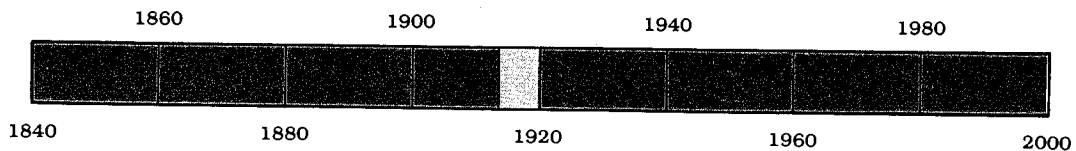


Part **4**

*The First
World War*



Looking Ahead



Many Americans had entered the new century full of hope. These were the "good years," and they lasted into the century's second decade. As the summer of 1914 began, there appeared no way of spoiling the mood. Woodrow Wilson was in the White House. The U.S. was at peace. And there seemed little reason to be worried by events happening far away.

Then, on July 28, 1914, this mood was shaken by one word: war. Some leaders of Europe said the war would not last longer than six weeks. For many it promised to be a glorious event.

But the "short, glorious" war turned out to be neither short nor glorious. It lasted four bloody years. It took more than eight million lives. It cost 337 billion dollars. The peace

World War I, the first "modern" war, raged for four years. Much of the fighting took place in trenches like these.

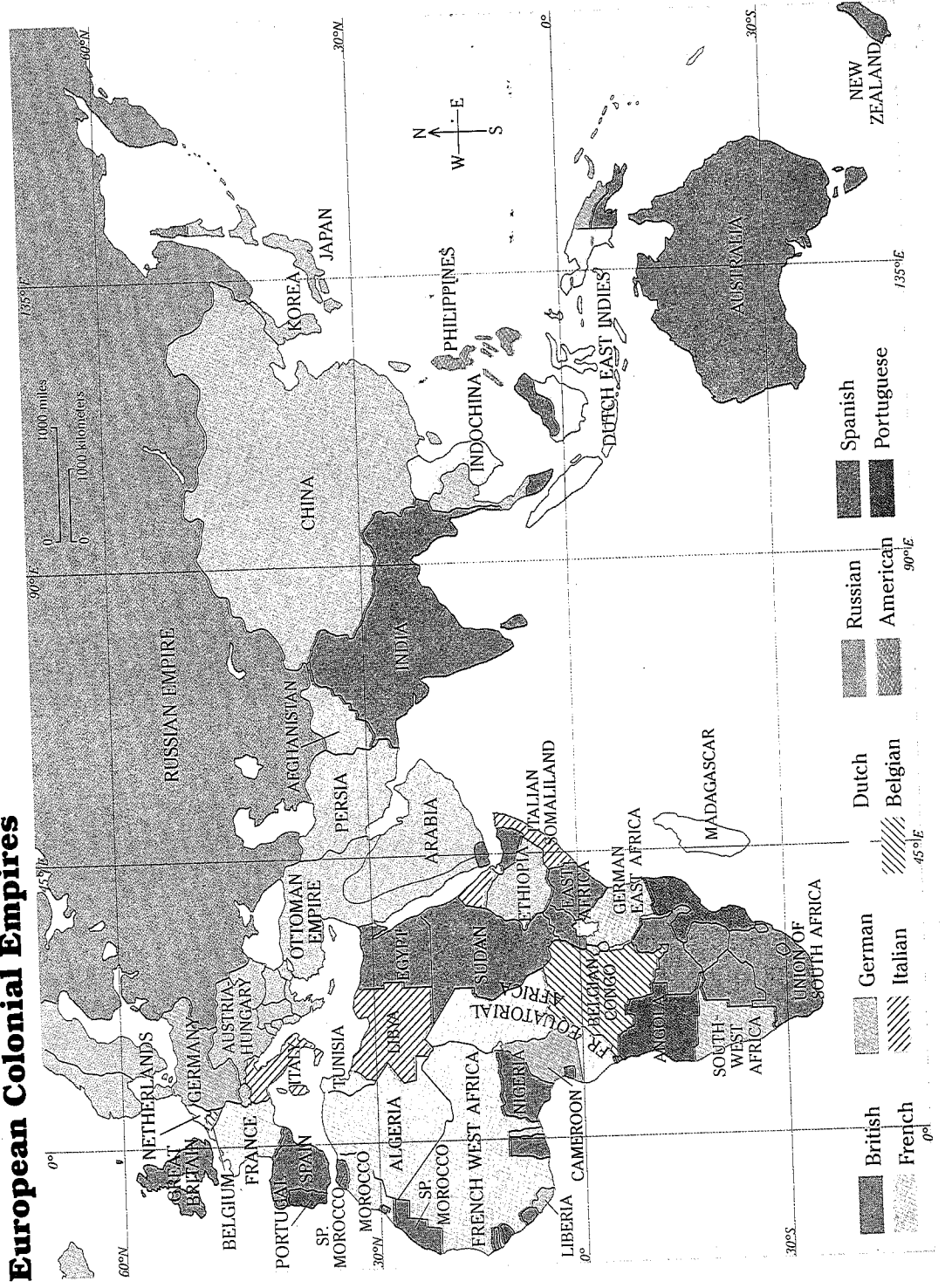
treaty that finally ended it did nothing to end the hatred that had caused it.

What were the causes of World War I?

An arms race. In 1914 Europe was divided into two armed camps. Britain, France, and Russia were in one camp. Germany and Austria-Hungary were in the other. The rivalry between the two camps had been growing for years. Each country had built up its army and navy to prepare for war. Nations in each camp had made secret agreements with one another. Each had agreed to go to war if its ally was attacked.

Nationalism. Strong national pride—a sort of super-patriotism—led some people of Europe to look down on, and dislike, others. This super-patriotism was often an outlet for people bored with their lives. For such people war was a kind of escape. They became eager to prove that their nations were better than their rivals' nations.

European Colonial Empires



The desire for colonies. Britain and France had many colonies in Africa and Asia. Germany had few colonies and wanted more. It had become a nation as recently as 1871. Now Germany wanted a "place in the sun." Britain and France feared that Germany's desire for colonies would interfere with their own empires.

No way to keep peace. In 1914 there was no organization such as the United Nations to help keep peace. If a crisis arose, war seemed to be the only way to settle it.

Europe was a powder keg. All it needed was a spark to make it explode. The killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary on June 28, 1914, provided that spark. Within a few weeks, most of Europe was at war.

In the United States, the war excited great interest. But President Wilson was at first determined to keep the U.S. out of the fighting. He thought that the best way to do this was by remaining **neutral** (not favoring either side). Wilson was a high-minded man. He thought the U.S. should remain above the conflict.

Yet this was not to be. Both sides in the fighting carried on a propaganda war in the U.S. The aim was to win Americans over to one camp or the other. Both British and German agents tried to make Americans believe that the other side was entirely in the wrong.

In 1915 a German submarine sank a British liner, the *Lusitania*, off the coast of Ireland. More than 100 Americans went down with the ship. This event turned many Americans against Germany. The U.S. drifted toward war.

German submarines kept up their attacks on British and French ships in the Atlantic Ocean. Then, in March 1917, the Germans sank several more U.S. ships. A few days later, Woodrow Wilson went before Congress. He asked for a declaration of war against Germany. He got it.

America soon became a beehive of activity. Congress set up a program for drafting men into the military services. Army camps began turning raw recruits into a trained fighting force. Congress also gave the President sweeping wartime powers. It allowed him to take over entire industries to move the war effort ahead.

For the U.S., the war lasted only a year-and-a-half. None of the fighting took place on American soil. Far fewer American troops were killed in the conflict than French or British troops. Yet the War brought great changes to America. It uprooted many people and altered their daily lives.

Some who bore the brunt of the war effort were Americans of German descent. Sadly, the campaign against Germany rubbed off on German-Americans too. Schools stopped teaching the German language. People with German names were hooted at in the streets. Some of them lost their jobs.

The war ended in 1918. The U.S. was one of the victors. But by this time, the conflict had shattered the hopeful mood that had existed at the turn of the century. The U.S. was less innocent in 1918 than it had been in 1910. It was a little older and wiser, and nothing seemed as simple to fix as it had before the war.

CHAPTER 19

Murder at Sarajevo

Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was on a goodwill tour. He and his wife, Sophie, were visiting the town of Sarajevo (sahr-uh-YEH-voe). This was a city in Austria-Hungary near its border with the small nation of Serbia. The year was 1914.

On the morning of June 28, the archduke and his wife took a drive through the streets. It was a holiday, and many flags were flying. People lined the streets to watch the archduke pass. No one knew that seven young men in the crowds were waiting to kill him.

These young men were Serbians. Serbia is now part of Yugoslavia. But in those days many Serbian people were ruled by Austria-Hungary. This made some patriotic Serbians hate the Austro-Hungarians because they wanted all Serbians to live together under one flag. So the seven young Serbians plotted to kill the archduke—for Serbia. They spread out along the streets of Sarajevo. They

were armed with pistols and bombs. The streets were not well guarded.

Grim welcome. The archduke's car passed the first Serbian plotter. The Serbian lost his nerve and did nothing. But the second plotter threw his bomb at the archduke. The archduke raised his arm and knocked the bomb into the street, where it exploded and wounded about a dozen people. Quickly the archduke's car sped past three more plotters, who did nothing.

Finally the car stopped at the City Hall. The archduke was very angry. He shouted at the mayor: "I came for a visit and I get bombs. Mr. Mayor, what do you say?" The mayor did not understand what had happened. He made a speech welcoming the archduke. Then the archduke calmed down and smiled.

The archduke then said he wanted to visit the hospital. He wanted to see the people who had been wounded by the bomb explosion. He begged his wife not to go



Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Sophie, begin their last auto ride in Sarajevo in 1914. Serbian plotters shot them, lighting the spark that set off World War I.

with him. It was too dangerous. But she said, "No, I must go with you." Along the way, their car passed the sixth plotter. He did not make a move.

Then the archduke's driver made a mistake. He turned the car into the wrong street. He stopped to turn around. Five feet away was the seventh Serbian plotter. He drew his gun and fired twice. One bullet hit the archduke in the neck. The other hit Sophie in the stomach.

The car sped back. Blood began pouring from the archduke's mouth. Then Sophie fell forward. Both were

soon dead.

Point of no return. This was the spark that set off World War I. Austria-Hungary wanted revenge. On July 28, 1914, it declared war on Serbia. Russia had already said it would help Serbia if war broke out. Germany had said it would help Austria-Hungary. Armies began to move, and it was too late to stop. When France backed Russia, German armies marched into neutral Belgium to attack France. Then Britain joined in with the French and Russians.

By August 4, all the great nations of Europe were at war except Italy.



This photograph, taken in the fall of 1914, shows German troops on board the trains that carried them from Munich to Paris. German military leaders hoped to attack and defeat France, then move on to Russia.

Britain, France, and Russia were on one side. (Italy joined them later.) Germany and Austria-Hungary were on the other. Both sides thought they would win a quick, easy victory. They were wrong.

What did the United States do when World War I broke out? Many Americans leaned toward the Allies—Britain, France, and Russia. But few people wanted to get into the war. President Wilson said the U.S. must stay neutral, and most Americans agreed.

But in 1915 a German submarine sank the *Lusitania*, killing many Americans. Then it began to look as if America might have to get into the war.

Chapter Check

1. Why did a group of Serbians assassinate Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, in 1914?
2. How did the assassination lead to a European war?
3. As the war progressed, a number of European nations joined in. Which nations were on the side of the Allies? Which nations were fighting against them?
4. What was the American position on the war at this time? Do you think that this was a good position for America to take? Why or why not?

CHAPTER 20

The U-Boat and the *Lusitania*

The captain of the German U-boat (submarine) was worried. He had good reason to be worried too. In those days a submarine was like a dangerous toy. Any warship could sink it easily. The submarine was slow, and it had little armor. A single hit from even a small gun could sink it. Any large ship could ram it and crush it like an egg.

The captain was worried, and he was tired. His men were tired too. The date was May 7, 1915, and Europe was at war. For two months the captain and his crew had been sailing off the English coast. They had sunk a few British ships, but they were only small ones. Now they were off the coast of Ireland, and they wanted to go home.

Then the captain saw a large ship in his periscope. Here was the prize he had been waiting for. He got ready to fire a torpedo.

What ship did the captain see? It was the British liner *Lusitania*. It was the largest and fastest passenger

ship in the world. Inside, it was like a palace.

German warning. The *Lusitania* had sailed from New York on May 1. That morning Germany had printed a warning in U.S. newspapers, saying that the German navy would sink British ships, even passenger ships. It warned Americans not to travel on British ships. Despite the warning, 179 Americans sailed on the *Lusitania*. Altogether, more than 1,900 people were on the ship. Also, just as the Germans had thought, there were war supplies on board. Though having such supplies was against the law for passenger ships, the *Lusitania* carried 4,000 cases of ammunition.

The captain of the *Lusitania* was given special orders. He was told not to take the usual route to England. He was also told to steer the ship in a zigzag direction. If he saw an enemy submarine, he was to ram it. But the captain did not want to scare his passengers. So he took the usual

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
5:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXIV, NO. 20,922

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETS AT WHITE HOUSE

Wilson Reads Them Closely, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL

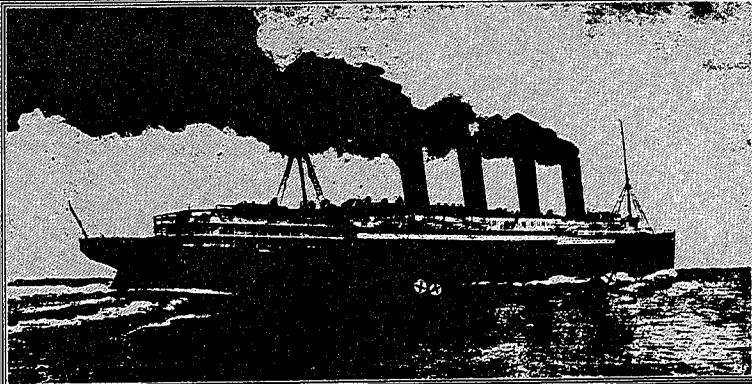
Loss of Lusitania Recalls Firm Tone of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Reports That U.S. Will Not Be Bound to Honor Brest-Litovsk Peace Terms.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The sinking of the Lusitania has shocked the American people and has stirred the President and the nation. The news that the liner had been sunk by a submarine off the coast of Ireland, and that it was carrying a large number of American citizens, has caused a great deal of concern in the capital. The President is believed to be deeply affected by the news, and it is expected that he will soon address the nation on the subject. The news has also caused a great deal of discussion in Congress, and it is believed that the House will soon pass a resolution condemning the German submarine campaign.



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania. X Where the First Torpedo Struck. Y Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

Canard Office Here Bestaged for News; Fate of 1,918 on Lusitania Long in Doubt. Making Head from the Well-Known Passengers on Board—Story of Disaster Long Unconfirmed While Assistance Crews Seek Details.

List of Saved Includes Capt. Turner; Vanderbilt and Frohman Reported Lost.

Saw the Submarine 100 Yards Off and Watched Torpedo as It Struck Ship. Ernest Cowper, a Toronto Newspaper Man, Describes Attack, Seen from Ship's Rail—Poison Gas Used in Torpedoes, Say Other Passengers.

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale.

STEWARTTELLS OF DISASTER

One Torpedo Crashes into the Deemed Liner's Bow, Another into the Engine Room.

SHIP LISTS OVER TO PORT

Makes It Impossible to Lower Many Boats, So Hundreds Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passengers at Queenstown Report That Boat Struck by German Boats in the Bay of Biscay.

Only 650 Were Saved.

Five Girls Passengers. QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 8, 4:28 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here estimate that only about 650 of those aboard the liner were saved, and say only a small proportion of those rescued were taken passengers. WASHINGTON, May 8.—(Special to the State Department)—early today

"A grave crisis is at hand," said The New York Times when the Lusitania was sunk. But the crisis was slow to worsen. The U.S. did not declare war against Germany until 1917, two years after the sinking.

route and did not zigzag. The skies were sunny, and the sea was smooth. Everyone was having a good time.

On May 7, about lunch time, the Lusitania neared the coast of Ireland. So did the German submarine U-20. The German captain gave the Lusitania no warning. (International law said he was supposed to.) He ordered the torpedoman to fire. There was a great explosion. The Lusitania began to sink.

Ten minutes later, the liner went under. Nearly 1,200 people went down with the Lusitania. Many were women and children. More than 100 were Americans.

The submarine captain went home to Germany. There he was given a medal. The German people had reason to reward him. Just then they were suffering from a British blockade of German ships. The blockade was aimed at starving Germany into defeat. It had brought widespread suffering. Most Germans, then, saw the attack on the Lusitania as a proper response to this blockade.

U.S. reaction. Most Americans took a different view of the attack. Some called it "murder." These people were boiling with anger. They wanted the U.S. to declare war on Germany at once.

But Woodrow Wilson tried to hold the U.S. on a neutral course. Wilson was a strong-minded leader. He had a clear, almost religious sense of duty. He rarely shrank from action. But his Christian faith and sense of history made him realize what an awful price the war would bring. Besides, Wilson had no heart for war. He said, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight."

Even so, Wilson was very angry over the loss of American lives. He sent very strong letters to the German government. In the summer of 1915, German leaders reached a temporary agreement with him. They said they would not sink peaceful, unarmed passenger ships without warning. But these leaders wanted the U.S. to persuade the British and French to give up their blockades.

In 1916 Woodrow Wilson was again elected President. Many people voted for him because "he kept us out of war." But in 1917 Germany broke its promise. U-boats again began to sink passenger ships without warning. Now there was little hope that the U.S. could remain neutral. The German kaiser (KIE-zur; emperor) said, "If Wilson wants war, then let him have it."

Chapter Check

1. What special orders were given to the captain of the *Lusitania*? Why were they given? Why did he disobey them?
2. On May 1, 1915, Germany had printed a warning in U.S. newspapers. What was this warning? If you had been planning to sail on the *Lusitania*, would you have



Americans thought U-boat warfare was underhanded. But Germans thought it was heroic, as this poster shows.

- changed your plans because of this warning? Why or why not?
3. What was the reaction in Germany to the sinking of the *Lusitania*? What was the reaction in America?
4. What agreement did President Wilson reach with Germany. How long did it last?

CHAPTER 21

The U.S. Declares War

It was April 2, 1917. President Woodrow Wilson looked pale and sad. He had just asked Congress to declare war on Germany. Only the year before, Wilson had been re-elected, partly because he had kept the nation out of war. Now the man who had "kept us out of war" felt that the U.S. had to go to war.

What made Wilson change his mind about entering World War I?

After the *Lusitania* was sunk, Germany made a promise. It said its submarines would not attack passenger ships without warning. Yet as time went on, the U.S. looked more and more likely to enter the war on the Allied side. The Germans believed that their submarines could win the war before the U.S. could get any troops to France to fight with the Allies. So, early in 1917, the kaiser gave his submarine captains new orders. They were to sink without warning *all* ships going to Britain—even American ships.

President Wilson was shocked. On February 3, he ordered the German

ambassador to go home. He warned Germany that if American ships were sunk, he would take further steps.

That same month, the United States got hold of a secret German message. The message had been sent by the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmermann. It was meant for the German ambassador in Mexico. The message said that Germany hoped the United States would not enter the war. But *if it did*, Germany wanted Mexico to make war on the United States. Germany offered Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to the Mexicans in return—that is, if Germany won the war.

The message made President Wilson even more angry. And the submarine news was getting worse all the time. Germany was sinking 23 Allied ships a week! At this rate, it would win the war. Then, on March 16, two U.S. ships were sunk by German submarines. All over the United States, angry citizens held parades. They carried banners saying, "Kill the kaiser!" and "On to Berlin!"

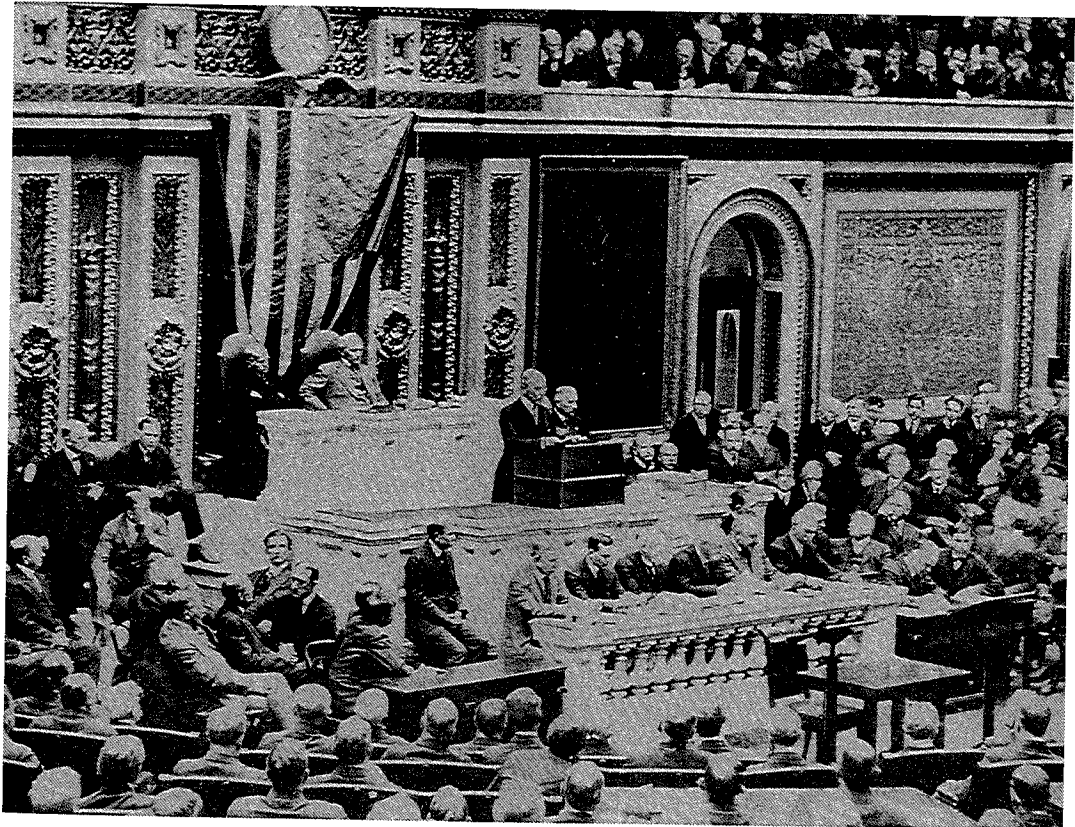
Wilson acts. On April 2, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war. He said, "The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be founded on . . . liberty." Even so, the American people did not see it as a war to save democracy—yet. They were too angry. They were still upset with Germany for overrunning neutral Belgium in 1914. They also wanted to settle the score with the Germans for sinking U.S. ships and offering United States land to Mexico.

Anti-German feeling ran high for other reasons too. Americans were tied to Britain by language. They remembered that France had helped

America during the Revolutionary War. Many Americans also had business ties with Britain and France, and they did not want to see the Germans win. Also British propaganda made it look as if the Germans were very cruel fighters. News reports said that German soldiers were killing helpless women and children in Belgium and France. Americans were shocked by these reports. By 1917 most Americans were ready to go to war with Germany

Congress votes. Congress cheered President Wilson's speech. So did the crowds in Washington's streets. Still Wilson was an unhappy man. He said, "My message of today was a

In April 1917, Woodrow Wilson told Congress that the world must be made "safe for democracy." It meant war.





MADE IN MONTGOMERY FLAG

**I WANT YOU
FOR U.S. ARMY**

NEAREST RECRUITING STATION

message of death for our young men. How strange it seems to cheer that."

On April 6, Congress voted to declare war on Germany. But the United States was not prepared for war. It had fewer than 200,000 men in its Army, and not many of them were ready for action. Besides, the Army's guns were too old to be used in Europe.

Early in May, General John J. Pershing was put in command of the Army. A few days later, Congress passed a draft act. This law said that any man between 21 and 31 years of age could be drafted into the armed forces. Critics of the law said that some men would refuse to obey it. These critics thought there would be rioting in the streets.

On June 5, more than nine million men signed up for the draft. There were no riots as some people had expected. The day was more like a holiday than anything else. Everywhere people sang, "Johnny Get Your Gun."

The United States had already begun building Army camps. Factories now began to work day and night to turn out guns and other war supplies. America was sure it would win the war. Its Navy destroyers were already sinking German submarines. Early in June, General Pershing and about 160 officers and men reached France. By the end of 1917, more than half a million men would be in uniform. The Yanks were coming! And American power would help bring victory to the Allies in Europe.

When the U.S. went to war, its Army was small. Posters such as this one by James Montgomery Flagg urged people to join the Army and fight.



"At last a perfect soldier!" says an Army medical examiner in this cartoon from *The Masses*, a magazine that opposed the war.

Chapter Check

1. What was the secret message sent by Arthur Zimmermann, the German foreign minister? How did it affect relations between the U.S. and Germany?
2. Woodrow Wilson had hoped to keep America out of war. However, in April 1917, he asked Congress to declare war on Germany. What caused him to change his mind?
3. For what reasons were Americans willing to enter the war? Which of these reasons seems most important to you? Explain.
4. How and when did America prepare to enter the war?

CHAPTER 22

The Yanks Over There

The war looked hopeless on the battlefields of France. Millions of young soldiers had died fighting between 1914 and 1917. But neither side was winning. Their armies were dug into trenches to escape the murderous machine-gun fire.

These trenches stretched for hundreds of miles. Often they were filled with water and rats. The torn and muddy ground between them was called "no man's land." For months at a time, the front lines never changed more than a few miles either way.

Then, in 1917, the United States joined the Allies. The Germans knew they had to win before a large American Army faced them. In March 1918 and again in May, the Germans attacked. These attacks carried the Germans to less than 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Paris. The war seemed lost. The Allies thought Paris would fall.

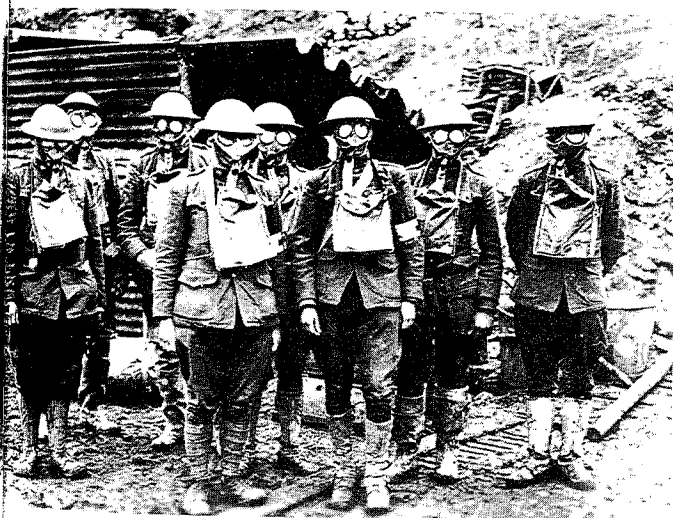
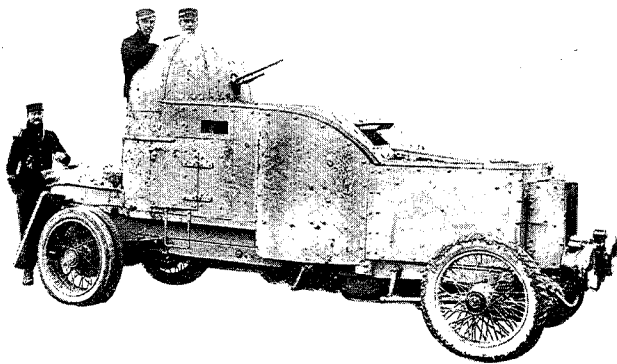
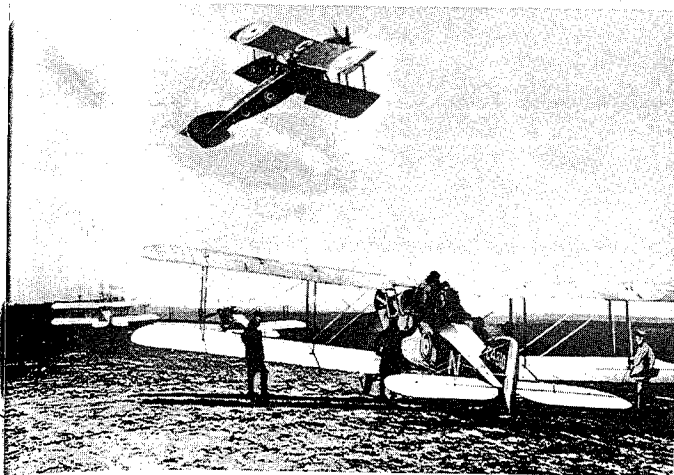
Bound for victory. Finally the French commander called on the Americans for help. General John J.

Pershing rushed 30,000 men to the front. French soldiers, falling back to Paris, shouted, "The war is finished!" The Americans shouted back, "It is not finished!"

At Château-Thierry (sha-toe-tyeh-REE), a French officer told the U.S. troops to retreat. "Retreat, nothing!" a Marine officer answered. "We just got here!" The American soldiers—called **Yanks** or *doughboys*—attacked instead. Their attack stopped the Germans cold. Then the doughboys drove the Germans out of Belleau (beh-LOW) Wood. Their daring and bravery gave the Allies new heart. A French leader visited them. "I have come to see the brave Americans who saved Paris," he said.

Now it was the Allies' turn to attack. The Americans were ordered to clear the Germans out of Argonne (ar-GAHN) Forest. This was a difficult job. The Germans had machine-gun nests everywhere.

Lost in a forest. The attack into the forest began on September 16, 1918. The shooting sounded like the end of



the world. On the fourth day, 700 Yanks from New York's 77th Division were completely surrounded by the Germans. These men became known as the Lost Battalion. They dug in, forming a rough circle. German rifle and machine-gun bullets tore into the dirt. Cries of "Surrender, Americans!" came from the woods. The American major in charge sent a message to his men: "Our job is to hold this position at all costs."

At night the men of the Lost Battalion were pounded by mortar shells. The cries of the wounded were terrible. First-aid bandages were used up. Then bandages were taken from the dead.

In the morning, the American major sent a message by carrier pigeon asking for help. He prayed the message would get through. About the same time, the Germans sent a captured American soldier through the lines with a note. It asked the American major to surrender. The major refused. Then the Germans charged. Some of them used flamethrowers. The Lost Battalion fired rapidly and beat back the attack. The major again sent a message by pigeon asking for help. Cruel "help" came. American gunners made a mistake. Their cannons pounded the Lost Battalion instead of the Germans.

Later the Germans inched closer. They bombed the Americans with hand grenades. "Surrender!" they

New weapons made World War I a deadly game of terror. Warplanes struck from the skies. Tanks hit from the ground. Masks were used to avoid the effects of poison gas.

called. But the Americans would not give up.

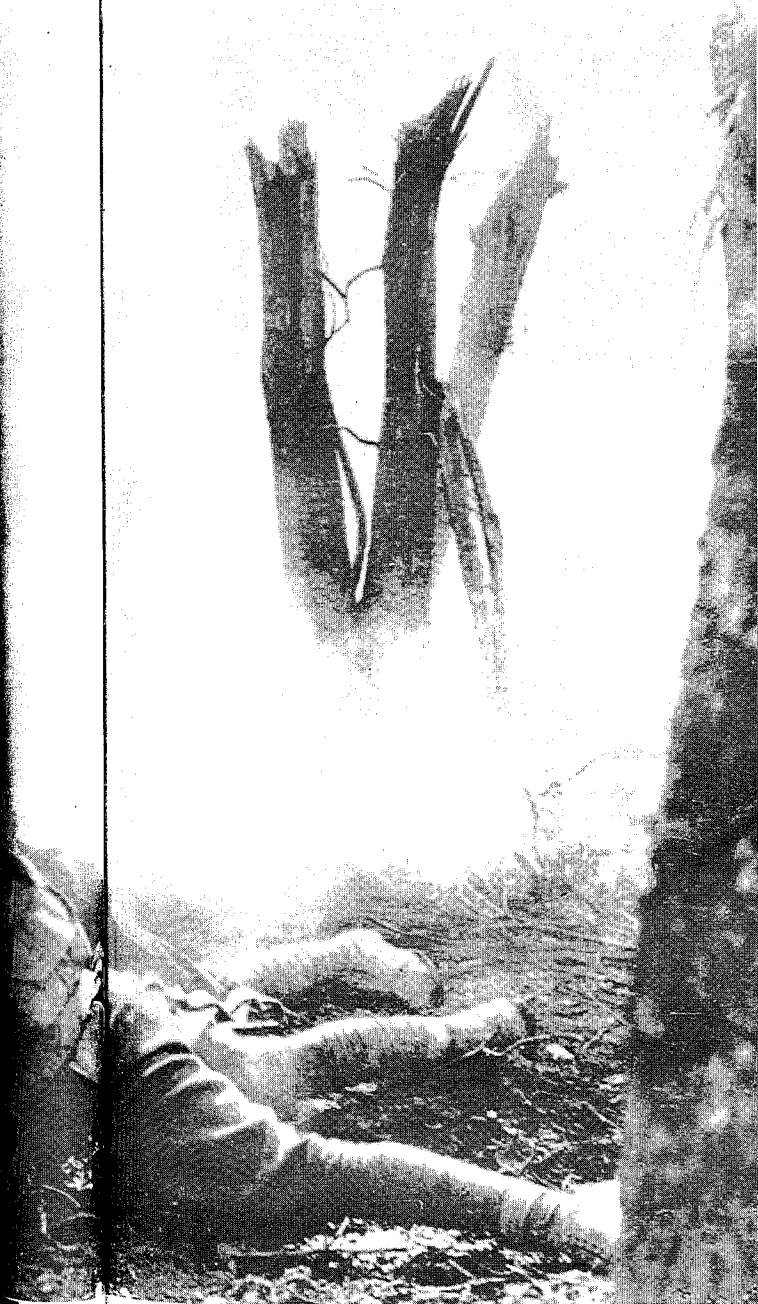
After five days, the Lost Battalion was at last rescued. Only 194 of its 700 men walked out alive.

The U.S. Army finally drove the Germans out of the Argonne Forest. The cost was very high. The Americans suffered more than 100,000 dead and wounded. But now the Germans were finished. They could not face the two million fresh American troops now in France, waiting for action. In a few weeks, Germany would have to give up. At last World War I would be over.

Chapter Check

1. What was trench warfare? What role did machine guns play in it?
2. What effect did the entrance of the United States have on the war?
3. Study the pictures on page 419, and read the caption. How do these weapons compare with weapons used in previous wars? How do they compare with today's weapons of war?

Casualties in the Argonne Forest ran high, but it was a turning point for the Allies. Within two months, the war would be over.



CHAPTER 23

Winning the War at Home

While American soldiers battled the Germans in Europe, Herbert Hoover was leading an army of his own back home. His army was made up of housewives, farmers, and students. It included anyone who could plant a seed or hoe a row. Hoover was in charge of feeding the people of America and Allied Europe and their armies. He was a tough-minded engineer who believed in getting things done.

"Food will win the war." Hoover brought great energy and ability to his job as head of the Food Administration in 1917. He was put in charge of the nation's farming, food processing, and food distribution. He set farm prices high to encourage farmers to grow more food. And he asked people to raise their own vegetables in backyard **victory gardens**.

Hoover also called on Americans to make sacrifices for the people fighting overseas. They responded by observing "wheatless Mondays" and "meatless Tuesdays." High school students turned their sports fields

into vegetable gardens. Grocers limited the sale of sugar to two pounds (less than a kilo) per family. The efforts paid off. In 1918, America tripled its exports of grain, meat, and sugar.

The war agencies. The Food Administration was one of several war agencies created by Congress. These agencies took over every part of the economy, changing it completely. Before the war, the government had tried to protect competition in industry. Now, companies were encouraged to work together to produce goods more efficiently. A few economic experts did all the planning. Inevitably, the government grew bigger. Each agency needed a large staff to carry out its policies.

Technology made the shift to wartime production easier. A factory that was set up to turn out automobiles could be retooled to turn out tanks. America had never seen anything like it.

Most of the war agencies worked reasonably well. The War Industries



While American men fought the war abroad, American women replaced them in factories at home. These women assembled uniforms for the U.S. Army.

Board had the job of running the nation's factories. It decided which factories would make guns, ammunition, uniforms, and other supplies. Bernard Baruch (bah-ROOK), a Wall Street broker, took over the War Industries Board in March 1918. He held enormous power, setting prices and awarding contracts. Baruch became the dictator of American industry.

The Fuel Administration promoted coal mining and energy conservation. The Railroad Administration turned

the nation's rails into one giant system. The National War Labor Board set policies affecting wages and working conditions. It outlawed strikes and acted as a referee in labor-management disputes. The Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Aircraft Production Board were slow starters. The first agency had pledged to build a "bridge of ships" across the Atlantic; the second vowed to produce 22,000 planes. Neither agency delivered the promised goods until after the war.

Liberty bonds. Paying for the war also required a full-scale effort. The Treasury Department held a series of drives to persuade Americans to buy **Liberty bonds.** By buying the bonds, the public lent the government money for the war. Movie stars such as Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., and Charlie Chaplin entertained at huge bond rallies. The Liberty bonds brought in more than 20 billion dollars. The government also raised the income tax and added taxes to such luxuries as tobacco and alcohol.

Selling the war to the people. Most Americans supported the war. But the federal government did not leave anything to chance. The Committee on Public Information was created to "sell" the public on the war. Newspaperman George Creel headed the committee. He used advertising techniques to do the job. Patriotic posters appeared on the walls of schools, theaters, and stores. Newspapers were encouraged to publish propaganda (one-sided information) prepared by the committee. Actors, writ-

This World War I Liberty bond rally drew a big crowd in New York City. Many Americans bought bonds for the first time to help finance the war. The government raised more than 20 billion dollars with the bonds.



ers, and musicians all "did their bit" for the war effort.

Victims of patriotism. In 1918, Congress passed the Sedition Act to silence any opposition to the war. The law made it a crime to speak out against the war or to say anything "disloyal" about the U.S. government or the armed forces. The Justice Department arrested **pacifists** (people opposed to all war) and Socialists. (**Socialists** believe that the most important parts of the economic system—factories, mines, and railroads, for example—should be owned by the government.) All over the country, citizens groups sprang up. They spied on their neighbors and made life miserable for people who disagreed with the government. Usually, the victims of these citizens groups were immigrants, especially German-Americans.

George Creel's committee had done a good job. The public now thought of the Germans as "murderous Huns." And anything German came under suspicion. The German language was no longer taught in schools. German books and music were banned in many places. Even sauerkraut was renamed "liberty cabbage." Most German-Americans loyally supported the war effort. But they often lost their jobs, and sometimes they were even beaten by mobs.

Lasting effects. The war brought about several important changes in American life. **Inflation** was the first. Wages and prices reached new heights during the war as goods and labor became scarce.

The movement of workers from the rural South to the cities of the North

was another big change. During the war, factory-owners in the North faced a severe labor shortage. Almost five million Americans had left home for military duty. Workers were no longer coming from Europe, because immigration had almost stopped. More than 300,000 Southern blacks moved north to Chicago, New York, Detroit, and other cities to find work.

The role of women also changed during the war. Women took over factory jobs and proved they could do the same work as men. When the soldiers came home again, most women had to give up their jobs. But the work they did during the war helped change ideas about what women could and should do.

Chapter Check

1. In what ways did Americans at home help in the war effort?
2. How did government agencies help in the war effort? Why couldn't business and industry adjust to the war without the help of government agencies?
3. It has been said that there were victims of patriotism in this country. Who and what were these "victims"?
4. Were Americans right to take measures against anyone opposing the War and anyone of German background? In your opinion, which measures were necessary and which unnecessary? Explain.
5. World War I brought about several important changes in American life. Describe these changes.

CHAPTER 24

The Peace That Failed

It was 11 o'clock in the morning on the 11th day of the 11th month, 1918. All over the battlefields of France, the guns fell silent. World War I was over at last. More than eight million people throughout the world had lost their lives. Germany had agreed to an armistice, and both sides had stopped fighting. The kaiser had fled to Holland.

In Allied countries, people went wild with joy. At the front, soldiers laughed, cried, and cheered. American and German soldiers mixed. The Yanks traded cigarettes for pistols and bayonets. Then they played children's games such as blindman's buff.

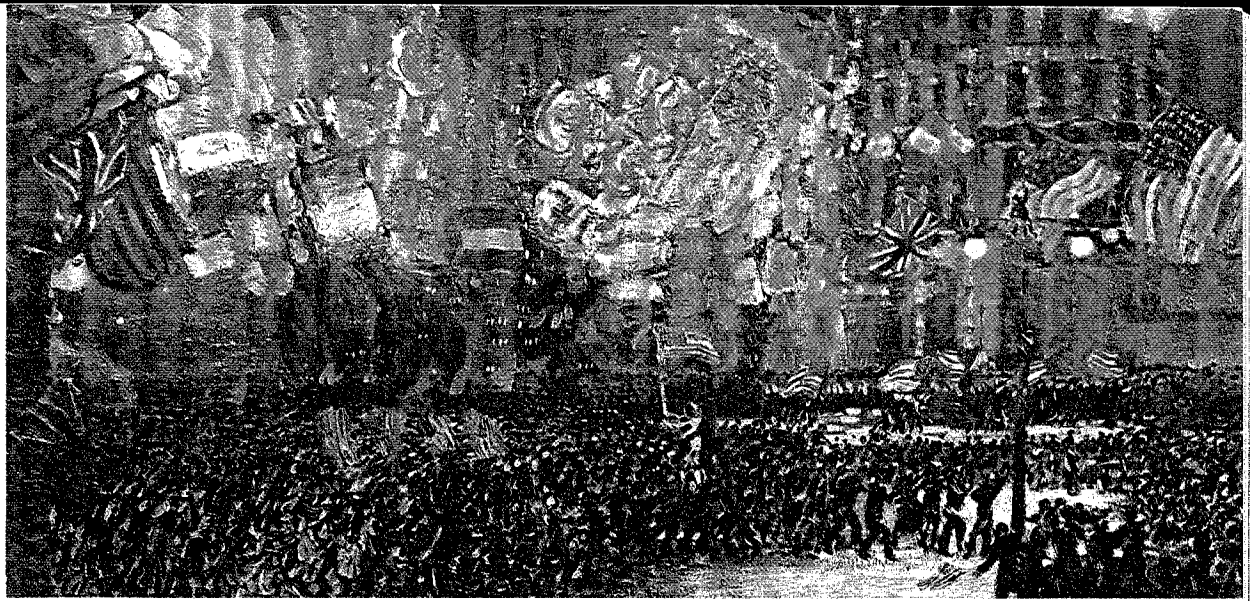
Here in the United States, happy crowds poured into the streets. They waved flags and paraded while bands played. They sang songs such as "Over There" and "Pack Up Your Troubles." Soldiers in uniform were kissed and cheered. Never had the end of a war brought such happiness.

Now a peace treaty had to be made. Early in December, President Wood-

row Wilson sailed for Paris. In Europe crowds cheered him as a great hero. Flowers were thrown in his path. Banners said, "Hail the champion of the rights of man!"

Losing the peace. But at the peace talks, Wilson ran into trouble. Wilson wanted a fair peace that would make a better world. He called it "peace without victory." He did not want to punish Germany too harshly. He did not want any German lands for the United States. Wilson told the world about his peace plans in a speech in January 1918. These peace plans quickly became known as the **Fourteen Points**. They were so fair that even many Germans were in favor of them.

But the other Allied leaders were against some of Wilson's peace plans. They wanted to blame Germany for all the death and damage of the war. They wanted to make Germany pay for it. They wanted to make Germany so weak it could never make war again. And they wanted to take some German land in Europe and all Ger-



New Yorkers streamed into the streets to celebrate on November 11, 1918. George Luks painted the scene.



Victorious veterans were given heroes' welcomes when they returned to their own neighborhoods.

man colonies overseas. The French leader said, "Wilson annoys me with his Fourteen Points."

Wilson and the other Allied leaders had many arguments. "The peace talks make a noise like a riot in a parrot house," one reporter said.

One of Wilson's Fourteen Points was a plan for an organization to prevent future wars. It was to be called the **League of Nations**. In the League, nations would talk over their problems peacefully, instead of going to war. (It was something like the United Nations, set up after World War II.) Of all his plans for peace, Wilson fought hardest for the League. But to get the Allies to accept the League, Wilson had to give up many of his other Points.

As a result, the peace treaty was very cruel to Germany. It said that



Europe, 1914 and 1919

Germany was to blame for the war. It took away part of Germany's land. Germany lost towns and cities, rich coal mines and factories and farmlands. Germany had to give the Allies coal, cattle, railroad cars, ships, and money. Germany also lost all of its colonies.

At first the Germans would not sign the treaty. They said it was a double-cross, for it went against Wilson's Fourteen Points. If they had known that the peace treaty was going to be like this, they said, they would not have stopped fighting. But later they gave in. They had to, because they had already turned over all their warships and arms to the Allies.

The treaty was signed in the Palace

of Versailles (vair-SY) near Paris. The Germans agreed to it on June 28, 1919. This caused much bitter feeling in Germany. Many people today believe the treaty helped cause World War II.

Losing the League. Wilson went home to the United States. He asked the U.S. Senate to vote for the treaty and make the United States a member of the League of Nations. (The League was part of the treaty.) "Dare we turn down the League and break the heart of the world?" he asked.

But many Senators were against the treaty because they were against the League of Nations. They believed the United States should not mix in Europe's business. Wilson grew more



Woodrow Wilson ended his Presidency crippled by a stroke and haunted by defeat. His dreams of a better world had faded. His hand was so unsteady that his wife had to help him sign his papers.

and more worried. In the summer of 1919, he decided to go to the American people for help.

The man with the iron-gray hair and the shy smile planned a trip around the country. He had never liked the glad-handing and back-slapping of politics. Nor was he in the best of health. Still he traveled west by train, making speeches for the League. The farther west he went, the larger were the crowds that cheered him.

He went all the way to California. Then he turned around and headed east. In mid-September, he gave a speech at Pueblo, Colorado. With tears running down his cheeks, he begged people to support the League. He said it was the best hope of preventing future wars.

After the speech in Pueblo, Wilson collapsed. He was rushed back to Washington, D.C., a very sick man. Back in the White House, Wilson had a stroke. Soon after, the treaty was voted down in the U.S. Senate. Wilson's dream of a League of Nations, with the United States as a member, was gone. He died four years later, a broken man.

Chapter Check

1. When was the armistice that ended World War I? How do we observe this date now? How did people react to it in 1918?
2. President Wilson wanted "peace without victory." What did he mean by this? How did he propose to get this kind of peace treaty?
3. France and Britain wanted a peace treaty that punished Germany for its part in the war. How can you account for the difference between their views and Wilson's views?
4. Why were many U.S. Senators against the League of Nations? What did President Wilson do to fight for it? Was he successful?
5. Suppose you had been a U.S. Senator in 1919. Would you have voted for the peace treaty? Why or why not?

Looking Back: The First World War

MAIN EVENTS

1. Europe in 1914 was divided into two armed camps. The Allies—Britain, France, Russia, and several other countries—were on one side. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and several other countries were on the other.
2. The killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in June 1914 was the spark that started the war in Europe. The U.S. remained officially neutral for the first years of World War I.
3. A German submarine sank the *Lusitania*, a British passenger ship. More than 100 Americans were on board. In March 1917, the Germans sank two American ships. Partly as a result of these submarine attacks, the U.S. declared war on Germany.
4. The U.S. was not prepared for war. The government passed a draft law to build up the armed forces, and it created war agencies to reorganize the American economy. The American people were asked to make sacrifices for the war effort.
5. In Europe, millions of soldiers were dying, and the Germans were pushing the Allies back. The arrival of U.S. troops in 1917 helped turn the tide.
6. Thousands of American soldiers died trying to clear the Germans out of the Argonne Forest. But their effort greatly weakened the German army.
7. In the U.S., the government launched a propaganda campaign to sell the war to the people. Those who did not support the war were often arrested or harassed by other people.
8. During the war, women and blacks filled many jobs that had not been open to them before. Large numbers of black Americans migrated to Northern cities.
9. World War I ended on November 11, 1918. President Wilson wanted “peace without victory” and proposed a peace plan that became known as the Fourteen Points. The other Allies wanted to make Germany pay for all the death and damage of the war.

10. The Treaty of Versailles was very tough on the Germans, but it did include Wilson's idea for a

League of Nations. The U.S. Senate refused to approve the treaty.

WORDS TO KNOW

Below is a list of vocabulary terms from Part 4. Decide which term best completes the sentences that follow. Number your paper from 1 to 10. Write the correct term next to each number.

neutral

Liberty bond

inflation

U-boat

pacifist

Fourteen Points

Yanks

Socialists

League of Nations

victory gardens

1. Prices and wages went up during the war because goods and labor were scarce. This was a period of _____.

2. Each person who bought a _____ was really making a loan to the U.S. government to help pay for the war.

3. Woodrow Wilson's plan for peace was known as the _____. It was a plan for "peace without victory."

4. Woodrow Wilson proposed an organization in which countries could talk over their problems peacefully, instead of going to war. It was to be called the _____.

5. _____ believe that the govern-

ment should own the nation's factories and railroads.

6. A person opposed to all war is a _____.

7. In 1917, many American families raised their own vegetables in _____ to help with the war effort.

8. The _____ fought bravely to clear the Germans out of the Argonne Forest.

9. The British passenger liner, *Lusitania*, was sunk by a German _____.

10. President Wilson wanted the United States to stay out of the war in Europe and remain _____.

THINKING AND WRITING

A. Identifying the Main Idea

Below are two paragraphs taken directly from the text. For each para-

graph, identify the main idea, and write it on your paper. Explain why this is the main idea, and list three

supporting details found in the paragraph. Remember that each supporting detail should tell something about the main idea.

1. "Paying for the war also required a full-scale effort. The Treasury Department held a series of drives to persuade Americans to buy Liberty bonds. By buying the bonds, the public lent the government money for the war. Movie stars such as Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., and Charlie Chaplin entertained at huge bond rallies. The Liberty bonds brought in more than 23 billion dollars. The government also raised the income tax and added taxes to such luxuries as tobacco and alcohol."
2. "At Château-Thierry (sha-toe-tyeh-REE), a French officer told the U.S. troops to retreat. 'Retreat, nothing!' a Marine officer answered. 'We just got here!' The American soldiers—called Yanks or *doughboys*—attacked instead. Their attack stopped the Germans cold. Then the doughboys drove the Germans out of Belleau (beh-Low) Wood. Their daring and bravery gave the Allies new heart. A French leader visited them. 'I have come to see the brave Americans who saved Paris,' he said."
3. But at the peace talks, Wilson ran into trouble. Wilson wanted a fair peace that would make a better

world. He called it "peace without victory." He did not want to punish Germany too harshly. He did not want any German lands for the United States. Wilson told the world about his peace plans in a speech in January 1918. These peace plans quickly became known as the Fourteen Points. They were so fair that even many Germans were in favor of them.

B. Too Proud to Fight

President Woodrow Wilson once said, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight." What does this quotation tell you about President Wilson? Review Chapter 20, and then write a paragraph about President Wilson and his feelings about war.

C. Two Points of View

Look again at the photograph on page 420. Imagine that you are an Army sergeant in charge of training troops to fight under conditions like these. This photograph will be used in a training manual. Write a paragraph explaining the warfare method shown in the photograph.

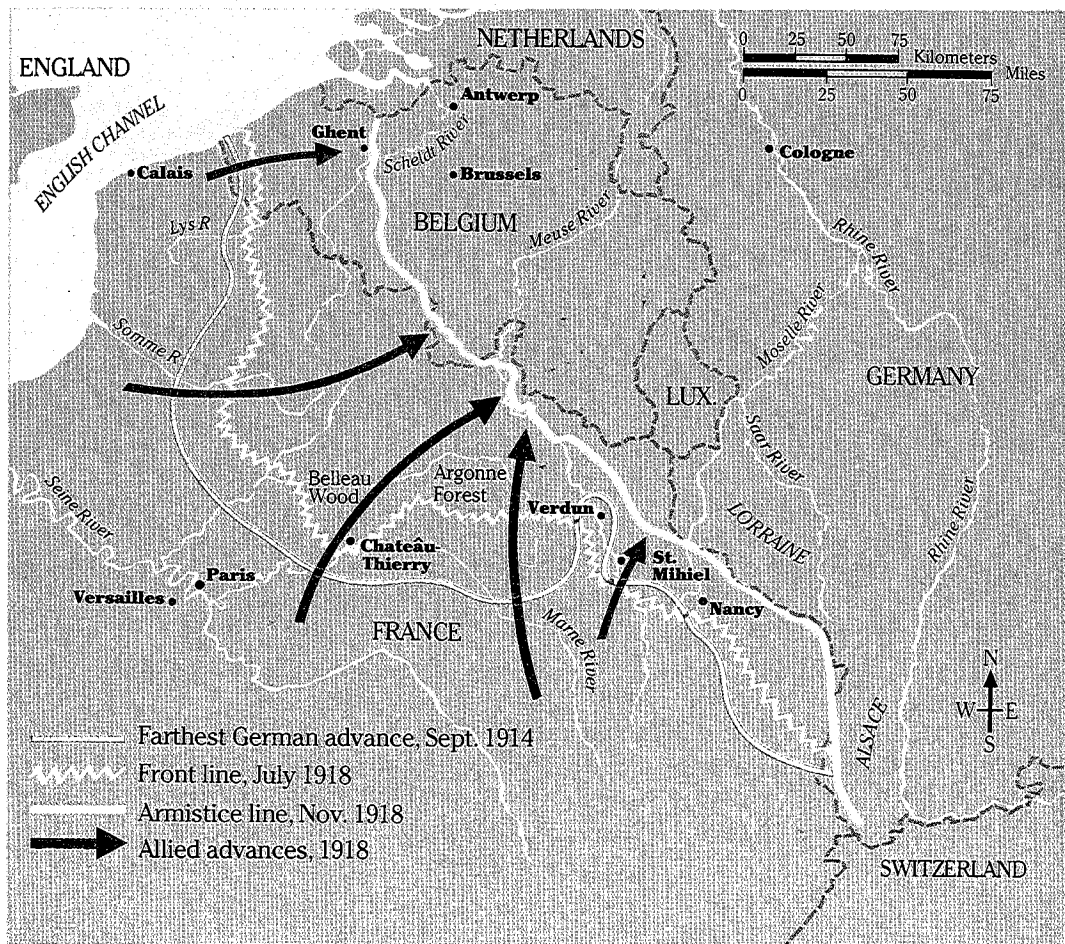
Now, imagine that you are a pacifist. This photograph will be used in a pamphlet that you will be giving to people to explain your pacifist point of view. Write a paragraph to accompany the photograph.

SHARPENING YOUR SKILLS

The heaviest fighting of World War I took place in France and Belgium. This map shows where that fighting occurred. Study the map carefully.

Then answer the questions below.

1. In what year were German soldiers closest to Paris?
2. True or false? At the signing of



Europe's Western Front, 1918

the armistice, Allied armies were deep inside Germany.

- Using a piece of string and the scale of miles, determine the following: From late 1914 to July

1918, the Western front moved (a) about 25 miles (40 kilometers), (b) about 500 miles (800 kilometers), or (c) about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers)?