

## STORY OF WAR TOLD IN BRIEF

Important Dates in Great World Struggle

### THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY

Close study of the Past Four Years Shows That Democracy Won the Victory Because the Foes of Civilization Were Never Able to Drive Home a Blow at a Vital Spot.

**D**URING the first two weeks of last July, the Allies were facing the darkest days of the war, and the German war lords were proclaiming triumphantly that they were about to achieve the victory that would bring them the world domination, which was the Kaiser's ambition. The British troops with their "backs to the wall," to use the phrase of Field Marshal Haig, were fighting to keep the Teutons from reaching the Channel ports, and farther south, the French army struggled grimly to hold the beast back from Paris. Little did the Allied world dream in those terrible weeks that in less than four months, the forces of democracy would be triumphant. No prophet could have foretold that during the second week of November the armistice would be signed which meant the complete surrender of Germany. With this collapse came the end of militarism, and the great autocrats of Europe were all overthrown. Men who, in July, believed that they were about to dominate the world were fugitives in November, flying from the execrations of their former subjects.

Now that the war has become history, it is interesting to look back at the important dates of the past four years and to trace the gradual growth of the omens that pointed towards the final victory of the Entente Allies. There were two great factors in the success of the defenders of civilization. The first was the invincibility of the British navy. At no time since August, 1914, has it failed to do all that was expected of it. Britannia drove Germany from the high seas, and slowly but surely strangled the Central Powers. The second factor was the military genius of the French. When the great armies of the Allies were finally organized, Generalissimo Foch took them in hand, and by wonderful patience combined with magnificent strategy, he secured the victories on the field that finally smashed the German morale at home, which had been gradually crumbling. Political causes in the Central Powers precipitated the collapse that has left the world gasping, but it was the British navy and the French military prowess that produced these political causes.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war. The name of the Kaiser and his chief tools will be remembered with loathing. But in the nobler niches of fame may be placed the names of Generalissimo Foch, who ended the war that the Kaiser commenced, and Premier David Lloyd George of Great Britain, the greatest statesman

dynamic force in organizing the resources of the British Empire. Foch has also given Lloyd George the credit of having made possible the choice of the French general to command the united forces of the Allies. Looking back over the important incidents of the war, it will be noted that the victories of the Germans were all of secondary importance. The war lords were never able to deliver a vital blow that would have given them a peace based on pan-German ambitions. In 1914, they almost achieved a swift and complete victory. If the Allied world had realized in August of that year how close the Central Powers were to crushing the defenders of civilization, they would have known that only a miracle could save them. The miracle happened at the Marne, when Joffre and Foch broke the first onrush of the Hun. The Battle of Verdun was another attempt to score a knock-out blow; the Battle of Jutland was the big German effort to break British sea-power; the submarine warfare which the British navy handled in a manner that justified the highest faith of the Empire, looked like the strongest weapon of a pirate nation; then came the terrible offensives of the early summer of the present year. In all these life and death struggles, the Allies came out victorious. They made it certain that the ultimate destination of the Germans was downfall, and not world domination.

Even though the Central Powers could not score a decisive victory, they were able to win spectacular campaigns enough to buoy their people up with hopes of final triumph. Each summer of the war was ended by them with something that looked like a brilliant feat of arms. In the autumn of 1914, they massacred the Russian armies in East Prussia, and ended the only invasion of German soil; in 1915 they won a winter of victories against incompetent Austria, took place; in the autumn of that year little Serbia was completely crushed; in the autumn of 1916, Roumania was smashed in a swift and cruel campaign; and then followed the Russian revolution and the melting away of the cumbersome but important armies of the Slav. The Russian revolution, which was intended to create democracy, brought forth Bolshevism, the most important menace that modern civilization must face now that the war is over. The face now that the war brought another defeat of Russia brought another black period in the affairs of the Allies, but this was offset by the coming into the war of the United States, bringing with them the man-power, the morale and high morale of the world's biggest republic. Last October, the Germans used the troops secured from Russia in an effort to knock Italy out of the war. For a week it looked as though the story of Roumania and Serbia would be repeated, but the crisis passed, and Italy more than retrieved herself in the two great battles of the Piave, fought in June and October of the present year. Germany found food for exultation in the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the defeat of the British at Kut-el-Amara. The Allies met with these disasters at the hands of a characteristic persistence, went at it again, and the brilliant victories in Mesopotamia resulted in the collapse of Turkey. It was in the east that the first signs came, about two months ago, that the Central Powers were going down to ignominious and humiliating defeat.

It is possible now to look over the war and to place our fingers on the black periods of depression, but it is also easy to follow the golden line that led to the final victory of the Allies. The ultimate good of civilization made it necessary that the Entente should win. It was a struggle between reaction and progress, and the purpose that one can trace in history made thoughtful men feel that it was impossible for reaction to triumph in the long run. The Prussian war lords made complex plans to conquer the world, and at times it did not seem possible that they would fail, but they reckoned without the eternal purpose in history. As Hillaire Belloc said of the "First Battle of the Marne," "The Germans had made every calculation that the human brain could devise to make certain of victory, but 'it was not to be.'"

The effect of the Great War of Canada has already made itself apparent. Our Dominion entered the conflict as soon as the Germans threw down the challenge of battle. Canada may be proud, chiefly because her record is the achievement of the Canadian people. They rose to the call, and gave of their money and their young life in the cause of civilization. To our armies history will give the credit of several of the most vital victories on the Western front. History will doubtless also say of the Dominion that the great mass of Canadian citizens proved true to their loftiest ideals of devotion and self-sacrifice. If we did not have the inspiring leadership that guided some people like the Greeks, almost unwillingly to do their duty, that fact makes the achievement of the Canadian people all the more notable. History will say that in this struggle our young nation found its soul.

### JUNE, 1914.

29. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

### JULY, 1914.

5. German war lords, headed by the Kaiser, met at Potsdam and decided to take pre-emptive action to launch world war.  
22. Austrian ultimatum served on Serbia.  
23. Serbia accepted ultimatum with one reservation.  
28. Austria declares war on Serbia.

### AUGUST, 1914.

1. Germany declares war on Russia.  
2. German army invades France and violates neutrality of Belgium.  
4. Great Britain declares war on Germany.  
5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of War.  
12. Montenegro declares war on Austria.  
13. First British expeditionary force lands on continent.  
14. Great Britain declares war on Austria.  
21. Germans reach Brussels.  
22. Battle of Mons begins. Japan declares war on Germany.  
28. Germans sack and burn Louvain.

### SEPTEMBER, 1914.

1. Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein.  
3. French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux.  
4. Germans occupy Rheims.  
5. Russians take Lemberg.  
7. Battle of Marne develops.  
10. Battle of Marne ends in great French victory, thus ending first German rush, and civilization is saved.

11. Australians seize Solomon Islands from Germans.  
17. Russian troops that invaded Eastern Prussia completely crushed by Germans.  
18. Russians drive Austrians over San.  
24. First Canadian contingent of 32,000 men sail for England.  
28. Japanese invest Tsing Tan.

### OCTOBER, 1914.

4. Russians win battle of Augustow.  
9. Germans take Antwerp.  
12. Germans enter Ghent.  
13. Belgian Government moved to Havre, France.  
14. Allies re-capture Ypres.  
15. Gen. Botha takes the field in South Africa.  
21. Beginning of First Battle of Ypres.  
29. Turkey attacks Russia in Crimea.  
30. Col. Maritz, the rebel, is driven out of Cape Colony.

### NOVEMBER, 1914.

1. Admiral von Spee defeats British squadron off Coronel, Chile. The Good Hope and the Monmouth are sunk.  
6. Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.  
7. Tsing Tan surrenders to Japanese and British forces.  
12. Russians besiege Przemyśl.  
17. British win First Battle of Ypres.  
17. Turkey proclaims Holy War.  
17. Col. Maritz defeated in South Africa.

### DECEMBER, 1914.

1. Do Wet captured by Gen. Botha's troops and South African rebellion ended.  
2. Austrians capture Belgrade from Serbians.  
8. British fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeats German fleet under Admiral von Spee. Four German vessels sunk.  
9. Gen. Beyers, South African rebel, killed at Vaal river.  
14. Serbians drive Austrians out of Belgrade.  
18. Egypt declared a British protectorate.  
31. Princess Patricia's Light Infantry reaches front, the first Canadians to do so.

### JANUARY, 1915.

24. British defeat German fleet in North Sea.

### FEBRUARY, 1915.

4. Turks routed in attack on Suez Canal.  
12. Von Hindenburg wins great victory over the Russians.  
22. Turks commence massacre of Armenians.  
26. Gen. Botha announces invasion of German West Africa.

### MARCH, 1915.

5. Turks abandon campaign against Egypt.  
12. British capture Neuve Chapelle, one of the most costly victories of the war.  
14. German raider "Dresden" sunk by British.  
22. Przemyśl captured from Austria by the Russians.

### APRIL, 1915.

21. British and French troops land in Turkey. Disastrous Gallipoli expedition launched under leadership of Sir Ian Hamilton.  
22. Second great Battle of Ypres commences.  
24. Canadians save Channel ports by their gallant stand, when the Germans first introduced gas in civilized warfare.

### MAY, 1915.

5. Russian advance into Carpathians comes to an end. This was the high tide of Russian successes.  
7. Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine ten miles from Kin-sale Head, 1,154 persons were drowned.  
12. Bryce report of Belgian atrocities discloses true character of German fighting men.  
13. Gen. Botha captures Windhoek, capital of German South Africa.  
23. Italy declares war on Austria.

### JUNE, 1915.

3. Austro-German troops re-capture Przemyśl.  
8. William Jennings Bryan, most mealy-mouthed of American pacifists, resigns from President Wilson's Cabinet.  
17. Italians occupy Mori in advance into Austria.  
19. Germans capitulate to French colonial troops at Monso, Kamerun.  
21. Gen. De Wet found guilty of treason.  
22. Austro-German forces recapture Lemberg from Russians. Teutons advance steadily against Russians, but fail to destroy Czar's armies.

### JULY, 1915.

8. All German forces in South Africa surrender to Gen. Botha.

### AUGUST, 1915.

1. Teutonic Allies after a year of war occupy 78,378 square miles of invaded territory.  
5. Germans capture Warsaw from Russians.  
14. Austrians attack Belgrade.  
21. Italy declares war on Turkey.  
26. Germans capture Brest-Litovsk.

### SEPTEMBER, 1915.

14. Germans give pledge to United States that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

### OCTOBER, 1915.

4. British and French troops arrive to help Serbia against threatened Teutonic invasion.  
5. King Constantine of Greece forces resignation of Premier Venizelos, on account of pro-Allied policy.  
7. Austro-German armies invade Serbia.  
9. Teutons occupy Belgrade.  
11. Bulgarians invade Serbia.  
12. Germans shoot Nurse Edith Cavell for assisting soldiers to escape.  
15. Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.  
18. Major-Gen. Munro succeeds Gen. Ian Hamilton in command of the Gallipoli expedition.

### NOVEMBER, 1915.

1. Rumanian armies crushed by Teutons.  
19. Serbians and Allies recapture Constantinople.  
21. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies.

### DECEMBER, 1915.

4. Gen. Mackensen takes command of the Teutonic armies in Rumania.  
6. Mr. Asquith resigns the Premiership of Great Britain.  
7. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain.  
8. The Allies started the blockade of Greece.  
11. Gen. Neville replaces Gen. Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of French armies.

## TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your Hair! Get a small bottle of Dandruff right now—Also stops itching scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A Little Dandruff tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandruff from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a Little Dandruff. Save your hair! Try it!

### DECEMBER, 1915.

2. Monastir surrendered to Bulgarians.  
4. Henry Ford sails for Europe on "Oscar II." to end hostilities—the one grim joke of the war.  
15. Field Marshal Sir John French succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig as commander of British forces in France.  
17. Emperor of Abyssinia offers help to Allies.  
21. Sir William Robertson becomes Chief of Imperial Staff.  
30. Italians occupy Durazzo, capital of Albania.

### JANUARY, 1916.

3. Last Germans in Kamerun surrender to British.  
9. British War Office announces abandonment of Dardanelles campaign and withdrawal from Gallipoli.  
27. Conscription becomes law in Great Britain.

### FEBRUARY, 1916.

3. Parliament Buildings at Ottawa destroyed by fire, said to be of incendiary origin.  
15. Second British relief force defeated by Turks before reaching Kut-el-Amara.  
21. German armies under the Crown Prince begin one of the greatest drives of the war aimed against Verdun.

### MARCH, 1916.

8. Germany declares war on Portugal.  
24. Gen. Sir A. Murray assumes command of British forces in Egypt.

### APRIL, 1916.

24. Irish rebellion broke out. Sir Roger Casement captured by British landing in Ireland.  
25. Irish republic is declared.  
27. Sir John Maxwell given task of crushing Irish rebellion.  
29. After a five-month siege, Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.  
30. Rebellion in Ireland at an end. Leaders were afterwards executed for treason.

### MAY, 1916.

1. During this month the world watched the gallant French defence of Verdun.  
31. British fleet under Sir David Beatty defeat German fleet in Battle of Jutland.

### JUNE, 1916.

1. Austrians make unsuccessful drive into Italy.  
5. British cruiser Hampshire sunk by mine. Lord Kitchener and his entire staff drowned.  
7. Russians undertake successful offensive against Austrians.

### JULY, 1916.

1. British start great offensive known as the Battle of the Somme.  
6. David Lloyd George becomes Secretary of War.  
22. Premier Sir Henry, a German agent, assumes office in Russia, and works against Allied cause.  
28. Capt. Fryatt shot by Germans.

### AUGUST, 1916.

2. Von Hindenburg assume supreme command of German eastern army.  
3. Sir Roger Casement hanged.  
9. Italians capture Gorizia from the Austrians.  
27. Italy declares war against Germany.  
Rumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.  
29. Von Hindenburg becomes German Chief of Staff.

### SEPTEMBER, 1916.

3. Germans invade Rumania.  
25. Premier Venizelos announces intention to head a temporary revolutionary government in Greece with headquarters in Crete.  
30. During September British introduced tanks into warfare.

### OCTOBER, 1916.

24. French launched attack at Verdun and recaptured all points taken by Germans. This battle ended in Allied success.

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(Continued on Page Six.)

# FARM FOR SALE

235 acres at Watson Settlement, in the Parish of Richmond. 95 acres in cultivation. 140 acres in spruce, hardwood and pulp. A nice bunch of spruce for local use, and large quantities of pulp and hardwood. Small orchard. Good producing land. Easy to work. Small five room house with good front porch. Two good barns, shed, granary and wagon house. Good water. Three miles to Railway station. Half mile to school. Almost enough pulp and hardwood on the property to pay for it. 20 head of cattle, 3 horses, 1 yearling colt and a lot of farm machinery. Will be sold without stock and machinery if desired.

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Although we have anticipated a heavy curtailment in the 1919 production of passenger Motor Cars for the past six months, until recently we entertained some hope of being able to obtain at least twenty-five per cent of our normal turnover. We have been advised by the McLaughlin Motor Car Co. under date of October 30th, last, that our allotment of their 1919 production will amount to one seventh of our past season's supply. As the McLaughlin Motor Car, is one of the oldest and strongest corporations in Canada manufacturing automobiles, it can be accepted as very good indication of conditions generally. The entire production of the McLaughlin Motor Car Co., for the season of 1919, is already sold to dealers and will be finished up and distributed within the next few months.

Our object in making this announcement is in order to give everybody an equal chance to secure a McLaughlin Car.

We will book orders for the various Models until our allotment is disposed of, at prices prevailing date goods are shipped. Prices will no doubt keep advancing until the last of the stock is disposed of.

We will have as full a stock as possible to secure, on hand at our show room, until the supply is exhausted.

Kindly call, inspect them and have a demonstration.

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## WHEN FRITZ GETS HOME

What stories Fritz will have to tell  
When he gets home in peace to dwell  
How proud his patient wife will be  
To sit within the room while he  
Relates in Prussian language grand  
How he cut off a baby's hand!  
Then adds, with Prussian pride and zest,  
"I stabbed its mother through the breast!"

Imagine Heinie, home from sea,  
Once more with wife and children three,  
Telling the tales of every trip  
And picturing each sinking ship  
"Once," he will say, "we found afloat  
Nine women in an open boat,  
And just for practice and for fun,  
We shelled them with our forward gun."

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I am a woman.  
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I know your need for sympathy and health. And the treatment that gave me health and strength, new interest in life, I want to pass on to you, that you, too, may enjoy the priceless boon of health.  
Are you unhappy, unfit for your duties? Write and tell me how you feel and I will send you ten days' FREE trial of a home treatment to meet your individual needs, together with references to women in Canada who have passed through your troubles and regained health; or you can secure this FREE treatment for your daughter, sister or mother.

If you suffer from pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensations, falling or displacement of internal organs, bladder irritation with frequent urination, obstinate constipation or piles, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, creeping feeling up the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, slow completion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living, I desire to treat you entirely free and postpaid, to prove to yourself that these ailments can be easily and surely overcome at your own home, without the expense of hospital treatment, or the dangers of an operation. Women everywhere are escaping the surgeon's knife by knowing of my simple method of home treatment, and when you have been cured, the good word alone to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for all—young or old.

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Will Oscar say: "My little child, Your father was a demon wild, He and his three companions bad Once overtook a British lad And, just because he wouldn't sell His honor and refused to tell How many troops were on the Marne, We nailed his body to a barn."

Women of Prussia, when your men Come marching home to you again, Your little ones you should forbid To ask their fathers what they did, To hear it, though you loved them much, Their very hands you'd shrink to touch, Speak not of war to them, for fear They'll tell of things unfit to hear.



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