

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the Greatest Struggle in the World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to Rule the World Could Be Assured—Progress of the Titanic Contest Practically as it Went On From Day to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which gained practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia. July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary. Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Cleary; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidnau; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops. Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris. Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation. Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help. Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia. Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altkirch. Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege. Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France. Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary. Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany. Aug. 13—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland. Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels. Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia. Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao. Aug. 25—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations. Aug. 28—English win naval battle over German fleet near Helgoland. Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Antwerp; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris. Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp. Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg. Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne. Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace. Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine. Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne. Sept. 14—Battle of Alsne starts; German retreat halted. Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought. Sept. 16—Germans capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl. Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp. Oct. 12—Germans take Ghent. Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins. Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia. Nov. 7—Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops. Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed. Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked. Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.

1916

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded. Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula. Jan. 13—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro. Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians. Feb. 22—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun. March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal. March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal. March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk. April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany. April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation. April 24—Insurrection in Dublin. April 25—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks. April 30—Irish revolution sup-

1917

Jan. 1—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia. Jan. 9—Russian premier, Treppoff, resigns. Goltz succeeds him. Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare. Feb. 2—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer Housatonic sunk without warning. Feb. 7—Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic relations. Feb. 12—United States refuses German request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order. Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany. Feb. 25—British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Laconia without warning; many lost, including two Americans. Feb. 26—President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships. Feb. 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance. March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 18. March 11—British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd. March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates. March 17—French and British capture Bapaume. March 18—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot. March 21—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Headton torpedoed without warning. March 22—United States recognizes new government of Russia. March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza. April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning. April 4—United States senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany. April 6—House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress. April 8—Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United States. April 9—British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes 14 Austrian interned ships. Oct. 24—French win back Douaumont, Thiaucourt field work Hindenburg quarries, and Chilleux wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles. Nov. 1—Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Austrians. Nov. 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun. Nov. 5—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland of territory captured from Russia.

1918

Jan. 5—President Wilson delivers speech to congress giving "14 points" necessary to peace. Jan. 20—British monitors win sea fight with cruisers Goeben and Breslau, sinking latter. Jan. 24—Russia and Roumania sever diplomatic relations. Feb. 2—United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul. Feb. 6—United States troopship Tuscania sunk by submarine, 128 lost. Feb. 11—President Wilson in address to congress gives four additional peace principles, including self-determination of nations; bolsheviks declare war with Germany over, but refuse to sign peace treaty. Feb. 18—Bolo Pasha sentenced to death in France for treason. Feb. 25—Germans take Reval, Russian naval base, and Pskov; Chancellor von Hertling presses "in principle" with President Wilson's peace principles, in address to reichstag. March 1—Americans repulse German attack on Toul sector. March 2—Treaty of peace with Germany signed by bolshevik at Brest-Litovsk. March 4—Germany and Roumania sign armistice on German terms. March 13—German troops occupy Odessa. March 14—All Russian congress of soviets ratifies peace treaty. March 21—German spring offensive starts on 50-mile front. March 22—Germans take 16,000 British prisoners and 200 guns. March 23—German drive gains nine miles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris. March 24—Germans reach the Somme, gaining 15 miles. American engineers rushed to aid British. March 25—Germans take Bapaume. March 27—Germans take Albert. March 28—British counter-attack and gain three towns; German advance toward Amiens. March 29—"Mystery gun" kills 75 churchgoers in Paris on Good Friday. April 4—Germans start second phase of their spring drive on the Somme. April 10—Germans take 10,000 British prisoners in Flanders. April 16—Germans capture Messines ridge, near Ypres; Bolo Pasha executed. April 23—British and French navies "blew up" Zebrugge. April 26—Germans capture Mount Kemmel, taking 6,500 prisoners. May 5—Austria starts drive on Italy. May 10—British navy bottles up Ostend. May 24—British ship Moldavia, carrying American troops, torpedoed; 56 lost. May 27—Germans begin third phase of drive on west front; gain five miles. May 28—Germans take 15,000 prisoners in drive. May 29—Germans take Soissons and menace Reims. American troops capture Centigny. May 30—Germans reach the Marne, 55 miles from Paris. May 31—Germans take 45,000 prisoners in drive. June 1—Germans advance nine miles; are 46 miles from Paris. June 3—Five German submarines attack U. S. coast and sink 11 ships. June 5—U. S. marines fight on the Marne near Chateau Thierry. June 9—Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon. June 10—Germans gain two miles. U. S. marines capture south end of Belleau wood. June 12—French and Americans start counter-attack. June 15—Austrians begin another drive on Italy and take 16,000 prisoners. June 17—Italians check Austrians on Piave river. June 19—Austrians cross the Piave. June 22—Italians defeat Austrians on the Piave. June 23—Austrians begin great retreat across the Piave. June 24—General Foch launches allied offensive, with French, American, British, Italian and Belgian troops. July 21—Americans and French capture Chateau Thierry. July 30—German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army. Aug. 2—Soissons recaptured by Foch. Aug. 4—Americans take Fismes. Aug. 5—American troops landed at reching. Aug. 7—Americans cross the Vesle. Aug. 16—Bapaume recaptured. Aug. 23—French recross the Somme. Sept. 1—Foch retakes Peronne. Sept. 12—Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient. Sept. 28—Allies win on 250 mile line, from North Sea to Verdun. Sept. 29—Allies cross Hindenburg line. Sept. 30—Bulgaria surrenders, after successful allied campaign in Balkans. Oct. 1—French take St. Quentin. Oct. 4—Austria asks Holland to mediate with allies for peace. Oct. 5—Germans start abandonment of Lille and burn Douai. Oct. 6—Germany asks President Wilson for armistice. Oct. 7—Americans capture hills around Argonne. Oct. 8—President Wilson refuses armistice. Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai. Oct. 10—Allies capture Le Cateau. Oct. 11—American transport Otranto torpedoed and sunk; 500 lost. Oct. 13—Foch's troops take Laon and La Fere. Oct. 14—British and Belgians take Roulers; President Wilson demands surrender by Germany. Oct. 15—British and Belgians cross Les river, take 12,000 prisoners and 103 guns. Oct. 16—Allies enter Lille outskirts. Oct. 17—Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend and Dool. Oct. 18—Czechoslovak issue declaration of independence; Czechs rebel and seize Prague, capital of Bohemia; French take Thiel. Oct. 19—President Wilson refuses Austria's peace plea and says Czechoslovak state must be considered. Oct. 21—Allies cross the Oise and threaten Valenciennes. Oct. 22—Haig's forces cross the Scheldt. Oct. 23—President Wilson refuses latest German peace plea. Oct. 27—German government asks President Wilson to state terms. Oct. 28—Austria begs for separate peace. Oct. 29—Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing. Oct. 30—Italians inflict great defeat on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians evacuating Italian territory. Jan. 24—Russia and Roumania sever

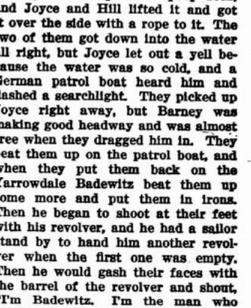
Oct. 31—Turkey surrenders; Austrians utterly routed by Italians; loss 50,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines. Nov. 1—Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento river; allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany. Nov. 3—Austria signs armistice amounting virtually to unconditional surrender. Nov. 4—Allied terms are sent to Germany. Nov. 7—Germany's envoys enter allied lines by arrangement. Nov. 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates and crown prince renounces throne. Nov. 10—Former Kaiser Wilhelm and his eldest son, Friedrich Wilhelm flee to Holland to escape widespread revolution throughout Germany. Nov. 11—German authorities sign armistice ending hostilities preceding arrangement of the peace terms.

Gunner Depew. Albert N. Depew. Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U. S. Navy. Member of the Officers' Club of France. Captain Gunner, French Battleship. Winner of the Croix de Guerre.

The next day we were sitting in the fiddley getting warm when the door opened and there was Badewitz. He yelled "Heraus!" and began firing at us with a revolver, so we beat it back onto the coal. Pretty soon the door opened again. But it was only a German sentry. He threw down a note. It was written in English and read, "Pick out eight men for cooks." So we picked out eight men from the various vessels and they went on deck and rigged up a galley aft. But we did not receive any knives, forks, spoons or plates. The first meal we got was nothing but macaroni, piled up on pieces of cardboard boxes. Then we appointed four men to serve the macaroni, and they got four pieces of wood, the cleanest we could find, which was not very clean at that, and they dug around in the macaroni and divided it up and put it in our hands. We had to eat it after that from our grimy fingers. Those who were helped first had to go farthest back on the coal to eat it, and those who were helped last got less, because the dividers got more careful toward the end and gave smaller portions. But we did not get macaroni very long. A cook from the Voltairre when cleaning a copper dixie that the macaroni had been cooked in, and he was holding it over the side when the vessel rolled heavily, and dropped the dixie into the briny. A sentry who saw him drop it forced him up to Badewitz, who began mauling him before the sentry even had told his story. After a while Badewitz quit pounding the cook, and listened to the sentry. Then Badewitz said the cook had put a note in the dixie before he dropped it, so they beat him up again and put him in irons. After that they sent the rest of the cooks back, and would not let them on deck again. They had plenty of canned goods and meat aboard, but they would not give us any. Five of the men were buried at sea that day. More men were going mad every minute, and it was a terrible place; pitch dark, grimy, loose coal underfoot, cold-dusty air to breathe, crazy-fith everywhere. Some of the crazy men howled like dogs. But we were not as much afraid of these as we were of the others who kept still, but slipped around in the dark with lumps of coal in their hands. We got so we would not go near each other for fear we were running into a crazy man. Those of us who were sane collected as near the fiddley as we could, and we would not let the others get near us, but shoved them back or shielded lumps of coal at them. And every once in a while some one of us would begin to act queer. May be he would let out a howl suddenly, without any warning. Or he would just quit talking and begin to sneeze around. Or he would squat down and begin to mumble. We could not tell

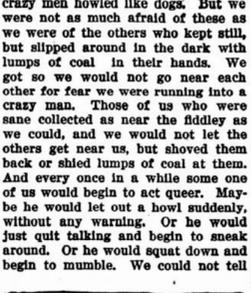
what to talk about going crazy in this way, and to figure that you yourself might be the next, and that it was almost sure to happen if you did not get some sleep soon. But it was worse to find a man near you going, and have to boot him out with the other insane men. The days passed like that, with nothing to do but suffer, and starve and freeze. It got colder and colder, and all we could wrap ourselves in was the coal. We began to speculate on where we were. It was not till later than an old skipper in our bunch told us that we had rounded the northern coast of Iceland. Finally, one day, a lad yelled down "Land!" and we all dove for the fiddley like wild men, and those who could get near enough looked out, and sure enough there was the coast of Norway, very rugged and rocky and covered with snow. We thought it was all over then, and that we would be landed at Bergen sure. Then there was the usual running around and yelling on deck, and we were not so sure we would be landed, and very suddenly it got colder than ever. I was in the fiddley, aching to get out, and ready for anything that might happen, when the door opened suddenly and Badewitz grabbed me, and asked me in English if I was a quartermaster. I said yes, and he pulled me by the arm to a cabin. I did not know what was going to happen, but he took an oilskin from the wall and told me to put it on. There were two sailors there also, and they put life belts on, and then I was more puzzled than ever, and scared, too, because I thought maybe they were going to take me overboard, though what that had to do with being a quartermaster I could not see. But they drilled me up onto the bridge and told me to take the wheel. What their idea was I do not know. Possibly they wanted a noncombatant at the wheel in case they were overhauled by a neutral vessel. We were going full speed at the time, but as soon as I took the wheel I cut down to half speed, and stayed that way for half an hour. Then up to full speed again. Pretty soon there was a tramp steamer on the starboard bow, and almost before I saw it, there were two more sentries on each side of me, prodding me with their revolvers and warning me to keep on the course. They had civilian clothes on. Then we went through the Skager Rack and Categat, which are narrow strips of water leading to the Baltic, and we were only a mile from shore with vessels all about us. It would have been an easy thing for me to signal what our ship was and who were aboard, but they had six sentries on my neck all the time to keep me from it. I never wanted to do anything worse in my life than jump overboard or signal. But I would have been shot down before I had more than started to either, so I just stayed with the wheel. We were nearing one of the Danish islands in the Baltic when we sighted a tug. She began to smoke up and blow her siren. The sailors got very excited and ran around in crazy style, and Badewitz began shouting more orders than they could get away with. The sentries left me and ran with the rest of the Fritzites to the boat deck and started to lower one of the lifeboats. But Badewitz was right on their heels and kicked the whole bunch around in great shape, roaring like a bull all the time. I left the wheel and ran to the end of the bridge, to jump overboard. But the minute I let go of the wheel the vessel fell off of the course, and they noticed it, and Badewitz sent five of them up on the bridge and three others to the side with their revolvers to shoot me if I should reach the water. I think if I had had any rope to lash the wheel with I could have got away and they would not have known it. When the five sailors reached the bridge one of them jumped for the cord and gave our siren five long blasts in answer to the tug. The tug was about to launch a torpedo, and we whistled just in time. One of our men was looking from the fiddley, and he saw the Huns making for the lifeboats, so he got two or three others and they all yelled together, "Don't let them get away!" thinking that they would get the boat over and leave the ship, and trying to yell loud enough for the tug to hear them. Badewitz took this man and two or three others, whether they were the ones who yelled or not, and beat them up and put them in irons. I thought there was going to be a mutiny aboard, but it did not come off, and I am not sure what the Huns were so excited about. The other four sailors who came up on the bridge did not touch me, but just kept me covered with their revolvers. That was the way with them—they would not touch us unless Badewitz was there or they had bayonets. The old bull himself came up on the bridge after he had beaten up a few men, threw me around quite a bit and kicked me down from the bridge and slammed me into the coal bunkers. I felt pretty sore, as you can imagine, and disappointed and pretty low generally. After a while we heard the anchor chains rattling through on their way to get wet, and we pulled up. Then every German ship in the Baltic came up to look us over, I guess. They opened up the hatch covers, and the Hun garbles and gold-stripes came aboard and looked down at us, and spit at us, and called us names, and all the different kinds of swine in creation. They had them lined up and filing past the hatchways—all of them giving us the once over in turn. Maybe they sold tickets for this show—it would be like the Huns. At first we were milling around trying to get out from under the hatch openings and the shower of spit, but some Limey officer sang out, "Brits! Here! Don't give way!" and we stood still and let them spit their damned German lugs at before we would move for them, and some Cornishmen began singing their song about Trelawney. So we made out that we did not know such a thing as a German ever lived. We got better acquainted with Ge-

man spitting later on, and believe me, they are great little spitters, not much on distance or accuracy, but quick in action and well supplied with ammunition. Spitting on prisoners is the favorite indoor and outdoor sport for Germans, men and women alike. When the show was over, they routed us up on deck and put us to work throwing the salt pork and canned goods into two German mine-layers. While we were at it, a Danish patrol boat came out and tied alongside us, and some of her officers came aboard and saw us. They knew we were prisoners-of-war, and they knew that a vessel carrying prisoners-of-war must not remain in neutral waters for over twenty-four hours, but they did not say anything about it. That night two men named Barney Hill and Joyce, the latter a gunner from the Mount Temple, sneaked up on deck and aft to the poop deck. There was a pair of wooden stairs leading to the top of the poop deck, and Joyce and Hill lifted it off and got over the side with a rope to it. The two of them got down into the water all right, but Joyce let out a yell because the water was so cold, and a German patrol boat heard him and flashed a searchlight. They picked up Joyce right away, but Barney was making good headway and was almost free when they dragged him in. They beat them up on the patrol boat, and when they got them back on the Yarrowdale Badewitz beat them up some more and put them in irons. Then he began to shoot at their feet with his revolver, and he had a sailor stand by to hand him another revolver when the first one was empty. Then he would flash their faces with the barrel of the revolver and shout, "I'm Badewitz. I'm the man who fooled the English," and shoot at them some more. All the while the sailors were celebrating, drinking and eating, and yelling, as usual, and the whistles on all the German ships were blowing, and they were having a great fest. After about thirty hours we left, being escorted by a mine-layer and a mine-sweeper. I asked a German garby if that was the whole German navy, and he looked surprised and did not know I was kidding him, and said no. Then I said, "So the English got all the rest, did they?" and he handed me one in the mouth with his bayonet hit, so I quit kidding him. We saw rows and rows of mines, and the German sailors pointed out what they said were H. M. S. S. Lion and Nomad, but I do not know whether they were the same ones that were in the Jutland battle or not. Finally we landed at Swinemunde just as the bells were ringing the old year out and the new year in. We were a fine bunch of blackbirds to hand the Kaiser for a New Year's present, believe me. They mustered us up on deck, and each of us got a cup of water for our



A Cup of Water for Our New Year's Dinner. New Year's spree. Then we saw we were in for it, and all hope gone, but we were glad to be released from our hole, because we had been prisoners since December 10—three days on the Moewe and eighteen on the Yarrowdale—and the coal was not any softer than when we first sat on it. So we began singing, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, boys, smile. What's the use of worrying? It's never worth while," and so forth. They made us shut up, but not before we asked ourselves if we were downhearted, and everybody yelled "No!" And that is how we gave our regards to Swinemunde. (To be continued.)

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None of Us Was Much Better Than a Beast. just when a man had begun to lose his mind. He would seem just like much better than a beast. We could not take turns sleeping and standing watch against the crazy men, because when we talked about it, we agreed that none of us could tell whether or not the sentries would go crazy while on watch and have the rest of us at their mercy. It was aw-

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