GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Progress of the War of Civilization Against Germany.

AMERICA ENTERS CONFLICT

Czar of Russia Deposed and Radicals Seek Peace — Hindenburg Line Smashed by Allies and Teutons Invade Italy—Other Important Happenings of 1917.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Wallachia.
British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean; 150 lost.
Jan. 8.—Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Golitzine.
British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.
Jan. 14—Japanese battleship Tsukuba destroyed by explosion; 153 killed.
Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing senate, gave world outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded.
Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.
Jan 25.—Germans took mile of French trenches on Hill 304, Verdun region.
British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic sunk by mine; 350 lives lost.
French transport Admiral Magon torpedoed; 141 lost.
Jan. 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined forbidden zones and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.
Feb. 3.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff and recalled Ambassador Gerard.
Feb. 4.—Germany agreed to release Americans taken by commerce raider.
German gunboat interned at Honolulu burned by crew; many German vessels in American ports damaged.
Feb. 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British provisional naval collier Eavestone and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.
Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.
Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.
Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.
American schooner Lyman M. Law destroyed by Austrian submarine.
Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Ancre river.
U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners.
German submarine sank Italian transport; 996 lives lost.
Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.
Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk Cunarder Laconia off Irish coast; 12 lost, including Mrs. A. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.
British and German destroyers fought in English Channel.
Feb. 26.—President Wilson asked congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.
British took Kut-el-Amara from Turks.
Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.
British occupied Gommecourt and other villages in Ancre region.
French destroyer Cassini torpedoed; 106 lost.
March 2.—Germany announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.
March 4.—Austrian attack east of Goritz repulsed with great losses.
March 9.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.
March 11.—Bagdad captured by British.
March 12.—Revolution begun in Petrograd.
March 12.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Russian imperial cabinet deposed by Duma.
March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme front.
March 15.—Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.
Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey.
March 17.—British took Bapaume and French took Roye.
Zeppelins raided London; one shot down near Compiegne, France.
Briand cabinet in France resigned.
March 18.—American freighters Vigilancia, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.
British and French advanced 10 miles on 70-mile front and took Peronne, Chaulnes and Noye.
March 19.—Germans made new fierce drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.
Ribot formed new French cabinet.
March 21.—British took forty more towns in France.
March 26.—French occupied Folembray and La Feuillee, south of Coucy forest.
British captured Lagnicourt.
March 28.—New Russian government installed.
April 1.—British captured Savy, Vendelles, Epehy and Peiziere.
French reached outskirts of Vauxaillon and Laffaux.
Armed American ship Aztec sunk by German submarine off French coast; 19 of crew saved.
April 2.—President Wilson, addressing special session of congress, asked formal resolution that state of war was in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for co-operation with entente allies to defeat German autocracy.
April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany by a vote of 82 to 6.
April 5.—House passed war resolution by vote of 373 to 50; President Wilson signed it and issued a proclamation to world and ordered navy mobilized at once. All German vessels in American ports were seized and many supposed German plotters were arrested.
April 7.—German cruiser Cormoran, interned at Guam, blown up by crew.
Cuba and Panama declared state of war with Germany.
April 8.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with U. S.
April 9.—British advanced two to three miles on twelve mile front near Arras, smashing German line and taking Vimy Ridge and many towns.
April 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina declared it supported the position of the United States; Chili decided to remain neutral.
April 11.—Costa Rica declared it supported the position of the United States; Uruguay proclaimed its neutrality.
April 12.—British naval men met in first allied council with U. S. officials in Washington.
Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.
April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
British and French made further big advances on west front.
April 14.—House passed $7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting vote.
April 15.—British patrols entered suburbs of Lens.
Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.
British transport Arcadian torpedoed; [illegible] lost.
British transport Cameronia sunk; 140 lost.
April 16.—President Wilson issued proclamation warning against the commission of treasonable acts.
Congress appropriated $100,000,000 for emergency war fund.
French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, taking 9,000 prisoners.
April 17.—Senate unanimously passed $7,000,000,000 bond issue bill.
Germans sank two British hospital ships loaded with wounded British and Germans.
April 19.—American liner Mongolia sunk German submarine in Irish sea.
Nicaragua declared states of United States.
April 20.—Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates declared against separate peace.
Two German destroyers sunk off Dover.
April 21.—British war commission arrived in United States.
Turkey severed relations with United States.
April 24.—French war commission arrived in United States.
British made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by Germans.
April 25.—German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk but were driven off.
American tanker Vacuum sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 9 gunners lost.
April 27.—British occupied Arleux and half of Oppy.
April 28.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription features.
Guatemala severed relations with Germany.
April 29.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
May 2.—Chilean minister to Germany demanded his passports.
May 4.—French captured Craonne.
House passed espionage bill with modified press censorship clause.
British transport Transylvania torpedoed; 413 lives lost.
May 5.—French made big advance on four mile front southwest of Laon.
May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
May 7.—Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workmen's delegates formed in Russia.
May 11.—Italy reported destruction of 13 German submarines in one week.
Chicago board of trade stopped trading in May wheat.
May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Bullecourt.
May 14.—Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.
Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Goritz.
May 15.—Chancelor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.
Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.
Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Cuco and Monte Vodice.
May 17.—Senate passed army draft bill.
British completed capture of Bullecourt.
May 18.—President Wilson ordered one division, commanded by General Pershing, sent to France at once. He also signed the army draft bill and set June 5 for registration day.
Honduras severed relations with Germany.
May 19.—President Wilson selected H. C. Hoover as head of a food control board.
Nicaragua severed relations with Germany.
Senate passed the $3,342,000,000 war budget.
May 23.—House passed war tax bill carrying $1,870,000,000.
Secretary Lansing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.
American ship carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.
Premier Tisza and entire Hungarian cabinet resigned.
May 24.—Italians broke through Austrian front from Castagnavizza to Gulf of Trieste, taking 9,000 prisoners.
May 25.—First American field service corps went to front in France.
Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 76 and injuring 1744.
May 27.—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.
May 29.—War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.
London reported sinking of hospital ship and armed cruiser by submarines.
Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.
June 2.—Senate passed first of administration's food bills.
Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago.
U. S. railroad commission to Russia arrived at Vladivostok.
June 3.—American commission to Russia, headed by Root, reached Russian port.
French repulsed five great attacks south of Laon.
June 4.—Brussiloff made commander in chief of Russian armies.
June 5.—More than ten million young Americans registered for the National army.
German aviators raided naval base in the Medway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines.
British made big advance on north bank of the Scarpe.
American liner sank German submarine after long fight.
June 7.—British began great offensive in Belgium, blowing up Messines ridge and advancing 5 miles on 9-mile front, straightening out big salient.
June 8.—General Pershing and staff arrived in England.
Germany broke off relations with Haiti.
June 10.—General Pershing's staff arrived in France.
June 12.—King Constantine of Greece, forced by the allies, abdicated in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son.
American steamship Petrolite reported sunk by submarine.
June 13.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 97 and wounding 437.
Army and navy deficiency appropriation bill carrying $3,000,000,000 passed by congress.
June 14.—British made big advance east and south of Messines.
June 15.—Liberty loan heavily over-subscribed when books closed.
June 20.—President Wilson issued call for 70,000 volunteers for regular army.
June 22.—French repulsed violent attacks of Germans on the Chemin des Dames.
June 23.—House passed food control bill with "bone dry" amendment.
June 25.—President Wilson appointed an exports council composed of the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator.
June 26.—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.
First contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
June 27.—Second contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took oath of office.
June 28.—Brazil revoked its decree of neutrality in war between entente allies and Germany.
June 29.—Greece broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.
July 1.—Russians captured Koniuchy, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Caucasus.
July 3.—French repulsed great German attack near Cerny.
July 7.—Russians successfully attacked in Pinsk sector.
Germans made air raid on London, killing 37 and losing a number of planes.
July 8.—President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food, fuel, steel and munitions, to cut off supplies from neutral countries to Germany except dairy products for non-combatants in exchange for coal.
July 9.—New Austrian cabinet resigned.
President Wilson called entire National Guard and its reserve into the federal service by August 5.
British battleship Vanguard destroyed by interior explosion; 800 lost.
July 10.—Russians broke Teuton line east of Lemberg and took Halicz.
July 11.—President Wilson called on American business interests to aid nation by foregoing unusual profits in selling to the nation and the public.
July 12.—Russian advance checked west of Bohorodoszany.
July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him.
House passed $640,000,000 aviation bill.
July 17.—French took German trenches near Malancourt.
Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed.
Shake-up in British cabinet.
July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtebise partly successful.
Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.
In Vilgna region Germans drove back Russians because some Russian regiments held meetings to decide whether to obey orders.
July 20.—Draft for American National army held.
Premier Lvoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.
July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.
Russian troops in disorderly retreat, burning villages.
July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but being driven away from London.
Siam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
July 23.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers.
July 24.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery.
Russians and Roumanians in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.
National Guard of 19 states and District of Columbia mobilized.
July 28.—Germany yielded to Argentina demands concerning submarine warfare.
Landing of more American troops in France announced.
War industries board, F. M. Scott chairman, created.
July 29.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Kreva, but Russian resistance stiffened.
Henry Chapman Gilbert, Washington, first man accepted for National army.
British cruiser Aristides torpedoed; 35 killed.
July 31.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 10 mile front taking 11 villages and 5,000 prisoners.
Aug. 1.—British and French gained further ground in Ypres sector, but Germans recaptured St. Julien and part of Westhoek.
Aug. 2.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed.
Korniloff succeeded Brussiloff as commander in chief of Russian armies.
Aug. 3.—Austrians captured Czernowitz and Kimpolung.
British re-took St. Julien, Flanders.
Serious draft riots in central Oklahoma.
Aug. 4.—Shipping board commandeered about 675 ships under construction.
Aug. 5.—President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service.
Germans made violent attack on British in Hollebeke.
Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministries.
Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.
Aug. 8.—Roumanian forces opened new offensive north of Fokshani.
Food control bill sent to President Wilson.
Canadian conscription bill passed.
Aug. 9.—Teutons forced crossing of Suchitza river in Fokshani region.
Aug. 10.—British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders and French advanced east and north of Bixschoote.
Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, being accused of double dealing concerning Stockholm conference.
Herbert Hoover made American food administrator.
Aug. 12.—German airplanes raided England, killing 23.
Aug. 14.—China declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Peace proposals by the pope made public.
Aug. 15.—Canadian troops captured Hill 70, dominating Lens and the Loos salient, and entered Lens.
U. S. government's plan to control flour and wheat put in operation.
Aug. 16.—British and French made big gains in Flanders, taking Langemarck and other villages.
Von Mackensen drove Russians across the Sereth river.
Aug. 18.—French made great airplane raids on German positions in Belgium and Germany.
Italians began new offensive in the Isonzo region.
Aug. 19.—British line advanced 500 yards east of Langemarck, mainly with "tanks."
Many I. W. W. leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents.
Aug. 20.—French drove back Germans in Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme summits, Corbeaux wood and Champneuville.
Aug. 21.—British forced their way further into the defenses of Lens.
French made further advances in Verdun sector.
Aug. 22.—Germans opened offensive in Riga region.
British took important positions along Ypres-Menin road.
Germans made air raids on English coast, killing 11.
Aug. 23.—Dr. H. A. Garfield made fuel administrator of U. S.
Aug. 24.—British pushed back on Ypres-Menin road.
French took Hill 304, Verdun, by storm.
Aug. 24.—Italians captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.
Aug. 28.—President Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposals as impossible while German autocracy exists.
Aug. 30.—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at $2.20.
Germans made air raid on port of Riga.
Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off Jutland.
Sept. 3.—Russians abandoned Riga.
German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 108.
Sept. 4.—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele.
German submarine shelled Scarborough and airplanes bombed London.
Sept. 5.—American National army began movement to cantonments.
Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.
American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine sunk.
Sept. 6.—House passed war credits bill authorizing $11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates.
Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines Minnehaha torpedoed; 50 dead.
German aviators bombed American hospital camp, killing five.
Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish officials in Argentina and Stockholm, in transmitting German cablegrams advising sinking of Argentine vessels.
French cabinet resigned.
Sept. 9.—Korniloff, commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military counter revolution and was dismissed by Kerensky.
Sept. 10.—Senate passed war revenue bill totaling $2,411,670,000.
Paul Painleve became French premier.
Sept. 12.—Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passports; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires.
Kerensky made commander in chief of Russian armies.
Sept. 13.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed.
Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.
Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit.
Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for $11,538,956,460 bond issues.
British naval aircraft destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Ostend.
Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic.
Sept. 17.—Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany.
Sept. 18.—Russia began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees.
House passed $7,144,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.
Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres.
Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Bernstorff to Berlin asking leave to spend $50,000 "to influence congress."
Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace proposal.
Germans broke through Russian line at Jacobstadt.
Sept. 22.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. entered the war.
Sept. 23.—Secretary Lansing disclosed German abuse of U. S. protection by concealing in Bucharest legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken it over.
Sept. 24.—German airplanes raided England, killing 20.
War industries board and producers cut steel prices in half.
Germans lost heavily in attacks near Verdun.
Sept. 25.—Germans made two more air raids on England.
U. S. senate passed $8,000,000,000 war deficiency bill.
Sept. 26.—British took strong positions from Germans east and nort east of Ypres.
Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.
Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high treason.
Sept. 28.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy.
Sept. 29.—British captured Ramadie, Mesopotamia, and its large garrison.
German airplanes raided London.
British airplanes bombed Zeebrugge.
Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on London.
Fuel Administrator Garfield set limits for retail prices of coal.
Oct. 1.—Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by French and British, and of Austrians by Italians.
Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.
Second Liberty loan campaign started.
French airmen made reprisal raids on Frankfort, Stuttgart, Treves and Coblenz, and British bombed Zeebrugge locks.
Oct. 2.—British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders.
British cruiser Drake torpedoed; 19 killed.
Oct. 3.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill.
Oct. 4.—British won great battle east of Ypres.
Oct. 5.—Peru broke off relations with Germany.
Congress completed its war program and adjourned.
Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany.
Oct. 12.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders.
Germans captured part of Island of Oesel in Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities in America.
One Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel.
Oct. 15.—Destruction of French steamer Medie by submarine announced; 250 lives lost.
Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 13 Scandinavian merchantmen they were convoying in the North sea.
Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of Island of Oesel.
American transport Antilles torpedoed; 67 lost.
Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon island from Russians.
Oct. 19.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 34.
Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed by the French.
Oct. 22.—French broke through German lines north of the Aisne, inflicting heavy losses and taking 2,000 prisoners.
American troops went into first line trenches and fired first shot at Germans.
Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began offensive along Isonzo front.
Oct. 25.—French made another big gain in Aisne sector.
Austro-German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forcing abandonment of Bainsizza plateau; 30,000 Italians captured.
Oct. 26.—British and French made big attack east of Ypres.
Brazil declared state of war with Germany existed.
Oct. 27.—Italians in general retreat, 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond Cividale.
Oct. 30.—Austro-Germans took Udine and broke through Carnic Alps into Venetia.
Vittorio Orlando formed new Italian cabinet.
Count George von Hertling made German imperial chancellor, Michaelis having resigned.
Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 120,000 Italians and more than 1,000 guns captured.
American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed.
Nov. 1.—Italians re-formed behind the Tagliamento.
British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine.
Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Aliette river.
One German cruiser and ten armed trawlers sunk by British in the Cattegat.
United States and Japan made compact on open door in China and co-operation in the war.
Nov. 3.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 5 and taking 12 prisoners.
Nov. 5.—American patrol boat Alcedo sunk by torpedo; 21 lost.
Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from Tagliamento line.
British captured Passchendaele and advanced 800 yards beyond.
Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to Livenza river, Germans following.
American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.
British in Palestine captured Gaza.
Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under Lenine seized government and planned for immediate peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd.
Nov. 9.—Britain, France and Italy created interallied war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies.
Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made Lenine premier.
Germans reached Piave river in Italy.
Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons near Asiago.
Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd.
Italians held Teutons on Piave river.
Nov. 13.—Kerensky and the Cossacks badly defeated.
French cabinet resigned.
Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France.
Italians inundated big section about the lower Piave to save Venice.
Socialist seized the government of Finland.
Nov. 17—Bolsheviki won in Moscow.
British light sea forces routed German squadron off Helgoland.
British occupied Jaffa, Palestine.
Teutons who crossed Piave at Zenson annihilated.
Nov. 18.—Bolsheviki generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of food.
Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun fire on north of Italian line.
President Wilson issued proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy aliens in United States.
Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war industries board.
American destroyer Chauncey sunk in collision; 21 lost.
Nov. 20.—Two American soldiers killed and five wounded in artillery combat.
Nov. 21.—British smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.
French successfully attacked German salient south of Juvincourt.
Nov. 22.—Furious fighting near Cambrai.
Italians meeting great massed attack between Piave and Brenta rivers.
Bolsheviki government in Russia proposed general armistice.
Nov. 23.—The Ukraine declared separation from Russia.
Nov. 24.—The British took Bourlon wood, near Cambrai.
The Caucasus declared its independence.
Nov. 25—British and French armies reached Italian front.
Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 formed for United States.
British took part of Fontaine near Cambrai.
Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks.
Nov. 28.—Coalition ministry formed in Russia.
Germany assented to bolsheviki plan for armistice.
U. S. government assumed control over all imports.
Three Scandinavian kings agreed in maintain neutrality.
Nov. 29.—Interallied war conference opened in Paris.
Austria agreed to Russia armistice plan.
Nov. 30.—Government announced safe arrival in France of large numbers of National Guard troops.
Germans pierced British lines south of Cambrai.
Dec. 1.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrai, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great losses.
Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Masnieres on Cambrai front.
Dec. 3.—British repulsed furious attacks near Cambrai.
United States congress met for second war session.
England reported East Africa completely cleared of Germans.
Russian deputation began armistice negotiations with Germans. Armistice announced on many sections of Russian front.
Dec. 4.—President Wilson, in his annual message, declared peace would not be made with present rulers of Germany, that America would fight to last gun, and asked declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.
Establishment of Tartar republic in Crimea announced.
British steamer Apapa torpedoed; 80 passengers and the crew lost.
Dec. 5.—Germans rejected Russians' first demands in armistice negotiations.
Italians lost some positions on Asiago plateau.
British aviators raided Sweibrucken and Saarbrucken.
British withdrew from Bourlon wood salient near Cambrai.
Dec. 6.—Italians driven back on Asiago plateau.
Armistice for ten days declared on Russian front.
German air raiders killed seven in England.
U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed; 66 men lost.
Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary.
Roumania accepted armistice with the enemy.
Dec. 8.—Great Italian air fleet made successful attack on Austro-Germans.
Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Dec. 9.—Kaledines and Korniloff leading revolt of Cossacks against Lenine government of Russia.
Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem.
Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok.
Dec. 11.—Russian constituent assembly met.
Dec. 12.—Germans made great attack east of Bullecourt, gaining slightly.
Congressional inquiry into U. S. war preparations started.
British destroyer, four trawlers and six merchantmen sunk in North sea by Germans.
Dec. 15.—Armistice agreement signed by Russian bolshevikl government and Teutonic allies.
War council in U. S. war department created.
Dec. 17.—Charles Piez succeeded Rear Admiral Harris as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.
Dec. 18.—Gen. Goethals made acting quartermaster general and Gen. Wheeler acting chief of ordnance.
German air raid on England.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 17.—Danish West Indies passed under sovereignty of United States.
Jan. 22.—Blue sky laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota held constitutional by U. S. Supreme court.
Jan 23.—Women of North Dakota granted limited suffrage.
Jan. 29.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of literacy test.
Feb. 1.—House passed immigration bill over president's veto.
Feb. 2.—Indiana and Alaska prohibition bills passed and governors of Oregon and Tennessee signed "dry" bills.
Feb. 5.—Senate passed immigration bill over president's veto.
Feb. 8.—Utah's prohibition bill signed by governor.
Feb. 14.—Ohio senate passed woman suffrage bill.
Feb. 19.—Washington's "bone dry" bill signed by Gov. Lister.
Feb. 20.—Senate passed drastic espionage bills.
South Dakota prohibition bill passed.
Feb. 21.—House passed senate measure prohibiting importation of liquor into prohibition states.
Prohibition bill for Kansas passed.
Feb. 22.—House passed army bill without larger general staff and universal training features.
Feb. 23.—House passed senate bill making city of Washington dry.
Senate passed administration revenue bill to raise $350,000,000.
March 2.—Senate passed $517,000,000 navy bill.
March 4.—Sixty-fourth congress expired.
Twelve senators by filibuster prevented passage of ship arming bill and much other important legislation.
Woodrow Wilson took oath of office in private.
March 5.—Wilson and Marshall inaugurated.
March 6.—Federal grand jury at New York indicted 163 eastern fuel dealers for criminal conspiracy to raise coal prices.
March 9.—President Wilson called extra session of congress for April 16.
March 21.—President Wilson advanced date for extra session of congress to April 2.
April 2.—Congress met in special session amid great patriotic enthusiasm.
April 9.—Supreme court upheld woman's minimum wage law of Oregon, and declared illegal price fixing restrictions by means of "licenses" for public use of patented articles.
April 17.—Rhode Island legislature extended presidential suffrage to women.
June 5.—Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., penitentiary quelled by military.
June 27.—House passed rivers and harbors bill appropriating $27,000,000.
Senate passed daylight saving bill.
July 2.—Race riot in East St. Louis in which more than 20 negroes and two white men were killed and heavy property loss caused.
July 26.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.
Aug. 1.—Senate passed Sheppard resolution for national prohibition amendment to the constitution.
Aug. 23.—Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry (colored) started race riot at Houston, Tex., killing 15 whites.
Sept. 22.—Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas found guilty of accepting illegal profits and impeached.
Nov. 6.—Hylan elected mayor of New York; Socialists there and in Chicago overwhelmingly defeated; woman suffrage won in New York state.
Nov. 23.—Ten policemen and a woman killed by bomb in Milwaukee.
Dec. 17.—House of representatives adopted Webb resolution for prohibition constitutional amendment.

FOREIGN

Jan. 27.—President Gonzales of Costa Rica deposed by military and citizens.
March 4.—Chinese premier resigned because President Li Yuan-Hung refused to break relations with Germany.
March 8.—American marines were landed at Santiago de Cuba and restored order. Rebels abandoned the city.
March 16.—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated.
March 26.—Republican government for Russia installed.
June 17.—Irish Sinn Fein rebel prisoners all released.
June 30.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his succession to the throne of China.
July 5.—Civil war broke out in China.
July 10.—Manchu restoration in China collapsed.
July 13.—Chang Hsun's army surrendered after battle at Peking.
July 25.—Convention to draft home rule constitution for Ireland met in London.
Oct. 10.—Prince Ahmed Fuad made sultan of Egypt.
Dec. 9.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio Paes made provisional president.
Dec. 17.—Union government under Borden victorious in Canada election.

MEXICO

Jan. 2.—U. S.-Mexico parleys ended, Carranza refusing to sign protocol.
Torreon recaptured by Carranza forces.
Jan. 4.—Villa defeated in big battle at Jimines.
Jan. 15.—Mexican-American joint commission formally dissolved.
Jan. 21.—War department ordered more than 25,000 militia from border.
Jan. 27.—President Wilson ordered withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.
Feb. 5.—Gen. Pershing marched out of Mexico.
March 11.—Carranza elected president of Mexico.
April 23.—Villa's main army defeated by Carranza forces at Babicora.
Nov. 13.—Villa troops captured Ojinaga after hard fight.

SPORTING

April 11.—Baseball season opened.
May 28.—Benny Leonard won world's champion lightweight title from Freddie Welsh in New York.
June 9.—University of Chicago won western intercollegiate conference meet.
University of Michigan re-admitted to western intercollegiate conference.
June 16.—Earl Cooper in a Stutz won the Chicago auto derby.
July 14.—Francis Ouimet won western amateur golf championship at Midlothian.
Aug. 24.—C. H. Larson, Waupaca, Wis., won Grand American Handicap at Chicago.
Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Chicago, won women's western golf championship.
Sept. 15.—Jim Barnes won western open golf championship at Chicago.
Sept. 21.—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant.
Sept. 24.—New York Giants won National league pennant.
Oct. 15.—Chicago White Sox won world's championship from New York Giants.

DISASTERS

Jan. 5.—Earthquake in Formosa killed 200.
Jan. 11.—Tremendous explosion wrecked Canadian Car & Foundry Co. plant at Kingsland, N. J.
Jan. 12.—Du Pont Powder Co. plant at Haskell, N. J., destroyed by explosions.
Jan. 13.—Colliery explosion in Fushun, Manchuria, killed 778.
Jan. 27.—Two million five hundred thousand dollar fire in business district of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 1.—Explosion and fire in Chicago tenement killed 35.
Feb. 3.—Thirty killed, 344 hurt in ship explosion at Archangel.
Feb. 12.—Four million dollar fire in works of Union Switch company near Pittsburgh.
Feb. 17.—Great conflagration in the Piraeus, Greece; heavy loss of life.
Feb. 21.—British transport Simak sunk in collision; 627 South African laborers lost.
March 11.—Tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20.
March 18.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 200 injured when tornado wrecked suburbs and part of city of New Albany, Ind.
April 19.—Explosions in ammunition plant of Russia near Chester, Pa., killed 139.
April 27.—Explosion in Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., killed 119 men.
May 31.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; loss $2,500,000.
May 26.—Thirty lives lost and great damage done by storm in Kansas.
May 26.—Tornadoes in central Illinois killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage.
May 29.—Tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed many persons.
June 7.—San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire.
June 9.—More than 150 men perished in blazing mine at Butte, Mont.
June 20.—Water tank fell on whaleback Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, killing 13 and hurting many.
July 1.—Niagara Gorge trolley car plunged into rapids; 28 killed.
July 25.—Mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62.
Aug. 4.—Mine explosion at Clay, Ky., killed 31.
Aug. 10.—British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, sunk by floating mine; 19 lost.
Aug 13.—Eighteen killed in trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn.
Aug. 18.—Large part of Saloniki, Greece, destroyed by fire.
Oct. 2.—Typhoon and flood at Tokio; many killed.
Oct. 9.—Million dollar fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.
Oct. 28.—Great floods in Natal, South Africa; thousand drowned.
Oct. 30.—Million dollar fire on B. & O. docks at Baltimore; seven persons killed.
Dec. 6.—Explosion of French ammunition ship in Halifax harbor killed 4,000 and wrecked much of the city and suburbs.
Dec. 17.—American submarine F-1 sunk in collision; 19 lost.

NECROLOGY

Jan 10.—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
Jan. 11.—Sebastian Schlesinger, composer, at Nice.
Wayne MacVeagh, former U. S. attorney general, at Washington.
Jan. 16.—Admiral George Dewey at Washington.
Philip Bolican, painter, in New York.
Jan. 20.—William de Morgan, novelist.
Feb. 7.—Cardinal Diomede Falconio at Paris.
Feb. 10.—Al Hayman, theatrical producer.
Feb. 11.—Duke of Norfolk in London.
Feb. 13.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Paris.
Feb. 18.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston at San Antonio, Tex.
March 4.—A. B. Wenzel, painter, at Englewood, N. J.
March 5.—Manuel de Arriaga, former president of Portugal.
March 8.—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, at Charlottenburg.
G. W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan, at Tokio.
March 11.—Congressman Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire.
March 12.—Walter Clark, American landscape painter, in New York.
April 2.—Gen. Lloyd Brice, diplomat and editor.
April 8.—Richard Olney, former secretary of state, at Boston.
April 10.—Congressman Henry T. Helgesen of North Dakota, at Washington.
April 18.—Gen. von Bissing, German governor general of Belgium.
April 20.—Dave Montgomery, actor, in Chicago.
April 21.—W. H. Parry, member federal trade commission, in Washington.
April 26.—Baron Hengelmueller von Hengevar, former Austrian ambassador to U. S.
May 10.—Joseph Benson Foraker, former U. S. senator, at Cincinnati.
May 14.—Joseph H. Choate, lawyer and diplomat, at New York.
May 18.—Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, at Boston.
May 19.—Belva Lockwood, pioneer suffragist, in Washington.
D. W. Comstock, congressman from Indiana.
May 22.—Harry Lane, U. S. senator from Oregon.
May 25.—W. H. Miller, former U. S. attorney genral, at Indianapolis.
June 1.—John C. Black, veteran banker of Chicago.
June 3.—Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, philanthropist and temperance worker, at Park Hill, N. Y.
Louis Gathmann, inventor, at Washington.
June 5.—D. W. Potter, evangelist, at Chicago.
June 12.—Mme. Terese Careno, pianist, in New York.
June 16.—Rt. Rev. J. A. McFaul, Catholic bishop of Trenton, N. J.
June 17.—Judson C. Clements, interstate commerce commissioner, at Washington.
June 20.—Digby Bell, American comedian.
June 27.—Col. Oliver Hazard Payne, financier, in New York.
June 30.—William Winter, veteran dramatic critic, at New Brighton, N. Y.
July 1.—William H. Moody, former associate justice of Supreme court.
July 2.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, British actor, in London.
July 10.—Col. B. B. Herbert, editor National Printer-Journalist, of Chicago.
Herbert Kelcey, actor.
July 15.—Federal Judge F. M. Wright at Urbana, Ill.
July 16.—Bo Sweeney, assistant secretary of the interior.
July 18.—Archibald McLellan, Christian Science editor, at Brookline, Mass.
July 20.—Prof. J. B. Carter, director of the American Academy of Rome.
July 24.—Manton Marble, American publicist, in England.
July 30.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner Los Angeles Times.
Aug. 1.