

July 29, 1934

**The Chicago Daily Tribune**  
 ASSASSINATES HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE AND CONSORT  
 TRAGEDY WILL BRING PEACE FOR AUSTRIA?  
 Royal Couple Slain by Assassin; New Heir Apparent and Wife.  
 STUDENT FIRES ON AUTO AFTER DUKE BLOCKS BOMB  
 Francis Ferdinand and Duchess Killed in Bosnia's Capital.  
 Francis Ferdinand Has Been Disturbing Factor of Nation.



EXTRA The Chicago Daily Tribune. FINAL EDITION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 11, 3 A. M. (By Associated Press.)—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the

## GREAT WAR ENDS

## Still Unrevealed—A World War Winner

By Guy Murchie Jr.

TWENTY YEARS ago today, on July 29, 1914, the Austrians started their bombardment of Belgrade, Serbia. The World war was under way. Within a week gigantic Russia, Germany, France, Belgium, and England all had entered the world-shaking struggle. Screamed headlines: "Serb capital wrecked . . . Russia moves 1,000,000 men . . . Austria makes challenge to Slav world . . . French troops enter Germany . . . Kaiser sends two armies into France . . . 'To Arms' is Belgian cry . . . Germans capture three Russian cities . . . England and Germany at war . . . Kaiser asks billion for war use. . ."

Now, after twenty years, perhaps there is sufficient perspective to add up the

balance sheet of profits and losses, to find out how each nation has come out in this most daring of all national investments, the so-called war to end war.

Take France, on whose soil the most critical fighting took place. In territory France gained. She recovered Alsace and that part of Lorraine which she had lost to Germany in 1871, territory rich in iron, coal, and potash. She also received a mandate in Syria. In other respects France appears to have lost by the war. Eight million four hundred ten thousand Frenchmen fought in the trenches, at sea, and in the air for their country. Only one man out of four returned home without receiving at least one severe injury. Of these 1,358,000 lay dead by November, 1918, and many hundred thousand more will be crippled to the end of their days. Six hundred ninety-seven French ships (totaling 900,000 tons) were sunk by the central powers. France spent twenty-four billion dollars as her direct financial contribution to the cost of the war. Her public debt increased from six billion dollars in 1914 to twenty-eight billion dollars in 1919, and forced the government to issue paper money in a desperate inflation which depreciated the franc from the equivalent of about 20 cents to about 4 cents. This ruined millions. France today still is in financial trouble. Her people refuse to pay many of their taxes.

In birth rate France seems to have been dealt a lasting wound by the war. In 1913 births exceeded deaths by more than 8 per cent. During the war the birth

rate fell to less than one-half the normal, and in 1919 deaths (737,000) exceeded births (504,000) by more than 46 per cent. As late as 1929 the deaths exceeded the births, although heavy bachelor taxes and baby exemptions have since turned the tide.

In intangible results the war has gained little or nothing for France. For a while, with Germany hopelessly crippled, the French felt secure against attack by foreign foe. But today, with Germany going more militaristic, even the 6½ billion francs which France is spending each year on military fortifications and upkeep does not dissuade Frenchmen from taking an occasional nervous peek across their eastern boundary.

Now we come to Germany.

In territory Germany lost heavily by the war. Not only did she lose Alsace and Lorraine but territory on the borders of Belgium and Denmark, all her eastern Polish speaking districts, Posen, West Prussia, Danzig, the district of the Kashubes, and that part of Upper Silesia which voted in the 1921 plebiscite for annexation to Poland. The Saar mining district, still a bone of contention between old rivals, will vote next January as to whether it goes to France or Germany. In other continents Germany lost every possession: all her large African colonies, Samoa, New Guinea, the Marshall Isles, Nauru Island, and her mining area in Shantung province, China.

(Continued on Page Four)