



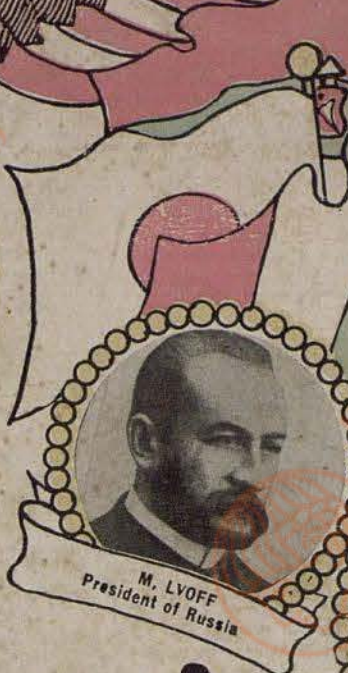
RAYMOND POINCARÉ
President of France



GEORGE V
King of Great Britain



WOODROW WILSON
President of the United States



M. LVOFF
President of Russia



PETER I
King of Serbia



ALBERT
King of Belgium



VICTOR EMANUEL III
King of Italy

The WORLD'S GREATEST WAR



FERDINAND
King of Roumania



YOSHIHITO
Emperor of Japan

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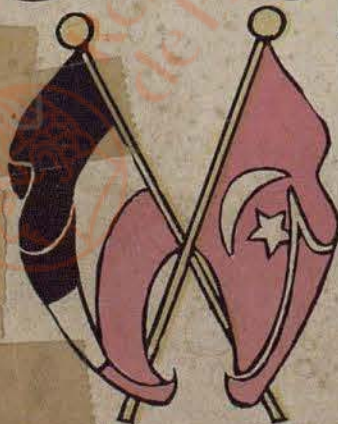
PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF WAR



FERDINAND
King of Bulgaria



VICTORIANO CARRANZA
President of Mexico



CHARLES I
Emperor of Austria-Hungary



WILLIAM II
Emperor of Germany



MEHMED V
Sultan of Turkey



World's Greatest War

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

The greatest war of all the ages is waging, and no man can say how long it will continue, nor upon what terms it will be ended. During the past couple of years the progress of humanity has been checked, and civilization has been turned backward over two thousand years, for never since the light was reflected from the cross on Calvary, have such atrocities been perpetrated by Christian nations, as have disgraced the annals of this terrific conflict. While our nation has striven to preserve its neutrality, each person has his own individual opinions and naturally inclines toward one side or the other. Yet, no matter whether he be in favor of the Allies or the Central Powers, he cannot consistently deny that the people of both are animated by the highest spirit of self-sacrifice, for no man can offer more than his life in support of what he honestly believes to be right. When Nations go into it with such intensity as to fling all its resources, mental, moral, and material, the genius of its men of intellect, the virtues of its saints and mothers, the courage of its fathers and sons, life and limb, the certainty of poverty and pain, disease and disaster, into a supreme conflict with another nation, who can deny that it reaches the heights of the sublime.

President Wilson's Proclamation of War

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The war proclamation issued today by President Wilson is as follows:

"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 a 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 4067 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 a hostile nation or government being male of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

Directs Conduct Toward Aliens.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof or other public acts 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 such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

"Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Proclaims a State of War.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace.

Aliens Enjoined to Keep Peace.

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United

States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male, of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States, and toward such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Liable for Disobedience.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the president.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate, any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling devices, or any form or cipher code or any paper, document or book, written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

Must Keep Away from Forts.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-

half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the states or territories, or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

Cannot Live in Barred Localities.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area, in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe.

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the president.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe.

May Be Compelled to Register.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail,

military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Statement on Army Increase.

The president also issued a statement on the army as follows:

"The principle embodied in the legislation presented by the war department to the military committee of the senate and house has my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the war department.

"It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the national guard to war strength and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed, so that the national army will comprise three elements—the regular army, the national guard and the so-called additional forces, of which at first 500,000 are to be authorized immediately and later increments of the same size as they may be needed.

"In order that all these forces may comprise a single army, the term of enlistment in the three is equalized and will be for the period of the emergency.

"The necessary men will be secured for the regular army and the national guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to a selective draft is desirable. The additional forces, however, are to be raised by selective draft from men ranging in age from 19 to 25 years. The quotas of the several states in all of these forces will be in proportion to their population.

Hope of World Peace After War.

"This legislation makes no attempt to solve the question of a permanent military policy for the country, chiefly for the reason that in these anxious and disordered times a clear view cannot be had either of our permanent military necessities or of the best mode of organizing a proper military peace establishment. The hope of the world is that when the European war is over arrangements will have been made composing many of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of the nations, and that in some ordered and just way the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operations of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world.

"When these arrangements for a permanent peace are made, we can determine our military needs and adapt our course of military preparation to the genius of a world organized for justice and democracy.

"The present bill, therefore, is adapted to the present situation, but is drawn upon such lines as will enable us to continue its policy, or so much of it as may be determined to be wise, when the present crisis has passed."



LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF
U. S. ARMY



NEWTON D. BAKER
SECRETARY OF WAR



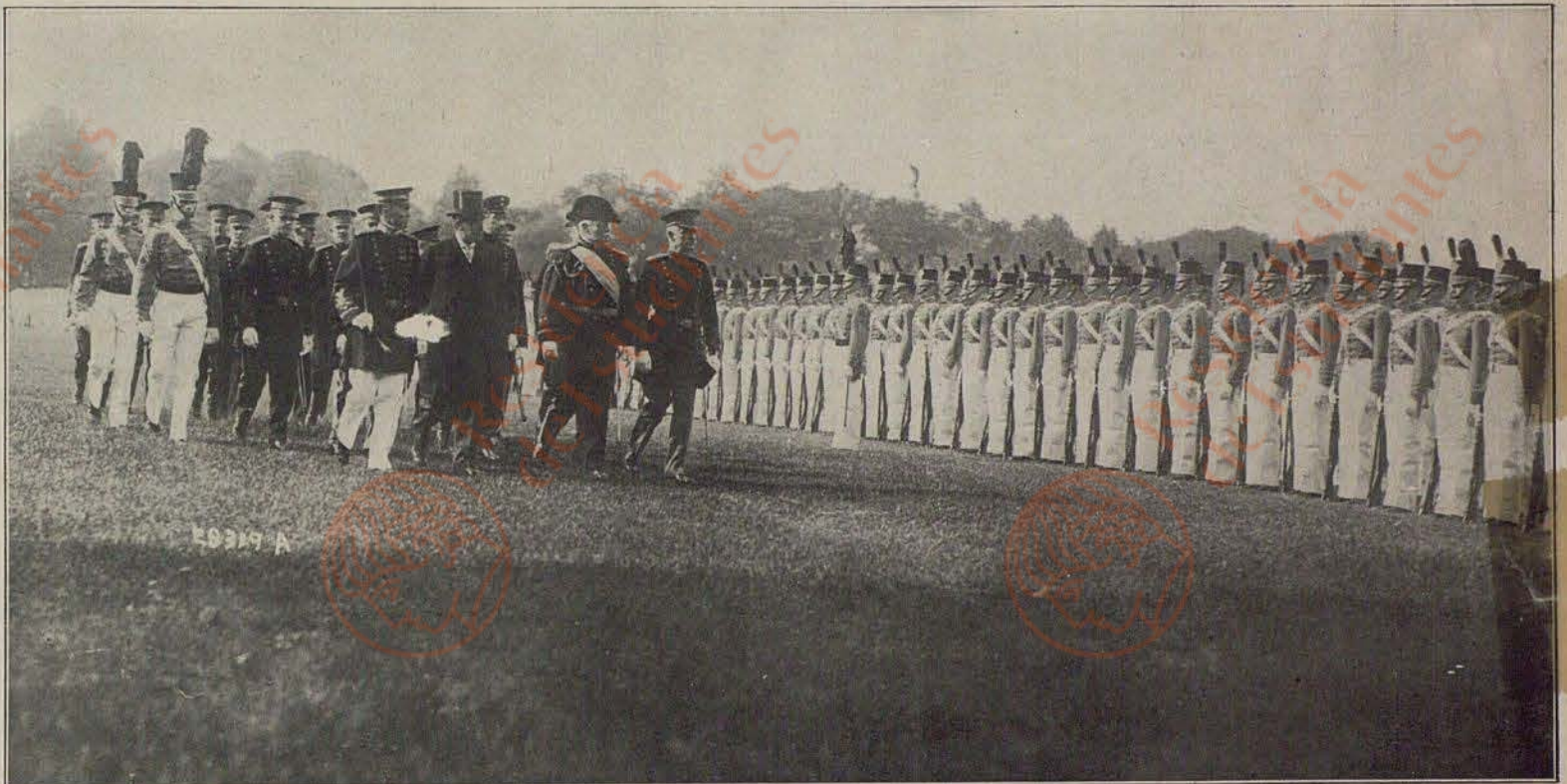
FRANK MAYO
REAR ADMIRAL UNITED STATES NAVY

REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES

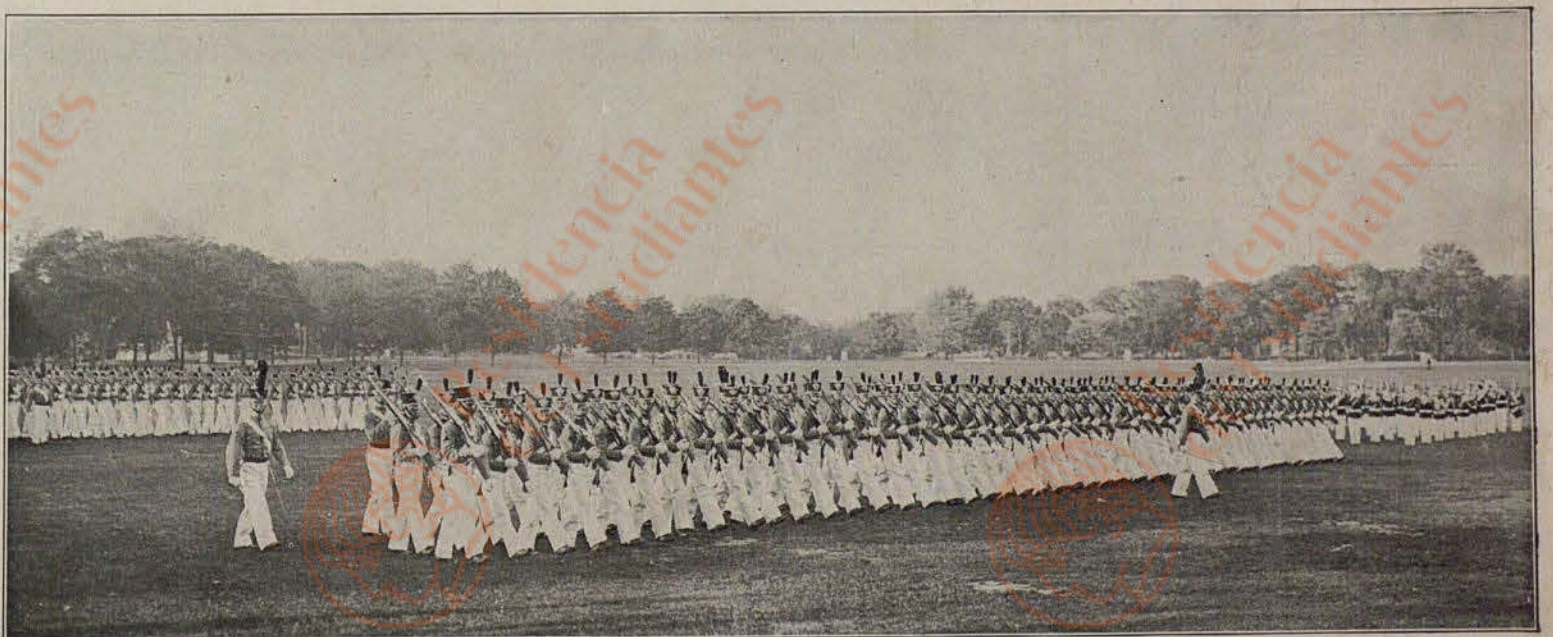
	1917	Officers.	Men.
Regular army	4,616	94,765	
Phil. scouts	182	5,430	
State or territory			
Alabama	164	2,615	
Arizona	53	742	
Arkansas	105	1,547	
California	249	3,440	
Colorado	119	1,637	
Connecticut	165	2,772	
Delaware	40	450	
District of Columbia	129	1,847	
Florida	95	1,320	
Georgia	229	2,714	
Hawaii	61	905	
Idaho	58	946	
Illinois	522	5,550	
Indiana	132	2,077	
Iowa	211	3,092	
Kansas	123	1,812	
Kentucky	168	2,329	
Louisiana	68	1,044	
Maine	101	1,288	
Maryland	156	1,917	
Massachusetts	426	5,653	
Michigan	188	2,773	
Minnesota	227	3,280	
Mississippi	78	1,127	
Missouri	227	3,872	
Montana	45	663	
Nebraska	119	1,474	
New Hampshire	91	1,323	
New Jersey	296	4,176	
New Mexico	60	851	
New York	1,002	15,607	
North Carolina	211	2,809	
North Dakota	56	676	
Ohio	487	5,309	
Oklahoma	69	1,026	
Oregon	104	1,622	
Pennsylvania	762	10,266	
Rhode Island	90	1,316	
South Carolina	136	1,589	
South Dakota	67	975	
Tennessee	107	1,639	
Texas	145	2,091	
Utah	22	566	
Vermont	73	730	
Virginia	200	2,703	
Washington	86	1,234	
West Virginia	117	1,607	
Wisconsin	196	3,095	
Wyoming	34	598	
Total	8,705	120,693	

	1917	Officers.	Men.
Navy	3,780	52,561	
Marine corps	344	9,968	
State or territory			
California	64	785	
Connecticut	19	306	
District of Columbia	12	211	
Florida	11	78	
Georgia	*	*	
Illinois	41	582	
Indiana	*	*	
Louisiana	28	285	
Maine	11	154	
Maryland	18	184	
Massachusetts	46	651	
Michigan	37	392	
Minnesota	27	377	
Missouri	18	220	
New Jersey	30	430	
New York	90	1,341	
North Carolina	49	333	
Ohio	20	258	
Oregon	12	168	
Pennsylvania	15	161	
Rhode Island	14	189	
South Carolina	15	207	
Washington	20	310	
Wisconsin	9	84	
Total naval militia	606	7,706	

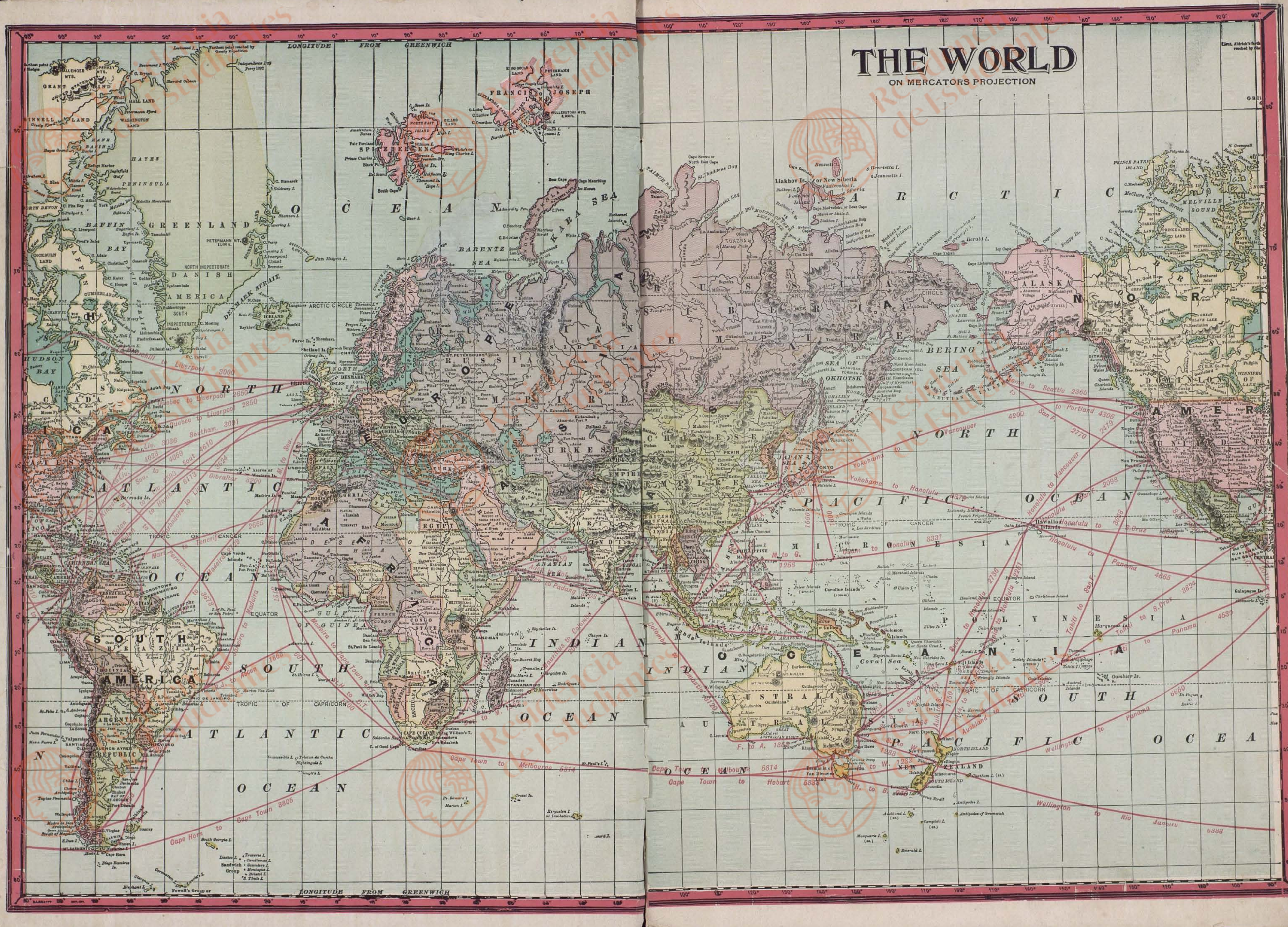
*Disbanded.



INSPECTION OF WEST POINT CADETS BY PRESIDENT WILSON AND STAFF



WHERE WE GET THE OFFICERS FOR OUR ARMY.
Generals in the making. The cadet battalion at West Point marching across the parade ground.





THE PRIDE OF OUR NAVY—THE ENLISTED MAN AND SECRETARY DANIELS. COMARADIE IN THE NAVY.

An interesting picture of the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, mingling on friendly terms with two enlisted men. The picture was made on an occasion when the Secretary had promised better conditions for the men and more avenues for promotion. Corp. P. W. Barbour; left, S. L. Eckhart.

UNITED STATES NAVY

FIRST CLASS BATTLE SHIPS		TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS	
Name.	Displace- ment. Tons.	Name.	Displace- ment. Tons.
Alabama	11,552	Ammen	742
Arkansas	26,000	Aylwin	1,036
Connecticut	16,000	Bainbridge	420
Delaware	20,000	Balch	1,036
Florida	21,825	Barry	420
Georgia	14,948	Beale	742
Illinois	11,552	Benham	1,036
Indiana	10,288	Burrows	742
Iowa	11,346	Cassin	1,020
Kansas	16,000	Chauncey	420
Kearsarge	11,520	Conyngham	1,090
Kentucky	11,520	Cummings	1,020
Louisiana	16,000	Cushing	1,050
Maine	12,500	Dale	420
Massachusetts	10,288	Decatur	420
Michigan	16,000	Downes	1,072
Minnesota	16,000	Drayton	742
Missouri	12,500	Duncan	1,014
Nebraska	14,948	Ericsson	1,090
Nevada	27,500	Fanning	742
New Hamp- shire	16,000	Flusser	700
New Jersey	14,918	Henley	742
New York	27,000	Hopkins	408
North Dakota	20,000	Hull	408
Ohio	12,500	Jacob Jones	1,150
Oklahoma	27,500	Jarvis	742
Oregon	10,288	Jenkins	742
Pennsylvania	31,400	Jouett	742
Rhode Island	14,948	Lamson	700
South Caro- lina	16,000	Lawrence	400
Texas	27,000	Macdonough	400
Utah	21,825	Maynard	742
Vermont	16,000	McCall	742
Virginia	14,948	McDougal	1,020
Wisconsin	11,552	Monaghan	742
Wyoming	26,000	Nicholson	1,050
ARMORED CRUISERS		O'Brien	1,050
Brooklyn	9,215	Pearler	1,036
Colorado	13,680	Patterson	742
Maryland	13,680	Pauling	742
Memphis	14,500	Paul Jones	420
Montana	14,500	Perkins	740
North Caro- lina	14,500	Perry	420
Pittsburgh	13,680	Porter	1,090
San Diego	13,680	Preble	420
Saratoga	8,150	Preston	700
South Dako- ta	13,680	Reid	700
Washington	14,500	Roe	742
West Vir- ginia	13,680	Rowan	1,111
PROTECTED CRUISERS		Sampson	1,111
Charleston	9,700	Smith	700
Chattanooga	3,200	Sterett	742
Chicago	4,500	Stewart	420
Cincinnati	3,183	Terry	742
Cleveland	3,200	Trippe	742
Columbia	7,350	Truxtun	433
Denver	3,200	Tucker	1,050
Des Moines	3,200	Wadsworth	1,090
Galveston	3,200	Wainwright	1,150
Milwaukee	9,700	Walke	742
Minneapolis	7,350	Warrington	742
New Orleans	3,420	Whipple	430
Olympia	5,865	Winslow	1,050
Raleigh	3,183	Worden	40
St. Louis	9,700	MONITORS	
Tacoma	3,200	Amphitrite	3,590
UNPROTECTED SCOUT CRUISERS		Cheyenne	3,225
Birmingham	3,750	Monadnock	3,990
Chester	3,750	Monterey	4,084
Salem	3,750	Ozark	3,225
UNPROTECTED CRUISERS		Tallahassee	3,225
Albany	3,430	Tonopah	3,225
Boston	3,000	TORPEDO BOATS	
Marblehead	2,072	Bagley	176
Montgomery	2,072	Bailey	280
		Barney	175
		Biddle	175
		Blakely	196
		Dahlgren	146
		DeLong	196
		DuPont	165
		Farragut	279
		Foote	142
		Fox	154



CATERPILLAR "TANK" DEMONSTRATED TO OFFICERS OF ARMY MEETS DISASTER.

A model "Tank" constructed to be demonstrated to officers of the United States Army turned a double somersault while climbing a bank after crossing the Los Angeles River, when the soft earth gave way under the 13-ton machine. The demonstration, however was successful as it showed how easily a machine used in time of war can cross a river and climb its banks. The "Tank" is modeled after those in actual service in Europe.

U. S. NAVY—Continued

Name.	Displacement. Tons.
Goldsborough ..	255
Mackenzie	65
Morris	105
Rodgers	142
Shubrick	200
Somers	150
Thornton	200
Tingey	165

GUNBOATS	
Annapolis	1,010
Callao	243
Castine	1,177
Dolphin	1,486
Don Juan de Aust	1,130
Eleano	620
Helena	1,392
Isle de Luzon	1,030
Machias	1,177
Marietta	990
Monocacy	190
Nashville	1,371
Newport	1,010
Paducah	1,085
Palos	190
Pampanga	243
Petrel	890
Princeton	1,010
Quiros	350
Ranger	1,261
Sacramento	1,425
Samar	243
Sandoval	100
Vicksburg	1,010
Villalobos	370
Wheeling	990
Wilmington	1,392
Yorktown	1,710

CONVERTED YACHTS	
Alleen	192
Dorothea	594
Eagle	434
Elfrida	164
Gloucester	786
Hawk	375
Huntress	82
Mayflower	2,690
Scorpion	775
Stranger	369
Sylph	152
Sylvia	302
Vixen	806
Wasp	630
Yankton	975

SPECIAL CLASS	
Baltimore	4,413
Dubuque	1,085
Hannibal	4,000
Lebanon	3,285
Leonidas	4,242
Panther	3,380
Prometheus	12,585
San Francisco	4,083
Vestal	12,585
Vesuvius (torpedo practice ship)	930

COLLIERS	
Abarenda	6,705
Arethusa	6,159
Ajax	9,250
Brutus	6,500
Caesar	5,920
Cyclops	19,360
Jason	19,132
Jupiter	19,360
Kanawha	14,500
Mars	11,200
Manshan	4,950
Neptune	19,360
Nereus	19,000
Nero	6,360
Orion	19,132
Proteus	19,000
Saturn	4,842
Sterling	5,663
Vulcan	11,230

WOODEN CRUISERS	
Hartford	2,790

ARMED TRANSPORTS	
Buffalo	6,000
Prairie	6,620
General Alava	1,115
Hancock	8,500

SUPPLY SHIPS	
Celtic	6,750
Culgoa	6,000
Glacier	8,325
Rainbow	4,360
Supply	4,325

HOSPITAL SHIPS	
Relief	3,300
Solace	5,700

TENDERS TO TORPEDO VESSELS

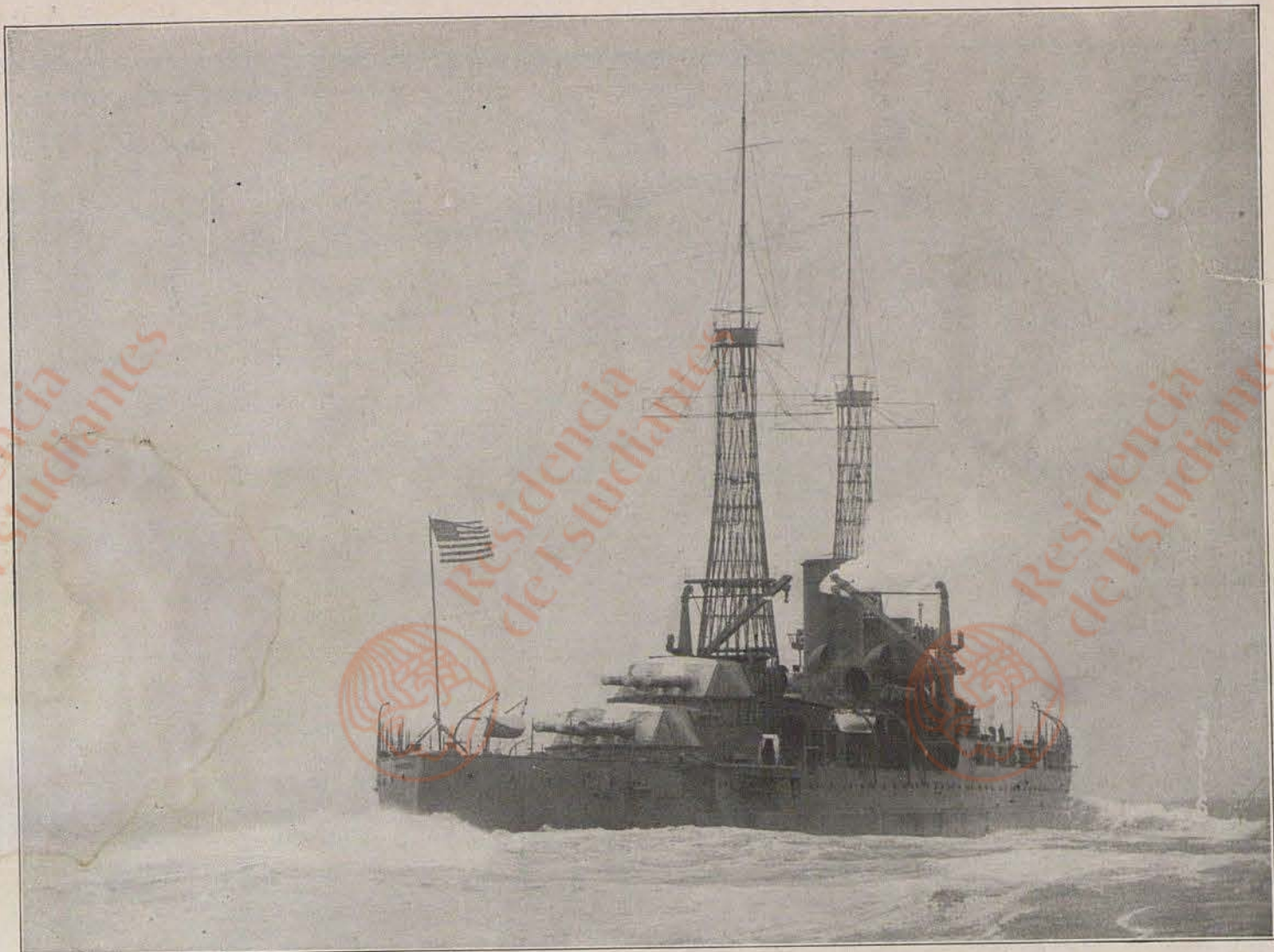
Alert	1,110
Bushnell	3,580
Dixie	6,114
Fulton	1,408
Iris	6,100
Meville	7,150
Pompey	3,085

SAILING SHIPS	
Boxer	346
Constellation	1,970
Intrepid	1,800

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED

Arizona	31,400
California	32,000
Idaho	32,000
Mississippi	32,000
New Mexico	32,000
Tennessee	32,000

In addition to the above, six battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 61 destroyers, 88 submarines, 2 gunboats, 4 fuel ships, 2 transports, 1 supply ship, 1 hospital ship, 1 ammunition ship, 3 tenders and one repair ship are building or have been authorized by congress.



BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA, SUPER-DREADNAUGHT, THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEA FIGHTER.



UNITED STATES TROOPS CHARGING UNDER FIRE.



LATEST TYPE SUBMARINE, L-1 AND L-3



UNITED STATES

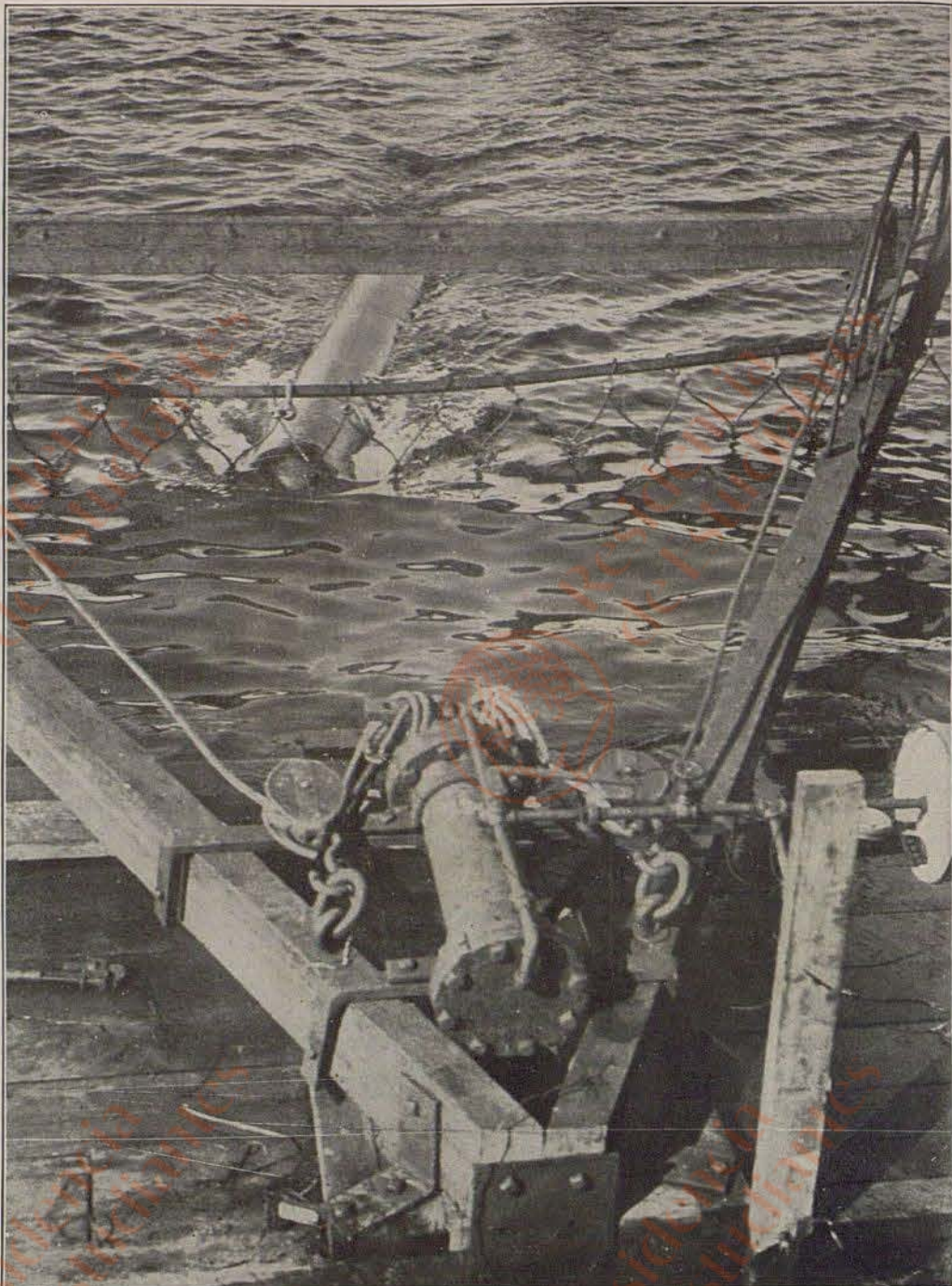
Scale 140 miles to 1 inch.

Engraved and Published by
THE GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.



**ANTI-AIR-CRAFT GUN ON THE
"PENNSYLVANIA."**

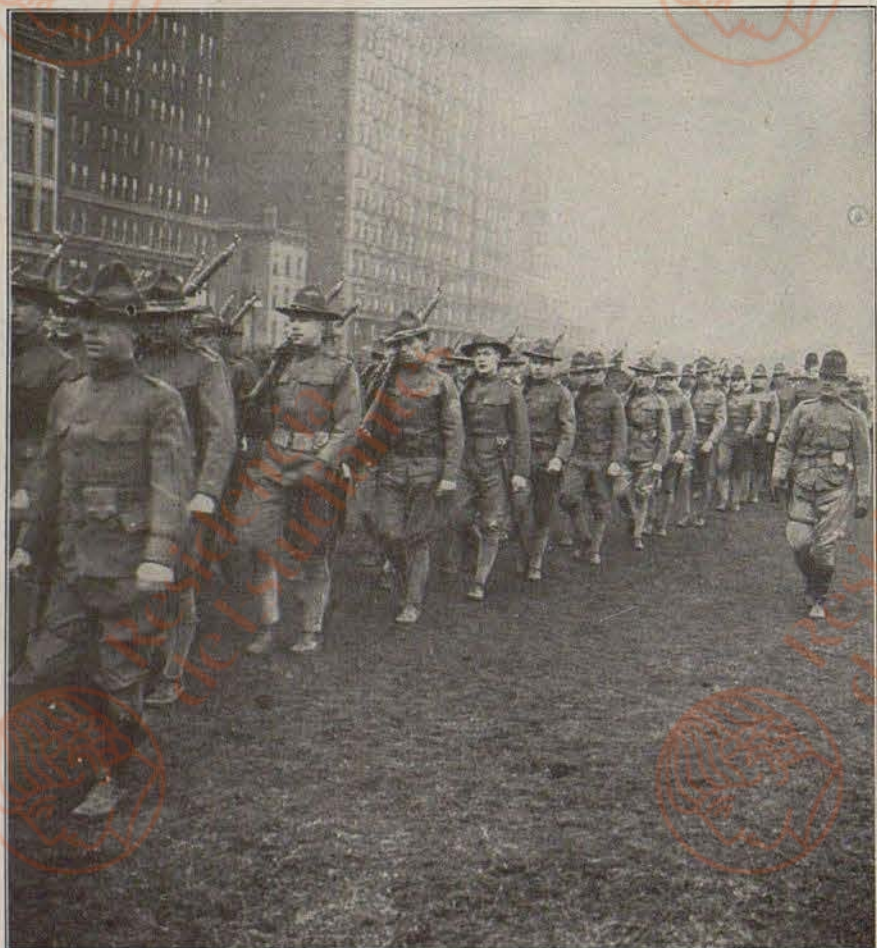
Photo shows new air-craft gun recently installed on the Super-Dreadnought "Pennsylvania," which is the first U. S. Battleship to be equipped with these guns.



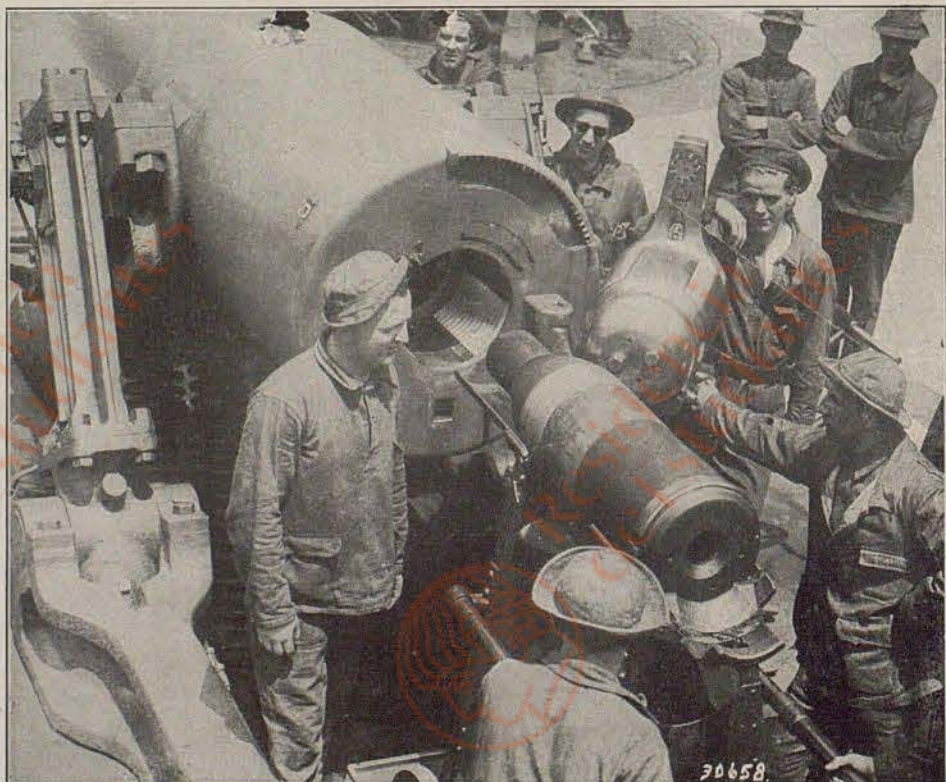
**NEW INVENTION TO RENDER THE TORPEDO HARMLESS. TORPEDO
CATCHER IS PUT THROUGH GOVERNMENT TESTS AT NEWPORT. WILL
SAVE TORPEDOES DURING GOVERNMENT PRACTICE AS WELL AS
PROTECT SHIPS USING IT.**

Photo shows the new Torpedo Catcher which hopes to render torpedoes harmless undergoing tests at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport. This shows the torpedo after it has been fired and is caught by the catcher. The catcher is an arrangement of half-inch wire cables in net form on an "L" shaped sliding steel frame, and when used by ships is hung at the ship's side about 25 feet away. As the torpedo hits the net its head is held and the rear end of the torpedo comes above water allowing the propeller to spin harmlessly.

If the Government accepts the new invention, as seems probable, it will be the means of saving many torpedoes in practice as well as for protection for ships.

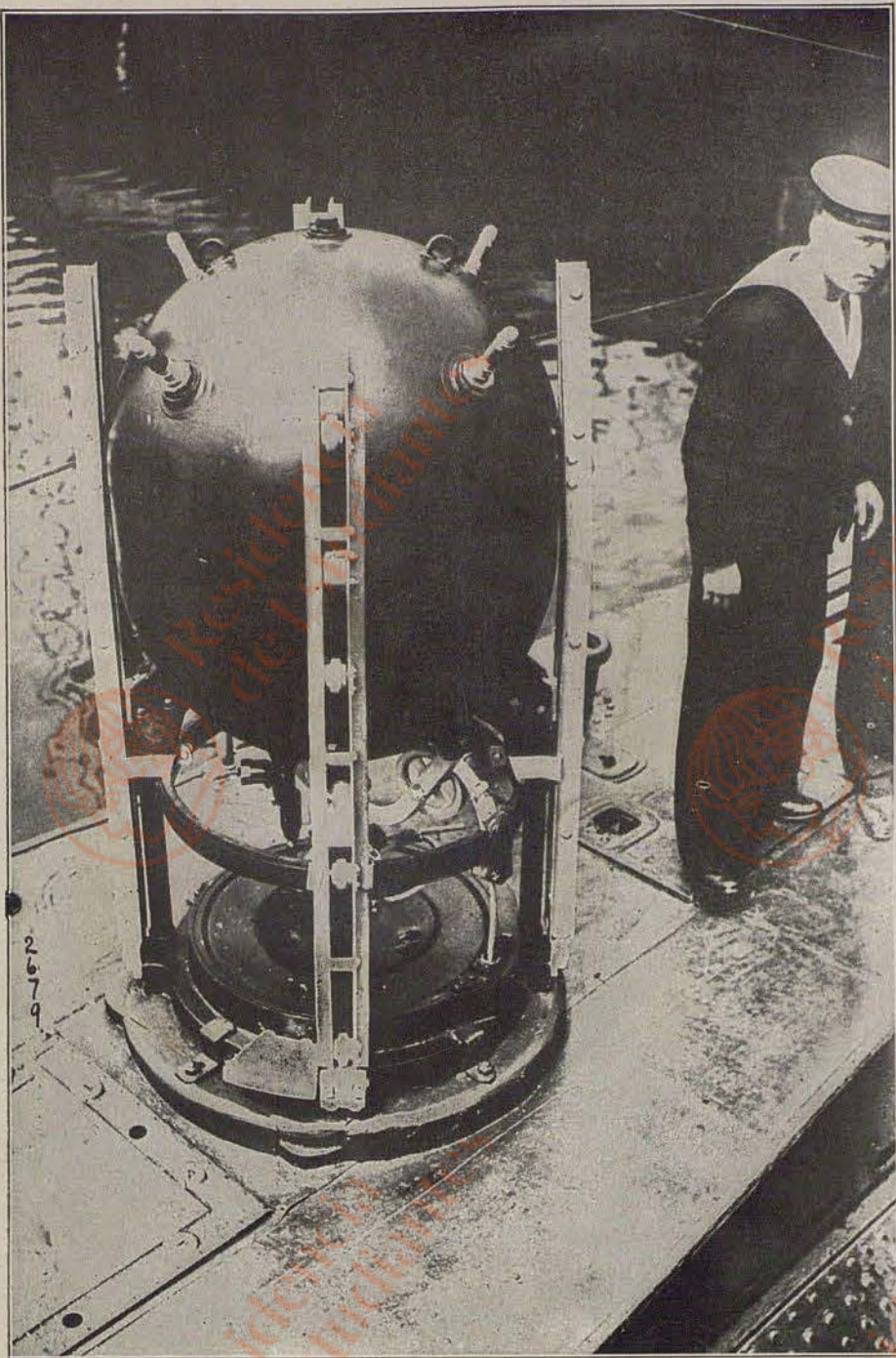


FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD, CHICAGO, 1917.



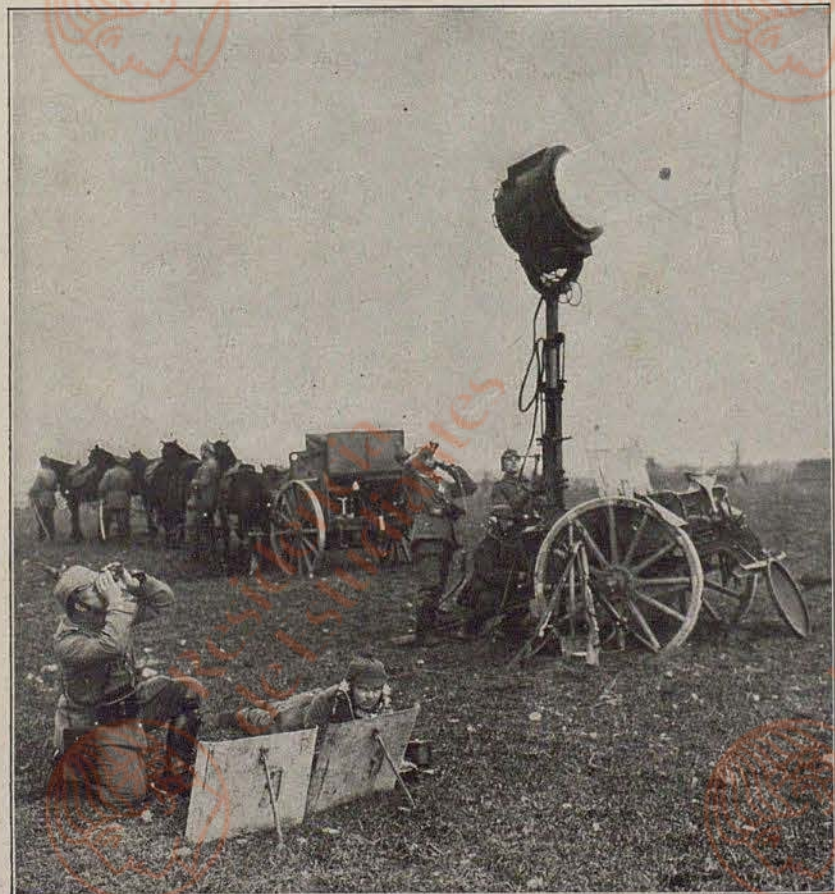
DEFENDERS OF OUR SHORES.

Coast defense gun crew at Fort Andrews, Boston, loading a projectile into a twelve-inch mortar.



ONE OF THE MINES FOUND ABOARD GERMAN "U" BOAT CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

A close-up view of one of the mines found aboard the German mine-laying "U" boat "U. C. 5" captured by the British. This photograph, passed by the Chief Censor of the British Admiralty July 21st, is the first to reach this country showing one of the many mines laid by the Germans in the waters adjacent to their enemy's territory.



SEARCHING SKIES FOR THE ENEMY AIR FLEET.

Searchlight in full activity; to the left an officer observing the movements of an enemy aeroplane; a few yards aside, likewise to the left, the telegraph operator communicating with the nearest artillery position.



MOTOR DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY READY FOR ORDERS.

Motor trucks used in the United States army. These trucks are equipped with wheels that permit the truck to travel on railroad tracks as well as on the road.



LLOYD GEORGE INSPECTS A CAPTURED DUGOUT.

ENGLAND'S BIG LITTLE MAN SEES HOW THE GERMANS HAVE LIVED. Photo shows Lloyd George, the man upon whom all eyes are centered to pull Great Britain successfully through the war, just coming out of a recently captured German Dugout on the Western Front. He is chatting with the British soldiers and plainly enjoying himself hugely.

EUROPE.

SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500
KILOMETERS.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

Capitals of Countries: Secondary Capitals:
Railroads: Submarine Telegraph Lines:
The provinces of Russia are shown thus: LITHUANIA. The district names shown thus: NORMANDIE; in the rest of Europe are medieval kingdoms and provinces popularly used, but, in most cases, are not now legal divisions.

Comparative Area
PENNSYLVANIA
45,215 Square Miles.



PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE, WITH AREA

	AREA IN SQ. MI.		AREA IN SQ. MI.
ANDORRA, republic,	175	ITALY, kingdom,	110,646
AUSTRIA, empire,	115,303	LIECHTENSTEIN, principality,	68
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, empire,	240,942	LUXEMBURG, grand duchy,	998
BELGIUM, kingdom,	11,373	MONACO, principality,	3,630
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, governed by Austria-Hungary,	23,262	MONTENEGRO, principality,	124,445
BRITISH ISLES,	120,979	NORWAY, kingdom,	36,033
BULGARIA AND EASTERN RUMELIA, principality, tributary to Turkey,	37,860	PORTUGAL, kingdom, with Azores and Madeira Islands,	48,307
CHERRY under European control,	3,325	RUMANIA, kingdom,	218,962
DENMARK, kingdom,	15,289	RUSSIA IN EUROPE, empire,	2,186,962
ENGLAND, kingdom,	50,867	SAN MARINO, republic,	32
FRANCE, republic,	204,092	SCOTLAND, kingdom,	29,785
GERMAN EMPIRE,	208,830	SERBIA, kingdom,	19,030
HOLLAND (NETHERLANDS), kingdom,	25,014	SPAIN, kingdom,	197,670
HUNGARY, kingdom,	12,648	SWEDEN, kingdom,	172,876
ICELAND, Danish,	39,756	SWITZERLAND, republic,	16,876
IRELAND, British,	32,563	TURKEY IN EUROPE, empire,	62,744
		WALES, principality,	7,442
		EUROPE, continent,	5,850,000



GENERAL NIVELLE
THE FRENCH DEFENDER OF VERDUN
AND CHIEF OF STAFF



LATEST PICTURE OF GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
GENERAL DOUGLAS HAIG, BRITISH COMMANDER ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
NOTE THE AGGRESSIVE IRON JAW.

General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander on the Western front. Much of the success of the British drive in the West can doubtlessly be traced to the aggressive iron jaw of this man. It is plainly evident in the photo.



WAR SCENES IN LONDON.

The 6th County of London Battery not "Somewhere in France" but on Hampstead Heath, where they are training.

THE COST OF THE WAR

The war to date has cost the fighting nations close to 80 billions (\$80,000,000,000) of dollars, and every day now adds about 115 million dollars to that total. Most of this gigantic cost has been paid by government borrowings. Aside from the amount that Great Britain is meeting direct from taxes, both the Allied nations and the Central Powers have already mortgaged, by loans or otherwise, about one-fifth of their combined national wealths to meet the cost of war. If the wealth of the United States were added to that of the Allies, it would nearly double their total wealth. This indicates how the credit of this country might be used to help them.

The Allies in vigorously continuing the war, have spent nearly twice as much as have the Central Powers, one of the chief reasons for this being that the Central Powers prepared in peace times, when preparation is cheap, and the Allies improvised when improvising is wasteful and expensive. The total cost to the United Kingdom, according to Mr. Bonar Law's latest statement in Parliament, was 21 billion dollars, and the present daily cost \$28,950,000. These figures include England's generous advances to her allies, and show that she is carrying more than one-fourth the total war cost. The division of the total daily net cost is now around \$75,000,000 for the

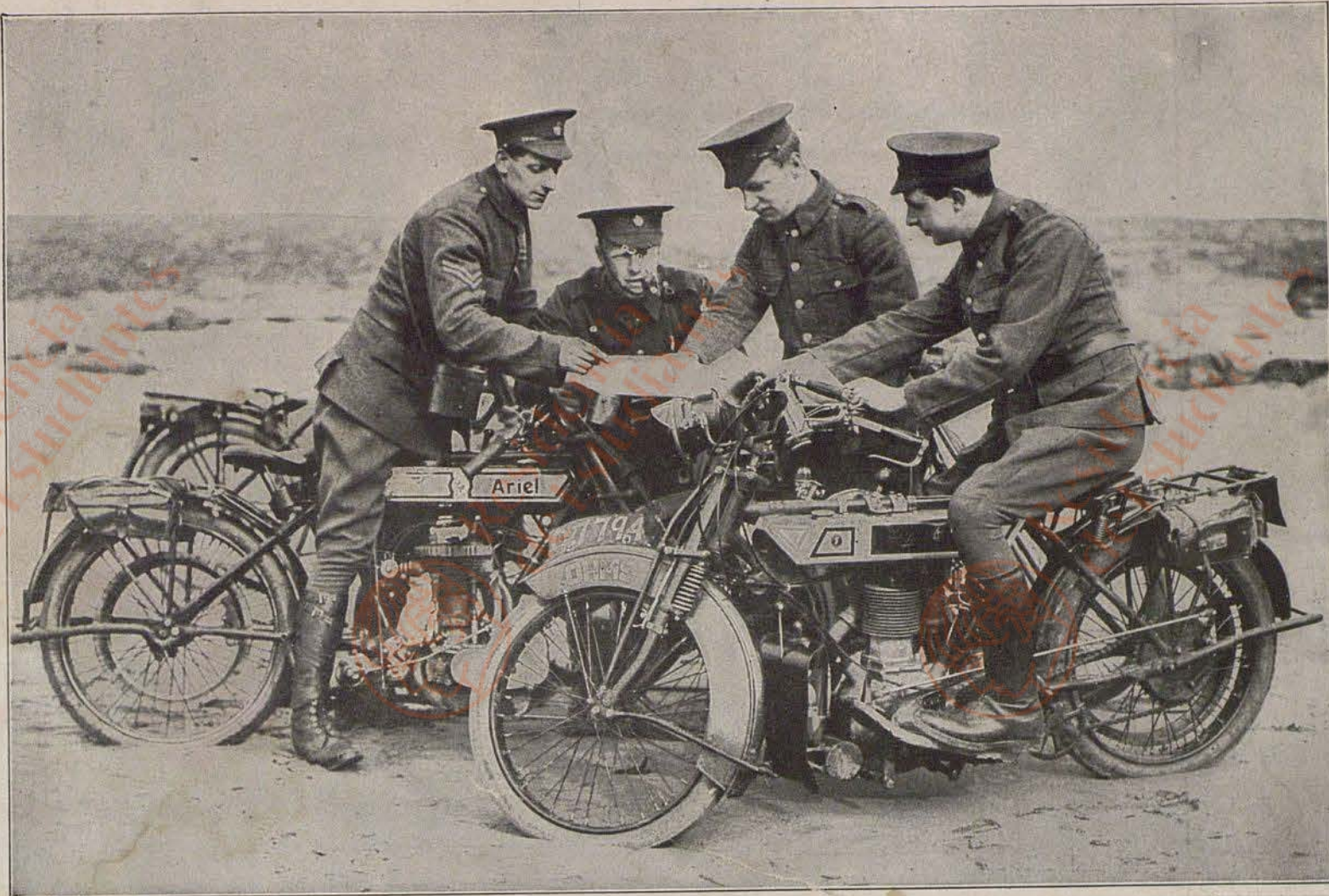
THE COST OF THE WAR
(Continued)

Entente Allies and \$40,000,000 for the Central Powers.

This is at the approximate rate of 19 cents a day per capita for the Allied countries of Europe and Asia, exclusive of their colonies, and at the rate of 26 cents for the Central Powers. With Canada, Australasia India, and all other colonies included, the daily per capita cost to the Allies is less than 9 cents, while for the Central Powers, including Germany's colonies, it is more than 24 cents.

Corresponding figures for the total cost of the war to date are approximately \$142 per capita for the Allies without their colonies, and \$173 for the Central Powers. Including colonies in both cases, the cost of two and two-thirds years of modern warfare has been about \$63 per capita for the Allies and \$158 for the Teutonic Powers. Although the Allies are spending twice as much money, the burden on them is not half as great.

As an indication of the comparative financial strength of the fighting groups the record subscription of new money for the latest British loan, from five times as many subscribers as for any previous loan, shows an increasing strength beside the reduced amount of subscription for the fifth German war loan and the significant reduction by more than 25 per cent in the number of individual subscribers.



MOTOR CYCLE SCOUTS ON THE EAST COAST.

The 1st Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons, motor cycle section, who are stationed at Scarborough, have done splendid work during the winter on the bleak cliffs both day and night, and have come through the ordeal in the best of health. Photo shows motor cyclist scouts holding a consultation on the beach "Somewhere on the East Coast."



A BRITISH ANTI-AIR CRAFT GUN ON A MOTOR TRUCK IN SALONIKI.

Range finders at work in the presence of a British anti-aircraft machine gun mounted on a specially constructed motor truck, in Saloniki.

GERMAN RETREAT LEAVES GHASTLY FIELD TO ALLIES

Trench Line Open Grave, Growsome Evidence of Fury of Guns

Now that one of the most desperate episodes in the war, known in history as the battle of the Somme, have been definitely ended by the German retreat from Arras to the Aisne, it has been possible more leisurely to investigate the conditions which existed along the German front just prior to the backward swing to the so-called Hindenburg line.

When the retreat first began, more than a month ago, the British swept over some old Somme positions held by the Germans and even the most hurried glimpse of the evacuated trenches indicated how untenable they had become and why it was decided to run no risks of another all-out offensive in this sector. Five miles along the German lines in the vicinity of Bapaume revealed a picture of chastiness which may never be seen again in this or any other war.

Trenches Are Open Graves
The front line was a long, open, dilapidated, crumbling grave, which disappeared in the mud at times, but could be picked up farther on by means of the bodies that marked the way.

One realized with a shudder how the men doomed to lives in these trenches had been plagued by their own dead. Such a ceremony as decent burial had been wholly out of the question, and there was no means of conveying the bodies to the rear. It had been like passing through a fiery rain from hades to bring up food and water to the living.

So the dead had simply been tossed out of the trenches only to be blown back again by an exploding shell. Sometimes they came back in fragments, for there were arms and legs, feet and hands everywhere.

Dead Only Partially Buried
Occasionally graves had been dug in the sides of the trench itself, but the dead could not rest there. At frequent intervals the inevitable skeleton bands and feet protruded from the trench walls.

Grim sights this war has had for the men who passed up and down those trenches during the long and bitter nights of winter. It has been an enthralling thing to stand by the British guns in the last three or four months and wonder what was the meaning of all their continuous roar. There was no battle in progress and the gunners said it was merely the "daily hate" going on to keep Fritz unhappy.

The hideous revelations of the German trenches, however, gives the gruesome answer to what the guns were doing. In some places there were veritable mangled masses of what were once human beings.

Germans Given No Rest
Neither by day nor by night had the Germans rest. Their trusted barbed wire, in which they always place such great reliance, had been swept completely away over thousands of yards, and they dared not venture out to repair it.

All trace of communicating trenches leading to the front lines were wiped out, and it had been necessary to bring up supplies and relief at night over a country blown into endless shell holes, many of which were filled to such a depth with water that men were drowned in them. While bits of broad tape could be seen here and there attached to the iron barbed wire, these were for the purpose of guiding the men up to the front line.

Some Dead Resemble Mummies
These pathways over the fields of death also were strewn with fragments of human bodies. Some of the dead had the look of mummies. One of the fallen soldiers had his right arm thrown over his rifle, as if his last impulse was to protect this weapon of defense. But there was no defense against the constant shelling. Some pieces of metal thrown about by the high explosive shells must have weighed at least ten pounds; the result of fighting a man with a ten pound bullet can easily be imagined.

At one point in the trenches was just the lower half of a German officer, identified by the boots and leggings he wore. His legs were crossed tailor fashion. Trench helmets of heavy steel had great holes torn in them.

CASUALTIES IN THE WAR
Competent observers estimated toward the close of 1916 that from the beginning of the war, August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1916, the total casualties were between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000. Of these between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 represented the dead. Official figures were not published except by Britain and Germany, but there is no reason for thinking that the estimates are very far out of the way. Frank H. Simonds, who has earned the reputation of being one of the ablest writers of the war, estimated that up to the middle of October the casualties had reached a total of 18,500,000, divided as follows:

Entente Powers

France 2,500,000
Russia 5,750,000
Great Britain 1,400,000
Italy 350,000

Total 10,000,000

Central Powers

Germany 4,000,000
Austria-Hungary 4,000,000

Total 8,000,000

POPULATION OF NATIONS AT WAR

Central Empires
Austria-Hungary 49,311,427
Germany (1914) 67,312,000
Turkey (1914) 21,273,900
Bulgaria (1914) 4,752,997

Total 143,650,324

Allies

Belgium (1912) 7,751,387
France (1911) 39,601,509
Crt. Brit. (1915) 43,953,000
Italy (1911) 35,845,048
Japan (1913) 73,384,524
Montenegro 516,000

Portugal (1911) 5,957,985
Roumania (1914) 5,508,000
Russia (1913) 170,902,900
Serbia (1914) 4,547,992

Total 783,974,345

*In Europe.

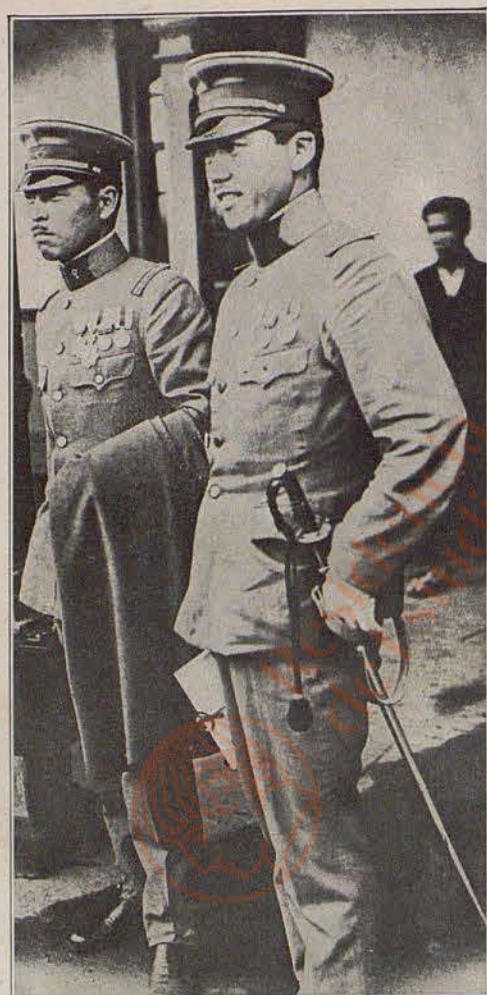
WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

Nieuport to Reims.





BRITISH OFFICER AND HIS INDIAN STAFF.



A JAPANESE OFFICER.

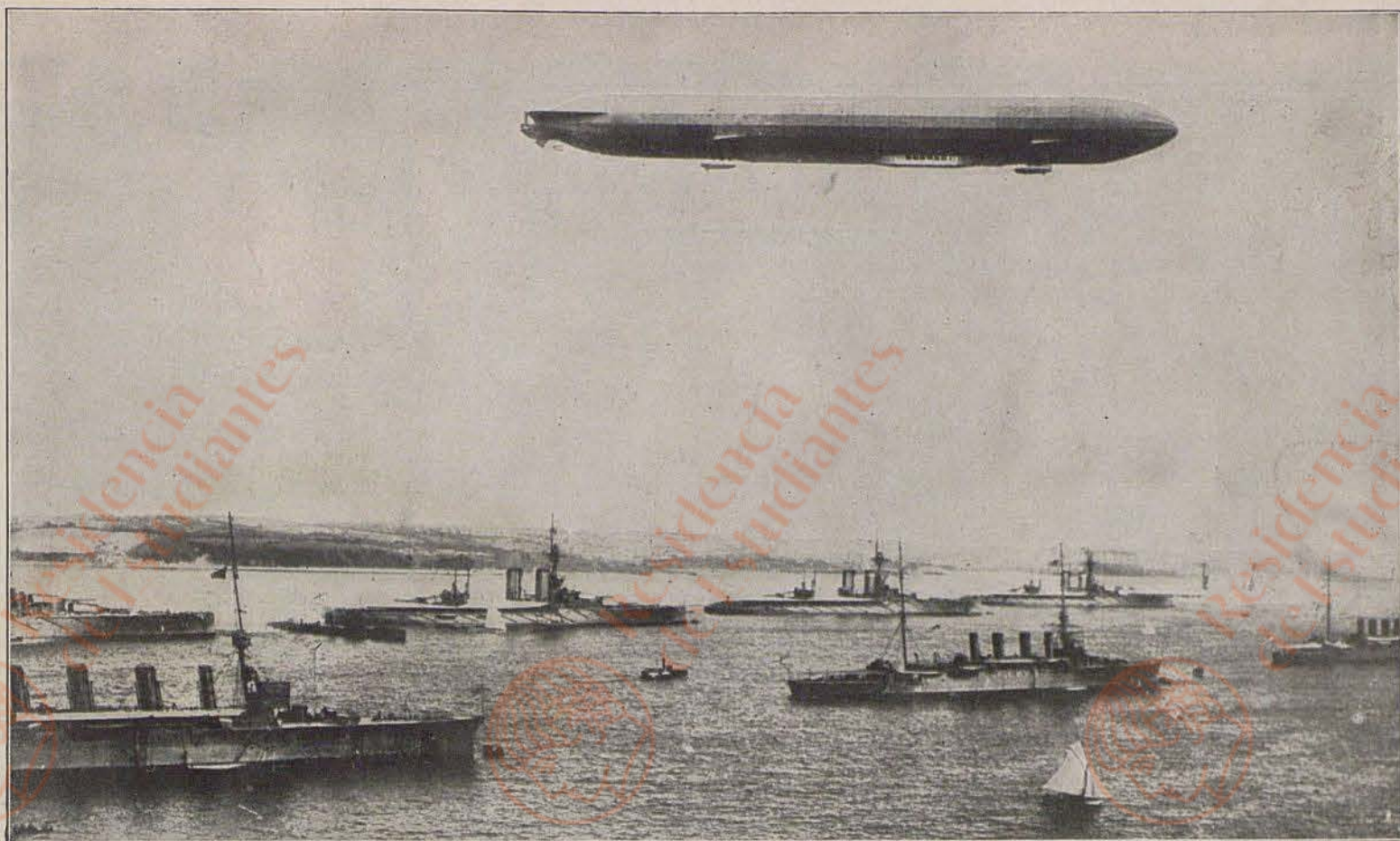


A BRITISH MOTOR TRANSPORT HALTED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



A TYPE OF SUBMARINE CHASER EFFECTIVELY EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH NAVY
INVENTED AND MADE IN U.S.A.

Contracts have been placed in the United States by Great Britain for 200 of this type of boat. Each is equipped with 2-6 cylinder gas engines capable of a speed of 21 miles per hour.

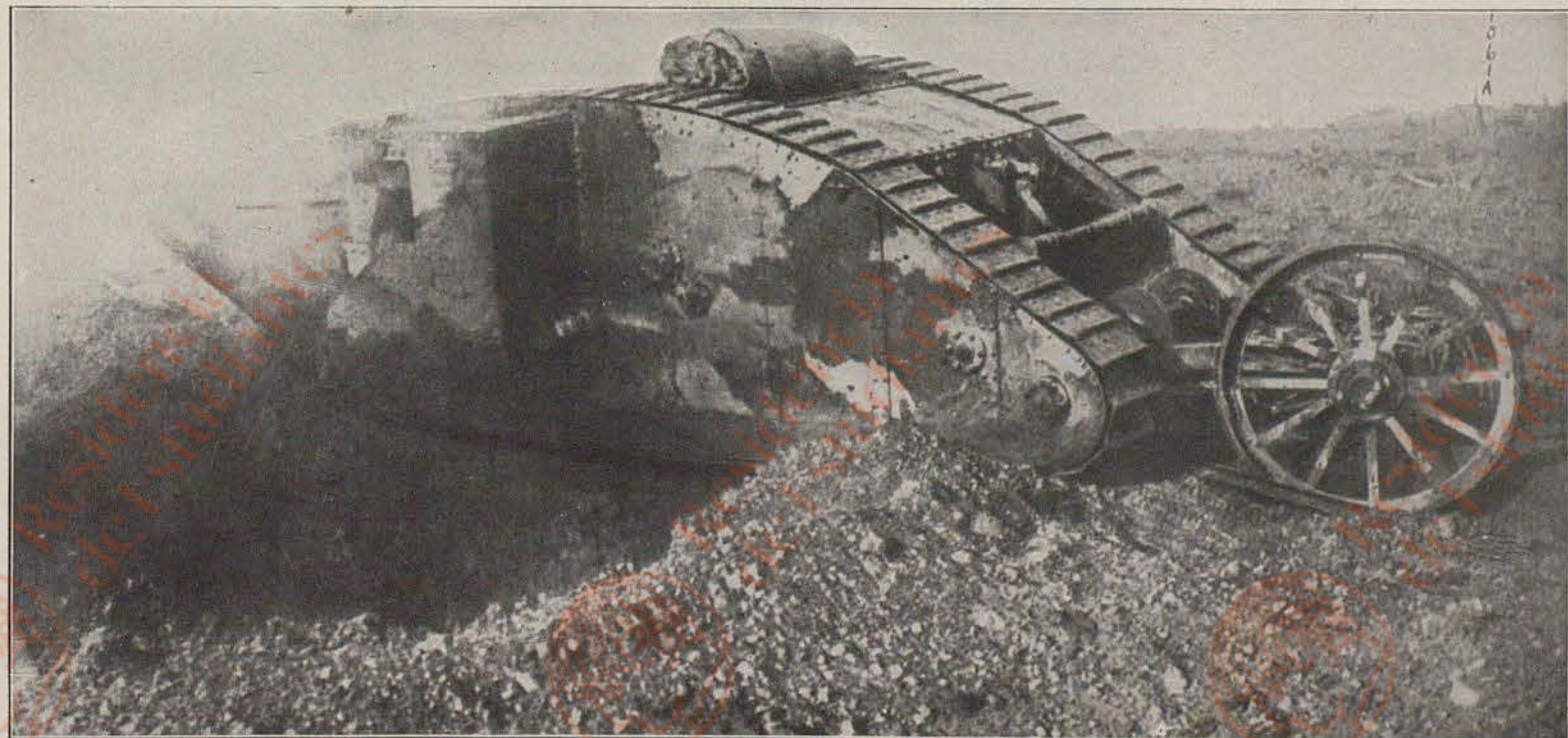


A GERMAN ZEPPELIN FLIGHT OVER BRITISH FLEET, WHICH THE FLEET DESTROYED WITH THREE WELL PLACED SHOTS.



MORE BRITISH BIG GUNS POUR UP TO FRONT TO HOLD BRITISH GAINS IN WEST.

Photo shows big guns that have never been fired being sent to the front during the recent British offensive in the West. They look like steam rollers.



FIRST PICTURE OF A BRITISH "TANK" IN ACTION.

Remarkable photograph taken recently "Somewhere in France" showing a British Heavily Armored Car, popularly called a "Tank," advancing towards the enemy trenches. The tank is shown climbing out of a shell crater. Nothing but direct big gun fire seems able to stop these "land war ships." They are described as being able to knock down walls and trees, go through houses, crawl over shell craters and trenches.

NORTHWESTERN THEATRE OF
OF WAR and THE NORTH SEA





Dates of Declarations of War, Severance of Diplomatic Relations, Commencement of Hostilities, and Announcements of the Existence of a State of War as between Powers Concerned in the Present War.

COUNTRIES

	Date
1. Austria-Hungary-Serbia	July 28, 1914
2. Germany-Russia	August 1, 1914
3. Germany-France	August 3, 1914
4. Germany-Belgium	August 4, 1914
5. Great Britain-Germany	August 4, 1914
6. Austria-Hungary-Russia	August 6, 1914
7. Montenegro-Austria-Hungary	August 7, 1914
8. Montenegro-Germany	August 9, 1914
9. Serbia-Germany	August 9, 1914
10. France-Austria-Hungary	August 10, 1914
11. Great Britain-Austria-Hungary	August 12, 1914
12. Japan-Germany	August 23, 1914
13. Austria-Hungary-Japan	August 27, 1914

14. Austria-Hungary-Belgium	August 28, 1914
15. Russia-Turkey	November 3, 1914
16. France-Turkey	November 5, 1914
17. Great Britain-Turkey	November 5, 1914
18. Italy-Austria-Hungary	May 23, 1915
19. Italy-Turkey	August 21, 1915
20. Bulgaria-Serbia	October 7, 1915
21. Great Britain-Bulgaria	October 15, 1915
22. France-Bulgaria	October 16, 1915
23. Italy-Bulgaria	October 19, 1915
24. Russia-Bulgaria	October 19, 1915
25. Germany-Portugal	March 8, 1916
26. Austria-Hungary-Portugal	March 15, 1916
27. Italy-Germany	August 27, 1916
28. Roumania-Austria	August 27, 1916
29. Germany-Roumania	August 28, 1916
30. Turkey-Roumania	August 30, 1916
31. Bulgaria-Roumania	Septembr 4, 1916
32. United States-Germany	April 6, 1917

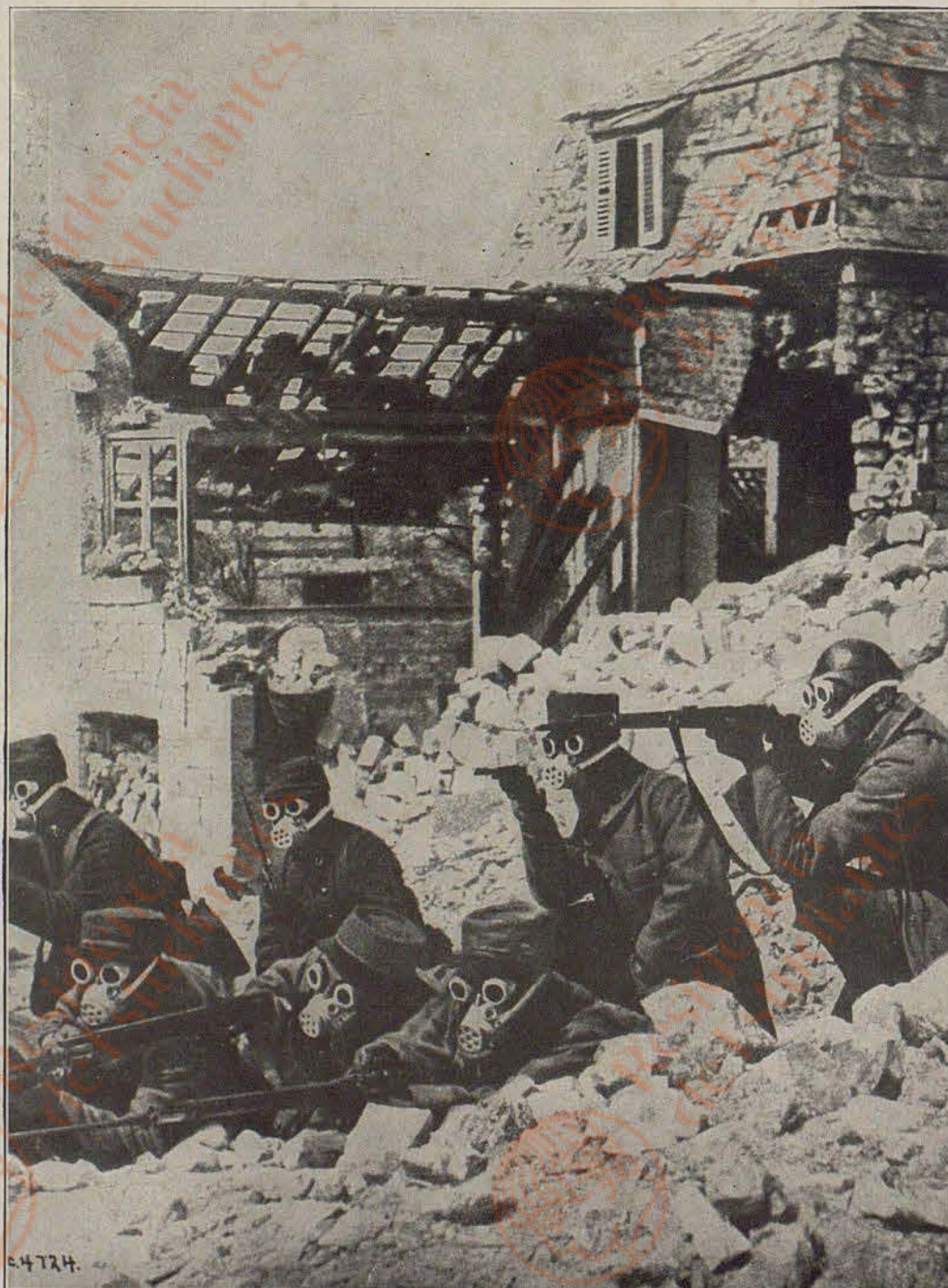




RUSSIAN ARMY LANDS IN COSMOPOLITAN SALONICA. EIGHT NATIONS NOW FIGHTING IN BALKANS.
This shows a few of the troops of the large Russian army that recently landed in Salonica just as the barge tied up to the dock. Every allied power now has an army in Salonica. Eight warring nations are embroiled in the Balkan fighting.

Following is a complete list of all the German ships interned in American waters:

NEW YORK.		PENSACOLA, FLA.	
Tonnage	Value	Tonnage	Value
Vaterland	54,283 \$8,000,000	Rudolph Blum- berg	1,769
Geo. Washing- ton	25,570 5,500,000	Vogesen	3,716
Kaiser Wil- helm II.	19,361 4,000,000	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	
Pres. Lincoln ..	18,168 1,246,840	Andromeda	2,554
Pres. Grant	18,072 1,244,480	Breslau	7,524
Nassovia	3,962 99,000	Georgia	3,143 84,888
Armenia	5,464 135,400	Teresa	3,769 95,240
Bohemia	8,416 209,529	GALVESTON, TEX.	
Pisa	4,967 125,920	Morawitz	4,795 148,000
Pennsylvania ..	13,333 641,080	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	
Harburg	4,472 117,480	Ottawa (bark) ..	2,742
Magdeburg	4,497	Serapis	4,756 122,720
Adamstrum	5,000 126,360	Neptune	197
Matador (bark) ..	1,468	PUGET SOUND.	
Fried, der	Arnoldus Vin- nen	1,860
Grosse	10,771 900,000	Dalberk (bark) ..	2,723
Prinzess Irene ..	10,893 1,250,000	Kurt (bark)	3,109
Grosser Kur- fuerst	13,102 1,500,000	Saxonia	4,424 111,280
Barbarossa	10,983 1,250,000	Steinbek	2,164
Hamburg	10,531 556,880	HILO.	
Koenig Wil- helm II.	9,410 230,560	O. J. D. Ahlers ..	7,490 189,480
Allemania	4,630 99,000	HONOLULU.	
Prinz E. Fried- rich	4,650 316,340	Gouv. Jaeschke ..	1,738 41,800
Prinz Joachim ..	4,760 319,240	Holsalla	5,649 141,320
Portonia	2,778 69,760	Loogmoon	1,971 49,800
Maia	2,555 65,400	Lockhun	1,657 40,800
Clara Mennig	1,685 40,200	Pommern	6,557 163,440
Indra (ship)	1,746	Prinz Waldemar ..	3,227 69,480
BOSTON.		Setos	4,730 123,360
Amerika	22,622 1,545,000	Staatssekret'r
Kronprinzin Ce- cille	19,503 3,000,000	Kra	2,000 41,000
Cincinnati	16,539 1,189,000	MANILA.	
Koeln	7,409 286,460	Andalusia	5,443
Ockenfels	5,621 141,720	Bochum	6,161
Wittekind	5,640 144,280	Camilla Rick- mers	5,130
BALTIMORE.		Coblentz	3,130
Bulgaria	11,440 388,728	Clara Jebesen ..	1,735
Rhein	10,050 355,920	Carl Diedrich- sen	1,243
Neckar	9,835 345,000	Elmsborn	4,594
PHILADELPHIA.		Esslinger	4,902
Prinz Oskar	6,026 351,080	Mark	6,579
Rhaetia	6,600 165,640	Raja	5,662
NEWPORT NEWS.		Sachsen	8,907
Kronprinz Wil- helm	14,908	Sambia	4,765
Arcadia	5,545 136,480	Suevia	3,789
Pr. E. Frederick ..	4,650 316,840	Tuebingen
Budapest	3,651 92,840	Joahanne	1,531
CHARLESTON, S. C.		Lyeemoon	1,925
Libenfels	4,525	Pong Tong	1,631
WILMINGTON, N. C.		SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.	
Kiel	4,494	Farn	4,139
Nicarua	3,974	Oldenwald	3,537
SAVANNAH.		Praesident	3,000
Hohenfelde	2,974 65,480	PAGO PAGO, SAMOA.	
NEW LONDON, CONN.		Elsass	6,591
Willhead	4,761 120,480	ZAMBOANGA.	
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.		Borneo	2,168
Freda Leonh'dt ..	2,789	Marudu	1,514
		Darvel	1,308
		CEBU.	
		Prinzess Alice ..	10,981
		Tsin Tau	1,685
		Wiegand	499



FRENCH SOLDIERS WEARING GAS MASKS IN DEFENSE OF VERDUN. METAL MASKED SOLDIERS.



BRITISH SOLDIERS LOOKING THROUGH PERISCOPE IN A LINE TRENCH.



GUNNERS USE GAS MASKS ON THE FIRING LINE.

This British gun crew on the firing line in the Balkans is equipped with the gas masks as a protection against expected gas attacks by the Germans and Bulgars.







DEVASTATED COUNTRY RECENTLY EVACUATED BY THE RETREATING GERMAN ARMY UNDER HINDENBURG



THE FAMOUS LEWIS MACHINE GUN NOW BEING USED ON THE WESTERN FRONT. INVENTED BY AN AMERICAN.

2728A

Chronology of the War

1914

- June 28. Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.
 July 28. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
 August 1. Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxembourg.
 August 3. Germany declared war on France.
 August 4. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
 August 7. Germans entered Liege.
 August 10. France declared war on Austria-Hungary.
 August 12. Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary.
 August 16. British expeditionary force landed in France.
 August 19. Germans defeated by Russians at Eydtkuhnen.
 August 20. Germans occupied Brussels.
 August 24. Germans captured Namur.
 August 25. Germans destroyed Louvain.
 August 28. British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
 September 2. Russians took Lemberg.
 September 3. French Government removed from Paris to Bordeaux.
 September 5. Great Britain, France and Russia signed a treaty not to make peace separately.
 September 7. Allies win Battle of the Marne and Germans retreat to the Aisne.
 September 16. Russians retired after invasion of East Prussia.
 October 9. Germans occupied Antwerp.
 October 13. Belgian Government withdrew to Le Havre, in France.
 October 13. Germans occupied Ghent.
 October 21. The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia.
 October 28. DeWet's Rebellion in South Africa.
 November 1. German naval victory off the coast of Chile.
 November 5. Great Britain declared war on Turkey.
 November 7. Fall of Tsingtao to the Japanese.
 November 10. German raider "Emden" destroyed by the British.
 November 17. British war loan of £350,000,000 issued.
 December 8. British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
 December 8. South African rebellion collapsed.
 December 9. French Government returned to Paris.
 December 16. German warships bombarded English coast towns.
 December 17. Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate.
 December 24-25. German air raids on England.

1915

- January 4. The London Stock Exchange reopened.
 January 24. British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
 February 18. German official "blockade" of Great Britain begins.
 February 19. Anglo-French squadron bombarded Dardanelles.
 March 1. British "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
 March 10. British captured Neuve Chapelle.
 March 17. Russians captured Przemyśl in Galicia.
 April 19. British captured Hill 60, to the East of Ypres.
 April 26. British troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
 May 7. The "Lusitania" torpedoed by Germans. Death roll, 1,134.
 May 11. The Allies force back the Germans in the region of Arras.
 May 23. Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
 June 1. German Zeppelins make raid on London.
 June 3. Przemyśl recaptured by the Austro-Germans.
 June 11. Italians occupy Gradisca.
 June 23. Russians retire from Lemberg.
 August 5. Warsaw falls to the Germans. Russians retreat successfully against Germans.
 August 19. German war fleet defeated by Russians in Gulf of Riga.
 August 21. Italy declares war on Turkey.
 August 25. Russians defeated and driven from Brest Litovsk.
 September 9. Wilson asks recall of Austrian Ambassador.
 September 26-October 2. Anglo-French offensive on western front.
 October 3. Anglo-French war loan of \$500,000,000 negotiated in the United States.
 October 7. Bulgaria joins the Teutons.
 October 15. Great Britain declares a state of war with Bulgaria.
 October 19. Italy and Russia declare war on Bulgaria.
 November 27. French and British troops land at Salonica.
 December 14. Occupation of Serbia by Teutons and Bulgars complete.

1916

- January 9. British and French troops withdraw from Gallipoli.
 January 25. Occupation of Montenegro by Austria-Hungarians complete.
 January 27. Britain's Compulsory Service Act becomes law.
 February 16. Russians take Erzerum.
 February 21. German offensive against Verdun begins.
 March 8. Germany declares war on Portugal.
 April 15. Trebizond taken by Russians.
 April 29. British surrender to Turks at Kut el Amara.
 May 4. Germany promises to modify submarine warfare.
 May 31. Great British-German naval battle off Jutland.
 June 4. Great Russian offensive on eastern front begins.
 June 5. Earl Kitchener lost with British cruiser "Hampshire."
 June 16. Italians check Austrian drive.
 July 1. Great French and British drive on the western front begins.
 July 4. Russian offensive on eastern front continues; 230,000 prisoners.
 July 9. German commercial submarine arrives at Baltimore.
 July 14-17. British and French make gains in France.
 August 9. Gorizia falls to the Italians.
 August 27. Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 August 28. Germany declares war on Roumania.
 August 30. Turkey declares war on Roumania.
 September 4. Bulgaria declares war on Roumania.
 September 7. French win at Verdun, Russians gain on Lemberg.
 September 18-27. Allies win big victory in France.
 October 7-8. German war U-boat, after putting in at Newport, R. I., sinks allied and neutral shipping off the U. S. coast.



BOMB-PROOF HUT OF SERBIAN INFANTRY ON AUSTRIAN FRONT.

Bomb proof hut of Serbian infantry officers at first line trenches on inundated lands of the Sava River. The Austrian's are entrenched 80 yards away. The decking of the hut is to protect the occupants from shrapnel bursts.



DOG WHO SAVED THE LIFE OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.

This photograph shows a German soldier wounded on a lonely observation post who has been discovered by one of the dogs trained by the sanitary corps for this purpose. These dogs, which are usually wolf hounds or of the Debermann breed, have rendered excellent service locating wounded men on the battlefield. The soldiers are provided with whistles which give out a peculiar note easily recognized by searchers of the sanitary corps.

The figure on the right is a German priest connected with the Red Cross.



THE RELATIVE AREAS OF THE WORLD'S GREAT POWERS

Across the map of the United States are projected on the same scale Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The amount of space left uncovered on the vast expanse of our country must be a surprise to all. That Austria-Hungary does not nearly cover Texas, that France is contained within Utah and Arizona, that Belgium covers but a tiny corner of California, that Switzerland equals barely one-seventh of Colorado, and Ireland does not nearly equal one-half of South Dakota, are facts that few of us have realized.

An interesting comparison, in this connection, is based on the area of Belgium, 11,373 square miles, which supports 6,687,651 people. Were the 3,025,600 square miles of the United States as densely populated, we would be a land of 1,789,052,800 inhabitants, a vast aggregate considerably in excess of the total population of the entire World.



Chronology of the War

(Continued)

October 11. German Allies begin invasion of Roumania.
November 3. French recapture Fort Vaux at Verdun.
November 13. British win on Ancre River.
November 19. Entente forces drive Bulgars from Monastir.
December 6. Bukarest falls to the Teutons.
December 12. Germany proposes peace.
December 16. French win important victory at Verdun.
December 20. Entente spokesmen reject German peace plan.
December 21. President Wilson makes plea for peace.

1917

January 11. Allies give peace terms in reply to President Wilson.
January 29. England tightens blockade of Germany.
January 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
February 3. United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
February 12. U. S. refuses to discuss controversy with Germany.
February 17. Submarine menace causes congestion of U. S. commerce.
February 27. Germans begin retreat before British near Ba-paume.
March 1. Germany-Mexico-Japan plot laid bare.
March 3. Japan and Mexico deny complicity.
March 5. Senate filibuster defeats Wilson's bill for armed neutrality.
March 11. British defeat Turks and take Bagdad.
March 12. Wilson orders arming of American merchant ships.
March 12-15. Political revolution in Russia. Czar abdicates.
March 14-25. Great German retreat in France.
March 19. American ships sunk by Germans, with loss of lives.
March 23. U. S. war congress called for April 2.
March 30. Great Allied gains in France.
April 2. President Wilson reads message asking Congress to recognize state of war.
April 6. Formal Declaration of War by United States.
April 7. British advance near Vimy. Many Germans and towns captured.
April 8. Continued British advances.
April 9. Austria severs diplomatic relations.
April 9. Austrian merchantmen seized.
April 10. British capture over 10,000 Germans and 20 towns.
April 11. Brazil and Argentina break with Germany. A declaration of war the inevitable result.
April 11. Military conferences take place between the United States and her Allies.
April 13. President Wilson outlines vast war program. Asks service of 9,400,000 men.
April 14. British cut defense of Hindenburg, tearing through German lines, capturing six villages south of Loos on west front.
April 15. British enter town of Lens, the great coal center of northern France, forcing retirement of the Germans.
April 16. Czar Nicholas, deposed emperor of Russia, and his wife, placed under heavy guard.
April 17. Big French drive on the long line from the North Sea to Swiss border, results in capture of 100,000 Germans.
April 18. United States arrange definite plans for the training of 10,000 officers at once.
April 19. Ambassador Gerard discloses facts showing hatred Germany has held against the United States.
April 20. President Wilson issues public appeal for support of selective conscription.
April 21. National prohibition of the liquor traffic being seriously considered by President Wilson.
April 22. Food strikes have taken place in the principal towns of Germany.



A GERMAN LOOKOUT IN A WATERPROOF TRENCH.

A view of a sandbag-constructed trench on the German battlefield "Somewhere" in the Western battle zone showing how carefully the trench has been water-proofed. This picture, which reached New York via the steamer Orduna, is one of the first German pictures to be received in this country in several months.



MONTENEGRO STANDARD BEARER



NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ARMORED CARS

President Wilson's Great Message

An Historic Document Which Should Be Preserved

Gentlemen of the Congress:

IHAVE called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation has right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination.

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend them-

selves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress

on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor States with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their naive majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Min-

ister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other

