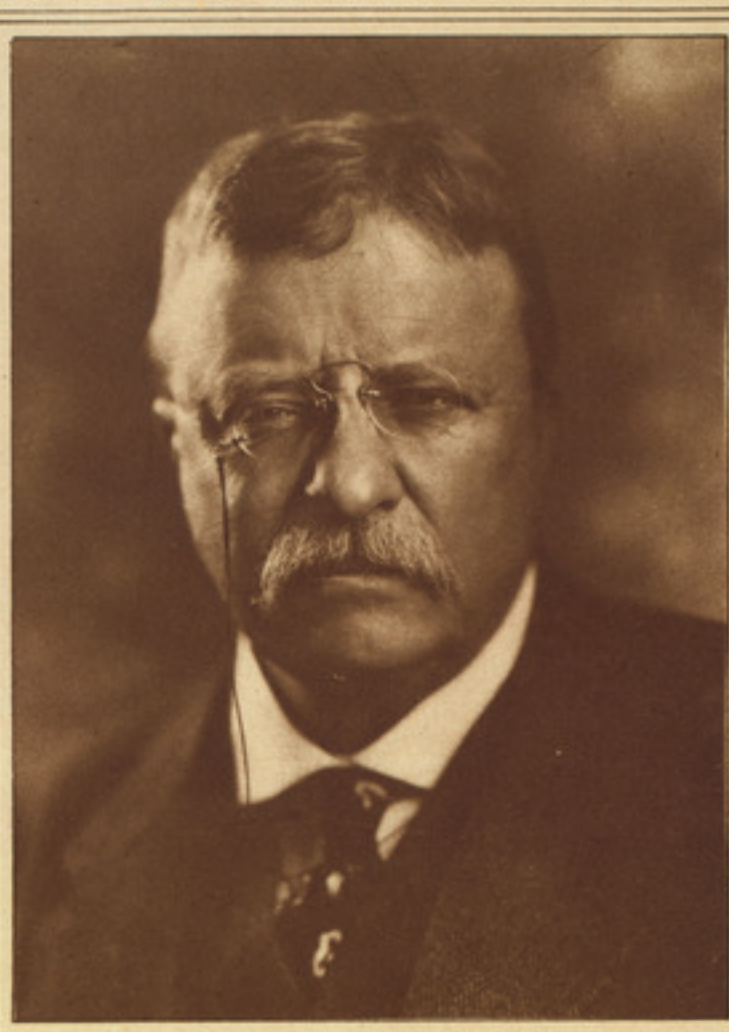
BRAND WHITLOCK,
Minister to Belgium through greater part of the war.

PAUL S. REINSCH,
Minister to China. Helped in securing her adhesion to allied cause.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE,
Ambassador to Italy. Eminent also in field of authorship.

Two Ex-Presidents and Their Secretaries of State

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
Twenty-seventh President of the United States, March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1913. Ardent advocate of the League of Nations.



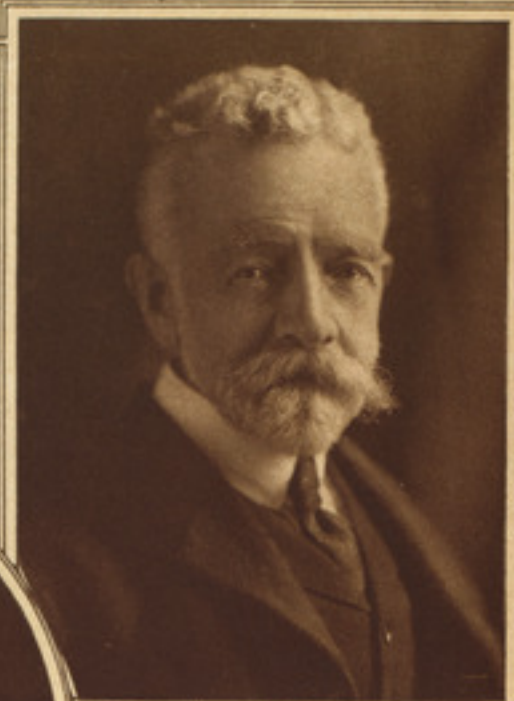
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Twenty-sixth President of the United States, from Sept. 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909. Died Jan. 6, 1919.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX,
Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet. Elected to the Senate from Pennsylvania Nov. 6, 1916.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, July 1, 1905, to Jan. 27, 1909. Senator from New York, 1909 to 1915.

Senators of Both Parties Prominent During the War.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN, Democratic Senator from North Carolina. Chairman of Committee on Rules.

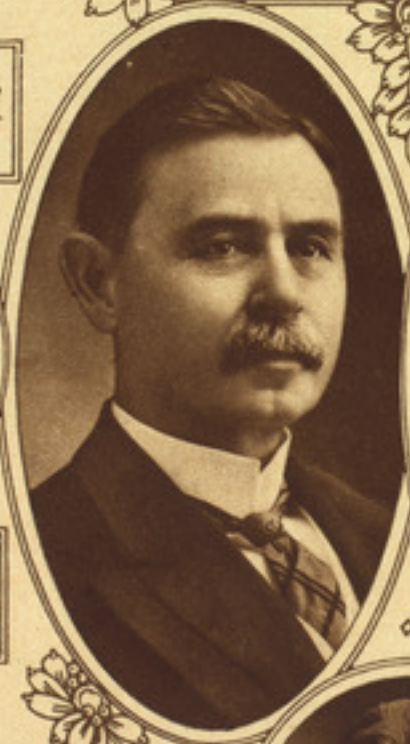


HENRY CABOT LODGE, Republican Senator from Massachusetts. Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee. (© Harris & Ewing.)

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Democratic Senator from Nebraska. Chairman of Committee on Philippines.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Democratic Senator from Illinois and whip of his party.

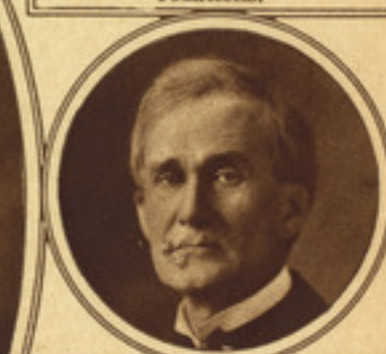
MILES POINDEXTER, Progressive Republican Senator from Washington. Chairman Committee Indian Depredations.



F. M. SIMMONS, Democratic Senator from North Carolina. Chairman of Finance Committee. (© Buck.)

WM. E. BORAH, Progressive Republican Senator from Idaho. On Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committee.

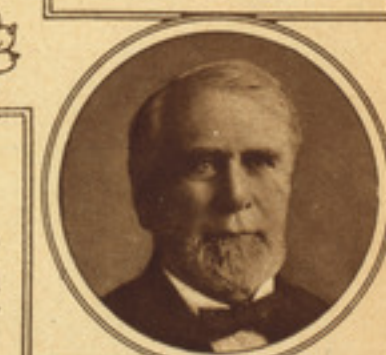
JAMES A. REED, Democratic Senator from Missouri. Chairman of Committee on Manufactures.



LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Republican Senator from Illinois. On Appropriations and Pensions Committee.

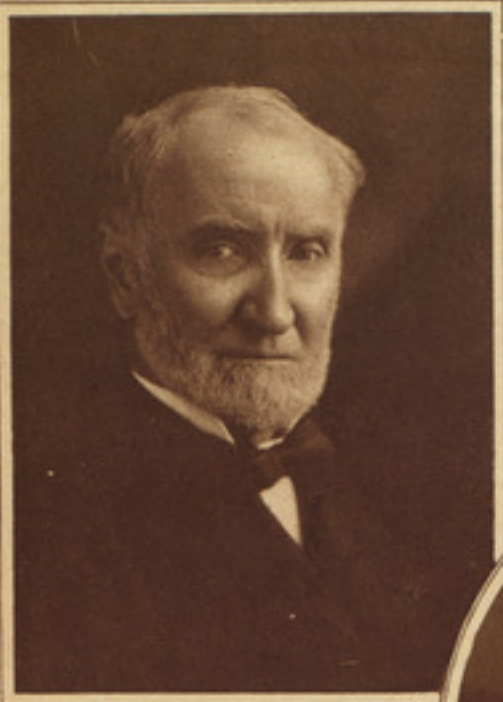
G. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Democratic Senator from Oregon. Chairman of Military Affairs Committee.

ROBT. M. LA FOLLETTE, Progressive Republican Senator from Wisconsin. Chairman Com. on Corporations.



KNUTE NELSON, Republican Senator from Minnesota. On Judiciary and Rules Committees.

Leading Members of the House of Representatives



JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Republican from Illinois. Oldest member in years and terms of service.

JOHN A. MOON,
Democrat from Tennessee. Chairman Committee Post Offices and Roads.

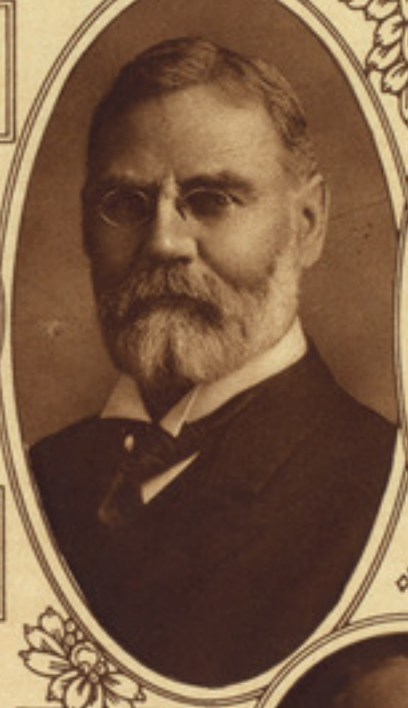
CHAMP CLARK,
Democrat from Missouri. Speaker of the House for four terms.

S. HUBERT DENT, JR.,
Democrat from Alabama. Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs.

CLAUDE KITCHIN,
Democrat from Alabama. Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

SWAGAR SHERLEY,
Democrat from Kentucky. Chairman of Committee on Appropriations.

FRANK W. MONDELL,
Republican from Wyoming. Elected floor leader of Sixty-sixth Congress.



JAS. R. MANN,
Republican from Illinois. Served 11 terms. Former Speaker of the House.

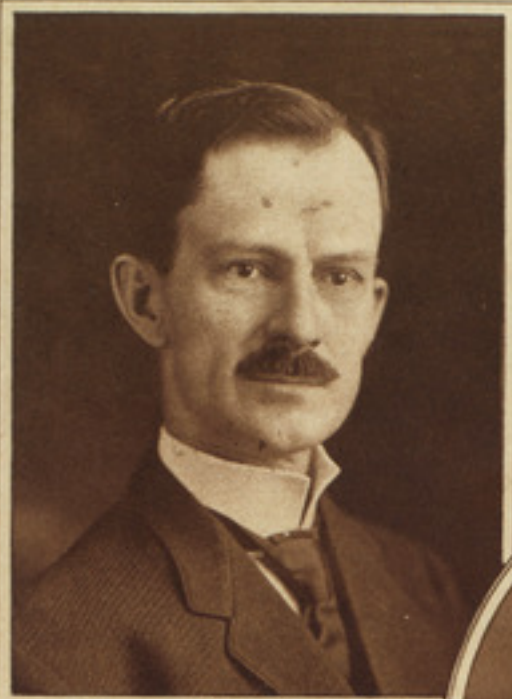
SIMEON D. FESS,
Republican from Ohio. Served three terms. On Committee on Education.

JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
Republican from Michigan. Chairman in Sixty-sixth Congress Ways and Means.

LEMUEL P. PADGETT,
Democrat from Tennessee. Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs.

IRVINE L. LENROOT,
Republican from Missouri. Member of Committees on Rules and Public Lands.

Representatives Active in Shaping Legislation



J. HAMPTON MOORE,
Republican from Pennsylvania. Member of Ways and Means Committee.

HENRY D. FLOOD,
Democrat from Virginia. Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

FREDERICK H. GILLETTE,
Republican from Massachusetts. Elected Speaker of 66th Congress.

MARTIN D. FOSTER,
Democrat from Illinois. Chairman of Committee on Mines and Mining.

ADOLPH J. SABATH,
Democrat from Illinois. Member of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
Democrat from Ohio. Chairman Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Republican from Ohio. Member of Committee on Ways and Means.

JOHN A. KEY,
Democrat from Ohio. Chairman of Committee on Pensions.

JULIUS KAHN,
Republican from California. Member of Committee on Military Affairs.

CORDELL HULL,
Democrat from Tennessee. Member of Committee on Ways and Means.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
Republican from Massachusetts. Member of Ways and Means Committee.

JOHN A. STERLING,
Republican from Illinois. Member of Ways and Means Committee.

HERBERT C. HOOVER,

HEAD OF UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

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Men Who Have Done Important Executive Work

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
President of U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

THOMAS A. EDISON,
Eminent inventor and President Naval Consulting Board.

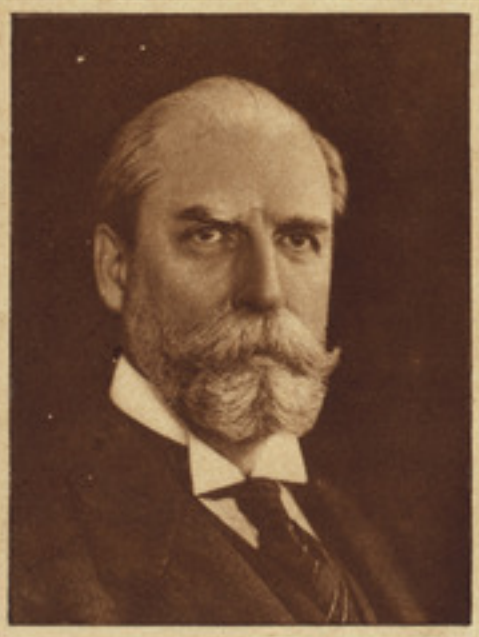
CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
Director General United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Member U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

CHARLES PIEZ,
Vice President U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

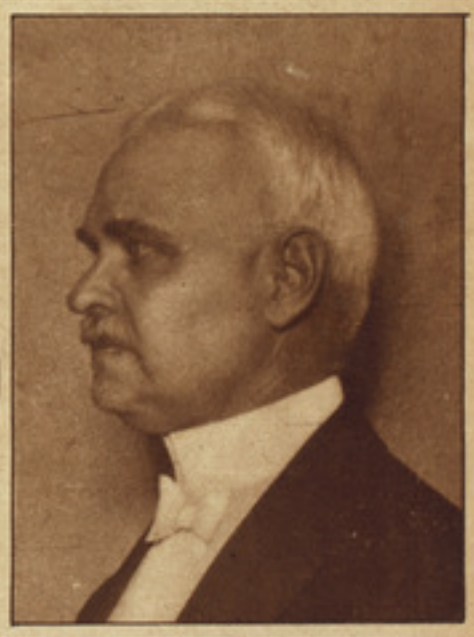
ROBERT S. LOVETT,
Head Commissioner of Priority in Transportation.

JOHN D. RYAN,
Chief Director of Aircraft Corporation. Member of Red Cross Commission.



CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Ex-Supreme Court Justice and investigator in aircraft inquiry.

HOWARD E. COFFIN,
Chairman Aircraft Board. Member Council of National Defense.



MAJOR GEN. GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Member Shipping Board and later Chairman Eight-Hour Commission.

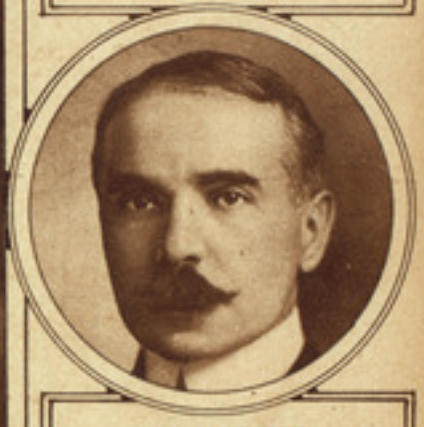
Organizers of Financial and Economic Activities

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman Advisory Commission of Council of National Defense.

VANCE McCORMICK,
representing Secretary of State as Chairman War Trade Board.

HENRY P. DAVISON,
Chairman of War Council of National Red Cross Commission.

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman of Commission on Training Camps for Soldiers' Welfare.



OTTO KAHN,
banker and philanthropist, prominent in Red Cross work.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator. Formerly President Williams College.

F. W. TAUSSIG,
Chairman United States Tariff Commission. Writer on economics.

WALTER S. GIFFORD,
Director of the Council of National Defense and Advisory Commission.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
member Council of National Defense. Head of Federation of Labor.

E. R. STETTINIUS,
Surveyor General of Army Purchases. Eminent banker and economist.

Heads of Important Departments of American Army

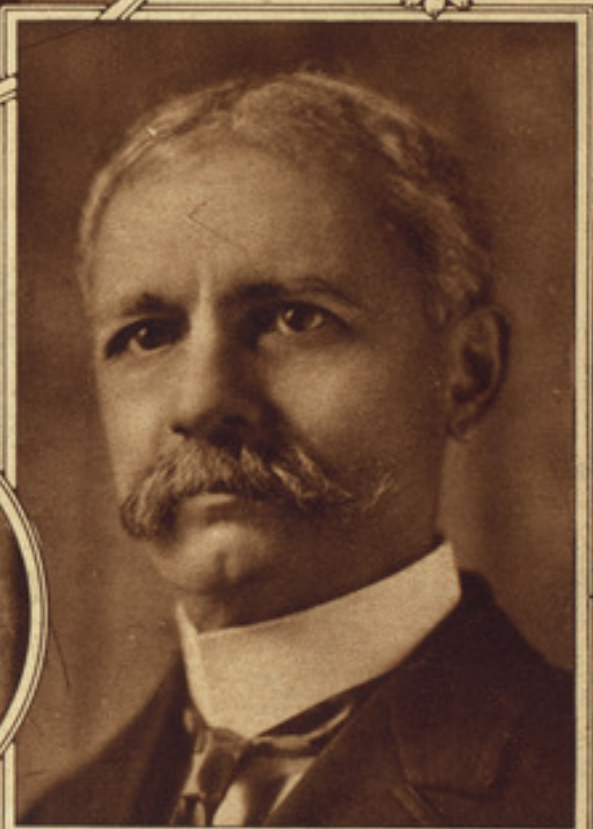
SURGEON GEN. WM. C. GORGAS, Chief of the medical forces of the United States. Remarkably successful in eliminating fever from Cuba and Panama.

SURGEON GEN. M. W. IRELAND, appointed in succession to General Gorgas, resigned. Owed his appointment to excellent services performed abroad.

MAJOR GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH, United States Army Chief of Staff. Major Gen. March has served with success and distinction.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. KENLY. General Kenly did distinguished work as Chief of Military Aeronautics. Was active in development of wireless telephone.

MAJOR GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER, Provost Marshal General. The successful operation of the draft has been under his direction.



BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER. General Crozier has been Chief of the Ordnance Department since 1901. Inventor of the disappearing gun.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Officers of High Rank in American Army

LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. BULLARD, commanding American Second Army in Meuse and Argonne fighting.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MAJOR GEN. WM. M. WRIGHT, commanding 85th Division and also in charge of 3d Army Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

LIEUT. GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT, commanding American First Army Corps at St. Mihiel and the Argonne.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE W. READ, in command of 4th Army Corps in action at Bellicourt.

MAJOR GEN. OMAR BUNDY, Commander 5th Army Corps at battle of Chateau-Thierry.

MAJOR GEN. GEO. B. DUNCAN, Commander of 77th Division and later of 82d Division.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

Major Generals Who Rendered Sterling Service

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, commanding 37th Division, composed chiefly of Ohio troops.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, former Chief of Staff in United States Army.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. CLARENCE E. EDWARDS, commanding 26th Division, composed chiefly of New England troops.
(© International Film Service.)

MAJOR GEN. JOHN A. LEJEUNE, commander 2d Division of U. S. Marine Corps at Belleau Wood.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM G. HAAN, commander of 32d Division, forming part of Army of Occupation.

Prominent Commanders of the United States Army

MAJOR GEN. J. H. McRAE,
commanding 78th Division of the Third Army Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. ROBERT L. HOWZE,
commanding 38th Division. Raised to present rank Aug. 8, 1918.

MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH E. KUHN,
commanding 79th Division, and later in American Army of Occupation.

MAJOR GEN. FRANK L. WINN,
commanding 89th Division in final Allied drive.
(© U. S. Official.)

MAJOR GEN. ANDREW W. BREWSTER,
Inspector General's Department, American Expeditionary Forces.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES P. SUMMERALL,
commanding General of Fifth U. S. Army Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. ROBERT ALEXANDER,
commanding 77th "Liberty" Division at the Argonne battle.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL,
commanding Department of the East at New York City.

Officers Who Were Conspicuous Figures in the War

MAJOR GEN. G. W. LANGFITT,
Chief Engineer of American Expeditionary Forces in France.
(© U. S. Official.)

MAJOR GEN. JOHN E. McMAHON,
Commanding Fifth Regular Army Division of Third Corps.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN L. HINES,
Commanding Fourth Regular Army Division. Later with Army of Occupation.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. JOHN F. MORRISON,
Director of Military Training at U. S. War College.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. JOHN W. RUCKMAN,
Commander of the Northeastern Department of U. S. Army.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY,
Succeeded J. Franklin Bell as Commander of the East, January, 1919.

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT,
Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM A. MANN,
First commander of the 42d or "Rainbow" Division.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

Generals Who Led American Troops to Victory

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM R. SMITH, commanding 36th Division of Fifth Army Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. W. T. JOHNSTON, commanding 91st Division in Argonne-Meuse offensive.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. HENRY T. ALLEN, commanding 19th Division at St. Mihiel and the Argonne.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. ADELBERT CRONKHITE, commanding 80th Division in the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

MAJOR GEN. LeROY S. LYON, commanding 31st Division in the final period of the war.
(© Gainsborough Studio.)

MAJOR GEN. CHAS. W. KENNEDY, commanding 85th Division of 5th Army Corps.

MAJOR GEN. EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN, commanding 1st Division in the Army of Occupation.

MAJOR GEN. FREDERICK S. STRONG, commanding 40th Division in last days of the war.

Leaders Whose Deeds Shed Lustre on American Arms

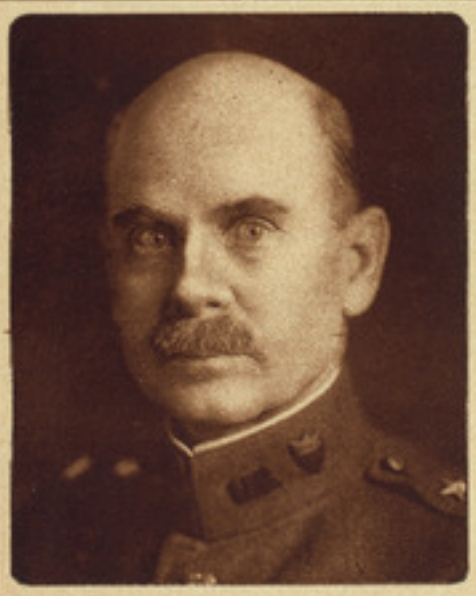
MAJOR GEN. WM. S. GRAVES,
Commander of American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. F. J. KERNAN,
Organizer of supply service for American troops abroad.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN,
Commander of the Third American Army of Occupation.

MAJOR GEN. EDWIN F. GLENN,
Commanding 83d Division, formerly on General Staff.
(© International Film Service.)

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL,
Commanding 28th Division in fighting on the Vesle.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)



MAJOR GEN. PETER C. HARRIS,
Adjutant General of Army, succeeding General H. P. McCain.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES H. MARTIN,
Commanding 86th Division, formerly served on General Staff.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. GROTE HUTCHESON,
Administrator of service of embarking troops for overseas.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

Leaders Who Have Upheld American Army Tradition

MAJOR GEN. E. E. BOOTH, commander in 4th Division of the Second Army Corps.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN. E. B. WINANS, commanding 64th Brigade of the 32d Division.
(© U. S. Official.)

MAJOR GEN. HARRY J. HATCH, Coast Artillery Section of United States Army.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES A. DOYEN, commanding first Marines sent to France. Died Oct. 6, 1917.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. WINN, commanding 305th Field Artillery of 77th Division.
(© Times Photo Service.)

MAJOR GEN. BENJAMIN ALVORD, Adjutant to General Pershing on Headquarters Staff.

BRIG. GEN. ROGER D. WILLIAMS, commanding 75th Brigade of the 38th Division.

MAJOR GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS. Took command of 80th Division on Nov. 18, 1918.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, in command of United States Coast Artillery.
(© Paul Thompson.)

BRIG. GEN. B. L. McCAWLEY, Quartermaster of United States Marine Corps.

MAJOR GEN. FREDERICK S. FOLTZ, commanding 91st Division of Fifth Army Corps.
© Harris & Ewing.)

BRIG. GEN. EVAN M. JOHNSON, commanding 154th Infantry Brigade of the 77th Division.

Officers Who Have Deserved Well of Their Country

MAJOR GEN. BEAUMONT B. BUCK, commanding 3d Division of the 5th Army Corps.

MAJOR GEN. FRANK McINTYRE, Executive Assistant to Chief of Staff U. S. Army.

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES H. MUIR, commanding 28th Division of Pennsylvania troops.

MAJOR GEN. EDGAR RUSSELL, has rendered distinguished service in U. S. Signal Corps.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM L. SIBERT, organizer and administrator Chemical Warfare Service.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BELL, JR., commanding 33d Division of 3d Army Corps.

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES G. BALLOU, commanding 92d Division, composed of colored troops.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM H. HAY, promoted from command of 134th Infantry Brigade.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN BIDDLE, of Engineer Corps and Assistant Chief of Staff.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. EDWARD M. LEWIS, commanding 30th Division, co-operating with British.

MAJOR GEN. HENRY C. SHARPE, Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army.

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES B. WHEELER, Chief Ordnance Officer of U. S. Army in France.

Accomplished Soldiers and Skillful Leaders

MAJOR GEN. MARK L. HERSEY, commanding 4th Division of 3d Army Corps.
(© U. S. Official.)

MAJOR GEN. HARRY F. HODGES, commanding 76th Division of the 5th Army Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES T. MENOHER, commanding 42d "Rainbow" Division of 1st Army Corps.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Quartermaster General of the United States Army.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. H. P. McCAIN, Adjutant General of the United States Army.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MAJOR GEN. ELI A. HELMICK, in command of Embarkation Port at Brest, France.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, in command of Southern Department of U. S. Army.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM P. BURNHAM, commander of 82d Division 2d Army Corps.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN, commander of 27th Division of the Third Army Corps.
(© Paul Thompson.)

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE H. CAMERON, commanding in 5th Army Corps at Argonne battle.

MAJOR GEN. EDWARD ST. J. GREBLE, commander of 36th Division National Guard.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

MAJOR GEN. C. G. MORTON, commanding 29th Division of the 4th Army Corps.

Commanders Who Shared in Their Country's Triumph.

MAJOR GEN. TASKER H. BLISS, U. S. Chief of Staff at beginning of war. Later, Peace Delegate.

MAJOR GEN. C. A. F. FLAGLER, commanding 42d Division in the Army of Occupation.

BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS McARTHUR, commanding 42d Division on march into Germany.

BRIG. GEN. W. S. SCOTT, Commanding General Base Section No. 2.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE C. BARNHART, commanding 178th Infantry Brigade, 89th Division.

BRIG. GEN. DEAKYNE, Chief of Engineers of the Second Army.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN. L. D. TYSON, commanding 59th Brigade of 30th Division.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. BLACK, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

BRIG. GEN. PAUL B. MALONE, commanding 10th Brigade, 5th Division.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN. PRESTON BROWN, Chief of Staff of the 2d Division.

BRIG. GEN. R. A. BROWN, commanding 84th Brigade, 42d, "Rainbow," Division.

BRIG. GEN. HARVEY A. SMITH, Commandant of the Army Schools at Langres, France.

Officers Who Served with Merit and Distinction

BRIG. GEN.
FRANK E. BAMFORD,
commanding officer of the 26th Division, 1st Army Corps.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. COLE,
commanding 52d Brigade, 26th Division.
(© Times Photo Service.)

BRIG. GEN. J. A. SHIPTON,
commanding 55th Brigade of 33d Division.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN.
FRANK PARKER,
commanding in 1st Division, 1st Army Corps.

BRIG. GEN. M. L. WALKER,
Director Military Training Schools, Tours, France.
(© U. S. Official.)

BRIG. GEN.
D. S. ROCKENBACK,
Chief of Tank Corps, General Army Headquarters.

BRIG. GEN. MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
Chief of the Military Intelligence Division.

BRIG. GEN.
E. T. DONNELLY,
commanding 164th Brigade, 89th Division.

BRIG. GEN.
FRANK R. McCOY,
Secretary General Staff U. S. Army in France.

BRIG. GEN.
EDWARD A. MILLAR,
commanding 6th Artillery Brigade, 6th Division.

BRIG. GEN.
BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS,
Chief of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

BRIG. GEN.
U. G. MacALEXANDER,
commanding 90th Division in the Army of Occupation.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS,
COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES FLEET IN EUROPEAN WATERS DURING THE WAR.
(© *Harris & Ewing.*)

Officials in Close Touch With Naval Activities

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has been active in extending and co-ordinating all branches of the service.

(© Bachrach.)

ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON,

Chief of Naval Operations, who directed activities in the North Sea. Later he was one of the armistice delegates at Treve.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES,

in charge of the anti-submarine convoy and escort system in transporting over 2,000,000 United States troops abroad.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

Admirals of the United States Navy During the War

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY T MAYO, commanding the Atlantic Fleet on its return to American waters.
(© Paul Thompson.)

REAR ADMIRAL AUSTIN M. KNIGHT, in command of the American fleet operating in Asiatic waters.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

REAR ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN, who witnessed the surrender of the German Fleet, Nov. 21, 1918.
(© Harris & Ewing

REAR ADMIRAL WASHINGTON CAPPS, whose labors at Washington have contributed much to naval efficiency.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM B. CAPERTON, who has been in command of the Pacific Fleet.

REAR ADMIRAL C. J. BADGER, commanding the United States battleship fleet in Mexican waters.
(© E. Muller.)

REAR ADMIRAL FRANK FRIDAY FLETCHER, of the Atlantic Fleet. Picture taken on his flagship, the Wyoming.

REAR ADMIRAL WILSON, in charge of United States fleet operating in French waters.
(Harris & Ewing.)

RAYMOND POINCARE,
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, WHO HAS BEEN A PILLAR OF STRENGTH TO THE ALLIED CAUSE DURING THE WAR.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,
PREMIER OF FRANCE, FAR-SEEING STATESMAN, INDOMITABLE LEADER, ELOQUENT ORATOR, WHO HAS NEVER WAVERED IN CONFIDENCE OF ULTIMATE VICTORY.

(© Underwood & Underwood, from L'Illustration.)

Famous French Statesmen Who Have Guided the Affairs of the Republic

ALBERT THOMAS,
French Socialist leader and ex-Minister of Munitions, ardent patriot and efficient administrator.
(© Press Illustrating Co.)

ALEXANDRE RIBOT,
who has headed and been a member of many Cabinets, financial adviser in War Council.

RENE VIVIANI,
eloquent orator, former Prime Minister and French Commissioner to the United States.
(© Moffett Studio.)

LOUIS J. MALVY,
former Minister of the Interior, recently banished for treasonable relations with the enemy.

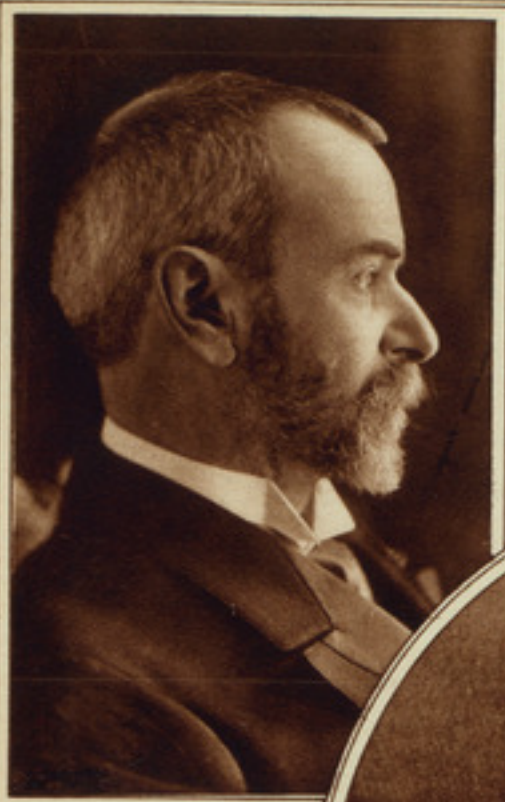
JOSEPH CAILLAUX,
former French Minister of Finance, now awaiting trial on a charge of treason.

M. JONNART,
eminent publicist, representative to the Inter-Allied Conference at session held in London.

ALEXANDRE MILLERAND,
Minister of War until he was succeeded by General Gallieni.

ARISTIDE BRIAND,
leader of the Socialist Party, former Minister of National Defense, and at one time Premier.
(© Bain News Service.)

French Leaders Who Have Taken Prominent Part in the Peace Negotiations



J. J. JUSSERAND,
French Ambassador to the United States, who accompanied President Wilson to France.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

PAUL PAINLEVE,
who was the Premier of the Cabinet that was formed after the resignation of M. Ribot.
(© Bain News Service.)

STEPHEN PICHON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was chosen as one of the French delegates to the Peace Conference.

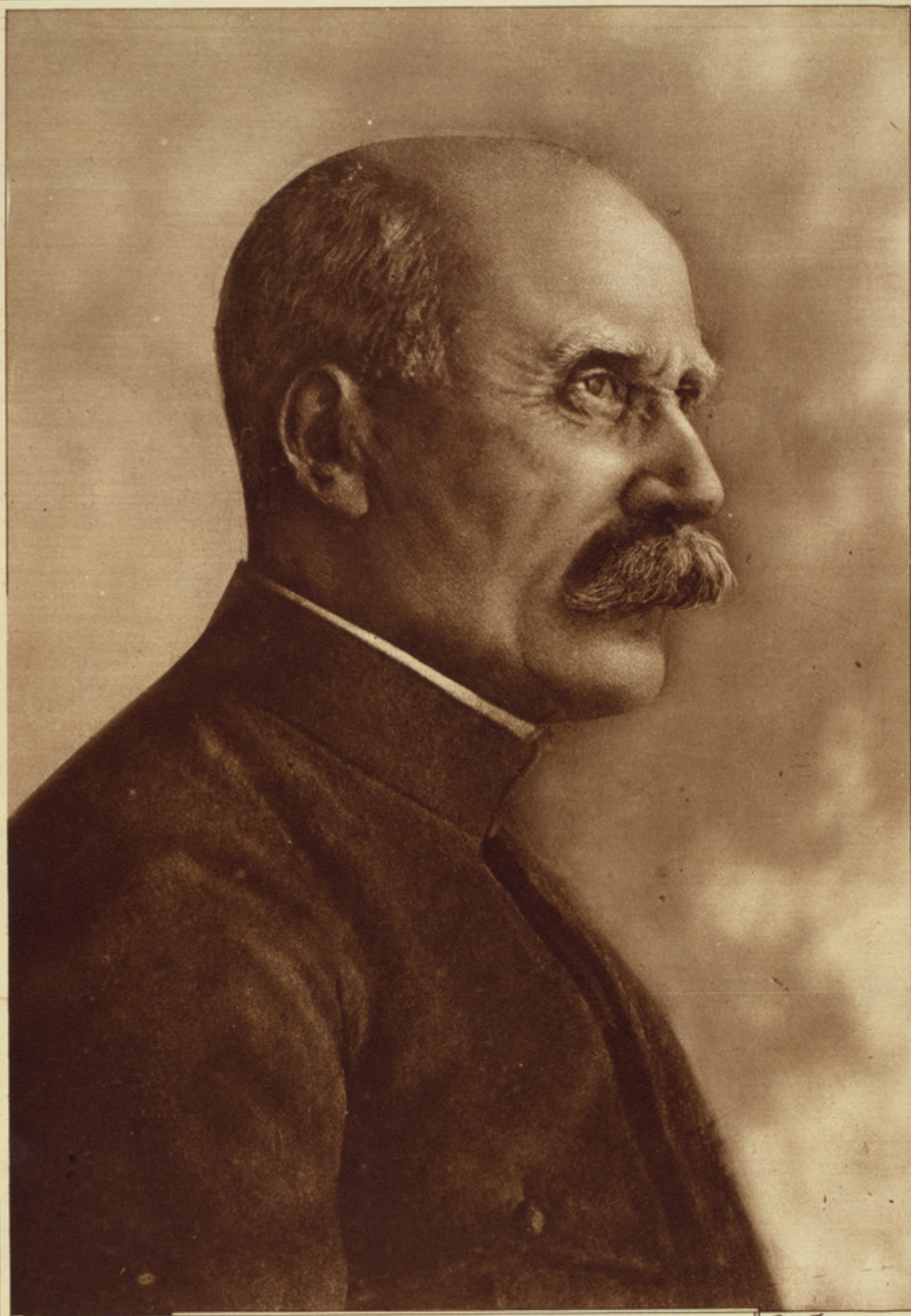
M. KLOTZ,
former Minister of the Interior, now Minister of Finance and delegate to the Peace Conference.

LEON BOURGEOIS,
former Prime Minister, whose wide information and experience made him a valuable adviser at the Peace Conference.

JULES CAMBON,
former French Ambassador at Berlin and since the war one of the chiefs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DENYS COCHIN,
Minister of State, sent on a diplomatic mission to Athens, where he has wielded great influence.
(© Medem Photo Service.)

ANDRE TARDIEU,
High Commissioner to the United States, and one of the French delegates to the Peace Conference.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



MARSHAL HENRI PETAIN,
ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY LEADERS OF THE WAR. IT WAS HE WHO SAID AT VERDUN: "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH,
GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIED ARMIES, WHOSE BRILLIANT STRATEGY AND UNRELAXING PRESSURE HAD THEIR FRUITION IN THE VICTORY OF THE ENTENTE.
(From L'Illustration, © Underwood & Underwood.)

MARSHAL JOSEPH JOFFRE.

RAISED TO THE MARSHALATE BECAUSE OF HIS GREAT VICTORY ON THE MARNE, WHEN HE HURLED BACK THE GERMAN ARMIES WHEN THEY WERE CLOSE TO PARIS.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

Distinguished Group of French Military Leaders

GEN. FAYOLLE, who saved the day when he closed a thirty-mile gap in the lines during the German Spring offensive.

GEN. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, commander in chief of the Balkan armies that crushed Bulgarian resistance.

GEN. MANGIN, "Hero of the Marne," who led the attack July 18 that hurled back the Crown Prince's armies.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GEN. GALLIENI, French Minister of War, who hurried reinforcements from Paris to Joffre in 1914.

GEN. D'AUMADE, who fought brilliantly in the initial battles of the war.

GEN. HENRI DE CASTELNAU, called the "savior of Nancy" from his heroic defense of that gateway to Paris.

GEN. DUBAIL, given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor for distinguished services.

GEN. ROBERT NIVELLE, who led the French in the 1917 Offensive on the Aisne.

Brilliant Galaxy of Commanders Who Have Led French Troops to Victory

GEN. MANOURY, the "Hero of the Ourcq," where he won a great victory in 1918.

GEN. DEBENEY, whose troops recaptured Roye in Foch's great counter-offensive.

GEN. HENRI BERTHELOT, the military strategist who headed the mission to Rumania in 1916.

GEN. MAUD'HUY, who commanded the French line from Arras to the Aisne in 1914.

REAR ADMIRAL LACAZE, French Minister of Marine, who did effective work against the submarine.

GEN. DE LANGLE DE CARY, who had charge of operations at Verdun before Petain took command.

GEN. HUMBERT, whose army operated with great results in the Picardy offensive of 1918.

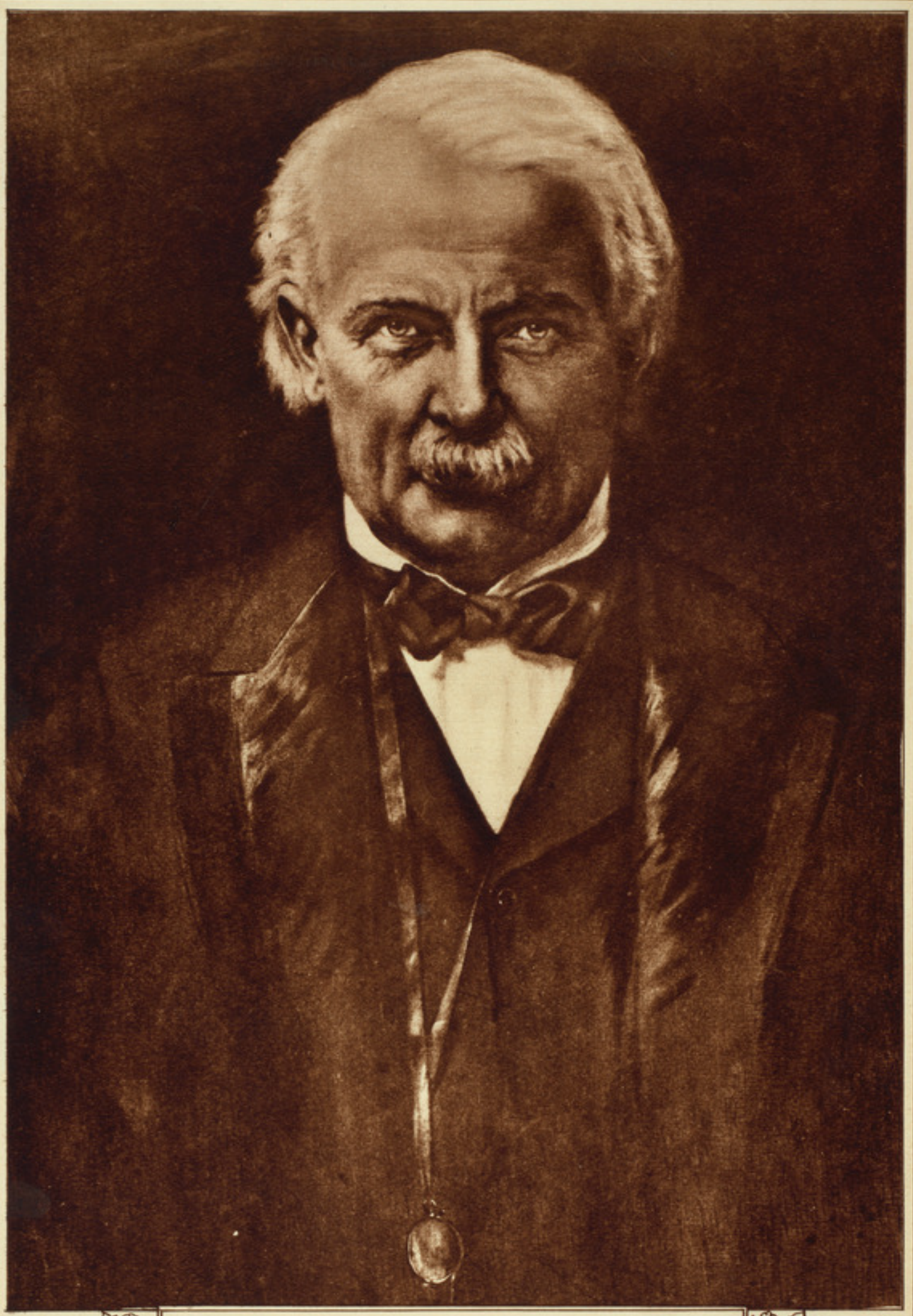
GEN. GOURAUD, the "Lame Lion of Africa," whose army co-operated with the Americans in the Argonne fighting.

GEORGE V.,
KING OF ENGLAND AND EMPEROR OF INDIA. ACCEDED TO THE THRONE MAY 6, 1910.

Queen Mary of England and Four of Her Five Children

The Queen of England has five children. In the group here presented are Prince Albert, Prince Henry, Prince George, and Princess Mary. Prince John died Jan. 18, 1919.

The Prince of Wales, heir to the English throne. Picture was taken on a recent visit of the Prince to the western front.

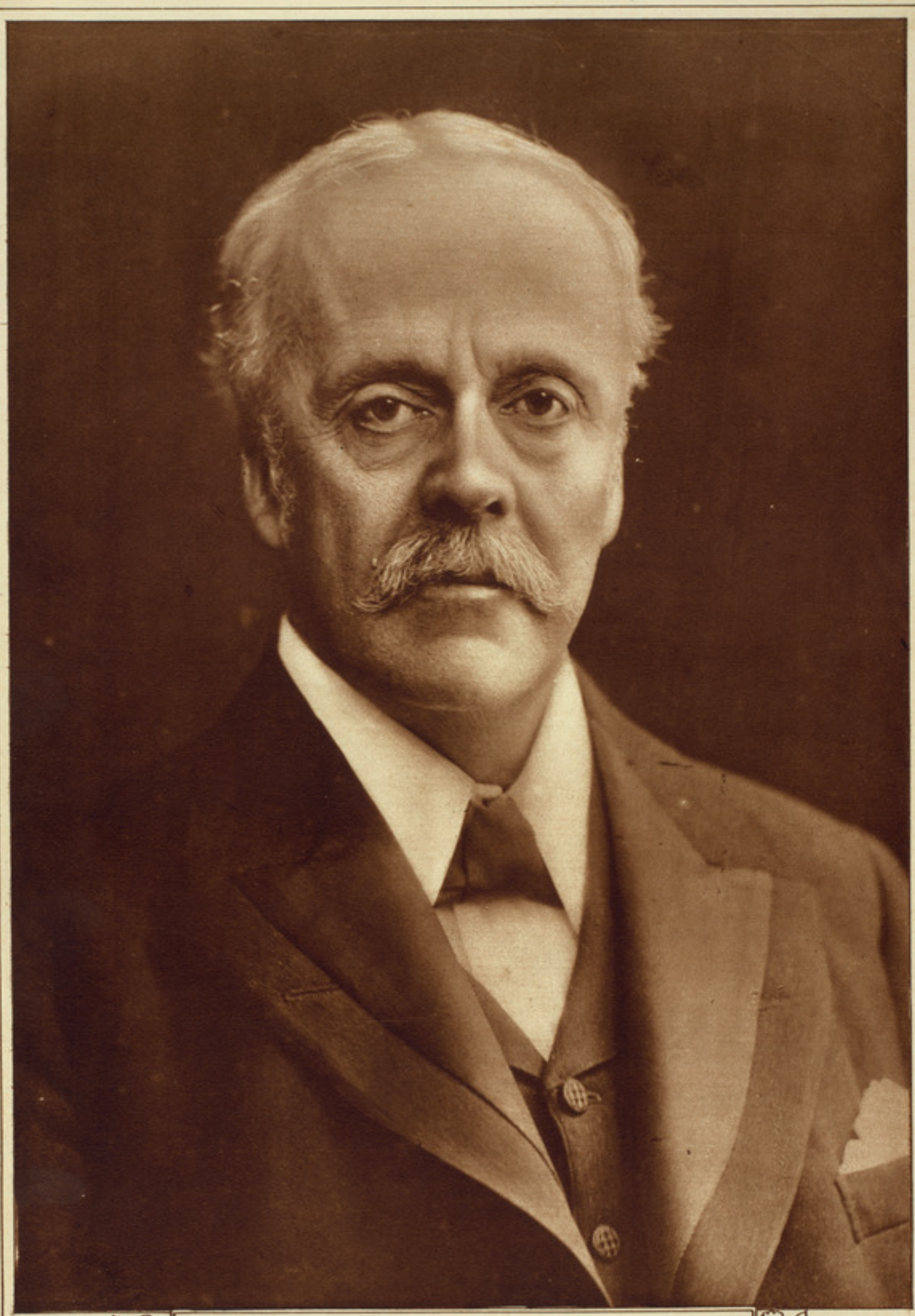


DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,

PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHOSE CONDUCT OF THE WAR WAS INDORSED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY THAT RETURNED HIM TO POWER IN DECEMBER, 1918.

HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH,

PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED AND UNTIL DECEMBER, 1916.

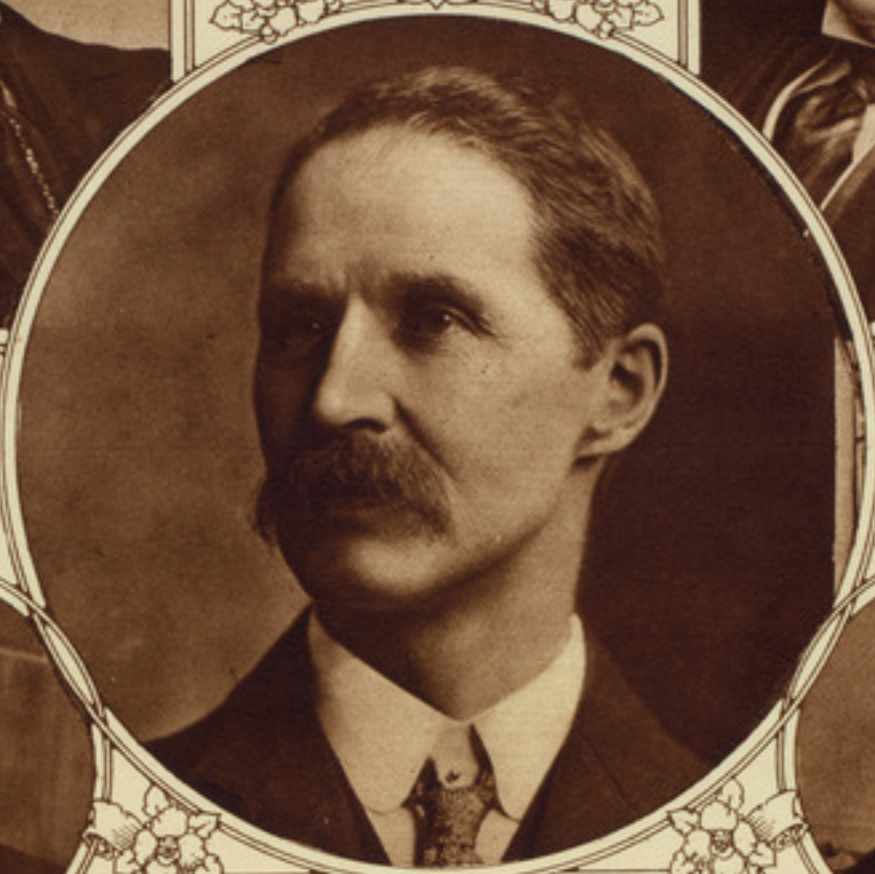


ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE LLOYD GEORGE CABINET.

British Statesmen and Diplomats Prominent During the War.

LORD CURZON, member of the Lloyd George Cabinet, and delegate to the Peace Conference.

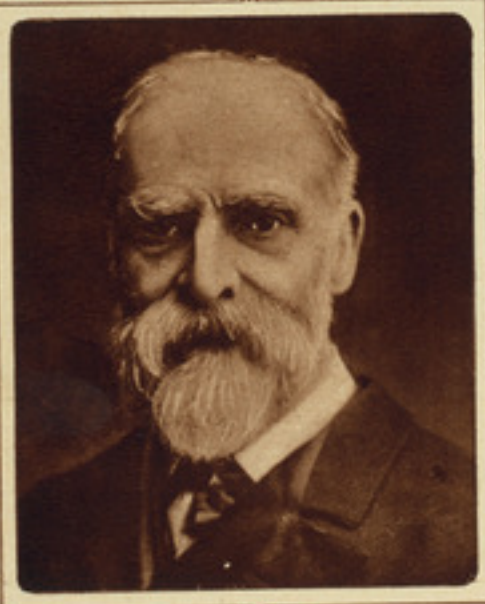
LORD MILNER, British War Secretary, succeeding Lord Derby. Has been in British Cabinet since 1916.



ANDREW BONAR LAW, Chancellor of the Exchequer and spokesman for the Government in the House of Commons.

SIR ERIC GEDDES, head of the British Admiralty, whose rise in politics has been meteoric.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

LORD ROBERT CECIL, son of Lord Salisbury, and British Minister of Blockade since 1917.



VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE, eminent historian and publicist, and head of commission that investigated Belgian atrocities.

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, conqueror of German East Africa, and the most powerful figure in South Africa.

LORD READING, Special Commissioner to the United States following death of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Men Who Have Shaped the Destinies of the British Empire

SIR EDWARD GREY, who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the war began.

SIR EDWARD CARSON, who withdrew from the Lloyd George Cabinet because of his views on Ulster.

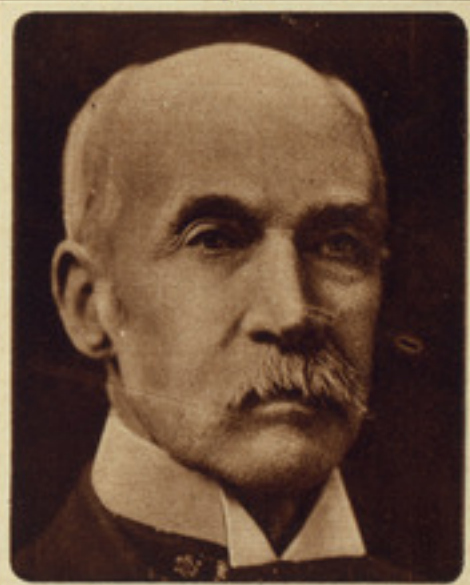
WINSTON CHURCHILL, the "stormy petrel of British politics," Minister of War and Air Service.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

HON. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, Premier of Australia, and an ardent supporter of the war.

CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE, for many years British Ambassador to the United States.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, labor leader in the British Parliament, and member of Lloyd George Cabinet.

SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, Premier of Canada, who has been active in prosecuting the war.



THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, whose letter advocating a negotiated peace created discussion in 1918.

FIELD MARSHAL HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER,
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, WHO WAS DROWNED WHEN THE HAMPSHIRE WAS SUNK BY A MINE JUNE 5, 1916.
(© *Rogers.*)

FIELD MARSHAL DOUGLAS HAIG,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE.
(© British Official Photo.)

Generals Who Led British Troops in Colonial and Far East Campaigns

GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, commander of the Canadian forces in France.

GEN. F. STANLEY MAUDE, whose victorious career in Mesopotamia was cut short by his death in 1917.

GEN. SIR EDMUND ALLENBY, whose brilliant campaigns in Palestine crushed the Turkish armies.

GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE, British Director of War Operations until the Spring of 1918.

GEN. TOWNSHEND, who was forced to surrender Kut-el-Amara to the Turks after a gallant defense.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GEN. SIR W. R. BIRDWOOD, "the Soul of Anzac," leader in the Gallipoli campaign and later in Belgium.

GEN. SIR W. R. MARSHALL, who brought the Mesopotamian campaign to a victorious ending in 1918.

GEN. BOTHA, Premier of South Africa and director of operations that won German East Africa.

(© Medem Photo Service.)

Leaders of British Armies in the Four Years of the World War

GEN. SIR W. R. ROBERTSON, British Chief of Staff.

SIR HENRY WILSON, a leading member of the British staff directing operations in France.

GEN. SIR JULIAN BYNG, whose victory over the German forces at Cambrai electrified Great Britain.

GEN. SIR JOHN MONASH, Australian leader and veteran of the Gallipoli campaign.

GEN. SIR JOHN FRENCH, who achieved distinction by his masterly retreat from Mons to the Marne.

GEN. SIR HERBERT C. O. PLUMER, in command of the British Army of Occupation at Cologne.

GEN. H. S. HORNE, whose army was active in the dashing operations that drove the Germans from France.

GEN. SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, with whose command American forces were brigaded in Foch's counter-offensive.

ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY,
VICTOR IN THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND AND DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET, NOV. 21, 1918.

British Admirals Who Have Maintained Their Navy's Traditions

VICE ADMIRAL FREDER'K STURDEE, who sank the German fleet under von Spee in 1914.

ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TYRWHITT, who was designated to receive the surrender of the German submarines.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER, head of the British Admiralty at the beginning of the war.

ADMIRAL SIR CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK, who went down with his ship, the Good Hope, off Coronel.

ADMIRAL SIR ROSSLYN E. WEMYSS, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, delegate at armistice signing.

ADMIRAL HORACE HOOD, who lost his life on the Invincible in the Battle of Jutland.

ADMIRAL SIR J. R. JELLICOE, in chief command of the British Fleet at the Battle of Jutland.

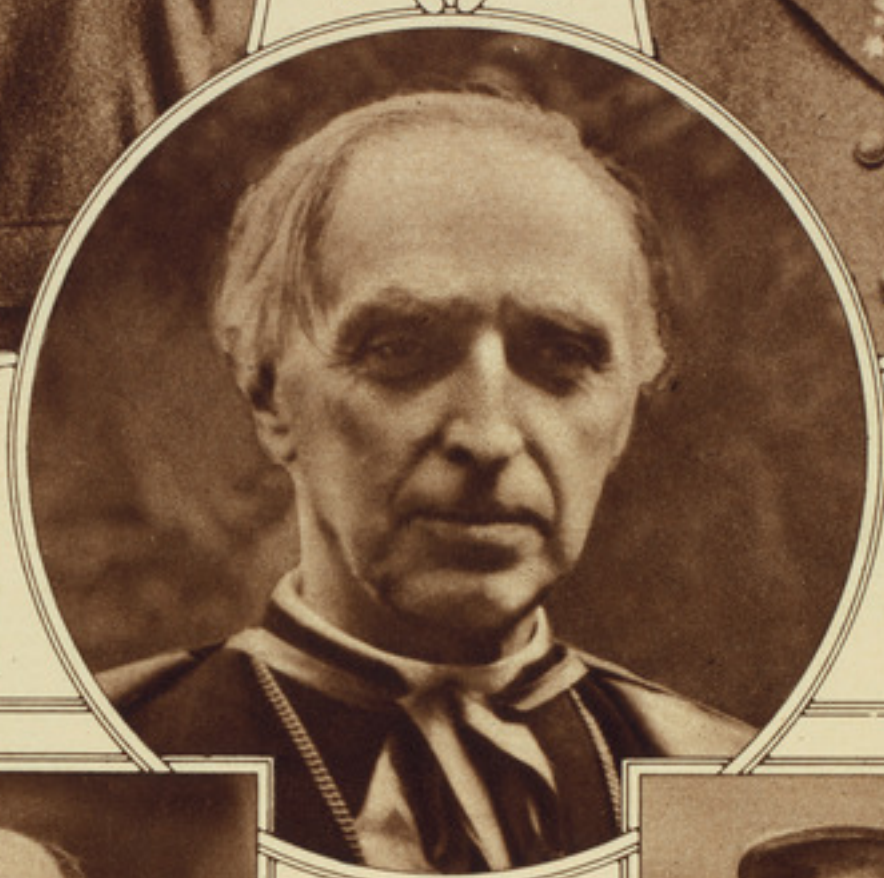
ADMIRAL SIR HERBERT B. JACKSON, who co-operated with Allenby in the Palestinian campaign.

Leading Figures of the Heroic Little Kingdom of Belgium

GEN. RUCQUOY, who became the Commander in Chief of the Belgian Army after the death of Gen. Wielmans.

(© Internat'l Film Service.)

GEN. LEMAN, the heroic defender of Liege, who held up the German invasion while the Allied forces were gathering.



CARDINAL MERCIER, whose unflinching resistance to German rule aroused the world's admiration.

EMIL VANDERVELDE, member of the Belgian Socialist Party and Secretary of State.

BURGOMASTER MAX of Brussels who defied the Germans, and spent years in a German prison in consequence.

GEN. GILLAIN, commander of the Belgian Army, who received from the French Government the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

ALBERT I.,
KING OF BELGIUM, WHO MOUNTED THE THRONE DEC. 17, 1909.

Statesmen, Diplomats and Peace Delegates of the Italian Government

PREMIER BOSELLI, who organized the Ministry that came into power June 7, 1916.

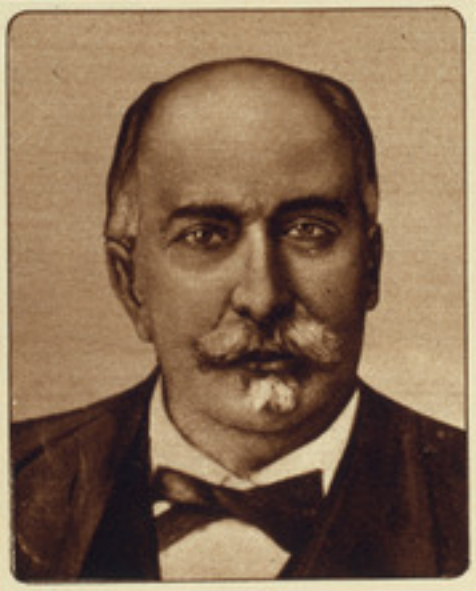
BARON SIDNEY SONNINO, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a delegate to the Peace Conference.

PREMIER ORLANDO, at the head of the Government when the armistice with Austria was signed.

(© International Film Service.)

COUNT V. MACCHI DI CELLERE, Italian Ambassador and High Commissioner to the United States.

SIGNOR BISSOLATI, Italian Socialist leader, who favored accommodation with the Jugoslavs.



GIOVANNI GIOLITTI, Italian Parliamentary leader, who opposed Italy's entering the war.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, inventor of the wireless telegraph and a Commissioner to the United States.

BARON SALANDRA, Premier of Italy when Italy joined the cause of the Allies.

VICTOR EMMANUEL III.,
KING OF ITALY, WHO WAS CROWNED JULY 29, 1900.

Italian Generals Who Participated in the Victories Over Austria

DUKE OF ABRUZZI, commander of the largest fleet Italy has ever had in the Mediterranean.

DUKE OF AOSTA, who has held important commands in the army during the war.

GEN. ARMANDO DIAZ, Commander in Chief of the Italian armies in the two great victories.

GEN. BADOGLIO, next in importance to Diaz in the army and the chief figure in the armistice arrangements.

ADMIRAL THAON DI REVEL, Commander in Chief of the Italian Navy, with a record of successes.

GEN. LUIGI CADORNA, commander of the Italian armies until after the disaster of Caporetto.

GEN. PORRO, Chief of Staff of Italian Army during the offensive against the Austrians.

GEN. ZUPELLI, Italian Minister of War, in which position he succeeded Alfieri in March, 1918.

Kings, Princes, Statesmen and Generals Who Have Swayed the Balkans

PRINCE ALEXANDER
of Serbia, son of King Peter, recently restored to power.
(© International Film Service.)

NICHOLAS PASHITCH,
Premier of Serbia, and prominent in the Jugo-slav movement.
(© Main Service.)

KING PETER
of Serbia, who, after a long exile, is now restored to his throne and his people.
(©Serbian Press Bureau.)

DR. MILENKO VESNITCH,
Chief of the Serbian Mission to the United States and delegate to the Peace Conference.

TAKE JONESCU,
Rumanian statesman, who throughout the war has been a staunch supporter of the Allies.

GEN. AVERESCU,
Commander in Chief of the Rumanian Army, and one of the ablest of Balkan strategists.

KING FERDINAND
of Rumania, whom the collapse of Russia forced to withdraw from the war.

CROWN PRINCE CAROL
of Rumania, who incurred his father's displeasure by marrying outside of the royal caste.

Greek, Serbian and Montenegrin Personalities of Importance

STEPHANON SKOULOUDIS, former Premier of Greece, charged with fomenting revolt in favor of Constantine.

GEN. DANGLIS, Chief of Staff of the Greek Army in the offensive that broke Bulgarian resistance.

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, Premier of Greece and delegate to the Interallied and Peace Conferences.

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO, virtual ruler since 1860 and King since 1910, now in exile.

GEN. RADOMIR PUTNIK, Commander in Chief of the Serbian Armies, who inflicted crushing defeats on Austria.

EX-QUEEN SOPHIA OF GREECE, sister of ex-Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, who shares her royal husband's exile.

KING ALEXANDER of Greece, who became King June 12, 1917, when his father was forced to abdicate.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE of Greece, forced to abandon his throne June 12, 1917, because of his intrigues with Germany.

Leaders of Public Affairs in Republics of Portugal and Poland

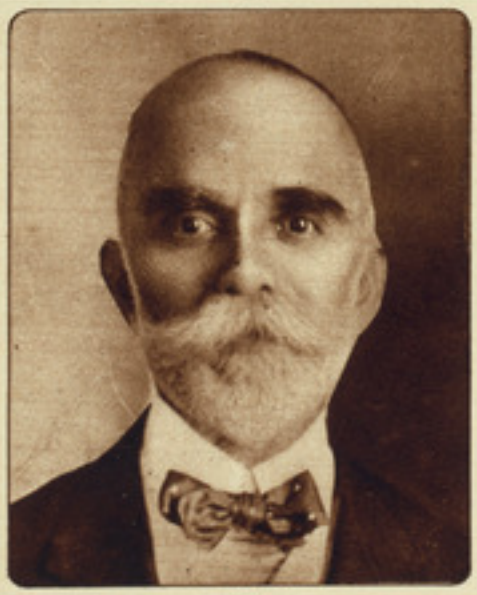
IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, who has organized activities in the United States in behalf of Poland.

GEN. JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, Commander in Chief of the Polish armies, who escaped from German captivity.

THOMAS G. MASARYK, the "Grand Old Man of Bohemia," elected first President of Czechoslovak Republic, 1918.

IGNACE DASZYNSKI, Provisional President of the new Republic of Poland.

K. KRAMARZ, recently chosen Premier of the Czechoslovak Republic and one of the delegates to the Peace Conference.



BERNARDINO MACHADO, elected President of Portugal Aug. 6, 1915, for a term of four years.

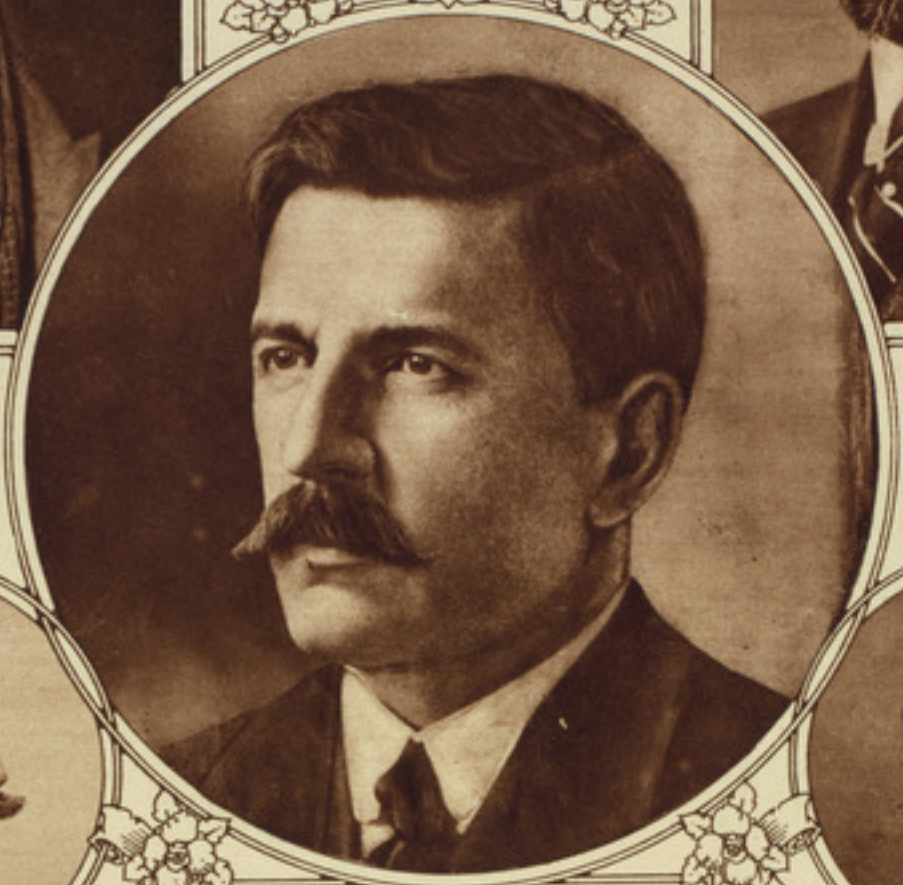
GEN. GARCIA ROSADO, commander of the Portuguese troops on the French front in 1918 campaign.

SIDONIO PAES, former President of Portugal, who was assassinated Dec. 14, 1918.

Rulers and Statesmen of Central and South American Republics

RAYMON VALDES,
President of Panama and formerly Minister from Panama to the United States.
(© Harris and Ewing.)

MARIO G. MENOCAL,
President of Cuba, was educated in the United States, and graduated from Cornell University.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

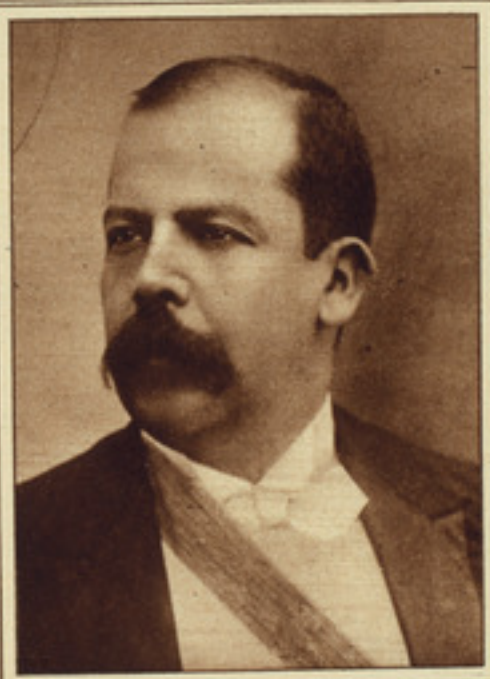


WENCESLAU BRAZ,
former President of Brazil, elected March 1, 1914, for a term of four years.

ISMAEL MONTES,
former President of Bolivia, elected May 8, 1913, for a term of four years.

LAURO MUELLER,
Secretary for Foreign Affairs for Brazil prior to its entrance into the war.

HIPOLITO IRIGOYEN,
President of Argentina, elected in 1916 for six years. Has kept his country neutral.



ESTRADA CABRERA,
President of the Republic of Guatemala, elected March, 1917, for an eight-year term of office.

FELICIANO VIERE,
President of Uruguay, elected March 1, 1915, for a four-year period.

Japanese and Chinese Rulers of the Far East

YUAN-SHIH-KAI,
President of China, afterward made Emperor by royalist faction. Died June 6, 1916.

LI YUAN-HANG,
President of the Chinese Republic, elected June 6, 1916, for a term of slightly over two years.

YOSHIHITO,
Emperor of Japan, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father July 30, 1912.

TERAUCHI,
Premier of Japan, who came into power Oct. 9, 1916, and has staunchly supported the Allied cause.

VAJIRAVUDH,
King of Siam, which was the sixteenth nation to join the Entente against the Central Powers.

KIKUJIRO ISHII,
Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and one of his country's delegates to the Peace Conference.

Powerful Figures in Days Preceding the Russian Revolution

GEN. M. V. ALEXEIEFF, appointed Commander in Chief of Russian armies April 15, 1917; resigned June 5, 1917.

GEN. KUROPATKIN, who, although defeated in the war with Japan, did excellent service in the world war.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies until supplanted by the Czar in person.

GREGORY RASPUTIN, the charlatan who was the evil genius of the Russian Court and was assassinated in December, 1916.

GEN. RENNENKAMPF, who led in the invasion of East Prussia in the early period of the war.

GEN. RATKO DMITRIEFF, prominent in the sweeping advance of the Russians that captured Przemysl.

GEN. KALEDINE, leader of the Don Cossacks, who has been in pronounced opposition to the Bolshevist Government.

GEN. ALEXEI BRUSILOFF, appointed Commander in Chief of Russian armies June 5, 1917; resigned Aug. 2, 1917.

NICHOLAS II.,

FORMER CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, ASCENDED THE THRONE ON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER, NOV. 1, 1894. DEPOSED MARCH 16, 1917. REPORTED ASSASSINATED.

Russians Who Have Administered Affairs Under Revolutionary Regime

M. JOFFE,
one of the signers of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and afterward Ambassador from the Bolshevist Government to Berlin.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

LEON TROTZKY,
Minister of War, and leader of the ultra-radical element of the Bolshevists. In 1919 he arrested his associate, Lenine.

NIKOLAI LENINE,
Bolshevist Premier of the Soviet Government until arrested by his associate, Trotzky, in 1919.

MICHAEL TERESTCHENKO,
Minister of Finance in First Provisional Government, organized after downfall of the monarchy, later Foreign Minister.

PAUL MILUKOFF,
University Professor and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the First Provisional Government.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GEORG TCHITCHERIN,
Bolshevist Minister of Foreign Affairs, who caused the arrest of Foreign Consuls in Moscow, 1918.

Statesmen Representing the Conservative Elements in Russia

PRINCE GEORGE E. LVOFF, Premier of First Provisional Government before the Bolshevists gained control.

BARON ROSEN, Conservative leader and prior to the war Ambassador to the United States.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, who was head of the Russian Government when the Russian front collapsed.

GEN. SEMENOFF, commanding one of the armies operating against Bolshevist forces in co-operation with Allies.

GEN. SKOROPADSKI, Hetman of the Ukraine, who after the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, allied himself with Germany.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK, former commander of the Black Sea Fleet, who succeeded Gen. Horvath as leader of the Government at Omsk.

EX-CROWN PRINCE FRIEDRICH WILHELM,

BORN MAY 6, 1882. ELDEST SON OF FORMER KAISER WILHELM II. AND HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE UNTIL HE ABDICATED, DEC. 1, 1918.

GERMAN EX-EMPEROR WILHELM II.,

BECAME EMPEROR AND KING OF PRUSSIA ON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER, JUNE 15, 1888. SIGNED ABDICATION NOV. 28, 1918.

Rulers of German States Who Have Been Compelled to Abdicate or Flee

KING WILLIAM II. OF WURTTEMBERG, came to the throne Oct. 6, 1891; abdicated Nov 10, 1918.

KING FRIEDRICH AUGUST III. OF SAXONY. acceded to the throne Oct. 15, 1904; abdicated Nov. 11, 1918.

EX-KING LUDWIG III. OF BAVARIA. became King Nov. 5, 1913; renounced his royal rights Nov. 8, 1918.

FRIEDRICH II., GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, came to the throne Sept. 28, 1911; abdicated Nov. 14, 1918.

CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA, whose armies with those of the German Crown Prince participated in German offensive of March. 1918

GRAND DUKE ERNEST LUDWIG OF HESSE, succeeded his father March 13, 1892; abdicated November, 1918.

Statesmen and Diplomats of Germany While War Was Raging

COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, German Ambassador to the United States when relations were broken off, Feb. 8, 1917.

COUNT GEORGE F. VON HERTLING, appointed German Chancellor Oct. 24, 1917; resignation accepted Sept. 29, 1918.

THEODORE VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, Chancellor of Germany at the beginning of the war; resigned July 14, 1917.

DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG, active in German propaganda in the United States until return to Germany in 1915.

DR. GEORG MICHAELIS, appointed German Chancellor in succession to von Bethmann Hollweg, July 24, 1917; resigned Oct. 24, 1917.

DR. RICHARD VON KUEHLMANN, one of the signers of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty; appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aug. 6, 1917.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF BADEN, appointed German Chancellor in October, 1918;. resigned in favor of Ebert Government after Emperor's flight.

GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time that war was declared and until replaced by Zimmermann, Nov. 21, 1916.

GENERAL ERICH LUDENDORFF,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE LAST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR.

FIELD MARSHAL PAUL VON BENCKENDORFF UND VON HINDENBURG,

MILITARY IDOL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE SINCE HIS VICTORY AT TAN-NENBURG AND THE MAZURIAN LAKES.

German Generals Who Have Played a Leading Part in the World War

GEN. ERIC VON FALKENHAYN, at one time Chief of Staff, later leader of German armies in Balkan campaign.

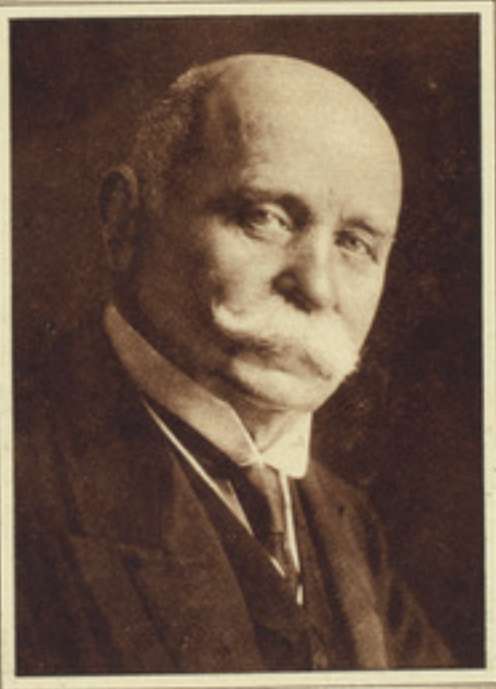
DUKE ALBRECHT of Wuerttemberg, whose forces operated on both the western and eastern fronts.

PRINCE LEOPOLD of Bavaria, who took a leading part in the Russian operations resulting in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

GEN. VON DER GOLTZ, leader of the Turkish forces in the Mesopotamian campaign when the victory of Kut-el-Amara was won.

COUNT HELMUTH J. L. VON MOLTKE, Chief of Staff of the German Army when the war began.

GEN. VON BUELOW, who led one of the German armies in the great offensive on the western front.



COUNT ZEPPELIN, who originated the dirigible that bore his name. The Count in his youth was aide-de-camp to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

GEN. ALEXANDER VON STEIN, Prussian Minister of War, intrusted with the preparation of news of military operations for publication.

German Generals Who Led Great Armies During the War

GEN. VON BELOW, who directed the German-Austrian operations that resulted in the Italian defeat at Caporetto in 1917.

GEN. VON EMMICH, who was prominent in the fighting that immediately followed the German invasion of Belgium.
(© Brown Bros.)

GEN. VON KLUCK, who led the right wing of the German Army and had come within 22 miles of Paris before he was thrown back to the Aisne.

GEN. VON BOEHN, the "Organizer of Retreat," so called because of his skill in such operations.

GEN. VON GROENER, active in Ukraine operations and Commander in Chief after Ludendorff's resignation.

GEN. VON EINEM, whose army was involved in the disastrous fighting after Foch launched his 1918 counterattack.

GEN. VON BISSING, Military Governor of Belgium at the time of the execution of Edith Cavell.

GEN. VON HEERINGEN, prominent in the early days of the fighting on the Marne and the Aisne.

Men Upon Whom Germany Pinned Her Hopes of Military Victory

GEN. SIXT VON ARNIM, the defeat of whose forces in the fighting before Ypres April 29, 1918, was crushing.

GEN. VON EICHHORN, commander of the German forces in the Ukraine who was assassinated while driving through Kiev, 1918.

GEN. VON MACKENSEN, dashing cavalry officer, who afterward became a great infantry commander and won victories in Russia and Rumania.

GEN. VON HUTIER, originator of the "Hutier" tactics that first achieved marked success in the taking of Riga.

GEN. VON KATHEN, commander of one of the German armies in the great offensive of March 21, 1918.

GEN. VON QUAST, who gained distinction in the fighting between Armentieres and La Bassee on the Flanders front.

GEN. H. K. VON WINTERFELD, one of the German envoys who signed the armistice at Rethondes, France, Nov. 11, 1918.

(© International Film Service.)

GEN. VON HAUSEN, leader of one of the German armies in the first year of the war.

German Admirals Whose Activity Was Restricted by Blockade

ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE, German Minister of Marine at time mutiny occurred in the navy in 1917.

ADMIRAL VON HINTZE, who was made Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the von Hertling Cabinet, resigned Sept. 29, 1918.

VICE ADMIRAL SCHEER, who commanded the German fleet in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.

GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, head of the German Admiralty and originator and advocate of submarine "frightfulness."

ADMIRAL COUNT VON SPEE, who in battle with the British went down with his ship off the Falkland Islands Dec. 8, 1914.

ADMIRAL HIPPER, who conducted the negotiations with Sir David Beatty for the surrender of the German fleet Nov. 21, 1918.

Men Who Have Come to the Front in the New German Government

EDUARD DAVID,
leader of Socialist Party in the Reichstag, and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

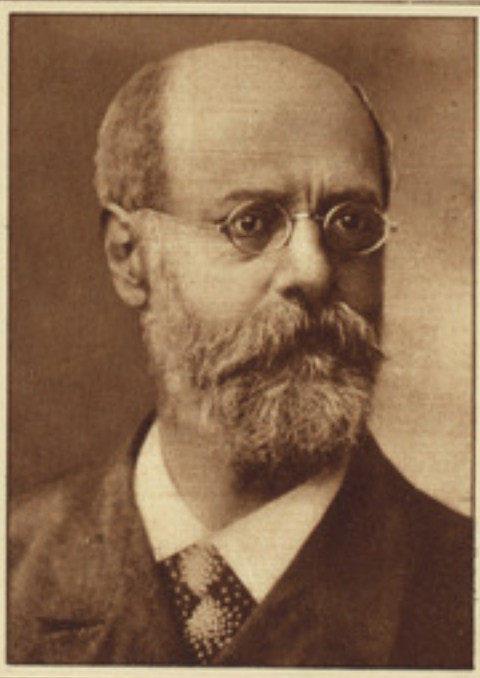
DR. RICHARD BARTH,
editor of the Socialist paper Vorwaerts, and until Dec. 29, 1918, member of the Ebert Cabinet.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT,
leader in the Spartacide movement that sought to establish Bolshevism in Germany.

WILLIAM DITTMANN,
imprisoned for alleged sedition, afterward released and member of the Ebert Cabinet.

GEORG LEDEBOUR,
fiery Reichstag orator and leader of the most radical section of the Socialist Party.

HUGO HAASE,
leader of the minority Socialists in the Reichstag, and a severe critic of the former Imperial Government.

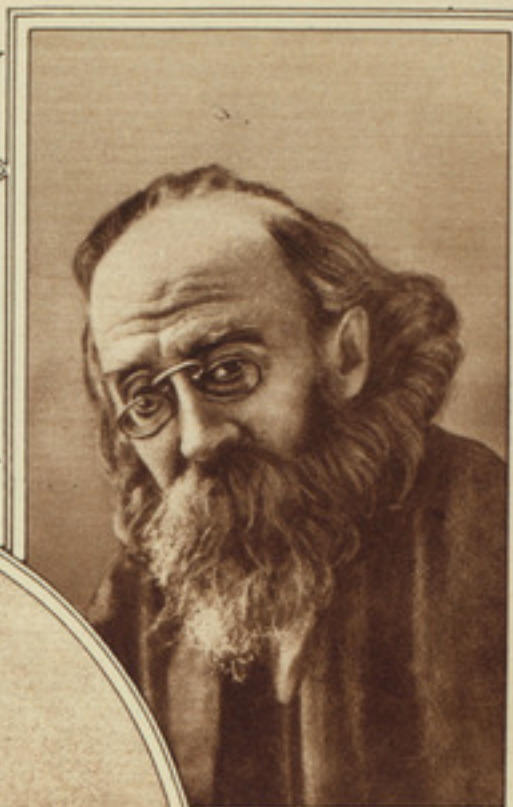


KARL KAUTSKY,
who has been active since the revolution in collating documents, fixing responsibility for the war on the imperial regime.

H. BAUER,
appointed by Prince Max of Baden as Secretary of State for the Imperial Labor Office.

Statesmen Shaping Affairs in Revolutionary Germany

DR. W. S. SOLF succeeded von Hintze as Imperial Foreign Secretary and co-operated with Ebert after the Emperor's abdication.



KURT EISNER, former newspaper editor, became first President of the Bavarian Provisional Republic, November, 1918.

FRIEDRICH W. EBERT, former Socialist leader in the Reichstag, became first Chancellor of the Revolutionary Government.

MATHIAS ERZBERGER, leader of the Centrist Party and one of the envoys to the armistice conference.

VICE CHANCELLOR VON PAYER, former assistant of von Hertling, tendered his resignation Sept. 29, 1918.

CONSTANTINE FEHRENBACH, member of the Centrist group and President of the Reichstag under the monarchy.

ADOLF GROEBER, member of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag and Secretary of State without portfolio.

PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, the most prominent of the Majority Socialists, who announced the abdication of the Emperor.

KARL I.,
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY, ACCEDED TO THE THRONE NOV. 21, 1916; ABDICATED NOV. 11, 1918.

FRANCIS JOSEPH,
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY, CAME TO THE THRONE, DEC. 2, 1848; DIED NOV. 21, 1916, AFTER REIGN OF NEARLY SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND
OF AUSTRIA, WHOSE ASSASSINATION AT SERAJEVO, BOSNIA, JUNE 28, 1914, SET IN MOTION FORCES THAT RESULTED IN THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA AGAINST SERBIA.

Statesmen and Diplomats of the Dual Monarchy of the Hapsburgs

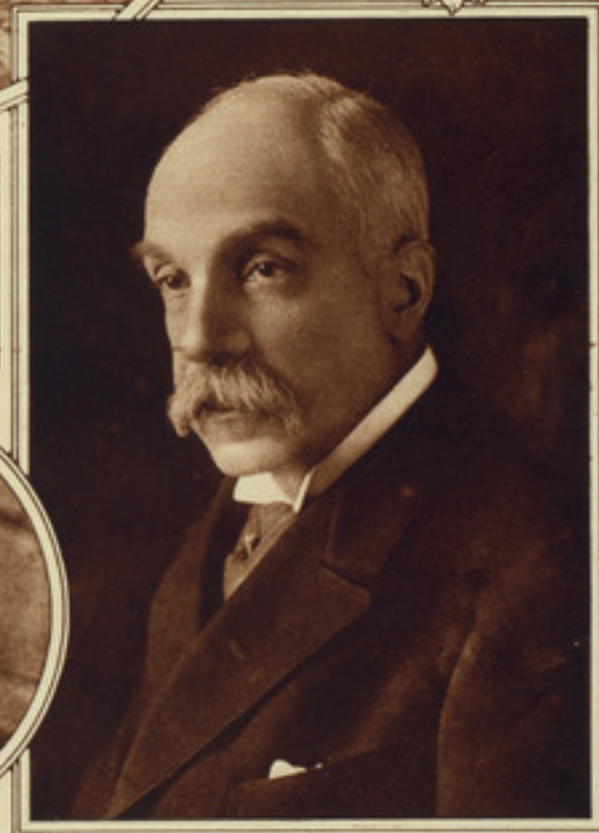
MICHAEL KAROLYI, leader of the Liberal element in the Reichsrat, now President of the new Republic of Hungary.

BARON STEPHAN BURIAN, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was succeeded by Count Andrassy.

COUNT OTTAKER CZERNIN VON CHUDENITZ, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who resigned after publication of the "Dear Sixtus" letter.

COUNT ETIENNE TISZA, Conservative and Germanophile Hungarian statesman, who was assassinated Nov. 3, 1918.

BARON MAX VON HUSSAREK, who succeeded to the Premiership when the von Seidler Cabinet fell from power, July, 1918.



DR. CONSTANTIN DUMBA, former Ambassador to the United States, whose recall was demanded by the Government at Washington.

Military Leaders Who Have Commanded the Troops of Austria-Hungary

GEN VICTOR DANKL, one of the most popular leaders and commander of Austrian Army in the Galician battles early in the war.

GEN. ALEXANDER RITTER VON KROBATIN, Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, of wide experience in military affairs.

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK, Commander in Chief of Austrian armies, and active in operations against the Russians.

BARON CONRAD VON HOETZENDORFF, Chief of the General Staff, and director of the 1918 advance against the Italians.

MORITZ RITTER VON AUFFENBERG, Corps commander at beginning of war, and later army inspector.

GEN. HERMAN KOVESS, Hungarian strategist, who led the armies that completed the conquest of Montenegro.

Prominent Figures of the Balkans, Turkey, and the Far East

DR. VASSIL RADOSLAVOFF, Prime Minister of Bulgaria when that country declared war on the Entente, October, 1915.

BORIS III., King of Bulgaria, who succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Czar Ferdinand, Oct. 4, 1918.

EX-CZAR FERDINAND of Bulgaria, who came to the throne in 1887 and abdicated after Bulgaria's defeat Oct. 4, 1918.

M. T. T. C. BRATIANO, Rumanian President of the State Council, and Minister of War.

GEN. LIMAN VON SANDERS, German Commander of the Turkish troops in Palestine that were overwhelmingly defeated by the British.

MOHAMMED VI., new Sultan of Turkey, who came to the throne on the death of Mohammed V., July 4, 1918.

MOHAMMED V., former Sultan of Turkey, came to the throne April 27, 1909; died July 4, 1918.

ENVER PASHA, Turkish Minister of War, and an ardent supporter of the cause of the Central Powers.

Rulers of States That Have Maintained Their Neutrality

GEN. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, who, after a long civil war, became President of Mexico in May, 1917.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland, who acceded to the throne on the death of her father, Nov. 23, 1890.

ALFONSO XIII., King of Spain, came to the throne on the death of his father, May 17, 1886.

EDMUND SCHULTHESS, elected President of the Swiss Republic for the year 1917.

MARIE ADELAIDE, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, acceded to power Feb. 26, 1912; replaced by her sister Jan. 15, 1919.

KING HAAKON VII. of Norway came to the throne Nov. 18, 1905; has maintained friendly attitude toward Allies.

CHRISTIAN X., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

GUSTAV V., King of Sweden, came to the throne when his father died, Dec. 8, 1907.

POPE BENEDICT XV.

BECAME POPE IN SUCCESSION TO PIUS X. IN 1914.

1. North and South America.

ALTHOUGH EUROPE WAS THE MAIN BATTLEFIELD OF THE WAR, EVENTS OF ENORMOUS SIGNIFICANCE OCCURRED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS CLASHED OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST, AND IN 1917 THE UNITED STATES AND MANY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS DECLARED FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE.

Geography and Chronology of the World War

2. Europe, Africa and the Near East.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE WEEKS OF WAR SWEEPING OVER THE WORLD HAVE WROUGHT MOMENTOUS CHANGES IN THE MAP OF EUROPE, AFRICA, AND THE NEAR EAST. NATIONAL BOUNDARIES WILL IN MANY CASES BE OBLITERATED, MODIFIED OR WHOLLY RECAST. GERMANY'S VAST COLONIAL POSSESSIONS ARE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES. PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA HAVE BEEN EMANCIPATED FROM OTTOMAN RULE.

3. Asia, Oceania, and the Far East.

ASIA AND OCEANIA HAVE NOT ESCAPED THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORLD CONVULSION. AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN HAVE PLAYED A NOTABLE PART IN THE WAR. THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF GERMANY AND HER COLONY IN KIAO-CHAU HAVE BEEN WRESTED FROM HER CONTROL.

Alert to Guard Their Comrades Against Surprise

FRENCH CAVALRY PATROL SCOUTING ON THE LINE OF THE AISNE, TO WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK IN THEIR FIRST INVASION, AFTER THEY HAD COME WITHIN TWENTY-TWO MILES OF PARIS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Preparations for Battle on the Main Fighting Front

BELGIAN CHASSEURS PASSING THROUGH THE TOWN OF DAYNZE, BELGIUM, ON THE WAY FROM GHENT TO MEET THE TIDE OF INVASION THAT HAD BEGUN TO POUR OVER THE EASTERN BORDER FROM GERMANY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A GERMAN MACHINE GUN SQUAD OPERATING THEIR GUNS FROM AN INTRENCHED POSITION.

(© Paul Thompson.)

A PATROL OF GERMAN SCOUTS BEFORE SOISSONS, FRANCE, CAUTIOUSLY CLIMBING A HAY MOW TO RECONNOITRE.

German Infantry and Artillery Units in Action

GERMAN RIFLEMEN BEHIND IMPROVISED DEFENSES RESISTING A STRONG ATTACK AGAINST THEIR POSITION, WHILE THEIR OFFICER, STANDING BY THE COTTAGE, WATCHES THROUGH GLASSES THE EFFECTS OF THEIR FIRE.

AN AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY DETACHMENT, ASSISTED BY GERMANS, PULLING INTO POSITION ONE OF THE SKODA 42-CENTIMETER GUNS WHICH HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES CAPABLE OF GREAT EXECUTION.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

When the Mighty Invasion Swept Over the Border

INTENSE ANIMATION IS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE OF THE DISEMBARKATION OF GERMAN TROOPS, WHO HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED ON BARGES, TO TRY TO CHECK THE ONWARD RUSH OF HOSTILE ARMIES.

(© E. Levick.)

Tense Moments While Awaiting Orders to Charge

GERMAN INFANTRY DRAWN UP AT THE EDGE OF A FOREST WITH THEIR EYES AND THOUGHTS INTENT UPON THE OBJECTIVE BEFORE THEM AND READY AT THE WORD OF COMMAND TO RUSH FORWARD TO THE ASSAULT.

THE AISNE WILL BE A MEMORABLE RIVER IN FRENCH ANNALS, FOR IT WAS TO THERE THAT THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN WHEN PARIS WAS ALMOST WITHIN THEIR GRASP. GERMAN TROOPS ARE HOLDING A FIRST-LINE TRENCH ON THE RIVER BANK.

When England Came to the Help of Invaded Belgium

DETACHMENT OF THE BRITISH ROYAL MARINES MARCHING THROUGH THE MAIN SQUARE OF OSTEND, ON THE BELGIAN COAST, WHERE THEY HAD JUST BEEN LANDED BY ONE OF THE BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS MARCHING TO THE MUSIC OF THE BAGPIPES THROUGH BOULOGNE, FRANCE, ON THEIR WAY TO REINFORCE THE SMALL BRITISH FORCES THAT WERE BEING PRESSED BACK BY THE FIRST GERMAN INVASION.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

On Their Way to the Battlefields of the World War

FRENCH LANCERS PASSING THROUGH A LITTLE TOWN IN BELGIUM, IN AUGUST OF 1914, OVER ROADS THAT SOON WERE TO BE SWEPT BY SHELLS AND THROUGH A SMILING COUNTRYSIDE, AS YET UNVEXED BY WAR.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

ESPECIALLY PICTURESQUE WERE THE ALGERIAN CAVALRY, SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED, AND FILLED WITH WARLIKE ARDOR THAT MADE THEM A MOST VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES.

(© International News Service.)

Hearty Welcome to the Gallant Troops That Wear His Country's Uniform

OLD FRENCH FARMER, WHO HIMSELF HAD FOUGHT UNDER THE COLORS, OFFERING HOSPITALITY TO FRENCH DRAGOONS.

(by Underwood & Underwood.)

In the Van of the Sudden German Invasion of Belgium

FIGHTING HAS JUST BEEN BROUGHT TO AN END IN VISE, BELGIUM, AND A GROUP OF BELGIAN PRISONERS HAVE BEEN GATHERED IN THE HOLLOW. AT LEFT IS A COTTAGE WHERE A WOMAN AND TWO MEN WERE SHOT ON THE CLAIM THAT THEY HAD FIRED AT THE GERMANS.

A SCENE IN GHENT, BELGIUM, JUST AFTER THE VANGUARD OF THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN POSSESSION. THE STREET IS THRONGED WITH ANXIOUS CITIZENS, WHILE OTHERS LOOK FEARFULLY FROM THE WINDOWS.

Hapless Towns Lying Directly in the Track of War

A BATTERED TOWN IN THE REGION OF THE ARGONNE THAT SHOWS THE DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY SHELL FIRE. GERMAN ARTILLERY IS TRUNDLING THROUGH ON THE WAY TO THWART A THREATENED COUNTERATTACK.

GERMAN OUTPOST IN THE HILLY REGION OF CRAONNE, FRANCE, WHERE SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR OCCURRED WHEN THE GERMANS MADE THEIR GREAT THRUST TOWARD PARIS.

Cavalry Actions Before Trench Fighting Began

DETACHMENT OF UHLANS, THE CRACK CAVALRY OF THE GERMAN ARMY, ADVANCING BEFORE THE INFANTRY IN ORDER TO SCREEN THEIR OPERATIONS FROM THE ENEMY.

FRENCH CHASSEURS, LIGHT CAVALRY, PASSING THROUGH ROUEN AFTER THE RETIREMENT FROM TOURNAI, WHERE THEY FOUGHT A REARGUARD ACTION WITH THE GERMANS IN THEIR FIRST ADVANCE TOWARD PARIS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Pictorial Map of Western Front, Covering All Military Operations in France and Belgium

THE SALIENT STAGES OF THE WORLD WAR AS WAGED ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN THE FIFTY-ONE WEEKS OF FIGHTING ARE HERE DEPICTED. THE LINES INDICATE THE HIGH-WATER MARK OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF 1914 AND OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED IN MARCH, 1918, THE BATTLE LINES OF THE AISNE AND THE SOMME, THE HINDENBURG LINE, AND THE POSITION OF OPPOSING FORCES WHEN THE ARMISTICE PUT AN END TO HOSTILITIES.

Withdrawing After Courageous Fighting Against Overwhelming Odds

BELGIAN CAVALRY PASSING THROUGH GHENT, AFTER DESPERATE EFFORTS TO STOP THE GERMAN INVASION.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Crumbling of Belgian Forts Before Huge Artillery

RUINS OF ONE OF THE CONCEALED BELGIAN FORTS NEAR BRUSSELS BEING EXAMINED BY GERMAN OFFICERS AFTER THEY HAD WRECKED IT, TO SEE IF IT WAS STILL CAPABLE OF REPAIR.

STARBROUCK FORT WAS ONE OF THE RING THAT SURROUNDED ANTWERP. WHEN THE BELGIANS WERE FORCED TO EVACUATE THE CITY, THEY BLEW IT UP SO THAT IT WOULD BE OF NO MILITARY ADVANTAGE TO THE ENEMY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The Brave Defense of Belgium by Her Little Army

EVEN THE DOGS WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE UNDER THE STRESS OF WAR, AND SOME OF THEM ARE HERE SHOWN DRAWING MACHINE GUNS TO THE BATTLE LINE AT TERMONDE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

SUNKEN BELGIAN BATTERY IN A HOT ACTION AGAINST SUPERIOR FORCES OF GERMANS, WHOSE LINE OF ADVANCE LIES THROUGH THE WOODS IN FRONT OF THE GUNS.

Troops Who First Bore the Brunt of the World War

WEARY AND MUD-BESPATTERED BELGIAN TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING IN THE OOZY SLIME OF THE TRENCHES MOVING FORWARD TO TAKE UP A NEW POSITION NEAR FURNES.

(© International News Service.)

A LONG LINE OF BELGIAN SOLDIERS ASSIGNED TO TRENCH DUTY ALONG A SPECIALLY DANGEROUS SECTION OF THE FRONT.

BELGIAN SHARPSHOOTERS DASHING ALONG A RAILROAD LINE IN AN ARMORED CAR AND HARASSING THE FOE.

Huge Siege Guns of the Central Powers Used in the Smashing of Forts

FIRING POSITION OF ONE OF THE MONSTER AUSTRIAN 30.5 CENTIMETER GUNS, BEFORE THE IMPACT OF WHOSE PROJECTILES THE STOUTEST MASONRY CRUMBLES.

GERMAN SOLDIERS STRAINING AT THE ROPES BY WHICH THEY ARE HAULING A PONDEROUS SIEGE GUN INTO POSITION FOR ATTACK.

River Warfare on the Numerous French Waterways

THE GERMANS IN THEIR INVASION OF FRANCE HAD TO CROSS RIVERS OF CONSIDERABLE DEPTH AND WIDTH. THE FRENCH ARMED BARGES WITH CANNON, AND THEY WERE OF MARKED SERVICE IN RETARDING THE ENEMY ADVANCE.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

Some Features of the German Invasion of Belgium

ALGERIAN CAVALRY ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH ARMY BRINGING BACK TO HEADQUARTERS A NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS, WHO HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST OF BELGIUM.

(© International News Service.)

GERMAN SOLDIERS, SOME OF THEM BELONGING TO THE BICYCLE CORPS, MARCHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES OVER THE SAND DUNES THAT STRETCH ALONG THE BELGIAN SEACOAST.

German Soldiers at Work and at Rest in Battle Zone

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS BEING RUSHED BY SPECIAL TRAIN TO A THREATENED POINT ON THE RAILROAD LINE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO GUARD.

A MOMENT OF RELAXATION IN A GERMAN TRENCH ON THE WESTERN FRONT DURING A LULL IN THE FIGHTING. TWO OR THREE KEEP WATCH ON THE WOODS IN FRONT TO GIVE WARNING OF DANGER WHILE THE OTHERS REST.

Gigantic British Gun Used to Check German Advance

A SCORE OF MEN ARE NEEDED TO OPERATE THIS GREAT GUN, USED BY THE BRITISH ON THE SOMME. IT HAS JUST BEEN LOADED, AND IS RECEIVING A FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF AIM FROM THE "GUN LAYER."

Belgians Fighting Doggedly Against Great Odds

A BELGIAN OUTPOST ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER NETHE, WHICH THE INVADING GERMANS ARE MOVING UPON IN GREAT FORCE, AND THE CROSSING OF WHICH WOULD THREATEN THE DEFENDERS' FLANK.

SOLITARY BELGIAN SOLDIER IN AN ADVANCED POST, STRONGLY DEFENDED BY SAND BAGS, OPERATING A MAXIM MACHINE GUN AND GLANCING ALONG THE SIGHTS TO MAKE SURE HIS AIM IS ACCURATE.

Long Trains of Supplies Accompanying the German Armies in Belgium

MODERN ARMIES ARE FIRM BELIEVERS IN THE MAXIM THAT NO HUNGRY SOLDIER IS A GOOD FIGHTING MAN, AND THE FIELD KITCHENS HERE SHOWN ILLUSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THIS BY THE GERMAN ARMY LEADERS.

(© *Paul Thompson.*)

Auxiliary Forces Fighting with the Native French

THE FAMOUS TURCO TROOPS FROM FRENCH COLONIES, NOTABLE FOR THEIR FIERCE FIGHTING QUALITIES, WERE AVAILABLE FROM THE START OF THE WAR AND RENDERED VERY VALUABLE SERVICE.

FRENCH INFANTRY HOLDING A SECOND-LINE TRENCH ON THE EDGE OF A FOREST, READY FOR AN ENEMY ATTACK IF THEIR COMRADES IN THE FIRST-LINE TRENCHES SHOULD FAIL TO HOLD.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The Great Part Played by the Telephone in the War

ABOVE is a German telephone detachment laying a field telephone, unwinding the wire from a small drum carried by two of the men. The officer in command is telephoning on some matter connected with the laying of the wires. At the beginning of the war the wire was laid along the ground and in a later stage, when operations were hurried, this plan was necessarily adhered to. But when the armies are stationary the wires are laid six feet underground to prevent detection.

(At right)

BRITISH signal officer "listening in" on a German telephone line that he has tapped, hoping thereby to discover the enemy plans. His revolver is close at hand and his comrade is also keenly on the alert, for a patrol of the enemy may come along at any moment. So much of this listening was done on both sides in the early days of the war that later on a cipher code was used so that even if an order or message should be overheard by an enemy it would be only a jumble of unintelligible sounds and betray no military secret.

(At left)

A TELEPHONE dugout deep beneath the trenches so as to protect it from enemy shells. An operator, snugly ensconced, is receiving reports from artillery observers and transmitting them to the batteries. If the aviators are, as they have been called, the "eyes of the army," the telephone operators are the "ears," and the service they render can hardly be overestimated.

ABOVE is a field telephone and telegraph office set up by the Germans in a house some distance behind their first lines. Messages from the firing line are here received and immediately forwarded to main headquarters for the consideration of the staff officers. A very elaborate system is employed that for accuracy and efficiency would compare favorably with that of a large city in time of peace. This is essential, for it is a matter of life and death.

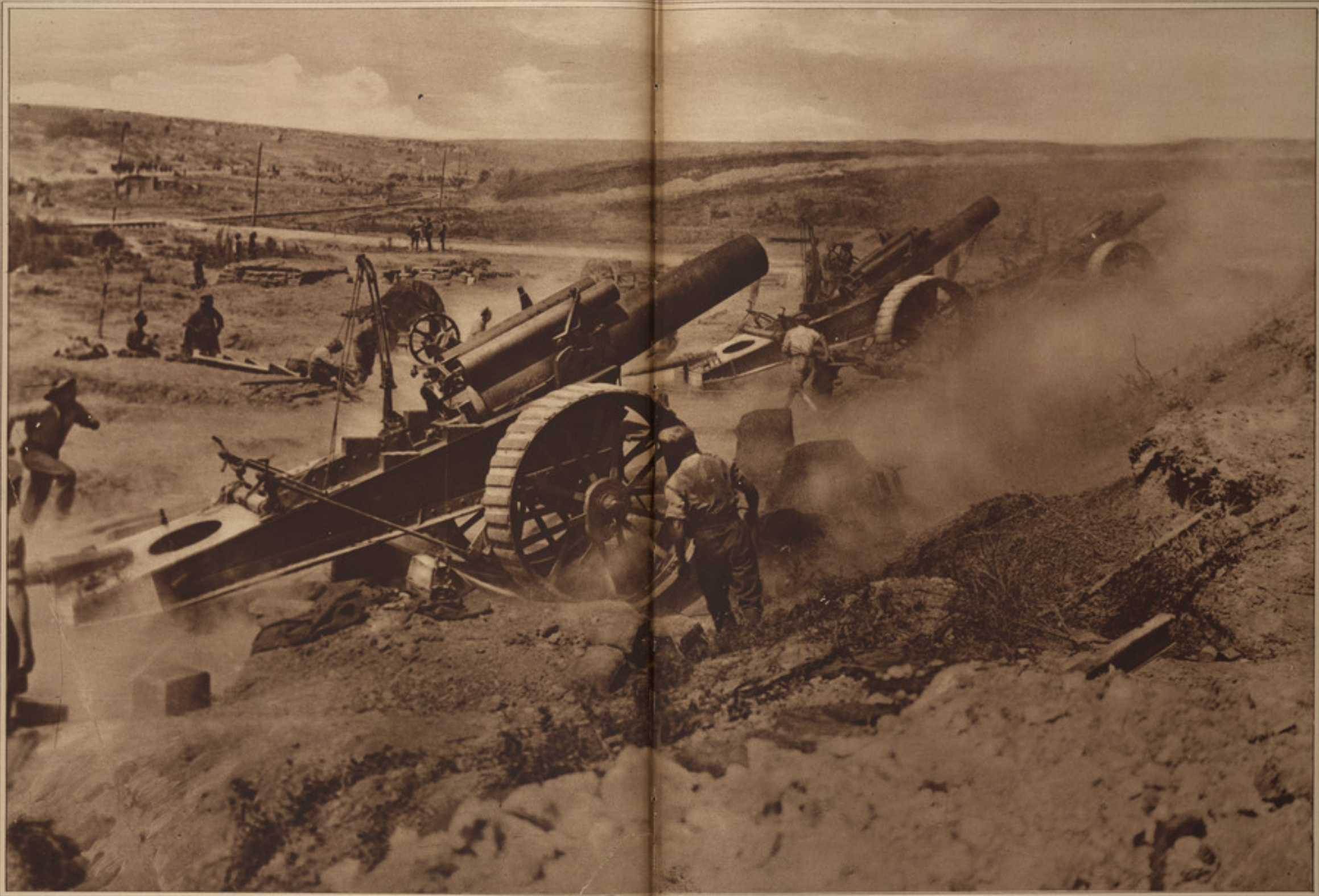
Signaling and Observation Devices in Battle Zone

POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT USED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR NIGHT ATTACKS AGAINST THE FRENCH ON THE AISNE.

GERMAN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST ON THE SUMMIT OF A TALL TREE NEAR THE HINDENBURG LINE.

BRITISH SIGNAL STATION ON A RAILROAD TRACK, DURING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN THE WEST. A SOLDIER LOOKING THROUGH THE TELESCOPE TELLS WHAT HE SEES TO HIS COMRADE, WHO FLASHES THE INFORMATION TO HEADQUARTERS BY THE HELIOGRAPH.

Terrific Pounding of German Lines by British Howitzers in the Battle of the Somme in 1917



ARTILLERY WARFARE AT ITS HEIGHT IS SHOWN IN THIS STIRRING PICTURE. THE GUN IN FOREGROUND HAS JUST BEEN DISCHARGED AND ITS CREW ARE RUNNING TOWARD IT TO RELOAD.

(© Bain News Service.)

German Trenches in the Bleak Vosges Mountains

THESE OFFICERS' HUTS, HIGH UP IN THE MOUNTAINS, HAVE A CERTAIN TOUCH OF ART AND A PALPABLE EFFORT TOWARD COMFORT CHARACTERISTIC OF QUARTERS WHERE GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE SETTLED DOWN IN PROLONGED OPERATIONS.

TRENCHES IN THE HEAVILY WOODED REGIONS OF THE VOSGES, WHERE THE FORTIFICATIONS AFFORDED BY NATURE HAVE BEEN SUPPLEMENTED BY BARRICADES ERECTED BY THE GERMANS.

Enormous Labor Expended On Strengthening Defenses

MILES OF BARBED WIRE HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS BEWILDERING MAZE OF TWISTED STRANDS THROUGH WHICH IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE THAT ATTACKING TROOPS COULD MAKE THEIR WAY IN THE FACE OF SHELLFIRE.

TRENCHES VARY IN CHARACTER ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE TERRITORY TO BE DEFENDED. THESE ELABORATE FORTIFICATIONS WERE ERECTED BY THE GERMANS IN THE SAND DUNES OF BELGIUM.

Building Shelters For Use As Winter Quarters

FRENCH TROOPS BUILDING SHELTERS FOR THE WINTER IN THE SOMME DISTRICT, WHERE THE LACK OF OTHER MATERIALS MADE IT NECESSARY TO USE SAND BAGS TO MAKE THE WALLS.

INTERIOR OF FRENCH DUGOUT, WITH OFFICERS WORKING ON THEIR MAPS AND REPORTS. THE SEASON IS WINTER, AND HEAT IS FURNISHED BY THE SMALL PORTABLE STOVE SEEN IN THE RECESS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Massive Fortifications of Tremendous Strength

THIS GREAT QUARRY IN THE CHAMPAGNE REGION WAS UTILIZED BY THE GERMANS, WHO ENHANCED THE NATURAL STRENGTH OF THE POSITION BY THE ERECTION OF FIELD FORTS.

GERMAN TROOPS ARE HERE SEEN DIGGING GREAT CAVES IN THE SOLID ROCKS OF THE QUARRY, TO BE USED FOR THE STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES. TEMPORARY TRACKS HAVE BEEN LAID TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF HEAVY LOADS.

Noonday Rest with Arms Stacked and Equipment Thrown From Weary Shoulders

DETACHMENT OF FRENCH INFANTRY ON WAY TO THE FRONT STOPPING FOR BRIEF BREATHING SPELL AT THE ROADSIDE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

French Cavalry Riding in Pursuit of Fleeing Foe

A PONTOON BRIDGE WAS THROWN ACROSS THE MARNE IN THREE HOURS AFTER THE GERMAN DEFEAT, AND FRENCH CAVALRYMEN ARE LEADING THEIR HORSES OVER TO MOUNT AND DASH IN PURSUIT.

DETACHMENT OF FRENCH CAVALRY SPURRING THEIR HORSES THROUGH THE SHALLOW WATER OF A SMALL RIVER, HOT ON THE TRAIL OF THE INVADERS, AFTER THE LATTER WERE THROWN BACK AT THE MARNE.

Where Snowclad Peaks Stand Against the Sky Line

FRENCH CHASSEURS PLODDING OVER THE FRESHLY FALLEN SNOW IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS TO TAKE UP A NEW POSITION AGAINST THE GERMANS, WHO ARE THREATENING THAT GATEWAY TO THE HEART OF FRANCE.

Havoc Wrought by Heavy German Siege Howitzers

ONE SHELL FROM A GERMAN 42-CENTIMETER GUN DESTROYED THIS FORT AT MAUBEUGE.

FORT DESTROYED BY GUNS WHOSE SHELLS HAD ALMOST THE FORCE OF A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

THE BELGIAN FORTS, WHICH WERE COUNTED AS AMONG THE STRONGEST IN EUROPE, CRUMPLED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE IMPACT OF THE GERMAN SIEGE GUNS. THE DEMONSTRATION OF THEIR POWER PROFOUNDLY MODIFIED THE SUBSEQUENT CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Irresistible Belgian Offensive of September, 1918

MAP SHOWING THE ZONE OF WAR OPERATIONS IN WESTERN BELGIUM, THE PORTS OF OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE, THE LINE OF BATTLE SEPT. 28, 1918, AND THE LINE TO WHICH THE BELGIANS HAD ADVANCED TEN DAYS LATER.

SQUADRON OF BELGIAN CAVALRY RIDING TO JOIN THEIR COMRADES IN THE GREAT OFFENSIVE THAT STARTED THE DISASTROUS RETREAT OF THE GERMANS FROM THE SEACOAST OF BELGIUM.

Grim Realities of War For Wounded and Captured

BRITISH SOLDIERS BRINGING IN A GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS, SOME OF THEM WOUNDED. ONE IN THE REAR IS BEING CARRIED ON THE BACK OF ONE OF HIS COMRADES.

(© British Official Photo.)

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING UTILIZED BY THE BRITISH AS STRETCHER BEARERS, AFTER AN OUTPOST SKIRMISH. THEY ARE HERE SHOWN CROSSING A TRENCH—A DIFFICULT OPERATION.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

The Smoke and Rush and Roar of Battle on the Famous Hindenburg Line

BRITISH GUNNERS, STRIPPED TO THE WAIST, SERVING ONE OF THEIR MONSTER GUNS IN THE GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN PICARDY THAT MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF GERMAN POWER.

(© Bain News Service.)

Powerful British Guns That Hurled Destruction

SO INTENSE WAS THE BOMBARDMENT OF THESE GUNS THAT THEIR ROAR WAS HEARD IN ENGLAND. DEATH SPOKE FROM THEIR MUZZLES AS THEY THREW THEIR HUGE PROJECTILES INTO THE GERMAN LINES.

BRITISH GUN CREW SERVING THEIR PIECE ON THE FLANDERS FRONT IN SUMMER HEAT THAT MADE IT NECESSARY FOR THEM TO STRIP TO THE WAIST. NOTE THE CAMOUFLAGE THAT HELPS TO CONCEAL THE GUN'S POSITION.

(© British Official Photos, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Colonial Troops Were Important Factors in the War

PATROL OF INDIAN CAVALRY ATTACHED TO A BRITISH BRIGADE PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE THAT HAS BEEN WRECKED IN THE FIGHTING, AS IS SHOWN BY THE SKELETONS OF HOUSES.

SQUADRON OF SPAHIS, THE CRACK MOROCCAN CAVALRY WHO RENDERED STERLING SERVICE TO THE FRENCH AND WHO WERE AMONG THE FIRST WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER TO DIP THEIR STANDARDS IN THE RHINE.

French Who Said at Verdun: "They Shall Not Pass!"

THE VERY SOUL OF FRANCE THE INDOMITABLE LOOKS THROUGH THE EYES OF THESE FRENCH SOLDIERS ON DUTY AT VERDUN, GRIM, WATCHFUL, DETERMINED TO DIE RATHER THAN YIELD THAT GATEWAY TO PARIS.

(© International Film Service.)

WAR OF THE RACES—MEN IN THE GREAT CONFLICT AND WHERE THEY COME FROM

IT IS BEYOND DISPUTE THAT IN NO WAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD HAVE SO MANY RACES AND PEOPLES BEEN BROUGHT INTO CONFLICT. THIS CHART HAS BEEN PREPARED TO SHOW THE MANY VARIED TYPES IN THE ARMIES ENGAGED AND THE QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE IN WHICH THEY LIVE.

Various War Weapons of Deadly Effectiveness

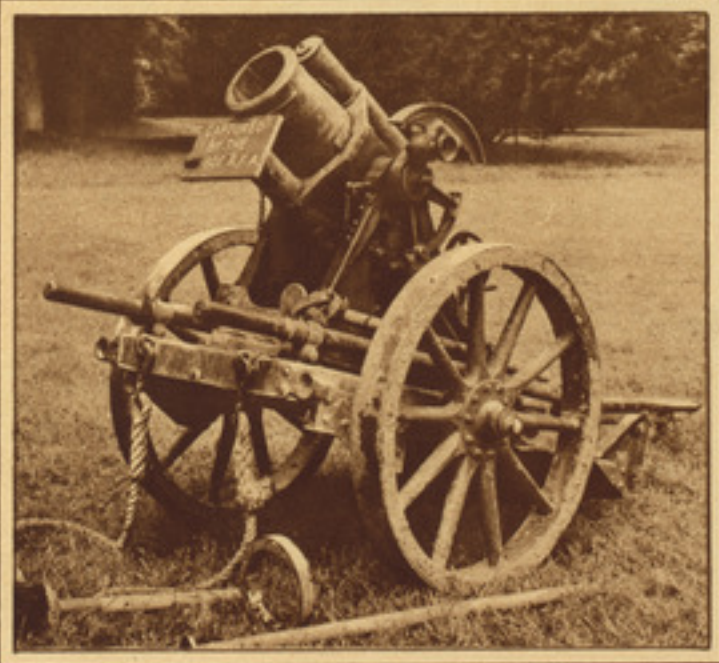
A NEW FRENCH MACHINE GUN WHERE THE CARTRIDGES, INSTEAD OF BEING FED FROM A STRAP, ARE INSERTED IN A SEMI-CIRCULAR DEVICE AS HERE SHOWN.

GERMAN OFFICER EXAMINING CAPTURED FRENCH MACHINE GUN, USED AS ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPON.

"FLYING PIG," OR AERIAL TORPEDO, READY FOR DISCHARGE INTO ENEMY'S LINES.

TRENCH MORTAR FOR HURLING BOMBS. THE OPERATOR OF THIS IS IN GREAT DANGER AS THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BOMB IS A DELICATE OPERATION AND PREMATURE EXPLOSIONS OFTEN RESULT.

RIFLE GRENADES WHICH ARE FIRED THROUGH CREVICES IN THE SAND BAGS THAT PROTECT THE TRENCH.

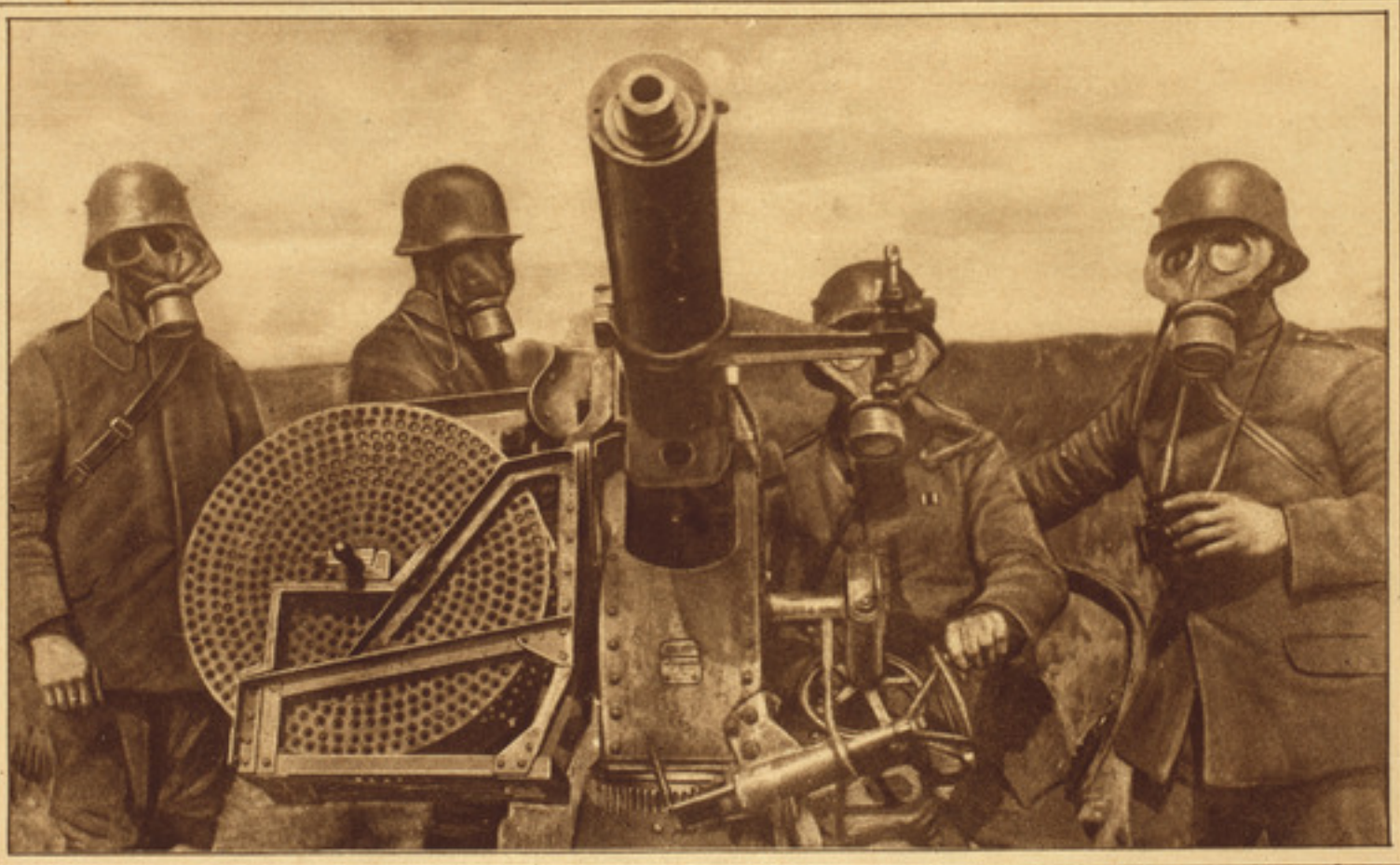


GERMAN TRENCH MORTAR CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH. IT WELL DESERVES ITS NAME OF "TROUBLE MAKER."

Prepared For Offensive or Defensive Warfare

FRENCH THROWER OF GRENADES, PROTECTED BY SAND BAGS, LOOKING THROUGH HIS PERISCOPE IN ORDER TO GET AN ACCURATE AIM.

GERMAN HAND-GRENADE THROWERS CLOTHED IN STEEL ARMOR, WHICH MAKES THEM RESEMBLE SOLDIERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.



GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE GUN, THAT THROWS A VAST NUMBER OF PROJECTILES WITH AMAZING RAPIDITY, BEING OPERATED IN A REGION THAT IS INFESTED WITH POISON GAS.

Mud and Mire Conditions on the Flanders Front

HORSE SUNK TO HIS HAUNCHES IN THE CLINGING MUD OF FLANDERS, WHICH CONSTITUTED ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS WITH WHICH THE MILITARY FORCES OPERATING THERE HAD TO DEAL.

ONE MEMBER OF THIS TEAM OF MULES HAS BEEN BADLY BOGGED, AND, AS SOMETHING MORE THAN PROFANITY IS NEEDED TO HELP HIM, BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE LITERALLY PUTTING THEIR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL.

(© British Official Photos.)

Moving Great Guns Over Almost Impassable Roads

SQUAD OF MEN JACKING A PIECE OF ARTILLERY OUT OF THE MUD, IN WHICH ONE WHEEL HAS SUNK ALMOST TO THE HUB, IN ORDER TO REMOVE THE GUN TO A NEW POSITION.

EVEN A TWELVE-HORSE TEAM CANNOT PULL THIS HEAVY GUN OVER THE MARSHY GROUND, AND HORSE POWER HAS TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY TWO LINES OF MEN STRAINING AT THE ROPES.

Map of Western Front March 21 to Aug. 21, 1918

THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE BATTLELINE WHEN THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE OF MARCH 21, 1918, WAS LAUNCHED, THE FURTHEST POINT REACHED IN THAT ADVANCE, AND THE TERRITORY RECOVERED UP TO AUG. 21 BY THE ALLIES IN FOCH'S COUNTERATTACK OF JULY 18.

The "Bivouac of the Dead" Who Made the Last Sacrifice

THE HIDEOUS TOLL EXACTED BY WAR IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE DEAD BODIES LYING ON THIS BATTLEFIELD NEAR CAMBRAI, FRANCE, TYPES OF THE MILLIONS WHO HAVE PERISHED.

A GROUP OF GERMAN DEAD LYING ON A SUNKEN ROAD NEAR MOISLAINS, FRANCE, AFTER THE BRITISH HAD STORMED THE TOWN.

(© British Official Photo, from International Film Service.)

Where the Battle Was Hot on the American Front

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FIERCE FIGHTING IN A WOODED COUNTRY; THROWING HAND GRENADES INTO THE GERMAN LINES.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

A DEADLY GAS ATTACK IS COMING ON, AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN THE TRENCHES ARE HASTENING TO ADJUST THEIR GAS MASKS. THEY DO THIS IN SIX SECONDS OR LESS.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood and Underwood.)

American Soldiers Charging On the German Lines

THE BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS SEEN IN THE PICTURE HAVE BEEN PARTLY DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY FIRE, BUT THEY STILL OFFER CONSIDERABLE HINDRANCE TO THE AMERICANS WHO ARE EAGER TO GET AT THE ENEMY.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood and Underwood.)

COMPANY M AND COMPANY K, 336TH INFANTRY OF THE 82D DIVISION, MOVING AT THE DOUBLE QUICK, ARE HERE SHOWN CHARGING THE ENEMY'S LINE, WHILE THE 307TH ENGINEERS ARE CLEARING THE WAY FOR THEM.

(© Committee on Public Information, from International Film Service.)

AMERICAN TROOPS CHARGING IN SUCCESSIVE WAVES AGAINST A STORM OF MACHINE-GUN BULLETS, AND CLIMBING A SLOPE TO TAKE THE CREST WHICH IS STRONGLY HELD BY THE ENEMY.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood and Underwood.)

Rest and Relaxation in the Lulls in the Fighting

BRITISH TROOPS IN A SUPPORT TRENCH ENJOYING A SHORT PERIOD OF WELL-EARNED REST AFTER THE ALMOST CEASELESS FIGHTING THAT DROVE THE FOE BACK TO THE HINDENBURG LINE.

(© Canadian Official Photo.)

MEN OF A BRITISH REGIMENT WHO HAVE JUST FINISHED MOPPING UP AN ENEMY TRENCH IN THE ADVANCE BEYOND THE SOMME, AND FEEL THAT THEY ARE JUSTIFIED IN TAKING A SHORT BREATHING SPELL.

(© British Official Photo.)

Going Over the Top of the Trenches for a Charge

AN INCIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, WHEN THE FIRST WAVE OF ATTACKING TROOPS WAS FOLLOWED BY A SECOND SUPPORTING WAVE, HERE SEEN CLAMBERING OUT OF THEIR TRENCH.

(© Central News.)

IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THIS TRENCH IS A CRATER MADE BY A MINE, AND AT THE EDGE OF THIS A TRENCH HAS BEEN HASTILY DUG AND MACHINE GUNS ARE BEING PREPARED FOR DEFENSE.

(© Britis' Official Photo.)

FRENCH OFFICERS INTERROGATING A GERMAN PRISONER, TAKEN IN THE FIGHTING NEAR MORONVILLIERS, FRANCE.

(© L'Illustration.)

Vast Numbers of Prisoners Taken on Western Front

BRITISH SEARCHING GERMAN PRISONERS BEFORE TAKING THEM BACK INTO THE PRISON CAMP. SOMETIMES IMPORTANT PAPERS ARE FOUND AND AT TIMES CONCEALED WEAPONS THAT MIGHT AID IN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

(© British Official Photo.)

SOME OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ALLIES IN THEIR VICTORIOUS ADVANCE TO THE LINE WHERE THEY STOOD WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

American Troops Who Had Got the Habit of Victory

COMPANY H, 2D BATTALION, WITH SERGEANT MAJOR C. H. GREENBERG IN CHARGE, HAS JUST FINISHED MOPPING UP SOME ENEMY TRENCHES THAT IT HAD CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Kadel & Herbert.)

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE OF THE FIRST DIVISION BRINGING IN THE FIRST BATCH OF GERMANS TAKEN PRISONERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE. THEY ARE PASSING THROUGH A DESERTED FRENCH VILLAGE.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)

American Soldiers in the Thick of the Fighting

BATCH OF GERMAN PRISONERS BEING TAKEN TO THE REAR, THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE VICTORIOUS AMERICAN MARCH TO THE MARNE WHICH RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF LONGPONT, THE KEY TO CHATEAU-THIERRY.

(© French Official Photo.)

SOLDIERS OF THE 107TH INFANTRY CHARGING THROUGH ENTANGLEMENTS WHICH A TANK HAS JUST LEVELED. ONE OF THE MEN HAS BEEN WOUNDED AND FALLEN OVER THE WIRES. TANK IS HIDDEN BY ITS SMOKE SCREEN.

(© Committee on Public Information, from International Film Service.)

AFTER THE FIERCE FIGHTING AT CHATEAU-THIERRY, WHERE THE AMERICANS DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES, THEY WERE SENT TO REST FOR A WHILE IN VILLAGES BACK OF THE LINES. A GROUP ARE HERE ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

(© French Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

VIEWS AND MAP OF VERDUN, THE GLORIOUS DEFENSE OF WHICH IS ONE OF THE PROUDEST MEMORIES OF FRANCE

VERDUN, FROM THE FURTHER BANK OF THE MEUSE, BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT, SHOWING THE CATHEDRAL ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE CITY.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Verdun will always be memorable in French annals because of the immortal phrase: "They shall not pass," that became the watchword of its heroic defenders, and which they made good at such a tremendous sacrifice. Had Verdun been captured, the taking of Paris would have been almost inevitable. Besides indicating the famous Le Mort Homme, Hill 304, the Wood of the Crows and other famous spots, the map shows the lines when the German attack began, where it ended and where the armies rested after the Germans had been driven back in 1917.

VERDUN, AFTER THE SHELLING BY THE GERMANS, WITH THE HOUSES ON THE RIVER BANK CRUMBLED INTO MASSES OF MASONRY AND DEBRIS.

STRIPPED AND SHATTERED TRUNKS OF TREES AT VERDUN STANDING IN THEIR DESOLATION LIKE GHOSTS KEEPING WATCH OVER A VALLEY OF THE DEAD.

Grotesque Masks the Only Protection Against Gas

ABOVE ARE SHOWN THE VARIOUS TYPES OF GAS MASK IN USE IN THE DIFFERENT ARMIES. SHAPES DIFFER, BUT THE PRINCIPLE VARIES LITTLE. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE KINDS USED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN TROOPS.

ON EVERY FRONT THERE ARE BELLS LIKE THESE WHICH ARE RUNG BY A SENTRY WHEN A GAS ATTACK IS IMMINENT.

NOT ONLY THE MEN, BUT HORSES, ARE COMPELLED TO WEAR MASKS, AS THESE UNITS OF BRITISH CAVALRY ARE DOING, WHEN IN GAS INFESTED REGION.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Terrible Weapons That Hurl Jets of Liquid Flame

Liquid fire being used on the west front to rout the enemy from protected positions in woods at left.

(Above)—American soldiers their faces well protected against the deadly fumes of poison gas, are here seen using gas flappers to fan the gas out of the trenches. This is necessary because some varieties of the gas are heavier than air and cannot be expelled except by artificial means.

(At right)—The German flammenwerfer here shown consists of a tank holding benzol, made from coal tar mixed with crude oil. A pressure of nitrogen propels this through the hose, at the nozzle of which is a friction igniter which causes the flame produced to be thrown from forty to fifty yards with fearful effect.

Monster Allied Guns Hurling Their Tons of Metal Into German Lines

THE BRITISH PUSHED FORWARD SO RAPIDLY AFTER THE RETREATING GERMANS BEYOND CAMBRAI THAT THE HUGE GUNS THEY BROUGHT UP WERE SET UP IN THE OPEN WITHOUT SPECIALLY PREPARED POSITIONS SO AS TO GET THE SOONER INTO ACTION.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

A HOWITZER JUST AFTER FIRING. THE WADS WHICH WERE PACKED BETWEEN THE GUN AND THE CHARGE ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE.

(© Canadian Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

AN AMERICAN BATTERY OF "155'S" ESTABLISHED IN THE LINES OUR MEN HAD JUST CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS NEAR SOISSONS, JULY, 1918.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

American Guns and Gunners a Strong Combination

AMERICAN GUNNERS SIGHTING AND FIRING A BIG GUN OF THE HOWITZER TYPE, AND DESTROYING GERMAN DEFENSES IN PREPARATION FOR AN ADVANCE BY THE INFANTRY.

(© French Official Photo, from Kadel & Herbert.)

Camouflage That Bewilders and Deludes the Enemy

ROAD PROTECTED BY STRIPS OF CANVAS COVERED WITH GRASS SO THAT IT RESEMBLES A MEADOW TO AVIATORS, WHILE THE STRIPS AT THE SIDES DECEIVE HOSTILE ARTILLERYMEN INTO BELIEVING THEY ARE LOOKING AT A FOREST.

(© French Official Photo, from Pictorial Press.)

WHAT SEEMS A DEAD HORSE WOULD, IF CLOSELY EXAMINED, SHOW A PLACE OF HIDING.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

THE DUMMY HORSE HERE SHOWN IS REALLY AN ENGINEER'S LISTENING POST.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

TREE CLIMBER IN BLACK AND WHITE, AMERICAN FRONT.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

MEMBER OF BRITISH MILITARY POLICE LIFTING CAMOUFLAGED SCREEN TO PERMIT GENERAL STAFF CAR TO PASS.

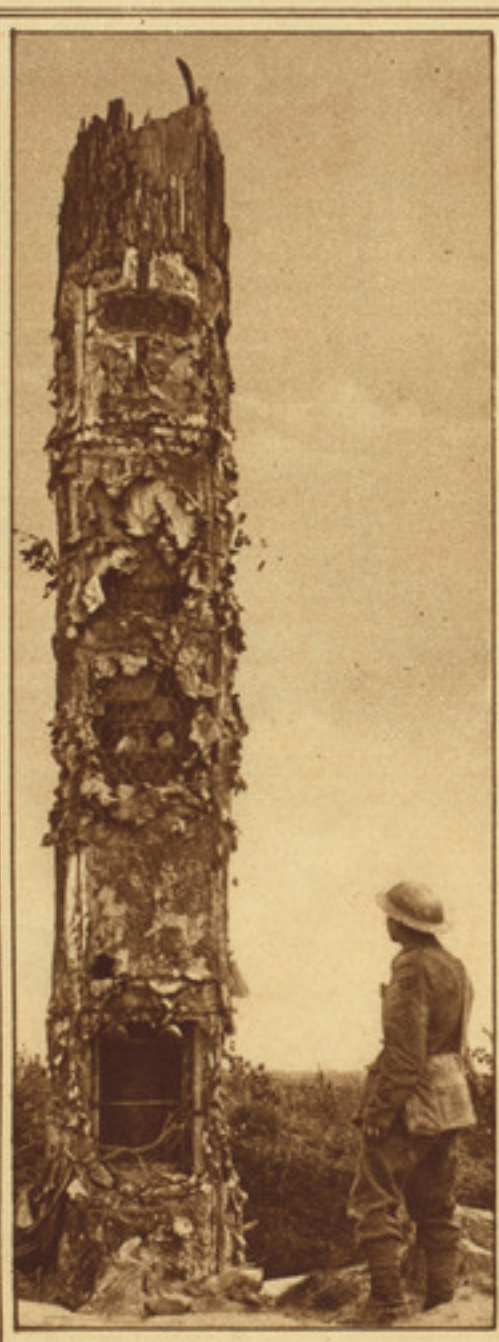
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

ONE OF THE HEAVY FRENCH GUNS SKILLFULLY CAMOUFLAGED, BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE FIGHTING LINE.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

Deception Carried to a High Degree of Perfection

GERMAN GUNS, WHEN THE BRITISH ADVANCE FORCED THEM INTO THE OPEN, WERE CAMOUFLAGED IN GAUDY COLORS. ACRES OF THEM CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH ARE HERE ASSEMBLED. (© British Official Photo.)



GERMAN OBSERVATION POST CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE HOLLOW OF A SHELL-BROKEN TREE.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

CONCRETE GERMAN OBSERVATION POST AT LA BASSEE CLEVERLY CAMOUFLAGED WITH SHATTERED ROOF TO SIMULATE A WORTHLESS HOUSE.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Map of the St. Mihiel Salient, Where the Great American Victory Was Won

SEPT. 12-13 WAS MEMORABLE TO AMERICANS BECAUSE ON THAT DATE THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY GAINED A BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER THE GERMANS AND PINCHED OUT THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT, WHICH HAD BEEN HELD BY THE ENEMY FOR FOUR YEARS. THE BROKEN LINE IN ABOVE MAP SHOWS ORIGINAL GERMAN POSITION AND THE SOLID LINE INDICATES AMERICAN POSITION AFTER VICTORY.

Americans Upholding Their Country's Flag Abroad

A COMPANY OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS RETURNING FROM THE FIGHT, JUBILANT AND WITH COLORS FLYING, PASSING THROUGH THE SHELL-SWEPT TOWN OF NONSARD.

AMERICAN TROOPS WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN UNDER FIRE IN FRANCE RESTING IN A VILLAGE JUST BEHIND THE FRONT BEFORE GOING BACK TO THE TRENCHES.

(Photos © Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Resting at Noon in Patch of Woodland So Peaceful That War Seems Far Away

AMERICAN CAVALRYMEN, CONVOYING SUPPLIES BETWEEN THE MARNE AND THE OURCQ, ENJOYING A BREATHING SPELL.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Americans on the Alert Both in Summer and Winter

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS OPERATING A MACHINE GUN ON THE WEST FRONT IN FRANCE, JUST BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF FOCH'S GREAT COUNTERATTACK THAT DROVE THE GERMAN ARMIES BACK TOWARD THE FRONTIER.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

OUTPOST SENTRIES IN WINTER. A FEW MINUTES AFTER THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN THIS POSITION WAS DESTROYED BY SHELLFIRE.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

AMERICAN ARTILLERY PASSING OVER THE MARNE ON A PONTOON BRIDGE IN PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING GERMANS.

French Utilizing Captured German Guns and Forts

The above picture of a German "pill box," captured by the French and converted to a similar use for themselves, gives some idea of the enormous strength of these miniature forts that are immune to ordinary fire and where a few resolute men can hold up many times their number.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

(At left)—These huts for soldiers, which have been constructed in trenches along a road on the French front, have been nicknamed "confession boxes" by the men. They find them very comfortable, nevertheless, especially in Winter and in the rainy season, and what they lack in size they make up in dryness and warmth.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

A GERMAN FORTRESS, USED BY MACHINE-GUN SQUADS ON THE SOMME, TURNED UPSIDE DOWN BY FRENCH MINES SET UNDER IT.

A 5.9-INCH KRUPP GUN CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS IN THEIR GREAT DRIVE AGAINST THE HINDENBURG LINE IN THE FALL OF 1918.

(© Canadian Official Photo.)

Incalculable Labor and Material for Defenses

MILES OF SAND BAGS EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRITISH TRENCH NEAR FRICOURT. THESE ARE INDISPENSABLE WHERE THE SOIL IS MARSHY.

SPIKED BOARDS LAID BY THE GERMANS ALONG ROADS WHERE THE ENEMY WAS ADVANCING AND DESIGNED TO MAIM MEN AND HORSES.

(© British Official Photo.)

GERMAN PILL BOX IN THE PARK OF A FRENCH CHATEAU. THE NARROW ENTRANCE TO THIS IS SEEN IN THE FOREGROUND.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

FORMIDABLE WIRE ENTANGLEMENT WITH A FRAME OF STEEL BARS RIVETED TOGETHER AND SHARPLY POINTED SO AS TO BE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Types of Speed and Power in Tanks on French Front

GROUP OF "CHARS D'ASSAUT," THE FRENCH RENAULT BABY TANKS, SWIFT AND EASILY TURNED AND MANAGED, PASSING THROUGH A RUINED VILLAGE IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING GERMANS.
(© *French Pictorial Service.*)

ONE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE OF THE FRENCH TANKS, POWERFULLY ARMED, CAPABLE OF CROSSING TRENCHES, KNOCKING DOWN TREES AND HOUSES, AND TEARING WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AS THOUGH THEY WERE SO MUCH THREAD.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

French, British, and German Types of Battle Tanks

ACTUAL battle scene (above), of French tank going into action, while behind it a line of French infantry is moving up to its support. It would be too much to say that tanks won the war, but it can safely be said that the final allied victory would have been greatly deferred had it not been for the incalculable service rendered by the tanks. Not only have they broken down defenses that would otherwise have been almost impregnable, but they have saved thousands of lives by screening from hostile fire the lines of infantry that followed them.

(© *French Pictorial Service.*)

(At left)—British armored car about to start on a reconnoissance. Note the projecting muzzles of the guns at front and on the side. The damaged condition of the tree trunk indicates that the woods nearby had been swept by shellfire.

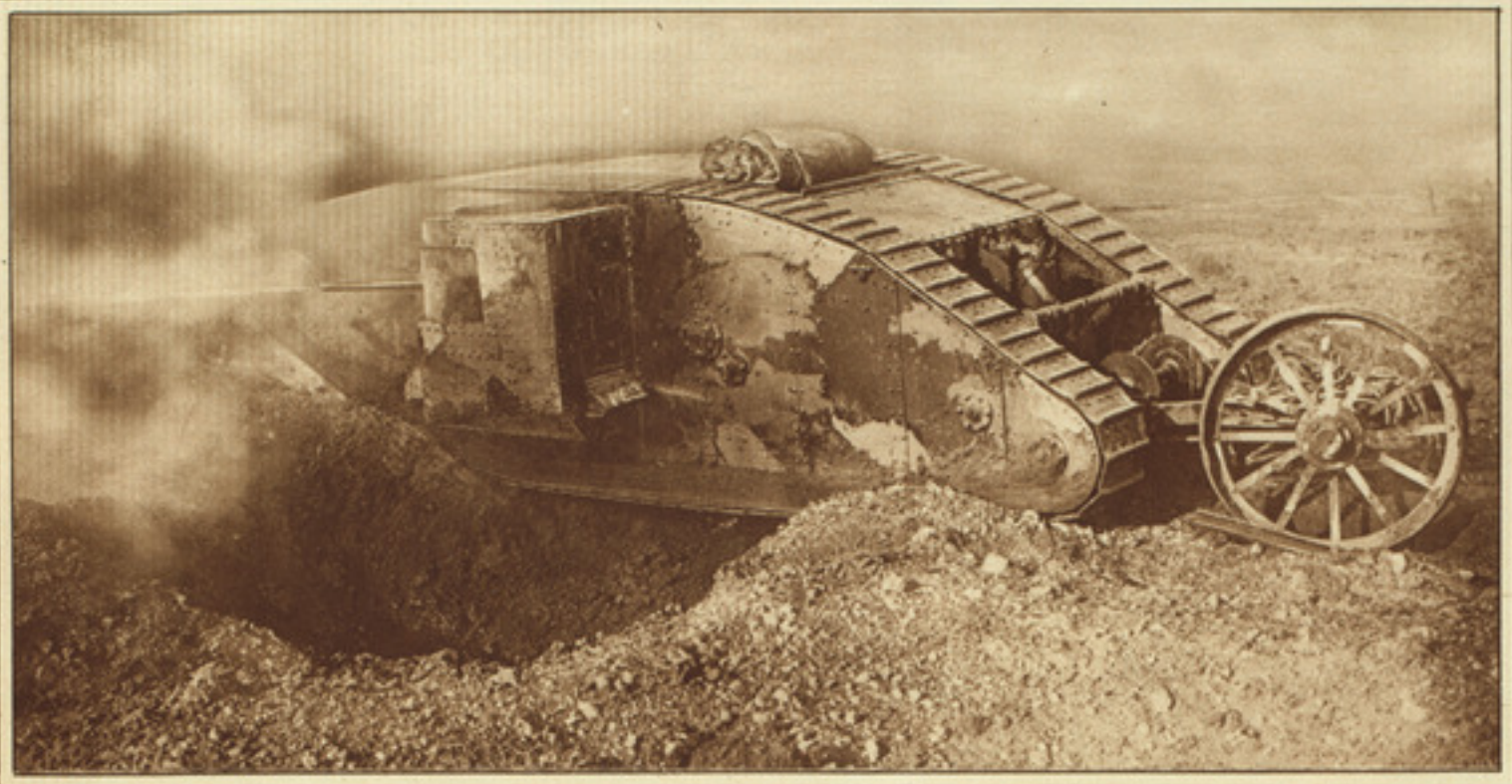
(© *British Official Photo. from Underwood & Underwood.*)

Below is a huge German tank captured by the French and repaired by them. While of enormous size, the tanks which the Germans built after the British had proved the value of that weapon were too ponderous and unwieldy to be of great service to their forces.

(© *French Pictorial Service.*)

DRESSING STATION ON THE BRITISH FRONT WHERE HUNDREDS OF GERMAN CAPTIVES RECEIVE SKILLFUL SURGICAL TREATMENT.

Methods Used By Germans to Trap or Destroy Tanks



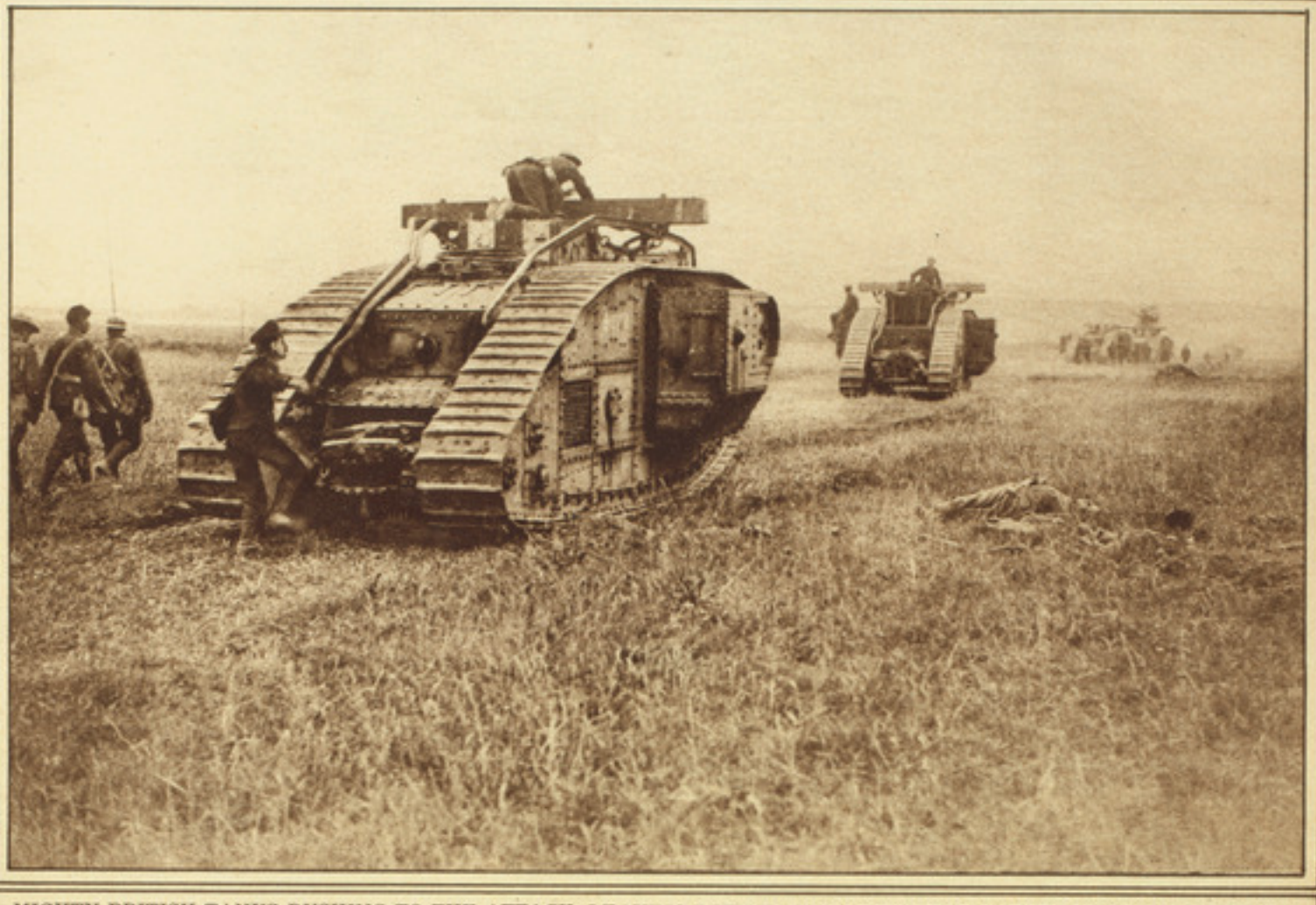
ONE OF THE LARGEST TYPES OF BRITISH TANK SPANNING AN ENEMY TRENCH, WHILE FROM ITS SIDES ITS GUNS HURL DEATH INTO THE GERMAN LINES. THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THESE MONSTERS MADE THE GERMANS BREAK IN PANIC.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

DEEP PITS SO ARRANGED BY THE GERMANS AS TO LOOK SHALLOW AND THUS ENTICE TANKS TO CROSS THEM AND BE ENGULFED.

POWERFUL ANTI-TANK RIFLE DEVISED BY GERMANS, SHOWING ALSO THE PROJECTILE BY WHICH IT WAS HOPED TO PENETRATE AND CRIPPLE THE TANK.

Ponderous and Fear-Inspiring Weapons at Work



MIGHTY BRITISH TANKS RUSHING TO THE ATTACK, LEAVING BEHIND THEM THE DEAD BODIES OF GERMANS, WHO A FEW MINUTES BEFORE WERE TRYING TO HALT THEIR ADVANCE.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

GUNNERS AND MECHANICS OF THE CANADIAN MOTOR MACHINE GUN DETACHMENT CLEANING UP THEIR GUNS AND ARMORED MOTOR CARS AFTER A SUCCESSFUL ACTION ON THE SOMME FRONT.

(© Canadian Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

Important Photographic Work Done By Aviators, the "Eyes of the Army"

VIEW OF SOYECOURT, A LITTLE VILLAGE OF THE SOMME, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A FRENCH MILITARY AIRPLANE.

Dugouts Usually Shelter But Sometimes Trap

GERMAN DUGOUTS IN A SUNKEN ROAD THAT WERE CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH. ENORMOUS LABOR HAD BEEN EXPENDED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

WITH GRENADES READY FOR INSTANT USE, A BRITISH PATROL IS HERE SUMMONING THE OCCUPANTS OF A GERMAN DUGOUT TO SURRENDER OR DIE.

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT OPERATING A WINDLASS FOR HAULING UP BRITISH WOUNDED WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST-AID AT AN ADVANCED UNDERGROUND DRESSING STATION.

(© *British Official Photos, from Underwood & Underwood.*)

British and German Guns of Heavy Calibre and Power

BRITISH TANK BRINGING IN AS A PRIZE A GERMAN NAVAL GUN, THAT HAD BEEN DISMOUNTED FROM AN IDLE SHIP AND USED IN LAND FIGHTING IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF CAMBRAI.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE CANADIAN HOWITZER HERE SHOWN WHILE BEING LOADED HAS WON A REPUTATION IN MANY BATTLES, AS CAN BE SEEN FROM THE RECORD OF TRIUMPH PROUDLY INSCRIBED UPON IT.

(© Canadian Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

Immense Types of Guns Developed During the War

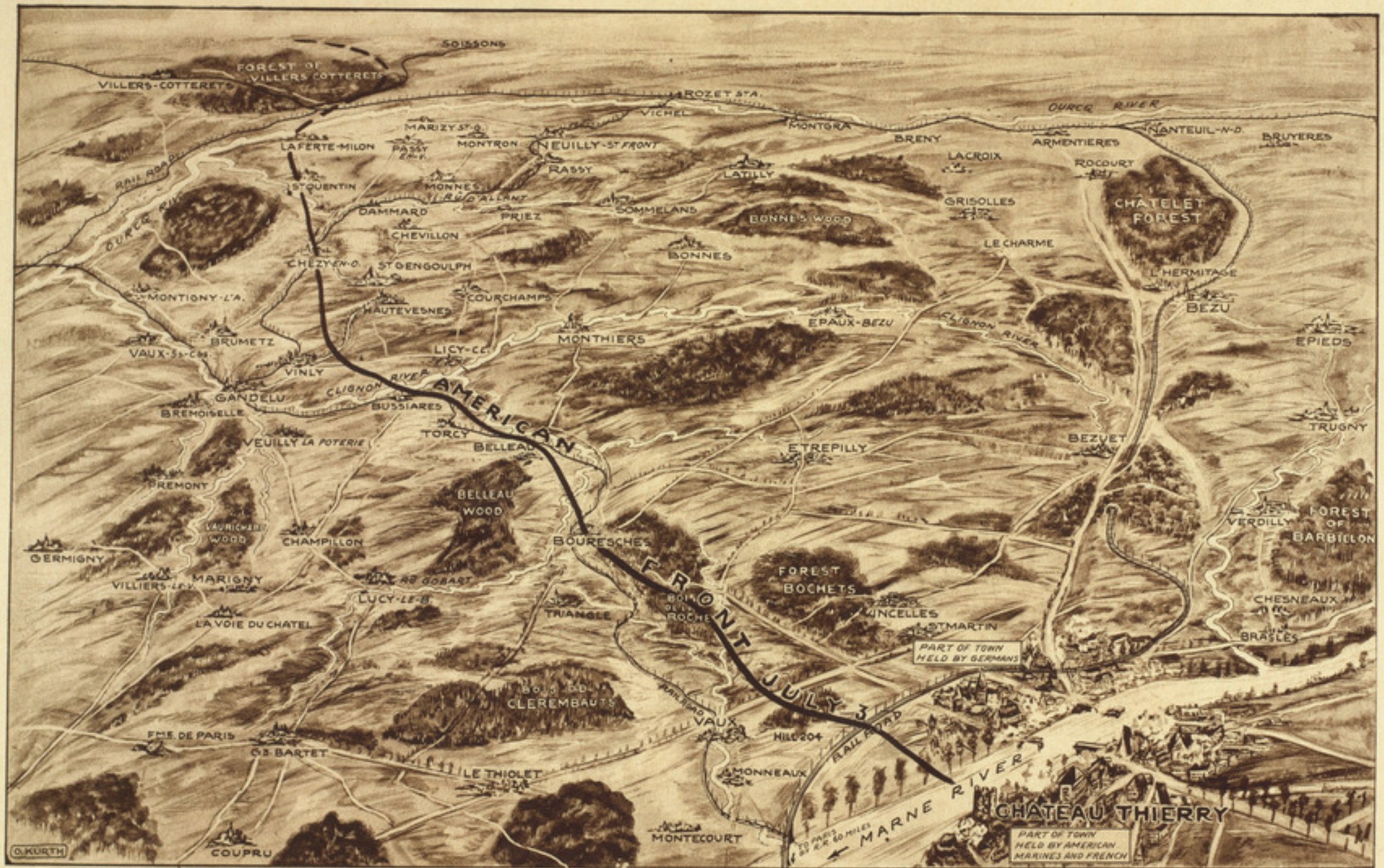
GREAT AMERICAN 16-INCH NAVAL GUN, WHICH CREATED SUCH A SENSATION IN FRANCE BY ITS TREMENDOUS RANGE AND EFFECTIVENESS, BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

(© International Film Service.)

STIRRING ACTION IS DEPICTED IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR LOADING AND FIRING THIS HUGE BRITISH GUN DURING ONE OF THE MOST FIERCELY CONTESTED ACTIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

(© British Official Photo, from International Film Service.)

Where America's New Army Smashed Crack Prussian Divisions and Saved Paris



AMERICAN FRONT, JULY 3, 1918, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHATEAU-THIERY, WHERE THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND MARINES COVERED THEMSELVES WITH GLORY BY COMING TO THE HELP OF THE HARD-PRESSED FRENCH AND INFLICTING A TELLING DEFEAT ON THE CHOICEST TROOPS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Americans in Actual Battle on the Western Front

AMERICAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH A RUINED FRENCH TOWN JUST CAPTURED AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING, IN THE GREAT ADVANCE THAT CARRIED THEM FROM THE MARNE TO THE VESLE.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST-AID STATION IN FRENCH TOWN. BADLY WOUNDED SOLDIERS HAVE JUST BEEN BROUGHT IN FROM THE BATTLEFIELD ON STRETCHERS, WHILE OTHERS, SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, ARE AWAITING THEIR TURN.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Gilliams Service.)

Face of the Earth Transformed By Shot and Shell

GROUND WHICH HAS BEEN FOUGHT OVER AND CHURNED UP BY SHELL EXPLOSIONS SO THAT IT BEARS NO RESEMBLANCE TO ITS PEACETIME APPEARANCE AND MAKES TRAVELING EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

(© International Film Service.)

BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY CROSSING DRY BED OF CANAL BECAUSE BRIDGE HAD BEEN BLOWN UP BY THE GERMANS IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RETARD THEIR PURSUERS.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Scarred and Battered Trees and Roads of France

THE UTTER DESOLATION WROUGHT BY WAR HAS SELDOM BEEN MORE FULLY SHOWN THAN IN THIS PICTURE OF THE GATEWAY TO THE BATTLEFIELD, OVER WHICH CONTENDING ARMIES HAVE ADVANCED AND RETREATED IN HOT FIGHTING.

(© Austrian Official Photo, from International Film Service.)

American Soldiers Doing Their Part on the Front

ICY WINDS AND SNOW-COVERED GROUND HAVE NO TERRORS FOR THESE HARDY YOUNG AMERICANS, WHO ARE SERVING A ONE-POUNDER AND WATCHING THE EFFECT OF THEIR SHOTS.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

NEAR BENEY, FRANCE, WHERE THE AMERICANS IN THE MEUSE FIGHTING STARTED TO DIG IN, BUT LATER FOUND THEY COULD DRIVE THE FOE THREE MILES FURTHER BEFORE THEY CALLED IT A DAY'S WORK.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Tanks and Howitzers Co-operating with Infantry

PLATOON OF THE 107TH INFANTRY, LYING LOW BEHIND AN ADVANCING TANK, READY TO CHARGE AS SOON AS THE TANK SHALL HAVE BATTERED DOWN THE ENEMY DEFENSES. AT RIGHT, A SECOND TANK IS THROWING OUT A SMOKE SCREEN. *(© Committee on Public Information, from Paul Thompson.)*

AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL WILLIAM TIDBALL OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION, FIRING UPON ENEMY LINES BEYOND VERDUN IN THE ARGONNE ADVANCE.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

Arrival in Great Britain and France of the American Commander in Chief

MAJOR GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING REACHING LIVERPOOL WITH HIS STAFF AND INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOR OF THE WELSH FUSILIERS. (© Central News Photo Service.)

LANDING OF GENERAL PERSHING AT BOULOGNE. HIS COMING WAS HAILED WITH ACCLAMATIONS BY THE PEOPLE OF ALL THE CITIES THROUGH WHICH HE PASSED ON HIS WAY TO THE WESTERN FRONT. (© International Film Service.)

British and Canadians Fighting on Somme Front

CANADIANS BREAKING THROUGH GERMAN BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE, ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT VICTORIES ACHIEVED BY THE ALLIES IN THE WAR.
(*Canadian Official Photo.*)

SAPPERS DIGGING A COMMUNICATION TRENCH AT THE HEIGHT OF A FIERCE ARTILLERY FIRE, WITH SHELLS BURSTING ALL ABOUT THEM, BUT TAKING IT ALL AS A MATTER OF COURSE.
(*British Official Photo.*)

Grim Work of War Carried On With Varied Appliances Against Bitter Opposition of the Enemy

FRENCH SHARPSHOOTERS AT A POINT OF VANTAGE IN A RUINED HOUSE THAT AFFORDS THEM SOME PROTECTION AGAINST RETURN FIRE.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS RECONNOITRING IN THE VILLAGE OF VAUXAILLON-EN-LAONNAIS AND MAKING THEIR WAY OVER INTRICATE WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.
(© International Film Service.)

Above are shown British wounded passing through the French lines during the big German drive in Flanders. One man, despite his wound, retains a keen interest in what is going on.

(At left)—French troops are here seen marching through a village to the firing line, accompanied by a British big gun brought up to support them in the coming combat.

French Alpine Chasseurs at their trying work in the snows of the Vosges Mountains, are depicted in the picture at the right. They are clothed in white so as to be less easily detected. →

Where Allies, Flushed With Victory, Were Advancing Just Before Armistice

THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES ON NOV. 4, 1918, SEVEN DAYS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. IT ALSO INDICATES THE FURTHEST POINT REACHED BY THE GERMANS, THE FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE, AND THE SUBORDINATE DEFENSE LINES THAT HAD BEEN OVERRUN IN PART OR WHOLLY BY THE ALLIES IN THEIR ADVANCE.

Ge man Prisoners Captured by Allies in Big Drive

THE STORMING OF THE CANAL DU NORD WAS ONE OF THE MOST DASHING EXPLOITS OF THE WAR. BRITISH WOUNDED IN THE VICTORY ARE BEING CARRIED ON LITTERS BORNE BY GERMAN PRISONERS.
(British Official Photo.)

CANADIAN CAVALRY HERDING IN A GROUP OF PRISONERS CAPTURED NEAR CAMBRAI, ONE OF WHOM IS WOUNDED.
(© Canadian Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO HID IN A CELLAR WHILE A TEMPEST OF SHELLS SWEPT BY EMERGING TO SURRENDER TO BRITISH.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Innocent and Efficient Participants in the War

A LONDON MOTOR BUS PRESSED INTO SERVICE ON THE WESTERN FRONT AS A TRAVELING LOFT FOR CARRIER PIGEONS.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

CARRIER PIGEON BEING RELEASED AT A REMOTE POINT OF THE LINE IN ORDER TO CARRY A MESSAGE TO FRENCH HEADQUARTERS.
(© British Official Photo.)

BRITISH MOTOR CYCLISTS TAKING CARRIER PIGEONS TO FIRST-LINE TRENCHES, WHENCE THEY WILL BE SENT BACK WITH MESSAGES WHEN OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION ARE TOO SLOW OR DANGEROUS OR LACKING.
(© British Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

The "Dogs of War" in Active Service in Battle Zone

DISPATCH-BEARING DOG WAITING FOR HIS MESSAGE. HE IS EMPLOYED FOR THIS PURPOSE ALONE, IS KNOWN BY NAME ONLY TO HIS KEEPER, AND IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN FOR ANY ONE TO PET HIM.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

THESE DOGS ON THE FRENCH FRONT ARE VERY SAGACIOUS AND ARE USED TO HUNT UP THE WOUNDED AT NIGHT OR IN DIFFICULT COUNTRY. THEY BRING BACK A CAP OR SOME ARTICLE BELONGING TO THE WOUNDED MAN AND LEAD RESCUERS TO THE SPOT.

Horses Not Confined Wholly to Transport Work

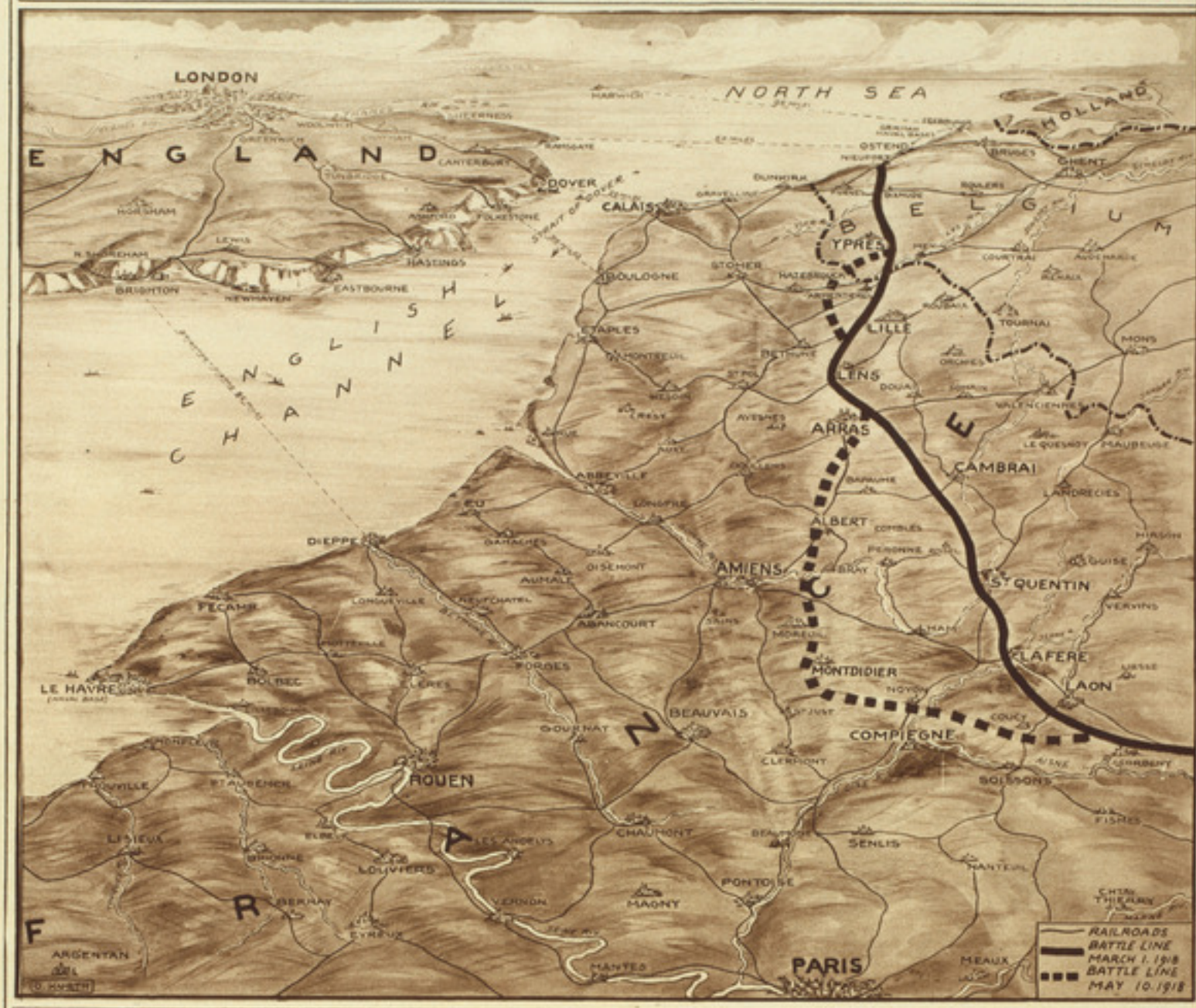
HORSES OF BRITISH PATROLS TETHERED BEHIND DUGOUTS IN A SUNKEN MEADOW. CAVALRY ACTIONS HAVE BEEN INFREQUENT IN THE WAR IN THE WEST, BUT COMMON IN PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH CAVALRY PATROL, CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF RETREATING ENEMY, HAVE JUST REACHED TILLOY AND CAPTURED ONE OF THE GERMAN ARMORED MACHINE-GUN TURRETS ON WHEELS, SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.

(© American Press Association.)

Frustrated Attempt of Germany to Reach Coast



THE THRUST IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CHANNEL PORTS, THAT WAS ATTEMPTED IN SPRING OF 1918 BY THE GERMANS, STOPPED AT THE LIMITS SHOWN IN THIS MAP WHEN SIXT VON ARNIM MET WITH A BLOODY DEFEAT BEFORE YPRES, APRIL 29.

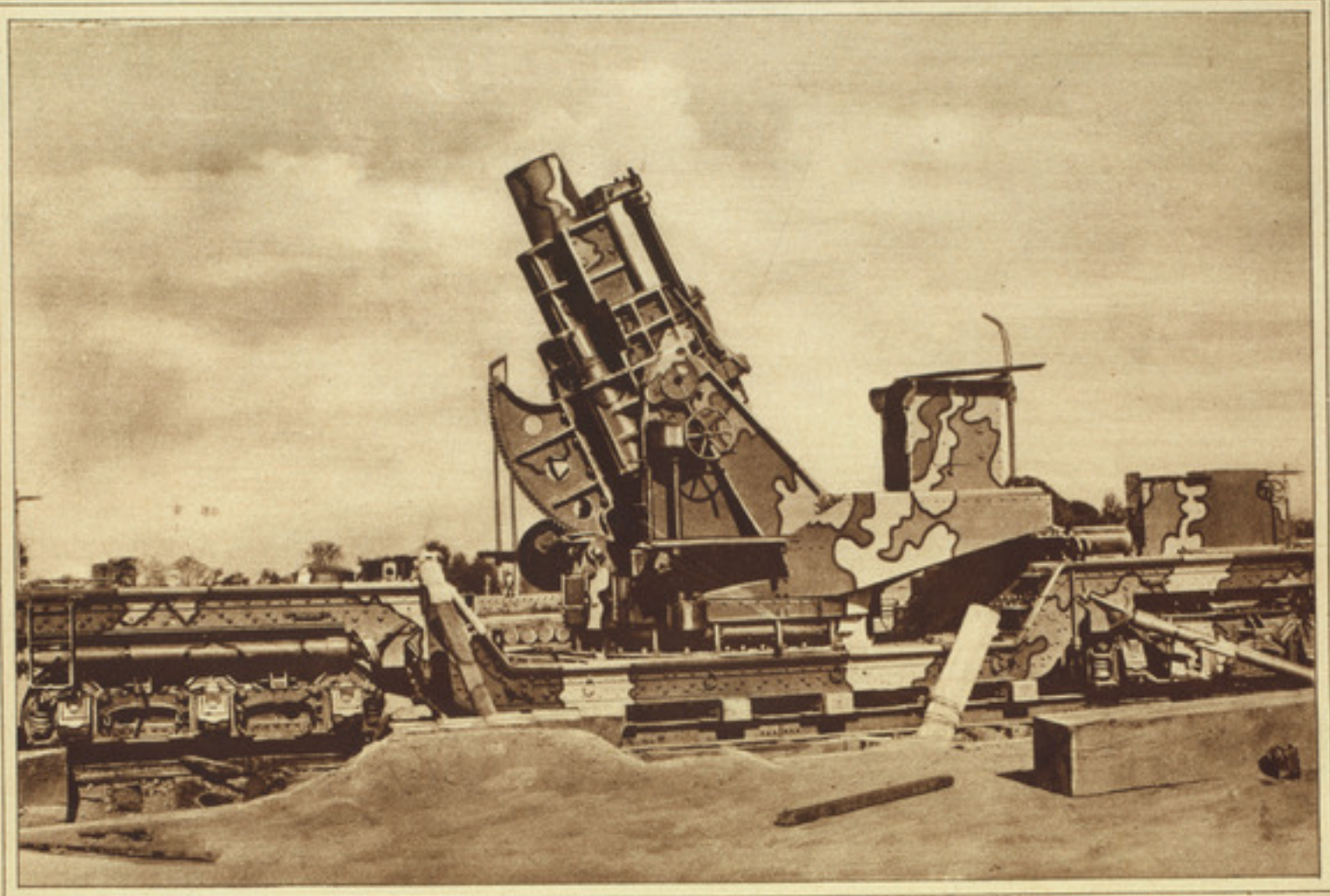
INDIAN CAVALRY OF THE BRITISH ARMY WAITING FOR THE WORD TO ADVANCE IN THE GREAT OFFENSIVE OF 1918. NOTE THE CARTRIDGE CLIPS SUSPENDED FROM THE NECKS OF THE HORSES.

Turning Their Own Guns on the Retreating Germans

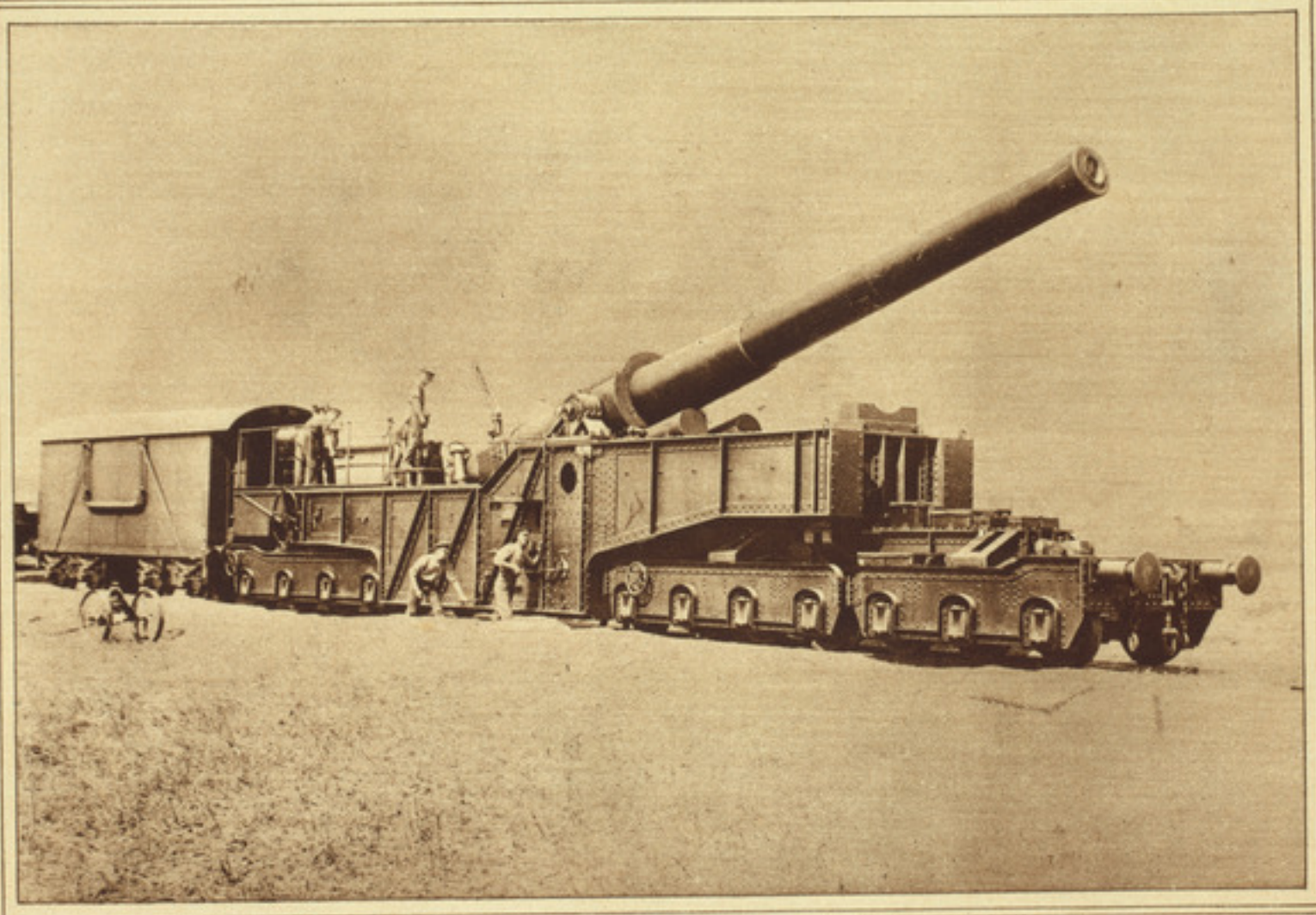
IN THE RETAKING OF BAPAUME, THE BRITISH MADE LARGE CAPTURES OF GERMAN GUNS. ONE OF 4.2 CALIBRE, AT THE LEFT, IS SENDING ITS DEADLY PROJECTILES AGAINST ITS FORMER OWNERS AND OPERATORS.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." AMERICANS SITTING ON A GERMAN GUN THAT THEY HAD CAPTURED IN THE LAST STAGES OF THE ARGONNE FIGHTING, JUST BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.
(© Publishers' Photo Service.)

Monster Guns in Use by American Forces in Argonne



AMERICAN MORTAR RAILWAY MOUNT, USED TO DESTROY CONCRETE AND DEEP UNDERGROUND FORTIFICATIONS. IT WILL HURL A HUGE SHELL MORE THAN TEN MILES, ANDCAN BE PUT IN OPERATION IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
(© Committee on Public Information, from Brown Bros.)



ONE OF THE GREAT GUNS THAT ARE MANNED BY MEN FROM THE AMERICAN COAST ARTILLERY, AND THAT CAN BE TRANSPORTED TO ANY PART OF THE FIGHTING ZONE WHERE RAILROAD TRACKS ARE OR CAN BE LAID.
(© British Official Photo.)

In the Confusion of Battle Units Were Often Severed from Their Commands

LOST PATROL ON FRENCH FRONT BEING DIRECTED TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THEIR REGIMENT, NEAR THE AISNE.

Canadian Troops Have Rendered Sterling Service

CANADIAN GUARDS DIRECTING THE REMOVAL OF WOUNDED GERMAN, WHO IS BEING TAKEN BY HIS OWN COMRADES TO THE FIRST AID DRESSING STATION IN REAR OF THE LINES.
(© Canadian Official Photo, from Central News.)

CANADIAN TROOPS IN TRENCHES, EQUIPPED WITH STEEL HELMETS OF THE LATEST TYPE, WHICH HAVE GREATLY REDUCED THE NUMBER OF WOUNDS FROM FLYING PIECES OF SHRAPNEL.
(© Canadian Official Photo, from Central News.)

Difficult Problems Faced by Engineering Corps

SPLENDID WORK DONE BY THE BRITISH ROYAL ENGINEERS IN THROWING A BRIDGE OVER A STREAM TO REPLACE ONE THAT HAD BEEN RECENTLY BLOWN UP BY THE RETREATING GERMANS.
(© British Official Photo.)

THE PROBLEMS OF THE ENGINEER CORPS IN PROVIDING FOR RAPID TRANSPORTATION OVER DIFFICULT COUNTRY IS ILLUSTRATED BY THESE MASSES OF DEBRIS, IN THE VICINITY OF FORT DOUAUMONT, NEAR VERDUN.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Stirring Battle Scenes on the Canadian Front

SHELLS BURSTING IN A VILLAGE WHERE THE CANADIANS ARE GETTING READY FOR THE GREAT ADVANCE NEAR ARRAS THAT HAD ITS CLIMAX IN THE STORMING OF VIMY RIDGE.
(© Canadian Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

AN ARMORED CANADIAN TRAIN BEARING AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT LINE THROUGH A RUINED VILLAGE, WHOSE SHATTERED HOUSES SHOW THAT IT HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING.
(© Canadian Official Photo, from Central News Agency.)

Intimate Relations of Fighting Operations on Western and Italian Fronts

THE MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE ZONE OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN AND ITALIAN FRONTS. THOUGH SPOKEN OF AS SEPARATE, THEY FORM IN REALITY ONE FRONT, AS A DISASTER TO THE ITALIAN LINE ENABLING THE GERMANS TO REACH CENTRAL ITALY WOULD HAVE IMMEDIATELY REACTED CALAMITOUSLY ON THE ALLIES FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Nature Often Unfriendly in the Fighting Zone

BRITISH ARMORED CAR SUNK DEEP IN THE FLANDERS MUD DURING THE RAINY SEASON. DURING THE SOMME FIGHTING OF 1917, THE WEATHER LIMITED GREATLY THE SCOPE OF THE BRITISH VICTORIES.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH SOLDIERS CONSTRUCTING TRENCHES IN A FLOODED AREA NEAR BLANGY, FRANCE. IN SUCH DISTRICTS SAND BAGS HAVE TO BE EMPLOYED IN VAST NUMBERS TO FORM THE SIDES OF THE TRENCH.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Fighting on the Russian Front, Where the Hardships of War Are Aggravated by the Bitter Cold of Winter

AUSTRIAN DETACHMENTS HOLDING TRENCHES IN GALICIA DUG THROUGH THE SNOW COVERED SOIL, AWAITING AN EXPECTED RUSSIAN ATTACK.

Austrians Holding Bleak Passes of Carpathians

AUSTRIAN ALPINE SCOUTS ON DUTY IN ONE OF THE MOUNTAIN PASSES THROUGH WHICH THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF 1915 SOUGHT TO POUR INTO THE HUNGARIAN PLAINS.
(© International Film Service.)

MACHINE-GUN SQUAD OF AUSTRIANS WHO HAVE CHOSEN A POINT OF VANTAGE IN THE CARPATHIANS, AND ARE TRAINING THE SIGHTS OF THEIR WEAPON UPON AN ADVANCING PATROL OF RUSSIANS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Austrian Artillery and Infantry on the March

PONTOON BRIDGE THROWN OVER A STREAM IN GALICIA WHICH, WHILE CONSTRUCTED IN HASTE, IS STRONG ENOUGH TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OVER IT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE DEPRESSING CHARACTER OF THE FLAT COUNTRY IN WHICH MANY OF THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON IS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE OF AN INVADING COLUMN OF AUSTRIAN INFANTRY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Cavalry Warfare Was Important on the Vast Expanse of the Russian Steppes

SQUADRON OF HONVED CAVALRY RIDING IN PURSUIT OF RUSSIANS DURING RETREAT OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Flood Conditions and Forest Fighting in Russia

THE GREAT RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR WAS OFTEN HELD UP BY SWOLLEN STREAMS AND FLOODED AREAS. AUSTRIAN TROOPS HERE SHOWN ARE DEFENDED NOT ONLY BY TRENCH, BUT BY FLOOD.
(© Topical Press Agency.)

HEAVY RUSSIAN FORCES IN A TRENCH ON ONE OF THE THICKLY WOODED PLATEAUS IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE CARPATHIANS, WHERE DESPERATE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS INTO HUNGARY.
(© Central News Service.)

German River Operations in the Russian Territory Where Streams Abounded

GERMAN TROOPS, WHO HAVE BEEN RUSHED TO RUSSIAN POLAND, BEING DISEMBARKED AT A SHALLOW POINT ON THE WEICHSEL RIVER.

GERMAN SOLDIERS BUILDING A CORDUROY ROAD AND BRIDGE OVER A SMALL STREAM ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER.

BREAKING THE ICE IN A RUSSIAN RIVER, IN ORDER TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF GERMAN BOATS CARRYING AMMUNITION.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS WORKING UNDER GERMAN DIRECTION IN THE BUILDING OF A PERMANENT BRIDGE TO REPLACE TEMPORARY ONE AT RIGHT.

Conflagration Attending Capture of Russian Town

WHEN BREST-LITOVSK WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN THE GREAT RETREAT OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, THE CITADEL WAS SET ON FIRE. SOLDIERS ARE TRYING TO SAVE SUPPLIES THAT HAD BEEN STORED THERE.

(© *Paul Thompson.*)

AMID RAPIDLY SPREADING FLAMES, STORES OF GRAIN ARE HERE BEING SHOWN WHILE BEING CARRIED FROM GRANARIES TO A PLACE OF SAFETY. AT THIS CITY OF BREST-LITOVSK THE RUSSIAN PEACE TREATY WAS LATER SIGNED.

(© *Paul Thompson.*)

Przemysl, Austria, Twice Besieged and Captured

THE CAPTURE OF PRZEMYSL BY GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS CREATED CONSTERNATION IN THE CENTRAL POWERS. IT WAS LATER ON RECAPTURED BY THEM WITH TREMENDOUS DAMAGE TO THE FORTS, AS HERE SHOWN.
(© Brown & Dawson.)

THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF GERMAN SIEGE GUNS HAS RARELY BEEN MORE CLEARLY EXHIBITED THAN IN THIS PICTURE OF THE SMASHING OF THE IMMENSELY STRONG DEFENSES OF PRZEMYSL.
(© Brown & Dawson.)

Russian Prisoners Captured at the 'Mazurian Lakes

AFTER THE RUSSIAN INVASION HAD SWEPT EAST PRUSSIA IT WAS CHECKED BY HINDENBURG AT THE MAZURIAN LAKES. SOME OF THE PRISONERS ARE HERE BEING CONCENTRATED UNDER GUARD.

AN ALMOST COUNTLESS HORDE OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AT TANNENBURG ARE HERE SEEN PASSING THROUGH A TOWN ON THE BORDER, ON THE WAY TO A DETENTION CAMP IN GERMANY.

(© Feature Photo Service.)

The Insidious and Deadly Gas That Creeps Noiselessly Down Toward the Foe

RUSSIAN TRENCH NEAR BARONVITSKY AT THE MOMENT WHEN IT IS FLOODED BY THE GERMANS WITH ASPHYXIATING GAS.

Armed German Hosts Traversing the Russian Steppes

AN IMPRESSION OF ALMOST UNLIMITED SPACE IS GIVEN BY THIS PICTURE OF THE FLAT AND WIND-SWEPT PLAINS OF RUSSIA, THROUGH WHICH A GERMAN ARMY OF INVASION IS TRAMPING.
(© Paul Thompson.)

WHEREVER POSSIBLE, THE RAILROAD WAS CHOSEN AS THE LINE OF MARCH BY THE GERMANS IN RUSSIA, BECAUSE THEREBY THEY WERE ABLE TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THEIR SUPPLIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Russian Armies in Alternate Victory and Defeat

IN THE GREAT RUSSIAN RETREAT THAT CULMINATED WITH THE TAKING OF WARSAW BY THE GERMANS, THE ARTILLERY HAD THE RIGHT OF WAY ON THE RUSSIAN ROADS, AS HERE SHOWN.

REMARKABLY CLEAR AND VARIED ARE THE TYPES HERE PORTRAYED OF THE STALWART RUSSIAN TROOPS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO VICTORY BEFORE THEY WERE BETRAYED BY GRAFT AND INCOMPETENCE AT PETROGRAD.

Russian Troops in the Great Galician Invasion

THE SIBERIAN TROOPS WERE AMONG THE FIRST OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY TO GET INTO ACTION, AND THEY QUICKLY WON THE REPUTATION OF EXCELLENT FIGHTERS. A COMPANY OF THEM ARE HERE PRESENTING ARMS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

CZERNOWITZ, THE KEY TO BUKOWINA, WAS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS IN A NOTABLE BATTLE, AND THE VICTORIOUS TROOPS ARE HERE RESTING IN A VILLAGE NOT FAR FROM THE CITY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Theatre of War Operations on the Russian Front

THE above map embraces the whole scene of war activities in Russia, Austria, and Germany, from the time that the conflict began in 1914 until the signing of the iniquitous treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the withdrawal of Russia from the war in the Spring of 1918. The line at the left represents the furthest advance of the Russians at any stage of the struggle, and the one at the right shows where they were standing when the front collapsed and the treaty of peace was signed.

So tragic and overwhelming a downfall of a once mighty nation has seldom been known in the history of the world. The energy with which Russia entered the war was full of promise for the Allies and equally full of portent for the Central Powers. Her armies were huge, and the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander in Chief, soon showed himself to be a strategist of the first order. The Russian armies swept like a flood over the province of East Prussia, and it seemed not beyond the pale of possibilities that the victorious Slavic march might extend as far as the gates of Berlin. This danger to Germany was dispelled, however, by the great victories of Hindenburg at Tannenburg and the Mazurian Lakes, which drove the Russians back over the border. The Russians retrieved these disasters, however, and in the campaign that took Przemysl and threatened Cracow came perilously near to overrunning Hungary. Then came graft and corruption that deprived the armies of supplies and forced the retreat beyond Warsaw. Later followed the revolution, the accession of the Bolshevists to power, and the betrayal of the Allies by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Refugees Fleeing Before German Invasion of Russia

WHAT WAR MEANS TO THE WEAK AND DEFENSELESS IS SHOWN BY THIS PITIFUL FIGURE OF A RUSSIAN PEASANT WOMAN RETURNING TO FIND HER LITTLE HOME IN RUINS. SHE HAS PLACED HER BABY IN THE CRADLE AT THE RIGHT AND IS TRYING TO PREPARE A MEAL.

POLISH REFUGEES AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO HAVE FLED BEFORE THE TERRORS OF THE GERMAN INVASION CAMPING IN THE WOODS WITH WHAT SLENDER SUPPLIES AND SHELTER THEY ARE ABLE TO SECURE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

When Russians Were Winning Sweeping Victories and Threatening the Overthrow of Austria-Hungary

RUSSIAN BATTERIES LAYING DOWN A BARRAGE IN PREPARATION FOR AN ATTACK, WHILE IN THE TRENCHES THE INFANTRY ARE CROUCHING WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO CHARGE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A FORTIFIED SUMMIT SOUTHWEST OF TARNAPOL HAS JUST BEEN TAKEN BY SIBERIAN TROOPS, AND THE SECOND WAVE IN THE TRENCHES IS WAITING ORDERS TO ADVANCE.

COSSACK CAVALRY, WHO ARE AMONG THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND DASHING HORSEMEN IN THE WORLD, DRAWN UP READY FOR ACTION ON THEIR SMALL BUT STRONG AND ENDURING HORSES, WHO CAN CLIMB ROCKS ALMOST LIKE CHAMOIS.

A STUDY IN RUSSIAN PHYSIOGNOMY IS AFFORDED BY THIS GROUP, WHO HAVE JUST CAPTURED THIS GERMAN TRENCH ON THE GALICIAN FRONT.
(© American Press Association.)

Austrian and German Guns of Great Range and Power

A STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITION EQUIPPED WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE BLACK SEA AT THE ESTUARY OF THE DANUBE. GUNS WERE MOUNTED AFTER THE OVERRUNNING OF RUMANIA.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN 30.5 CENTIMETER MORTAR BEING PUT IN POSITION IN THE CARPATHIANS, TO HOLD THE PASSES THROUGH WHICH THE TIDE OF RUSSIAN INVASION WAS BEGINNING TO SWEEP.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

At the Height of the Russian Invasion of Prussia

THE FIRE OF A RUSSIAN FIELD BATTERY BEING DIRECTED BY OFFICERS KNEELING IN THE REAR OF THEIR SQUADS AND WATCHING ATTENTIVELY THE EFFECTS OF THE SHOTS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN RAPID-FIRE GUNS IN ACTION NEAR DARKEHMEN WHEN THE RUSSIANS WERE CARRYING ON AN OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST EAST PRUSSIA. A WOUNDED SOLDIER IS RECEIVING MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Lemberg, the Capital of Galicia, Centre of Fierce Fighting, 1914-1917

BAVARIANS AND AUSTRIANS PASSING THROUGH LEMBERG, GALICIA, IN PURSUIT OF RETREATING RUSSIAN ARMIES.

Following Fleeing Russians After Battle of the San

German infantry passing through the town of Neu Sandoc, in close pursuit of the retreating armies of Grand Duke Nicholas.

One of the small towns in the San district, with baggage and supply trains passing through close on the heels of the Russians.

ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STREET OF THIS VILLAGE IN GALICIA GERMAN TROOPS ARE PRESSING ON AFTER THE DEFEATED FOE, WHILE ON THE LEFT SIDE AUSTRIAN WAGON TRAINS ARE RETURNING FOR MORE SUPPLIES.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Weather Conditions Faced in Russian Warfare

SQUADRON OF GERMAN HUSSARS RIDING THROUGH SLUSH AND ICE, WITH EARS MUFFLED AND CLOSELY BUTTONED COATS TO WARD OFF THE ICY WINDS OF A RUSSIAN WINTER.

THE GERMANS WINTERING IN RUSSIA CALLED THEMSELVES "ICE BEARS," BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY FURS IN WHICH THEY HAD TO CLOTHE THEMSELVES TO DEFY THE RIGORS OF THE WEATHER.

Victorious and Disastrous Russian Campaigns

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY AND PRISONERS CAPTURED DURING THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE TOWARD LUBLIN, AND NOW BEING SENT UNDER GUARD TO A PRISON CAMP IN THE INTERIOR OF GERMANY.
(© Paul Thompson.)

WHEN PRZEMYSL WAS FIRST TAKEN BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES, ABOUT 130,000 AUSTRIANS WERE MADE PRISONERS OF WAR. THE COLUMNS OF VICTORS AND CAPTIVES ARE PASSING EACH OTHER AS THE RUSSIANS TAKE POSSESSION.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

German Forces Advancing Over Russian Plains

OVER THE DREARY RUSSIAN PLAINS IN EARLY SPRING, WITH SNOW STILL CLINGING IN PATCHES TO THE GROUND, A GERMAN TRANSPORT TRAIN, MILES IN LENGTH, IS MOVING TO THE BATTLE FRONT NEAR SUWALKI.

(c) International News Service.)

GERMANS DEBOUCHING INTO THE HIGHWAY, FOR THE POSSESSION OF WHICH A FIERCE BATTLE HAS JUST BEEN FOUGHT ON THE HILLS THAT APPEAR AT THE RIGHT OF PICTURE.

(c) Paul Thompson.)

Germans in the Campaign That Vanquished Russia

GERMAN TROOPS RESTING AFTER THE STORMING OF GARLICE, GALICIA. THE SMOKE ARISING FROM THE TOWN THAT WAS PUT TO THE TORCH CAN BE SEEN BEYOND.
(© Paul Thompson.)

CAPTURED RUSSIAN MACHINE GUNS AT BERZNIKI BEING INSPECTED BY THE GERMAN CAPTORS. THE GREAT QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL LOST BY THE RUSSIANS HAD A VERY MARKED EFFECT IN CAUSING THEIR COLLAPSE.
(© Paul Thompson.)

Limits of Victorious Italian Advance in 1917

THE MAP ABOVE SHOWS THE POINT ON THE CARSO PLATEAU REACHED AFTER SANGUINARY FIGHTING BY THE ITALIAN FORCES UNDER CADORNA IN 1917, IN THEIR OFFENSIVE TOWARD TRIESTE, WHICH SEEMED ALMOST WITHIN THEIR GRASP.

Difficult Fighting Conditions on Italian Front

AUSTRIAN TROOPS DEPLOYED ON CLIFFS OVERLOOKING THE ISONZO RIVER, WHERE SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR OCCURRED IN THE TWO ITALIAN OFFENSIVES.

AUSTRIAN MACHINE GUNNERS IN ACTION AGAINST AN ITALIAN DETACHMENT WHICH IS WORKING ITS WAY UP A PRECIPITOUS CLIFF WHERE EVEN GOATS WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO GET A FOOTHOLD.

Snowy Alpine Heights the Theatres of Fighting

THESE ITALIAN TROOPS, MARCHING OVER THE SNOW IN INDIAN FILE, ARE CLOTHED IN WHITE SO THAT THEIR GARB WILL HARMONIZE WITH THE SNOW AND MAKE IT EASY FOR THEM TO GET CLOSE TO THE ENEMY LINES BEFORE BEING DETECTED.

ITALIAN ALPINE TROOPS MOVING OVER THE SNOW AND ICE OF THE MOUNTAINS ON THEIR WAY TO VARIOUS STRATEGIC POSITIONS ON THE FRONT IN THE MONTE GRAPPA REGION.

Artillery Actions Far Up on the Mountain Heights

A BATTERY OF ITALIAN "75'S" IN ACTION ON A PLATEAU OVERLOOKING THE ISONZO RIVER, WHICH FOR A LONG TIME CONSTITUTED A FORMIDABLE BARRIER AGAINST THE ITALIAN ATTEMPT TO REACH THE CARSO PLATEAU.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

ITALIAN ARTILLERY ON THE MONTE GRAPPA FRONT, WHERE THE AUSTRIANS, REINFORCED BY GERMAN TROOPS, FOUGHT TENACIOUSLY, BUT WERE FINALLY DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITIONS.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

Italian Batteries Played a Great Part in Preparing the Way for the Infantry

AUTO TRACTORS CARRYING ARTILLERY TO THE FRONT LINE WHILE OFFICERS WITH MAPS ARE FIXING POSITIONS.

Wounded and Prisoners Show the Seamy Side of War

AT A DRESSING STATION NEAR THE FIRING LINE IN THE ITALIAN BATTLE ZONE. WOUNDED ITALIAN SOLDIER BEING TREATED BY ITALIAN AND FRENCH AMBULANCE MEN.
(© *Italian Official Photo.*)

HOW GREAT WAS THE ITALIAN SUCCESS IN 1916 IS SHOWN IN PART BY THIS GROUP OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE BATTLES ON THE ISONZO AND ON THE MONTE GRAPPA FRONT.
(© *Italian Official Photo.*)

Where the Victorious Italian Armies Stood Nov. 4, 1918, After the Crushing Defeat Administered to Austria

THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE FURTHEST LINE OF THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE IN JUNE, 1917, AND THE FINAL LINE REACHED BY THE ITALIAN ARMIES WHEN THEY HAD UTTERLY OVERTHROWN THE AUSTRIANS IN ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE VICTORIES OF THE WAR AND FORCED THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE THAT PUT AUSTRIA OUT OF THE CONFLICT.

Great Guns Whose Shells Fly Over Mountain Tops and Plunge Into Enemy Lines

POWERFUL ITALIAN MORTAR OF THE TYPE THAT CRUMBLED THE AUSTRIAN DEFENSES IN THE THRUST AT GORIZIA.

Precipices Where Italians and Austrians Battled

HUGE NAVAL GUN THAT HAS BEEN TRANSPORTED WITH INFINITE PAINS TO THE ITALIAN MOUNTAIN REGION, WHERE IT HURLED DEATH INTO THE RANKS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMIES.
(© *Italian Official Photo.*)

ITALIAN SHELTER HUTS ERECTED ON THE STEEP SIDES OF MOUNT BOCCAR, FACING THE ENEMY INTRENCHED ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GORGE.
(© *International Film Service.*)

Naval Guns on Rafts and Barges on the Piave River

THE FLOODED REACHES OF THE LOWER PIAVE ENABLED NAVAL GUNS TO BE USED WITH GREAT EFFECT IN SUPPORTING THE INFANTRY WHO WERE OPPOSING THE AUSTRIAN CROSSING OF THE RIVER.

HUGE FLOATING BATTERY IN THE VENETIAN CANAL. THE GUN WAS TAKEN FROM A BRITISH MONITOR WHOSE DRAFT WAS TOO HEAVY TO PERMIT IT TO ENTER THE SHALLOW WATERS.

Laurels Won by the Italian Navy in the War on Austria

A FLOTILLA OF DESTROYERS MOORED AT ONE OF ITALY'S NAVAL STATIONS. THESE "WASPS OF THE SEA" MADE HISTORY IN THE DASHING ATTACKS ON THE HARBORS OF CATTARO AND DURAZZO.

ARTILLERY OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN MARINE OPERATING IN THE SHALLOW WATERS OF THE PIAVE. THE GUN STATION IS ELABORATELY CAMOUFLAGED TO ESCAPE THE ATTACKS OF AUSTRIAN AVIATORS.

Italian Cavalry Gathered Up Many Prisoners After the Piave Battles

SQUADRON OF ITALIAN LANCERS STARTING IN PURSUIT OF AUSTRIA'S BROKEN ARMY ON THE PIAVE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Triumphs of Italy in the Carso Plateau Offensive

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE BRILLIANT SERIES OF ACTIONS THAT LED TO THE TAKING OF GORIZIA BEING TAKEN INTO ITALY UNDER GUARD OF A SQUADRON OF LANCERS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THERE ARE NO BETTER MILITARY ENGINEERS THAN THOSE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY. AN ILLUSTRATION OF THEIR WORK IS THIS PONTOON BRIDGE, THROWN ACROSS THE ISONZO WITH SURPRISING SPEED AND SKILL.

Reversion to Ancient Methods in Modern Warfare

AN ITALIAN EXAMPLE OF THE RETURN TO OLD-TIME METHODS OF PROTECTING HEAD AND BODY WITH ARMOR. THE SOLDIERS WEARING IT ARE GOING FORWARD AGAINST AUSTRIAN MACHINE-GUN FIRE.
(© *International Film Service.*)

LINE OF AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS ON THE MONTE GRAPPA FRONT. GRASS IS USED TO CONCEAL AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE POSITION OF THE TRENCH, THROUGH APERTURES IN WHICH WICKED-LOOKING MUZZLES PROTRUDE.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

British and French Fighting Beside the Italians

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS WERE SENT TO ITALY'S AID AFTER THE DISASTER AT CAPORETTO. SOME OF THEM ARE HERE SHOWN DIGGING TRENCHES IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

FRENCH TROOPS PASSING THROUGH A TOWN IN NORTHERN ITALY TO REINFORCE THE ITALIANS ON THE PIAVE, IN ANTICIPATION OF A RENEWAL OF THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.
(© *Italian Official Photo, from Dr. Waffa.*)

Mountain Peaks Echoing to Rattle of Machine Guns

ITALIAN MACHINE GUN ADVANTAGEOUSLY POSTED TO HARASS THE ENEMY'S RETREAT AT THE TIME THAT THE DEMORALIZED AUSTRIANS WERE MAKING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE PASSES OF THE HILLS.

At the Top of the World in Italian Fighting Zone

ITALIAN TELEGRAPH STATION AT THE SUMMIT OF A BOLD PEAK IN THE ALPS, FROM WHICH THE OBSERVER CAN DETECT THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS AND FLASH HIS REPORT TO HEADQUARTERS.

(© Italian Official Photo.)

Incredible Difficulties Encountered and Overcome on Italian Front

(At left)—A vivid illustration is here given of the colossal tasks that had to be performed by the Italian and Austrian troops in the fighting between the two nations. Cliffs that would seem scarcely possible of scaling by a mountain goat were negotiated by daring soldiers tied together by ropes. Heavy artillery was pulled up steep mountain sides and swung from peak to peak over valleys hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet below.

(© Feature Photo Service.)

(Above)—Austrian mountain troops, clinging like so many flies to the slippery rocks and helping each other along by ropes, are climbing over a mountain pass in order to spring a surprise on an Italian detachment on the other side. On no other front, either in France or in Russia, were any natural difficulties met with at all comparable to those that became after a time a matter of course to the armies struggling against each other in the Alpine wilds.

(© Feature Photo Service.)

Italian Regular Infantry and Choice Shock Troops

INFANTRY TAKING COVER IN ONE OF THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES THAT PRECEDED THE GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE THAT DROVE THE AUSTRIANS BACK FROM THE MONTELLO PLATEAU.

THESE ARE NOT FIGURES IN A NIGHTMARE, BUT SHARPSHOOTERS FROM THE "ARDITI," THE SHOCK TROOPS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, WHOSE RECKLESSNESS AND DARING IN BATTLE WERE UNSURPASSED.

(© American Press Association.)

The Bloody Battle That Crimsoned the Piave

THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS ON THE PIAVE, TO WHICH THE ITALIANS HAD RETREATED AFTER THE CAPORETTO DISASTER, AND THE MONTELLO PLATEAU, TAKEN IN PART BY THE AUSTRIANS, WHO WERE AFTERWARD DRIVEN ACROSS THE RIVER IN A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

ITALIAN RED CROSS STRETCHER BEARERS BRINGING IN TO FIRST-AID STATIONS WOUNDED AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE FALLEN ON THE ISLAND OF FAGARE IN THE RIVER PIAVE.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Camouflaged Signal Stations and Artillery Posts

SIGNAL STATION FAR UP IN THE ALPS ON THE LINE BETWEEN THE BRENTA AND THE PIAVE, PROTECTED FROM PRYING EYES AND HOSTILE BOMBS OF THE ENEMY AVIATORS.

AN ITALIAN ARTILLERY POSITION STRONGLY FORTIFIED BY SAND BAGS, IN ADDITION TO THE ROCKS THAT NATURE HAS LIBERALLY PROVIDED IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION.

AN ENTIRE TRANSPORT ROUTE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT SO CUNNINGLY CAMOUFLAGED AS TO DECEIVE ENEMY BATTERIES AND THE AUSTRIAN AVIATORS FLYING ABOVE THE LINES.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

When the Tide of Battle Ebbed and Flowed in the Fierce Fighting That Ended in Austria's Utter Overthrow

COMPANY OF ITALIAN GRENADIERS ADVANCING WITH A RUSH OVER ROCK-STREWN FIELDS ON THE ASIAGO PLATEAU TO STORM A STRONGLY DEFENDED AUSTRIAN POSITION.

THE FIGHTING WAS ESPECIALLY SANGUINARY IN THE SERIES OF BATTLES THAT ENDED IN THE TAKING OF GORIZIA. ONE OF THE INFANTRY ATTACKS IN THAT CAMPAIGN IS HERE IN PROGRESS.

ITALIAN INFANTRY GOING FORWARD ON THE RUN AND HACKING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ENTANGLEMENTS THAT PROTECT AN AUSTRIAN FORCE ON THE FRONT NEAR JAMIANO.

Exodus of People and King Brought by Misfortune to the Same Level

KING PETER OF SERBIA, HIS ROYAL STATE LAID ASIDE, RIDING BEHIND OXEN IN FLIGHT FROM GERMAN INVADERS.

(© L'Illustration, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Fighting Conditions in the Serbian Battle Zone

SERBIAN RIFLEMEN IN A HASTILY DUG TRENCH ON A HILL OVERLOOKING THE DANUBE, READY TO MEET AN EXPECTED ATTACK FROM THE AUSTRIAN FORCES THAT HAVE JUST CROSSED THE RIVER.

(© International Film Service.)

THE DANUBE RIVER, VERY BROAD AT THIS POINT, IS NOT ONLY A GREAT AVENUE OF COMMERCE, BUT FORMED A VERY FORMIDABLE BARRIER AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE ON THE SERBIAN FRONT.

Serbian Artillery and Infantry in Lively Action

SERBIAN HEAVY GUN THAT HAS BEEN LOADED AND IS NOW BEING SIGHTED FOR A SHOT AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS COMBINED, WHO ARE ADVANCING NEAR NISH, SERBIA.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

SERBIAN TRENCH BRISTLING WITH GUNS, AND ALSO STRENGTHENED BY ITS POSITION AT THE CREST OF A HILL, TO ADVANCE UP WHICH WOULD SUBJECT THE ATTACKING FORCES TO HEAVY LOSSES.

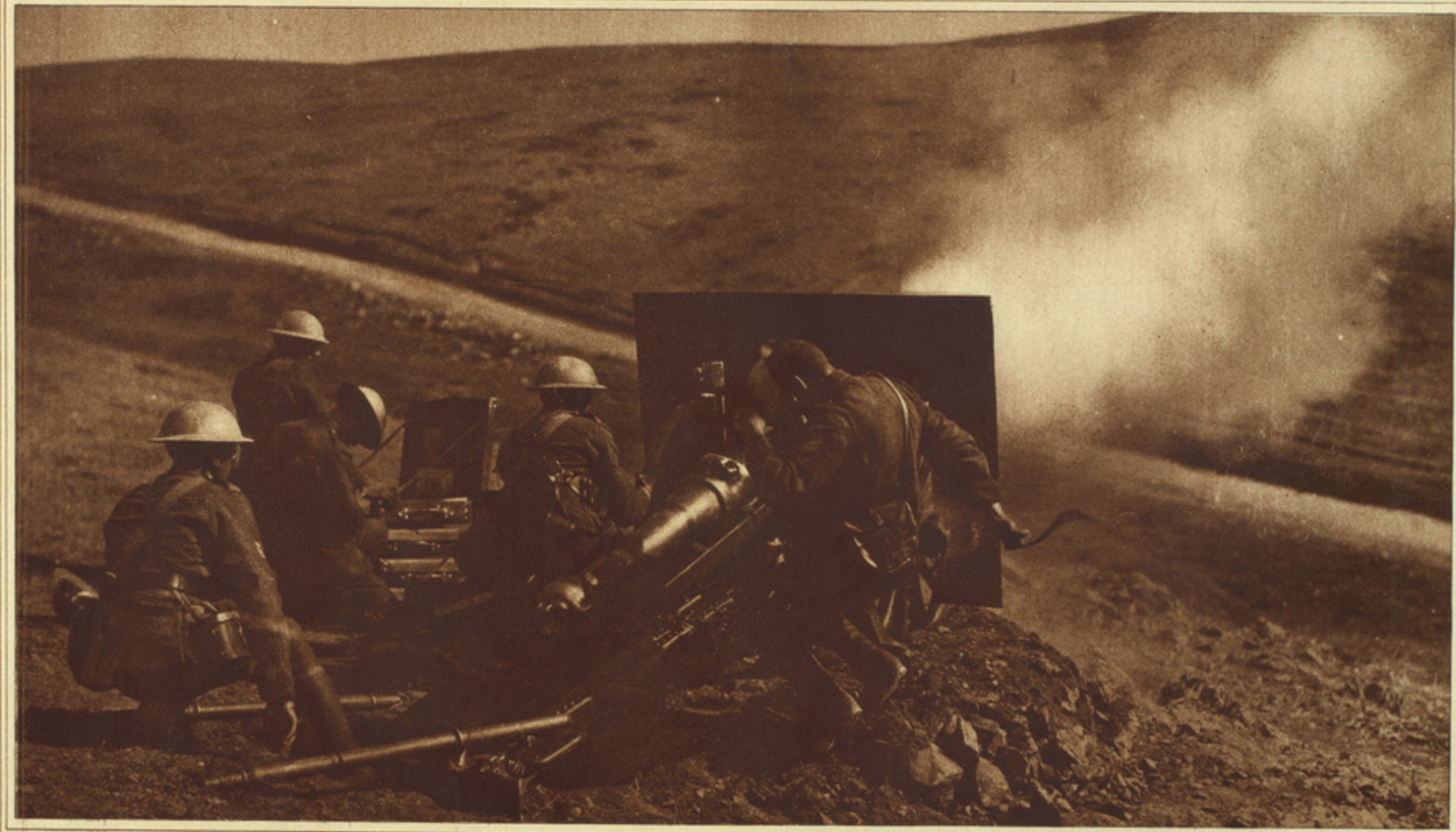
(© International News Service.)

Mountainous Balkans Create Hard War Conditions

GREEK TROOPS CLIMBING A STEEP HILL IN THE PIRAEUS, THE SEAPORT OF ATHENS, ON THE WAY TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BULGARIAN FORCES THAT ARE BARBING THE VALLEY OF THE VARDAR.
(© Topical Press Agency.)

SOME OF THE INCREDIBLE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE SERBIANS IN SUPPLYING THEIR TROOPS IS SHOWN BY THESE WATER BARRELS THAT HAVE TO BE DRAWN OVER MIRY ROADS BY OXEN.
(© International News Service.)

British Artillery Coming to Aid of Gallant Serbians on Balkan Front



BRITISH GUN THAT HAS JUST BEEN FIRED AND IS ON THE RECOIL. THE SHOCK HAS KNOCKED OFF THE HAT OF THE GUNNER.

British Artillery Defending the Saloniki Front

BRITISH GUNS IN ACTION ON THE LAKE DOIRAN FRONT. NOTE THE CAMOUFLAGE SPREAD OVER AND AROUND THE GUN TO SCREEN IT FROM THE GAZE OF ENEMY AVIATORS.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

ONE OF THE SIX-INCH HOWITZERS SHELLING THE BULGARIAN LINES NEAR LAKE DOIRAN AND PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE GREAT OFFENSIVE THAT FORCED BULGARIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAR.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Austrian Prisoners and Bulgarian Fighting Men

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS, OF WHOM MANY THOUSANDS WERE CAPTURED DURING THE ABORTIVE AUSTRIAN INVASION, RESTING AND ENJOYING THEIR MIDDAY MEAL AT SERBIAN PORT ON DANUBE.
(© Central News.)

BULGARIAN TROOPS, SOON AFTER THE ENTRANCE OF THEIR COUNTRY INTO THE WAR, RESTING ON THE BANKS OF THE DRIN, NEAR A STONE BRIDGE THAT SPANS THE RIVER.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Allies Aid the Serbians to Regain Their Country

GATHERED IN THE VALLEYS ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT IS A CONSIDERABLE SECTION OF THE REORGANIZED SERBIAN ARMY, WHICH IS CO-OPERATING WITH BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GREEK FORCES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FIRST ALLIED REGIMENT LANDING AT THE GREEK PORT OF SALONIKI AND MARCHING THROUGH ITS CROWDED STREETS. (© Central News.)

SERBIAN TROOPS, THOROUGHLY REORGANIZED AND EQUIPPED, PREPARING TO GO OVER THE MOUNTAIN PASSES. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Animated Battle Scene Among the Mountain Passes of the Balkan Range

BULGARIANS ADVANCING IN COUNTERATTACK AGAINST A HEAVY BARRAGE LAID DOWN BY THE SERBIAN ARTILLERY.

(© Topical News Agency)

Conflagrations Caused by Air Raids in Balkans

BRITISH PATROLS ADVANCING TO VILLAGE IN THE VICINITY OF MONASTIR THAT HAS BEEN SET ON FIRE BY BOMBS THAT HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PLANES.

BRITISH ARTILLERY PASSING ON A ROAD AND BOMBED BY ENEMY AIRMEN, WHOSE MISSILES, HOWEVER, HAVE FOUND A MARK IN HOUSES NEAR BY THAT HAVE BURST INTO FLAMES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Allied Troops Under the Sunny Skies of Greece

FRENCH INFANTRY COLUMN ON THE ROAD. THE BAY OF SALONIKI AND A PORTION OF THE TOWN IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND, BEHIND THE CYPRESS TREES.
(© Central News.)

BRITISH TROOPS, TIRED AFTER A LONG MARCH, ARE RESTING BY THE ROAD, WHILE FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BUT RECENTLY LANDED AT SALONIKI MARCH PAST THEM.
(© Central News.)

Entrance of the Rumanian Army Into the Conflict

GENERAL CULCER AND STAFF INSPECTING INFANTRY OF THE RUMANIAN ARMY JUST BEFORE THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN THAT THREATENED FOR A TIME THE INVASION OF HUNGARY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

RUMANIAN TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO DEFEND ONE OF THE PASSES THROUGH WHICH ARE PRESSING MACKENSEN'S GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE EFFORT TO REACH BUCHAREST.
(© British Official Photo.)

TYPES OF RUMANIAN SOLDIERS GATHERED IN THE STREETS OF BUCHAREST AT THE TIME THE GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING TO ENTER THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.
(© British Official Photo.)

Vast Armies Mobilized by Russia at Outbreak of the World Conflagration

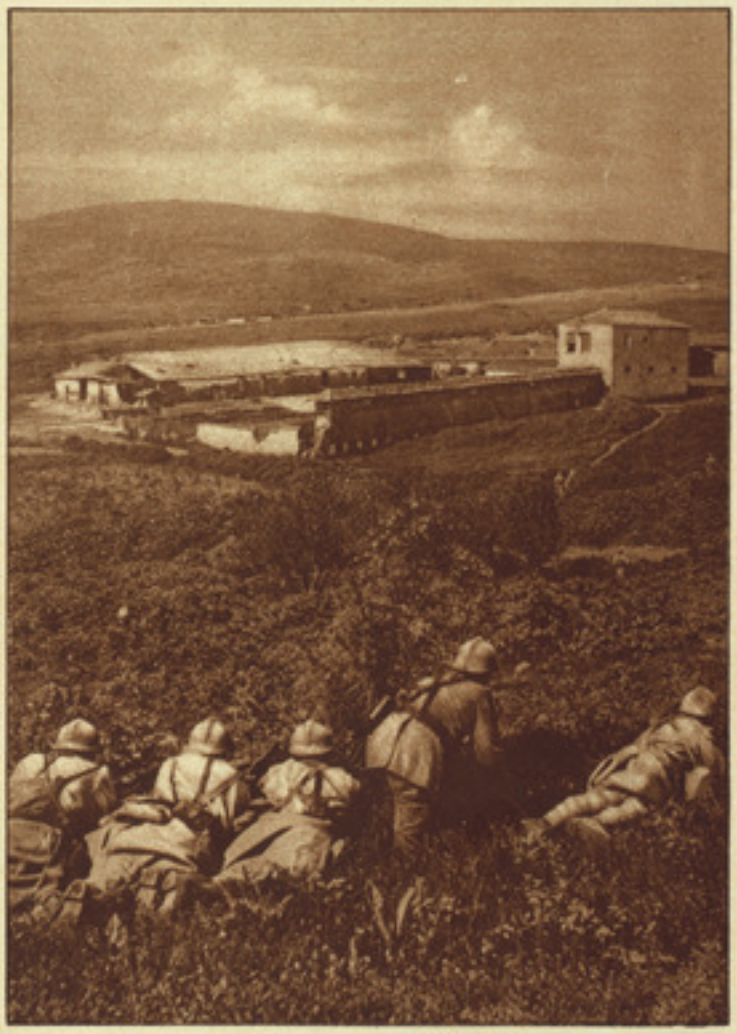
A BRIGADE OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY IN THE GREAT OFFENSIVE THAT NEARLY REACHED THE GATES OF CRACOW.

(British Official Photo. from International Film Service.)

War in the Balkans, Called "the Cock-Pit of Europe"

TROOP OF BULGARIAN INFANTRY DRAWN UP IN A VILLAGE PREPARING TO MARCH TO THE FRONT IN THE CAMPAIGN WAGED AGAINST FRENCH AND BRITISH FORCES NEAR LAKE DOIRAN.

FRENCH AUXILIARY TROOPS FROM AFRICA HOLDING A TRENCH ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT NEAR MONASTIR.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SERBIAN SOLDIERS CREEPING STEALTHILY FORWARD IN A SURPRISE ATTACK ON FARM HELD BY BULGARIANS.
(© International Film Service.)

Map and Important Cities of Turbulent Balkan Region Where the Greatest War in History Had Its Origin

MAP OF SERBIA, BULGARIA, RUMANIA, GREECE, BOSNIA, HERZEGOVINA, THE SEAS BORDERING THEM, AND ADJOINING REGIONS AND WATERWAYS.

THE GREEK PORT OF SALONIKI ON THE AEGEAN SEA, THE ALLIED BASE FOR THE BALKANS AND STARTING POINT OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

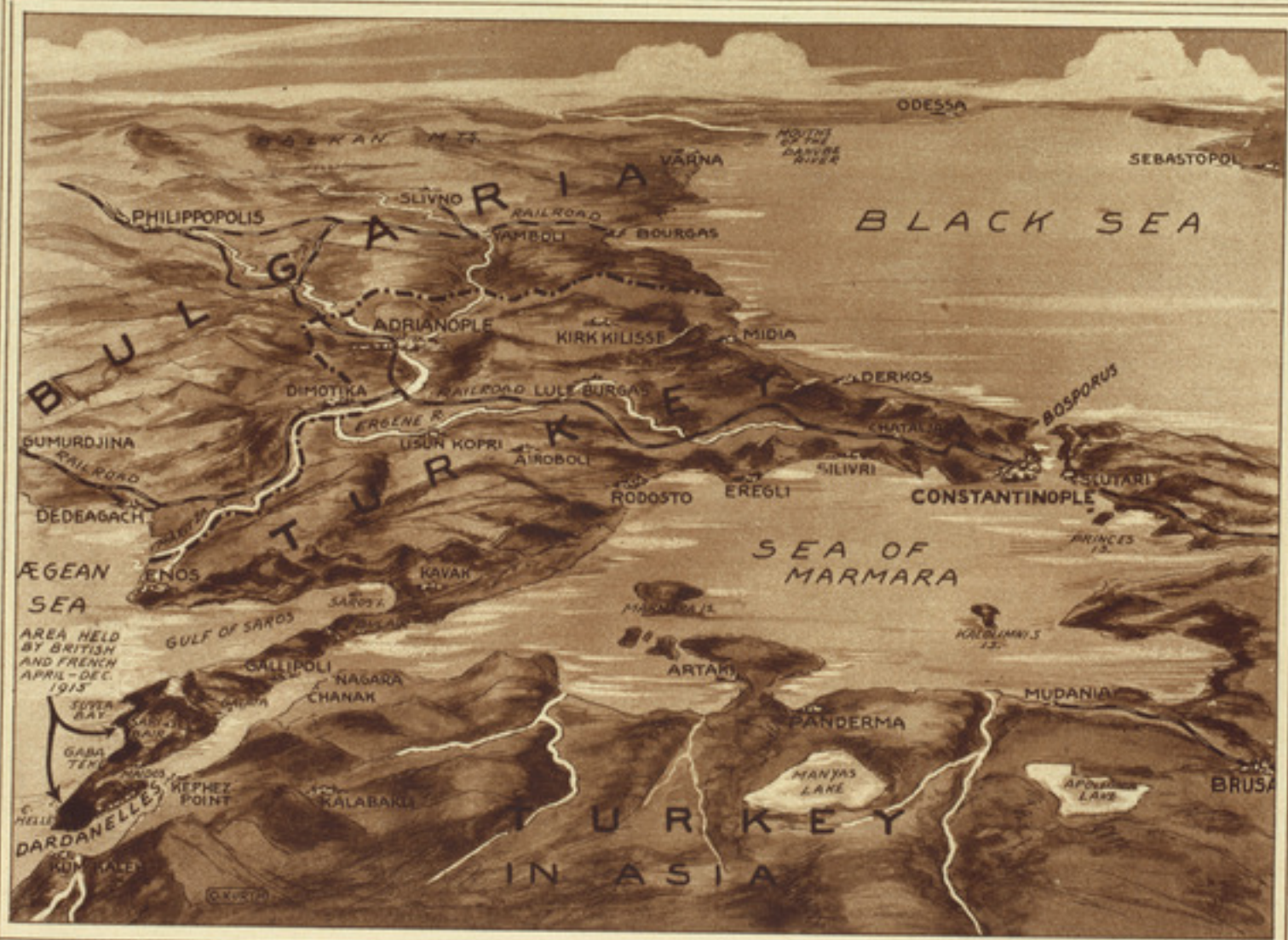
THE CITY OF SERAJEVO, WHERE THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND WAS ASSASSINATED, WHICH ACT WAS MADE THE PRETEXT FOR AUSTRIA'S WAR AGAINST SERBIA.

HARBOR OF CONSTANTINOPLE. AT LEFT IS THE GALATA BRIDGE, AT THE MOUTH OF THE GOLDEN HORN. SCUTARI, IN ASIA, IS ON THE FURTHER SHORE. SERAGLIO POINT AT RIGHT.

Ill-Fated British Expedition to the Dardanelles

BRITISH MARINES, LANDED ON THE BEACH AT GALLIPOLI, TURKEY, IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN THAT ENDED FINALLY IN WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES.

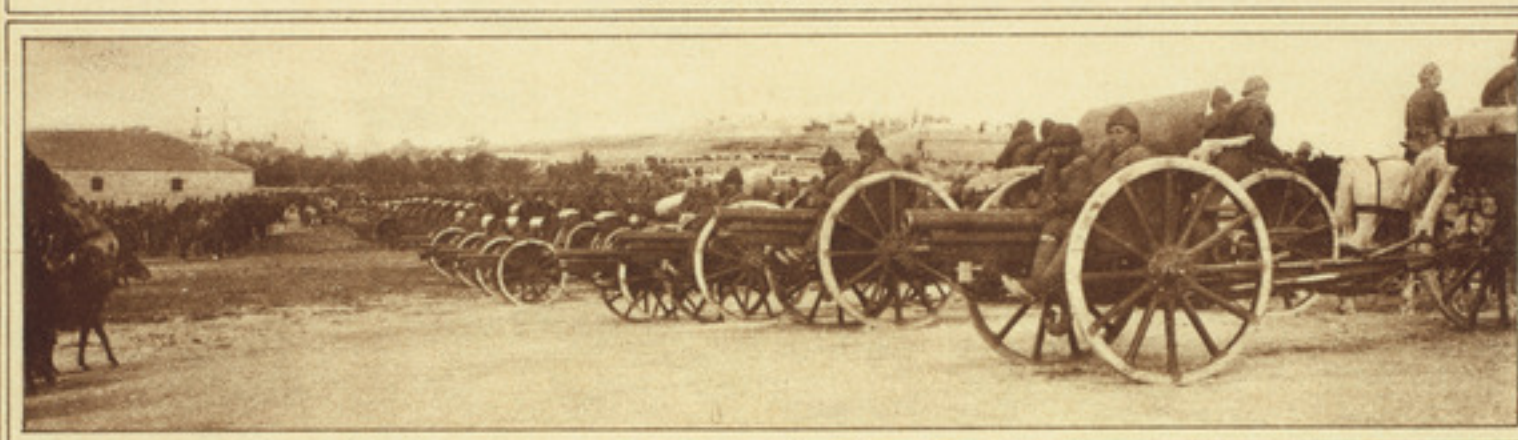
(© Central News.)



MAP OF THE DARDANELLES, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE AREA HELD BY THE ALLIED FORCES, WHO, AFTER ACCOMPLISHING PRODIGIES OF VALOR, WERE YET UNABLE TO PENETRATE THE STRAIT.

Turkish Troops Fighting Under German Leaders

SEASONED TURKISH TROOPS, WHO UNDER CAPABLE LEADERSHIP HAVE ALWAYS PROVED EXCELLENT FIGHTERS, ON THEIR WAY TO THE ZONE OF WAR IN ASIA MINOR.
(© International Film Service.)



TURKISH ARTILLERY IN JERUSALEM DESIGNED TO BE EMPLOYED AGAINST THE BRITISH FORCES UNDER ALLENBY, WHO CAPTURED MOST OF THESE GUNS AND CRUSHED THREE TURKISH ARMIES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

TURKISH ARTILLERY IN POSITION AT GALLIPOLI, MANNED BY TURKS BUT DIRECTED BY GERMAN OFFICERS, WHO FROM THE REAR WATCH THE EFFECTS OF THE SHOTS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Island of Mudros, Where the Armistice with Turkey Was Signed Oct. 31, 1918

FRENCH SOLDIERS JUST LANDED ON THE ISLAND OF MUDROS, IN THE AEGEAN, FROM TRANSPORT LYING OFF SHORE.

(© American Press Association.)

Great Guns Used in Balkan Sphere of Operations

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS INSPECTING GUN CAPTURED FROM AUSTRIANS IN THE CAMPAIGN THAT CARRIED THE RUSSIANS THROUGH GALICIA TO THE VERY BORDERS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
(© Topical News Agency.)

TURKISH FORT NO. 1, DEMOLISHED AT THE DARDANELLES BY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM Y TURRET OF THE BRITISH SHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH ON MARCH 28, 1915, OFF CAPE HELLER.
(© Central News.)

Enormous Stores of Sand Bags and War Material Accumulated by Entente

VAST SUPPLIES WERE GATHERED ON THE ISLAND OF MUDROS BY THE ALLIES FOR USE IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Disembarkation of British Troops in Near East

HUGE BRITISH LINER AT THE QUAY AT ALEXANDRIA UNLOADING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES DESTINED FOR THE ALLIED FORCES WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.
(© Central News.)

ANIMATED SCENE ON THE SHORES OF THE DARDANELLES, WHERE A CITY OF TENTS SPRANG UP IN A NIGHT TO SHELTER THE TROOPS THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS SENDING TO GALLIPOLI.
(Central News.)

Last Act Signalizing the Failure of Allied Troops and Ships at Gallipoli

VIEW FROM THE BATTLESHIP CORNWALLIS OF BRITISH BURNING STORES AT GALLIPOLI BEFORE WITHDRAWAL.

(© American Press Association.)

Gallipoli, Where Allies Fought and Died in Vain

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP RIVER CLYDE, WHICH WAS RUN ASHORE LOADED WITH TROOPS AT SEDDUL-BAHR. SHE WAS CALLED THE "WOODEN HORSE" IN FACETIOUS ILLUSION TO THE SIEGE OF TROY.

(© Central News.)

THE CRESCENT-SHAPED BEACH AT GALLIPOLI, WHICH WAS THE LANDING PLACE AND GRAVE AS WELL OF THOUSANDS OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS IN THAT DISASTROUS CAMPAIGN.

(© Central News.)

Where Cross and Crescent Met in Furious Fighting

THE RUINS OF THE FORT OF SEDDUL-BAHR, AT ENTRANCE OF THE DARDANELLES, DESTROYED BY FIRE FROM BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE COMBINED MILITARY AND NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

TURKISH TROOPS LEAVING THEIR TRENCHES FOR A CHARGE IN A BATTLE WITH FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE GALLIPOLI FIGHTING.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

Map of Palestine, Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia

The above map covers the whole arena of fighting activities in the Near East. Before Russia withdrew from the conflict she had won notable victories in the mountain regions of Armenia and threatened Constantinople from the direction of Erzerum. After the Russian collapse the struggle with Turkey was carried on by the British, assisted by Arabian troops under King Hussein I. The British suffered a defeat at Kut-el-Amara, where the decimated army under Gen. Townshend was forced to surrender. Under the brilliant leadership of Gen. Maude, however, this disaster was retrieved, and, after the death of the latter, Gen. Marshall waged a victorious campaign in the vicinity of Bagdad and Mosul. Gen. Allenby in Palestine utterly crushed three Turkish armies, captured Damascus and Aleppo in a brilliant campaign, and forced Turkey to ask for the armistice that put her out of the war.

Amid Waving Palms and Arid Deserts in Palestine

BRITISH CAVALRY RESTING AT EL ARISH IN PALESTINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN THAT CRUSHED THREE TURKISH ARMIES AND COMPELLED TURKEY TO WITHDRAW FROM THE WAR.

THE SAND HEAPS THAT PREVAIL IN THE DESERT PORTION OF PALESTINE ARE HERE SEEN BEING UTILIZED BY THE BRITISH AS DUGOUTS, STRENGTHENED BY THE ADDITION OF SAND BAGS.

(Photos © British Official.)

British Toiling Over Roads and Sands of Palestine

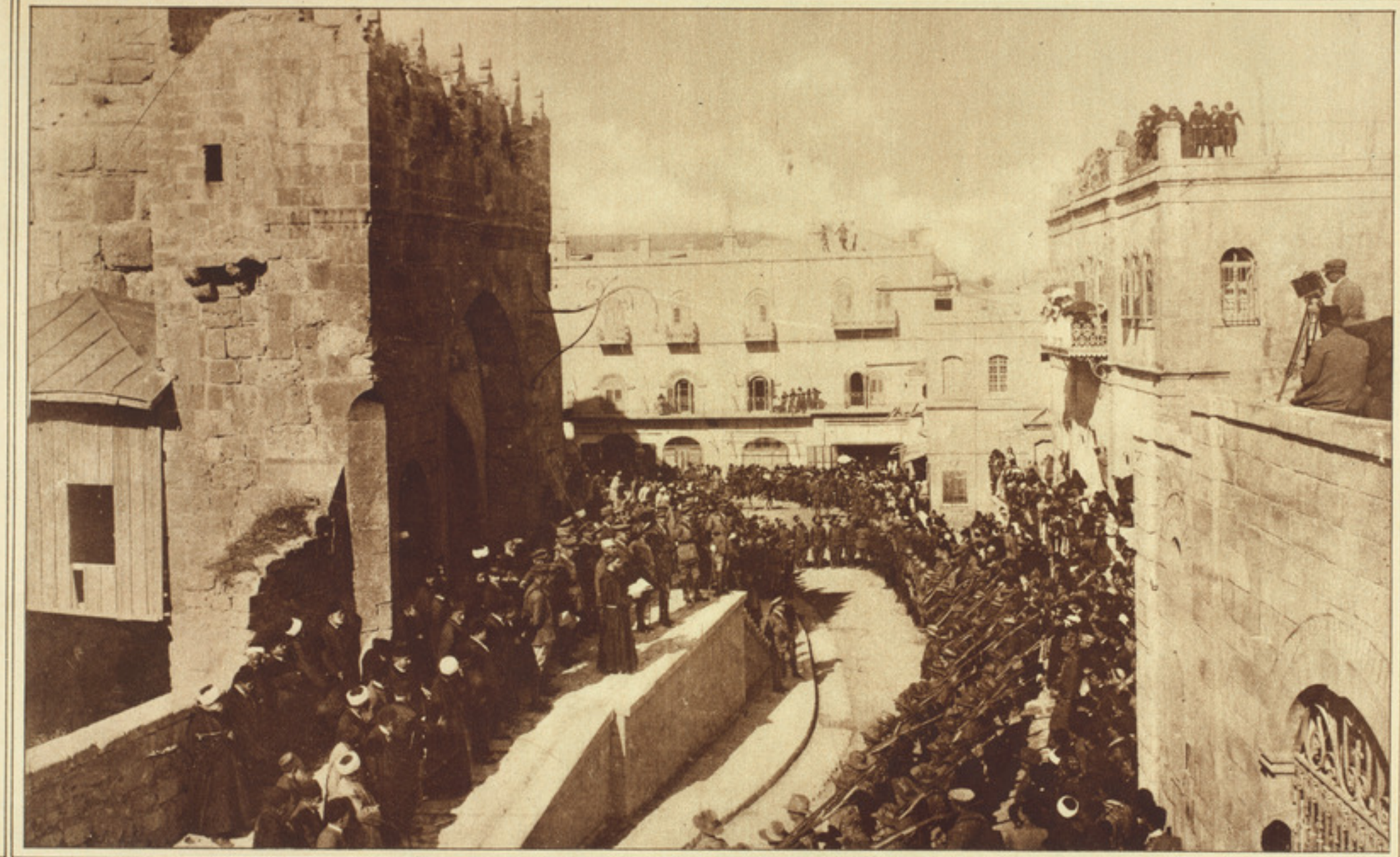
AUSTRALIAN MILITARY MOTOR CYCLISTS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN SPEEDING OVER ONE OF THE ANCIENT ROADS OF THE HOLY LAND NEAR JERUSALEM.

(© International Film Service.)

ENGINEERS MAKING A CROSSING OVER THE WADI, PALESTINE. THE LACK OF ADEQUATE ROADS UNDER TURKISH MISRULE HAS PROVED A GREAT OBSTACLE TO MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(© Topical Press Agency.)

Jerusalem, the Holy City, Redeemed by the British from Turkish Misrule



READING THE PROCLAMATION AT THE TOWER OF DAVID IN JERUSALEM, DEC. 11, 1917

(© British Official Photo. from Underwood & Underwood.)

Capture of Jerusalem by British Under Allenby

MAYOR OF JERUSALEM (CARRYING CANE) WITH THE WHITE FLAG PARTY WHICH SURRENDERED THE CITY, BEING MET BY BRITISH OUTPOST SENTRIES.

(© American Colony Photographers.)

NOTABLES AND HEADS OF THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN JERUSALEM BEING PRESENTED TO GEN. ALLENBY IN THE BARRACK SQUARE OF THE HOLY CITY, DEC. 11 1917

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Cross Replaces Crescent in Holy City for Which Crusaders Fought and Died

SIR EDMUND ALLENBY, THE BRITISH GENERAL WHO COMMANDED THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE, ENTERED JERUSALEM THE DAY AFTER ITS CAPTURE, DEC. 11, 1917 HIS MIND MIGHT WELL HAVE RECALLED SUCH A VISION OF THE CRUSADERS AS SHOWN ABOVE, DEPICTED BY THE GERMAN PAINTER VON KAULBACH.

(Photos Underwood & Underwood, and Times Photo Service.)

With Victorious British Armies in the Near East

TWO COMPANIES OF COLONIAL SCOTS WITH THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT IN EGYPT. THE SCOTTISH FLAG IS FLYING OVER THEIR TENTS NOT FAR FROM THE PYRAMIDS.

BATTLEFIELD OF OGHRATINE, WHERE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOLDIERS GAINED AN IMPORTANT VICTORY OVER THE TURKS. IN THE FOREGROUND IS A COLUMN READY TO JOIN THE LONG LINE OF CAMEL TROOPS ALREADY ADVANCING. *(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)*

British Soldiers in Deserts of Egypt and Palestine

THE LOOSE SAND AND INTENSE HEAT OF THE ARID REGIONS IN PALESTINE MAKE THE SHELTER OF THESE IMPROVISED TENTS VERY GRATEFUL AND ALMOST INDISPENSABLE TO THE BRITISH TROOPS.

(© British Official, from International News Service.)

MILITARY SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OVER THE IRRIGATION CANAL NEAR THE AUSTRALIAN CAMP AT THE PYRAMIDS, TWO OF WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE DISTANCE.

(© British Official, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Difficult Military Conditions in the Near East

INDIAN TROOPS, IN EGYPT, IN PREPARATION FOR AN EXPECTED TURKISH ATTACK, HAVE CONSTRUCTED TRENCHES OUT OF THE SANDS OF THE DESERT, WHICH AFFORD THEM PARTIAL PROTECTION.

THE BRITISH WHO ARE FIGHTING IN THE VICINITY OF THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS HAVE TO CONTEND WITH THE FLOODED CONDITIONS SHOWN ABOVE WHEN THE RIVERS OVERFLOW.

(© British Official Photo, from Central News.)

Modern Fighting Amid Ruins of Ancient Empires

THE MASSIVE BRICK SHELL OF THE "THRONE OF CHOSROES" ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT CTESIPHON, WHERE IN 1915 THE BRITISH WERE ENGAGED IN A SERIES OF BATTLES WITH THE TURKS.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

MEADI CAMP IN EGYPT, NEAR CAIRO, WHICH SERVED AS A DEPOT OF SUPPLIES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WHO WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE ARMIES OF ALLENBY AND MARSHALL.

(© Topical Press Agency.)

Native Auxiliary Forces in the Oriental Zone

NATIVES WORKING UNDER BRITISH DIRECTION IN A SHIPWAY AT A DOCKYARD ON LAND, WHICH WAS A BARREN DESERT BEFORE ENGINEERING SKILL CONQUERED ALMOST INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA ANSWERING TO ROLLCALL ON THE EVE OF BEING SENT TO JOIN THE FORCES OF GEN. MARSHALL ON THE BAGDAD-MOSUL LINE.

Cavalry Operations Between Tigris and Euphrates

A TRANSPORT TRAIN CROSSING THE DIALA RIVER, WHICH IN THE DRY SEASON CAN BE FORDED BUT IN THE RAINY SEASON CAN BE CROSSED ONLY BY FERRY OR PONTOON.
(© British Official Photo. from Press Illustrating Service.)

CAVALRY RESERVES WAITING FOR THE COMMAND TO GO INTO ACTION IN SUPPORT OF TROOPS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN FIGHTING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIDGES.
(© British Official Photo.)

Fighting in the Vicinity of the Persian Gulf

INDIAN CAVALRY WADING THROUGH THE FLOODED AREAS NEAR THE PERSIAN GULF. THESE AUXILIARY FORCES, ACCLIMATED AS THEY ARE, HAVE PROVED OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THE BRITISH.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH FORCES HAVE LABORED IN THEIR CONFLICTS WITH THE TURKS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION ARE VIVIDLY ILLUSTRATED IN THIS PICTURE OF A FLOODED DISTRICT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BOTH CLIMATE AND TRAVELING CONDITIONS WERE HANDICAPS TO THE ARMIES FIGHTING IN THE NEAR EAST. A SUPPLY TRAIN IS HERE SEEN FLOUNDERING OVER FLOODED SANDS IN MESOPOTAMIA.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Ancient City of the Caliphs Now in British Hands

BRITISH TROOPS ENTERING BAGDAD AFTER THEIR VICTORIOUS MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN AND SHATTERING THE GERMAN DREAM OF THE "BERLIN-TO-BAGDAD" RAILWAY AND DOMINATION OF THE EAST.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

View From Observation Balloon of Aviation Camp Behind French Lines

HEREWITH IS SHOWN A FRENCH AVIATION CAMP, AS PHOTOGRAPHED BY AN AERIAL OBSERVER HOVERING DIRECTLY ABOVE IT. THE SMALL MACHINES ARE THOSE USED FOR FIGHTING, WHILE THE LARGE ONE IN THE CENTRE IS A SCOUTING MACHINE. THE INSET IN THE CORNER IS AN EXPLANATORY DIAGRAM OF THE CAMP.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

American Airplanes for Military and Naval Use

AIRPLANES OF THE LATEST TYPE USED BY AMERICAN AVIATION STUDENTS AT A FLYING FIELD WHERE A THOUSAND COMPLETELY INSTRUCTED AIRMEN ARE TURNED OUT EVERY MONTH.

(© International Film Service.)

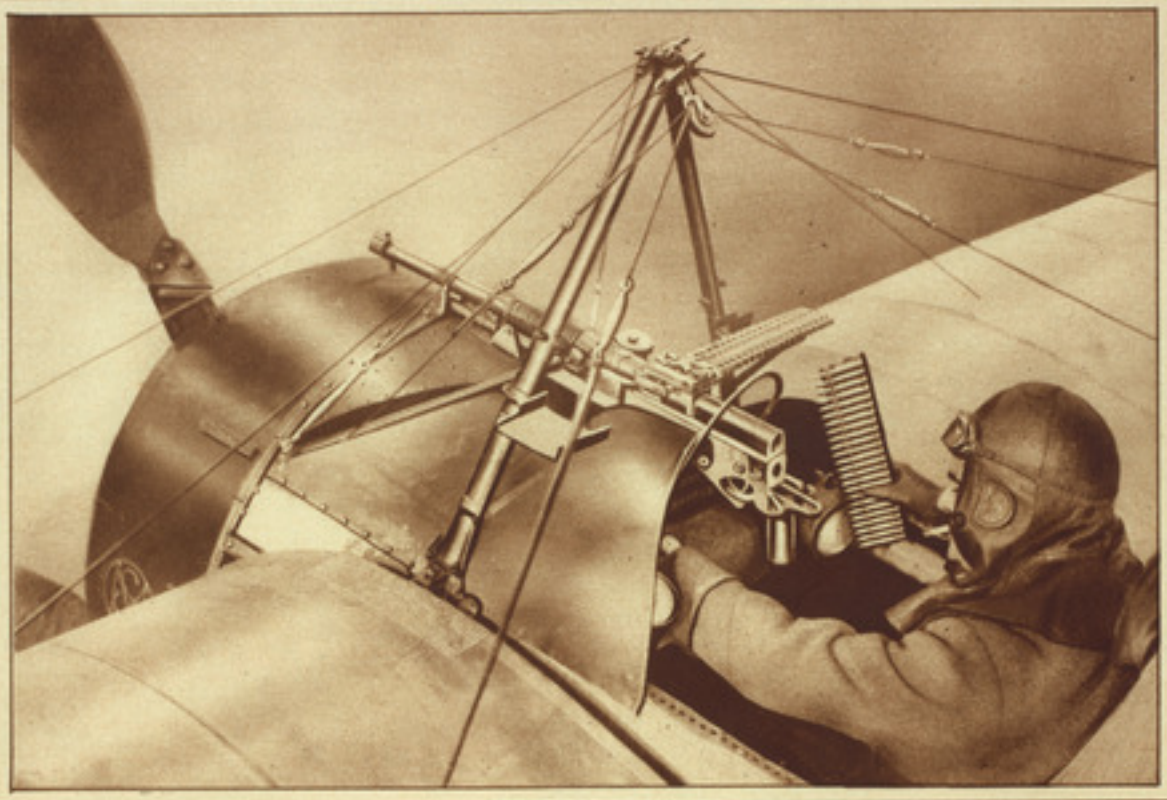
FINAL ASSEMBLY PLANT OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA. THE INTERIOR SHOWS SCORE OF SEAPLANES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

(© Publishers Photo Service.)

War in the Air Over the Battling Fronts in France

GERMAN AIRPLANE OF THE HALBERSTADT TYPE, ELABORATELY AND ODDLY CAMOUFLAGED, BROUGHT DOWN BY A FRENCH "ARCHIE" OR "75" IN THE FIGHTING ON THE OISE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

UNEXPLODED GERMAN BOMB AT NANCY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

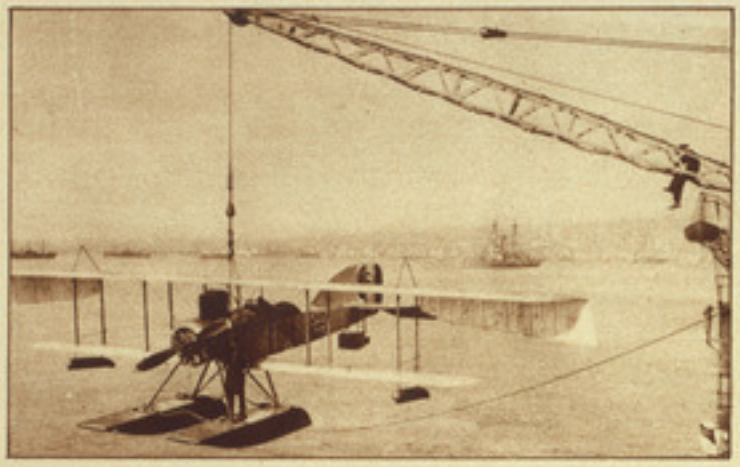


AVIATOR SEATED IN HIS PLANE BEHIND HIS MACHINE GUN, WHICH IS OPERATED IN HARMONY WITH THE MOVEMENT OF THE PROPELLER SO THAT THE LATTER AVOIDS THE BULLETS.

GROUP OF STUDENTS DESIROUS OF BECOMING AVIATORS ASSEMBLED ABOUT A PLANE IN THE GERMAN AVIATION SCHOOL LOCATED AT LUBECK, GERMANY.

The Birds of War in Their Varied Activities

BIPLANE EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS APPARATUS ON AN AVIATION FIELD IN FRANCE. BY THE USE OF THE RADIO ITS MOVEMENTS CAN BE CONTROLLED BY MESSAGES FROM THE GROUND, AND IT IN TURN CAN TRANSMIT ITS OWN OBSERVATIONS TO HEADQUARTERS.



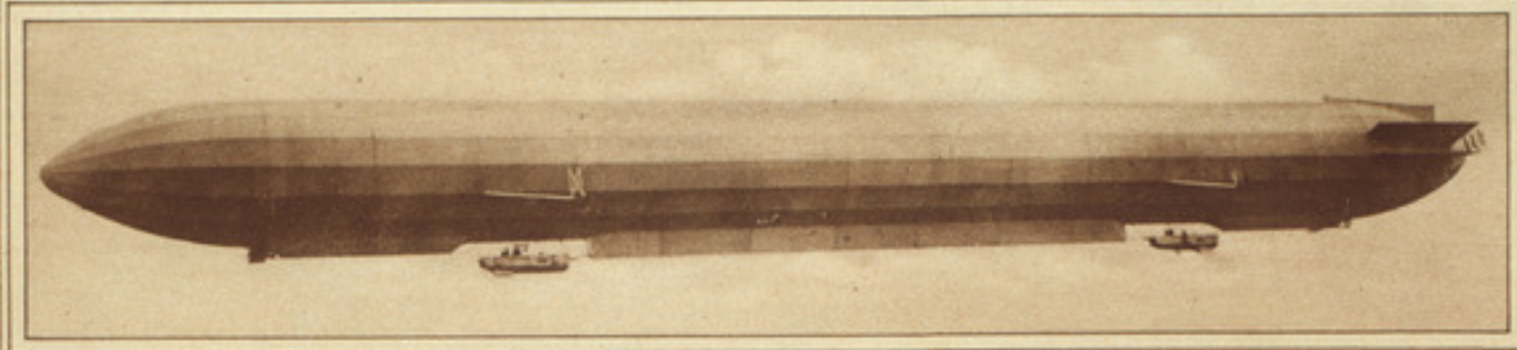
HYDROPLANE BEING LAUNCHED FROM WARSHIP. THESE PLANES, HOVERING ABOVE THE SEA, CAN DETECT A LURKING SUBMARINE VERY READILY.

THIS GERMAN AIRPLANE REACHED PARIS, BUT IN A SENSE OTHER THAN THE AVIATOR DESIRED. IT WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY THE FRENCH.

DAMAGED AIRPLANES AT A REPAIRING PLANT IN FRANCE. THE SCARCITY AND HIGH PRICES OF MATERIALS MAKE REPAIR WORK A MATTER OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE.

(© International Film Service.)

Monster Raiding Zeppelins That Met With Disaster



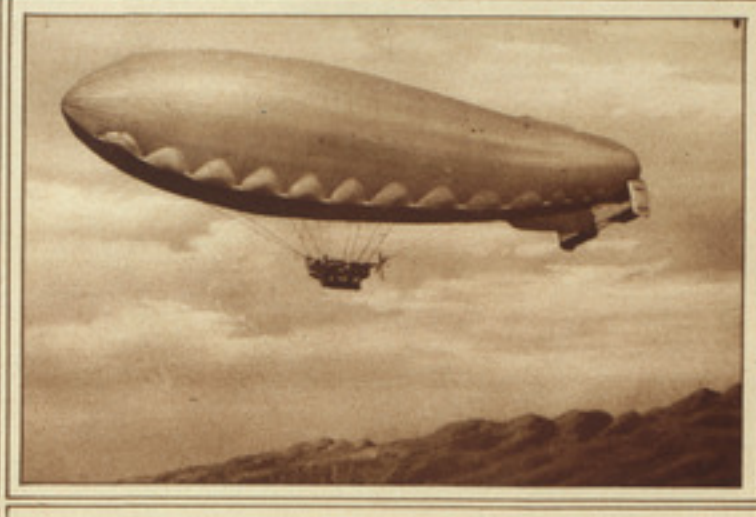
GREAT RELIANCE WAS PLACED BY GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR ON THE ZEPPELINS, ONE OF WHICH IS SHOWN ABOVE, BUT THEY HAVE NOT FULFILLED THE HOPES BASED UPON THEM.
(Drawing by H. Reuterdahl.)

ZEPPELIN CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AND LYING HELPLESS IN A FIELD NEAR BOURBONNE-LES-BAINES. THE CREW OF NINETEEN—THREE OF THEM OFFICERS—LANDED BY MEANS OF PARACHUTES.
(© International Film Service.)

THIS ZEPPELIN THAT RAIDED ENGLAND WAS BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES AND ALL ITS CREW PERISHED. ALL THAT REMAINED OF IT WAS THE TWISTED MASS OF STEEL HERE SHOWN.
(© International Film Service.)

Observation and Dirigible Balloons on West Front

THE CAPTIVE BALLOON HERE SHOWN IS CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE WITH THE GROUND AND THE OBSERVER REPORTS TO GUNNERS THE EFFECT OF SHOTS.



NEW ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE IN FLIGHT ABOVE THE ALPS NEAR THE PIAVE FRONT, WHERE THE ITALIANS WERE VICTORIOUS OVER THE AUSTRIANS.

BRITISH BALLOON PARTIALLY INFLATED. THE BALLOONS HAVE PROVED RATHER UNWIELDY IN THE WAR AND THEIR PLACE HAS BEEN LARGELY TAKEN BY THE SWIFT-FLYING AND EASILY CONTROLLED AIRPLANE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

TWO BRITISH AIRSHIPS, THE C-2 AND THE C-9. THE FORMER HAS JUST LANDED, WHILE THE LATTER IS IN FULL FLIGHT. *(© British Official, from Underwood & Underwood.)*

NEW AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE RETURNING TO ITS HANGAR AFTER TRIAL FLIGHT AT THE FORT OMAHA BALLOON SCHOOL. *(© International Film Service.)*

Daring Aviators on Both Sides Whose Names Are Famous Throughout the World for Their Contempt of Death

SIDE VIEW OF THE HANDLEY-PAGE AERIAL SUPERDREADNOUGHT USED BY THE BRITISH AS BOMBING MACHINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

MAJOR JAMES MEISSNER, FAMOUS AMERICAN "ACE." (© Harris & Ewing.)

CAPT. EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER, PREMIER AMERICAN "ACE."

AIRPLANES IN THE AIR AND ABOUT TO ASCEND AT AN AMERICAN AVIATION FIELD IN FRANCE, NOT FAR FROM THE FIGHTING LINE.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

LIEUTENANT FONCK, MOST FAMOUS OF LIVING FRENCH AVIATORS.

CAPT. GUYNEMER, BRILLIANT FRENCH AVIATOR.
(© French Pictorial.)

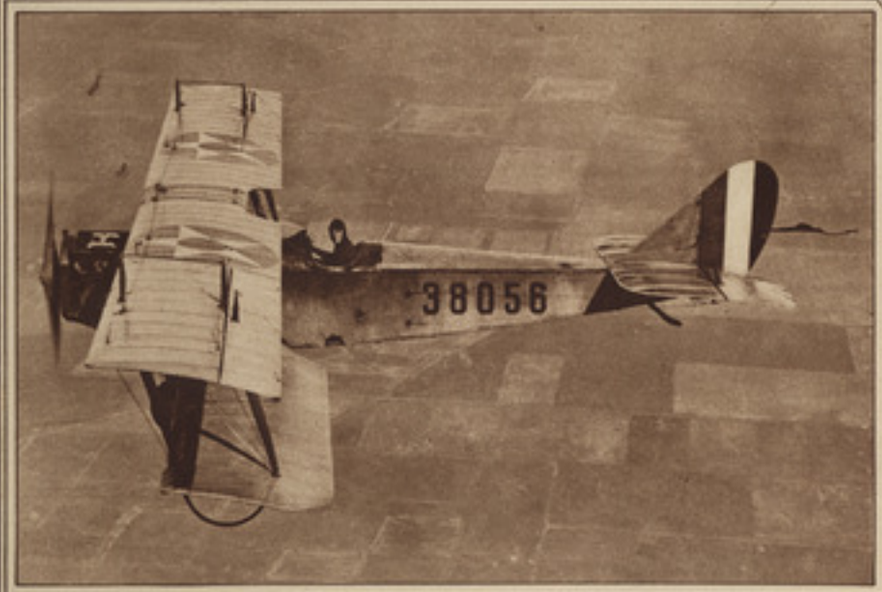
CAPT RESNATI, DARING ITALIAN AIRMAN.

GERMAN FIGHTING AIRPLANE FLYING DIRECTLY OVERHEAD LIKE A GIGANTIC BIRD.

LIEUT. JACQUES M. SWAAB, PROMINENT AMERICAN "ACE."

WILLIAM THAW, DARING AMERICAN AVIATOR.

CAPT. W. A. BISHOP, CANADIAN "ACE" AND V. C.



AVIATOR AND HIS BOMBING PLANE IN FLIGHT OVER ELLINGTON FIELD, TEXAS, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM ANOTHER PLANE.
(© International Film Service.)

CAPT. VON RICHTHOFEN, GREATEST OF GERMAN AVIATORS.

CAPTAIN BOELKE, FAMOUS GERMAN AVIATOR.

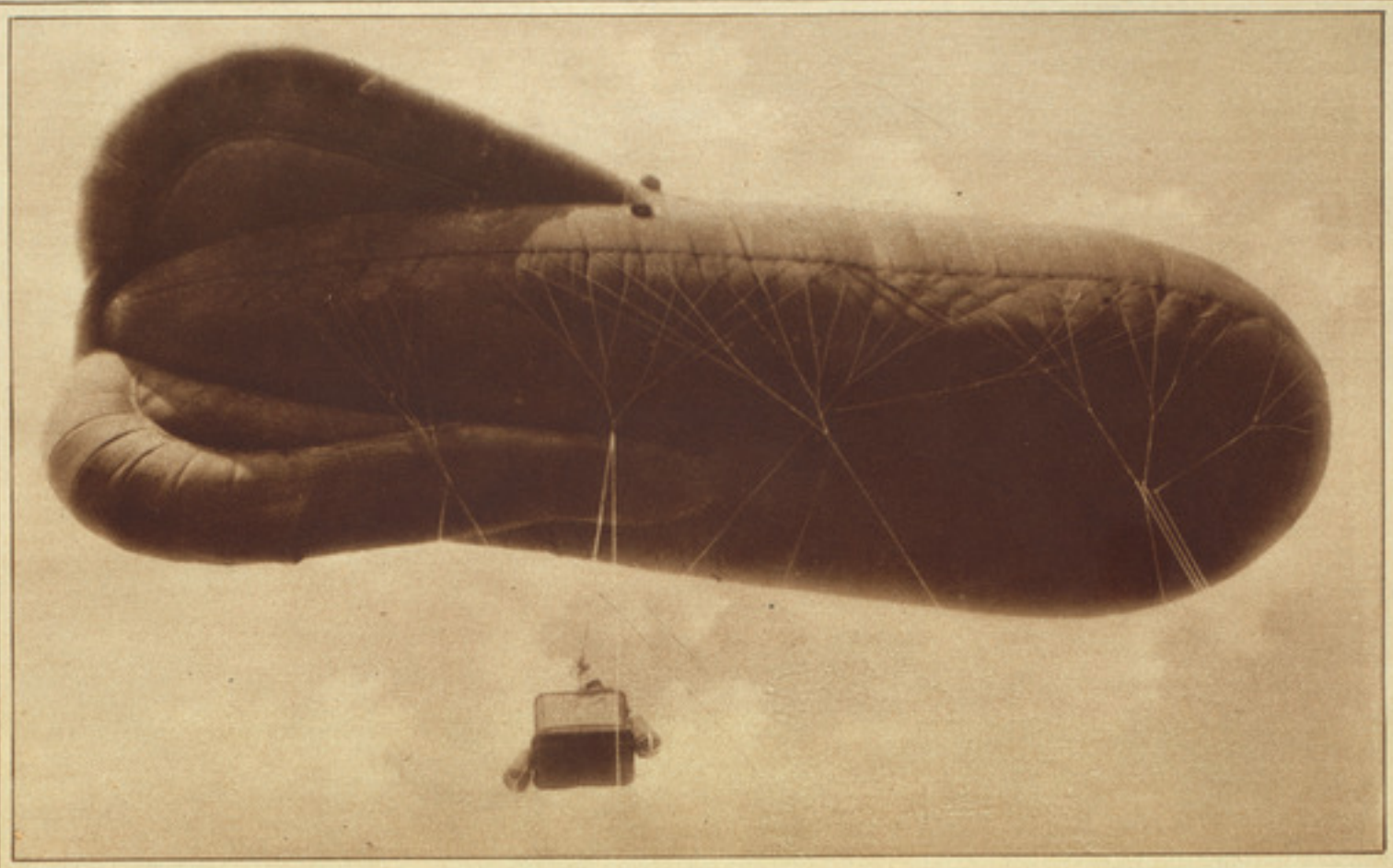
BRINGING IN A CRIPPLED AIRPLANE TO THE BRITISH LINES OVER GROUND THAT HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES IN FIERCE FIGHTING.
(© British Official Photo.)

Fighting From the Ground Against the Aerial Raiders Who Dominate the Sky

BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IN ACTION AMID RUINED HOUSES THAT AFFORD A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF PROTECTION FOR THE GUN CREW.
(© British Official Photo.)

SIGHTING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN FROM A PLATFORM IMPROVISED FROM THE TRUNK OF A TREE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, IN VICINITY OF VERDUN.
(© French Official Photo.)

Huge Balloons That Serve as the "Eyes of the Army"



BRITISH CAPTIVE BALLOON THAT HOVERS OVER THE FRONT LINES AND SIGNALS ITS OBSERVATIONS.
(© American Press Association.)

BALLOON OBSERVER ADJUSTING THE PARACHUTE TO WHICH HE IS ATTACHED IN CASE HE HAS TO LEAP FROM THE BALLOON. (© British Official Photo.)

CAR TO WHICH THE BALLOON IS ATTACHED. THE CAR IS EQUIPPED WITH A WINDLASS, BY MEANS OF WHICH THE BALLOON IS DRAWN DOWN. (© American Press Association.)

THIS BALLOON CUSTOMARILY ASCENDS TO A HEIGHT OF 3,000 FEET TO DIRECT AND RECTIFY THE ARTILLERY FIRE. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Protection of Buildings from Enemy Air Raiders

TYPE OF AIR-RAID DUGOUTS WHICH WERE BUILT AT EDMONTON BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND WHICH IN CASE OF NEED COULD PROVIDE SHELTER FOR 20,000 PEOPLE.

DOORWAYS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS, ONE FULLY AND THE OTHER PARTIALLY PROTECTED BY SAND BAGS AGAINST BOMBARDMENTS BY LONG-RANGE GUNS AND FROM THE AIR.

(© International Film Service.)

Precautions Taken at Paris Against Aerial Attack

SAND BAGS ARRANGED IN NEAT TIERS, MOUNTING HIGH ON THE BASE OF THE GREAT GATE OF ST. DENIS, FAMOUS AS THE BURIAL CITY OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

SIREN SIMILAR TO THAT USED IN THE TRENCHES, EMPLOYED IN PARIS TO WARN OF THE APPROACH OF HOSTILE AIRMEN.

POWERFUL ELECTRIC SIREN FITTED TO ROOF OF A PARIS BUILDING IN THE THICKLY POPULATED FACTORY DISTRICT.

America Creating Army Under Selective Draft Law

PRESIDENT WILSON BEING BLINDFOLDED PREPARATORY TO DRAWING THE FIRST CAPSULE FROM THE BOWL IN THE CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE PUTTING INTO EFFECT OF THE LAW EXTENDING THE DRAFT AGES TO ALL MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 45 YEARS OF AGE, INCLUSIVE. THE DRAWING TOOK PLACE ON SEPT. 30, 1918. 13,000,000 MEN WERE MADE AVAILABLE BY THE DRAFT.

(© International Film Service.)

TYPICAL GROUP OF STALWART AMERICAN YOUTH REGISTERING IN THE CALL TO THE COLORS UNDER THE SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW, SEPT. 12, 1918.

(© Paul Thompson.)

THE DRAFT BOWL AND ITS ACCOMPANYING PARAPHERNALIA, WHICH PLAYED A CONSPICUOUS PART IN THE SELECTION OF AMERICA'S ARMY, WILL BE PLACED NEAR THE LIBERTY BELL IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA. THE PICTURE SHOWS THE BOWL, THE WOODEN SPOON WHICH STIRRED THE CAPSULES, AND A NUMBER OF THE CAPSULES AS THEY APPEARED BEFORE THEY WERE DRAWN.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

NATIONAL ARMY GROUP, ABOUT TO BE INDUCTED INTO THE SERVICE, WALKING FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO CAMP DIX AT WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

(© Brown Brothers.)

Bidding Farewell to Men in the Selective Draft

LIGHT-HEARTED AND ENTHUSIASTIC DRAFTED MEN CROSSING THE EAST RIVER TO TAKE THE TRAIN TO CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, WHERE THEIR CIVILIAN CLOTHES WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR UNIFORMS.
(© Times Photo Service.)

MEN OF NEW YORK CITY'S SECOND QUOTA FOR THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY ON THEIR WAY TO CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND. (© Times Photo Service.)

CHEERS AND TEARS FOR THE OLD 69TH AS IT STARTS ON ITS FIRST LAP FOR THE FRENCH TRENCHES.
(© American Press Association.)

Transforming Young Civilians Into Soldiers

YOUNG MEN OF THE NEW YORK STATE CADET OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS, ALL UNDER THE DRAFT AGE, DRILLING DAILY IN BRYANT PARK, BACK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

SORTING OUT NEW JERSEY'S NATIONAL ARMY MEN ACCORDING TO THEIR HEIGHTS AT THE CANTONMENT OF CAMP DIX, AT WRIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY, IN THE FALL OF 1917.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Military Exercises in American Training Camps

MEN AT THE SIGNAL CORPS CAMP AT LITTLE SILVER, NEW JERSEY, SPELLING OUT WITH THEIR FLAGS THE DESIRE OF THEM ALL: "WE WANT TO GO TO FRANCE."

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH OFFICERS, LENT BY THEIR GOVERNMENT FOR THAT PURPOSE, INSTRUCTING AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT CAMP HANCOCK, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, HOW TO USE THE BAYONET.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Training Camps Erected for America's New Army

CONSTRUCTION WORK PROGRESSING AT ONE OF THE LARGE CANTONMENTS THAT SPRANG UP ALMOST LIKE JONAH'S GOURD OVER NIGHT UNDER THE PRESSURE OF NATIONAL NEED.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

HALTING FOR LUNCH AT CAMP McCLELLAN, ANNISTON, ALABAMA. THE 6,000 MEN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ARE A PART OF THE 58TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, INCLUDING THE 115TH AND 116TH REGIMENTS AND THE 112TH MACHINE GUN REGIMENT.

Mimic War in Preparation for the Grim Reality

"OVER THE TOP." A CAMP UPTON ATTACKING PARTY IS SHOWN ADVANCING BY WAVES OVER AN ENEMY TRENCH, BAYONETING "ENEMY SOLDIERS" AS IT RUSHES FORWARD.
(© Times Photo Service.)

TROOPS IN TRAINING MAKING A SORTIE OVER THE SNOW-COVERED GROUND. A FORETASTE OF EXPERIENCES THAT MIGHT AWAIT THEM IN A WINTER CAMPAIGN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

Practising in Training Camps to Meet Both Gas and Infantry Attacks

MEN OF THE NATIONAL ARMY IN TRAINING AT CAMP DIX, N. J., PASSING THROUGH A TRENCH FILLED WITH TEAR GAS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BEHIND A ROUGHLY IMPROVISED BARRICADE MEN OF THE NEW AMERICAN ARMY LEARNING HOW TO REPEL AN ASSAULT WITH MACHINE GUNS.

(© Times Photo Service.)

White and Colored Troops in Vigorous Training

INFANTRY SOLDIERS IN CAMP AT CAMP UPTON LEAVING THEIR TRENCH FOR A CHARGE AGAINST AN IMAGINARY ENEMY.

DESPITE THE SNOW WHICH PREVAILED AT MANY OF THE NORTHERN TRAINING CAMPS, PREPARATION FOR SERVICE WENT ON WITH UNABATED EARNESTNESS.

COLORED TROOPS PRACTICING WITH BAYONETS, FOR WHICH THEY DEVELOPED A MARKED APTITUDE. THE QUICKNESS WITH WHICH THEY ASSIMILATED MILITARY TRAINING WAS A GRATIFYING FEATURE OF WAR PREPARATION.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Equipment and Training of the Great Army That America Hastily Created

FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF AN AMERICAN INFANTRYMAN, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED FROM HEAD TO FOOT AND READY FOR ACTION.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ARMY WERE REQUIRED TO UNDERGO AN ARDUOUS TRAINING IN BAYONET WORK. MASKS AND PADDED COATS PROTECTED FROM INJURY.

SIGHTING A RIFLE IN TRAINING AT PLATTSBURG WHERE THOUSANDS OF OFFICERS FOR THE RAPIDLY GROWING AMERICAN ARMY WERE QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED.

(© Times Photo Service.)

Training That Developed an American Army of Athletes

MEN AT CAMP UPTON LEAPING OVER THE BORDERS OF A TRENCH, WITH GUNS READY FOR INSTANT ACTION AGAINST THE IMAGINARY ENEMY. THE PRACTICE IS CARRIED ON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF OFFICERS LOANED BY THE ALLIES.

THE OVERCOMING OF OBSTACLES OF EVERY KIND IS A PRIMARY AIM OF CAMP TRAINING, AS IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE PICTURE AT LEFT OF NATIONAL ARMY MEN AT CAMP MEADE, WHERE THE MEN ARE COMPELLED TO CLIMB AND DESCEND FENCES IN A GIVEN TIME.

(© International Film Service.)

ALMOST READY FOR ACTUAL SERVICE ARE THESE NATIONAL ARMY MEN AT FORT DIX, FULLY EQUIPPED WITH HELMETS, GAS MASKS, RIFLES, AND THOROUGHLY TRAINED IN THE THEORY OF WAR.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Cantonments Erected on a Colossal Scale for the Housing and Training of Great American Armies

CAMP LEE, VIRGINIA, TYPICAL OF THE TRAINING CAMPS BUILT BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ALMOST EVERY STATE OF THE UNION FOR THE NEW ARMY.

(© Thompson Illustrating Co., Camp Lee, Va.)

A COMPLETE AMERICAN REGIMENT, 3,000 MEN, OF THE 68TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, DRAWN UP WITH ITS STAFF IN THE HILLS NEAR CAMP CODY, DEMING, N. M.

(© Alonzo Newman.)

Energies of the Nation Turned Into War Channels

GREAT PLANT AT THE BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKS DEVOTED TO THE FINISHING OF THE GREAT GUNS WHICH WERE GOT READY WITH SURPRISING SPEED FOR SHIPMENT TO FRANCE.

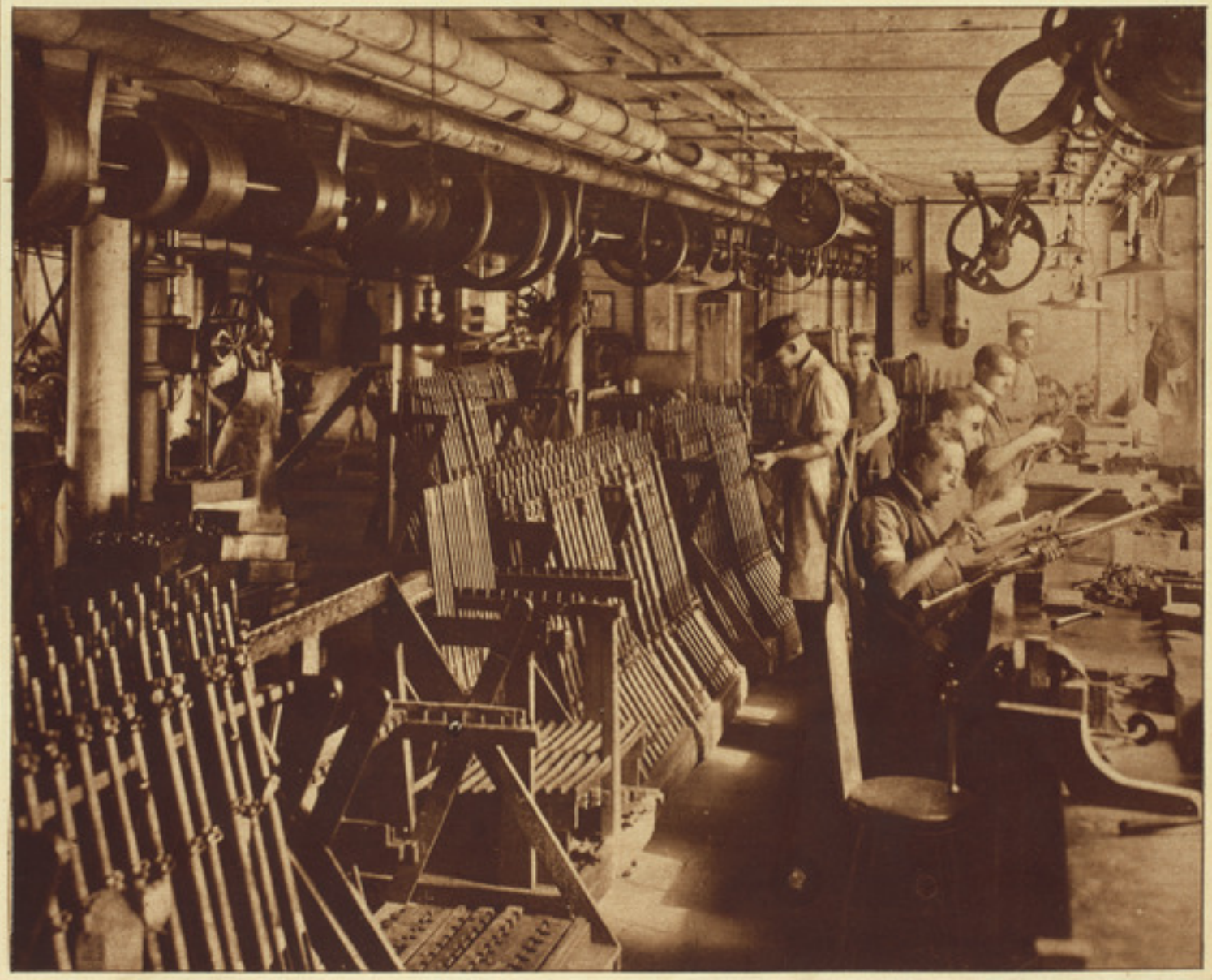
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

HIGHLY PAID VOLUNTEER WORKMEN AT THE BETHLEHEM PLANT TURNING OUT SHELLS BY THE MILLION TO DO THEIR PART IN KEEPING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Speeding Up American Production of War Munitions

SHRAPNEL BY THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS LYING IN THE BINS AT THE BETHLEHEM WORKS, READY TO BE LOADED INTO SHELLS FOR THE USE OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES OVERSEAS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



PARTS OF RIFLES BEING ASSEMBLED AT THE GOVERNMENT ARMORY AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WHICH HAS A CAPACITY OF A THOUSAND COMPLETE RIFLES A DAY. THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE IS CONSIDERED THE MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE WORLD.

Typical Young Americans Welcoming Chance to Fight

MEMBERS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, LATER 165TH INFANTRY, U. S. A., DEPARTING FOR TEMPORARY CAMP FROM WHICH THEY WERE SHORTLY TO BE SENT TO FRANCE.

(© Times Photo Service.)

Transporting of Two Million American Soldiers

FLEET OF CAMOUFLAGED AMERICAN TRANSPORTS THAT HAVE ARRIVED SAFELY AT THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS AND ARE BEING UNLOADED AFTER THE SOLDIERS HAVE DISEMBARKED.
(© International Film Service.)

THE LAST CONTINGENT OF AMERICA'S SECOND MILLION BOUND FOR FRANCE WAITING ON THE DOCKS AT LIVERPOOL TO BE SENT ON THE SECOND AND LAST STAGE OF THE JOURNEY.
(© International Film Service.)

Heavily Laden Transports Challenging and Escaping Submarine Peril

U. S. MARINES GOING ABOARD PASSENGER STEAMER WHOSE SPARE ACCOMMODATIONS HAVE BEEN CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WHITE AND COLORED TROOPS WHO HAVE EAGERLY RESPONDED TO THE CALL TO MESS ON BOARD A CROWDED TRANSPORT IN MID-ATLANTIC.

IN THE SUBMARINE ZONE. AN ARMED TRANSPORT WITH GUN READY FOR INSTANT USE ON THE WATCH FOR SUBMARINES, WHILE DESTROYERS AND PATROL BOATS OF THE CONVOY KEEP VIGILANT GUARD AGAINST THE UNDERSEA MENACE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

American Soldiers on War-Scarred Soil of France

SOLDIERS OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION LOSING THEIR SEA LEGS ON FRENCH PIERS AFTER SAFELY PASSING THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE. THE INHABITANTS OF THE SEAPORT POURED OUT IN THRONGS TO GREET THEM.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

A DETACHMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS, AFTER INTENSIVE TRAINING IN A CAMP BACK OF THE BRITISH LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, MARCHING NOW TO TAKE PART IN THE ACTUAL FIGHTING.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

"Hands Across the Sea"—Illustrated by Historic Episode in London, England

AMERICAN SOLDIERS CROSSING WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. BRITISH PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND.

London Echoes to the Tread of American Soldiers

THE KING OF ENGLAND AND HIS MOTHER, THE DOWAGER QUEEN ALEXANDRA, WATCHING THE YOUNG SOLDIERS OF AMERICA AS THEY MARCHED PAST BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(© American Press Association.)

AMERICAN TROOPS SWINGING DOWN PICCADILLY ON THEIR MARCH THROUGH LONDON AMID DENSE CROWDS, WHO GREETED THEM WITH ACCLAMATIONS AND MARKED ENTHUSIASM.

(© American Press Association.)

Americans Greeted as Crusaders Coming to the Rescue of Civilization

UNITED STATES TROOPS MARCHING TO THE MUSIC OF THEIR BANDS THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE ON WAY TO FIRING LINE.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

Training and Marching Within Sound of the Guns

AN AMERICAN MACHINE-GUN SECTION, AMPLY SUPPLIED WITH THAT FORMIDABLE WEAPON AND EXPERT IN ITS USE, MARCHING THROUGH FLANDERS TO GO INTO ACTION ALREADY IN PROGRESS THERE.
(© French Official Photo.)

UNITED STATES MARINES IN FRANCE BEING PUT THROUGH A COURSE OF INTENSIVE TRAINING UNDER THE TUTELAGE OF FRENCH OFFICERS IN A CAMP BACK OF THE LINES.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

Varied Activities of American Soldiers Abroad

(ABOVE)—THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT WAS A HIVE OF ACTIVITY, AS IT HAS TO BE. THESE BUILDINGS WERE ERECTED CLOSE TO RAILROAD TRACKS TO SAVE FREIGHT CARTAGE.

(AT RIGHT)—CHILDREN OF A FRENCH VILLAGE, RECEIVING A HOLIDAY FROM SCHOOL, SHOWER FLOWERS UPON UNITED STATES MARINES PASSING THROUGH ON MOTOR TRUCKS.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

GENERAL VIEW OF A BRITISH CORPS SCHOOL, WHERE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE WERE TAUGHT THE METHODS OF MODERN WARFARE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

When the British Lion Roared the Whelps Came to Help

TROOPS FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND PASSING THROUGH LONDON. AT THE DARDANELLES, IN PALESTINE, AND ON THE WESTERN FRONT, NONE SURPASSED THESE MEN IN DASH AND COURAGE AND ENDURANCE.

Canadian War Preparations Were Made on a Large and Efficient Scale

BAYONET PRACTICE BY MEN OF THE 87TH BATTALION, CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS. THIS COMMAND WAS ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING AND STALWART BODY OF MEN THAT CANADA SENT TO THE HELP OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

(© Dominion News Bureau.)

RECRUITING CARRIED ON AMONG CANADIAN AND BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NEW YORK DURING THE WAR RESULTED IN A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF ENLISTMENTS.

CANADIAN TROOPS LEAVING HOME TO GO TO THE NEAREST PORT WHERE THEY WERE TO EMBARK AND CROSS THE SEA TO JOIN THEIR COUNTRYMEN ALREADY AT THE FRONT. (© Times Photo Service.)

British and Canadian Soldiers in Severe Training

(ABOVE) — BAYONET PRACTICE AND OTHER EXERCISES BY BRITISH SOLDIERS BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE, EVEN WHERE THE GROUND WAS COVERED WITH SNOW, HELPED TO KEEP THEM IN PERFECT TRIM AND PREPARED THEM FOR THE HARDSHIPS OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN IN PICARDY & FLANDERS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

(AT LEFT)—83rd BATTALION OF CANADIAN INFANTRY ON THEIR WAY TO ENTRAIN BEING REVIEWED BY CITY OFFICIALS WHILE PASSING THE CITY HALL AT TORONTO, CANADA. THE MEN WERE TRAINED TO THE MINUTE AND PRESENTED A STRIKING APPEARANCE AS THEY MARCHED IN PERFECT STEP.
(© Press Illustrating Company.)

BRITISH ROYAL ENGINEERS GOING THROUGH BAYONET EXERCISE. THE ENGINEERS DID SPLENDID WORK IN THE WAR NOT ONLY IN THEIR OWN SPHERE, BUT FREQUENTLY IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.
(© Central News.)

Typical Scene at One of the Many Cantonments Where American Youth Received Their Military Training

TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP GORDON, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE STAFF OFFICERS WHO ARE SALUTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Great Britain Turning Civilians Into Soldiers

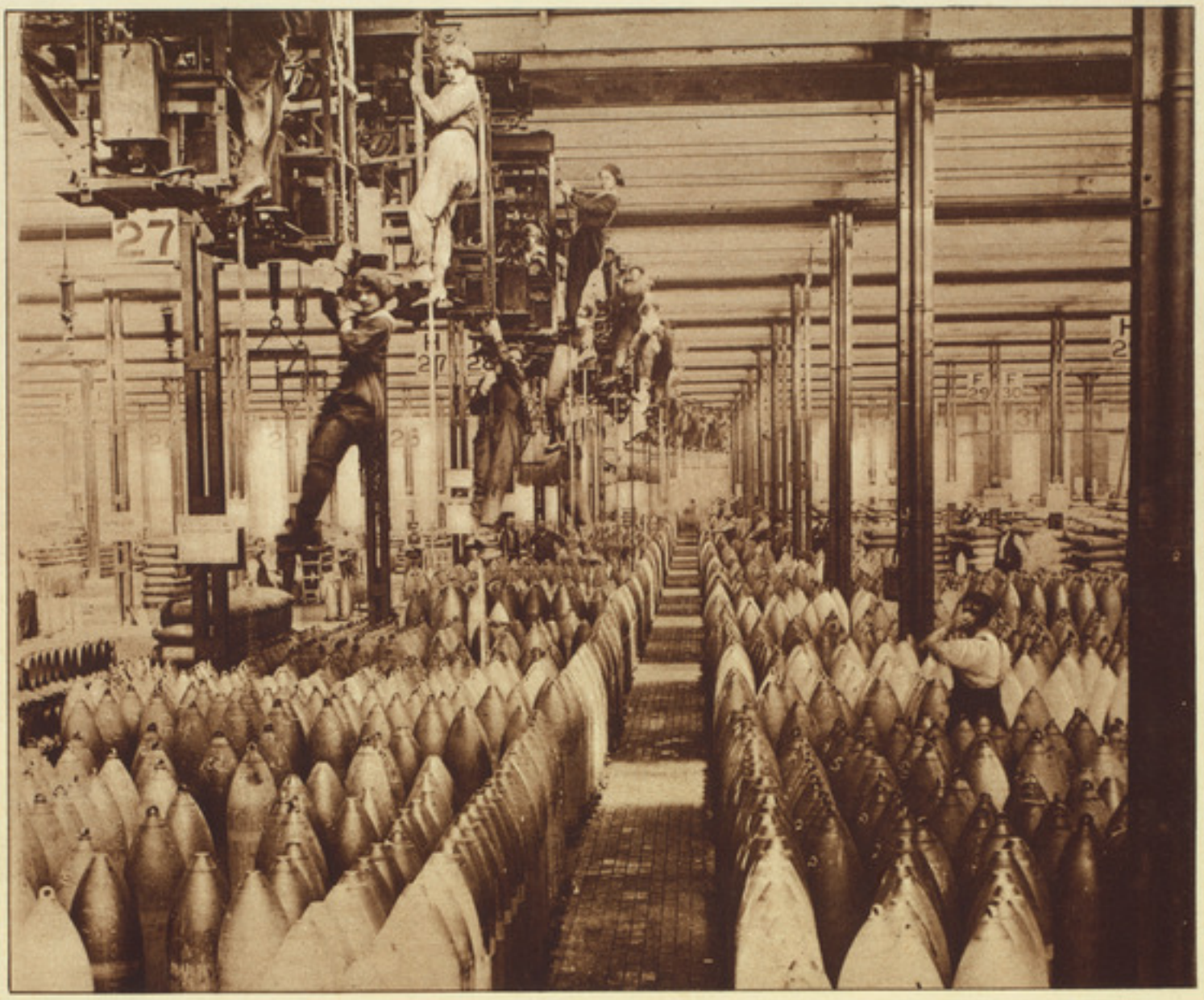
NEW RECRUITS STIRRED BY THE CALL TO ARMS AND THE NEED OF THEIR COUNTRY FLOCKING BY THOUSANDS INTO LONDON, TO BE ENROLLED IN THE ARMIES DESTINED FOR FRANCE.

(© Press Illustrating Co.)

KITCHENER'S ARMY, GATHERED BY THE INDEFATIGABLE EFFORTS OF THE SECRETARY FOR WAR, BEING INSPECTED BY KING GEORGE BEFORE BEING SENT ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO THE FIRING LINE.

(© Sport and General Press Agency.)

Women an Important Factor in England's War Work



GIRLS AT WORK ON THE TRAVELING CRANES IN ONE OF THE GREAT BRITISH SHELL FACTORIES. THIS IS BUT ONE OF THE MYRIAD THINGS DONE NOW BY WOMEN THAT WERE FORMERLY LEFT TO MEN.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GUIDING THE SHELLS DOWN FROM ONE OF THE OVERHEAD CRANES AND ASSEMBLING THEM BEFORE SHIPMENT. SUPERVISORS AS WELL AS WORKERS ARE WOMEN, AND THE WORK IS SATISFACTORILY DONE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

India Furnished Its Contingents to Allied Cause

THE CARE THAT GREAT BRITAIN TOOK TO KEEP ITS INDIAN AUXILIARIES CONTENTED IS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE OF THESE TROOPS READING ILLUSTRATED PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

INDIAN TROOPS DRAWN UP UNDER COMMAND OF THEIR OWN NATIVE OFFICERS. THEY HAVE COMPLIED RIGIDLY WITH DISCIPLINE AND HAVE PROVED VERY EFFECTIVE IN CLOSE FIGHTING.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Soldiers Gathered from All Quarters of the Globe

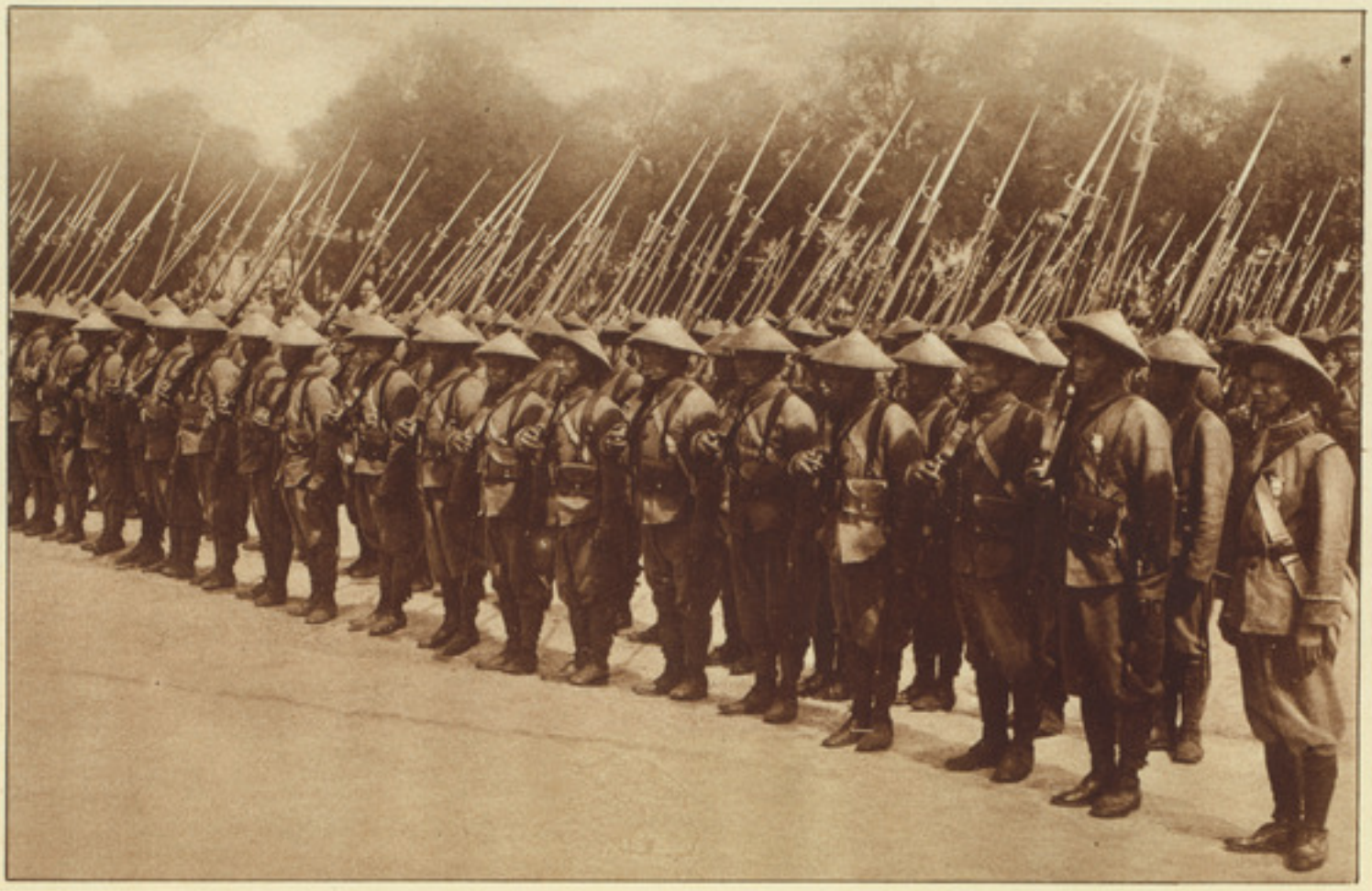
ANNAMESE SOLDIERS FROM EXTREME SOUTHERN ASIA CLEANING THEIR GUNS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE MARNE AND PREPARING FOR HOT WORK ON THE MORROW.

(© French Official Photo, from Pictorial Press.)

NATIVES OF THE FIJI ISLANDS GOING TO FRANCE TO SERVE AS STEVEDORES ON FRENCH TRANSPORTS. THEY ARE HERE SEEN LINED UP FOR REVIEW IN HONOLULU, WHERE THEY STOPPED ON THEIR WAY TO VANCOUVER.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Natives of Two Hemispheres Fighting for Allies



AUXILIARY TROOPS FROM INDO-CHINA, IN CAMP AT VERSAILLES, CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF GEN. HOCHE BY A REVIEW IN PRESENCE OF GEN. DE SAILLY, JUNE 24, 1916.
(© *French Official Photo.*)

RED INDIANS OF THE MOHAWK TRIBE SERVING WITH THE CANADIAN CORPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THEY MAKE EXCELLENT SCOUTS AND HAVE RENDERED EFFICIENT SERVICE IN THE OPERATIONS.
(© *Press Association.*)

Allied Warlike Activities in the Torrid Zone

SENEGALESE TROOPS BEFORE THE RAILROAD STATION AT SAN STEFANO, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. IN THE BACKGROUND IS A RED CRESCENT TRAIN, WHICH HAS JUST BROUGHT IN WOUNDED INDIANS FROM FLANDERS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE EMBARKING AT FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, AFRICA, THE MAIN OBJECT OF ATTACK BEING THE PORT OF DUALA. TRANSPORTS ARE LYING READY TO RECEIVE THIS LOAD FROM THE LIGHTER.

(© British Official, from Central News.)

Queen City of the Adriatic, Often in Peril, But Practically Unscathed by War

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF VENICE, THE CITY OF THE DOGES, TAKEN FROM AN AIRPLANE. THE BEAUTIFUL CITY WITH ITS PRICELESS ART TREASURES HAS BEEN SEVERAL TIMES BOMBED BY AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDERS, BUT ALTHOUGH SOME CASUALTIES RESULTED LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE WAS DONE. AT THE MOST THREATENING PHASE OF THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE THE CITY WAS ORDERED TO BE EVACUATED, BUT WITH THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE THE DANGER VANISHED.

Former Austrian Seaports Now In Allied Control

TRIESTE, THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORT OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, LOCATED ON THE GULF OF TRIESTE, AND OCCUPIED BY THE VICTORIOUS ITALIANS ON NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

FIUME, THE SECOND CITY IN IMPORTANCE ON THE SEACOAST OF AUSTRIA AND THE SEAT OF A VERY EXTENSIVE FOREIGN COMMERCE. IT IS DESIRED BOTH BY THE ITALIANS AND THE JUGOSLAVS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Balkan and Grecian Towns on the Eastern Seacoast

THE CHARMING CITY AND HARBOR OF CORFU, WHERE THE FORMER GERMAN EMPEROR HAD A PALACE AND WHERE THE REMNANTS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY WERE SENT TO BE REFITTED AND REORGANIZED. IT IS RICH IN ROMANCE AND TRADITION.

CATTARO, (AT RIGHT,) AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE IN THE PROVINCE OF DALMATIA, NOT FAR FROM THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER. THE HARBOR IS SPACIOUS, BUT HAS MORE VALUE AS A NAVAL RENDEZVOUS THAN FOR PURPOSES OF COMMERCE.

DURAZZO, AN ALBANIAN SEAPORT CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRIANS FEB. 28, 1916. IT WAS THE SCENE OF A BRILLIANT NAVAL ACTION OCT. 2, 1918, IN WHICH AMERICAN FORCES PARTICIPATED AND WHICH RESULTED IN A COMPLETE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

Capital and Seaport of Martyred Belgium

ANTWERP, THE CHIEF SEAPORT IN BELGIUM AND ONE OF THE GREATEST IN EUROPE, WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS OCT. 9, 1914, AND HELD BY THEM UNTIL THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT IN THE FALL OF 1918.

BRUSSELS, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COSMOPOLITAN OF EUROPEAN CITIES, WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS AUG. 20, 1914, AND RE-ENTERED IN TRIUMPH BY KING ALBERT NOV. 22, 1918.

Capitals of Alsace and Lorraine Now Once More in the Hands of the French

THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF STRASBOURG, CAPITAL OF ALSACE. PART OF THE BUILDING DATES FROM THE ELEVENTH CENTURY. AFTER FORTY-EIGHT YEARS UNDER GERMAN RULE STRASBOURG IS ONCE MORE FRENCH.

THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITY OF METZ IN LORRAINE SURRENDERED IN 1870 TO THE GERMANS. IN 1914 THE GERMANS FLOODED THE DISTRICT ABOUT THE CITY, AS HERE SHOWN, TO IMPEDE ADVANCE OF FRENCH.

German Cities Occupied by Triumphant Allies

TREVES, THE OLDEST CITY OF GERMANY, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MOSELLE RIVER, CROSSED AT THIS POINT BY A BRIDGE THAT HAS ENDURED SINCE THE DAYS OF MPERIAL ROME. AMERICAN FORCES ENTERED TREVES DEC. 1, 1918.

MUELHAUSEN IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CITIES IN ALSACE. IT WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH ARMIES WHO HAVE RETAKEN POSSESSION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Cities Near the Border of Germany and Belgium

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, THE BEAUTIFUL GERMAN CITY THAT WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE ANCIENT EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE AND THE PLACE FROM WHICH THE GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM WAS DIRECTED. IT IS NOW OCCUPIED BY BELGIAN TROOPS.

DINANT, BELGIUM, DATES BACK TO THE SIXTH CENTURY. IT IS LOCATED NEAR THE MEUSE. ITS POSITION ON A ROCKY HEIGHT IS ONE OF CONSIDERABLE NATURAL STRENGTH. TOGETHER WITH LIEGE AND NAMUR, IT WAS AMONG THE FIRST BELGIAN TOWNS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

French City Nearly Reached by German Invaders

AMIENS AND ITS BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL WERE IN IMMINENT DANGER IN THE GREAT ENEMY OFFENSIVE OF THE SPRING OF 1918 WHEN THE GERMANS CAME WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE CITY BEFORE THEY COULD BE CHECKED.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Jerusalem, the Holy City, That Has Been More Frequently in the World's Thought Than Any Other on Earth

A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JERUSALEM FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES. THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY BY THE BRITISH FORCES UNDER ALLENBY WAS ANNOUNCED DEC. 10, 1917.

(© Brown & Dickson.)

Oriental Cities Drawn Into the Turmoil of War

CITY OF JAFFA, THE ANCIENT SEAPORT OF PALESTINE AND THE PLACE AT WHICH INVADING ARMIES HAVE LANDED SINCE THE DAYS OF THE CRUSADERS, TO MARCH THENCE TO JERUSALEM.

(© International Film Service.)

ERZERUM, CAPITAL OF TURKISH ARMENIA AND SCENE OF THE ATROCITIES AGAINST ARMENIAN MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN THAT HAVE HORRIFIED THE WORLD, THOUGH THEY ELICITED NO PROTEST FROM THE CENTRAL POWERS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Dreaming Cities of the East Rudely Awakened

VIEW OF DAMASCUS, SAID TO BE THE OLDEST CITY OF THE WORLD AND REGARDED BY THE TURKS AS ONE OF THE FOUR PARADISES OF THE EARTH. THE COVERED STREET IS THE "STREET CALLED STRAIGHT." CITY CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH OCT. 1, 1918.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BEIRUT, THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORT ON THE SYRIAN COAST, CAPTURED BY FRENCH NAVAL FORCES OCT. 7, 1918. THE POPULATION IS ABOUT 120,000, OF WHICH ONLY 30 PER CENT. IS MOSLEM.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

Russian Wheat Centre and Transcaucasian Capital

TIFLIS, THE CAPITAL OF TRANSCAUCASIA, WHICH LIES ON THE SOUTH OR ASIATIC SIDE OF THE MAIN RANGE OF THE CAUCASUS AND WHICH HAS AN AREA OF 91,000 SQUARE MILES.

ODESSA, RUSSIA'S PRINCIPAL PORT ON THE BLACK SEA. IT IS ESPECIALLY NOTED FOR ITS EXPORT OF GRAIN. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE ANDREVSKY STATUE AND THE KURHAUS. IT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

Capitals of Two Newly Born European Republics

WARSAW, THE CAPITAL OF POLAND, SHOWING THE VISTULA RIVER AND THE PRAGUE SUBURB. WARSAW WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN THE VICTORIOUS DRIVE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ARMIES, BUT IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE POLES.

THE WENZLSPLACE IN PRAGUE, A BROAD AND BEAUTIFUL BOULEVARD, BORDERED BY BUILDINGS WHOSE DOMES AND TURRETS HAVE AN ORIENTAL SUGGESTION. PRAGUE IS THE CAPITAL OF THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Two Centres of Bolshevist Terrorism in Russia

CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL AT MOSCOW, SET ON FIRE DURING THE BOLSHEVIST UPRISING IN NOVEMBER, 1917, WHEN MANY HUNDREDS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN SANGUINARY STREET FIGHTING.

VIEW OF THE PETERHOF ON THE NEVA AT PETROGRAD, RUSSIA, THE CITY WHICH HAS HAD FEW MORE SANGUINARY CHAPTERS THAN THAT WHICH RECORDED THE RISE OF THE BOLSHEVIKI TO POWER.

President Wilson Delivering Historic War Message

On Monday, April 2, 1917, before the Sixty-fifth Congress in joint session, President Wilson delivered his memorable address in which he declared unequivocally for war with Germany. Congress had spent the day in organization, and it was 8:32 at night when the President appeared before a solemn assemblage that crowded the Hall of Representatives and included, besides the members of Congress, the members of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and almost the entire Diplomatic Corps. The tumultuous scene which the artist's pencil has caught came at the moment it became a certainty that the President's decision, which had been carefully guarded, was for war. When the President stated: "There is one choice we cannot make—we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission," Chief Justice White raised both hands above his head and brought them together with a resounding blow. Instantly Senators, Representatives, and even dignified members of the Supreme Court were on their feet, waving small flags and wildly cheering. Two days later the Senate passed the war resolution and the House of Representatives concurred on April 6.

(Drawn by Victor Perard © Mid-Week Pictorial.)

Historic Documents Which Marked the Beginning of Our War with Germany

S. J. Res. 1. (PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 1 — 65th CONGRESS.)

Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Champ Clark,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved 6 April, 1917
Woodrow Wilson

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day "That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has * * been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared";

WHEREAS it is provided by Section four thousand and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

> Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

WHEREAS, by Sections four thousand and sixty-eight,

four

believe [illegible] about to violate, any regulation [illegible] by the President, or any [illegible] the United States, or of the States [illegible] thereof, will be subject to [illegible] by the United States Marshal, or [illegible] such other officer as the President [illegible] designate, and to confinement in such [illegible] prison, jail, military camp, or [illegible] as may be directed by [illegible].

This [illegible] and the regulations herein contained shall exte[illegible] to all land and water, continental or insular, i[illegible] within the jurisdiction of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the [illegible] United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

Woodrow Wilson

By the President:

[illegible]
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY BY THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

London and Paris On the Day That War Was Declared

ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 4, 1914, WHEN GREAT BRITAIN DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY, IMMENSE CROWDS SURGED ABOUT BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN LONDON AND CHEERED THE ROYAL FAMILY ON THE BALCONY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE YOUNGEST CLASS OF FRENCH LADS, ONLY 17 YEARS OF AGE, CALLED TO THE COLORS AND GATHERED AT THE MONTPARNASSE STATION IN PARIS AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

(© Press Illustrating Company.)

England's Capital Wild with Excitement and Aflame with Warlike Enthusiasm

ON TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON, THE SPACE AROUND NELSON'S STATUE WAS THRONGED WITH PEOPLE WHO DREW INSPIRATION FOR THE NEW WAR FROM THE GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR GREATEST NAVAL HERO.

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND FLOATED FROM THE BALCONY OF THE ROYAL PALACE IN LONDON AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, AND THE KING AND QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, APPEARING ON THE BALCONY, RECEIVED A TUMULTUOUS GREETING. (© International News Service.)

War Declaration by the Chief of the Central Powers

HISTORIC SCENE IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG WHEN THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR, VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, MADE THE FATEFUL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MADE THE WORLD CONFLAGRATION INEVITABLE.

THE STREETS OF BERLIN WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED WERE FILLED WITH SHOUTING AND SINGING PEOPLE WHO PARADED BEFORE THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY AND CHEERED THEIR ALLY WHOSE ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA HAD BEGUN THE WAR. (© Paul Thompson.)

Martial Fervor at Fever Heat in Teutonic Capitals

CROWDS IN BERLIN GIVING A TREMENDOUS GREETING TO THE KAISER AS HE LEFT FOR THE FRONT, AFTER PROMISING THEM THAT HIS ARMIES WOULD RETURN VICTORIOUS BEFORE THE COMING WINTER.

(© Paul Thompson.)

CELEBRATION IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, ON THE OCCASION OF THE VICTORY OF THE AUSTRIANS AT LEMBERG, WHICH WAS WON OVER THE RUSSIANS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR.

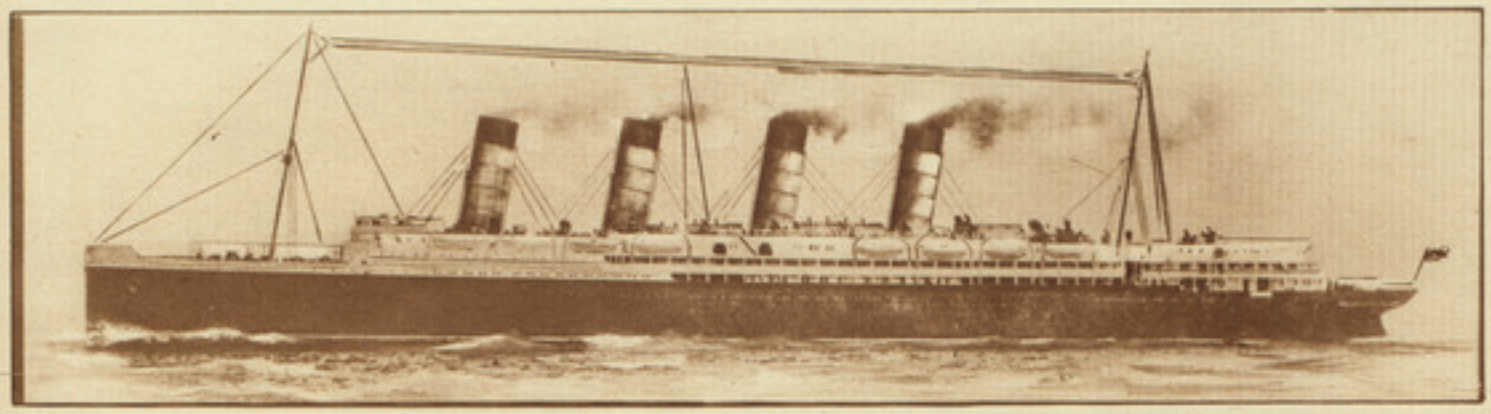
Statesmen and Diplomats of the Warring Powers

Grouped around this council board are the allied statesmen intrusted with the working out of the destinies of their respective countries. Each nation has sent her most astute diplomats and brilliant military men to represent her at this meeting.

Starting at the extreme left and moving to the right around the table are Premier Asquith of England, Lord Bertie, Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, one of the secretaries, Lord Kitchener and military aid, Sir William Robertson, Italian Premier Salandra, Ambassador Tittoni, Baron Sonnino, General Cadorna, an Italian secretary, Mr Matsui, General Chagas, M. Isvelsky, General Gillinski, Premier Pashitch, General Vesnitch, General Yovanovitch, General Rochitch, General de Castelnau, General Joffre, Admiral Lacaze, Premier Briand, General Roques (standing), and General Bourgeois.

THE GATHERING OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF RUSSIA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS AT BREST-LITOVSK, WHERE GERMAN DIPLOMACY AND FORCE FRAMED THE INIQUITOUS TREATY THAT ROBBED RUSSIA OF HER FAIREST PROVINCES AND MADE HER THE VASSAL OF GERMANY.

Lusitania Sinking, the Greatest of Ocean Tragedies



THE LUSITANIA, WHICH SAILED FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL MAY 1, 1915, WITH 1,959 SOULS ON BOARD, WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE MAY 7, WITH A LOSS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, OF 1,195.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA, THAT GREATEST OF OCEAN TRAGEDIES, IS HERE PORTRAYED BY A BRITISH ARTIST FROM DESCRIPTION AND WITH THE AID OF SURVIVORS. THE MARKINGS ON THE PICTURE GIVE THE MOST IMPORTANT DETAILS. THE MOMENT CHOSEN IS WHEN BOATS ARE PULLING AWAY WITH SURVIVORS

SERVICES AT THE GRAVESIDE OF THE LUSITANIA VICTIMS IN THE CEMETERY AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, WHILE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN ALL AMERICA MOURNED IN SYMPATHY.

(© International News Service.)

American Transports Sunk With Heavy Losses

BURIAL ON SCOTTISH SOIL OF AMERICAN VICTIMS OF THE OTRANTO COLLISION OCT. 11, 1918. THE OTRANTO WAS SUNK BY COLLISION WITH THE BRITISH STEAMER KASHMIR IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

AMERICAN TROOPSHIP TUSCANIA TORPEDOED OFF THE COAST OF IRELAND FEB. 6, 1918, WITH THE LOSS OF ABOUT 100 SOULS.

BURIAL PLACE OF TUSCANIA VICTIMS WHO WERE WASHED ASHORE ON SCOTTISH COAST. NO AMERICAN FLAG BEING AT HAND THE SCOTTISH WOMEN MADE ONE FROM DESCRIPTION.

FIRING A VOLLEY OVER THE RESTING PLACE OF THE OTRANTO DEAD ON SCOTTISH SOIL OCT. 11, 1918. THE BODIES HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS.

One of the Most Striking and Pathetic Figures of the World War

EDITH CAVELL, A GENTLE, FRAGILE WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, THE HEAD OF A NURSING SCHOOL FOR BELGIAN GIRLS IN BRUSSELS, HELPED SOME OF HER FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN TO GET BACK TO ENGLAND FROM THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS. FOR THIS THE GERMANS KILLED HER OCT. 13, 1915, THOUGH AMERICAN AND SPANISH REPRESENTATIVES SOUGHT FRANTICALLY TO SAVE HER LIFE. THE WORLD WAS HORRIFIED AT THE RUTHLESS BRUTALITY OF THE KILLING. THE ACCOMPANYING PICTURES SHOW HER PORTRAIT AND THE SCENE OF HER EXECUTION AND HER GRAVE.

Hospitals Bombed Deliberately by German Airmen

DESTRUCTION WROUGHT ON ONE OF THE HOSPITALS OF THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION ON BRITISH FRONT. THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS ARE SO MARKED BY DAY AND ILLUMINED AT NIGHT THAT MISTAKE AS TO THEIR CHARACTER IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VIEW FROM AN AIRPLANE OF A BRITISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN FRANCE SHORTLY AFTER IT HAD BEEN BOMBED BY GERMAN AIR RAIDERS AND FOUR HUTS FILLED WITH HELPLESS WOUNDED MEN BLOWN TO BITS.

(© British Official Photos, from Underwood & Underwood.)

The Toll of War Expressed in Wounds and Suffering

WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS BY THE HUNDRED RECEIVING WHAT SLIGHT AID CAN BE GIVEN THEM BEFORE THE AMBULANCES COME TO TAKE THEM BACK TO THE BASE HOSPITAL.
(© British Official Photo.)

HOSPITAL EXPRESS TRAIN OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS PROVIDED WITH NURSES, DOCTORS, AND EVERY COMFORT, SPEEDING TOWARD THE COAST WHERE THE WOUNDED WERE TO BE TAKEN TO ENGLAND.
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

The Red Cross, "the Greatest Mother of Them All"

RED CROSS PARADE, BRINGING TOGETHER THE LARGEST BODY OF WAR NURSES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THIS COUNTRY, ESTIMATED AT 20,000, PASSING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, CHEERED BY 300,000 PEOPLE.

(© Times Photo Service.)

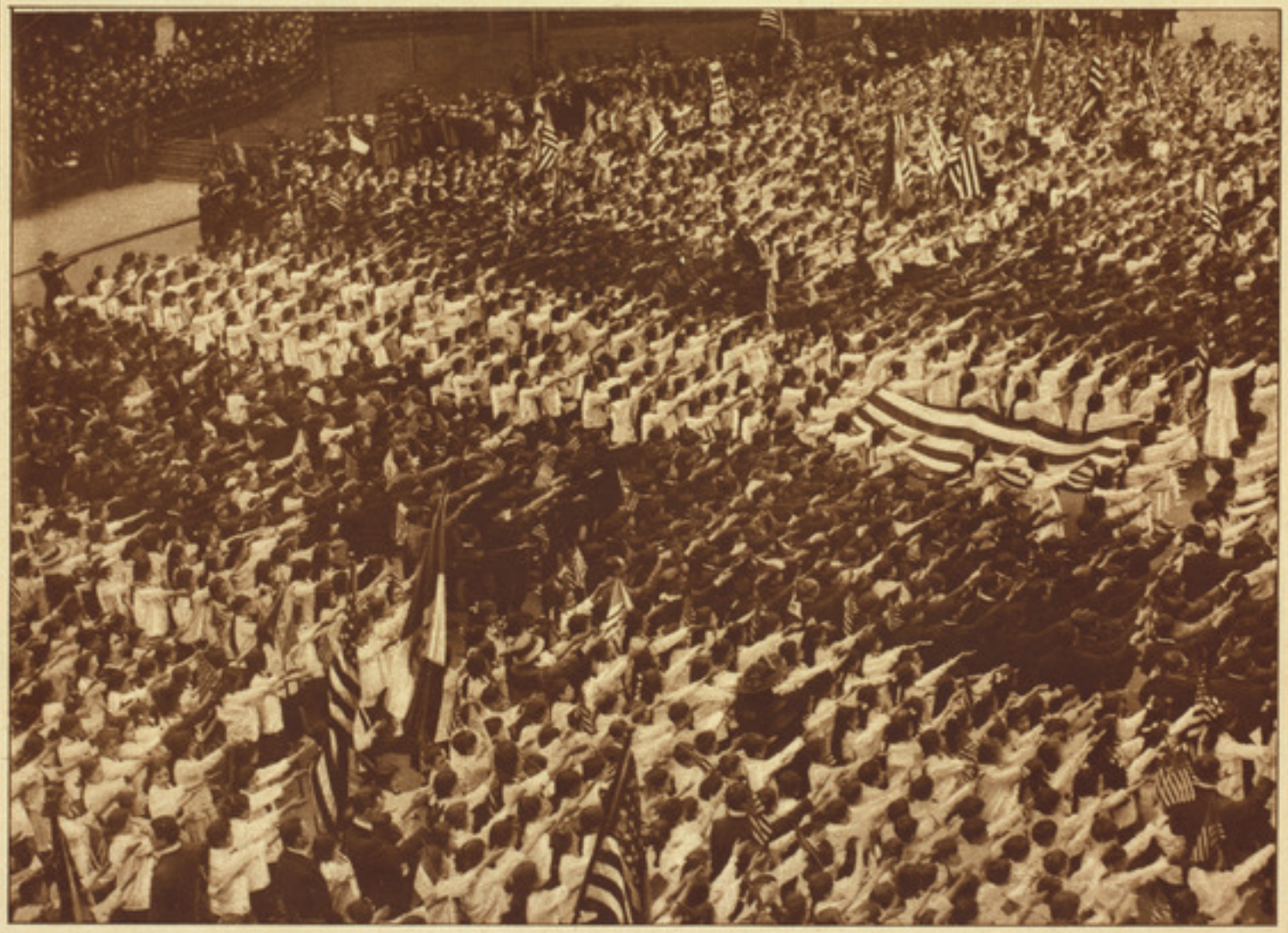
PRESIDENT WILSON LED AND REVIEWED THE GREAT RED CROSS PARADE IN NEW YORK AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND WAR FUND CAMPAIGN. AT LEFT IS A VISTA OF BROADWAY CLOSED BY THE TIMES BUILDING AT TIMES SQUARE.

(© Times Photo Service.)

Americans of All Ages Aflame With Enthusiasm

TANKS GREETED WITH TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE AT FIFTH AVENUE AND 35TH STREET, NEW YORK, IN THE LIBERTY LOAN PARADE THAT GAVE A GREAT IMPETUS TO THE CAMPAIGN.

(© Times Photo Service.)



A SEA OF CHILDREN'S EAGER FACES AT A PATRIOTIC RALLY IN CITY HALL PARK, NEW YORK. AT THE MOMENT THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN THE CHILDREN WERE IN THE ACT OF SALUTING THE FLAG.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Great Outdoor Assemblies in New York That Stimulated Warlike Ardor

ALTAR OF LIBERTY AT MADISON SQUARE DEDICATED TO CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF VISITING ALLIED COMMISSIONS.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

America's Billions Rolled in For America's Needs

REPRODUCTION OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY UNVEILED IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENN., TO START A NEW WAR LOAN DRIVE. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY McADOO WAS THE CHIEF SPEAKER ON THAT OCCASION. *(© International Film Service.)*

ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF THE LOAN POSTERS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

THE ARTISTS RALLIED TO AID OF LIBERTY LOANS BY POSTERS LIKE ABOVE, WHICH WERE PLACARDED ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND BORE FRUIT.

FIGHT GLEAMED IN THE EYE OF THIS SOLDIER, AND THE PUBLIC OBEYED.

Stimulating French and English Loan Campaigns

CAPTURED GERMAN HELMETS BEING GIVEN AS PREMIUMS TO PURCHASERS OF BONDS IN PARIS DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE FOURTH "LIBERATION" LOAN DRIVE IN 1918.

(© International Film Service.)

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, IN LONDON, WAS TRANSFORMED TO REPRESENT A WAR-SCARRED VILLAGE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AND PEOPLE WERE INVITED TO "FEED THE GUNS WITH BONDS" AND THUS HELP END THE WAR.

(© British Official Photo, from Topical Press Agency.)

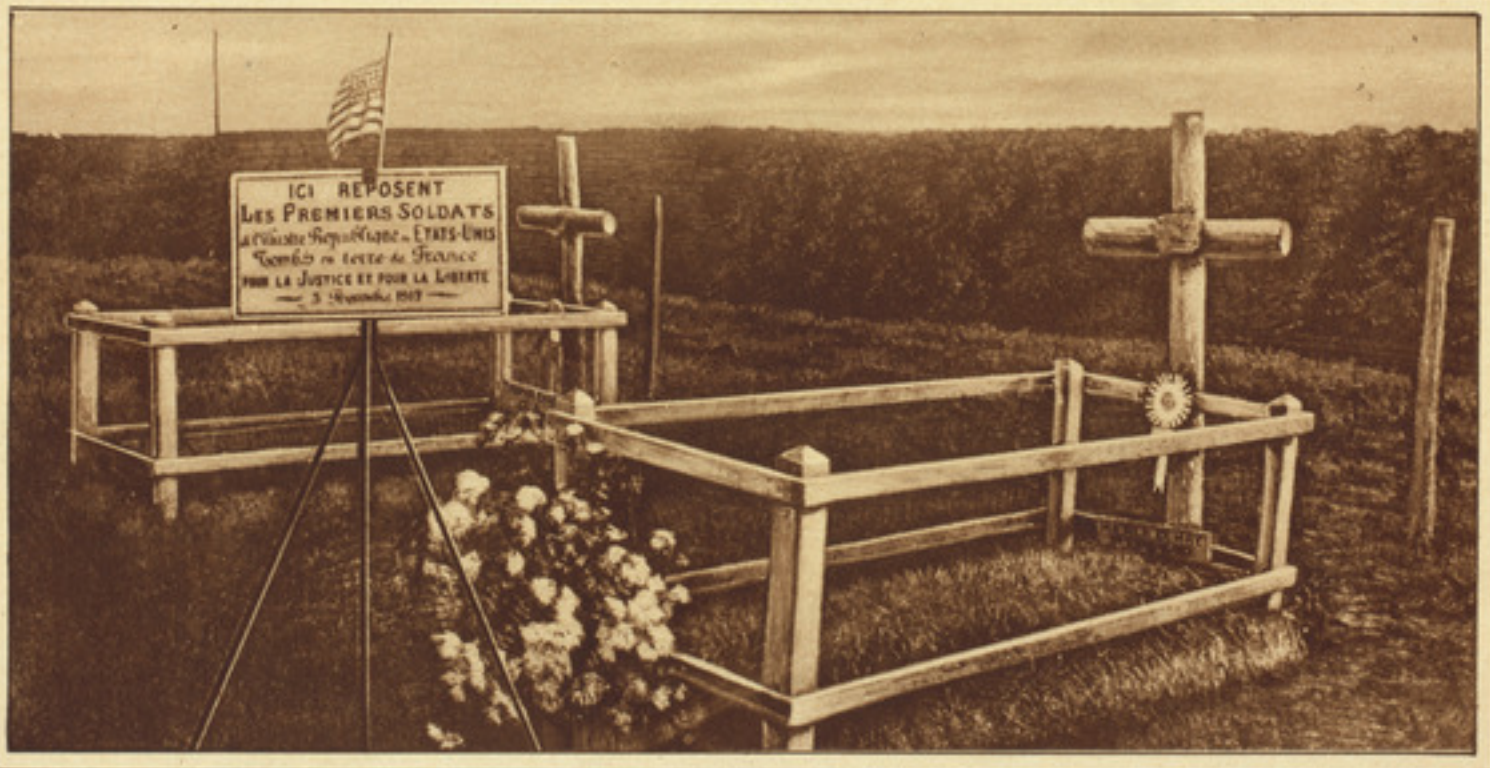
First Americans Killed in Battle with Germans

Private Thomas F. Enright of Pittsburgh, Penn., killed Nov. 3, 1917.
(Portraits © International Film Service.)

Corporal James B. Gresham of Evansville, Ind., one of first Americans killed.

Private Merle D. Hay, native of Iowa, 21 years old, killed in first American battle.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTUAL MASS FIGHTING WITH THE GERMANS ARE THE THREE WHOSE PORTRAITS ARE AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE, AND WHOSE BURIAL SERVICES ARE HERE SHOWN. KILLED IN TRENCH ATTACK NOV. 3, 1917. (© Committee on Public Information.)



THE GRAVES OF ENRIGHT AND HAY ARE MARKED BY A FRENCH INSCRIPTION SURMOUNTED BY THE UNITED STATES FLAG. THE INSCRIPTION READS: "HERE LIE THE FIRST SOLDIERS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES WHO FELL ON FRENCH SOIL FOR JUSTICE AND LIBERTY, NOV. 3, 1917." (© Times Photo Service.)

Work for Soldiers by Volunteer Organizations

THE WELFARE OF THE SOLDIER HAS BEEN LOOKED AFTER BY SOCIETIES OF EVERY FAITH, PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC, HEBREW, AND NON-SECTARIAN, AND BUILDINGS LIKE THOSE HERE SHOWN HAVE SPRUNG UP EVERYWHERE FOR REST AND RECREATION.

INTERIOR OF A LOUNGING AND RECREATION HUT PROVIDED FOR SOLDIERS. HERE THEY CAN CHAT, READ AND WRITE LETTERS, JOIN IN CAMP SONGS LED BY THE PIANO ON THE PLATFORM, AND HAVE OTHER ADVANTAGES OF A CLUBHOUSE AND SOCIAL CENTRE.

Soldiers' Recreation Centres in Paris and at Front

HANDSOME STRUCTURE IN PARIS OF ONE OF THE ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN WELFARE WORK FOR SOLDIERS, WHERE ALL THE COMFORTS AND SOME OF THE LUXURIES OF HOME ARE AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMERICANS IN SERVICE.

UNDERGROUND DUGOUT OF A WELFARE ORGANIZATION AT THE FRONT, CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED TO SCREEN IT FROM HOSTILE AVIATORS, AND OFFERING ALL THAT IS POSSIBLE IN THE STRESS OF ACTUAL WAR.

(Photos © Committee on Public Information.)

Cities Occupied by Germans at Beginning of War

GERMAN TROOPS STATIONED AT LILLE, THE MOST IMPORTANT CITY OF NORTHERN FRANCE, ARE HERE SEEN AT GUARD MOUNT IN THE PRINCIPAL PLAZA OF THE CITY.
(© Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)

BRUSSELS, THE CAPITAL OF BELGIUM, WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS IN THE EARLY WEEKS OF THE WAR. A SPECTACULAR PARADE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS IS BEING HELD FOR ITS EFFECT ON THE SUBJUGATED POPULATION.

Great Cities at Extremes of Former Russian Empire

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AND AMERICAN MARINES SALUTING THE PARADE OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN THE STREETS OF VLADIVOSTOK, THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORT OF SIBERIA.

(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

WARSAW WAS ENTERED BY THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS AFTER THEIR TRIUMPHANT CAMPAIGN ON AUG. 9, 1915. PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA IS HERE SEEN RIDING AT THE HEAD OF HIS STAFF.

(© *Paul Thompson.*)

Rejoicing of the City of Lille at Its Redemption

THE INHABITANTS OF LILLE, WHO HAD BEEN FOR FOUR YEARS UNDER GERMAN RULE, GREETED THE BRITISH TROOPS WITH WILD ACCLAMATIONS AS THEY MARCHED THROUGH THE RECAPTURED CITY.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE GRAND SQUARE OF LILLE, PACKED WITH JUBILANT THRONGS LISTENING TO THE MUSIC OF THE MARSELLAISE, WHICH FOR FOUR YEARS THEY HAD ONLY BEEN ABLE TO MURMUR BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

War Posters That Stirred the Blood and Won Recruits

AMERICAN WAR POSTER THAT PROVED VERY EFFECTIVE.

THE COMPELLING DIRECTNESS OF THIS DEMAND DID ITS WORK.

THE NAVY MANNED ITS DREADNOUGHTS IN THIS FASHION.

THIS STRIKING PICTURE OF AN AMERICAN MARINE BROUGHT COMRADES TO HIS SIDE.

IF EVER A PUN JUSTIFIED ITSELF IT WAS HERE.

THIS BRITISH POSTER BROUGHT SWARMS INTO THE RANKS.

THE VERY TANG OF THE SEA IS IN THIS NAVY POSTER.

THE ENGLISH ST. GEORGE SPEARING THE GERMAN DRAGON.

Powerful American Dreadnoughts That Carried the Stars and Stripes in the North Sea Naval Zone

THIS TOWERING HULL OF THE DREADNOUGHT OKLAHOMA HAS A KEEL THAT IS VERY HEAVILY WEIGHTED TO OFFSET THE PONDEROUS ARMAMENT ABOVE.

(© International Film Service.)

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS, SHOWING THE MIGHTY GUNS THAT MAKE IT ONE OF THE MOST DEADLY ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION AFLOAT.

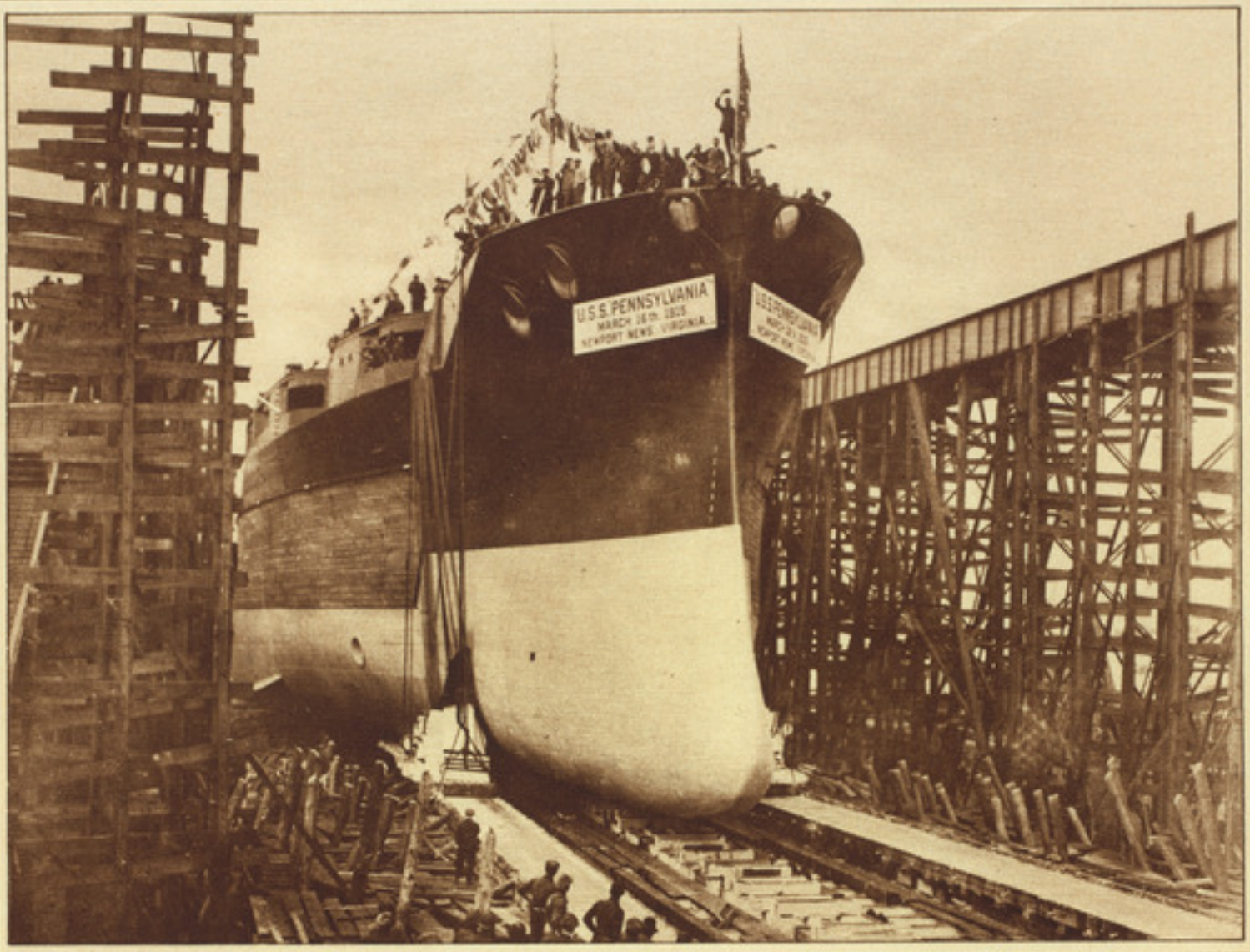
PART OF THE MAIN BATTERY OF FIVE FOURTEEN-INCH GUNS ON ONE OF THE LATEST AND MOST FORMIDABLE OF UNITED STATES DREADNOUGHTS.

(© Central News.)

American Fleet in Atlantic Waters That Has Upheld Navy Traditions

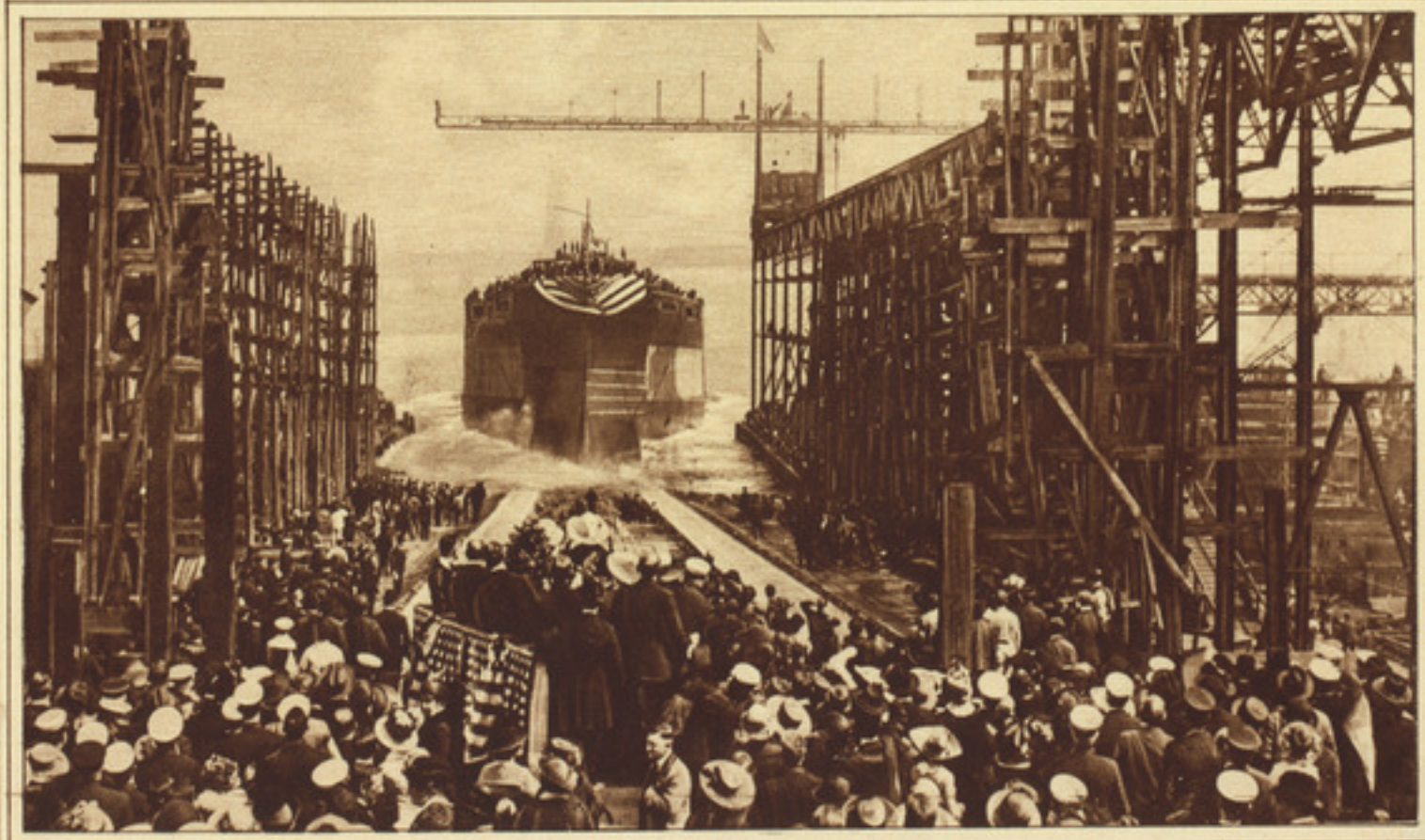
UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS IN "LINE OF COLUMN," LED BY ONE OF THE LARGEST SUPERDREADNOUGHTS.

Launching of American Battleships of Latest Types



THE UNITED STATES DREADNOUGHT PENNSYLVANIA, OF LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL CLASS, STARTING DOWN THE WAYS TO THE WATER AT NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, MARCH 16, 1915

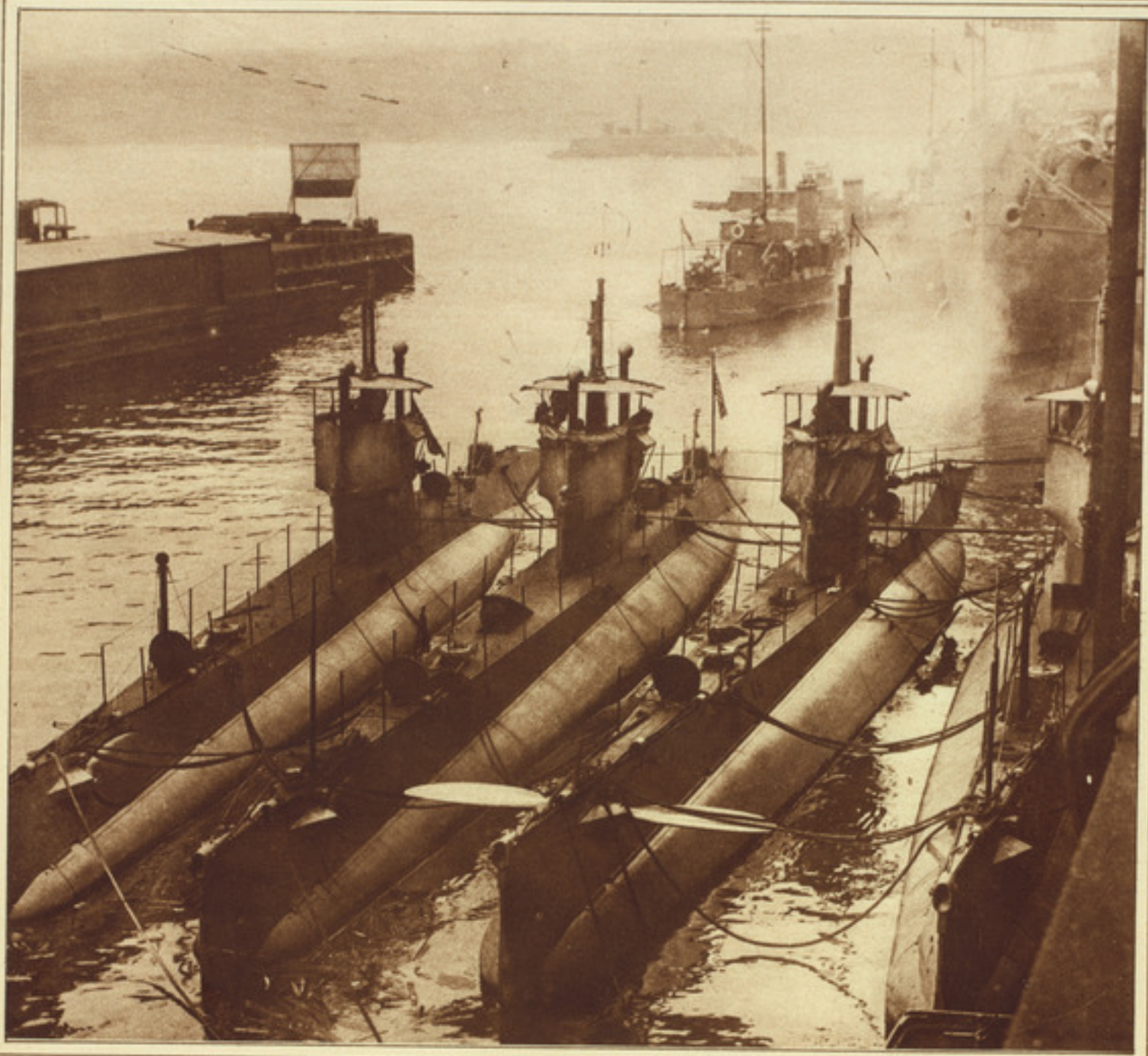
(© Bain News Service.)



THE AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT ARIZONA, OF 32,000 TONS, TAKING THE WATER. SHE WAS THE FIRST FIGHTING SHIP BUILT FOR ANY NATION EQUIPPED WITH THE ELECTRIC DRIVE.

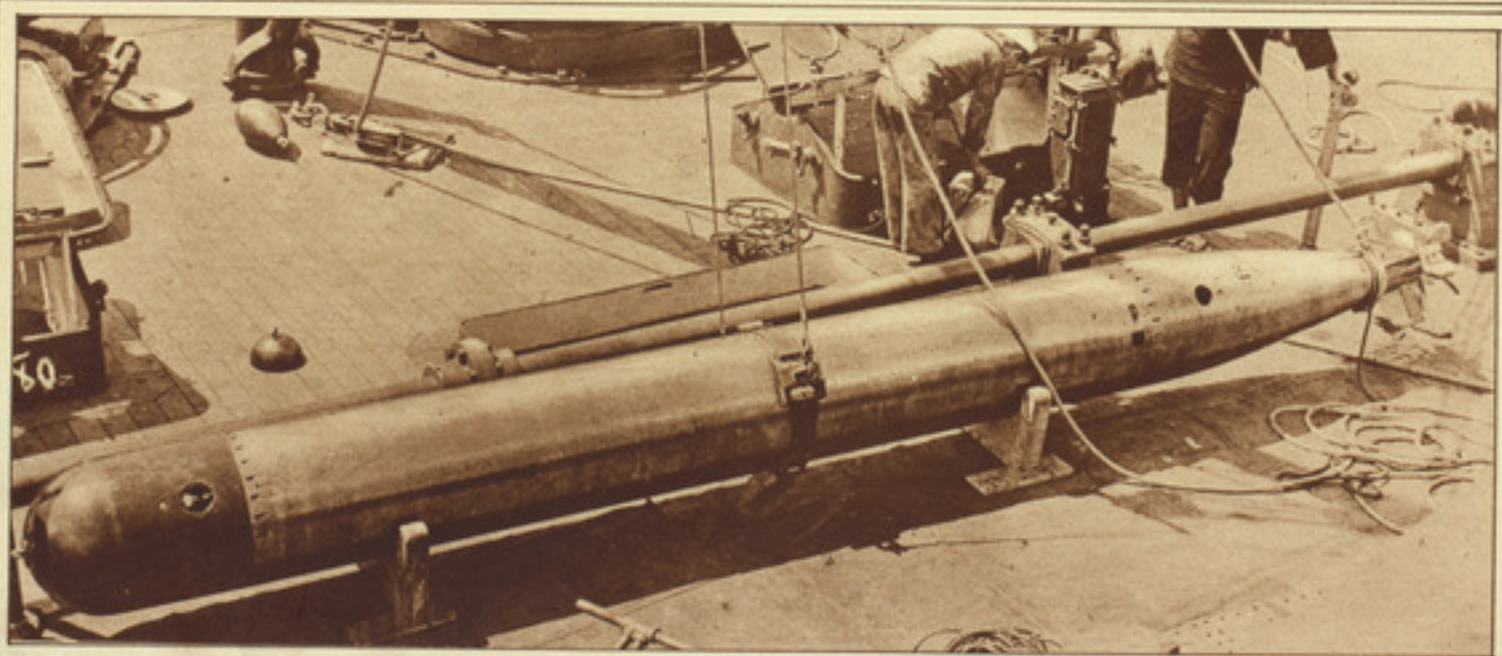
(© International News Service.)

Preparation by the Navy to Take Its Part in the War



AMERICAN SUBMARINES OF THE K-CLASS FITTED OUT WITH MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF THE LATEST TYPE TO BE USED IN CASE OF HOSTILE DESCENT ON OUR COAST.

(© Central News Photo Service.)



TORPEDO OF THE 21-INCH TYPE BEING GOTTEN READY TO BE LOWERED INTO THE HOLD OF THE OKLAHOMA. IT IS EXPELLED FROM THE TUBE BY COMPRESSED AIR, IS SELF PROPELLING, EXPLODES ON CONTACT, AND HAS A CHARGE OF 200 POUNDS OF GUN COTTON.

Great Guns, Destructive Shells and Skilled Gunners

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL NAVAL GUNS AND THE TYPE MAINLY USED TO MAN MERCHANT SHIPS. IT IS BEING LOADED WITH A COMPLETE CARTRIDGE, AND IS EQUIPPED WITH DELICATE RANGE FINDERS.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

GREAT ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS, WEIGHING HALF A TON OR MORE APIECE, BEING LOADED ON AN AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT THAT IS PREPARING TO SAIL FOR EUROPEAN WATERS.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

German Submarine Crew Captured by U. S. Destroyers

THIS SUBMARINE WAS DESTROYED IN A FIGHT WITH U. S. DESTROYERS FANNING AND NICHOLSON, NOV. 24, 1917. THE CREW SURRENDERED, BUT THEIR VESSEL SANK SO RAPIDLY THAT THEY HAD TO SWIM TO THE FANNING.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF GERMAN U-BOAT 58, CAPTURED BY AMERICAN DESTROYERS, BEING TAKEN TO WAR PRISON CAMP, FORT McPHERSON, GA., UNDER GUARD OF U. S. MARINES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

American Crews On the Alert for the Submarine

SAILORS IN TRAINING TO DETECT SUBMARINES QUICKLY, LOCATE THEM ACCURATELY, AND SEND THEM TO THE BOTTOM WHENEVER POSSIBLE. (© Committee on Public Information.)

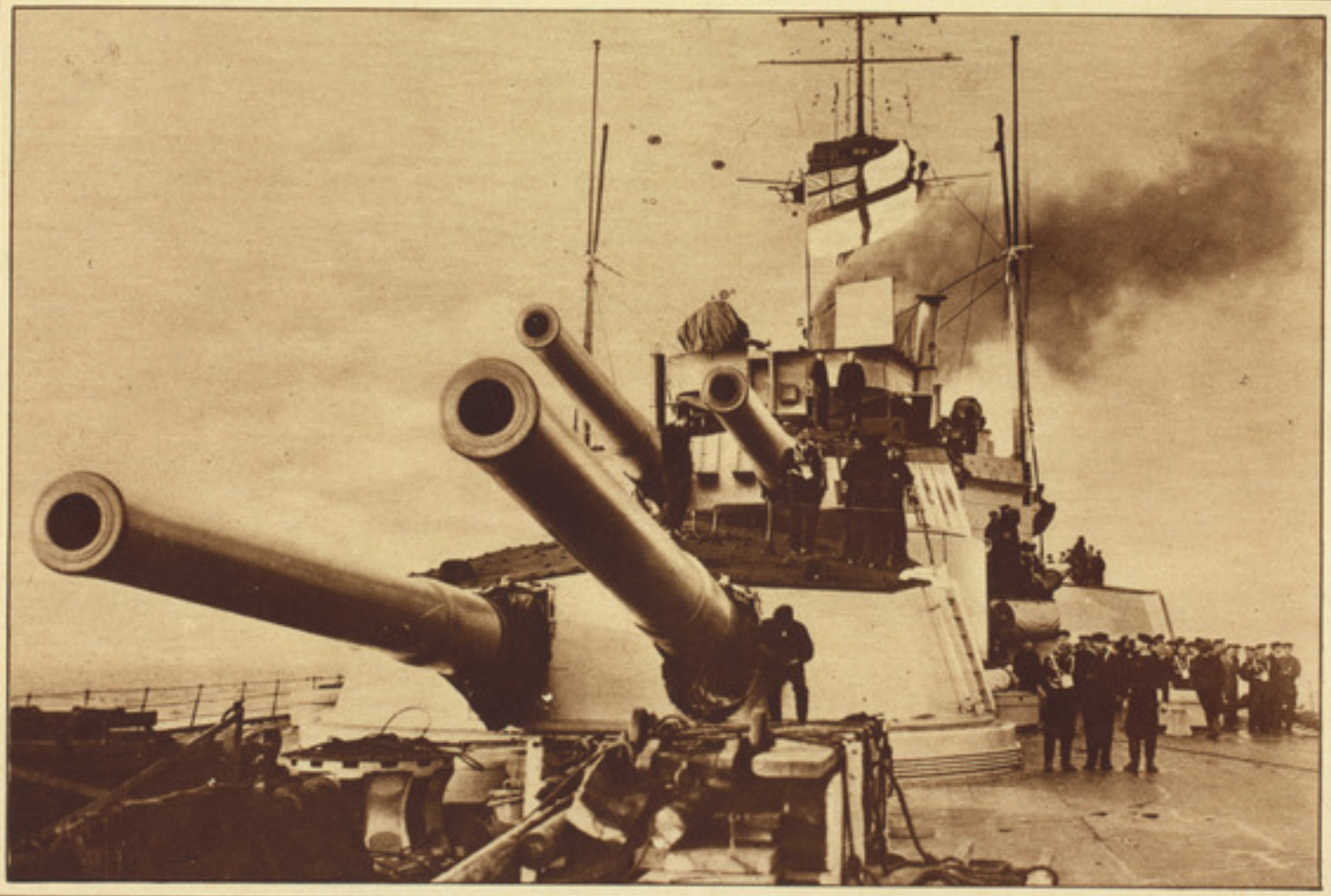
THE COVETED STAR ON A SHIP'S FUNNEL THAT SHOWS IT HAS SUNK A SUBMARINE. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

UNITED STATES STEAMER STANDING TO IN ORDER TO TAKE ABOARD A BOATLOAD OF VICTIMS OF A SUBMARINE ATTACK, WHO HAD BEEN SET ADRIFT IN MIDOCEAN AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR VESSEL.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

Type of Gigantic Battle Cruisers of British Navy

THE QUEEN MARY, HERE SHOWN, WAS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL BATTLE CRUISERS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S FLEET. SHE WAS SUNK BY GERMAN GUN FIRE IN THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND MAY 31, 1916.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ON BOARD THE HERCULES, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE FOURTH BRITISH SQUADRON, WITH CREWS AND GUNS READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY WHILE THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET WAS PROCEEDING.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

French and Italian Guardians of Their Coasts

FRENCH ARMORED CRUISER LEON GAMBETTA, ONE OF THE SPEEDIEST AND MOST FORMIDABLE VESSELS OF ITS TYPE WHICH WAS ASSIGNED TO SERVICE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE AMALFI, ARMORED CRUISER OF THE ITALIAN NAVY, PROCEEDING WITH THE ITALIAN FLAG AT ITS STEM TO THE PLACE ASSIGNED IT IN THE SQUADRON OF THE ADRIATIC.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Two Great Battleships That Were Sent to the Bottom

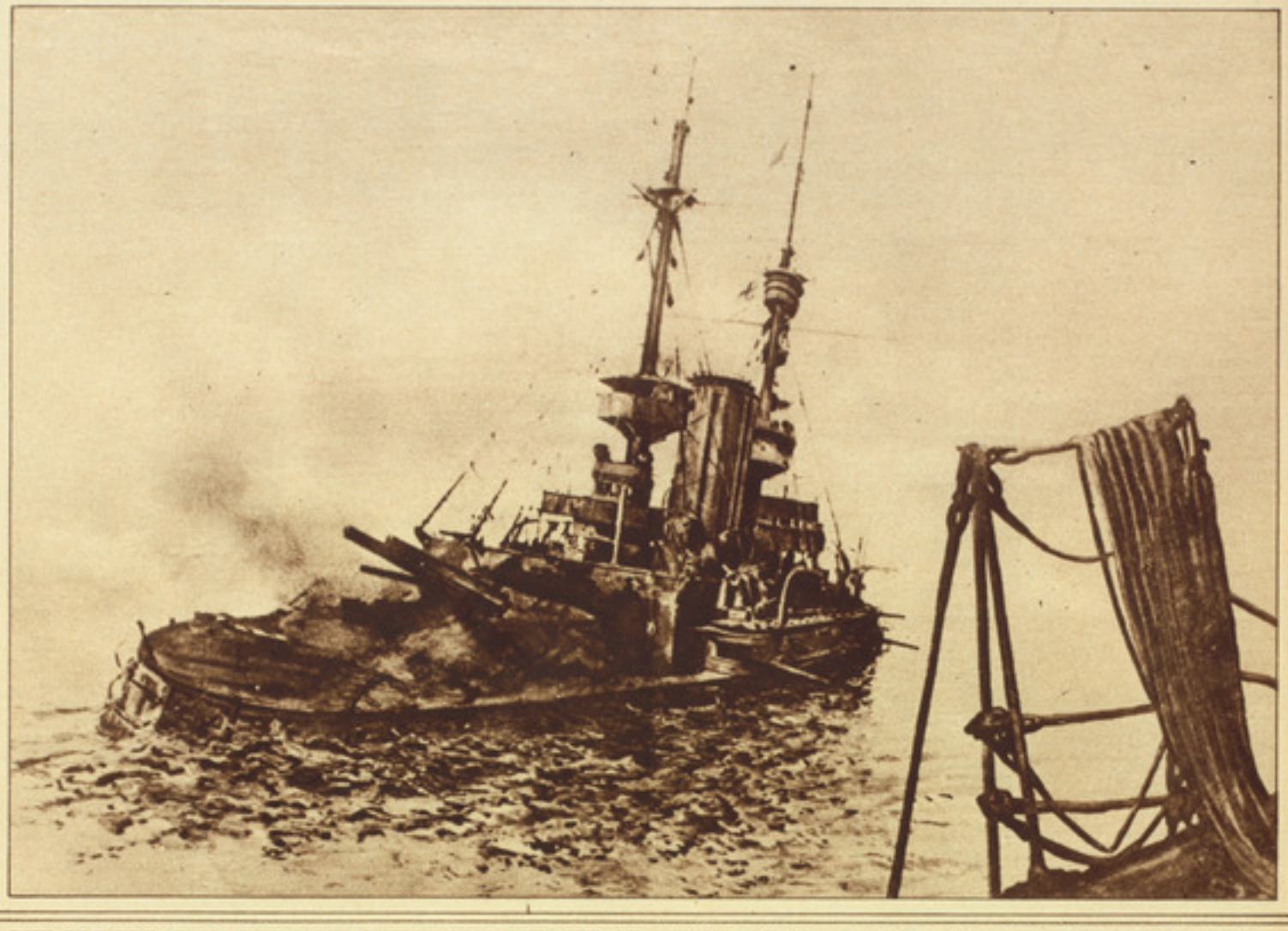
SINKING OF THE GERMAN CRUISER BLUECHER IN THE BATTLE OF THE DOGGER BANK JAN. 24, 1915. IT WAS SUBJECTED TO A TERRIFIC FIRE BY THE BRITISH SHIPS. IT IS SEEN HERE JUST AS IT WAS TURNING TURTLE AND SINKING.

(© International News Service.)

THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP BRITANNIA, SHORTLY AFTER SHE WAS TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE NEAR GIBRALTAR NOV. 9, 1918, AND JUST BEFORE SHE SANK. SHE WAS THE LAST NAVAL VESSEL SUNK IN THE WAR.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

Gallant Ships Whose Names Will Live in History



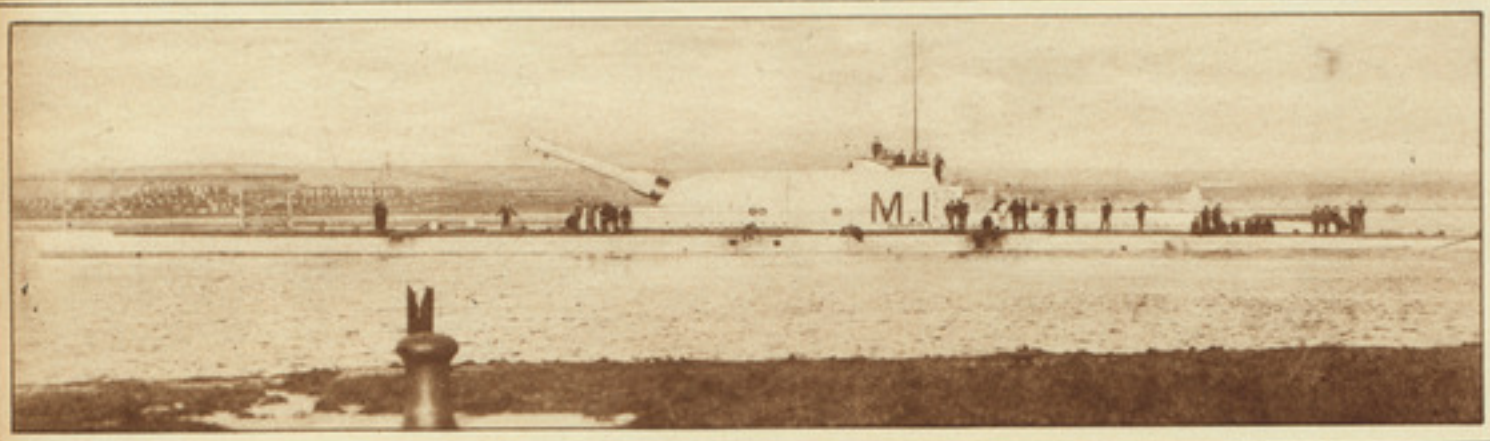
THE PRE-DREADNOUGHT IRRESISTIBLE WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION AND SUNK IN THE SPRING OF 1915, IN THE FIERCE FIGHTING THAT RESULTED FROM THE FUTILE BRITISH ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

(© International News Service.)

THE BRITISH SHIP VINDICTIVE, AFTER THE ATTACK AGAINST THE BELGIAN COAST APRIL 23, 1918. IN A LATER ATTEMPT ON MAY 9-10 THE VINDICTIVE WAS DESIGNEDLY SUNK IN THE OSTEND CHANNEL.

(© Central News Service.)

Antagonism Between Destroyers and Submarines



NOVEL TYPE OF BRITISH SUBMARINE EQUIPPED WITH A POWERFUL NAVAL GUN. THIS IS PLUGGED WHEN THE VESSEL SUBMERGES, BUT IS READY FOR INSTANT ACTION WHEN IT RISES TO THE SURFACE.

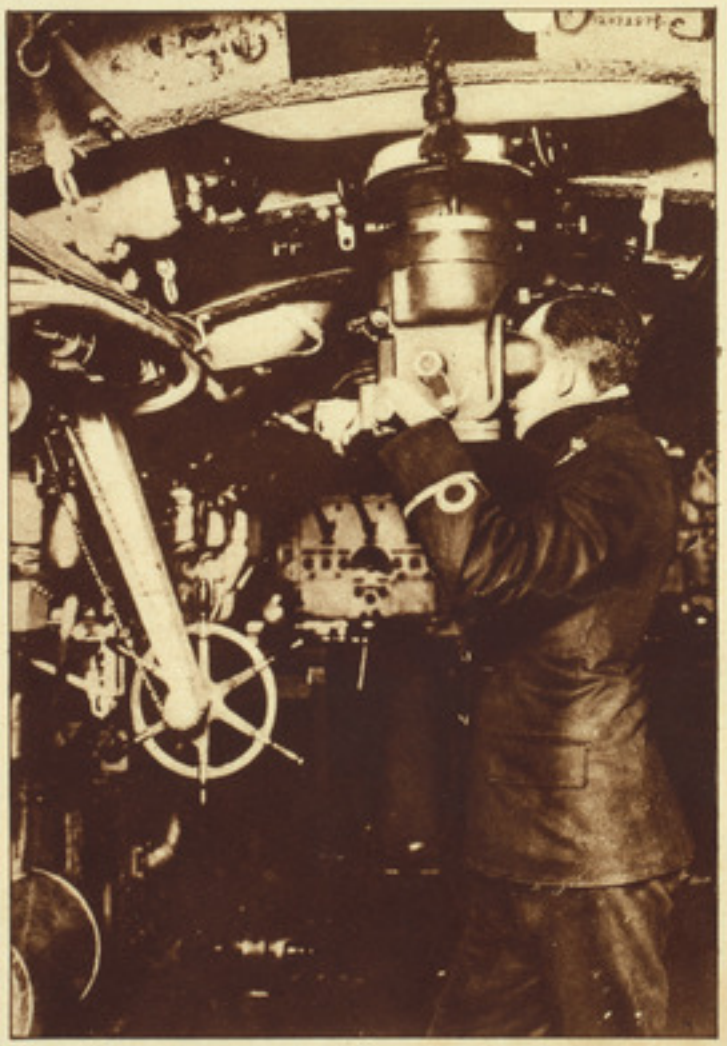
ITALIAN DESTROYER, FULL SPEED AHEAD, IN PURSUIT OF A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT IN THE ADRIATIC.

FRENCH U-BOAT CHASER ARMED WITH THE FAMOUS FRENCH "75" OPERATING IN THE SUBMARINE ZONE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

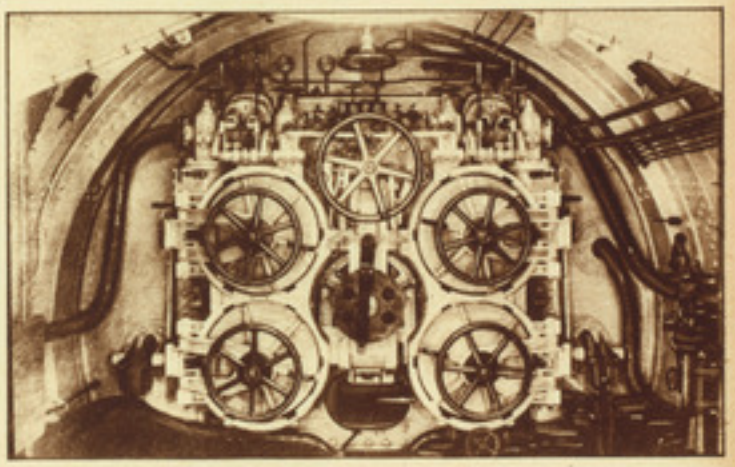
LATEST TYPE OF THE FRENCH CRUISER SUBMARINE SHOWING UNUSUAL LINES. A COMBINATION OF SURFACE AND UNDERWATER CRAFT DEVELOPED UNDER THE EXIGENCIES OF WAR.
(© Central News Service.)

Supplies and Mechanical Equipment of Submarines

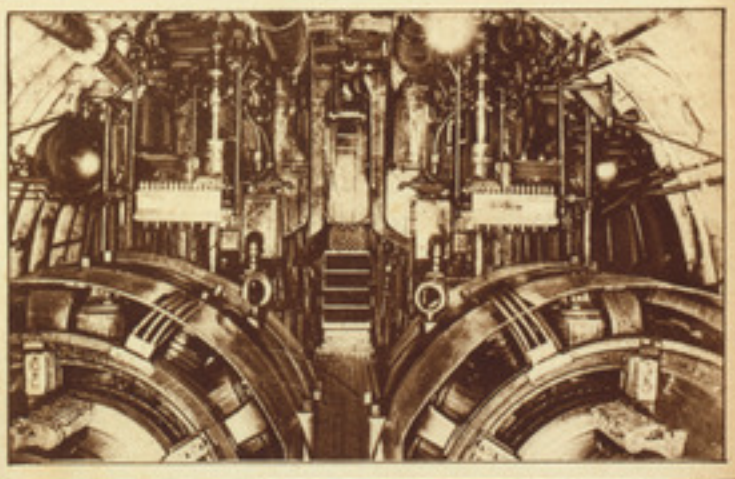
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUBMARINE "MOTHER" SHIP VULCAN TAKEN IN THE KIEL CANAL. ON EITHER SIDE ARE SEEN GERMAN SUBMARINES, AND IN FRONT IS A CRAFT ENTERING THE "DOCK" SHIP.



INTERIOR OF SUBMARINES SHOWING OFFICER USING THE PERISCOPE. AT SIDE IS THE STEERING WHEEL.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

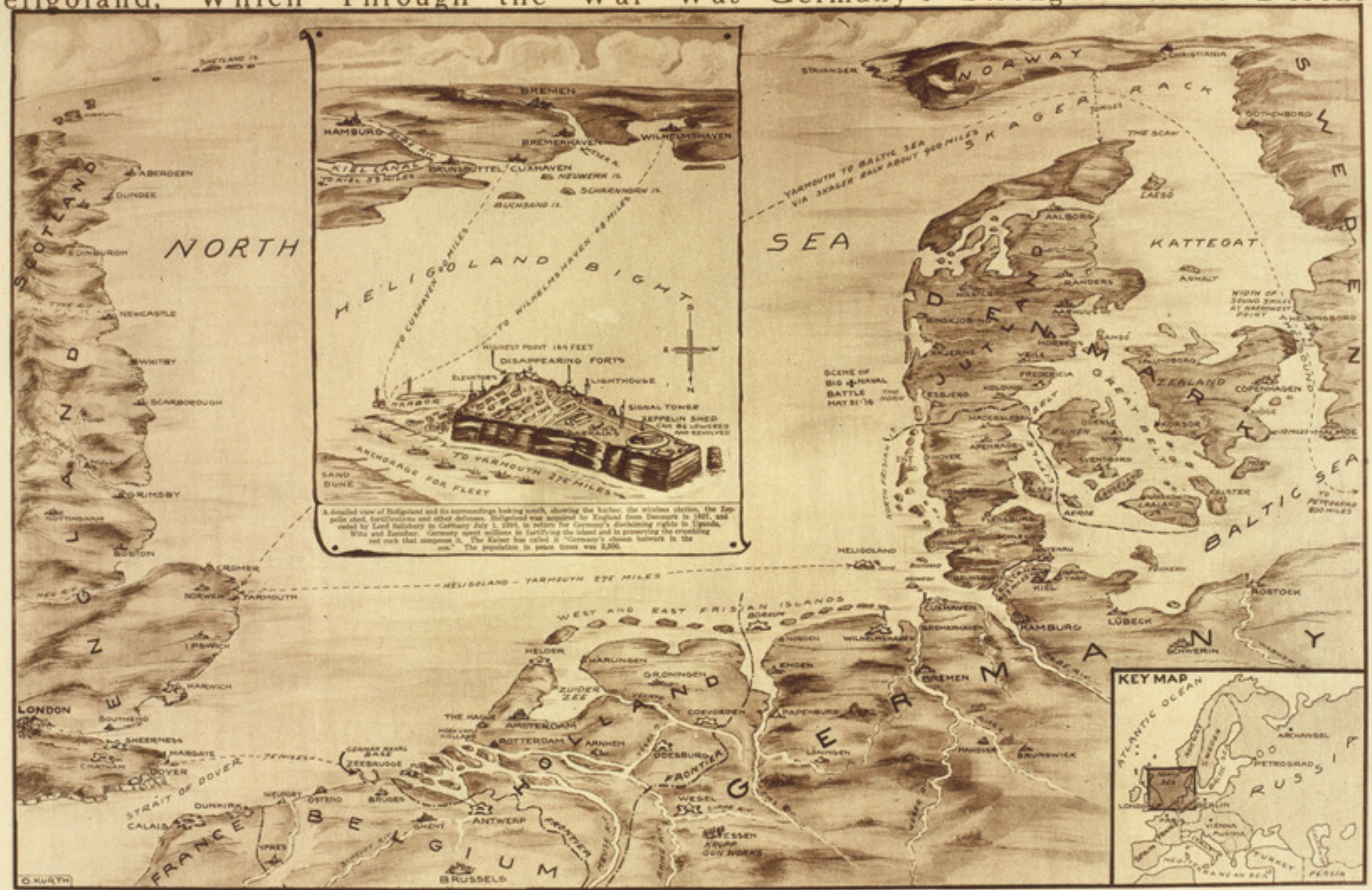


TORPEDO TUBES THROUGH WHICH THE DEADLY MISSILES ARE DRIVEN BY COMPRESSED AIR ON THEIR ERRAND OF DESTRUCTION.



IN A SUBMARINE LOOKING AFT, SHOWING HOW IT IS PACKED WITH DELICATE AND POWERFUL MACHINERY.

Heligoland, Which Through the War Was Germany's Strongest Coast Defense

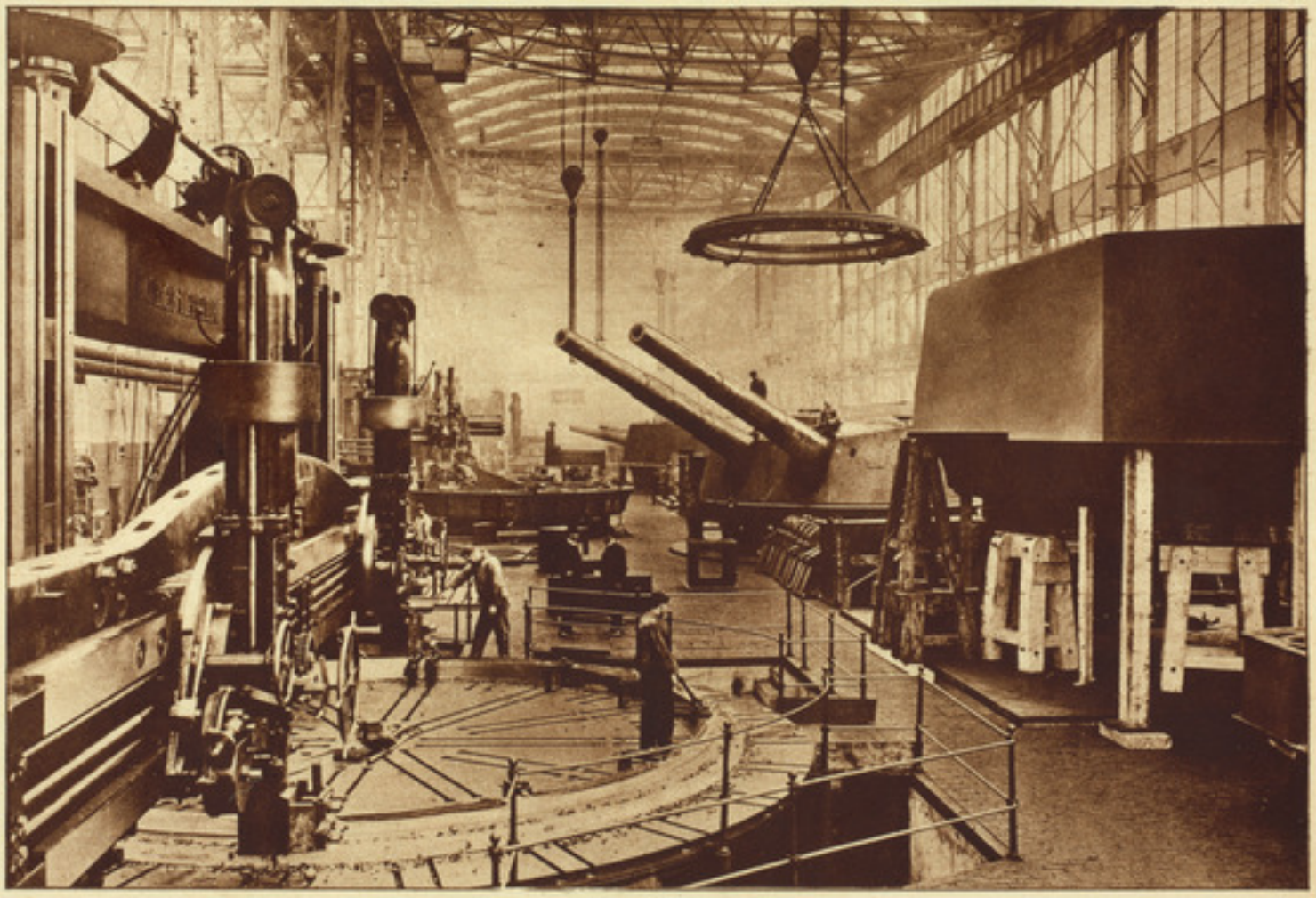


MAP OF HELIGOLAND, THE GREAT ROCK RISING FROM THE SEA, THAT WAS CEDED TO GERMANY BY ENGLAND IN 1890, AND FORTIFIED BY THE FORMER UNTIL IT WAS PRACTICALLY IMPREGNABLE TO HOSTILE ATTACK. DETAILS ARE GIVEN IN DESCRIPTION ABOVE, AND ITS RELATION IS SHOWN TO THE GERMAN AND BRITISH COASTS.

Germany's Defensive Bulwark and Offensive Weapons

THE PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS OF HELIGOLAND. THE FORTIFIED PART OF THE ISLAND IS TO THE RIGHT. THE LANDING PLACE IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ISLAND, BELOW THE LIGHTHOUSE.

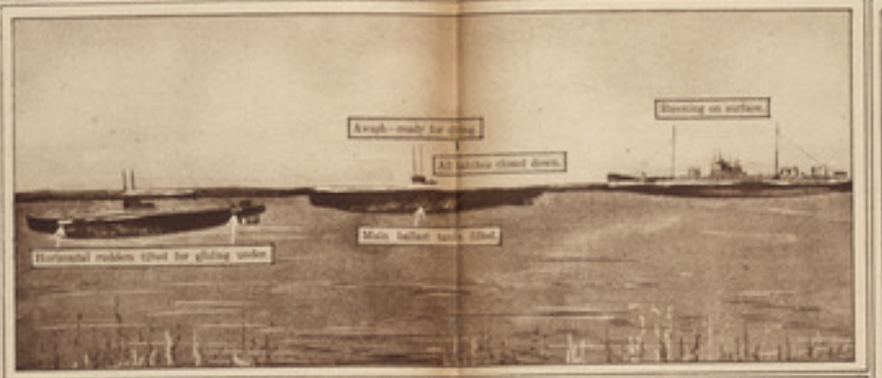
(© International Film Service.)



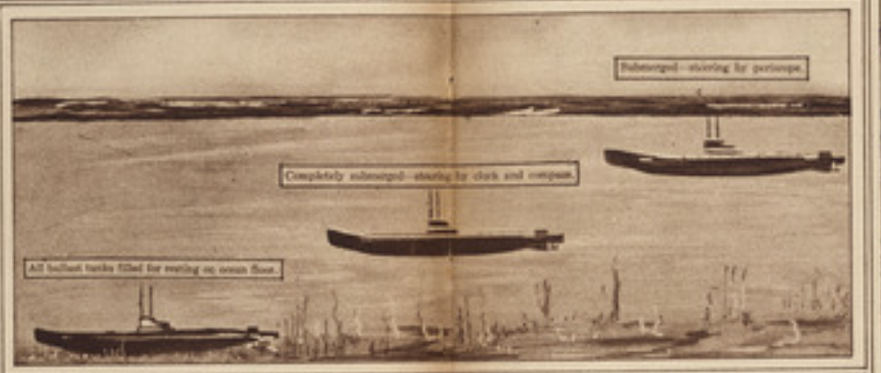
THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE SHOPS OF THE MAMMOTH KRUPP GUN WORKS AT ESSEN, GERMANY, THE GREATEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN EUROPE. HERE WERE MADE THE GIGANTIC GUNS THAT DEVASTATED FRANCE, BELGIUM, SERBIA, AND RUMANIA.

The Submarine on Whose Ruthless Employment Germany Staked All and Thereby Brought America Into the War

MERCHANT SHIP STRUCK AND BLOWN UP BY THE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO FROM GERMAN SUBMARINE. THE PATH OF THE TORPEDO CAN BE CLEARLY SEEN. *(Feature Photo Service.)*

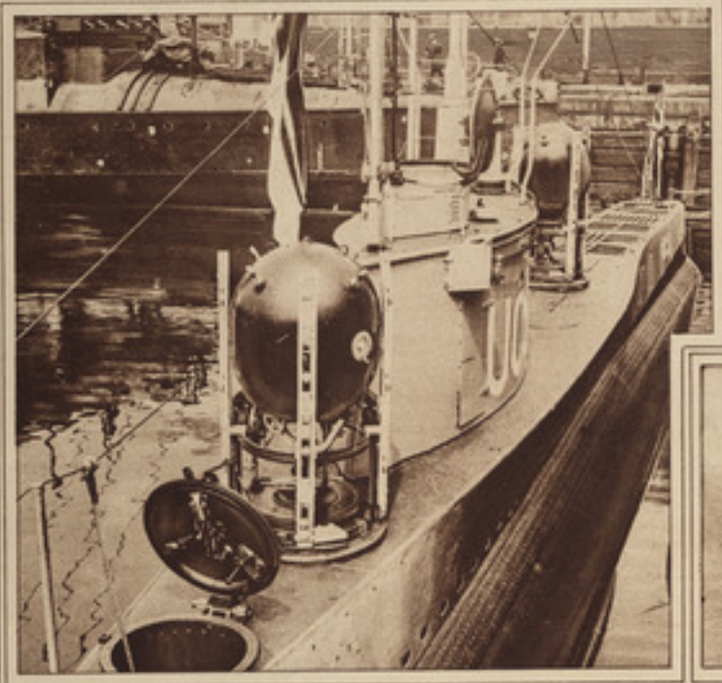


FIRST STAGE OF SUBMARINE WORK—FROM SURFACE TRIM TO DIVING.

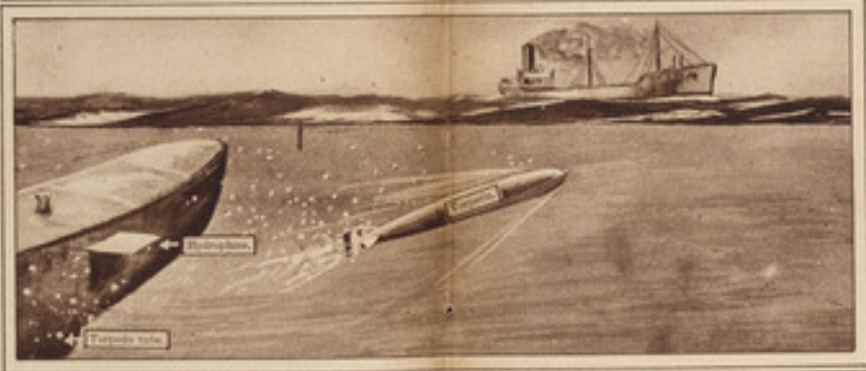


SECOND STAGE—GERMAN SUBMARINE SUBMERGED AFTER SINKING VESSEL.

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE U-53, THE SUBMARINE WHICH CREATED A SENSATION BY CROSSING THE OCEAN AND ARRIVING IN NEWPORT OCT. 7, 1916. *(© by International Film Service.)*

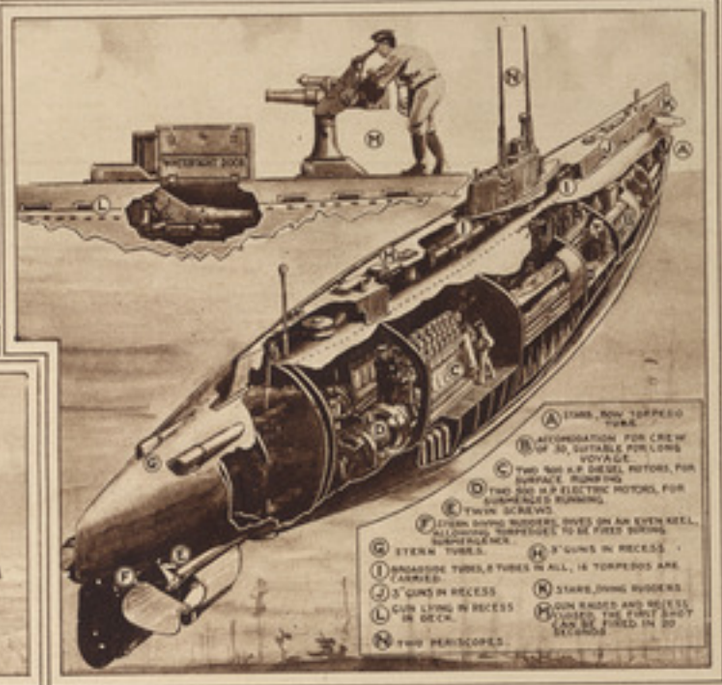


GERMAN MINE-LAYING U-BOAT U. C. 5, CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH! VIEW OF HER UPPER DECK SHOWING CONNING TOWER, PERISCOP. AND MINES. *(International Film Service.)*



THIRD STAGE—SUBMERGED AND DISCHARGING THE DEADLY TORPEDO.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-65 LYING IN WAIT FOR HOSTILE AND NEUTRAL SHIPS ON THE LINE FROM BARCELONA TO HAVANA AND SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF MILES OUT AT SEA. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*



CROSS SECTION OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE SHOWING EVERY IMPORTANT FEATURE THAT HAS MADE IT SUCH A MENACE DURING THE WAR.

Memorable Voyage of Under-Sea Merchant Boat

A DRAMATIC SURPRISE WAS FURNISHED TO THE WORLD WHEN THE FIRST MERCHANT SUBMARINE, THE DEUTSCHLAND, MADE THE JOURNEY FROM GERMANY TO BALTIMORE IN 16 DAYS, APPEARING AT THE LATTER PORT JULY 9, 1916.

THE DEUTSCHLAND, IN TOW OF A TUG, PROCEEDING TO HER ANCHORAGE IN BALTIMORE. PREPARATIONS WERE MADE BY BRITISH CRUISERS TO CAPTURE HER ON HER RETURN VOYAGE, BUT SHE ELUDED THEM.

(Photos © International Film Service.)

Camouflage of Ships to Deceive the Submarines

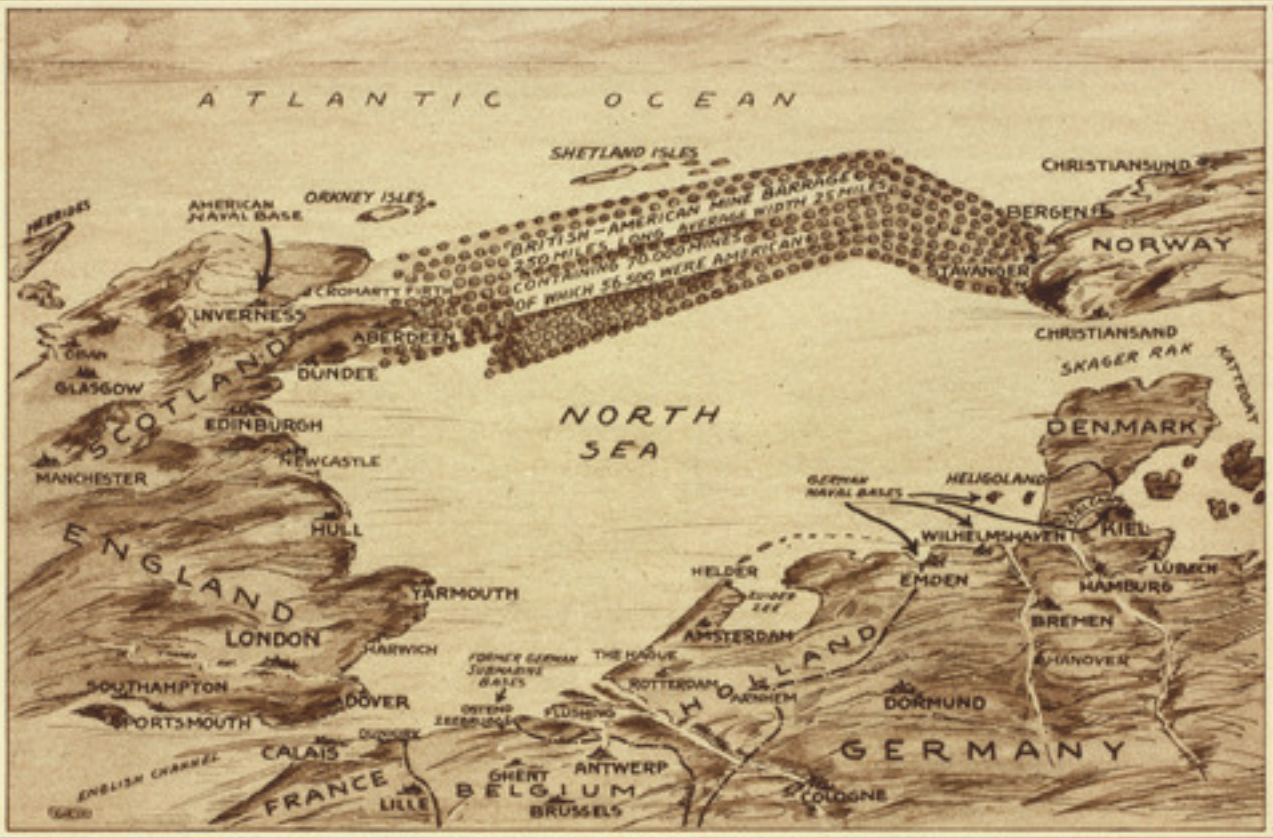
THE ZEBRA STRIPED BRITISH TRANSPORT OSTERLEY AS SHE APPEARED IN NEW YORK HARBOR NOV. 11, 1918. SHE WAS DECKED WITH FLAGS IN CELEBRATION OF THE ARMISTICE SIGNED ON THAT DAY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A MYSTIFYING CAMOUFLAGE WHICH WOULD MAKE IT VERY DIFFICULT FOR AN UNDERSEA PIRATE TO TORPEDO THIS SHIP. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

A BRITISH SHIP WHOSE BEWILDERING MARKINGS HAVE ENABLED IT ON MANY TRIPS TO BAFFLE THE SUBMARINES. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Thrilling Work in Fighting German Submarines

UNITED STATES DESTROYER PALMER DROPPING DEPTH BOMB IN ATTACK UPON A SUBMARINE, AND AT THE SAME TIME THROWING OUT A SMOKE SCREEN TO PREVENT HER POSITION BEING REVEALED TO THE ENEMY.
(© U. S. Official.)



MAP OF AMERICAN MINE LAYING OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH SEA, INVOLVING OVER 56,000 MINES.

A FLEET OF MINES, CONSISTING OF FROM TWENTY TO FORTY MINES. THIS IS HAULED BY STEAM WINCHES TO THE STERN OF THE SHIP, WHERE BY OPENING A TRAP THE MINES ARE RELEASED ONE BY ONE.
(© U. S. Official.)

Active Military Operations in German East Africa

BRITISH ACTIVITIES IN THE CAMEROONS, AFRICA, WERE OFTEN HAMPERED BY LACK OF WATER. NATIVE WOMEN CARRIERS ARE HERE SEEN CARRYING WATER TO A TRACTION ENGINE FROM STREAM EIGHT MILES DISTANT.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PREPARING TO EMBARK AT FREETOWN TO ATTACK THE GERMAN CAMEROONS, THE MAIN OBJECT OF THE ATTACK BEING THE PORT OF DUALA. AUXILIARY NATIVE TROOPS WERE FREELY USED IN AFRICAN WARFARE.

NATIVE TROOPS IN THE CAMEROONS, EQUIPPED AND TRAINED BY THE GERMAN COLONIAL AUTHORITIES, READY FOR ACTION. UNDER GERMAN LEADERSHIP THEY PROVED TO BE EXCELLENT FIGHTERS AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE JUNGLE STOOD THEM IN GOOD STEAD.

British and German Cavalry Clash on African Soil

(ABOVE.) BECAUSE OF THE LONG DISTANCES TO BE TRAVERSED MOST OF THE AFRICAN ACTIONS WERE FOUGHT BY MOUNTED TROOPS. A SQUADRON OF GERMAN CAVALRY IS HERE SEEN.

(AT RIGHT.) BRITISH MOUNTED FORCE RIDING UP AN AFRICAN VALLEY. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN JUST BEFORE A SPIRITED SKIRMISH, IN WHICH THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO RETREAT.

ENGLISH ARTILLERY CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE HASTILY THROWN ACROSS A STREAM. AT THE RIGHT THE HORSES ARE BEING WATERED PREPARATORY TO RESUMING THE MARCH IN THE SCORCHING AFRICAN HEAT.

(© *Paul Thompson.*)

Fighting on Land and Water in the German Colonies

ABOVE ARE SEEN BRITISH ARMORED MOTOR BOATS PLYING ON LAKE TANGANYIKA IN THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS. THE BOATS WERE SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST TYPES OF CANNON AND MACHINE GUNS.

(AT LEFT.), GERMAN CAMEL CORPS IN EAST AFRICA. THIS COLONY PUT UP A DETERMINED RESISTANCE AND PROLONGED HOSTILITIES OF A GUERRILLA CHARACTER TO THE VERY END OF THE WAR.

WHEN THE TOWN OF DAR-ES-SALAM WAS SHELLED BY THE BRITISH, THE CAVE-LIKE SHELTERS DUG IN THE SIDE OF THIS ROUGH RECTANGLE WERE USED BY THE INHABITANTS TO ESCAPE THE EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

(© Central News.)

Japan's Greatest Contribution to Allied Cause

(ABOVE.) VIEW OF THE FORTIFIED TOWN OF TSING-TAO, GERMANY'S MOST IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD IN THE ORIENT. IT WAS BESIEGED BY JAPANESE SEPT. 13, 1914, ASSISTED LATER BY BRITISH, AND WAS CAPTURED NOV. 7, 1914.
(© *Brown & Dawson.*)

(AT RIGHT.) INTERIOR OF THE FORTRESS OF ILTIS AT TSING-TAO, AFTER IT HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY BRITISH AND JAPANESE SHELLS. THE FORT WAS ONLY CAPTURED AFTER A DETERMINED RESISTANCE OF NEARLY SIXTY DAYS.

LANDING OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT LAO-SHA-WAN IN THE OPERATIONS PRECEDING THE CAPTURE OF TSING-TAO. AFTER THE FORT WAS CAPTURED IT WAS ALLEGED THAT JAPAN HAD PROMISED TO RETURN IT TO CHINA AFTER THE WAR. THIS HAD NOT BEEN DONE UP TO THE TIME THE PEACE CONGRESS MET AND ITS ULTIMATE POSSESSOR WAS AT THAT TIME IN DOUBT.
(© *Paul Thompson.*)

Utter Demolition of German Power in the Far East

PONTOON BRIDGE BUILT BY GERMAN TROOPS IN THE PROVINCE OF KIAO-CHAU, THE LAST REMAINING FOOTHOLD OF THE TEUTONIC FORCES IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.
(© Paul Thompson.)

THE TERRIBLE EXECUTION DONE BY BRITISH AND JAPANESE SHELLS IS SHOWN BY THIS WRECKED GUN AT TSING-TAO. (© Paul Thompson.)

GERMAN COURIER OF THE TSING-TAO GARRISON IN THE TOWN OF TIEN-TSIN ON HIS LITTLE ASIATIC PONY.

WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS OF A MOST FORMIDABLE CHARACTER, AS SEEN ABOVE, EXPLAINED THE LONG RESISTANCE THAT THE GERMANS AT TSING-TAO WERE ABLE TO OPPOSE TO THE ALLIED FORCES.
(© Paul Thompson.)

Savage German Fury That Fell Like a Blight on France

MAP OF THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OF FRANCE. THE MORE HEAVILY SHADED PORTIONS ARE THOSE WHERE THE DESTRUCTION WAS PRACTICALLY COMPLETE. THE LIGHTER SHADING INDICATES DISTRICTS WHERE THE GERMANS RETREATED SO RAPIDLY THAT THEY COULD ONLY DESTROY THEM IN PART.

RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL AT VARENNES, ONCE THE MOST CHARMING CITY IN THE ARGONNE REGION AND THE CENTRE OF FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE FIRST STAGE OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

Ruins Like These Dot Vast Regions of Northern France

DESERTED TRENCHES OUTSIDE THE RUINS OF THE TOWN OF MONTFAUCON, FRANCE, WHICH WAS RECAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS IN THE GREAT DRIVE THAT ONLY STOPPED WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

(© *Press Illustrating Service.*)

Deliberately Laying Waste Abandoned Country When Compelled to Flee

VRAIGNES, FRANCE, WANTONLY WRECKED BY FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS CAUSED BY GERMANS WHEN THEY RETREATED.

Devastated Cities of Little Kingdom of Belgium

DIXMUDE, THAT FOR FOUR YEARS WAS IN THE SWIRL OF THE HOTTEST FIGHTING ON THE BELGIAN FRONT. THE GREATER PART OF THE CITY IS IN RUINS THOUGH SOME SECTIONS WERE BUT LITTLE DAMAGED.

THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF ST. PIERRE IN LOUVAIN, KNOWN FOR ITS CELEBRATED CHIMES WHICH WILL NEVER RING AGAIN AS THEY HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY WRECKED BY GERMAN SHELLS.

(© International Film Service.)

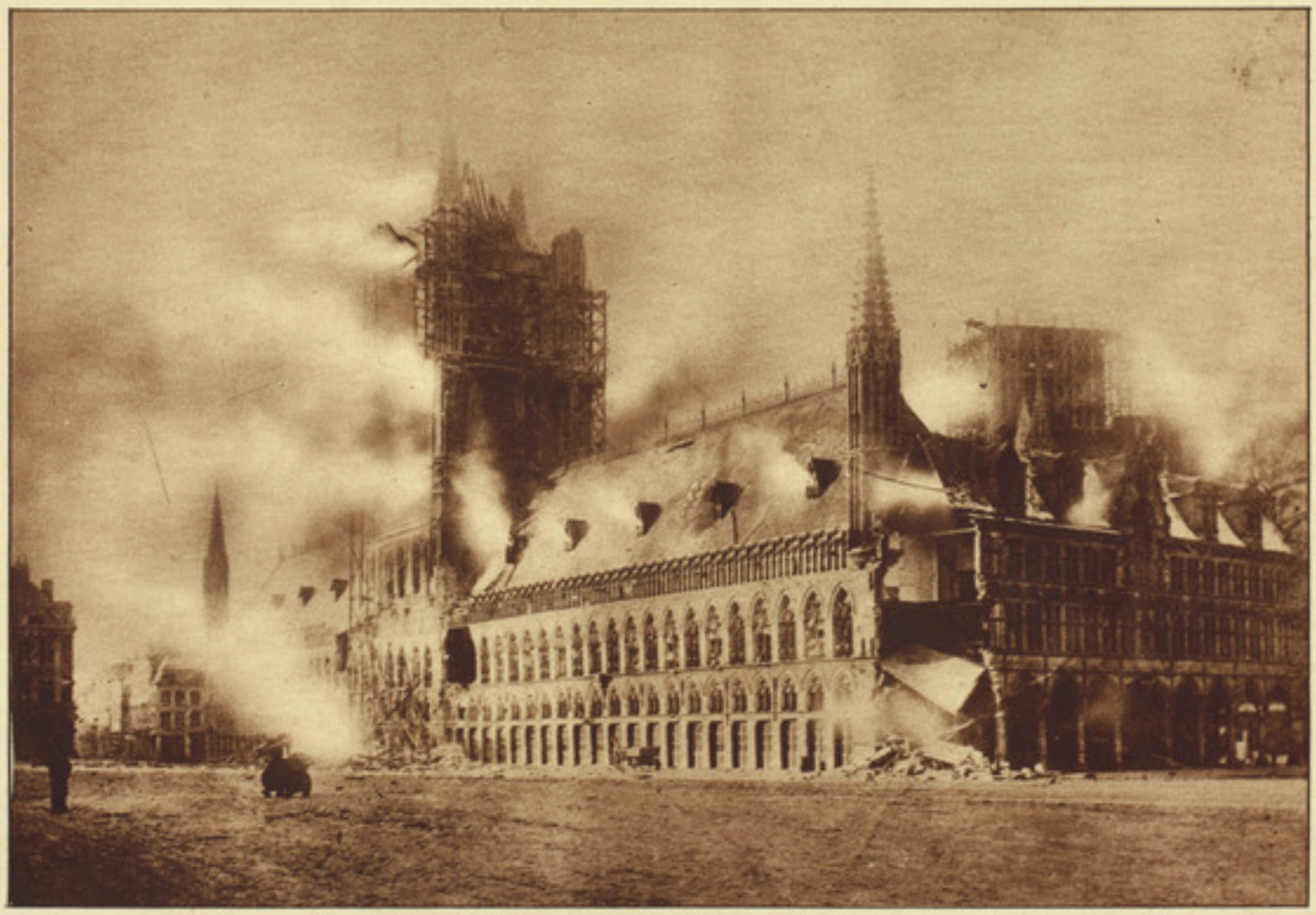
Shattered City of Ypres, Belgium, Showing Ruins of Famous Cloth Hall

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING MARCHED THROUGH THE CITY OF YPRES AFTER THE DESPERATE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Destroying One of the Great Buildings of the World

THE CLOTH HALL OF YPRES, BELGIUM, GLORIOUS IN BEAUTY AND RICH IN TRADITION, ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN STRUCTURES IN THE WORLD AND A SHRINE FOR LOVERS OF ART THE WORLD OVER.



THE CLOTH HALL IN FLAMES, FIRED BY THE GERMANS ON THEIR INVASION OF BELGIUM IN 1914. NOT ONLY BELGIUM BUT THE WORLD WAS IMPOVERISHED BY THIS SUBTRACTION FROM ITS BEAUTY.

(© International Film Service.)

Birdseye View of Ypres, More Eloquent Than Any Description of the Ghastly Ruin of That Once Flourishing City

HOUSES WITHOUT ROOFS, ROOMS WITHOUT WINDOWS, WALLS WITHOUT SUPPORTS, A CEMETERY THAT ONCE WAS A CITY—YPRES, AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION.

Ruin Wrought in the Fighting at Chateau-Thierry

WRECK OF THE STONE BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE AT CHATEAU-THIERRY WHICH WAS BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM CROSSING AT THE TIME THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY WAS THRUSTING TOWARD PARIS.

(© International Film Service.)

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN HIDING IN THE CELLARS OF CHATEAU-THIERRY EMERGING FROM THEIR SHELTERS AFTER THE AMERICANS HAD HURLED BACK THE GERMANS AND LIBERATED THE CITY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Where American Valor Won a Splendid Victory

THE SHATTERED VILLAGE OF VAUX, WHERE THE AMERICAN TROOPS, BY CAPTURING IT IN FORTY MINUTES, PROVED NOT ONLY THEIR OWN METTLE BUT THE QUALITY OF THEIR LEADERSHIP.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

EFFECTS OF THE SANGUINARY STREET FIGHTING IN CHATEAU-THIERRY, WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT FROM CORNER TO CORNER AND FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE. NOTE THE BARRICADES ERECTED TO RETARD THE ADVANCING FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES. (© French Pictorial Service.)

French Town Where Our Gallant Troops Defeated German Crack Divisions

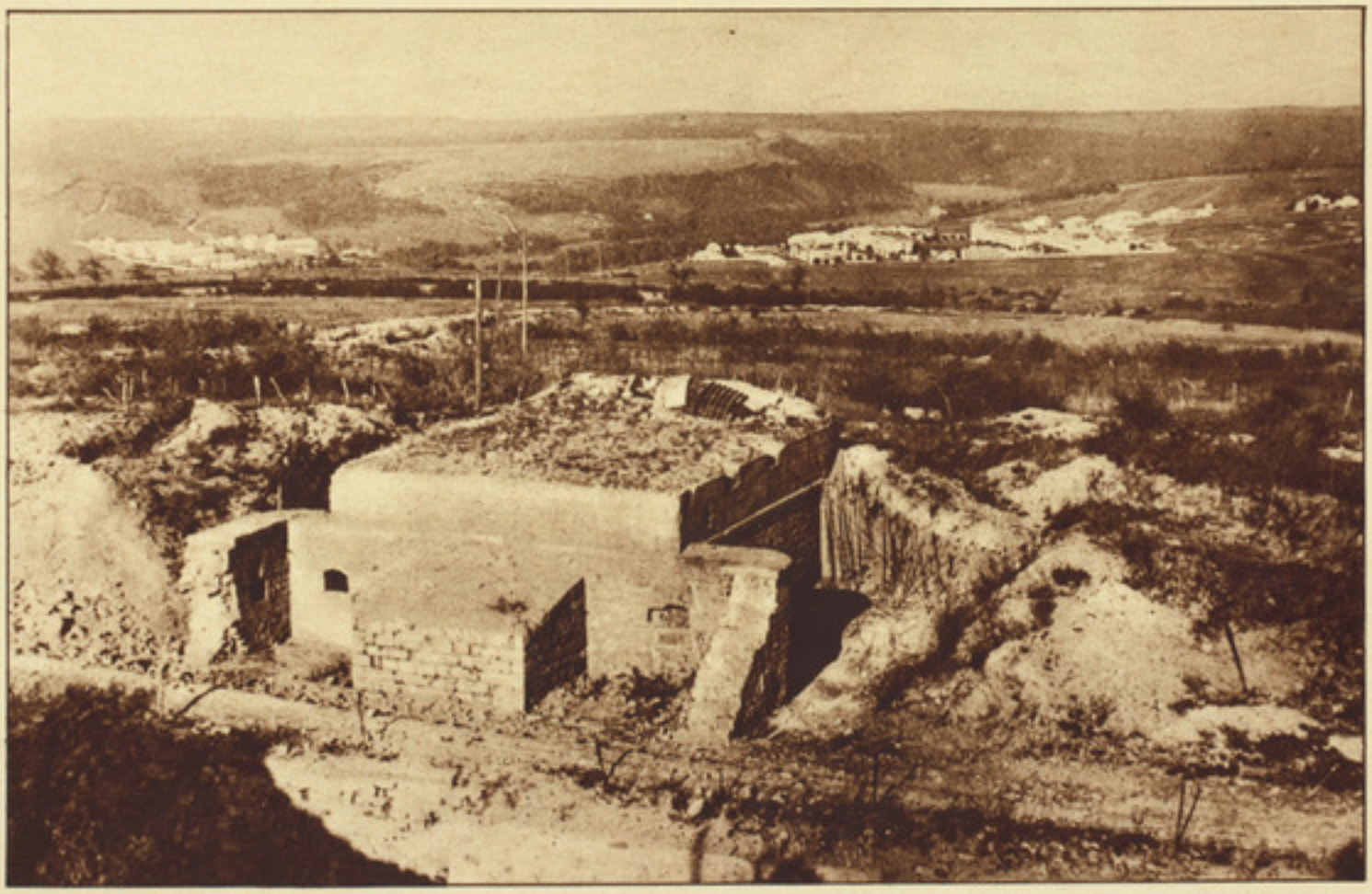
RUINS OF CHATEAU-THIERRY, FRANCE, WHICH STAND AS MUTE BUT ELOQUENT WITNESS OF THE FIERCE FIGHTING OF WHICH IT WAS THE CENTRE. IT WAS HERE THAT THE AMERICANS DEFEATED THE FLOWER OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND CHECKED THE CROWN PRINCE IN HIS DRIVE TOWARD PARIS. PRESIDENT WILSON INSPECTED THE BATTLE-FIELD ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Battered Forts and Shattered Cities of France

GERMAN PRISONERS CLEARING UP THE DEBRIS OF A RUINED TOWN WRECKED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR RETREAT. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS HAVE BEEN THUS EMPLOYED IN THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE FORT OF APREMONT AFTER THE TERRIFIC CANNONADE PRECEDING THE STORMING OF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT BY THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY. GERMAN BARRACKS AT RIGHT IN BACKGROUND.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

German Shells Bursting On Cathedral at Rheims

ONE OF THE MOST STATELY STRUCTURES IN FRANCE, VENERABLE FROM AGE AND RICH IN TRADITION, WAS THE CATHEDRAL AT RHEIMS, WHICH HAS BEEN LARGELY DESTROYED BY SUCH GERMAN ATTACKS AS ARE ILLUSTRATED ABOVE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Incalculable Damage Wrought by German Vandalism

ONE OF THE DOORWAYS OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL LITTERED WITH DEBRIS FROM THE SHATTERED MASONRY THAT FOR YEARS HAS BEEN THE TARGET OF GERMAN ARTILLERY. (© Central News.)

THE WEST DOOR OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, ONCE FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR ITS BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND SPLENDOR OF ORNAMENTATION. STATUES, ARCHES AND CARVINGS HAVE SHARED THE GENERAL DESTRUCTION. (© International News Service.)

Devastation Left in the Wake of German Armies

MILL AT COURCELLES, FRANCE, WITH BOILERS BLOWN BY DYNAMITE INTO A MASS OF SCRAP AND TWISTED METAL. THIS IS TYPICAL OF HUNDREDS OF SIMILAR CASES OF DESTRUCTION IN THE INVADED DISTRICTS OF FRANCE.
(© French Pictorial Service.)

AN ORGY OF DESTRUCTIVE RAGE IS INDICATED BY THIS RUIN OF THE EXTENSIVE WORKS OF THE COAL PITS AT DOURGES, FRANCE. NO MILITARY END WAS SERVED BY THIS, AND IT WAS WHOLLY OUTSIDE THE SANCTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
(© French Pictorial Service.)

Fleeing Germans Block Roads to Retard Pursuit

FARM HOUSES WERE DESTROYED, GREAT TREES CUT DOWN AND THE ROAD BARRICADED IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY AS THE GERMANS FLED BEFORE THE GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE THAT DROVE THEM BACK TOWARD THE RHINE.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

BRITISH TROOPS CLEARING AWAY THE BARRICADES THAT THE GERMANS HAD CREATED NEAR PERONNE, FRANCE, BY FELLING TREES ACROSS THE HIGHWAY IN ORDER TO HOLD UP THE PURSUIT OF THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES.

(© British Official, from Central News.)

Hotly Contested Battlefields on Western Front

VERDUN, WHICH SUFFERED SO SEVERELY AND WAS DEFENDED SO HEROICALLY DURING THE FIVE MONTHS' FIGHTING IN 1916, WAS AGAIN UNDER FIRE IN 1917 AND THE DAMAGE DONE IS ATTESTED BY THESE HEAPS OF RUINS.
(© Pictorial Press.)

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF BOURESCHES, AT THE EDGE OF THE FAMOUS BELLEAU WOOD AND NORTHWEST OF CHATEAU-THIERRY, WHERE THE AMERICANS DROVE THE GERMANS BEFORE THEM. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM AN AIRPLANE.
(© Times Photo Service.)

Destruction Wrought by Mines and Shell Fire

FRENCH SOLDIERS AT GUISCARD SALVAGING MATERIAL FROM A HOUSE WHICH HAD BEEN RUINED BY A MINE. THOUSANDS OF SUCH MINES WERE EMPLOYED TO BLOW UP BUILDINGS WHEN THE GERMANS EVACUATED TOWNS.

(© French Pictorial Service.)

MAIN STREET IN ARMENTIERES AFTER THE STORM OF BATTLE HAD SWEPT OVER THE TOWN. FEW CITIES IN THE OCCUPIED REGIONS HAVE BEEN THE SCENE OF SUCH BITTERLY CONTESTED CONFLICTS.

(© British Official from Underwood & Underwood.)

Ruin of What Was One of the Most Stately and Beautiful Churches in France

WRECKED CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES BREBIERES AT ALBERT, FRANCE, ONCE FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

(© British Official from Western Newspaper Union.)

Ruin Marked the German Retreat From French Soil

CHURCH AT ALBERT BEFORE IT WAS UTTERLY DESTROYED. A LEGEND RAN THAT WHEN THE FIGURE OF THE VIRGIN ON THE TOWER SHOULD FALL THE WAR WOULD BE NEARLY OVER. IT WAS SHOT DOWN IN 1918, AND PEACE FOLLOWED SHORTLY AFTERWARD.

WRECKED RAILWAY LINE PASSING THROUGH ALBERT, FRANCE. THE PICTURE WAS TAKEN HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE GERMAN EVACUATION. THE DESTRUCTION COULD SCARCELY HAVE BEEN MORE COMPLETE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Allied Soldiers Among Ruins of French Towns

BRITISH PATROL WARILY SEEKING SHELTER AMID RUINS OF VILLAGE THAT THEY HAVE JUST CAPTURED AFTER HARD FIGHTING, AND WHERE FALLING BEAMS FROM THE WRECKED BUILDINGS HAVE TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

(© British Official, from Underwood & Underwood.)

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, FRENCH PREMIER, DEFYING MINES PLANTED IN THE STREETS OF NOYON BY THE RETREATING GERMANS. ALTHOUGH 78 YEARS OLD, THE "TIGER OF FRANCE" IS STILL STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Devastation of Evacuated Regions By Germans

THE PLACARD ON THIS RUINED CITY HALL OF PERONNE, FRANCE, WAS LEFT BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY ABANDONED THE TOWN. IT READS: "DO NOT GROW ANGRY—ONLY WONDER." THE WORLD HAS WONDERED.

(© British Official.)

HUGE MINE CRATER IN THE MAIN STREET OF LA BASSEE, SO PLACED AS TO MAKE THE ROAD IMPASSABLE. IT WAS EXPLODED BY THE GERMANS JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH RECAPTUURED THE TOWN.

(© British Official Photo. from Underwood & Underwood.)

Stately Cathedral of Arras, France, Once Rich in Beauty and an Art Treasure of the World, Today in Ruins

GRASS GROWING IN RUINS OF ARRAS CATHEDRAL AND TYPIFYING THE UTTER DESOLATION OF THE GLORIOUS STRUCTURE NOW OPEN TO SUN AND STORM.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Picturesque French Town Reduced to Heap of Ruins

ARRAS, FRANCE, ABOUT A HUNDRED MILES FROM PARIS, WAS ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING AND DIGNIFIED OF FRENCH CITIES. THESE WRECKED HOUSES AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS SHOW THE TOLL IT HAS PAID TO WAR.

(© Central News.)

PHOTOGRAPH OF ARRAS TAKEN FROM AN AIRPLANE, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF THE CITY HALL IN THE FOREGROUND, WITH THE MELANCHOLY WRECKS OF OTHER BUILDINGS CLUSTERED ABOUT AND BEHIND IT.

(© French Official Photo, from Kadel & Herbert.)

Gaunt and Shattered Victim of German Artillery

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE AT ARRAS, FRANCE, WHERE SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING OF THE WHOLE WAR OCCURRED IN THE GREAT GERMAN DRIVE OF MARCH, 1918.

Sanctity of Churches No Protection From Wreck

MORE THAN ANY OTHER BUILDINGS IN FRANCE, CHURCHES HAVE SUFFERED FROM GERMAN SHELLS. THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE CHURCH AT RIBECOURT ON THE OISE, AFTER TOWN WAS RECAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A RARE SPECIMEN OF FRENCH TASTE IN ARCHITECTURE WAS THIS CHURCH IN THE SOMME DISTRICT, WHICH HAS BEEN UTTERLY RUINED AND LAID OPEN TO THE SKY.

(© Pictorial Press.)

Desecrated Sanctuaries In Belgium and France

THE MINSTER AT NIEUPORT, BELGIUM, WHOSE RENT WALLS AND MASSES OF DEBRIS ARE MUTE BUT ELOQUENT WITNESSES OF THE DESTRUCTION BROUGHT UPON STRUCTURES THAT SHOULD BY COMMON CONSENT BE SPARED.

(© Daily Mirror.)

BATTERED FACADE OF THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL CHURCH AT TILLOLOY, FRANCE. FRENCH TROOPS ARE PASSING BEFORE IT TO ENTER A COMMUNICATION TRENCH LEADING TO THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE.

(© British Official from Paul Thompson.)

Churches Used as Forts In Desperate Fighting

VILLAGE CHURCH OF FRISE, FRANCE, IN THE VERY HEART OF THE TERRIFIC SOMME FIGHTING. THE PLACE WAS HELD AS A FORT BY THE GERMANS UNTIL THE FRENCH DROVE THEM OUT WITH SANGUINARY LOSSES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

COMPLETELY UNROOFED BY ARTILLERY FIRE IS THIS CHURCH AT VIE CHAPELLE IN THE DISTRICT AROUND LA BASSEE, WHERE BATTLES RAGED FIERCELY IN THE GREAT GERMAN DRIVE OF THE SPRING OF 1918.

Beautiful Chateaux In France Have Paid Toll to War

CHATEAU SHELLED SAVAGELY BY THE GERMANS AFTER THEY HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE VICINITY BY THE CANADIANS. HUNDREDS OF THESE CHARMING STRUCTURES HAVE SUFFERED A SIMILAR FATE.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Debris of Devastated City Being Gathered Up Prior to Reconstruction

CAMBRAI, FRANCE, AFTER ALLIED REOCCUPATION. THE HOTEL DE VILLE, HERE SEEN, WAS SET ON FIRE BY GERMANS.

(© British Official, from Western Newspaper Union.)

Bridges Destroyed By Hastily Retreating Armies

PONT DES ARCHES IN LIEGE BLOWN UP BY THE BELGIANS TO RETARD THE GERMAN ADVANCE. THIS WAS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE BELGIAN BRIDGES. THE GERMANS BUILT A PONTOON BRIDGE NEAR BY.

SCENE ON THE VISTULA RIVER DURING THE RUSSIAN RETREAT BEFORE VON MACKENSEN'S ADVANCE. THE GERMANS ARE PASSING OVER A WOODEN BRIDGE HASTILY CONSTRUCTED IN PLACE OF THE DESTROYED STRUCTURE.

(© Central News.)

Grim Episode of War In One of the Shattered Towns on the Western Front

BRITISH STRETCHER BEARERS IN PERONNE KILLED BY SHELL WHILE CARRYING GERMAN WOUNDED SOLDIER TO HOSPITAL.

Desecration of Churches and Mocking Taunts

"CHURCH OF PASSCHENDAELE" WAS THE IRONICAL INSCRIPTION LEFT BY GERMANS ON THIS SITE OF BELGIAN CHURCH. (© Belgian Official.)

CHURCH CANDLESTICKS TIED IN BUNDLES BY GERMAN LOOTERS WHO, HOWEVER, HAD NOT TIME ENOUGH TO GET THEM AWAY. (© British Official, from International Film Service.)

THIS ROOM HAS BEEN PILLAGED, THE MATTRESSES CUT OPEN AND THEIR CONTENTS SPREAD ABOUT THE ROOM. ON THE BEDSTEAD IS CHALKED "GOTT MIT UNS," A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF GERMAN HUMOR. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

Destruction of Building In Paris By Bomb Dropped By German Air Raiders

DWELLING HOUSE SHATTERED MARCH 11, 1918, IN RUE GEOFFROY. INHABITANTS ESCAPED UNINJURED THROUGH CELLAR.

(© French Official Photo from Central News.)

London Buildings Wrecked by German Bombs From Air

ROOF TORN FROM HOUSE BY A BOMB DROPPED BY GERMAN AVIATORS DURING A RAID ON LONDON. TWO BOYS WERE KILLED IN THIS RAID, WHICH WAS THE FIRST TO BE WITNESSED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

(© British Official Photo. from Underwood & Underwood.)

DEATH AS WELL AS MATERIAL DAMAGE WAS CAUSED HERE WHEN A YOUNG GIRL WAS BURIED IN THE DEBRIS OF THE BUILDING.

(© British Official Photo. from Central News Service.)

CORNER HOUSE PARTIALLY WRECKED BY BOMB DROPPED FROM ZEPPELIN IN 1917.

(© Central News Service.)

Italian Cities Assailed By Enemy Aviators

ALTHOUGH ITALIAN CITIES WERE MORE IMMUNE THAN THOSE OF FRANCE FROM AIR RAIDS, HEAVY DAMAGE WAS SOMETIMES DONE, AS SHOWN BY THESE DESTROYED HOUSES IN PADUA, IN THE NORTH OF ITALY.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

INTERIOR OF A CHURCH AT MONFALCONE, ITALY, DESTROYED BY AN AUSTRIAN BOMB. THE ALTAR AND ITS ORNAMENTS HAVE VANISHED AND PART OF THE ROOF HAS BEEN TORN OFF.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Destruction By Russians In Early Days of the War

THE OIL FIELDS OF GALICIA ARE AMONG THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD. THOSE AT BOGUSLAV IN EAST GALICIA WERE BURNED BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THEIR FIRST INVASION AND THE MACHINERY WRECKED.

ORTELBURG, IN EAST PRUSSIA, SUFFERED HEAVILY WHEN THE RUSSIANS SWEPT OVER THE BORDER. THIS VIEW OF PART OF THE CITY WAS TAKEN FROM THE TOWER OF A CHURCH AND SHOWS THE HAVOC WROUGHT.

GERMAN DELEGATES ON THEIR WAY TO THE ARMISTICE CONFERENCE WITH MARSHAL FOCH REACHING THE FIRST FRENCH LINES NEAR HAUDROY NOV. 7, 1918.

(Drawing by Georges Scott in L'Illustration.)

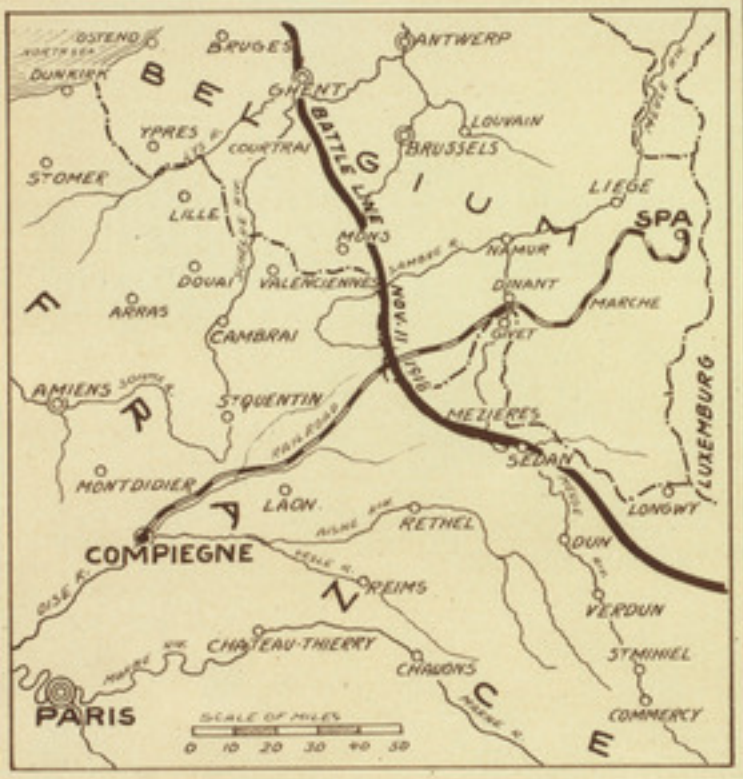
Framing and Presentation of Armistice Terms

Above is shown the framing of the armistice terms by the Interallied Conference at Versailles, France. Left side of table, from left to right: Second man, General di Robilant, Italian Foreign Minister Sonnino, Italian Premier Orlando, Colonel E. M. House, General Tasker H. Bliss,; next, but one, Greek Premier Venizelos, and Serbian Minister Vesnitch. At the right: Vice Admiral Wemyss, General Sir Henry Wilson, Field Marshal Haig, General Sackville West, Andrew Bonar Law, British Premier Lloyd George, French Premier Clemenceau, and French Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon. No gathering of plenipotentiaries for a century past has been fraught with such importance.

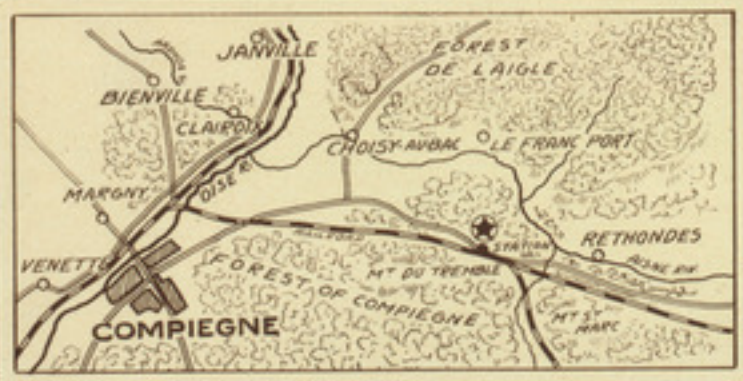
This drawing of the first meeting of the German armistice delegates with Marshal Foch and allied associates in the Marshal's railroad car at Rethondes, France, was made by an artist especially assigned by the French Government for that purpose. The allied representatives are (1) Marshal Foch, (2) British Admiral Wemyss, (3) an American delegate, probably General Rhodes, (4) French General Maxime Weygand. The German delegates are (5) Mathias Erzberger, (6) General von Guendell, (7) General von Winterfeld, and (8) Count von Oberndorff. Marshal Foch read the terms in a loud, clear voice. Conference followed, and the terms were signed Nov. 11, 1918.

Scenes Attending the Signing of the Armistice

THE SPOT IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE, FRANCE, WHERE THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY WAS SIGNED, NOV. 11, 1918. ON THE LEFT IS THE TRAIN THAT FORMED THE HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL FOCH AND ON THE RIGHT THAT OCCUPIED BY THE GERMAN ENVOYS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



MAP SHOWING THE DISTANCE TRAVELED BY GERMAN ARMISTICE ENVOYS FROM SPA TO COMPIEGNE.



STAR ON MAP INDICATES THE EXACT PLACE NEAR RETHONDES, FRANCE, WHERE THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY WAS SIGNED.

MARSHAL FOCH, CARRYING THE SIGNED ARMISTICE, PREPARING TO TAKE THE TRAIN FOR PARIS.

The most momentous event of the year 1918 was the signing of the armistice between the Allies and Germany on Nov. 11, which, while it did not formally end the war, virtually accomplished that result, since it made the resumption of hostilities by Germany impossible. The negotiations took place in the railroad car in the Forest of Compiegne, where Marshal Foch had his headquarters. The German delegates reached the spot after a long automobile journey which, whether by accident or design, was made to include the districts where there had been wanton devastation by the German armies. The discussion lasted for three days, during which time the German envoys had their sleeping and dining quarters in the train, shown on the right of the picture above. Only trifling modifications were made in the terms, and after the armistice was signed Marshal Foch proceeded to Paris.

Premature Rejoicing in New York Over Armistice

NEW YORK WENT WILD WITH JOY WHEN THE NEWS CAME NOV. 7, 1918, THAT THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. THE REPORT WAS PREMATURE, BUT ALL FELT THAT THE SIGNING WAS ONLY DEFERRED, AND THE CITY CELEBRATED AS NEVER BEFORE. "SCRAPS OF PAPER" GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF A SNOWSTORM AS SEEN ABOVE.

New York Celebrating Victorious End of the War

A FEATURE OF THE EXULTANT DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW YORK OVER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE WAS THE CEREMONY OF SALUTING THE VICTORIOUS FLAGS OF THE ALLIES AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. THE ITALIAN FLAG IS JUST BEING RAISED.

ON NOV. 11, 1918, THE STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS WERE PACKED WITH CHEERING THRONGS. AT 42ND STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, SHOWN ABOVE, TRAFFIC WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Capital of France Wild with Delight Over Victory

THE PLACE DE L'OPERA IN PARIS WAS CROWDED ON NOV. 11, 1918, WHEN THE BAND OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE INCREASED THE FRENZY OF PATRIOTIC FEELING BY PLAYING THE "MARSEILLAISE" AND "THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE."

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS CONTINUED ALL THE NIGHT. AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WITH A SPRINKLING OF FRENCH BROTHERS IN ARMS, ARE HERE PARADING THE STREETS IN AN AMERICAN ARMY TRUCK TO EXPRESS THEIR JOY OVER THE END OF THE WAR.

Enthusiastic Throngs Crowding Paris Streets

THE STRASBOURG MONUMENT, WHICH FOR DECADES HAS BEEN VEILED WITH BLACK AS A SYMBOL OF MOURNING FOR LOST ALSACE-LORRAINE, BUT NOW DECKED WITH FLAGS AND FLOWERS. (© Kadel & Herbert.)

A SEA OF HUMANITY SURGED BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, NOV. 11, 1918. TO THE LEFT IS THE AVENUE DE L'OPERA; TO THE RIGHT THE RUE DE LA PAIX.

King and People Alike Rejoiced In London Over Signing of Armistice

VAST THRONGS GATHERED BEFORE BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN LONDON NOV. 11 AND CHEERED THE KING WHEN HE APPEARED ON THE BALCONY.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Italy, Canada and China Rejoicing Over Armistice

(ABOVE.) ROME, ITALY, WAS DELIRIOUS WITH JOY WHEN THE ARMISTICE SIGNING WAS ANNOUNCED. A VAST MULTITUDE JOINED IN A PROCESSION TO THE ALTAR OF THE NATION WHERE CEREMONIES WERE HELD.

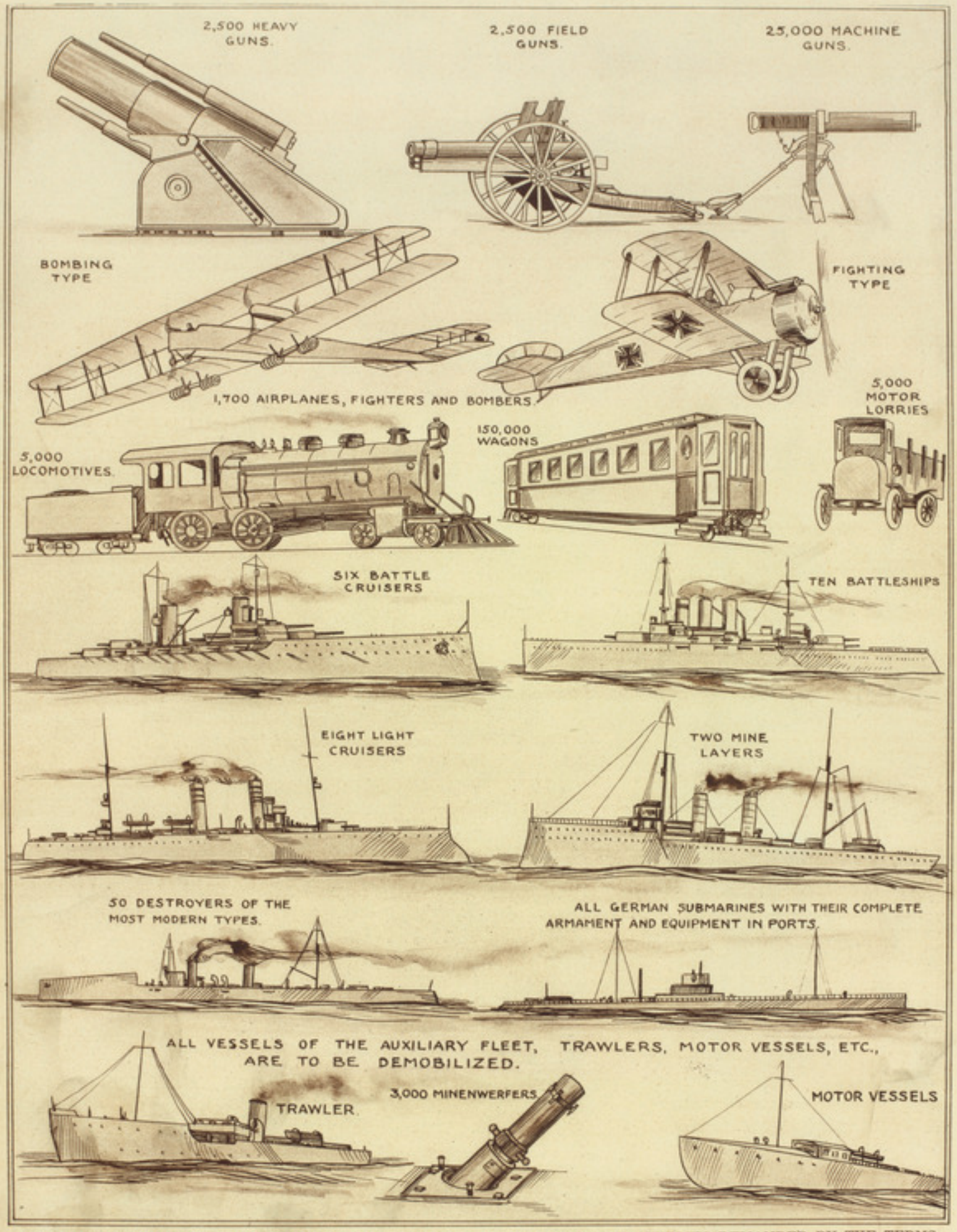
(ABOVE.) THE ITALIAN POPULACE OF MILAN JOINED IN A TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION WHEN THE NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE SIGNING WAS ANNOUNCED. THE STREETS WERE PACKED WITH DEMONSTRATORS.

(AT RIGHT.) AT SAN JUAN, IN PORTO RICO, THE POPULATION MADE HOLIDAY AND AMERICAN FLAGS WERE SEEN EVERYWHERE WHILE PATRIOTIC SONGS WERE SUNG AND PUBLIC ADDRESSES MADE.

(© Publishers' Photo Service.)

(BELOW.) WITHIN THE HISTORIC GROUNDS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY AT PEKING, CHINA, ELABORATE CEREMONIES WERE HELD BY THE CHINESE. TROOPS OF THE ALLIES ARE AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

Vast German War Material Surrendered to Allies



A PICTORIAL SUMMARY THAT ENABLES ONE TO GRASP THE WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES DEMANDED BY THE TERMS OF ARMISTICE TO PREVENT THE RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES BY GERMANY.

GERMANY'S war strength was so diminished by the armistice that all chance of further successful prosecution of the war by her was eliminated. The terms included the delivery of 2,500 heavy guns and an equal number of field guns, 25,000 machine guns and 3,000 minnenwerfers. Naval surrenders included ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers, two mine layers, fifty destroyers, and all submarines, with their complete equipment. In adddition, all vessels of the auxiliary fleet trawlers, motor vessels, &c., were to be disarmed and their armament and crews put on shore; 1,700 airplanes—bombers and fighters—were also to be delivered to the Allies. In the realm of transportation the terms demanded the giving up of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railroad cars, and 5,000 motor trucks. All other material—food, ammunition, coal—not removed within the period fixed for the evacuation were to remain in the hands of the Entente. Harbor facilities and railway equipment were to remain intact.

Preliminaries to Surrender of the German Fleet

U. S. ADMIRAL RODMAN, ACCOMPANIED BY ADMIRAL SIMS, EXTENDING A CORDIAL GREETING TO KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND AS THE LATTER CAME ON BOARD THE NEW YORK, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT SQUADRON.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

ADMIRAL VON MEURER AND STAFF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, BEARING PLANS OF GERMAN SHIPS, BOARDING THE BRITISH FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL BEATTY TO ARRANGE FOR THE SURRENDER.

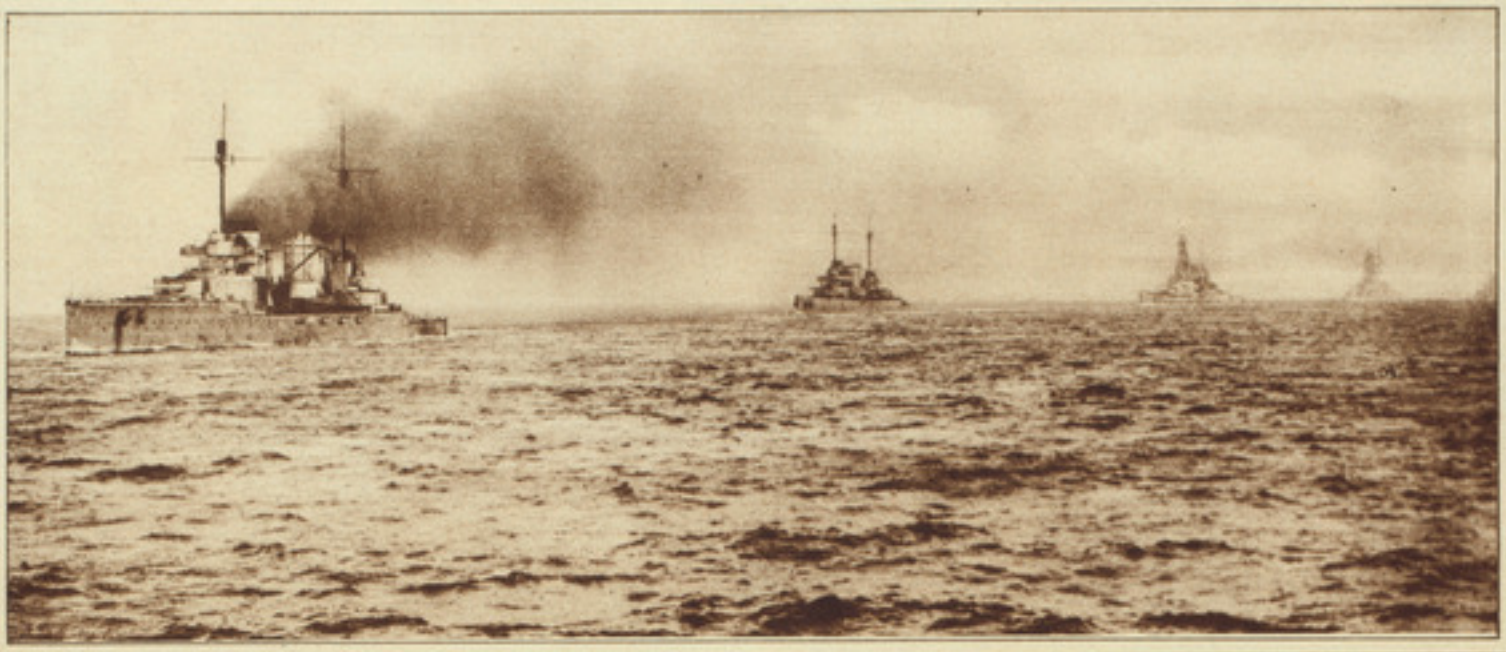
(© British Official.)

Surrender of German High Seas Fleet to British Off Coast of Scotland

VIEW FROM A BRITISH DESTROYER OF THE GERMAN FLEET STEAMING IN TO SURRENDER, MORNING OF NOV. 21, 1918.

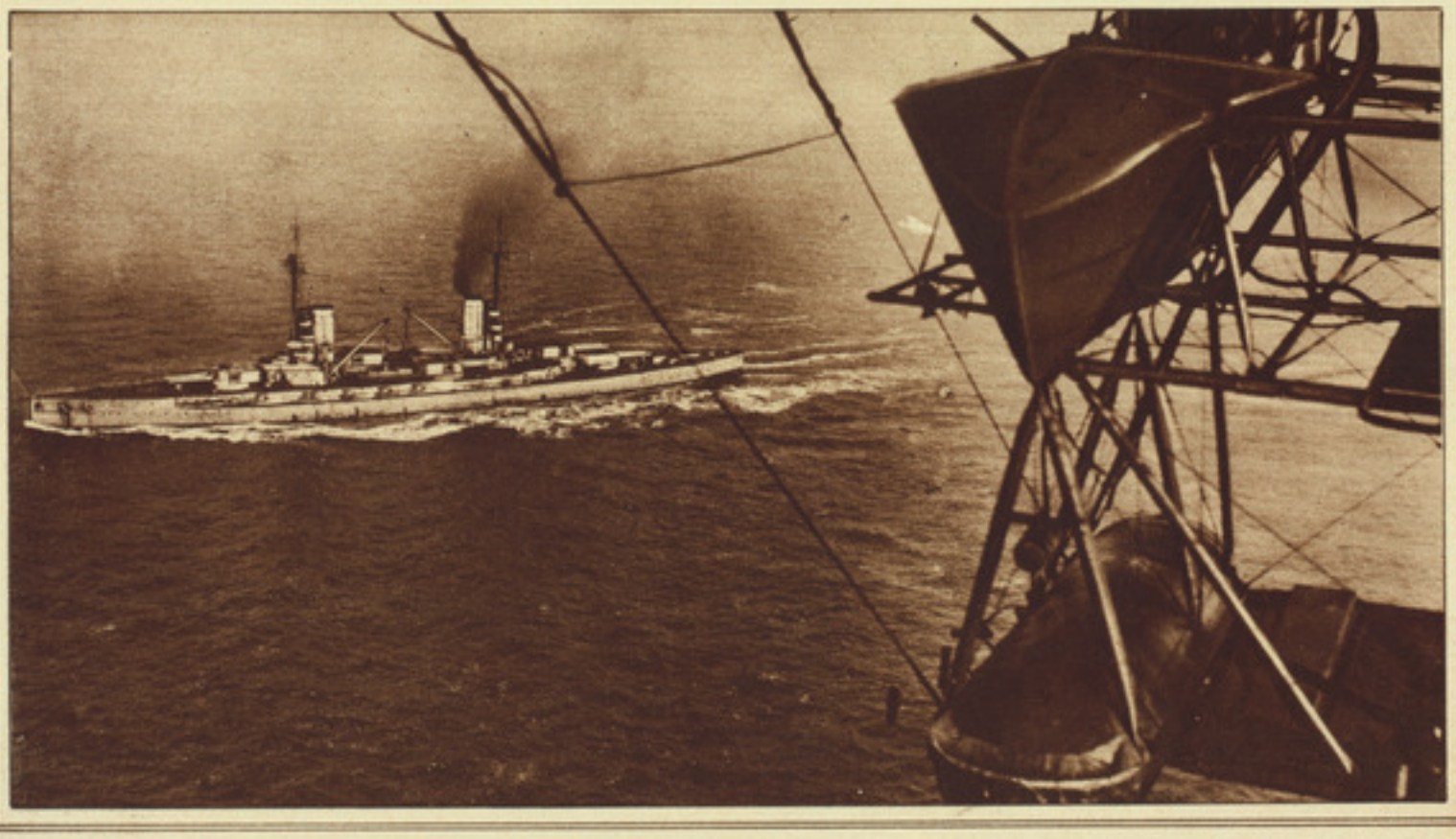
(© British Official.)

Vanishing of Naval Strength of Central Powers



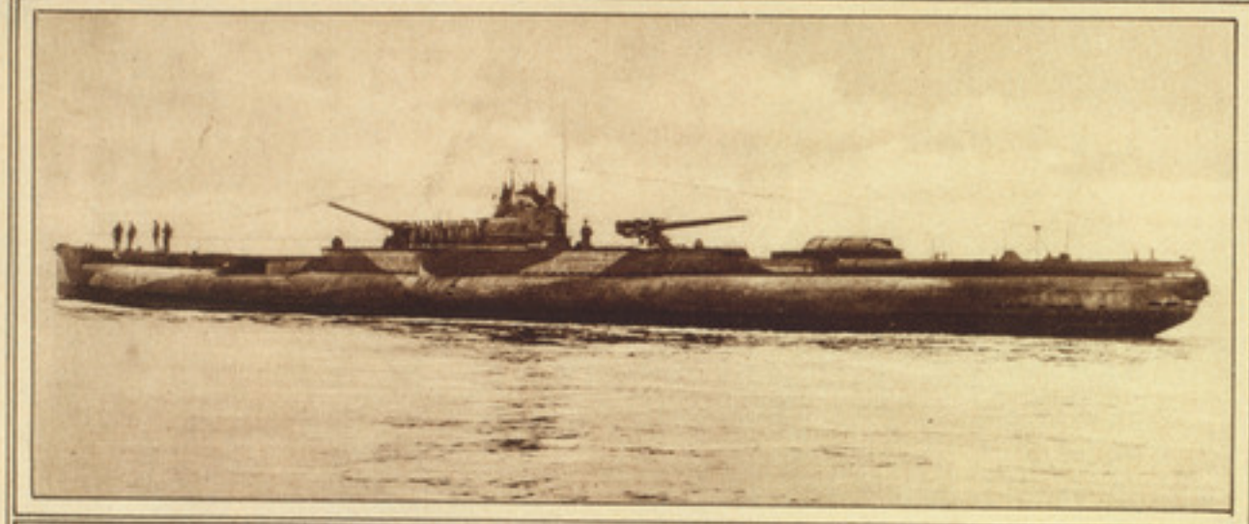
(ABOVE.) BATTLESHIPS AND BATTLE CRUISERS OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET LED BY THE SEYDLITZ, ARRIVING OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST TO SURRENDER TO THE BRITISH.
(© British Official.)

(AT RIGHT.) AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIES, IN THE HARBOR OF SPALATO. AT THE LEFT AND CENTRE ARE THE AUSTRIAN SHIPS RADETZKY AND ZRENY. U. S. S. BIRMINGHAM IS AT RIGHT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ONE OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIPS PROCEEDING TO THE POINT OFF THE FIRTH OF FORTH THAT WITNESSED THE MOST AMAZING NAVAL SURRENDER IN HISTORY. PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM A BRITISH DESTROYER.
(© Central News.)

German Submarines Surrendered Under Terms of Armistice, Nov. 20, 1918



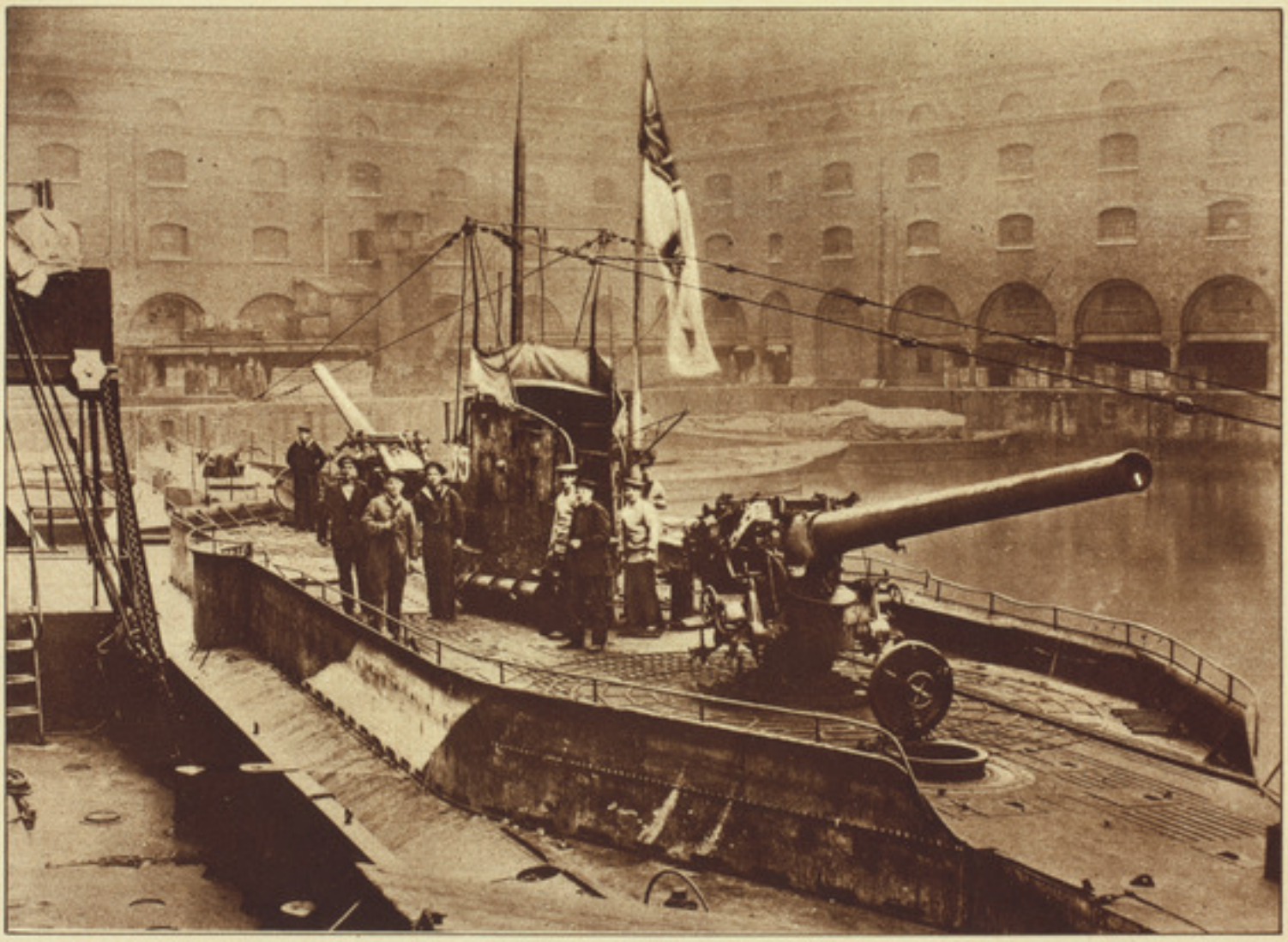
ONE OF THE LARGEST MERCANTILE SUBMARINE CRUISERS OF LATEST TYPE ON ITS WAY TO HARWICH HARBOR, ENGLAND, THERE TO BE INTERNED.
(© British Official.)

THREE SURRENDERED U-BOATS WITH THE GERMAN CREWS WHO BROUGHT THEM TO ENGLAND AND THEN RECEIVED TRANSPORTATION BACK TO GERMANY.
(© British Official.)

CLOSE-UP VIEW OF GERMAN U-BOAT 48 GOING TO HARWICH, WITH THE ENGLISH FLAG FLOATING ABOVE THAT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. THE GERMANS PROTESTED AGAINST HAULING DOWN THEIR FLAG, BUT TO NO AVAIL.

Inglorious End of German Submarine Warfare

GERMAN COMMANDER SURRENDERING HIS VESSEL TO BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER, AFTER SIGNING A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT HIS CRAFT WAS IN PERFECT CONDITION WHEN GIVEN UP.
(© *International Film Service.*)



THE U-155, YIELDED UP UNDER THE ARMISTICE TERMS, LOOKING FROM STERN TOWARD BOW. IT HAS GUNS MOUNTED ON TURNTABLES, BOTH FORE AND AFT THE CONNING TOWER, OUTRANGING THOSE OF ANY ALLIED MERCHANTMAN.
(© *U. S. Official.*)

Vast War Material Yielded Up By the Germans to the Allies After the Cessation of Hostilities, Nov. 11, 1918

CANADIAN SOLDIERS CLOSELY INSPECTING THE FAMOUS ALL-STEEL GERMAN AIRPLANE WHOSE ARMORED SIDES DEFIED BULLETS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

HUGE GERMAN GUNS GATHERED ON A GREAT PLAIN NEAR THE BORDER TO BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF ARMISTICE. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

ONE OF THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS STANDING BENEATH THE LONG BORE OF A HEAVY GUN THAT A FEW WEEKS BEFORE HAD TRIED TO CHECK THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

SIGN LEFT BY GENERAL VON PETERSDORF OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON A PILE OF AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND LIGHT MACHINE GUNS LEFT AT LONGUYON, FRANCE. (© [illegible] Official.)

MOTOR TRUCKS ARRIVING IN MONTABAUR, GERMANY, DEC. 23, 1918, TO BE DELIVERED UP TO THE AMERICAN FIRST DIVISION AT THAT PLACE.

A FEATURE OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS WAS THE STIPULATION THAT 5,000 LIGHT AND HEAVY GUNS BE SURRENDERED. SOME ARE HERE ASSEMBLED.

German Territory to be Occupied By Allied Forces

The map above shows the conditions that have been and are being created by the fulfillment of the terms of armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918. The shaded part indicates the German territory that is to be occupied by the Allies pending the conclusion of the final peace treaty. This includes the entire territory on the left bank of the Rhine. On the right side of the Rhine a neutral zone six miles wide extends from Holland to the Swiss border. At three great cities that command the crossings of the Rhine—Coblenz, Mayence, and Cologne—the Allies are to occupy bridgeheads on the right bank, each with a radius of eighteen miles. Other features of the map, including the line of furthest German advance into France, 1914, are explained by notations in the lower left-hand corner.

American Army of Occupation Entering Germany

ALTHOUGH THE ANCIENT CITY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, THE FORMER CAPITAL OF CHARLEMAGNE, WAS OCCUPIED MAINLY BY THE BELGIANS, PART OF THE AMERICAN ARMY ARE HERE SEEN PASSING THROUGH ON THE WAY TO COBLENZ.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, HEADED BY THEIR BANDS, MARCHING THROUGH THE KAISER PLATZ IN TREVES, DEC. 1, 1918. TREVES WAS THE FIRST GERMAN CITY OF IMPORTANCE OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE GUNS OF THE VICTORS RUMBLING THROUGH THE STREETS OF TREVES, GERMANY. THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS, WHO RECEIVED THEIR CONQUERORS IN SILENCE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

United States Troops Cross Moselle and Rhine

THE RHINE AT THIS POINT IS 400 YARDS WIDE AND THE BRIDGE CAN BE MOVED TO PERMIT RIVER TRAFFIC TO PASS. IT IS HERE SHOWN LADEN WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

WITH LIGHT HEART AND SWINGING STEP, A COLUMN OF THE 18TH AMERICAN INFANTRY OF THE FIRST DIVISION POURS OVER THE MOSELLE. THE TOWN IN THE BACKGROUND IS GRAVENMACHER IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

(U. S. Official.)

Review of American Troops by General Pershing

STIRRING ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO THE OCCUPIED ZONE, MARCH 14-18, 1919.

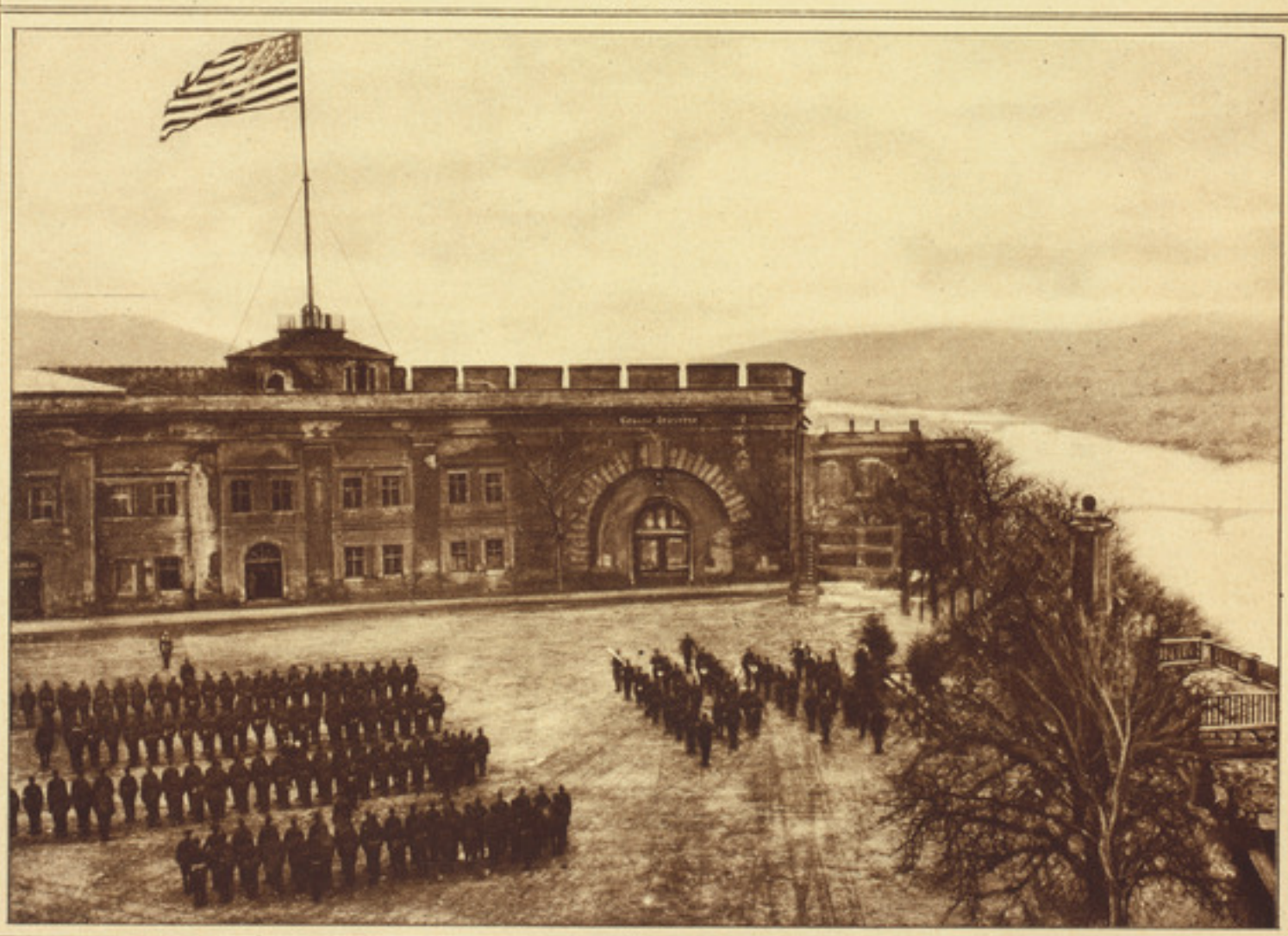
(© International Film Service.)

THE GREAT SQUARE AT COBLENZ, GERMANY, WHICH THE ROYAL PALACE FACES, FILLED WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS DRAWN UP IN PERFECT ALIGNMENT TO BE REVIEWED BY GENERAL PERSHING.

(© International Film Service.)

Historic German Rivers Under American Control

AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION LOOKING ACROSS THE MOSELLE AT CASTLE ON THE HILL AT COCHEM, DATING BACK TO MEDIAEVAL TIMES, NOW HEADQUARTERS OF FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
(© U. S. Official.)



STARS AND STRIPES BEING RAISED OVER THE MOST FORMIDABLE FORTRESS ON THE RHINE BANK, THAT OF EHRENBREITSTEIN, CAPABLE OF HOLDING AN IMMENSE GARRISON AND NOW USED AS AMERICAN BARRACKS.
(© International Film Service.)

Honors Given and Duties Done in Occupied Zone

GENERAL PERSHING DECORATING BRIG. GEN. EDWIN B. WINANS WITH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AT DIERDORF, GERMANY.
(© International Film Service.)

AN AMERICAN INDIAN, CORPORAL GEORGE MINER, 128TH INFANTRY, ON GUARD AT THE MOST ADVANCED SECTOR IN THE BRIDGE-HEAD ZONE. (© U. S. Official.)

ARTILLERY MEN OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION KEEPING IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND A HIGH STATE OF MILITARY EFFICIENCY BY DAILY DRILLS ON THE MEADOWS INLAND FROM THE RHINE.
(© International Film Service.)

Victorious French Troops in Alsace-Lorraine and On German Soil

MARSHAL FOCH WITH GENERALS CASTELNAU AND FAYOLLE ON HORSEBACK REVIEWING LONG LINES OF FRENCH TROOPS PASSING THROUGH STRASBOURG.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

MARSHAL PETAIN BEFORE THE STATUE OF MARSHAL NEY REVIEWING THE TENTH FRENCH ARMY AS IT ENTERED METZ, NOV. 19, 1918.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MUELHOUSE IN ALSACE IS AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING TOWN AND RECEIVED THE FRENCH WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM ON NOV. 17, 1918.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH ENGINEERS THROWING A PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN THE ZONE OF OCCUPATION.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

French Soldiers On Their Way to the German Rhine

GENERAL LECONTE OF THE FRENCH 33D ARMY CORPS REVIEWING HIS TROOPS AS THEY MARCH THROUGH WIESBADEN, GERMANY, ON THEIR WAY TO MAYENCE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

TO A FANFARE OF DRUMS AND TRUMPETS THE JUBILANT FRENCH ARMIES ENTERED RECOVERED STRASBOURG, THE CHIEF CITY OF ALSACE, NOV. 25, 1918.
(© French Official Photo from Kadel & Herbert.)

British Army of Occupation On German Soil Pending Peace Negotiations

MEN OF THE 18TH BRITISH HUSSARS STANDING GUARD WITH RIFLE AND MACHINE GUNS AT THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, COLOGNE, CIVILIAN RIOTS MAKING THE SHOW OF FORCE NECESSARY.
(© Times Photo Service.)

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, THE CANADIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, AND HIS STAFF, SALUTING THE COLORS OF THE CANADIANS CROSSING THE RHINE AT BONN.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GENERAL PLUMER IS HERE SEEN REVIEWING HIS TROOPS AS THEY PASS BEFORE HIM ON THE HOHENZOLLERN BRIDGE AT COLOGNE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Occupation of Two Seaports of Austria-Hungary

NEWLY ARRIVED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE IMPORTANT CITY OF FIUME, THE ASSIGNMENT OF WHICH TO ITALY OR JUGOSLAVIA IS A DIFFICULT MATTER FOR THE PEACE CONGRESS TO SETTLE.
(© Keystone View Co.)

SHORTLY AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, THE INTERALLIED MISSION VISITED TRIESTE TO TAKE POSSESSION. THEY ARE HERE SEEN JUST AFTER DISEMBARKING.
(© Italian Official Photo.)

Jerusalem and the Dardanelles After Passing From Turkish Control

BRITISH SENTRY ON GUARD AT A GATE OF JERUSALEM, CAPTURED BY BRITISH DEC. 10, 1917.
(© French Official Photo.)

IN THE GARDENS OF ZUMMERNAN, ON THE SHORES OF THE DARDANELLES. GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY AND SOME MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF ARE HERE SEEN ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE TURKISH FORTRESSES.
(© French Pictorial Service.)

Commanders Who Conquered Bulgaria and Palestine

GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, THE CONQUEROR OF BULGARIA, IS POINTING IN THE DIRECTION OF SEBASTOPOL ON THE BLACK SEA. STANDING NEAR HIM, WITH HIS BACK TO THE CAMERA, IS GENERAL EDMUND ALLENBY, THE VICTOR IN PALESTINE. (© French Pictorial Service.)

A TOUR OF THE GALLIPOLI BATTLEFIELDS BEING MADE BY GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, WHOSE BRILLIANT STRATEGY WON THE FINAL BALKAN CAMPAIGN AND PUT BULGARIA OUT OF THE WAR. (© French Pictorial Service.)

Divisional Insignia and Service Decorations

THE CHIEF DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY OUR OWN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN WAR ARE SHOWN ABOVE. THE HIGHEST HONOR THAT CAN BE GAINED BY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER IS (1) THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR. IN NUMERICAL ORDER FOLLOW (2) AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, (3) FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE, (4) BRITISH VICTORIA CROSS, (5) MONTENEGRIN ORDER OF DANILO, (6) AUSTRIAN ORDER OF THE IRON CROWN, (7) RUMANIAN CROSS OF THE STAR, (8) ITALIAN CROSS OF HONOR, (9) SERBIAN ORDER OF TAKOVA, (10) RUSSIAN CROSS OF ST. GEORGE, (11) GERMAN IRON CROSS, (12) BELGIAN ORDER OF LEOPOLD.

EACH DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS ITS OWN DISTINCTIVE BADGE. SOME ARE WHIMSICAL, OTHERS NUMERICAL, WHILE STILL OTHERS ARE BASED ON SOME FEATURE OF THE SECTION FROM WHICH THE DIVISION IS RECRUITED. ALL THESE ELEMENTS ARE REPRESENTED IN THE TYPICAL INSIGNIA HERE PRESENTED. IN NUMERICAL ORDER: (1) IS THE BADGE OF THE 4TH DIVISION, AIR SERVICE; (2) 19TH DIVISION, (3) 77TH, "LIBERTY" DIVISION; (4) 27TH DIVISION; (5) 89TH DIVISION; (6) ARMY OF OCCUPATION; (7) 79TH DIVISION; (8) 1ST DIVISION; (9) 82D DIVISION (10) 87TH DIVISION (11) 12TH DIVISION (12) CAMOUFLAGE CORPS (13) 86TH DIVISION (14) 88TH DIV.

Brilliant French Leaders Made Marshals of France

PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC SALUTING MARSHAL FOCH ON THE OCCASION OF PRESENTING TO HIM THE BATON OF A MARSHAL OF FRANCE. THE MARSHAL HAD THE COVETED DIGNITY GIVEN HIM IN AUGUST OF 1918.

GENERAL HENRI PETAIN BEING PRESENTED WITH THE MARSHAL'S BATON IN METZ, NOV. 19, 1918, IN THE PRESENCE OF A DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF LEADERS, INCLUDING JOFFRE, FOCH, PERSHING, HAIG, AND OTHERS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Poland's Brave and Persistent Struggle for National Independence

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI AND ALLIED SYMPATHIZERS AT CITY HALL, N. Y., SALUTING THE POLISH COLORS AS REGIMENT OF POLISH SOLDIERS LEFT FOR THE FRONT. (© Times Photo Service.)

POLISH MACHINE-GUN CONTINGENT IN ACTION IN THE RHEIMS SECTOR IN FRANCE. THE CASES HELD BY THE MAN AT THE RIGHT ARE THE BOXES THAT HOLD THE CARTRIDGES WITH WHICH THE MACHINE GUNS ARE FED. OFFICER IS WATCHING THE EFFECT OF SHOTS.

REVIEW OF POLISH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION. THE LEADER OF THE POLISH CONTINGENT WAS GENERAL HALLER, AND THE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND RENDERED IMPORTANT SERVICES TO THE ALLIES THROUGHTOUT THE WAR. (© French Pictorial Service.)

COLORS BEING PRESENTED TO A POLISH REGIMENT BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION IN THE MARNE SECTOR. GENERAL GOURAUD, FRENCH COMMANDER OF THE SECTOR, AND A NUMBER OF AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE PRESENT. (© French Pictorial Service.)

PROFESSOR T. G. MASARYK SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF ALL THE OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES FROM THE BALTIC TO THE ADRIATIC IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 26, 1918. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Scenes In Berlin Following Kaiser's Abdication

IMMENSE THRONGS BEFORE THE REICHSTAG BUILDING, BERLIN, WHEN NEW GOVERNMENT WAS PROCLAIMED NOV. 10, 1918. THE SAME MORNING THE KAISER HAD FLED TO HOLLAND.

CONVOCATION OF DELEGATES OF THE SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S COUNCILS GATHERED IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE REICHSTAG TEN DAYS AFTER THE ARMISTICE HAD BEEN SIGNED. *(© International Film Service.)*

Capital of Germany in the Throes of Revolution

(ABOVE.) FOLLOWERS OF LIEBKNECHT CARRYING MACHINE GUNS THROUGH BERLIN. DISBANDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, AS WELL AS CIVILIANS, JOINED IN THE MOVEMENT, AND WERE AMPLY SUPPLIED WITH WEAPONS WHICH THEY OBTAINED FROM ARSENALS THEY HAD SEIZED.

(AT LEFT.) BARRICADES MADE OUT OF BUNDLES OF NEWSPAPERS BEHIND WHICH THE REVOLUTIONISTS WERE SHELTERED. THE NEWSPAPERS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE VORWAERTS BUILDING WHICH HAD BEEN STORMED BY THE RIOTERS.

FIELD GUNS BROUGHT INTO THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE SPARTACANS WHO HAD INTRENCHED THEMSELVES IN MASSIVE BUILDINGS THAT WERE IMMUNE TO ORDINARY RIFLE OR MACHINE GUN FIRE.

(© International Film Service.)

Striking Episode in the Sanguinary Rioting That Convulsed Berlin

STORMING OF BERLIN POLICE HEADQUARTERS TO OUST THE SPARTACAN ADHERENTS OF EICHHORN, JAN. 12, 1919.

Incidents of the Spartacan Uprising in Berlin

(ABOVE.) GOVERNMENT TROOPS HOLDING A POSITION BEHIND A BARRICADE AND AWAITING AN EXPECTED RUSH BY THE SPARTACANS, DURING THE FIRST FIGHTING OF THE REVOLUTION.

(© *Times Photo Service.*)

(AT LEFT.) SOLDIERS OF THE EBERT GOVERNMENT BACKED BY MACHINE GUNS SEARCHING SUSPECTED SPARTACIDES IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN FOR CONCEALED WEAPONS, THE POSSESSION OF WHICH BY CIVILIANS WAS PROHIBITED.

(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

THE VORWAERTS, THE LEADING SOCIALIST PAPER OF BERLIN, WAS SACKED BY A MOB AND ITS PLANT USED AS A FORTRESS. CIVILIANS AND REDS ARE HERE SEEN STANDING OUTSIDE THE BUILDING.

Berlin in the Throes of Civil War as Maddened Mobs Engage in Battle

WRECKED PLANT OF THE NEWSPAPER VORWAERTS IN THE HEART OF BERLIN, SEIZED BY SPARTACANS, WHO MADE IT THEIR STRONGHOLD.
(© Times Photo Service.)

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ON THE TOP OF A THREATENED BUILDING DEFENDING IT AGAINST THE SPARTACANS WHO ARE ATTACKING IT WITH RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, AND BOMBS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

SOLDIERS OF THE EBERT GOVERNMENT HOLDING A STREET IN BERLIN DURING RIOTING THAT RESULTED IN MANY CASUALTIES. MANY OF THESE TROOPS ARE SCARCELY MORE THAN BOYS.

Damage and Casualties in Recent Berlin Revolt

FRAGMENTS OF DESTROYED NATIONAL MONUMENT NEAR BRANDENBURG GATE. THE DAMAGE DONE TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS IN THE OUTBREAKS HAS BEEN VERY GREAT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A PUBLIC FUNERAL IN BERLIN OF THOSE RADICALS WHO FELL IN THE STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN THE FOLLOWERS OF LIEBKNECHT AND THE UPHOLDERS OF THE EBERT GOVERNMENT.
(© International Film Service.)

Delegates Chosen by Popular Vote to Form New German Government

FRIEDRICH EBERT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF GERMANY BEFORE THE DELEGATES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE COURT THEATRE AT WEIMAR, FEB. 6, 1919. EBERT WAS GIVEN A GREAT OVATION AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIS SPEECH. ABOUT HIM ON THE PLATFORM ARE SCHEIDEMANN, LANDSBERG, NOSKE, PREUSS, ERZBERGER, BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, AND OTHER LEADING STATESMEN OF THE NEW REGIME.

Former Kaiser and Crown Prince in Exile in Holland

THE ex-Kaiser is here seen out for a drive in the vicinity of Amerongen, Holland. His companion, whose face is hidden by the coachman, is his host, Count Wilhelm von Bentinck. The former Emperor fled to Holland Dec. 10, 1918, after a stormy scene with his generals and chief civil officers at the headquarters of the German High Command at Spa, Belgium. They assured him that they could no longer depend upon the loyalty of the army to his person and at length he yielded reluctantly to their arguments.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FORMER CROWN PRINCE FRIEDRICH WILHELM TALKING TO A FISHERMAN OF THE ISLAND OF WIERINGEN, HIS PLACE OF EXILE.

FALLEN German Emperor as he appeared when taking a walk with his host about the grounds of the castle of Amerongen, Holland. Since he sought refuge at that place the ex-Emperor has kept closely to the grounds of the castle and his chief diversion has been wood chopping, in which he is said to have become expert. His presence in Holland has been a source of considerable embarrassment to the Dutch Government and there has been a large amount of correspondence on the subject with the allied Governments.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY ON VESSEL BEARING HIM INTO EXILE IN THE ISLAND OF WIERINGEN. THIS PLACE IS A LITTLE ISLET IN THE ZUYDER ZEE, INHABITED MAINLY BY FISHER FOLK.

(© International Film Service.)

Soldiers and Workmen in Possession of the Russian Duma in Petrograd

INVASION OF THE DUMA BY WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' DEPUTIES, WHO DEMANDED GREATER SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Kaleidoscopic Changes in the Russian Government

SCENE IN THE DUMA FOLLOWING THE FORCED ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR, SHOWING BACK OF THE SPEAKER THE FRAME FROM WHICH THE PORTRAIT OF THE CZAR HAD BEEN REMOVED.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT THAT FOLLOWED THE CZAR'S ABDICATION WAS ITSELF THREATENED WITH OVERTHROW WHEN SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND WORKING PEOPLE INVADED AND TOOK POSSESSION OF THE DUMA.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Men Shot Down in Petrograd in Revolutionary Riots

INTERMENT WITH SOLEMN CEREMONIES OF THE 182 PERSONS KILLED IN THE RIOTS THAT ATTENDED THE ABDICATION OF THE CZAR, MARCH, 1917. THEY WERE BURIED IN THE PETROGRAD FIELD OF MARS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

SLAUGHTER AND WOUNDING OF SCORES OF PEOPLE IN THE NEVSKY PROSPECT, PETROGRAD, DURING THE LENINIST UPRISING IN JULY, 1917, WHEN A HAIL OF BULLETS WAS SENT INTO THE CROWD FROM THE ROOF OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(© International Film Service.)

Revolutionary Russia Under Bolshevist Regime

(ABOVE.) CROWD OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OUTSIDE THE WINTER PALACE, PETROGRAD, LISTENING TO A SPEECH BY LENINE. THE BANNER IS INSCRIBED "LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL!"

(AT LEFT.) THE BARRICADE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A FEATURE OF REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTING, AND THE CLUTTERED STREET SHOWN ABOVE HAS BEEN A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN PETROGRAD IN RECENT MONTHS.

(© Gilliams Service.)

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA ARE SHOWN IN THIS BUILDING THAT WAS BADLY WRECKED, STONES, RIFLES, AND HEAVY FIELD PIECES BEING USED BY THE MOB.

(© International Film Service.)

Beginning and Spread of the Bolshevist Movement

THE "RED GUARD," COMPOSED OF CIVILIANS, WHO SEIZED GUNS WHEREVER THEY COULD BE FOUND AND ARE PROTECTING A BOLSHEVIST ORATOR, WHO IS HARANGUING A THRONG IN FRONT OF THE WINTER PALACE, PETROGRAD.

ARRIVAL OF 13,000 RUSSIAN SAILORS FROM THE GREAT PORT OF CRONSTADT TO SUPPORT THE BOLSHEVISTS IN OPPOSITION TO GENERAL KORNILOFF, WHO WAS ENDEAVORING TO KEEP FAITH WITH THE ALLIES.

Imprisonment of Ex-Czar, Last of the Romanoffs

(Above.) The house in Ekaterinburg, Russia, where the unfortunate ex-Czar of Russia spent his last days, is here seen in part, the lower part being hidden by a high board fence guarded by Bolshevist sentries to prevent approach by unauthorized persons. It was here that he was reported to have been executed in the Summer of 1918 by a decree of the Ural Soviet Government.

(At Left.) The ex-Czar is here shown in the grounds of the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, near Petrograd, where he was imprisoned after his abdication on March 15, 1917. Later on he was transferred to Siberia, where he is said on doubtful evidence to have been executed. In the background of the picture are some of the Revolutionary guards, fully armed, who were held responsible for his safety. (© Central News.)

THE LAST MEMBER OF THE OLD POLICE FORCE IN PETROGRAD (THE TALL FIGURE IN THE CENTRE) IN CUSTODY OF SOLDIERS AND THE NEW CIVIL MILITIA (THE MEN WITH THE BADGES ON THEIR ARMS.)
(© International Film Service.)

The Czechoslovaks Who Have Organized a New State After Their Sturdy Fight Against Bolshevism in Russia

TROOPS OF THE PRAGUE GARRISON GATHERED AT THE CITY HALL TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, NOV. 15, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS, WHO HAD BEEN FIGHTING ON SIDE OF ALLIES ON WESTERN FRONT, CELEBRATING BASTILE DAY IN PARIS.

NOVEL BRUSH-CAMOUFLAGED ARMORED TRAIN MANNED BY CZECHOSLOVAKS OF THE FIRST DIVISION. THE TRAIN HAD BEEN NAMED "THE EAGLE."

WELL-CLOTHED TROOPS OF CZECHOSLOVAKS IN FRONT OF THE RAILROAD STATION AT VLADIVOSTOK, READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE ALLIES.

American Soldiers Active on Archangel Front

MEN OF CO. I, 339TH INFANTRY, PASSING IN REVIEW AT ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA, OCT. 2, 1918. THEY WERE CO-OPERATING IN THAT SECTION WITH BRITISH, FRENCH, AND RUSSIAN TROOPS AGAINST THE BOLSHEVISTS.
(© International Film Service.)

AN AMERICAN CAMPFIRE IN NORTH RUSSIA, THE COUNTRY OF VAST SPACES, DENSE FORESTS, AND BITTER COLD, WHERE MILITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN STORES AT ARCHANGEL WERE CARRIED ON UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

American Forces Doing Duty in Archangel Snows

(Above.) Major Gen. Ironsides with Colonel Stewart, Commanding Officer U. S. Troops, inspecting Co. M of 339th Infantry at Archangel. The man in civilian dress is DeWitt C. Poole, Jr., American Charge d'Affaires. The inspection took place on Nov. 20, 1918. (© U. S. Official.)

(At Left.) Blockhouse which protects the south end of the siding at Oberzerskaya, constructed by Co. B, 310th Engineers, and defended by American soldiers. In the picture is shown First Class Private Arnold Butzberger, Co. I, one of the guards, Nov. 15, 1918. (© U. S. Official.)

FILE OF BOLSHEVIST PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS GOING THROUGH ARCHANGEL UNDER GUARD. A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE DESULTORY FIGHTING GOING ON IN THAT SECTION
(© International Film Service.)

With Allied Expeditionary Forces on Russian Soil

(ABOVE) AN ADVANCE GUARD OF CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS IN SKIRMISH LINE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI OUTSIDE THE CITY OF EKATERINBURG, RUSSIA.

(AT RIGHT) GENERAL JULES JANIN, FRENCH COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN SIBERIA, PASSING BEFORE CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS IN VLADIVOSTOK.
(© U. S. Official.)

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE BASE AND TRANSPORT DOCK OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AT VLADIVOSTOK, SIBERIA. THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT CROOKS IS SEEN AT THE DOCK.
(© U. S. Official.)

The Far-Flung Battle Line of the United States

TESTING ROLLING KITCHENS ON THE WINDING ROADS NEAR VLADIVOSTOK, WHERE THE 31ST AMERICAN INFANTRY HAS BEEN STATIONED TO CO-OPERATE WITH ANTI-BOLSHEVIST ELEMENTS IN SIBERIA.
(© U. S. Official.)

PRACTICE HIKE OF THE 31ST INFANTRY ON THE PARTLY SNOW-COVERED ROADS NEAR VLADIVOSTOK UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES AND THEIR OWN DISTINCTIVE REGIMENTAL COLORS.
(© U. S. Official.)

President Wilson's Trip to Paris Peace Congress

PRESIDENT WILSON LEFT THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 4, 1918, TO ATTEND THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS AS A DELEGATE. THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, ON WHICH HE SAILED, IS HERE SHOWN LEAVING NEW YORK HARBOR, GUARDED BY SUBMARINE CHASERS.

THE PRESIDENT LANDED IN BREST DEC. 13 AND ARRIVED IN PARIS ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. THE PICTURE SHOWS HIM IN THE CARRIAGE WITH PRESIDENT POINCARE OF FRANCE ACKNOWLEDGING THE APPLAUSE OF THE GREAT CROWDS THAT GREETED HIM.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

PRESIDENT FROM THE TOPMOST DECK OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE BRIDGE, LIFTING HIS HAT IN RECOGNITION OF THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD ON THE HOBOKEN PIER.

(© Paul Thompson.)

President With Paris Throngs and American Troops

PRESIDENT WILSON AND GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWING UNITED STATES TROOPS ON CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AT CHAUMONT, 150 MILES FROM PARIS.

SUPERBLY MOUNTED SQUADRONS OF FRENCH LANCERS SALUTING THE PRESIDENT AS HE DROVE THROUGH THE PARIS STREETS, RECEIVING THE GREATEST OVATION THE CAPITAL HAD EVER GIVEN TO A VISITING HEAD OF A STATE.

(© International Film Service.)

Great Welcome Extended to President in England

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, PHOTOGRAPHED IN COMPANY OF KING GEORGE, QUEEN MARY AND THEIR DAUGHTER, PRINCESS MARY

(© Central News Service.)

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TENDERED TO PRESIDENT WILSON IN THE GUILDHALL, BEFORE AN ASSEMBLAGE INCLUDING SOME OF ENGLAND'S GREATEST MEN AND WOMEN.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Unexampled Welcome to President Wilson in Italy

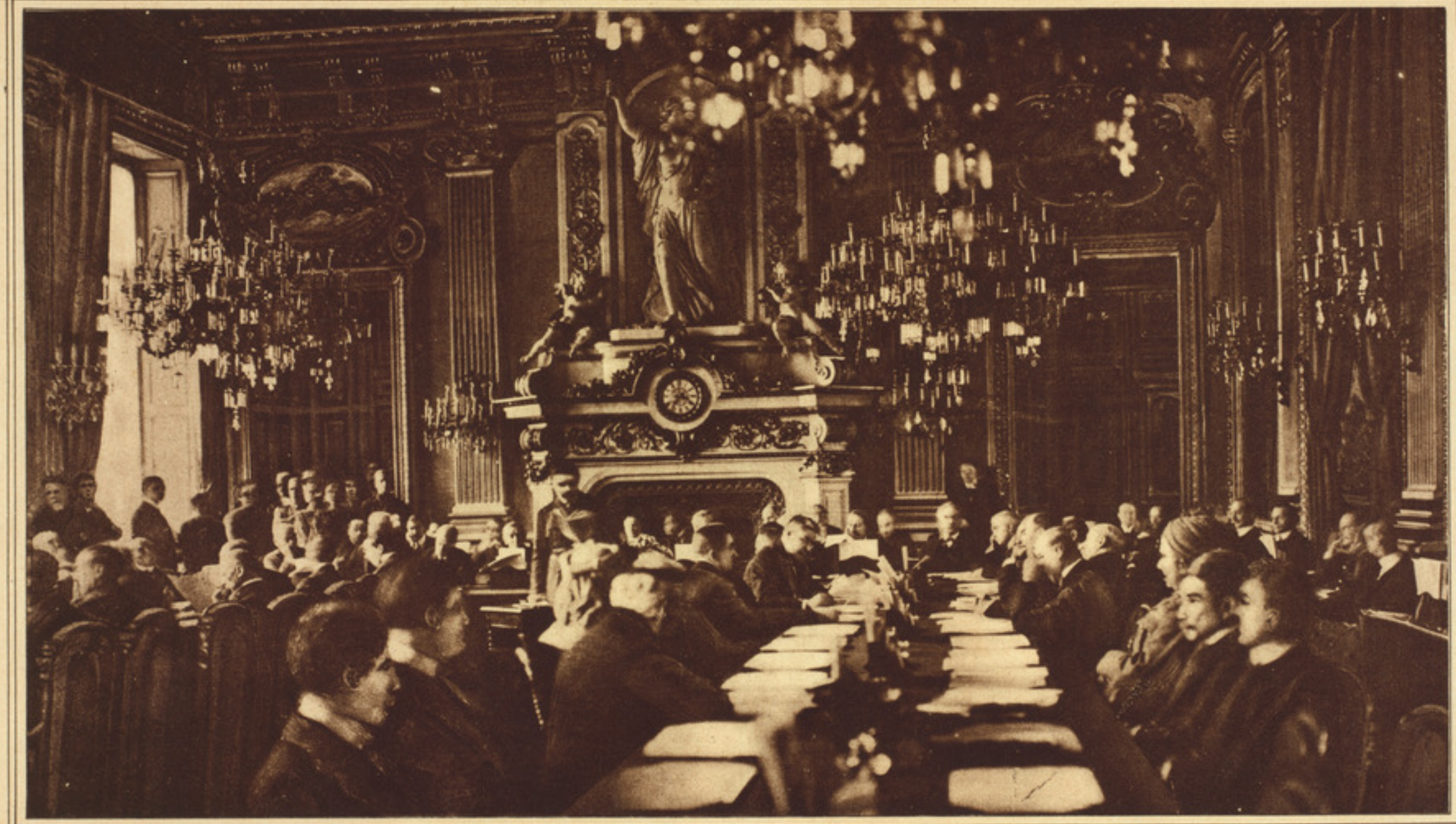
THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY VIEWING HISTORIC SPOTS IN ROME IN THE VICINITY OF THE COLISEUM. PREVIOUSLY THE PRESIDENT HAD VISITED KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.

(© Times Photo Service.)

SUCH THRONGS HAD NEVER CROWDED THE STREETS OF MILAN AS THOSE THAT GREETED THE PRESIDENT. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS OVERPOWERING AND WAS THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURE OF HIS VISIT TO ITALY.

(© Times Photo Service.)

The Most Momentous Gathering of Modern Times in Session at Paris



THE SALLE DE LA PAIX IN THE QUAI D'ORSAY; PARIS, WHERE THE DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONGRESS ARE HERE SEEN ASSEMBLED.

(© Times Photo Service.)

Building in Paris Where Peace Congress Was Held

PRESIDENT WILSON IS SHOWN ASCENDING THE STEPS OF THE QUAI D'ORSAY, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY BUILDING. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS EXTENDING HIS HAND IN GREETING.

(© Central News Service.)

THE ENTRANCE TO THE QUAI D'ORSAY RESERVED FOR THE ENTRANCE AND EXIT OF PEACE CONGRESS DELEGATES

(© Times Photo Service.)

BUILDING WHERE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY IS HOUSED, USED FOR PEACE CONGRESS SESSIONS.

Allied Delegates to the Peace Congress at Paris

SALVATORE BARZILAI, ITALY.

SALVAGO RAGGI, ITALY.

HENRY WHITE, UNITED STATES.

GEORGE NICOLL BARNES, GREAT BRITAIN.

M. VAN DEN HEUVEL, BELGIUM.

SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, CANADA.

DR. EGAZ MONIZ, PORTUGAL.

SIR WILLIAM F. LLOYD, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PENHA GARCIA, PORTUGAL.

SIR JOSEPH COOK, AUSTRALIA.

PREMIER WILLIAM F. MASSEY, NEW ZEALAND.

NICHOLAS MISU, RUMANIA.

ROMAN DMOWSKY, POLAND.

NICOLAS POLITIS, GREECE.

DR. EDWARD BENES, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

M. ZOLGER, SERBIA.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER, INDIA.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, INDIA.

SIR S. P. SINHA, INDIA.

ANTONIO SANCHEZ BUSTAMANTE, CUBA.

Peace Congress Delegates From Four Continents

EPITACIO PESSOA, BRAZIL.

OLYNTHO DE MAGALHAES, BRAZIL.

ANTONIO BURGOS, PANAMA.

RAFAEL MARTINEZ, CUBA.

FRANCISCO GARCIA CALDERON, PERU.

JUAN CARLOS, BLANCO, URUGUAY.

DON Y DE ALSUA, ECUADOR.

VISCOUNT CHINDA, JAPAN.

M. K. MATSUI, JAPAN.

BARON MAKINO, JAPAN.

W. H. IJUIN, JAPAN.

SAO KE ALFRED SZE, CHINA.

LU CHIENG TSANG, CHINA.

VIKYUIN WELLINGTON KOO, CHINA.

CERTULLIAN GUILBAUD, HAITI.

S. A. L'EMIR FEISAL, ARABIA.

RUSTEM HAIDAR, ARABIA.

PHYA BIEADH KOSHA, SIAM.

PRINCE CHAROON, SIAM.

C. B. D. KING, LIBERIA.

Pictures of the other delegates to Peace Congress are found elsewhere in this volume.

(© Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

French Towns Caught in the Swirl of Battle

DUN-SUR-MEUSE, FRANCE, REACHED BY AMERICAN ARMIES NOV. 2, 1918. THE TOWN, SET UPON A HILL OVERLOOKING THE MEUSE, WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN CONTENDING ARTILLERIES, AND NOT A HOUSE ESCAPED UNDAMAGED.

VAUX, FRANCE, SCENE OF ONE OF THE FIRST ACTIONS PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT ENTIRELY BY AMERICAN OFFICERS AND TROOPS. ON JULY 1, 1918, THE AMERICANS TOOK THE TOWN IN FORTY MINUTES. THE PLACE WAS ALMOST UTTERLY DESTROYED.

Historic American Battlefields in France

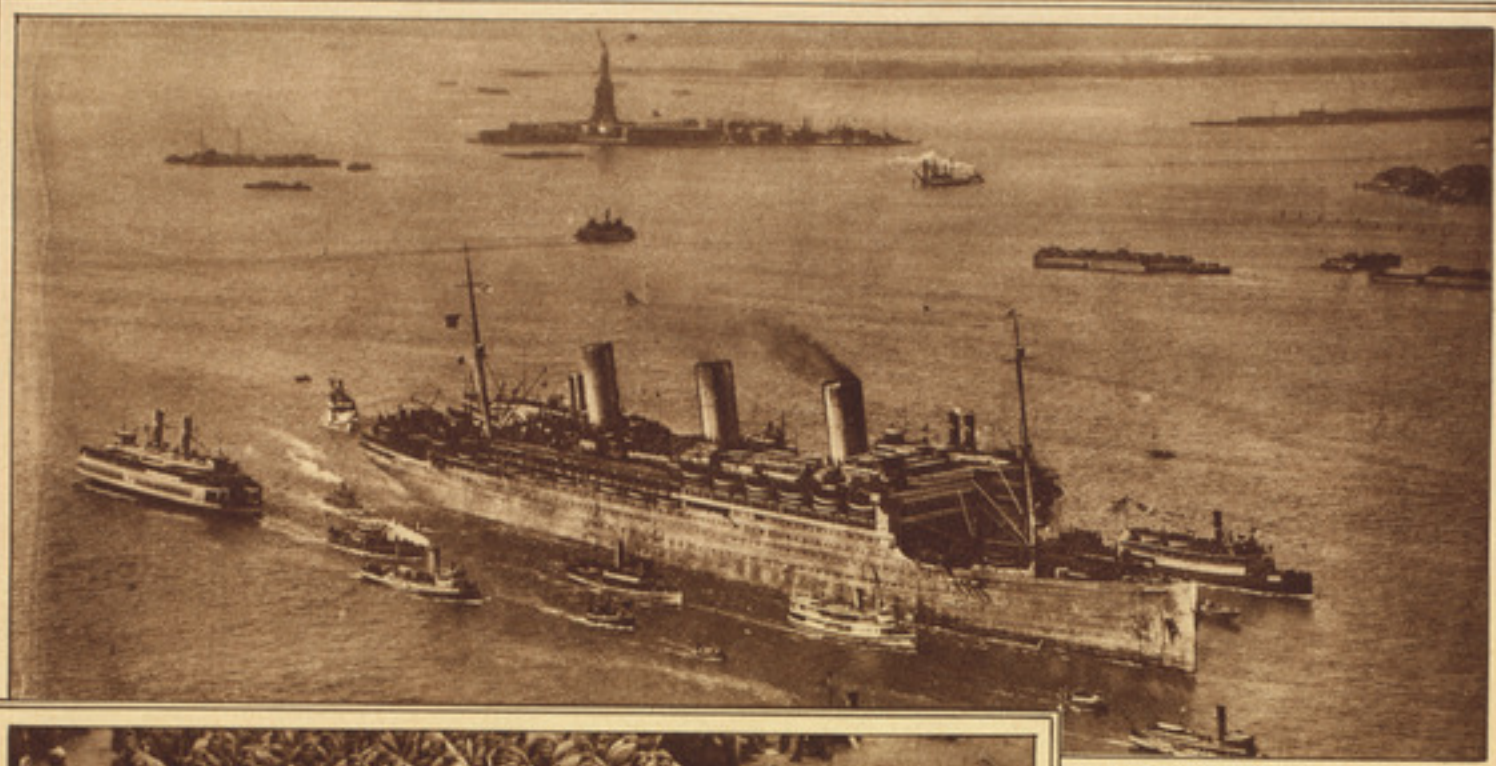
RUINS OF SEICHEPREY, WHERE, ON APRIL 20, 1918, OCCURRED THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING IN WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS HAD ENGAGED UP TO THAT TIME. THE VILLAGE WAS ALMOST WHOLLY DESTROYED.

WHAT WAS ONCE BEAUMONT, TAKEN BY THE AMERICAN 2D DIVISION IN THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE TOWARD THE MEUSE, NOV. 4, 1918. IN THE BACKGROUND AT THE LEFT IS THE FAMOUS DEAD MAN'S CURVE, WHERE THE LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

27th Division Passing Under Victory Arch, New York, Amid Greatest Throngs Ever Gathered in America

THE ARCH OF VICTORY AND ADJACENT PYLONS AT MADISON SQUARE, ADORNED WITH SCULPTURED WEAPONS AND NAMES OF BATTLES IN WHICH THE TROOPS PARTICIPATED, MAR. 25, 1919.

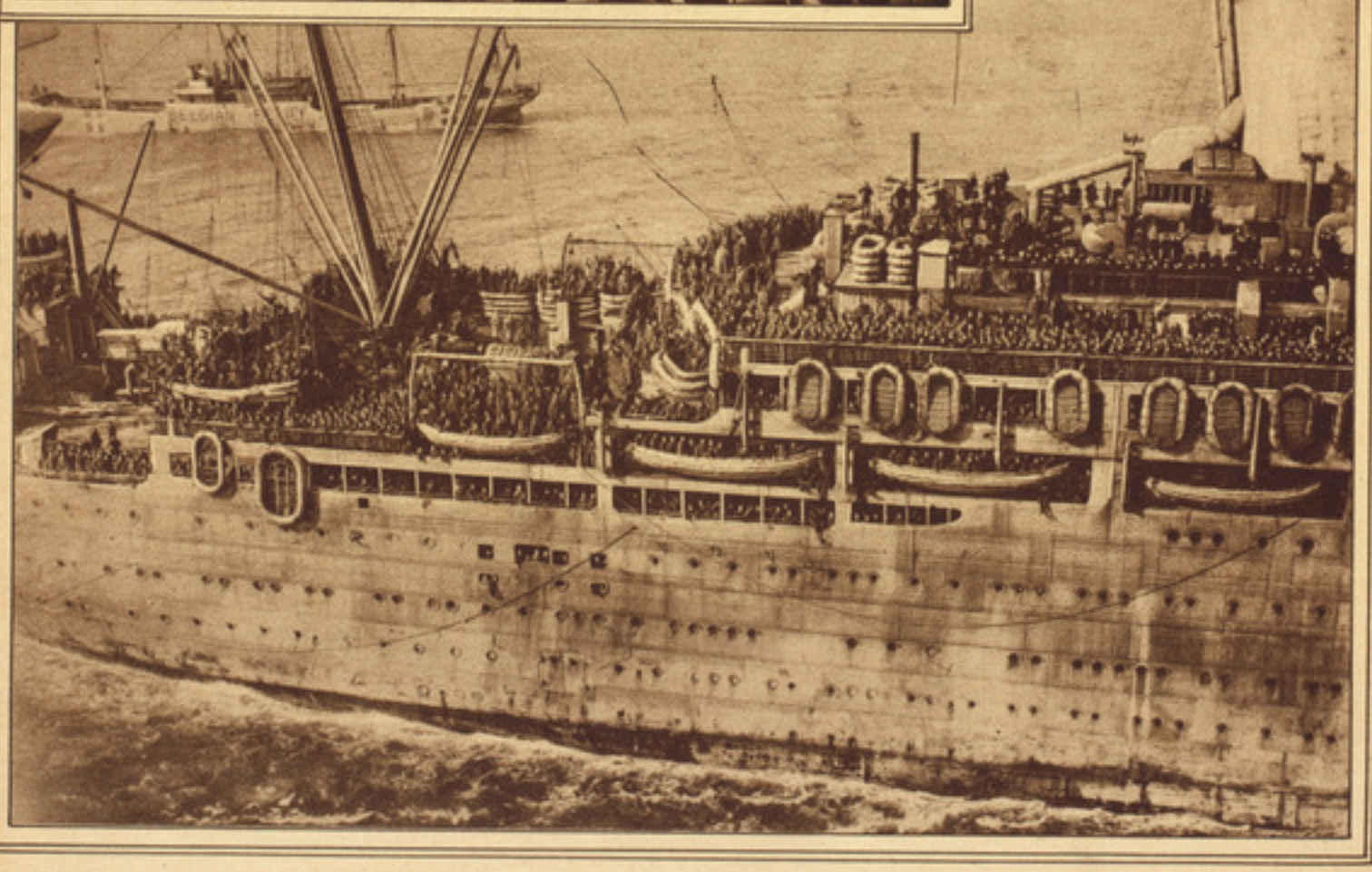
Giant Troop Ship Bringing Home American Soldiers



(ABOVE.) THE LEVIATHAN, FORMERLY THE GERMAN STEAMER VATERLAND, LOADED WITH RETURNING TROOPS.
(© Times Photo Service.)

(AT LEFT.) FAMOUS "LOST BATTALION" OF THE 308TH INFANTRY, 77TH DIVISION, LINED UP AFTER DEBARKING.
(© International Film Service.)

(BELOW.) LEVIATHAN CROWDED TO THE GUARDS WITH 10,000 MEN OF THE 27TH DIVISION NEARING PORT.
(© International Film Service.)



New York's Tributes to Home-Coming Soldiers

VICTORY ARCH AT MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK, UNDER WHICH PASSED ALL PARADES OF RETURNING TROOPS HELD IN THAT CITY. THE ARCH IS ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE AT NIGHT, OWING TO THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION THROWN UPON IT. (© Brown Bros.)

ARCH OF JEWELS AT SIXTIETH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, SPANNING THE AVENUE AND PRESENTING AT NIGHT A SCENE OF BEWILDERING BEAUTY. (© Brown Bros.)

Honors Paid to the Dead in Home-Coming Parades

CORTEGE IN HONOR OF THE DEAD OF 77TH DIVISION PASSING THROUGH VICTORY ARCH, NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1919. (© Brown Bros.)

SERGEANT REIDAR WALLER OF THE 27TH DIVISION CUTTING SILKEN CORD AT VICTORY ARCH, NEW YORK, TO PERMIT CORTEGE TO PASS. (© International Film Service.)

BANNERS CARRIED IN PARADE OF 77TH DIVISION BEARING 2,356 GOLD STARS IN HONOR OF THOSE MEMBERS WHO DIED. (© International Film Service.)

ROLL OF HONOR OF 27TH DIVISION AT COURT OF HEROIC DEAD, NEW YORK, CONTAINING NAMES OF BATTLES IN WHICH THE DIVISION TOOK PART. (© Brown Bros.)

Returning Troops Parade in Three Great Cities

THE 26TH DIVISION, WHICH HAD LOST 1,760 MEN IN BATTLE, PARADING IN BOSTON, MASS., APRIL 25, 1919.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

PENNSYLVANIA'S 28TH "IRON" DIVISION PASSING BEFORE THE LIBERTY BELL, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1919.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE 308TH INFANTRY, 3D BATTALION, PASSING THE ARCH OF JEWELS AND THE LOWER SECTION OF THE CITY'S REVIEWING STAND, IN PARADE OF THE 77TH DIVISION, NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1919.
(© Paul Thompson.)

Greatest United States Naval Fleet Ever Assembled in American Waters

AMERICAN DREADNOUGHTS AND SUPERDREADNOUGHTS STEAMING INTO NEW YORK HARBOR APRIL 14, 1919.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Men in Training Camp Returning to Civil Life

SOLDIERS BEING MUSTERED OUT AT CAMP DIX, N. J., AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE PUT AN END TO HOSTILITIES. MEN TURNING IN THEIR GUNS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN IN TRAINING AT CAMP DIX, N. J., RECEIVING THEIR HONORABLE DISCHARGE PAPERS AND PARTING FROM OFFICERS WITH FINAL SALUTE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Returning Troops Warmly Greeted at London and Halifax

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS PASSING AUSTRALIA HOUSE IN LONDON, AND BEING REVIEWED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES. ON THE BUILDING ARE THE NAMES OF BATTLES IN WHICH THE "ANZACS" TOOK PART.

GREAT VICTORY MARCH OF THE GUARDS THROUGH LONDON, WITH TRIUMPHAL PILLARS MARKING THE ROUTE AND IMMENSE THRONGS WATCHING THE PARADE.

(© Paul Thompson.)

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT MARCHING ALONG THE MAIN STREET OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AFTER THEIR DEBARKATION FROM THE STEAMER ADRIATIC.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Italy and Belgium Rejoicing Over Allied Victory

KING ALBERT AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM, ACCOMPANIED BY CROWN PRINCE LEOPOLD, ENTERING GHENT, BELGIUM, AT HEAD OF FIRST ARMY DIVISION, AMID GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS NOV. 13, 1918.
(© Belgian Official Photo.)

IMMENSE THRONG IN ROME CROWDING ABOUT GENERALS DIAZ AND BADOGLIO, LEADERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE FRONT WHERE THEY HAD COMPLETELY CRUSHED THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Returning German Troops Hailed as Conquerors

SQUADRON OF PRUSSIAN CAVALRY WITH DECORATED FLAGSTAFFS STANDING BEFORE BERLIN BUILDING FESTOONED WITH WREATHS.

A curious feature of the days following the signing of the armistice was the reception given to German troops as they passed through their own cities on their return from the front. That they should be received with sympathy and affection was to be anticipated, but the demonstrations ignored the fact of defeat and seemed to assume that they had come back in triumph. Wreaths, bunting, and festoons were everywhere in evidence and the demonstrators were frantic in their enthusiasm.

GREETING ACCORDED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL TO GENERAL VON LETTOW VORBECK ON RETURN FROM EAST AFRICA.

(© International Film Service.)

BERLIN MOTHERS, WIVES, AND CHILDREN MEETING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY GERMAN SOLDIERS ARRIVING FROM THE WAR, WINDING GARLANDS OF FLOWERS ABOUT THEIR STEEL HELMETS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

German Peace Delegates at Versailles, France

HERR GIESBERTS, MINISTER OF POSTS IN NEW GERMAN CABINET.

HERR LEINERT, PRESIDENT OF THE PRUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

HERR LANDSBERG, MINISTER OF PUBLICITY, ARTS, AND LITERATURE.

DR. THEODORE MELCHIOR, MANAGER OF THE WARBURG BANK.

PROF. SCHUECKING, INTERNATIONAL LAWYER AND ADVISER OF EX-KAISER.

HOTEL TRIANON, WHERE PEACE TREATY WAS HANDED TO GERMAN DELEGATES.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

COUNT VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, HEAD OF DELEGATION.

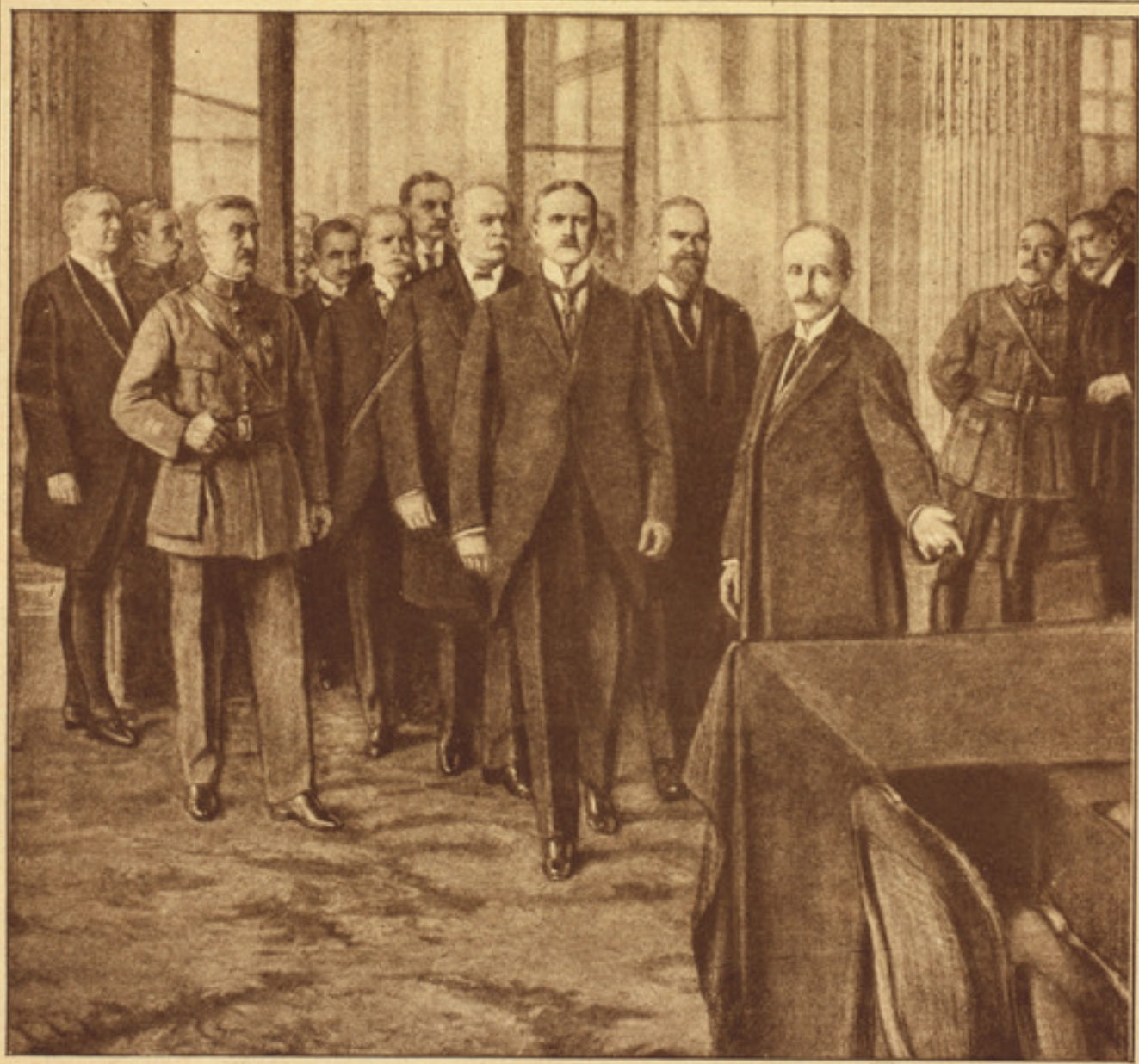
PALISADE BUILT TO PREVENT COMMUNICATION OF DELEGATES WITH OUTSIDE WORLD.

GREAT HALL IN THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL, WHERE THE HISTORIC SESSION OF MAY 7, 1919, WAS HELD, WHEN THE COMPLETED PEACE TREATY WAS DELIVERED BY THE ALLIES TO THE GERMAN ENVOYS.
(© International Film Service.)

Striking Features Attending Delivery of Treaty

DRAWING OF GERMAN DELEGATES LISTENING TO CLEMENCEAU. LEFT TO RIGHT ARE MELCHIOR, LEINERT, LANDSBERG, VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU (HEAD OF THE DELEGATION), GIESBERTS, AND SCHUECKING.

(© Drawing by P. Montania in L'Illustration.)



USHERING THE GERMAN DELEGATES INTO THE GREAT HALL IN TRIANON PALACE HOTEL TO RECEIVE PEACE TREATY, MAY 7, 1919. AT THE HEAD IS BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU. AT LEFT, IN UNIFORM, IS COLONEL HENRY, FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER. *(Drawing by J. Simont in L'Illustration.)*

One of the Great Moments in the World's History

PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE, PREMIER CLEMENCEAU, ADDRESSING THE GERMAN DELEGATES AT THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL, VERSAILLEC, MAY 7, 1919, PRELIMINARY TO THE DELIVERY TO THEM OF THE PEACE TREATY.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

GERMAN DELEGATES AT VERSAILLES LISTENING INTENTLY TO PREMIER CLEMENCEAU. BEHIND THEM ARE THEIR SECRETARIES, AND STILL FURTHER BACK ARE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

(Drawing by J. Simont in L'Illustration.)

Boundaries of Germany Under Terms of Treaty

PORTIONS OF TERRITORY PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN FROM GERMANY BY TREATY DELIVERED MAY 7, 1919.

SCHLESWIG TERRITORY THAT MAY REVERT TO DENMARK. SUBJECT TO PLEBISCITE UNDER SUPERVISION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ALSACE-LORRAINE, THE SARRE COAL BASIN AND SMALL SECTIONS ABOUT EUPEN AND MALMEDY ON THE BELGIAN BORDER.

MAP OF EASTERN GERMANY SHOWING SECTIONS THAT ARE TAKEN AWAY, INTERNATIONALIZED OR SUBJECT TO PLEBISCITE OF THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED, WITH ESPECIAL RELATION TO THE NEW REPUBLIC OF POLAND.

Demonstrations in Berlin Against Treaty Terms

(Above.) Great throngs assembled before the Reichstag in Berlin to protest against the peace terms as soon as they had become known. There was a chorus of denunciation from people, press, and pulpit, and it was declared that such terms could not possibly be accepted. The only exceptions were the Independent Socialists who declared for any treaty that would provide "bread and work."

(Above.) National Union of Young Germans gathered before the Roon Monument in Berlin bearing flags and placards inveighing against the peace treaty. Placard at the right reads: "In 1648-1684 Louis XIV. stole German-Alsace from us. In 1919 Clemenceau steals it."

(At left.) Protest of Germans from foreign countries and from those having investments there against the conditions of the peace treaty that adversely affected their properties. Dr. Friedrich Naumann, the noted advocate of the "Mitteleuropa" project, is addressing them before the Berlin Museum.

Allied Peace Delegates Assembled in Hall of the Clock, Quai d'Orsay, Paris, Where Peace Treaty Was Framed

THE following names and numbers apply to the lower sketch. Each figure there outlined is fully shown in a corresponding pose in the drawing above: 1. M. Dutasta, Secretary. 2. M. Berthelot. 3. M. Pichon, France. 4. E. M. House, United States. 5. Lieut. Col. Hankey. 6. President Wilson, United States. 7. Lloyd George, Great Britain. 8. M. Clemenceau, France. 9. A. J. Balfour, Great Britain. 10. H. White, United States. 11. General Tasker Bliss, United States. 12. Robert Lansing, United States. 13. Lord Milner, Great Britain. 14. Bonar Law, Great Britain. 15. G. N. Barnes, Great Britain. 16. Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain. 17. M. Tardieu, France. 18. R. L. Borden, Canada. 19. Prince Charoon, Siam. 20. J. Ward, New Zealand. 21. Phya Bibadh Kosha, Siam. 22. W. M. Hughes, Australia. 23. L. L. Klotz, France. 24. M. Benes, Czechoslovakia. 25. M. Bratiano, Romania. 26. General Botha, South Africa. 27. M. Cambon, France. 28. Leon Bourgeois, France. 29. M. Vesnitch, Serbia. 30. Roman Dmowski, Poland. 31. M. Paderewski, Poland. 32. Jan Smuts, South Africa. 33. W. F. Massey, New Zealand. 34. M. Burgos, Panama. 35. Maharajah of Bikaner, India. 36. Lord Sinha, India. 37. L'Emir Faisal, Arabia. 38. M. Trumbitch, Serbia. 39. N. Pashitch, Serbia. 40. Prince Haidar, Arabia. 41. M. Orlando, Italy. 42. Dr. Moniz, Portugal. 43. Dr. Villela, Portugal. 44. M. Matsui, Japan. 45. Baron Makino, Japan. 46. M. Sonnino, Italy. 47. Marquis Saionji, Japan. 48. M. de Alsua, Ecuador. 49. M. King, Liberia. 50. M. Cabieres, Peru. 51. M. Mantoux, interpreter. 52. Marquis Raggi, Italy. 53. M. Guilhaud, Haiti. 54. M. Barrillai, Italy. 55. Marshal Foch, France. 56. M. Politis, Greece. 57. M. Blanco, Uruguay. 58. M. Venizelos, Greece. 59. Lou Tseng Tsiang, China. 60. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, China. 61. M. Bustamante, Cuba. 62. M. Montes, Bolivia. 63. M. Mendes, Guatemala. 64. M. Magalhaes, Brazil. 65. M. Vandervelde, Belgium. 66. General Weygand, aid to Marshal Foch, France. 67. M. Hymans, Belgium. 68. E. Pessoa, Brazil. 69. M. Vandenheuvel, Belgium.

PLENARY SESSION OF PEACE CONFERENCE WHERE FINAL DECISIONS WERE REACHED.

Most of the work of the Peace Conference has been necessarily done by committees. The vast complexity of problems relating to the armistice, territory, reparations and a host of related questions made intensive study by experts essential on each subject. The conclusions reached by the committees were afterward submitted to the full conference and were there accepted, rejected, or modified before they were written into the Peace Treaty. A drawing of such a plenary session was made by J. Simont of the French journal L'Illustration and is reproduced above. It brings out with remarkable clearness the features of practically every member of the Conference. By consulting the numbered outlines in the lower sketch the figures shown in the drawing can be identified.

Lost German Colonies in China, Africa, and South Seas

KEY MAP

250 Sq. Miles, 5,000 Population } TO JAPAN

MARIANNE ISLANDS

GUAM (UNITED STATES)

150 Sq. Miles, 2000 Population } TO JAPAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

CAROLINE ISLANDS

PELEW ISLANDS

560 Sq. Miles, 50,000 POPULATION TO JAPAN

90,000 Sq. Miles, 375,000 Population } TO AUSTRALIA

GILBERT IS. (BRITISH)

DUTCH NEW GUINEA

GERMAN

BRITISH

NEW POMMERANIA

BOUGAINVILLE

SOLOMON IS. (BRITISH)

1000 Sq. Miles, 50,000 Population } TO NEW ZEALAND

SAVAII

UPOLU

TUTUILA

SAMOA ISLANDS

ARAFURA SEA

TORRES STRAIT

AUSTRALIA

CORAL SEA

MAP OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDS CAPTURED FROM GERMANY IN FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

WHILE the territory that Germany loses in Europe is by far of the greatest importance, a vastly larger area measured by square miles is lost to her in what was formerly her colonial empire. The islands in the South Seas represent 95,560 square miles and a population of 600,000. These will henceforth be administered by the Australians and Japanese. In Africa the mandataries of the League of Nations come into controi of Togoland, 33,000 square miles; Kamerun, 191,-130; Southwest Africa, 322,450, and East Africa, 384,180, aggregating 931,460 square miles. In China, Kiao-Chau and the Shantung Peninsula, from which the Germans were ejected in 1914, were definitely ceded to Japan, which has bound itself at some unspecified date to return them to Chinese sovereignty. Germany had been building up her colonial empire for many years and in the peace discussions vigorously protested against their loss.

KIAO-CHAU AND SHANTUNG PENINSULA CEDED TEMPORARILY TO JAPAN.

SPAIN NEUTRAL

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

TURKEY

PERSIA

ALGERIA

TUNIS

MOROCCO

TRIPOLI

EGYPT

EGYPT BECOMES BRITISH PROVINCE, 1914.

ARABIA

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA SUPPLIED LARGE FORCES TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

TOGO 33,700 Sq. Miles 1,000,000 Population

NIGERIA (British)

SUDAN

ERITREA

LIBERIA

KAMERUN

EAST AFRICA 384,180 Sq. Miles 7,000,000 Population } TO GREAT BRITAIN

KAMERUN 191,130 Sq. Miles 4,000,000 Population

FRENCH GUINEA

BELGIAN CONGO

BR. EAST AFRICA

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ANGOLA (Portuguese)

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

SOUTHWEST AFRICA 322,450 Sq. Miles 300,000 Population } TO UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

MADAGASCAR

INDIAN OCEAN

TERRITORY IN AFRICA AGGREGATING OVER 900,000 SQUARE MILES, FORMERLY UNDER GERMAN CONTROL, NOW TAKEN FROM HER BY PEACE TREATY.

Austrian Peace Delegates and Terms of Treaty

THE framing of the peace terms with Germany, as by far the most formidable of the Central Powers, naturally came first in time and importance, but shortly after the German treaty was delivered at Versailles the Austrian peace terms were handed to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. The ceremony took place on June 2, 1919, and was devoid of the unpleasant incidents that characterized the session at Versailles. Austria was left by the treaty a state of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 people, inhabiting a territory of from 5,000 to 6,000 square miles. She was required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and to cede other territories which previously in union with her composed Austria-Hungary. She was also stripped of her naval and aerial forces, and compelled to renounce all her extra European rights and accept the provisions of the League of Nations covenant.

(At left.) Austrian envoys in the garden of the villa assigned to them in the suburbs of Paris. Chancellor Karl Renner, head of the delegation, is seated at left. Their freedom of movement has been only slightly restricted.

(Above.) Chateau Francois Premier at St. Germain-en-Laye, a suburb of Paris, where the Austrian peace delegates had the treaty handed to them on June 2, 1919. The treaty left Austria a mere shadow of its former self and effectually removed her as a menace to the peace of Europe.

(At left.) Former Austrian territory in dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia. Fiume, the former seaport of Austria-Hungary, was one of the storm centres of discussion. It is here shown with other harbors.

Receipt by the Austrian Delegation of Allied Peace Terms, June 2, 1919

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU ADDRESSING DELEGATES OF AUSTRIA AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, PRIOR TO DELIVERY OF TREATY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

How American Press Announced Signing of Peace Treaty

THIS IS "DER TAG"

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

NEW YORK.

GERMANY WAKES OUT OF DREAM OF EMPIRE

Evening Tel

GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY OF THE

PEACE

CINCINNATI

12.30 P.M.

GERMANS AFFIX SIGNATURES TO COMPACT IN PRESENCE OF ENVOYS FROM 20 NATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JU-

SIGN TREATY

New York, Sonntag, den 29. Juni 1919.

Friede

Der Weltkrieg

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABLED MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

"The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms. And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. * * * It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanction. * * * It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality, the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. * * * It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope."

WAR FORMALLY ...ED WHEN 26 NATIONS ...PROVE THE DOCUMENT

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, 29. Juni 1919.

BOSTON

Friedensschluß

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU TO FRENCH DEPUTIES:

"By France and by our allies the work of the salvation of the world from peril is accomplished, on the single condition that we remain at our posts of duty. The old spirit of warlike domination is perhaps mastered forever. The day has come when force and justice, that were redoubtedly separated, must be rejoined for the peace of peoples that humanity may live. That peace we want with a will that nothing should shake. We will make that peace, as we made war, without weakness."

...riedens-...net.

...d, Bringing War to an E...

...arks Formalities at Versa...

...in Message Urges Acceptance

KING GEORGE'S ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE:

"The signing of the treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe. It manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom and of liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices. I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that the coming years of peace may bring to them ever-increasing happiness and prosperity."

...EATY SIGNED BY ...

CONQUERED GERMANS SIGN

EXTRA

No. 12,471—P. M.

RICHMOND, VA.

GERMAN DREAM OF WORLD CONTROL ENDS AS TEUTON AGENTS SIGN PEACE PACT

SUNDAY

...orld War Ends

...Times Ovation ...

PAGES, 1 NEW YORK

TREATY

...ENDS THE GREAT WAR; ...DEPART STILL PROTESTING;

126TH

PEACE SIGNED

Chronology of the War

ORIGIN OF THE WAR

ON June 28, 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were assassinated in Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The assassin, a student named Prinzip, was arrested and held for trial. Although he was a Bosnian, feeling in Austria ran high against Serbia, which, it was claimed, was responsible for the deed, if not positively, at least negatively, by permitting her soil to be made the basis for anti-Austrian intrigue.

At 6 o'clock in the evening of July 23, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented to the Serbian Government a note containing the demands of the Dual Monarchy with regard to the suppression of the Pan-Serbian movement and the punishment of Serbians alleged to have been concerned in the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The document, which sought to make Serbia a vassal of Austria-Hungary, was harsh, peremptory, and provocative.

Serbia's answer to the Austro-Hungarian note was sent on July 25, 1914. It conceded all the demands except two, which infringed upon its rights as a sovereign State, and these two it offered to submit to arbitration.

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office denounced Serbia's reply on July 27 and issued a formal declaration of war the next day, the text of which follows:

The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Serbia. COUNT BERCHTOLD,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary.

Attempts at mediation by France and England were fruitless. Austria persisted, and Germany refused to curb her ally.

After vainly pleading with the Kaiser to intervene for peace, the Czar of Russia mobilized a portion of his army to go to the aid of Serbia; Germany invaded Belgium, Great Britain declared war on Germany, and the great conflict that was to shake the world for more than four years had begun.

TWENTY-EIGHT NATIONS INVOLVED

At various stages of the struggle one nation after the other became more or less actively engaged until the aggregate reached twenty-eight. In some cases the intervention was military, in others economic, while some went no further than the severance of diplomatic relations. The dates of their entrance into the conflict follow:

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Belgium against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany, May 23, 1918.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 16, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Rumania, Sept. 14, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 28, 1916. (Provisional Government.)
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916. (Provisional Government.)
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Guatemala against Germany and Austria-Hungary, April 22, 1918.
Haiti against Germany, July 15, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 24, 1918.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Portugal against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914. (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England.)
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915. (military aid granted.)
Rumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916. (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration.)
Russia against Germany, Aug. 7, 1914.
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against Allies, Nov. 23, 1914.
Turkey against Rumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The nations that formally severed relations with Germany and her allies, whether afterward declaring war or not, are as follows:

Austria against Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria against Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
China against Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador against Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt against Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France against Austria, Aug. 10, 1914.
Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti against Germany, June 17, 1917.
Honduras against Germany, May 17, 1917.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru against Germany, Oct. 6, 1917.
Santo Domingo against Germany, June 8, 1917.
Turkey against United States, April 20, 1917.
United States against Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
Uruguay against Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WAR

1914

June 28—Francis Ferdinand shot at Serajevo.
July 5—Kaiser's War Council at Potsdam.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.
July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
July 31—State of war in Germany.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain declared war on Germany.
Aug. 10—France declared war on Austria.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declared war on Austria.
Aug. 15—Fall of Liège.
Aug. 16—British Army landed in France; Russian advance into East Prussia.
Aug. 20—Germans occupied Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.
Aug. 24—Fall of Namur.
Aug. 25—Sack of Louvain.
Aug. 27—German victory of Tannenberg.
Aug. 28—British victory in the Bight.
Aug. 29—New Zealanders in Samoa.
Sept. 2—Russians took Lemberg.
Sept. 3—Paris Government at Bordeaux.
Sept. 4—Pact of London signed.
Sept. 5—End of retreat from Mons.
Sept. 6—First Marne battle begun.
Sept. 15—First Aisne battle begun.
Sept. 16—Russians evacuated East Prussia.
Sept. 23—First British air raid in Germany.
Oct. 9—Fall of Antwerp.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government at Havre.
Oct. 20—First battle of Ypres begun.
Nov. 1—Naval action off Coronel.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsing-tao.
Nov. 10—Emden sunk.
Nov. 21—British occupied Basra.
Dec. 2—Austrians in Belgrade.
Dec. 8—Naval battle off the Falklands.
Dec. 14—Serbians retook Belgrade.
Dec. 16—Germans bombarded West Hartlepool.
Dec. 18—Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt.
Dec. 24—First air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 24—Naval battle off Dogger Bank.
Feb. 2—Turks defeated on Suez Canal.
Feb. 18—U-boat "blockade" of England.
Feb. 25—Allied fleet attacked Dardanelles.
March 10—British captured Neuve Chapelle.
March 22—Russians took Przemysl.
April 22—Second battle of Ypres begun; first gas attack by Germans.
April 25—Allied landing in Gallipoli.
May 3—Battle of the Dunajec.
May 6—Battle of Krithia, Gallipoli.
May 7—Lusitania torpedoed.
May 8—Germans occupied Libau.
May 11—German repulse at Ypres.
May 12—General Botha occupied Windhuk. (Africa.)
May 16—Russian retreat to the San.
May 23—Italy declared war on Austria.
May 25—British Coalition Cabinet formed.
June 2—Italians crossed Isonzo.
June 3—Russians evacuated Przemysl.
June 22—Austro-Germans recaptured Lemberg.
July 2—Pommern sunk in Baltic.
July 9—German Southwest Africa conquered.
July 24—Nasiriyeh, on Euphrates, taken.
Aug. 4—Fall of Warsaw.
Aug. 5—Fall of Ivangorod.
Aug. 6—New landing at Suvla Bay. Germans took Warsaw.
Aug. 8—General Birdwood's advance at Anzac.
Aug. 17—Fall of Kovno.
Aug. 18—Russian victory in Riga Gulf.
Aug. 19—Fall of Novo-Georgievsk.
Aug. 21—Cotton declared contraband.
Aug. 25—Fall of Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 1—General Alexeieff as Chief of Staff.
Sept. 2—Fall of Grodno.
Sept. 5—Czar as Generalissimo.
Sept. 7—Russian victory near Tarnapol.
Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna.
Sept. 21—Russian retreat ended.
Sept. 25—Battle of Loos and Champagne.
Sept. 28—Victory at Kut-el-Amara.
Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5—Allied landing at Saloniki.
Oct. 6—Austro-German invasion of Serbia.
Oct. 9—Belgrade occupied.
Oct. 14—Bulgaria at war with Serbia.
Oct. 17—Allied note to Greece.
Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
Oct. 28—M. Briand French Premier.
Nov. 5—Fall of Nish.
Nov. 22—Battle of Ctesiphon.
Nov. 29—British withdrew from Ctesiphon.
Dec. 2—Fall of Monastir.
Dec. 3—General Townshend at Kut.
Dec. 9—Allied retreat in Macedonia.
Dec. 13—Saloniki lines fortified.
Dec. 15—Haig British Commander in Chief.
Dec. 19—Withdrawal from Gallipoli.
Dec. 25—Turkish defeat at Kut.

1916

Jan. 8—Gallipoli evacuation complete.
Jan. 13—Fall of Cettinje.
Feb. 9—General Smuts appointed to East Africa.
Feb. 16—Russians entered Erzerum.
Feb. 18—German Kamerun conquered.
Feb. 21—Battle of Verdun begun.
Feb. 24—Germans took Fort Douaumont.
March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz dismissed.
April 9—German assault at Verdun.
April 17—Russians entered Trebizond.
April 24—Rebellion in Ireland.
April 29—Fall of Kut-el-Amara.
May 24—British Conscription bill passed.
May 31—Battle of Jutland.
June 4—General Brussiloff's offensive.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost at sea.
June 14—Allied Economic Conference in Paris.
June 21—Mecca taken by Grand Sherif.
July 1—Somme battle begun.
July 25—Russians occupied Erzinjan.
Aug. 6—Italian offensive on Isonzo.
Aug. 9—Gorizia taken by Italians.
Aug. 10—Russians at Stanislau.
Aug. 27—Rumania entered the war.
Aug. 29—Hindenburg Chief of Staff.
Sept. 15—First use of "tanks" by British in battle of the Somme.
Sept. 26—British took Thiepval and Combles.
Oct. 10—Allied ultimatum to Greece.
Nov. 1—Italian advance on Carso.
Nov. 13—British victory on the Ancre
Nov. 18—Serbians and French took Monastir.
Nov. 21—Charles I. succeeds Francis Joseph.
Nov. 29—Grand Fleet under Sir D. Beatty.
Dec. 1—Anti-allied riot in Athens.
Dec. 5—Resignation of Mr. Asquith.
Dec. 6—Germans entered Bucharest.
Dec. 7—Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.
Dec. 12—German "peace proposals."
Dec. 15—French victory at Verdun.
Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note.

1917

Jan. 1—Turkey denounced Berlin Treaty.
Feb. 1—"Unrestricted" U-boat war begun.
Feb. 3—America broke with Germany.
Feb. 24—British recaptured Kut-el-Amara.
March 11—British entered Bagdad.
March 12—Revolution in Russia.
March 15—Abdication of the Czar.
March 18—British entered Péronne.
March 21—First British Imperial War Cabinet.
April 6—America declared war on Germany.
April 9—Battle of Vimy Ridge begun.
May 4—French took Craonne.
May 14—New Italian offensive.
May 15—General Pétain French Commander in Chief.
May 18—Selective draft law passed in United States.
June 7—British victory at Messines Ridge.
June 12—Abdication of King Constantine.
June 26—First American troops in France.
June 29—General Allenby commander in Egypt.
July 1—Last Russian offensive begun.
July 14—Bethmann Hollweg dismissed.
July 17—British Royal House styled "Windsor."
July 19—Reichstag "peace" resolution.
July 21—Kerensky in power at Petrograd.
July 24—Russian defeat in Galicia.
July 31—Great allied attack around Ypres.
Aug. 29—President Wilson's note to the Pope.
Sept. 4—Germans occupied Riga.
Sept. 15—Russian Republic proclaimed.
Sept. 28—British victory at Ramadieh.
Oct. 9—Allied attack in Flanders.
Oct. 24—Italian defeat at Caporetto.
Oct. 29—Fall of Udine.
Oct. 30—Chancellor Michaelis dismissed.
Oct. 31—British captured Beersheba.
Nov. 1—German retreat on Chemin des Dames. Hertling German Chancellor.
Nov. 4—British troops in Italy.
Nov. 6—British stormed Passchendaele Ridge.
Nov. 7—Lenine and Trotsky in power; Bolshevist coup d'état in Russia.
Nov. 9—Italian stand on the Piave.
Nov. 16—Clemenceau Ministry.
Nov. 17—British in Jaffa.
Nov. 18—General Maude's death in Mesopotamia.
Nov. 20—British victory at Cambrai.
Nov. 29—First plenary session of Inter-allied War Council.
Nov. 30—German success at Cambrai.
Dec. 6—Armistice on Russian front.
Dec. 10—British enter Jerusalem.
Dec. 22—Brest-Litovsk Conference opened.
Dec. 26—Sir R. Wemyss First Sea Lord.

1918

Jan. 8—President Wilson's fourteen points.
Jan. 20—Breslau sunk; Goeben damaged.
Feb. 1—Germany recognized Ukraine.
Feb. 9—Ukraine peace of Brest-Litovsk.
Feb. 18—German invasion of Russia.
Feb. 21—British capture Jericho.
Feb. 24—Turks recover Trebizond.
Feb. 25—Germans at Reval.
March 3—Russian peace of Brest-Litovsk.
March 7—German peace with Finland.
March 11—Turks recover Erzerum.
March 13—Germans at Odessa.
March 14—Brest-Litovsk treaty ratified at Moscow.
March 21—German offensive in France.
March 23—First long-distance bombardment of Paris.
March 24—Bapaume and Péronne lost.
March 28—General Foch made allied Generalissimo.
April 5—Allied landing at Vladivostok.
April 11—Armentières lost.
April 13—Turks occupied Batum.
April 22—Naval raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend.
April 24—Battle for Amiens.
April 26—Kemmel Hill lost.
April 27—Turks occupied Kars.
April 30—Germans at Viborg.
May 1—Germans at Sebastopol.
May 7—Rumanian peace of Bucharest.
May 9—Second raid on Ostend.
May 27—Second German offensive.
May 29—Soissons lost; Rheims held.
May 31—Germans reach Marne.
June 1—Attacks toward Paris held.
June 9—New German assault.
June 15—Austrian offensive in Italy.
June 23—Great Austrian defeat.
July 2—One million Americans are in France.
July 15—Last German offensive. Second Marne battle begun.

Significant Dates and Events

July 16—Ex-Czar shot at Ekaterinburg.

July 18—General Foch's counterattack. Victorious Franco-American offensive on the Marne and Aisne.

July 20—Germans recrossed the Marne.

Aug. 2—Soissons recovered.

Aug. 8—British attack at Amiens.

Aug. 29—Bapaume and Noyon regained.

Sept. 1—Péronne recovered.

Sept. 2—Drocourt-Quéant line breached.

Sept. 12—American attack at St. Mihiel.

Sept. 15—Austrian peace note.

Sept. 17—New Macedonian offensive.

Sept. 25—Bulgaria proposed armistice.

Sept. 27—Hindenburg line broken.

Sept. 29—Bulgaria surrendered.

Sept. 30—Fall of Damascus. Chancellor Hertling resigns.

Oct. 1—St. Quentin regained.

Oct. 4—Abdication of King Ferdinand.

Oct. 9—Cambrai regained.

Oct. 13—French recovered Laon.

Oct. 14—British troops at Irkutsk.

Oct. 15—British in Homs.

Oct. 17—Ostend, Lille, Douai regained.

Oct. 19—Bruges reoccupied.

Oct. 20—Belgian coast clear.

Oct. 25—Ludendorff resigned.

Oct. 26—Aleppo fell to the Allies.

Oct. 27—Austria sued for peace.

Oct. 28—Italians crossed Piave.

Oct. 29—Serbians reached the Danube.

Oct. 30—Turkey granted armistice.

Nov. 1—Versailles Conference opened.

Nov. 2—British at Valenciennes.

Nov. 3—Austria surrenders. Kiel mutiny.

Nov. 4—Versailles armistice agreement.

Nov. 5—Armistice powers for Marshal Foch. Mr. Wilson's last note to Germany.

Nov. 6—Americans reach Sedan.

Nov. 7—Bavarian Republic proclaimed.

Nov. 9—Foch received German envoys. Abdication of the Kaiser. Chancellor Prince Max resigned. Berlin revolution.

Nov. 10—Kaiser's flight to Holland. British at Mons.

Nov. 11—Armistice terms accepted by Germany.

Nov. 28—Kaiser abdicated.

1919

Jan. 12—Peace Conference met at Paris.

May 7—Treaty delivered to German delegates.

June 28—Treaty signed at Versailles.

CHRONOLOGY OF AMERICAN OPERATIONS

GENERAL MARCH, American Chief of Staff, appended the following chronology to his annual report to Secretary Baker, made public Dec. 5, 1918. It is a complete official summary of the chief operations of the United States Army in France:

1918

April 28-29—A sector in the vicinity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the 1st Division.

May 28—Cantigny was captured by the 1st Division. A detachment of our troops, reinforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,200 yards. We occupied Cantigny, captured some 200 prisoners, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

June 10—The 2d Division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 900 yards on a front of 1½ miles, capturing 300 prisoners, 30 machine guns, 4 trench mortars, and stores of small arms, ammunition, and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Château-Thierry.

June 11—The 2d Division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77 mm. fieldpieces.

Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Baroncourt, northwest of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety.

The artillery of the 2d Division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128, and La Gonetrie Farm. It discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The 2d Division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking 50 prisoners, machine guns, and trench mortars.

July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Château-Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of 5 miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.

July 24—The advance of the Franco-American forces continued, and in the evening the line ran east of Bussiary to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Oulchy-le-Château, Armentières, Coincy, Courpoil, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Rheims Marfaux was retaken, and the line ran from Aubilly, through Méry, and joined the old line at Coulommes.

July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the allied troops advanced 6 kilometers in the centre and 3 to 4 kilometers on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armentières to Bruyères, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvardes, the eastern edge of Le Charnel, the crossroads at Gros Chêne, la Boulangère, the northern edge of Treloup, Chassins.

July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dames, Hill 123, Hill 118, la Misère, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de la Tournelle, Hill 111, Le Charnel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and Americans steadily advanced on Fère.

July 27—The 42d Division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.

July 28—The 42d Division renewed the assault, crossed the river, and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles, and Sergy.

The 28th Division held the line about 1 kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rearguard action.

July 29—Franco-American troops advanced 3 kilometers from Oulchy to Villers Agron, and Bougneux, Saponay, Seringes, Nesles, and Cierges were included within our lines.

July 30—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fère and Cayenne Farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-et-Nesles, but reoccupied Sergy, Hill 312, and the woods 8 kilometers north of Ronchères.

July 31—The 28th Division retook Seringes-et-Nesles. The 32d Division attacked in Crimpettes Woods with success; the woods were taken, and troops advanced to Cierges. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet, and an immense amount of material and equipment was taken from the enemy.

Aug. 3—After continuous fighting late in the evening, Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Braisne and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rearguard. Acting with the 4th Division, the 32d Division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.

Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coulées, but was driven off by a combat group of the 5th Division, which had been reinforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnoissance, combat, and ambush patrols.

The 32d Division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed, and decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian division, and one other enemy division, and drove the enemy line back for 16 kilometers.

Aug. 6—The 28th Division launched an attack the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Rheims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.

Aug. 7—The units on the left advanced across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counterattack was completely repulsed, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.

Aug. 8—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, 11 companies of infantry and some machine-gun detachments of the 28th Division reached the north bank of the Vesle.

Aug. 10—The 28th Division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back into Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flanking machine-gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine-gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all cost.

Aug. 17—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the 5th Division captured the village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.

Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the 5th Division replied actively.

Aug. 21—The 5th Division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves.

The 32d Division, acting with the Tenth French Army, advanced to and held Juvigny.

The 77th Division cleared the small wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Château du Diable.

Sept. 3—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the 32d Division made daily advances against the enemy, gaining 6 kilometers through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured 11 officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of guns and munitions was captured. A patrol of the 77th Division penetrated to Bazoches.

Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Rheims area as far as Condé. Strong patrols of the 77th Division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine-gun resistance. Other casualties were slight.

The 28th Division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.

Sept. 6—The artillery of the 28th Division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges, while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.

Sept. 7—The 28th Division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The 77th Division drove the enemy out of La Cendière Farm and passed the Aisne Canal.

Sept. 12—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 A. M. By 7:30 A. M. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Juli, the Quart de Réserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Vieville and the army operating in the difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparges. At 6 P. M. the troops had reached a point one kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced 5 miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulles by 3 A. M.

Sept. 14—There was a general advance along the entire line, and the American Army established itself on the following front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachaussée, Vandières, and across the Moselle at Champey.

Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Pagny.

Sept. 18—The 26th Division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of 15 prisoners.

Sept. 19—The 92d Division repulsed an attempted enemy raid in the St. Dié sector.

Sept. 20—The 92d Division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lesseux.

Sept. 26—The First Army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of 20 miles and penetrated to an average depth of 7 miles.

Sept. 27—The 107th Regiment of the 27th Division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.

Sept. 29—In the Argonne the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.

Sept. 30—The 27th and 30th Divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totaling 210 officers and more than 1,200 men.

Oct. 1—The 28th Division repulsed a hostile counterattack on the entire divisional front in the Aire Valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

Oct. 3—The 2d Division, operating with the Fourth French Army, made an advance of 2 kilometers, reaching Medéah Farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d Division advanced about 5 kilometers, and their line ran from Medéah Farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners, and casualties were estimated at 500.

Oct. 4—The 1st Division attacked on both sides of Exermont, and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken, and our casualties were 1,500.

Oct. 5—The 1st Division captured Ariétal Farm, and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th Division repulsed a large enemy raid on Sondernach.

Oct. 7—A brigade of the 82d Division advanced 7 kilometers, occupying Hill 223, north of Chatel Chéhéry; 46 prisoners were captured, including 1 officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counterattacked and occupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chéhéry.

Oct. 8—The 60th Brigade of the 30th Division attacked at 5 A. M. over a front of 5,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 A. M., and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men, and four 101-millimeter guns were taken.

Oct. 8-9—The 2d Corps advanced about 7 miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

Oct. 9—In spite of strong resistance the 1st Division advanced in the sector east of Fléville and captured 230 prisoners.

The 33d Division, operating with the Seventeenth French Army Corps, attacked early in the morning north of Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners.

Nov. 7—The troops of the 2d Division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The 5th Division, supported by artillery fire, continued its advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including two officers and 132 men.

Nov. 8—The patrols of the 2d Division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 33d Division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Château Aulnois, capturing one officer and twenty-two men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 92d Division, (colored.) Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Nov. 9—During midnight the patrols of the 5th Division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing six prisoners. The troops consolidated, and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns, drove the enemy from Bois du Canol and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations forty-seven prisoners, 125 machine guns, and other matériel were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the 33d Division, meeting with heavy machine-gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured eight prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the 79th Division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The 42d and units of the 1st seized the heights south of Sedan.

Nov. 10—The 33d Division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking eighty prisoners, including three officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp fighting. The 37th Division, operating with the 34th French Army Corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enfilading machine-gun fire, heavy artillery, and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about two kilometers. The 90th Division advanced toward Stenay, encountering no resistance. The 92d Division reached Bois Trehaut and captured 710 prisoners.

Nov. 11—The 3d Division advanced three kilometers east of Jiréhéville. Despite increased resistance by machine-gun and artillery fire, the 5th Division continued to advance, capturing eighteen prisoners, three large-calibre guns, six minenwerfers, and considerable matériel. In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of the American armies ceased at 11 A. M.

THE LUSITANIA SINKING

About 2 P. M. on May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner Lusitania, on a voyage from New York, with 1,918 persons on board, was sunk without notice by the German submarine U-39 ten miles off Old Head of Kinsale. The vessel went down twenty-one minutes after the attack, with the loss of 1,154 lives, including men, women, and children, of whom 114 were Americans. The Berlin Government at first asserted that the Lusitania was armed. The essence of the Lusitania case was stated by our Government in its note of June 9 as follows: "Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare."

There were three American notes to Germany upon the Lusitania sinking. In the first, May 13, 1915, occurs the expression, "The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act," and the contention is advanced that it is impossible to conduct submarine warfare against commerce conformably with international law. In the second, June 9, occurs the statement that "the Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity." In the third, July 21, it is asserted that "the events of the last two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct * * * submarine operations * * * within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." This note closes with the statement that "the repetition" of certain acts" must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

TWO YEARS OF AMERICAN ACCOMPLISHMENT SINCE WAR WAS DECLARED APRIL 6, 1917

A few of the statistics relating to our armed forces, casualties, shipping, and estimated cost of operations, April 6, 1917, to April 6, 1919:

The Peace Settlements

April 6, 1917—	
Regular Army	127,588
National Guard in Federal service	80,466
Reserve Corps in service	4,000
Total of soldiers	212,054
Personnel of navy	65,771
Marine Corps	15,627
Total armed forces	293,452
Nov. 11, 1918—	
Army	3,764,000
Navy	497,030
Marine Corps	78,017
Total armed forces	4,339,047
* * *	
Soldiers transported overseas	2,053,347
American troops in action, Nov. 11, 1918	1,338,169
Soldiers in camps in the United States, Nov. 11, 1918	1,700,000
Casualties, Army and Marine Corps, A. E. F.	282,311
Death rate per thousand, A. E. F.	.057
German prisoners taken	44,000
Americans decorated by British, French, Belgian, and Italian Armies, about	10,000
Number of men registered and classified under selective service law	23,700,000
Cost of thirty-two National Army cantonments and National Guard camps	$179,629,497
Students enrolled in 500 S. A. T. C. camps	150,000
Officers commissioned from training camps (exclusive of universities, &c.)	80,000
Women engaged in Government war industries	2,000,000
BEHIND THE BATTLELINES.	
Railway locomotives sent to France	967
Freight cars sent to France	13,174
Locomotives of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	350
Cars of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	973
Miles of standard gauge track laid in France	843
Warehouses, approximate area in square feet	23,000,000
Motor vehicles shipped to France	110,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.	
Persons employed in about 8,000 ordnance plants in U. S. at signing of armistice	4,000,000
Shoulder rifles made during war	2,500,000
Rounds of small arms ammunition	2,979,148,000
Machine guns and automatic rifles	183,662
High explosive shells	4,750,000
Gas shells	500,000
Shrapnel	7,250,000
Gas masks, extra canisters, and horse masks	8,500,000
NAVY AND MERCHANT SHIPPING.	
Warships at beginning of war	197
Warships at end of war	2,003
Small boats built	800
Submarine chasers built	355
Merchant ships armed	2,500
Naval losses in European waters and the Azores	54
Shipbuilding yards (merchant marine) increased from 61 to more than 200.	
Shipbuilding ways increased from 235 to more than 1,000.	
Ships delivered to Shipping Board by end of 1918	592
Deadweight tonnage of ships delivered	3,423,495
FINANCES OF THE WAR.	
Total cost, approximately	$24,620,000,000
Credits to eleven nations	8,841,657,000
Raised by taxation in 1918	3,694,000,000
Raised by Liberty Loans	14,000,000,000
War Savings Stamps to November, 1918	854,253,000
War relief gifts, estimated	4,000,000,000

and more than 15,000 men in the British merchant marine had lost their lives through enemy action.

The United States lost 145 American passenger and merchant vessels of 354,449 gross tons. In this destruction 775 lives were lost.

The ship construction during this period was 10,849,527 gross tons, while enemy shipping amounting to 2,892,675 gross tons was captured, so that the net loss of allied and neutral tonnage was 1,811,584 gross tons.

The neutral losses amounted to about 2,000,000 tons, the chief sufferers being Holland and Norway.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL DEBTS

The Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York issued a statement showing the debts of the leading nations at the beginning and close of the war, which is herewith summarized:

Gross Debt of	Aug. 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1919.
U. S.	$1,000,000,000	$25,000,000,000
Gt. Britain	3,500,000,000	40,000,000,000
France	6,500,000,000	30,000,000,000
Russia	4,000,000,000	27,000,000,000
Italy	2,500,000,000	12,000,000,000
Entente nations	$18,000,000,000	$130,000,000,000
German Emp. and States	5,700,000,000	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	3,700,000,000	24,000,000,000
Teutonic nations	$9,500,000,000	$64,000,000,000
Gross debt	$27,500,000,000	$194,000,000,000

THE "FOURTEEN POINTS"

In an address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1918, President Wilson enunciated fourteen points which he regarded as the only possible basis of an enduring peace. They were as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

ARMISTICE TERMS GRANTED TO CENTRAL POWERS

Bulgarian Armistice, Sept. 29, 1918

The terms involved nothing less than unconditional surrender. They were purely military in character. Consideration of political and territorial matters was postponed until the signing of a final treaty of peace. Bulgaria agreed to evacuate all occupied territory in Greece and Serbia; to demobilize her army at once; to surrender all means of transport on land and on the Danube to the Allies; to permit their unhindered passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations; to surrender all arms and ammunition; to permit the occupation by the Allies of all strategic points, and to withdraw as a belligerent from the war. No stipulations were made regarding King Ferdinand, as this was regarded as a purely internal matter, to be disposed of as the Bulgarian people might choose. The King settled the matter by abdicating on Oct. 4.

Turkish Armistice, Oct. 30, 1918

The Dardanelles and Bosporus were to be opened and access to the Black Sea accorded to the Allies, who were also to occupy the forts of the strait. Allied prisoners of war were to be repatriated immediately. Demobilization of the Turkish Army was provided for, except such troops as the Allies might choose to retain under arms as a police force. All ships were to be surrendered, and all occupied territory to be evacuated. Turkish troops in garrisons were to surrender to the nearest allied commander. Any strategic points in Turkish territory were to be occupied by the Allies at will. Germans residing in Turkey were to be sent home, and Turkey was required to end all relations with the Central Powers.

Austrian Armistice, Nov. 3, 1918

The terms of the armistice stripped Austria of all power to renew the war should she be so inclined. The army was to be wholly and promptly demobilized. Austrian brigades fighting with the Germans were to be withdrawn. All territories occupied by Austria since the beginning of the war were to be evacuated. Military and railway equipment in the evacuated territory was to be left intact. German troops in the Austrian Army were to be expelled. Half of the army material, artillery, and ammunition was to be surrendered to the Allies. Prisoners of war in Austrian hands were to be repatriated at once without reciprocity. A large and specified number of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines was to be surrendered, and the remaining naval vessels were to be concentrated, disarmed, and placed under allied supervision. Free movement over all parts of Austrian territory and the occupation of strategic points were to be granted to the forces of the Entente. Freedom of navigation in the Adriatic, the Danube, and all territorial waters, together with the right to dismantle the fortifications of waterways, was also to be yielded. Stringent conditions were inserted against sabotage, concealment, or evasion.

German Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918

Germany was required to evacuate all occupied territories everywhere. The iniquitous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest were annulled. Germany was to surrender 5,000 pieces of light and heavy artillery, 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfers, 1,700 airplanes, 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railroad cars, and 5,000 motor lorries. All these were to be in perfect condition. All submarines were to be surrendered, together with 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers, and 50 destroyers. The remaining naval vessels were to be disarmed and placed under allied supervision. Prisoners of war in German hands were to be yielded up without reciprocity. All territory on the left bank of the Rhine was to be occupied by the allied armies, and three bridgeheads were to be established at Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, each with a radius of eighteen miles. A trip of territory six miles wide on the right bank of the Rhine was to constitute a neutral zone. The period of armistice was one month, with provision for renewal if necessary.

PEACE CONFERENCE

The Peace Conference, composed of delegates from the allied and associated powers, convened in Paris, Jan. 18, 1919. The treaty was practically completed by April 25, on which date the German envoys were summoned to Versailles. The treaty was handed to them on May 7. Counterproposals by the Germans resulted in some modifications, and the treaty in its amended form was delivered on June 16, the Germans being allowed a week to accept or reject it. They agreed on June 23 to sign the treaty.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED

The Treaty of Peace between Germany and the allied and associated powers was signed at Versailles, France, June 28, 1919. What Germany is compelled to concede under its terms may be briefly summarized as follows:

Relinquishment of Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland, of part of Schleswig to Denmark, and of 382 square miles of Rhenish Prussia to Belgium.

The Saar coal basin to be internationalized for fifteen years, pending a plebiscite to determine permanent control, the coal mines going to France.

Luxemburg is freed from the German customs union.

Germany recognizes the independence of German Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Germany loses all colonies and her valuable concessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and recognizes the British protectorate of Egypt.

The German Army is to be cut to a temporary total strength of 200,000 men, but ultimately must be 100,000.

The German Navy is limited to six battleships under 10,000 tons each, six light cruisers, and twelve torpedo boats, surrendering or destroying all other war vessels. She is to have no more submarines. The navy personnel is limited to 25,000.

Military and naval air forces are abolished.

Munitions factories are to be operated only by permission of the Allies, and import or export of war materials is forbidden.

Heligoland defenses will be dismantled. Fortifications aiming at control of the Baltic are forbidden.

The Rhine and the Moselle are put under the control of an international commission, on which Germany will be represented. The French, Belgian, and other nations may run canals from the Rhine, but Germany is forbidden to do so. German forts within thirty-three miles of the river will be dismantled.

Other great rivers hitherto German will be under international control, the Czechoslovaks and Poles having free access to the Elbe, Oder, and other streams, and the Poles to the Niemen.

The Danube will be controlled by an international commission. The Kiel Canal will be open to all nations, and the Czechs get harbor rights at the mouth of the Elbe.

German railroads must be of standard gauge, and rights are granted to other powers to use them. Traffic discriminations against outsiders are forbidden.

Offenders against the rules of warfare and humanity are to be delivered up to the Allies. An international high court is provided for the trial of the Kaiser, whose surrender will be asked of Holland.

Germany's indemnity payment is to be fixed by an interallied commission. An initial payment of $5,000,000,000 must be made within two years. Bonds running thirty years will be issued for later payments. Occupation of the Rhine country will continue until the Allies are assured of Germany's good faith.

Germany must help build ships to replace those she sank, help rebuild devastated regions, surrender her fourteen submarine cables, and cede all German ships over 1,600 tons and many smaller ones.

She accepts the League of Nations principle, but is barred from membership for the present.

Her peace treaties with Russia and Rumania are abrogated, and she recognizes the independence of States formerly Russian.

MOBILIZED STRENGTH AND CASUALTY LOSSES OF BELLIGERENTS

United States and Associated Nations.

Nation.	Mobilized.	Dead.	Wounded.	Prisoners or Missing.	Total Casualties.
United States	4,272,521	67,813	192,483	14,363	274,659
British Empire	7,500,000	692,065	2,037,525	360,367	3,089,757
France	7,500,000	1,385,300	2,673,000	446,500	4,504,800
Italy	5,500,000	460,000	947,000	1,283,000	2,800,000
Belgium	267,000	20,000	60,000	10,000	90,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210
Rumania	750,000	200,000	120,000	80,000	400,000
Serbia	707,343	327,000	28,000	100,000	450,000
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000
Greece	230,000	15,000	40,000	45,000	100,000
Portugal	100,000	4,000	15,000	200	19,000
Total	39,676,864	4,869,478	11,075,715	4,956,233	20,892,226
Central Powers.					
Germany	11,000,000	1,611,104	3,683,143	772,522	6,066,769
Austria-Hungary	6,500,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,211,000	5,211,000
Bulgaria	400,000	201,224	152,390	10,825	264,448
Turkey	1,600,000	300,000	570,000	150,000	1,000,000
Total	19,500,000	2,912,328	7,605,542	2,124,347	12,542,217
Grand total	59,176,864	7,781,806	18,681,257	7,080,580	33,434,443

DAMAGE BY SUBMARINES

The cessation of hostilities made possible an accurate summary of the loss caused to the allied and neutral world by submarine warfare.

The British Admiralty on Dec. 5, 1918, stated that the total losses of the world's merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war until the end of October, 1918, were 15,053,786 gross tons, of which 9,031,828 were British; 5,622 British ships had been sunk during the war, of which 2,475 had been sunk with their crews still on board and 3,127 had been destroyed and their crews set adrift. Fishing vessels numbering 670 had been sunk,