

Life in the trenches was miserable. Soldiers lived in dirt and mud for months at a time. Between the enemy lines lay a “no-man’s land” of barbed wire and land mines. Endless days of shelling the enemy might sometimes be interrupted by an attempt to “break out” of the trenches and advance into enemy territory.

Germany, surrendering Poland, the Ukraine, and other territory to the Germans. Russia’s withdrawal from the war allowed the Germans to move hundreds of thousands of troops from the Eastern Front—line of battle—to the Western Front in France.

New German Offensive

Reinforced by the transfer of troops, the Germans now launched a powerful offensive against the Allies. German military leaders hoped to drive a wedge in the Allied lines and to capture the city of Amiens before proceeding to Paris. Between March and June 1918, they hammered at Allied lines, pushing them back, to within 40 miles (64 km) of Paris. After years of stalemate along the Western Front—the area along the French-German border—it suddenly looked as if Germany might win the war.

American Troops in the War

Although the first American soldiers had reached France in June 1917, many months passed before they were ready for battle. When they finally began to fight, the Americans helped turn the war around.

General **John J. Pershing** led the **American Expeditionary Force (AEF)**, the American troops in Europe. American correspondent **Floyd Gibbons** described the tremendous welcome the French gave Pershing and his troops in Paris:

“The sooty girders of the Gare du Nord [railroad station] shook with cheers when the special train pulled in. . . . A minute later, there was a terrific roar from beyond the walls of the station. The crowds outside had heard the cheering within. . . . Pershing took Paris by storm.”

The AEF reached full strength in Europe in the spring of 1918. The French and British wanted to use the American soldiers to build up their own troops, but General Pershing refused. He preferred to keep the AEF a separate force.

The American Expeditionary Force saw its first serious fighting in early June 1918. It helped turn back a German offensive at **Château-Thierry** on the **Marne River** east of Paris. The American troops then advanced to nearby **Belleau Wood**. For 24 hours a day for the next three weeks, American forces fought their way through the forest against a solid wall of German machine-gun fire. In July the Americans and the French fought back German attacks on Allied forces along the Marne and the Somme Rivers.

By the middle of July, the Allies had stopped the German offensive. General Pershing wrote that the battles had "turned the tide of war." The Allies now began an offensive of their own. In mid-September about 500,000 "doughboys"—the nickname given to American soldiers—fighting alone, defeated the Germans at Saint Mihiel, east of **Verdun**. Later in the month, more than one million American troops joined the Allies in the **Battle of the Argonne Forest**, west of Verdun.

The Battle of the Argonne Forest raged for nearly seven weeks, with soldiers struggling over the rugged, heavily forested ground. Rain, mud, barbed wire, and withering fire from German machine guns hindered the Allies' advance, and many lives were lost.

American lieutenant Elden Betts wondered if he would survive the battle and wrote home—in case "I get mine tomorrow." He said he hoped his family would be proud of him, ending with "Now good-bye, and thank you Pop, Edie and Margie." Four days later Betts was killed.

The Battle of the Argonne Forest ended in early November, when the Allies finally pushed back the Germans and broke through the enemy lines. The Germans now were faced with an invasion of their own country.

✓ Reading Check Identifying What was the first major battle to involve Americans?

The End of the War

With their troops in retreat, German military leaders realized they had little chance of winning the war. The Allied forces were now fortified by the Americans. In addition, the Germans suffered from severe shortages of food and other essential supplies.

Request for an Armistice

On October 4, 1918, the German government appealed to President Wilson for an armistice. An armistice is an agreement to end the fighting. Wilson consented under certain conditions. Germany must accept his plan for peace and



In 1915 the Germans introduced a new weapon—poison gas. In time, all of the combatants would use gas warfare. Artillery shells containing gas were fired at the enemy, and wind carried the gas into trenches, causing blindness, choking, damaged lungs, and death.

promise not to renew hostilities. All German troops must leave Belgium and France. Finally, Wilson would deal only with civilian leaders, not with the military.

While German leaders considered Wilson's demands, political unrest erupted in Germany. On November 9, the German **kaiser**, or emperor, **Wilhelm II**, was forced to give up his throne. Germany became a republic, and its new leaders quickly agreed to Wilson's terms for the armistice.

Peace Begins

The armistice began on November 11, 1918. Germany agreed to withdraw all land forces west of the **Rhine River**, withdraw its fleet to the Baltic Sea, and surrender huge amounts of equipment.

With the signing of the armistice, the Great War ended. President Wilson announced:

“Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.”

Reading Check **Describing** What conditions did Germany accept to end the fighting?

Linking Past & Present

Honoring the Veterans

Armistice Day, first observed on November 11, 1919, honored the Allied soldiers who died in World War I. In 1954 Armistice Day was renamed Veterans' Day in honor of all those, living and dead, who had served with U.S. armed forces in wartime. Similar commemorations take place in Canada on Remembrance Day and the United Kingdom on Remembrance Sunday.

Soldiers receive the Distinguished Service Cross.



SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

HISTORY
Online

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Checking for Understanding

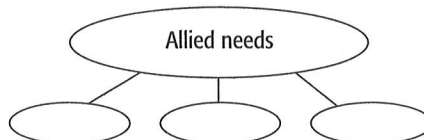
- Key Terms** Write headlines for three news stories about World War I; use each of the following terms: **convoy**, **front**, **armistice**.
- Reviewing Facts** Who led the American forces in Europe?

Reviewing Themes

- Global Connections** According to the armistice, from where did Germany agree to withdraw its land forces?

Critical Thinking

- Predicting Consequences** Do you think the Allies would have won the war if the United States had not intervened? Why or why not?
- Determining Cause and Effect** Re-create the diagram below and list three reasons the Allies needed the help of American forces.



Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Examine the map on page 678. When was the battle at St. Mihiel fought? When was the Battle of Gallipoli fought? Do you think it was easier for Norway, Spain, and Sweden to remain neutral than it was for Switzerland? Why?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Descriptive Writing Write the text for a radio broadcast announcing the arrival of American soldiers in Paris in 1917.

SECTION 4 The War at Home

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

World War I drastically changed life in the United States.

Key Terms

mobilization, dissent, socialist, pacifist, espionage, sabotage

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe the goals of these agencies.

Agency	Goals
Food Administration	
War Industries Board	
Committee on Public Information	

Read to Learn

- what steps the United States took to organize and prepare for World War I.
- how the war affected Americans.

Section Theme

Economic Factors America's involvement in the war in Europe led to economic challenges and opportunities at home.

Preview of Events

◆ 1917

July 1917

Race riots occur in East St. Louis

◆ 1918

April 1918

National War Labor Board is set up

◆ 1919

June 1918

Congress passes Sabotage and Sedition acts

AN American Story

*"Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word
over there
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks
are coming,
The drums rum-tumming ev'rywhere*

*So prepare, say a pray'r,
Send the word, send the word to
beware,
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over
over there."*

George M. Cohan wrote this rousing song to help create enthusiasm for America's participation in World War I. "Over There" was performed at rallies to raise money for the war.

Mobilizing the Nation

After declaring war on Germany in 1917, Americans immediately focused their energies on getting ready to fight a war. **Mobilization**—the gathering of resources and the preparation for war—affected almost every part of American life.

To ensure production of vital war materials, the government created the **National War Labor Board** in April 1918. The board pressured businesses to grant some of the workers' pressing demands. As a result workers won an eight-hour working day, extra pay for overtime, equal pay for women, and the right to form unions. In return workers agreed not to go on strike.

Workers During the War

To meet the need for supplies and weapons, the nation's industries had to expand. At the same time, however, millions of men left their jobs in industry to serve in the armed forces, and few European immigrants—who might have taken these jobs—came to the United States during the war.

The labor shortage provided new job opportunities for women and minorities. Many women joined the workforce for the first time. Women were hired for jobs previously held by men.

The prospect of finding good jobs also brought hundreds of thousands of African Americans to Northern cities from the rural South. In addition, thousands of Mexicans migrated to the United States in search of jobs.

Paying for the War

War is costly. World War I cost the United States an enormous amount of money—about \$32 billion. Two-thirds of this money was raised by selling the American people war bonds, or **Liberty Bonds**.

The federal government also raised money for the war by increasing taxes and requiring a greater number of Americans to pay income taxes. It taxed wealthy Americans at rates as high as 70 percent of their income. The government also imposed steep taxes on business profits.

Economics

Producing Supplies

The United States had to produce food not only for its own needs but also for the Allies. President Wilson appointed **Herbert Hoover**, who had helped organize food for war refugees in Europe, to head a new **Food Administration**. This agency launched a campaign to encourage American farmers to produce more and to persuade the public to eat less. The agency urged people to observe "Wheatless Mondays," "Meatless Tuesdays," and "Porkless Thursdays," and to add to their own store of food by planting "victory gardens." Slogans such as "Serve Just Enough" and "Use All Leftovers" reminded Americans to conserve food.

The Food Administration also imposed price controls on various agricultural products to encourage voluntary **rationing**—limitation of use. As a result of such efforts, Americans consumed less food, expanded food production, and increased food exports.

Another government agency, the **War Industries Board**, supervised the nation's industrial production. The board's responsibilities included converting factories to the production of war-related goods and setting prices for key consumer products.

Causes and Effects of World War I

Causes

- Nationalistic pride
- Competition for colonies
- Military buildup
- Tangled web of alliances
- Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

Effects

- Destruction in Europe
- Boom in the American economy
- Suppression of dissent in U.S.
- Allied victory
- Defeated empires lose their colonies



Graphic Organizer Skills

After World War I, the United States was established as a world leader and an economic giant.

Analyzing Information How did World War I affect the economy of the United States?

People In History

Edward Rickenbacker 1890–1973



The son of Swiss immigrants who settled in Ohio, Edward Rickenbacker was the leading American combat pilot of World War I. "Captain Eddie" recorded 26 official victories against German aircraft during World War I and was awarded the Medal of Honor.

From his youngest days, Rickenbacker was fascinated by technology and speed. He worked on

automobile engines, then struck out on his own as a race car driver; he won many championships and set a world record for speed driving.

When the United States entered the war, Rickenbacker volunteered. After less than three weeks of training he was assigned to the 94th Aero Squadron. The 94th was the first patrol flown in France by an all-

American squadron and won more victories than any other squadron.

After the war, Rickenbacker was associated with several automotive and aviation companies. He purchased and managed the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. He also built Eastern Airlines into one of the nation's largest airlines.

Mobilizing Support

The federal government also needed to mobilize public support for the war because antiwar sentiment remained strong even after the United States entered the war. President Wilson appointed journalist George Creel to head the **Committee on Public Information**. The mission of the committee was to persuade Americans that the war represented a battle for democracy and freedom.

The Committee on Public Information distributed millions of pro-war pamphlets, posters, articles, and books. It provided newspapers with government accounts of the war and advertisements. It arranged for short patriotic talks, called Four-Minute Speeches, to be presented before plays and movies. The committee hired speakers, writers, artists, and actors to build support for the war. It was the greatest propaganda campaign the nation had ever seen.

✓ Reading Check Explaining Why did the United States face a labor shortage during the early days of World War I?

Americans and the War

World War I provided a boost for the American economy. Yet the war had harmful effects on American society as well. In the interest of national unity, the government stifled voices of dissent, or opposition. Racial and other tensions remained, and many Americans became intolerant of those who were "different."

African American Migration

From 1914 to 1920, between 300,000 and 500,000 African Americans left their homes in the rural South to seek jobs and settle in Northern cities. Known as the **Great Migration**, this tremendous population movement continued the northward migration that had begun in the late 1800s.

Many African American workers who traveled north did find jobs. But their new lives were not easy. Often they lived in tiny, crowded apartments in segregated neighborhoods, and they found that racial prejudice continued to haunt their lives in the North.

Terrible race riots took place in several Northern cities during the war years. One of the worst occurred in **East St. Louis, Illinois**. In July 1917, a white mob attacked an African American neighborhood, burning houses and firing on residents as they tried to escape. During the riot, as many as 40 African Americans died and thousands lost their homes.

Controlling Public Opinion

Even after America entered the war, opposition to it remained strong. Some German Americans and Irish Americans sympathized with the Central Powers. Many **socialists**—people who believe industries should be publicly owned—opposed the war because they thought it would only help rich business owners and hurt working people. Also against the war were **pacifists**—people opposed to the use of violence.

During the war, the Committee on Public Information began trying to silence dissent and portrayed people who were against the war as unpatriotic. The **Espionage Act** that Congress passed in 1917 gave the government a new weapon to combat dissent to the war. The law provided stiff penalties for **espionage**, or spying, as well as for aiding the enemy or interfering with army recruiting. Congress passed even harsher measures in 1918—the **Sabotage Act** and

the Sedition Act.

These laws made it a crime to say, print, or write almost anything perceived as negative about the government. Such acts would be considered **sabotage**—secret action to damage the war effort. Thousands of people—especially immigrants, socialists, pacifists, and labor activists—were convicted under the laws.

People became suspicious of German Americans. A few communities prohibited such activities as performing German music and teaching the German language in schools. As a result some German Americans concealed their ancestry. They even gave patriotic names—such as “liberty cabbage” and “liberty sausage”—to German-sounding words such as *sauerkraut* and *frankfurter*.

Some people spoke out against these laws and the intolerance they produced. Most Americans, however, believed that in wartime no measure could be “too drastic” toward traitors and disloyal Americans.



Reading Check Identifying What act provided stiff penalties for spies?

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

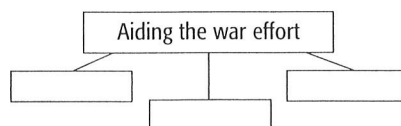
- Key Terms** Use each of these terms in a sentence that will help explain its meaning: **mobilization, dissent, socialist, pacifist, espionage, sabotage.**
- Reviewing Facts** Describe the role of the Committee on Public Information.

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Where did the United States get most of the money to finance the war?

Critical Thinking

- Predicting Consequences** Do you think it was necessary for the government to take strong measures against people who opposed the war? Explain.
- Organizing Information** Re-create the diagram below and describe three ways that Americans supported the war effort at home.



Analyzing Visuals

- Graphic Organizer Skills** Examine the cause-and-effect chart on page 684. What happened to the colonies of the defeated nations after World War I ended in 1918?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Citizenship Suppose that the United States was at war today. Write a law that states who is eligible to be drafted and what to do about people who refuse to serve.

SECTION 5 Searching for Peace

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Strong opposition greeted President Wilson's plans for peace.

Key Terms

Fourteen Points, League of Nations, reparations

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and identify these individuals and the role each played in the post-war era.

Individual	Identity and Role
Woodrow Wilson	
David Lloyd George	
Henry Cabot Lodge	

Read to Learn

- what principles Woodrow Wilson proposed as the basis for peace.
- why many Americans opposed the Treaty of Versailles.

Section Theme

Global Connections The end of the war brought changes to many parts of the world and an attempt to establish world peace.

Preview of Events

◆ 1919

1919

Paris Peace Conference begins; Treaty of Versailles is signed

◆ 1920

1920

Senate rejects the League of Nations

◆ 1921

1921

U.S. signs separate peace treaty with Central Powers

AN American Story

"We want Wilson," the war-weary crowd roared. "Long live Dr. Wilson!" British students with American flags smiled, tossing flowers in the President's path. Everywhere in Europe the Wilsons visited—Paris, Rome, Milan—the reception was jubilant. Boosted by the cheers of the European crowds, Wilson walked into the Paris Peace Conference at the Palace of Versailles with confidence. He was sure that his plan for a just and lasting peace would win swift approval both in Europe and in America.

After the War


In January 1919, world leaders from 27 nations gathered in Paris, France, for the peace conference following World War I. President Woodrow Wilson led the American delegation. When Wilson arrived in the city, enormous crowds cheered him. Well-wishers threw flowers in his path and unfurled banners that read "Long Live Wilson!" With great hope, Europeans looked to Wilson to help build a better postwar world. Yet enormous problems lay ahead.

Europe lay in ruins. Much of its landscape was devastated, its farms and towns destroyed. The human losses were terrible. France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary each lost between one and two million people in the fighting. Millions more were wounded. More than 50,000 Americans were killed in battle, while another 60,000 soldiers died from disease. Estimates for the whole war placed the number of soldiers killed worldwide at nearly 9 million. Millions of civilians also lost their lives.

Europe also faced social and political turmoil. Millions of people found themselves homeless and hungry. Civil war raged in Russia. Poles, Czechs, and other peoples struggled to form independent nations out of the collapsed empires of Turkey, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. These problems complicated the search for peace and stability.

Wilson's Fourteen Points

Woodrow Wilson had a vision of a just and lasting peace. Wilson outlined his peace plan in a proposal known as the **Fourteen Points**. Several of the points concerned the adjustment of boundaries in Europe and the creation of new nations. These points reflected Wilson's belief in "**national self-determination**"—the right of the people to decide how they should be governed.

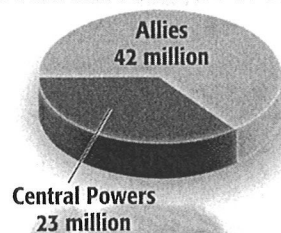
Wilson also proposed a number of principles for conducting international relations. These included calls for free trade, freedom of the seas, an end to secret treaties or agreements, reductions and limits on arms, and the peaceful settlement of disputes over colonies.  (See page 993 of the Appendix for an excerpt of Wilson's Fourteen Points.)

League of Nations

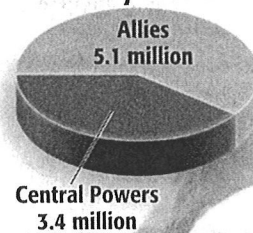
Wilson's final point concerned the creation of a **League of Nations**. The League's member nations would help preserve peace and prevent future wars by pledging to respect and protect one another's territory and political independence.

Wilson's Fourteen Points reflected his strong faith in the ability of governments to resolve their problems fairly. At first many Europeans welcomed Wilson's ideas. Then problems arose when the plan interfered with the competing

Total Mobilized Forces



Military Deaths



Graph Skills

Analyzing Information Which side had the larger fighting force? More casualties?

interests of the individual nations. Also, some of Wilson's points were vague. They did not propose concrete solutions to difficult questions—such as how to achieve self-determination in regions where many different ethnic groups lived closely together.

 **Reading Check Explaining** What is "national self-determination"?

The Peace Conference

The victorious Allies dominated the talks at the Paris Peace Conference. The Allies did not invite either Germany or Russia—now ruled by the Bolsheviks—to participate. The major figures in the negotiations were the Big Four—President Wilson, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Great Britain, Premier Georges Clemenceau of France, and Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando of Italy.

The Allies Disagree

Wilson faced a difficult task. Although Europeans cheered him, their leaders showed little enthusiasm for the Fourteen Points.

While Wilson opposed punishing the defeated nations, the European Allies sought revenge. Clemenceau wanted to make sure that Germany, which had invaded France twice in

Many Americans had doubts about the treaty. Some thought the treaty dealt too harshly with Germany. A great many Americans worried about participation in the League of Nations, which marked a permanent American commitment to international affairs.

In 1919 the Republicans controlled the Senate, which had to ratify the treaty. Some Republican senators saw the ratification issue as a chance to embarrass President Wilson, a Democrat, and to weaken the Democratic Party before the upcoming elections of 1920. Other senators had sincere concerns about the treaty, particularly the League of Nations. A few senators opposed signing any treaty.

The most powerful opponent of the treaty was **Henry Cabot Lodge** of Massachusetts, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Lodge, a longtime foe of President Wilson, claimed that membership in the League would mean that

“American troops and American ships may be ordered to any part of the world by nations other than the United States, and that is a proposition to which I, for one, can never assent.”

Lodge delayed a vote on the treaty so that opponents could present their cases. He then proposed a number of reservations that would limit America's obligations under the treaty.

In September, Wilson went on a national speaking tour to rally support for the treaty and the League of Nations. On September 25, Wilson collapsed. The rest of his tour was canceled. Back in Washington Wilson suffered a stroke that left him partially paralyzed. During the president's illness, his wife, Edith Wilson, tried to shield him from the pressures of responsibility and took a leading role in deciding which issues were important enough to raise with him.

The Treaty Is Rejected

In the months following Wilson's stroke, opposition to the treaty grew. In March 1920, when the Senate voted on the treaty with Lodge's changes, Wilson ordered loyal Democrats to vote against it.

Opposed by most Republicans and deserted by former supporters, the Treaty of Versailles—along with the League of Nations—was rejected in the Senate. Wilson hoped the 1920 election would be a “great and solemn referendum” on the League. He even considered running for a third term. In the end, however, Wilson did not run. In 1921 the United States signed a separate peace treaty with each of the Central Powers, and it never joined the League of Nations.

Reading Check Explaining How did the Senate vote on the treaty?

SECTION 5 ASSESSMENT



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Checking for Understanding

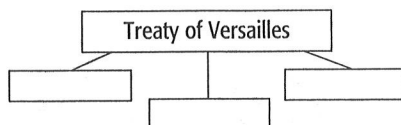
- Key Terms** Write a short article about the plans for peace after World War I; use each of these key terms: **Fourteen Points**, **League of Nations**, **reparations**.
- Reviewing Facts** What nations were created or restored through the Treaty of Versailles?

Reviewing Themes

- Global Connections** How did President Wilson think the League of Nations would help maintain world peace?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Some Americans thought the Treaty of Versailles was too hard on Germany. What terms would you have proposed for Germany?
- Organizing Information** Re-create the diagram below and describe the provisions of the treaty ending World War I.



Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Examine the map on page 690 showing European borders following World War I. Which of the following was not a new nation—Poland, Latvia, or Bulgaria? Was Portugal a new nation?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Geography Compare the map of Europe after World War I to a map of Europe today. Make a list of the significant border changes that have occurred since that time.

CHAPTER 23

ASSESSMENT and ACTIVITIES

Chapter Summary World War I



1914

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated
- Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- Germany declares war on Russia and France
- Germany invades Belgium
- Great Britain joins Allies
- Allies turn back German forces at Marne

1915

- Poison gas used for first time in battle
- Submarine warfare begins
- President Wilson declares he will keep America out of war
- *Lusitania* is sunk

1916

- French suffer heavy losses at Battle of Verdun
- President Wilson calls for Germany to stop submarine warfare

1917

- U.S. severs diplomatic relations with Germany
- U.S. declares war on Germany in April
- First American troops reach France in June

1918

- General Pershing leads the American Expeditionary Force in Europe
- Allies turn back Central Powers at Château-Thierry
- U.S. troops drive Germans out of Belleau Wood
- Allies defeat German forces at Second Battle of Marne

1919

- Treaty of Versailles signed, officially ending the Great War

Reviewing Key Terms

Examine the pairs of words below. Then write a sentence explaining what each of the pairs has in common.

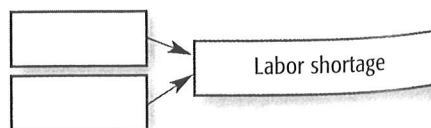
1. nationalism, militarism
2. mobilization, convoy
3. Fourteen Points, League of Nations
4. espionage, sabotage

Reviewing Key Facts

5. Why did European nations form alliances?
6. Why did the Zimmermann telegram push the United States toward war?
7. What was the Sussex Pledge?
8. Who won the presidency in the election of 1916?
9. How did Russia's withdrawal affect World War I?
10. In what ways did the war help improve conditions for American workers?
11. Who were the leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?
12. What was Henry Cabot Lodge's greatest concern about the League of Nations?

Critical Thinking

13. **Science and Technology** What advantages did airplanes provide in the war?
14. **Government and Democracy** How did President Wilson use Russia's revolution in March of 1917 to gain support for the war?
15. **Analyzing Information** What four nations dominated the Paris Peace Conference?
16. **Determining Cause and Effect** Re-create the diagram below and explain the causes of the labor shortage in the United States during the war.



Practicing Skills

17. **Outlining** On a separate sheet of paper, prepare an outline of Section 5 of the text.

CHAPTER

24 The Jazz Age

1919–1929

Why It Matters

People called the 1920s the Jazz Age—in part because of the popular new music—but also because of the restless, carefree spirit of the time. The economy boomed and many Americans prospered. Many Americans, however, did not share in the economic gains of this era.

The Impact Today

The 1920s produced striking new changes in American society. New forms of entertainment such as radio and film remain popular today. The automobile forever changed the American way of life. It helped shift homes, shops, and factories from the inner cities to the suburbs.



The American Journey Video The chapter 24 video, “The Jazz Age,” explores the development of jazz music in American culture.

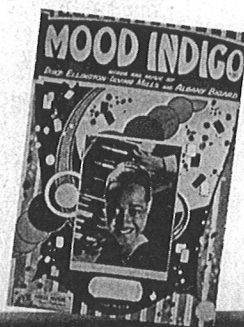
1920

- Prohibition begins
- Nineteenth Amendment grants woman suffrage

Harding
1921–1923



1921



1923

- Duke Ellington forms Washingtonians

Coolidge
1923–1929



1923

1924

- National Origins Act passed



1925

- Scopes Trial

1925

United States
PRESIDENTS



World

1922

- Joyce's *Ulysses* published
- Mussolini becomes prime minister of Italy