

"Who Won the War?" Unanswered Still

(Continued from Page One)

Eleven million Germans fought in the war, and more soldiers were killed in the German army than in any other army: approximately 2,000,000 of them, of whom 25 per cent were between the ages of 19 and 22 and only 40 per cent over twenty-nine. It is estimated that 800,000 German civilians died for lack of food and that there was a decrease in births amounting to 3,500,000.

German Nation Goes Bankrupt

The German government's reckless printing of paper money (more than \$37,000,000,000) to pay for the war ended when the nation went completely bankrupt. Added to Germany's other overwhelming economic burdens came the treaty of Versailles, which not only reduced her basic resources through territorial confiscation and imposed unbearable reparations and fines but raised the cost of vital imports and bottled up international trade in general by creating the new states of Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland, each of which built up its own new tariff barriers.

In intangible results the war appears to have given

little more to Germany than to France. For a time it looked as though the Germans had made a substantial progress toward democracy. But now Germany has returned to her old autocratic and militaristic ideas. There is a chance, however, that when the doctrine of iron discipline grows wearisome, the free and easy days of the postwar decade may perhaps be remembered with profit.

Russia's gainers from the World war are indeed pitiful, except from the communist point of view. Five brand new countries—Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia—were created out of about 350,000 square miles of her territory, in addition to which Bessarabia was delivered into the hands of Rumania. Out of a Russian army of twelve million men, the largest army in the war, only one man out of every five survived serious injury. One million seven hundred thousand lay dead when the fighting ceased, which on the eastern front happened a year before that on the western front.

The stupendous misery which gripped this nation of 150,000,000 people after the war can never be measured. More than \$20,000,000,000 was spent. Revolution and civil war went on simultaneously with widespread famine, bankruptcy, and total anarchy. Millions actually starved to death.

Out of the devastation arose a communist government. There is much question as to whether this government has improved the material lot of the common people of Russia.

Austria-Hungary Cut to Pieces

Austria-Hungary, a pre-war dual monarchy, was considerably larger in area than Germany. This empire has now passed out of existence, the territory being divided to form a whole or a part of seven nations: Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Rumania.

The people of this empire spent more than twenty billion dollars in direct costs for the war, and out of their army of 7,800,000 men, only one in ten returned home with a whole skin. One million two hundred thousand were killed and casualties in general were proportionately heavier (by 14 per cent) than in any other army in the war.

The little countries of Austria and Hungary which grew out of the remains of the great empire are still in a serious economic plight. Austria at-

tempted to enact a tariff truce with Germany in 1921 in order to reduce the high costs of trade, but the world court barred this action as being in violation of the Geneva protocol of Oct. 4, 1922. Austria is now in the hands of Dictator Dollfuss with a government very similar to that of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

Hungary proclaimed an independent republic five days after the armistice, suffered a Bolshevik revolution within five months. The Bolshevik government was swept away only with the help of the Rumanian army, whereupon on March 23, 1920, a third new government declared Hungary a constitutional monarchy (Admiral Horthy to be regent). The desperate financial condition in which Hungary had sunk by 1923, due to the war and the depressing effect of tariff-hampered trade, was relieved only by a league of nations loan of \$50,000,000 and two years of supervision under an American financial expert.

Czechoslovakia, another nation which emerged from the ruins of Austria-Hungary, is mainly an agricultural country, and is handicapped by being isolated from the sea by hundreds of miles in every direction. Yugoslavia, known as the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes," grew out of a part of Austria-Hungary combined with Serbia. Although closely akin racially, the differences of religion and tradition between the various peoples which make up Yugoslavia today have brought the country dangerously near civil war. In 1928 savage clashes between the Serbian and Croatian parties provoked murder in the chamber of deputies. The situation was not under control until King Alexander suspended the constitution and proclaimed a dictatorship, which lasted close to two years.

Nearly a Million Britons Die

Great Britain gained by the war several new territorial spheres of influence. She was awarded mandates over most of the former German African colonies and over all other former German colonies except Shantung and the Marshall Isles. Temporarily she has a mandate over Palestine, and she had a mandate over Iraq until 1930.

Otherwise the balance sheet shows only losses for Great Britain. From the far reaches of her empire she assembled an army of 8,904,000 men, larger even than the army of France. By the armistice nearly a million of these men were dead, with 2,282,000 other casualties. London was bombed from the air several times. Three thousand one hundred fifty-four ships were sunk, totaling 7,831,000 tons.

During the war Great Britain spent about four times her income, and her public debt rose from 706 million pounds in 1914 to almost eight billion pounds in 1920. It is still about eight billion pounds.

Italy's only clear gain by the war was 9,084 square miles of territory from Austria-Hungary, and a small piece of former German East Africa.

Italy sent 5,615,000 men into the field, 650,000 of them to die,

1,547,000 more to be seriously injured. Six hundred twenty-one Italian ships went to the bottom. And the \$27,792,000,000 which the government spent in paying for the war up to 1925, resulted in a 70 per cent drop in the value of the lira, with its consequent disruption of business throughout the country. Eighteen billion seven hundred eighteen million lire had to be spent in reconstructing the devastated provinces along the northeastern frontier.

The considerable degree of democracy which the people had obtained through the electoral law of 1912 (which provided almost universal manhood suffrage in electing the members of the lower legislative house) was lost when Mussolini and his "black shirts" marched on Rome to create a Fascist dictatorship, this undoubtedly being an indirect consequence of the war.

United States Among Losers

Other nations which lost by the World war are: The United States (\$25,000,000,000 direct cost, 78,000 dead, and severe economic disturbances); Turkey (\$2,000,000,000 direct cost, 325,000 dead, and revolution); Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, and Japan.

The only country which seems to have made a net gain as a result of the war is Iceland, which has been absolutely clear of all fighting and expense. In 1918 Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state. This enlightened little country, with a parliament more than 1,000 years old, has no army, no navy, no fortifications, no deficit, and no unemployed.

Now that twenty years have passed since the start of the "war to end war" which was fought to "make the world safe for democracy," what are the nations of Europe doing to prevent a recurrence of their great losses—losses which are still by no means fully paid?

France is constructing at great expense an elaborate system of dugouts and entrenchments along her eastern frontier. She maintains an active army of 584,300 men, a reserve of trained soldiers numbering 632,000, and a separate air force of 29,913. Her total trained military force is about seven million men.

Every Frenchman (except for exemptions), on arriving at the age of 21, must serve in the active army for a year. For three years after that he must remain immediately available for military service. Then for 16 years he must re-

main in the first line of reserve, to be followed by eight more years in what is called the territorial army.

The French navy includes 9 battleships, 1 armored cruiser, 11 10,000-ton cruisers, 9 smaller cruisers, an aircraft carrier, 63 dispatch boats, 86 destroyers, and 97 submarines (including the eight most powerful ones in the world). The navy includes about 58,000 men.

The average annual cost of upkeep of France's army and navy in recent years has been upwards of six and a half billion francs.

Militarism Rules Germany

The German active army is limited by treaty to 100,000 men, but a "security police" force of 150,000 men is allowed. Further, there exists an unofficial Nazi party army of more than 2,000,000 brown-shirted storm troopers, several thousand super-drilled Nazi party police wearing black shirts, a nation-wide youth organization for boys under 18, and other special military bodies, such as the Prussian police. The military philosophy of clenched fist and booted heel is very much in the ascendant in Germany today.

Soviet Russia has an army considerably more than twice as large as any other army in the world. It numbers, with trained reserves, 16,328,000 men. Every Russian must enter the Red army at 19.

The upkeep of this army is a factor in the economic situation which keeps 150,000,000 Russians living on black bread, tea, and cabbage soup.

The British empire has an army which totals 1,141,987 men, more than half of them in active service, including a separate air force of 48,782 men. Her navy includes 12 battleships, 61 cruisers, 167 flotilla leaders and destroyers, 59 submarines, and other craft. England's share alone in the cost of this empire defense comes to more than one hundred million pounds each year.

Fifteen per cent of Italy's population is in the military service of 6,495,535 men, including an air force four times as big as that of France. The cost of keeping up this mighty machine takes five billion lire out of Italian pockets yearly.

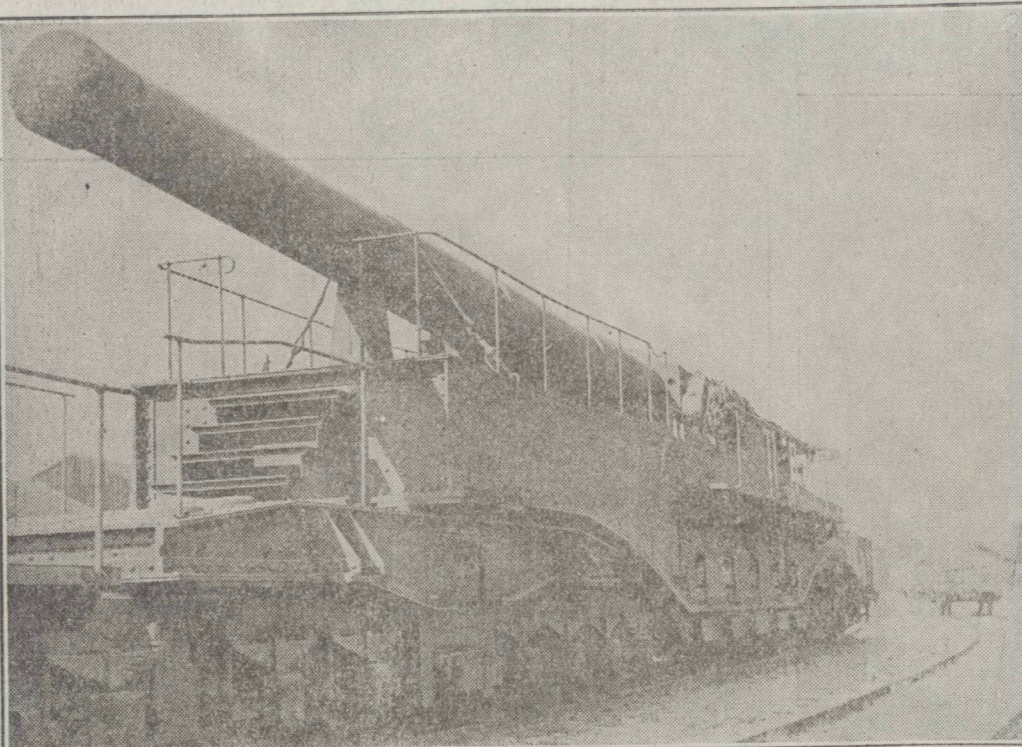
All these growing military machines in Europe are none too friendly toward each other. The Saar is getting hotter as the time for the deciding plebiscite draws nearer. The Polish corridor long has been a sore spot for Poland and Germany. Austria is looked upon covetously by Germany, but Italy stands ready to defend it with six million men.

After the World war certain men advocated a league of nations to settle international differences and preserve peace, but no nation was willing to sacrifice any of its freedom of action to this end. As a result the league now stands impotent while the smoldering ship of Europe sails recklessly on under the command of thirty-six chief mates—and no captain.

Before the balance sheet is complicated by another world military investment in blood and tears this question remains to be answered: Who won the World war?

BALANCE SHEET OF WORLD WAR

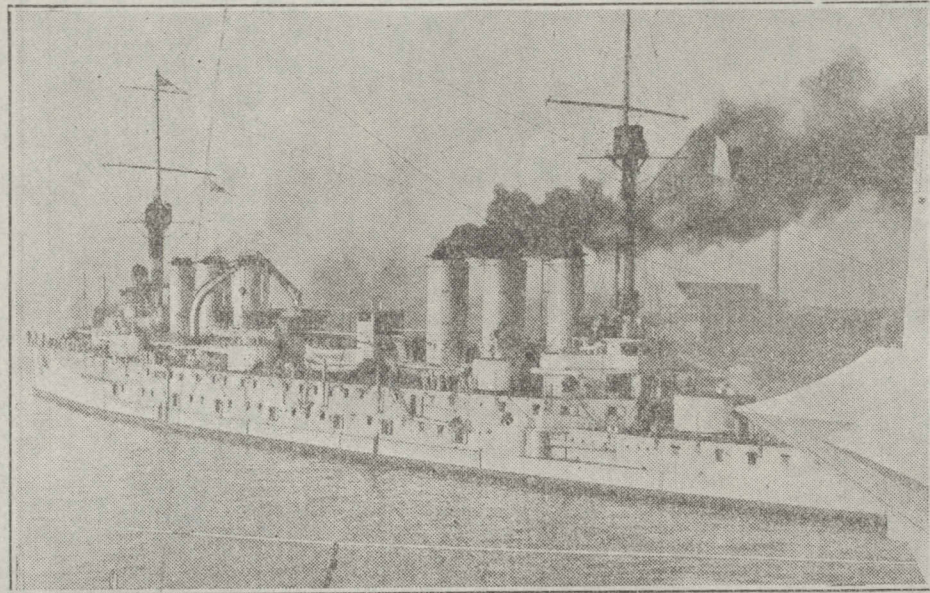
	COST	GAIN
FRANCE	\$24,000,000,000 3,518,000 DEAD 4,803,000 WOUNDED 697 SHIPS	ALSACE-LORRAINE
GERMANY	\$37,775,000,000 2,000,000 DEAD 800,000 STARVED 5,400,000 OTHER CASUALTIES BANKRUPTCY—REVOLUTION	AN EXPERIMENT IN NAZIISM
RUSSIA	\$22,500,000,000 1,700,000 DEAD 7,450,000 OTHER CASUALTIES 550,000 SQ. MILES TO POLAND FINLAND, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTONIA	AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNISM
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	\$20,594,000,000 1,200,000 DEAD 6,000,000 OTHER CASUALTIES 241,000 SQ. MILES LOST	NOTHING
GREAT BRITAIN	\$35,334,000,000 908,000 DEAD 2,282,000 OTHER CASUALTIES 3,154 SHIPS	MANDATES OVER CERTAIN GERMAN COLONIES
ITALY	\$27,792,000,000 650,000 DEAD 2,282,000 OTHER CASUALTIES 621 SHIPS	AN EXPERIMENT IN FASCISM



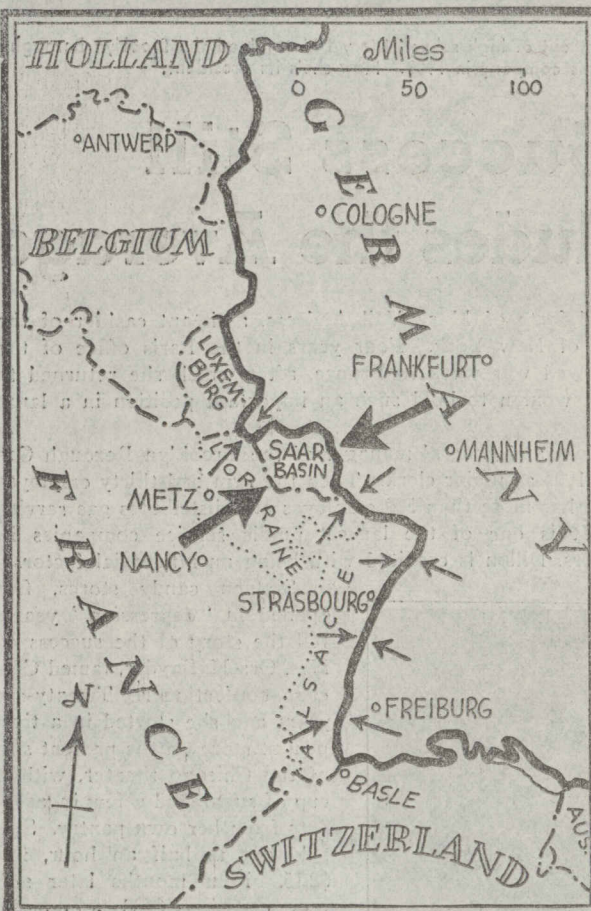
"France... maintains an active army of 584,300 men, a reserve of trained soldiers numbering 632,000, and a separate air force of 29,913." (One of France's giant railway guns.)



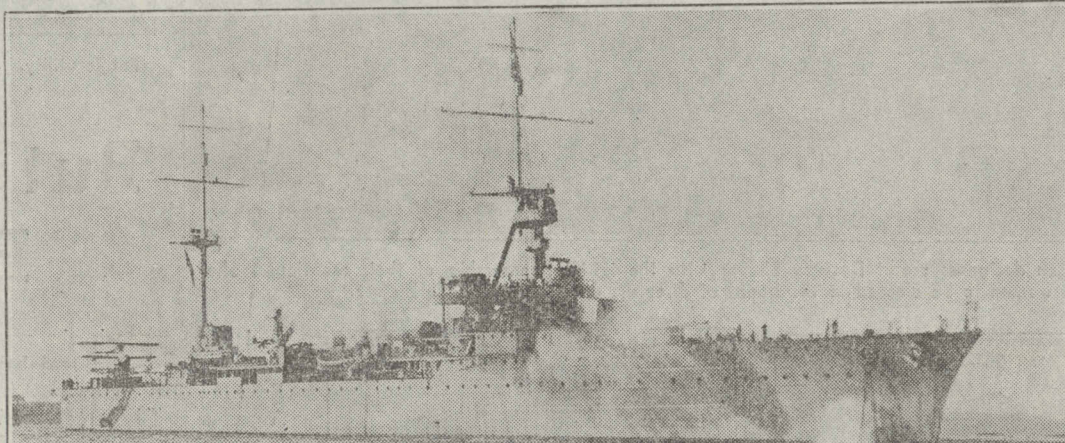
"Her [France's] total trained military force is about seven million men." (French whipper tants rolling down a country road.)



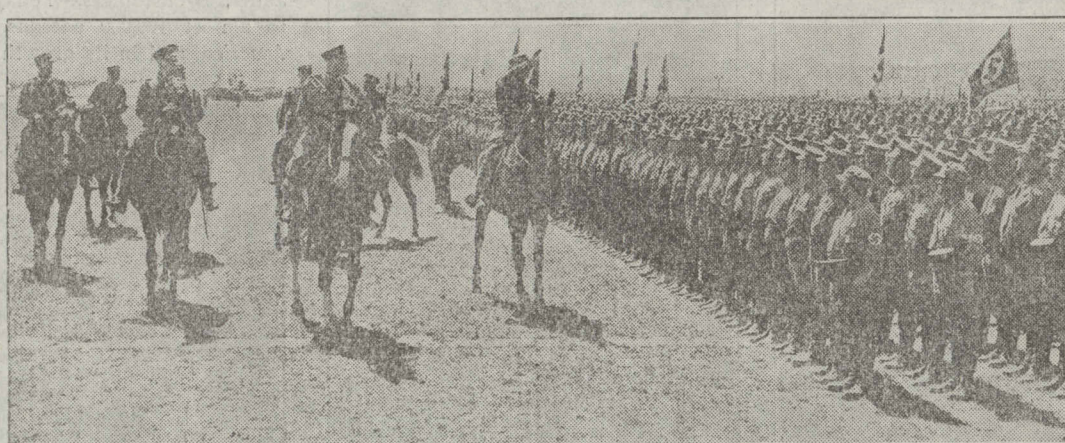
"The French navy includes nine battleships, one armored cruiser, 11 ten-thousand ton cruisers, nine smaller cruisers..." (The cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau moored in the Whangpoo river.)



"The Saar mining district... will vote next January as to whether it goes to France or Germany." (Map showing location of the Saar.)



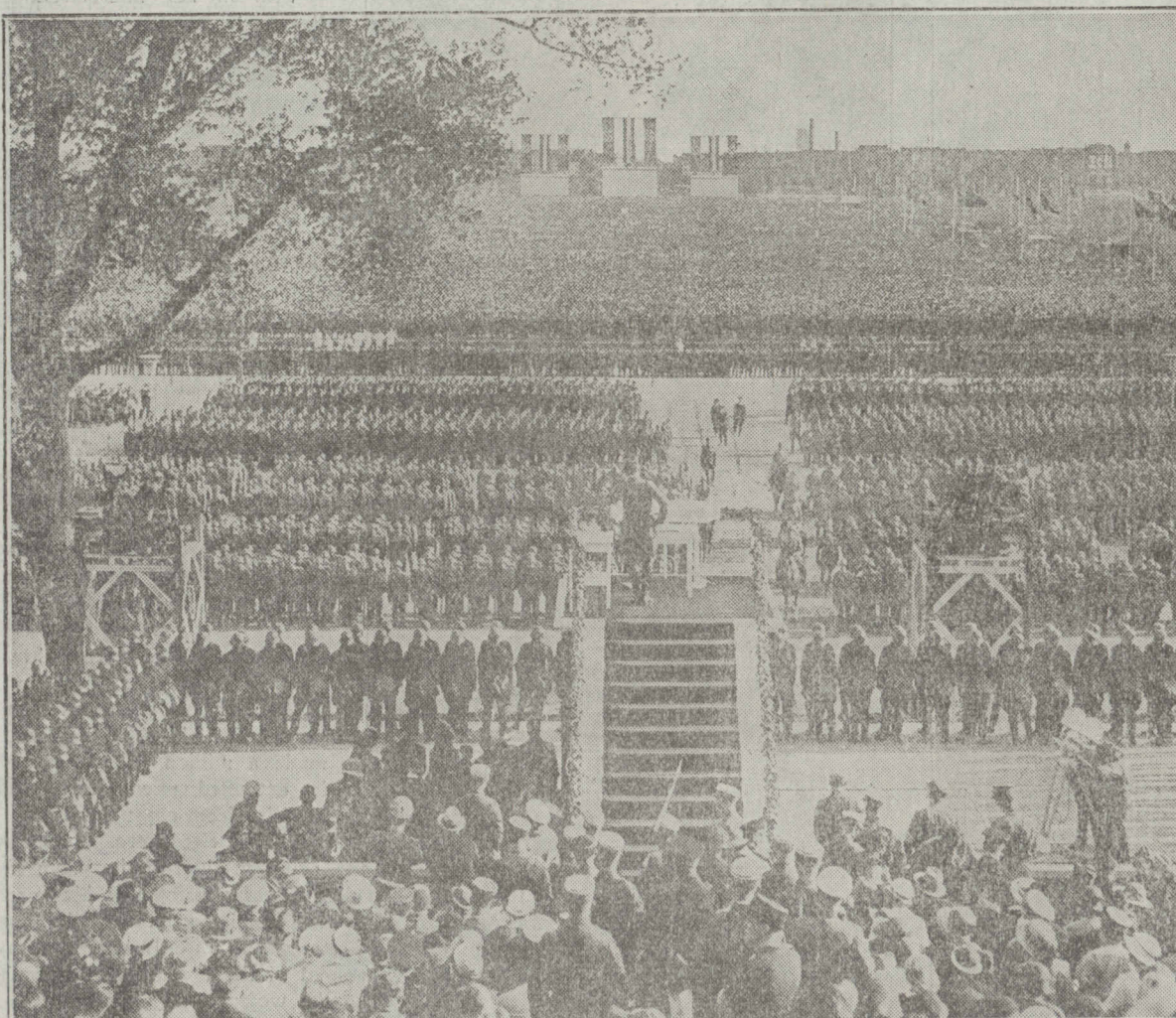
"Six hundred ninety-seven French ships [totaling 900,000 tons] were sunk by the central powers." (The French cruiser Primoguet dropping anchor in San Diego harbor nine years after the war.)



"The military philosophy of clenched fist and booted heel is very much in the ascendant today." (Thousands of German Storm Troopers, under the swastika flag of Hitler, on review.) (Acme photo.)



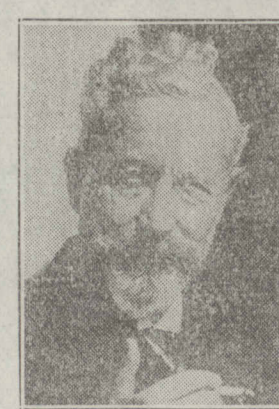
"... more soldiers were killed in the German army than in any other army." (Hindenburg [left] and Ludendorff, their leaders.)



"... Germany lost heavily by the war." (Hindenburg [left] now is president; Hitler [right] chancellor.)



(U. & U. photo.) Kaiser Wilhelm II of the mailed fist and spiked helmet.



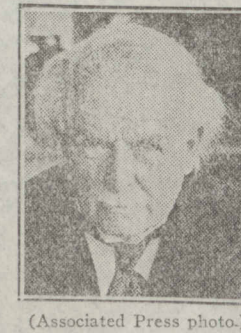
Plain Herr Hindenburg, the wood chopper of Doorn.



"... Germany going more militaristic..." (Even the women have donned uniforms to march in parades and scream "Heil Hitler!" Nazi girls in a demonstration.)



"Soviet Russia has an army considerably more than twice as large as any other army in the world. It numbers, with trained reserves, 16,328,000 men..." (Steel helmeted troops of the modern Red army in mobilization maneuvers.)



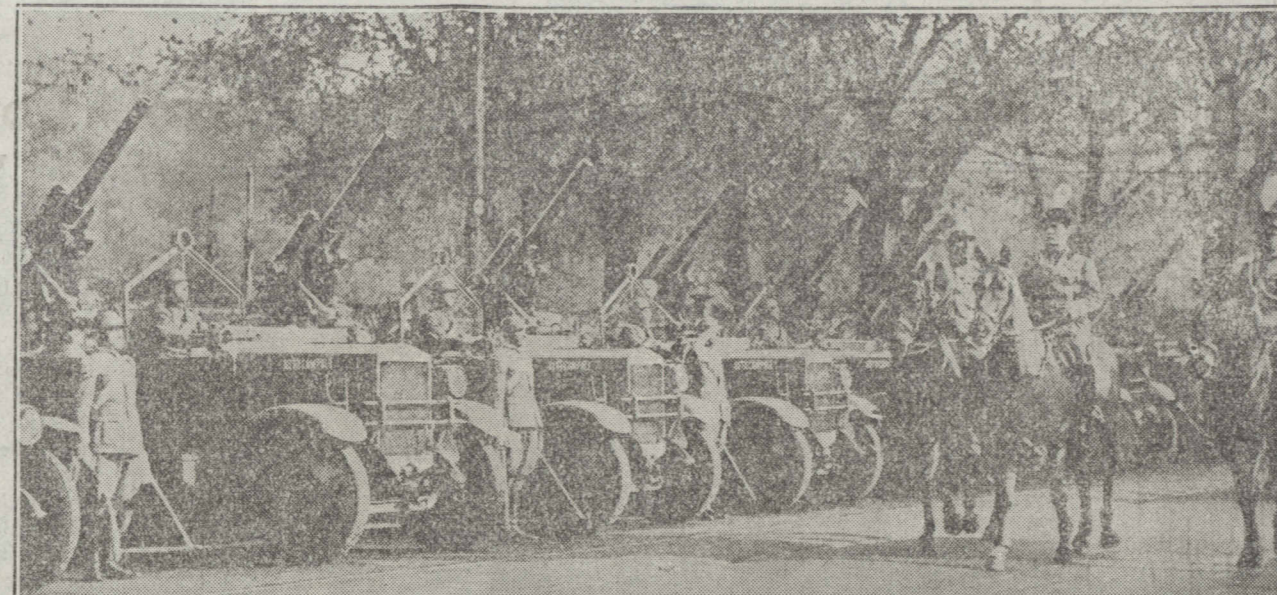
Lloyd George (upper) now, and Lloyd George (lower) then.



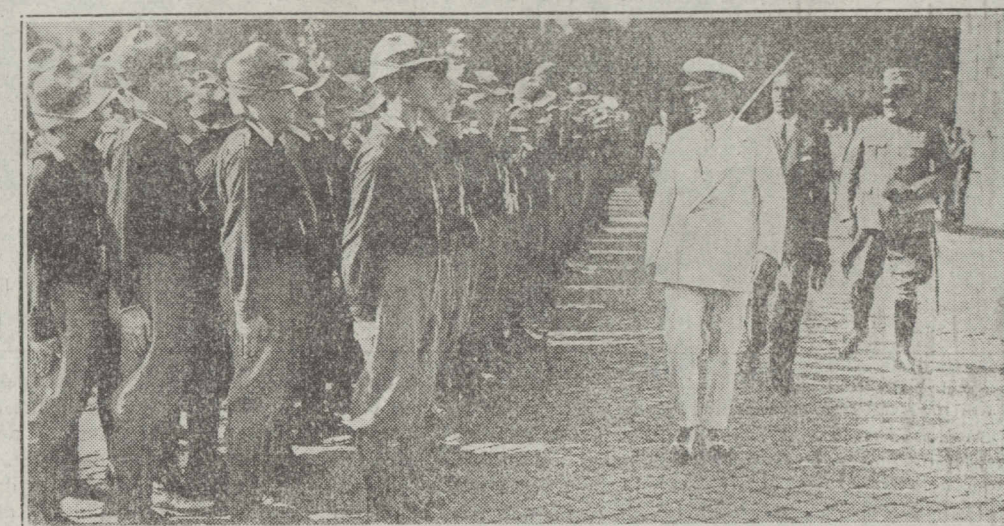
"Three thousand one hundred fifty-four [British] ships were sunk..." (Jellicoe of Jutland.)



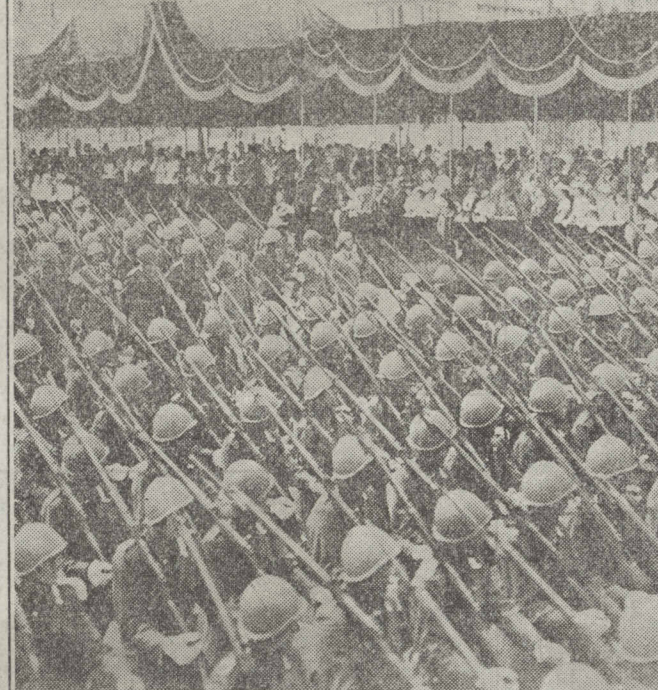
"The cost of keeping up this mighty machine takes five billion lire out of Italian pockets yearly." (Mussolini and his generals passing before a long line of armored cars in the Tiflino valley, near Rome.) (Associated Press photo.)



Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, from a rare photograph, in which he is smiling instead of scowling. The smile is a concession to the gun, which in that instance took the place of a frown.



"... considerable degrees of democracy were lost when Mussolini and his 'Black Shirts' marched on Rome..." (The Italian dictator, in white, inspecting troops of Corsican boy Fascists.)



"Italy's only clear gain by the war was 9,084 square miles of territory from Austria-Hungary, and a small piece of former German East Africa." (Italian troops reviewed by the King.)



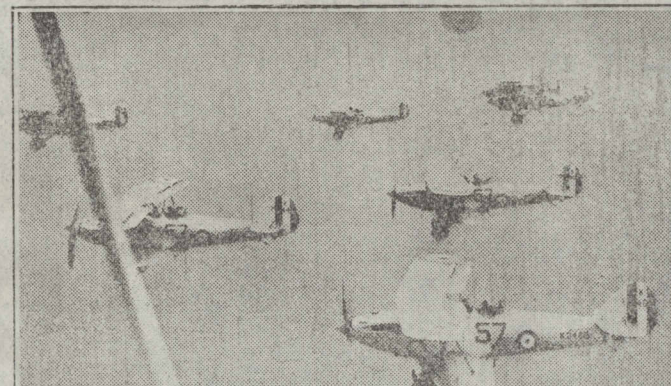
"... \$27,792,000,000... spent in paying for the war..." (Mussolini.)



"... a Fascist dictatorship... an indirect consequence of the war." (Two dictators, Hitler and Mussolini, reviewing Italian "Black Shirts" on the occasion of the German's recent visit to Italy.)



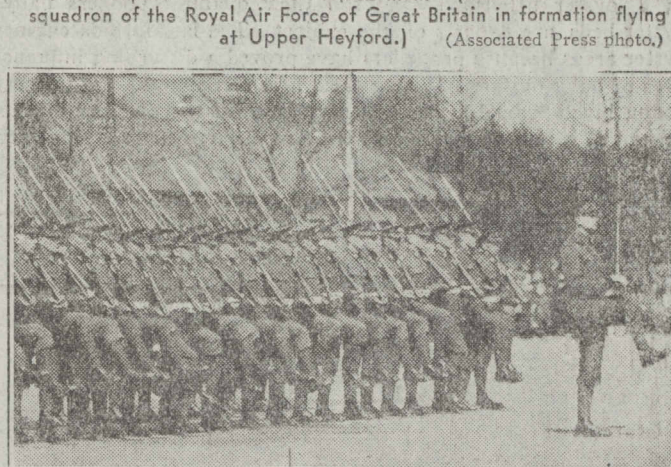
"Italy sent 5,615,000 men into the field, 650,000 of them to die..." (Future soldiers of Italy on parade.)



"... a separate air force of 48,782 men." (Members of the 57th squadron of the Royal Air Force of Great Britain in formation flying at Upper Heyford.) (Associated Press photo.)



"The British empire has an army which totals 1,141,987 men, more than half of them in active service..." (Great Britain, first to use army tanks in the World war, today still places emphasis on the value of the tank as an outstanding weapon of offense, and as an instrument for breaking through enemy lines when all other methods fail. British tanks in maneuvers on Salisbury plain.)



"England's share... cost of this empire defense... one hundred million pounds..." (High-stepping soldiers of the Somerset regiment.) (Acme photo.)



"The British empire has an army which totals 1,141,987 men, more than half of them in active service..." (Great Britain, first to use army tanks in the World war, today still places emphasis on the value of the tank as an outstanding weapon of offense, and as an instrument for breaking through enemy lines when all other methods fail. British tanks in maneuvers on Salisbury plain.)