

# GREATER 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 Tens of Thousands Invade Italy - Other Important Happenings of 1917.**

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

### THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Galicia; British transport *Ivernia* sunk in Mediterranean; 150 lost.

Jan. 2.—Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Goltz.

Jan. 7.—British warship *Cornwallis* sunk by torpedo.

Jan. 14.—Japanese battleship *Tokuba* destroyed by explosion; 153 killed.

Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing Senate and House, announced that 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 24, Verdun region.

Jan. 25.—British auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic* sunk by mine; 30 lives lost.

Jan. 25.—French transport *Admiral Magen* torpedoed; 141 lost.

Jan. 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined forbidden zones and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.

Feb. 1.—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 raiders.

Feb. 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British protected naval collier *Essexton* and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.

Feb. 5.—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.

Feb. 17.—American schooner *Lyman M. Law* destroyed by Austrian submarine.

Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Arras river.

Feb. 17.—U. S. sent reparatory demand to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners.

Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.

Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk *Cunard* *Arcturion* off Irish coast; 32 lost, including Mrs. A. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.

Feb. 25.—British and German destroyers fought in English Channel.

Feb. 28.—President Wilson asked Congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.

Feb. 28.—British took Kut-el-Amara from Turks.

Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed German plot to invade Mexico, and Japan in making war on United States.

Feb. 28.—British occupied Gommecourt and other villages in Arras region.

Feb. 28.—French destroyer *Casnil* 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 15.—Revolution begun in Petrograd.

March 15.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

March 15.—Russian cabinet deposed by duma.

March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme.

March 15.—Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.

March 15.—Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey.

March 17.—British took Bapaume and French took Roye.

March 18.—American freighter *Vigilance*, City of Memphis and *Operation* sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.

March 18.—British advanced 10 miles on 70-mile front and took Peronne, Chaumes and Noye.

March 19.—Germans made new fierce drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.

March 21.—Ribot formed new French cabinet.

March 21.—British took forty more towns in France.

March 25.—French occupied Folemberg and La Feuillie, south of Cony forest.

March 25.—British captured Valenciennes.

March 25.—New Russian government installed.

April 1.—British captured Savy, Vendes, Epely and Pellevoy.

April 1.—French reached outskirts of Vauxlaillon and Lauffaux.

April 1.—Armed American ship *Astec* sunk by German submarine off French coast; 19 of crew saved.

April 1.—President Wilson, addressing special session of Congress, asked formal resolution that there was in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for cooperation with entente allies to defeat German autocracy.

April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring war on Germany by U. S. and Germany, by a vote of 82 to 6.

April 4.—House passed war resolution by vote of 373 to 30; President Wilson signed 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.

April 7.—Cuba and Panama declared state of war with Germany.

April 7.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with U. S.

April 8.—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; Chile 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 met in first allied council with U. S. officials in Washington.

April 13.—Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.

April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.

April 13.—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.

April 15.—Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.

April 15.—British transport *Cameron* torpedoed; 73 lost.

April 15.—President Wilson issued proclamation warning against the commission of treasonable acts.

April 15.—Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for emergency war fund.

April 17.—French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, taking 10,000 prisoners.

April 17.—Senate unanimously passed \$7,000,000,000 bond bill.

April 17.—Germans sank two British hospital ships loaded with wounded British and German.

April 18.—American liner *Monticola* sank; German submarine in Irish sea.

Nicaragua endorsed course of United States.

April 20.—Russian council of workmen and soldiers' delegates declared against war with Germany.

April 20.—Two German destroyers sunk off Dover.

April 21.—British war commission arrived in United States.

April 21.—Turkey severed relations with United States.

April 22.—French war commission arrived in United States.

April 22.—British made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by Germans.

April 23.—German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk but were driven off.

April 23.—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 bill with selective conscription features.

April 28.—Guatemala severed relations with Germany.

April 29.—General Petain made chief of French staff.

May 1.—Chilean minister to Germany furnished his passports.

May 4.—French captured Craonne.

May 4.—House passed espionage bill with modifications.

May 4.—President Wilson ordered one British transport *Transylvania* torpedoed; 413 lives lost.

May 5.—French made big advance on 70-mile front southwest of Lens.

May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.

May 6.—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.

May 12.—Chicago board of trade stopped trading in May wheat.

May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Bullecourt.

May 12.—Senate passed espionage bill without prohibition and press censorship clauses.

May 12.—Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Goritz.

May 15.—Chancellor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's war aims.

May 15.—Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.

May 15.—Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking the Cuneo and Monte Vodice.

May 17.—Senate passed army draft bill.

May 17.—British completed capture of Hillcourt.

May 17.—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.

May 19.—Honduras severed relations with Germany.

May 19.—President Wilson selected H. C. Hoover as head of a food control board.

May 19.—Nicaragua severed relations with Germany.

May 20.—Senate passed the \$242,000,000 war budget.

May 23.—House passed war tax bill carrying \$2,500,000,000.

May 23.—Secretary Lansing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist conference.

May 23.—American ship carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.

May 24.—Premier Taza and entire Hungarian cabinet resigned.

May 24.—Italians broke through Austrian front near Castagnavizza to Gulf of Trieste, taking 30,000 prisoners.

May 25.—First American field service corps went to front in France.

May 25.—Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 75 and injuring 174.

May 27.—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.

May 28.—War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.

May 28.—London reported sinking of hospital ship and armed cruiser by submarine.

May 28.—Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.

June 2.—Senate passed first of admiralty bills.

June 2.—Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago.

June 3.—U. S. railroad commission to Russia arrested in New York.

June 3.—American commission to Russia, headed by Root, reached Russian port.

June 3.—French repulsed five great attacks south of Arras.

June 4.—Brusseloff made commander in chief of Russian armies.

June 4.—First contingent of ten million young Americans registered for the National Army.

June 5.—German aviators raided naval base in the Mayway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines.

June 5.—British made big advance east and south of Messines.

June 5.—American liner *Arcturion* heavily over-subscribed when books closed.

June 20.—President Wilson issued call for 50,000 volunteers for regular army.

June 22.—Germans repulsed violent attacks of Germans on the Chemin des Dames.

June 23.—House passed food control bill.

June 23.—President Wilson appointed an experts council composed of the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator.

June 26.—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.

June 26.—First contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.

June 27.—Second contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.

June 28.—New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took oath of office.

June 28.—Brazil revoked its decree of neutrality; war was between entente allies and Germany.

June 29.—Greece broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

July 1.—Russians captured Koutchik, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Caucasus.

July 3.—French repulsed great German attack near Cerny.

July 3.—Russians successfully attacked in Pinsk sector.

July 3.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 27 and losing a number of planes.

July 5.—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 5.—New Austrian cabinet resigned.

July 5.—President Wilson called into National Guard and its reserve into the federal service by August 1.

July 6.—British battleship *Vanguard* destroyed by interior explosion; 800 lost.

July 10.—German 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 Bohrodolov.

July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded.

July 14.—House passed \$640,000,000 aviation bill.

July 15.—Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed.

July 15.—Shake-up in British cabinet.

July 15.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurbise partly successful.

July 15.—Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.

July 15.—In Vilna 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.

July 20.—Premier Lyoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.

July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.

July 21.—German troops in disorderly retreat.

July 21.—Germans aviators raided England, killing 11 and wounding 10; being driven away from London.

July 21.—Stam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

July 23.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers.

July 25.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported moving to pieces with its own artillery.

July 25.—Austrian liner *Monticola* in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.

July 25.—National Guard of 19 states and District of Columbia mobilized.

July 26.—Germany yielded to Argentine demands concerning submarine warfare.

July 26.—French and German troops in France.

July 26.—War industries board, F. N. Scott chairman, created.

July 26.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zbrocz, but Russian resistance stiffened.

July 26.—Henry Chapman, Gibraltar, Washington, British cruiser *Albatross* torpedoed; 28 killed.

July 27.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 20 mile front taking 11 villages and 6,300 prisoners.

July 27.—British and French gained further ground in Ypres sector, but German recaptured St. Julien and part of Westhoek.

July 28.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed.

July 28.—Korniloff succeeded Brusseloff as commander in chief of Russian armies.

July 29.—Austrians captured Czerowitz and Kimpolung.

July 29.—British re-took St. Julien, Flanders.

July 29.—German draft riots in central Oklahoma.

July 29.—Shipping board commandeered about 675 ships under construction.

July 29.—President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service.

July 29.—Germans made violent attack on British in Hottelbecke.

July 29.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in Imperial and Prussian ministries.

July 29.—Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.

July 29.—Rumanian forces opened new offensive north of Pokshani.

July 29.—Food control bill sent to President Wilson.

July 29.—Canadian conscription bill passed.

July 29.—Teutons forced crossing of Buchan river in Yugoslav sector.

July 29.—British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders and French advanced east and north of Hisschoote.

July 29.—Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, being accused of double dealing concerning the arms trade.

July 29.—Herbert Hoover made American food administrator.

July 29.—German airplanes raided England, killing 27.

July 29.—China declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

July 29.—Peace proposals by the pope made public.

July 29.—Canadian troops captured Hill 209, a vital point in the Loos salient.

July 29.—U. S. government's plan to control flour and wheat put in operation.

July 29.—British and French made big gains in Flanders, taking Langemark and other villages.

July 29.—Austrian drove Russians across the Sereth river.

July 29.—French made great airplane raids on German positions in Belgium and the Netherlands.

July 29.—Italians began new offensive in the Isonzo region.

July 29.—British line advanced 500 yards east of Langemark, mainly with tanks.

July 29.—Many U. W. leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents.

July 29.—British drove back Germans in Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme summit, Corbeke wood and Champmoyville.

July 29.—British forced their way further into the defenses of Lens.

July 29.—French made further advances in Verdun sector.

July 29.—Germans opened offensive in Riga region.

July 29.—Key important positions along Ypres-Menin road.

July 29.—Germans made air raids on English coast, killing 11.

July 29.—H. A. Garfield made fuel administrator of U. S.

July 29.—British pushed back on Ypres-Menin road.

July 29.—French took Hill 300, Verdun, by storm.

July 29.—Italians captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.

July 29.—British and Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposals as impossible while German autocracy exists.

July 29.—British cabinet committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at \$2.30.

July 29.—Germans made air raid on port of Rotterdam.

Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off Jutland.

Sept. 2.—Russians abandoned Riga.

Sept. 2.—German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 10.

Sept. 4.—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele.

Sept. 4.—German submarine shelled Scarborough and airplanes bombed Lou Jon.

Sept. 4.—American National Army began mobilization.

Sept. 4.—Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.

Sept. 4.—American merchantmen under convoy attacked by two steamships and one submarine sunk.

Sept. 4.—House passed war credits bill authorizing \$1,538,460 in bonds and certificates.

Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines *Minnehaha* torpedoed; 60 dead.

Sept. 8.—German aviators bombed American hospitals in New York.

Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed violation of neutrality by Swedish officials in London.

Sept. 8.—British cables advised sinking of Argentine vessels.

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 \$2,411,070,000.

Sept. 10.—Lansing became French premier.

Sept. 12.—Count Luxemburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passports; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires.

Sept. 12.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed.

Sept. 12.—Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish chargé in Mexico City.

Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from first contingent of Pershing's army.

Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for \$1,538,460 bond issues.

Sept. 15.—British fleet destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Oarland.

Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russian republic.

Sept. 17.—Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany.

Sept. 18.—Italians began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees.

Sept. 18.—House passed \$7,000,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.

Sept. 18.—British began great offensive east of Ypres.

Sept. 18.—Von Bernstorff to Berlin advising leave to spend \$50,000 to influence Congress.

Sept. 18.—Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Sept. 18.—Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace proposals.

Sept. 18.—Germans broke through Russian line at Jacobstadt.

Sept. 18.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. entered the war.

Sept. 23.—Secretary Lansing disclosed details of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. entering in Bucharest legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken it over.

Sept. 23.—German airplanes raided England, killing 20.

Sept. 23.—War industries board and producers cut steel prices in half.

Sept. 23.—Germans lost heavily in attacks near Verdun.

Sept. 25.—Germans made two more air raids on England.

Sept. 25.—U. S. senate passed \$5,000,000,000 war deficiency bill.

Sept. 25.—British took strong positions from German east and north east of Ypres.

Sept. 25.—Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.

Sept. 25.—Gen. Soukhomiloff, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high treason.

Sept. 25.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy.

Sept. 25.—British captured Ramadie, Mesopotamia, and its large garrison.

Sept. 25.—German airplanes raided London.

Sept. 25.—British airplanes bombed Zebruggen.

Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on London.

Sept. 30.—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.

Oct. 1.—Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.

Oct. 1.—British and French made reprisal raids on Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Treves and Coblenz, and British bombed Zebruggen locks.

Oct. 1.—British captured 23 German destroyers and British cruiser *Drake* torpedoed; 19 killed.

Oct. 2.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill.

Oct. 2.—British won great battle east of Ypres.

Oct. 5.—Peru broke off relations with Germany.

Oct. 6.—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.

Oct. 12.—Germans captured part of Island of Oahu, west of Higo.

Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities in America.

Oct. 15.—One Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel.

Oct. 15.—Destruction of French steamer *Medic* by submarine announced; 350 lives lost.

Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were conveying in the North sea.

Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of Island of Oesel.

Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon Island from Russians.

Oct. 18.—Germans made air raid on London.

Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed by the French.

Oct. 20.—French broke through German lines north of the Aisne, inflicting heavy losses and taking 5,000 prisoners.

Oct. 20.—American troops went into first line trenches east of Ypres sector.

Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began offensive along Isonzo front.

Oct. 24.—French made another big gain in Aisne sector.

Oct. 24.—Austro-German attack drove Italians back to front on the Julian line forcing abandonment of Balneizza plateau; 30,000 Italians captured.

Oct. 28.—British and French made big attack on Ypres.

Oct. 28.—Brazil declared state of war with Germany.

Oct. 28.—Italians in general retreat, 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond Cividale.

Oct. 30.—Austro-German troops took Udine and broke through Carnic Alps into Venetia.

Oct. 30.—Vittorio Orlando formed new Italian cabinet.

Oct. 30.—George von Hertling made German imperial chancellor, Michaelis having resigned.

Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 120,000 Italian and more than 1,000 guns captured.

Nov. 1.—American transport *Finland* struck by torpedo; eight men killed.

Nov. 1.—British reformed behind the Tagliamento.

Nov. 1.—British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine.

Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the *Cher-in-des-Dames* to the *Allette* river.

Nov. 2.—German cruiser and ten armed trawlers left for Britain in the *Arcturion*, United States and Japan made compact on open door in China and co-operation in the war.

Nov. 2.—Germans raised salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 5 and taking 13 prisoners.

Nov. 2.—U. S. government issued order that Alcedo sink by American patrol boat *Alcedo*.

Nov. 5.—Italians reformed near Tagliamento.

Nov. 5.—British captured Paschendale and advanced 500 yards beyond.

Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to Livorno.

Nov. 7.—Germans following.

Nov. 7.—American consuls to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.

Nov. 7.—British in Palestine captured Gaza.

Nov. 7.—Russian maximalists under Lenin seized government and planned for peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd.

Nov. 7.—British, France and Italy created interallied war committee; Gen. Diaz nominated commander of Italian armies.

Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made Lenin premier.

Nov. 10.—Italians reached Piave river in Italy.

Nov. 11.—Russians repulsed Teutons near Asiago.

Nov. 11.—Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Piedmont.

Nov. 11.—Italians held Teutons on Piave river.

Nov. 12.—Kerensky and the Cossoaks held defeated.

Nov. 12.—British cabinet resigned.

Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France.

Nov. 15.—Italians inundated big section about the lower Piave.

Nov. 15.—Socialist seized the government of Finland.

Nov. 17.—Bolsheviks won in Moscow.

Nov. 17.—British light force routed German squadron off Heligoland.

Nov. 17.—British occupied Jaffa, Palestine.

Nov. 17.—Teutons who crossed Piave at Zenson annihilated.

Nov. 18.—Bolsheviks generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of food.

Nov. 18.—Teutons concentrating big gun force on north of Italian line.

Nov. 18.—American marines were landed at Santiago de Cuba and restored order.

Nov. 18.—Rebels abandoned the city.

Nov. 18.—Car Nicholas of Russia abdicated.

Nov. 18.—Republican government for Russia installed.

Nov. 18.—Sinn Fein rebel prisoners all released.

Nov. 18.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his succession to the throne of China.

Nov. 18.—Civil war broke out in China.

Nov. 18.—Manchu restoration in China collapsed.

Nov. 18.—Chang Hsin's army surrendered after battle at Peking.

Nov. 20.—Convention to draft home rule constitution for Ireland met in London.

Nov. 20.—Principle Ahmed Fund made Sultan of Egypt.

Nov. 20.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio Pais made provisional president.

Nov. 20.—Union government under Borden victorious in Canada election.

Nov. 20.—The British took Bourlon wood, near Cambrai, and established a salient.

Nov. 20.—The Caucasus declared its independence.

Nov. 20.—British and French armies reached Italian front.

Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 formed for United States.

Nov. 27.—British took part of Fontaine near Cambrai.

Nov. 27.—Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks.

Nov. 27.—Coalition military formed in Russia.

Nov. 27.—American assented to bolshevik plan for armistice.

Nov. 27.—Three Scandinavian kings agreed to maintain neutrality.

Nov. 27.—Italy cancelled war conference opened in Paris.

Nov. 27.—Austria agreed to Russia armistice plan.

Nov. 27.—Government announced safe arrival in France of large numbers of National Guard troops.

Nov. 27.—Germans pierced British lines south of Cambrai.

Nov. 27.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrai, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great losses.

Nov. 27.—British withdrew from Masnières on Cambrai front.

Nov. 27.—British repulsed furious attacks near Cambrai.

Nov. 27.—United States congress met for second war session.

Nov. 27.—England reported East Africa completely cleared of Germans.

Nov. 27.—Russian deputation began armistice negotiations with Germans. Armistice agreed on many sections of Russian front.

Dec. 4.—President Wilson, in his annual message, declared peace would not be made until present rulers of Germany, that America would fight to last gun, and asked declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 4.—Establishment of Tartar republic in Crimea announced.

Dec. 4.—British name *Appas* torpedoed; 30 passengers and the crew lost.

Dec. 4.—Germans rejected Russians' first demands for armistice negotiations.

Dec. 4.—Italians lost some positions on Asiago plateau.

Dec. 4.—British aviators raided Swetbrucken and Sarrubcken.

Dec. 4.—British withdrew from Bourlon wood salient near Cambrai.

Dec. 4.—New York Giants won National league pennant.

Dec. 4.—New York Giants won world championship.

Dec. 4.—Chicago White Sox won National league pennant.

Dec. 4.—Chicago White Sox won world championship from New York Giants.

### DOMESTIC

Jan. 11.—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. 23.—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. 2.—Senate passed immigration bill over president's veto.

Feb. 8.—Utah's prohibition bill signed by governor.

Feb. 10.—Ohio senate passed woman suffrage bill.

Feb. 19.—Washington's "bone dry" bill signed by Gov. Lister.

Feb. 20.—Senate passed drastic espionage bill.

Feb. 20.—South Dakota prohibition bill passed.

Feb. 21.—House passed senate measure prohibiting importation of liquor into prohibition states.

Feb. 21.—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.

Feb. 23.—Senate passed administration revenue bill to raise \$250,000,000.

March 2.—Senate passed \$317,000,000 navy bill.

March 4.—Sixty-fourth congress expired.

March 5.—House passed senate measure passage of ship arming bill and much other important legislation.

March 5.—Woodrow Wilson took oath of office in private.

March 5.—Wilson and Marshall inaugurated.

March 6.—Federal grand jury at New York indicted 183 eastern fuel dealers for criminal conspiracy to raise coal prices.

March 9.—President Wilson called extra session of congress for April 18.

March 12.—President Wilson advanced date for extra session of congress to April 2.

March 12.—Congress met in special session amid great patriotic enthusiasm.

March 12.—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.

March 12.—Rhode Island legislature extended presidential suffrage to women.

March 12.—Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., penitentiary quelled by military.

March 22.—House passed rivers and harbors bill appropriating \$7,000,000.

March 22.—Senate passed daylight saving bill.

March 22.—Race riot in East St. Louis in which more than 20 negroes and two whites were killed and heavy property loss caused.

March 25.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.

March 25.—Senate passed Shepard resolution for national prohibition amendment to the constitution.

March 25.—Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry (colored) started race riot at Houston, Tex., killing 15 whites.

March 27.—Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas found guilty of accepting illegal profits and penalties.

March 27.—Hylin elected mayor of New York; Socialists there and in Chicago overwhelmingly defeated; woman suffrage overruled in New York state.

March 27.—Ten policemen and a woman killed by bomb in Milwaukee.

March 27.—House of representatives adopted Webb resolution for prohibition constitutional amendment.

### FOREIGN

Jan. 27.—President Gonzalez 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 5.—American marines were landed at Santiago de Cuba and restored order.

March 18.—Car Nicholas of Russia abdicated.

March 28.—Republican government for Russia installed.

March 30.—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 12.—Chang Hsin's army surrendered after battle at Peking.

July 25.—Convention to draft home rule constitution for Ireland met in London.

Oct. 10.—Principle Ahmed Fund made Sultan of Egypt.

Dec. 9.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio Pais 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.

Jan. 15.—Torreón recaptured by Carranza forces.

Jan. 15.—Villa defeated in big battle at Jimitlan.

Jan. 4.—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. 8.—Gen. Pershing marched out of Mexico.

March 11.—Carranza elected president of Mexico.

March 12.—Villa's main army defeated by Carranza forces at Bahiaca.

Nov. 12.—Villa troops captured Ojinaga after hard fight.

### SPORTING

April 11.—Baseball season opened.

May 23.—Benny Leonard won world's champion lightweight title from Freddie Welsh in New York.

June 8.—University of Chicago won western intercollegiate conference meet.

University of Michigan re-admitted to western intercollegiate conference.

June 15.—Earl Cooper in a Stutz won the Chicago auto derby.

July 14.—Francis Gulmet won western golf championship at St. Louis.

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. 1.—Jim Barnes won western open golf championship at Chicago.

Sept. 12.—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 Kingland, N. C.

Jan. 12.—Du Pont Powder Co. plant at Haskell, N. C., destroyed by explosion.

Jan. 15.—Cyclone explosion in Fushun, Manchuria, killed 70.

Jan. 27.—Two million five hundred thousand dollars in business district of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 2.—Explosion and fire in Chicago killed 25.

Feb. 3.—Thirty killed, 84 hurt in ship explosion at Archangel.

Feb. 10.—Four million dollar fire in

works of Union British company near Pittsburgh.

Feb. 11.—Great conflagration in the Piraguas, Greece; heavy loss of life.

Feb. 21.—British transport *Mendi* sunk in collision; 325 South African laborers lost.

March 11.—Tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20.

March 11.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 300 injured when tornado wrecked suburbs and part of city of New Albany, Ind.

April 10.—Explosion in ammunition plant of Russia near Chester, Pa., killed 113.

April 27.—Explosion in Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., killed 113 men.

May 2.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; loss \$2,000,000.

May 25.—Thirty lives lost and great damage done by storm in Kansas.

May 25.—Tornadoes in central Illinois killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage.

May 28.—Tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed many persons.

June 1.—San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns destroyed by volcanic eruption, earth quake and fire.

June 9.—More than 150 men perished in blasting mine at Butte, Mont.

June 20.—Water tank fell on whaleback Chicago; 25 men killed at Milwaukee, killing 13 and hurting many.

July 1.—Niagara gorge trolley car plunged into rapids; 13 killed.

July 2.—Mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62.

Aug. 4.—Mine explosion at Clay, Ky., killed 21.

Aug. 10.—British steamer *City of Athens*, carrying missionaries 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. 3.—Million dollar fire in Gusuayuk, Ecuador.

Oct. 3.—Great floods in Natal, South Africa; thousands drowned.

Oct. 3.—\$30 million dollar fire on B & O docks at Baltimore; seven persons killed.

Dec. 4.—Explosion of French ammunition ship in Halifax harbor killed 400 and wounded 2000 of the city and suburbs.

Dec. 17.—American submarine F-1 sunk in collision; 10 lost.

### NECROLOGY

Jan. 10.—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) died at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Jan. 10.—Maximilian Schlesinger, composer, at New York.

Wayne MacVeach, former U. S. attorney general, at Washington.

Feb. 1.—Admiral George Dewey at Washington.

Phillip Bolau, painter, in New York.

Feb. 1.—General John D. Johnston, novelist.

Feb. 1.—Cardinal Diomedes Falconio, at Paris.

Feb. 10.—Al Hayman, theatrical producer, at New York.

Feb. 18.—Duke of Norfolk in London.

Feb. 18.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Paris.

Feb. 18.—Maj Gen Frederick Funston at San Antonio, Tex.

March 4.—A. H. Wenzel, painter, at Englewood, Colo.

March 5.—Manuel de Arriagas, former president of Portugal.

March 8.—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, at Heidenheim, Germany.

G. W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan, at Tokio.

March 10.—Congressman Cyrus Suloway of New Hampshire.

March 12.—Walter Clark, American landscape painter, in New York.

April 2.—Gen. Lloyd B.