

ONE 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.

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THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1-Germans defeated Russians in Galicia. British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean. 150 lost. Jan. 3-Premier Trepoof of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Goltzine. British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo. Jan. 14-Japanese battleship Tsububa destroyed by explosion; 153 killed. Jan. 17-President Wilson, addressing Congress, gave outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded. Jan. 25-Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea; Germans losing several vessels and the English one. Jan. 25-Germans took mile of French trenches on the Verdun region. British auxiliary cruiser Laurentis sunk by mine, 200 lives lost. French transport Admiral Magon torpedoed; 147 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-Germans agreed to release American prisoners held in Germany. German gunboat interned at Honolulu burned by crew; many German vessels in American and German destroyers fought in the Caribbean. Feb. 5-German submarine shelled and sank British provisional naval collier. Austrians captured 10,000 prisoners. Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost. Feb. 7-Anchor line California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lives lost. 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. Germans sent ultimatum demand to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners. German submarine sank Italian transport ship near Capri. Feb. 22-Germans freed the Yarrowdale prisoners. Feb. 25-German submarine sunk Cunard steamer 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 Gomecourt 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-British evacuated British. March 12-Revolution begun in Petrograd. March 13-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 and his son, Nicholas II, was crowned. Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey. March 17-British took Bapaume and French took Roye. Zeppelins raided London; one shot down near Colnbrook, England. March 18-American freighter Vigilant, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarine. British and French advanced 10 miles on 10-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 23-French occupied Folembray and La Feuillie, south of Concy forest. British captured Lascour. March 23-New Russian government installed in Moscow. April 1-British captured Savv, Venedig, Epheby and Felsiers. French reached outskirts of Vauxaillon and Lauffaux. 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 there be no peace in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for co-operation with entire allies in Germany except dairy products for non-combatants in exchange for coal. April 3-New Austrian cabinet resigned. President Wilson called entire National Guard and its reserve into the federal service by August 3. British battleship Vanguard destroyed by interior explosion; 300 lost. April 5-Russians broke Teuton line east of Lensberg and took Halls. April 7-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 Tchoronovany. July 13-Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him. House passed \$600,000 aviation bill. July 17-French took German trenches near Malancourt. July 18-Minister of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed. Shake-up in British cabinet. British and German attack between Craonne and Hurbettia partly successful. Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare. In Flanders 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-Loyalty of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky. July 21-Senate passed food control and foreign trade bills. Russian troops in disorderly retreat, burning villages. July 23-German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but being driven away from London. Siam declared state of war with Germany and British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders. British cruiser Drake torpedoed; 19 killed. Oct. 4-British won great battle east of Ypres. National Guard of states and District of Columbia mobilized. July 28-Germany yielded to Argentine demands concerning submarine warfare. Meeting of more American troops in France. War industries board, F. N. Scott chairman, created. Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zbroch, but Russian resistance stiffened. July 31-Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 20 mile front taking 11 villages and 5,000 prisoners. August 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 Brusiloff as commander of Russian armies. Aug. 3-Austrians captured Czernowitz and Kimpulov. British re-took St. Julien, Flanders. British re-took in central Oklahoma. Aug. 4-Shipping board commandeered about 670 ships under construction. Aug. 5-President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service. Germans made violent attack on British in Flanders. Aug. 6-Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministries. Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet. Aug. 8-Rumanian forces opened new offensive north of Bukovina. Food control bill sent to President Wilson. Canadian conscription bill passed. Aug. 11-British forces crossing of Sutcliffe river in Fokeland region. Aug. 10-British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders; German advanced east of north of Bischofscho. Aug. 11-Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, being succeeded by double dealing concerning Stockholm conference. Herbert Hoover made American food administration organized. Aug. 12-German airplanes raided England, killing 22. Aug. 14-China declared war on Germany and Russia in Hunan province. 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 announced. Aug. 16-British and French made big gains in Flanders, taking Langemarck and other positions. Von Mackensen drove Rumanians across the Sereth river. Aug. 17-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 600 yards east of Langemarck, mainly by "tanks." Many German leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents. Aug. 20-French drove back Germans in Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking 800 German prisoners. Aug. 21-British forced their way further into the 1,000 prisoners. French made further advances in Verdun sector. Aug. 22-Germans opened offensive in Flanders. British took important positions along Ypres-Menin road. Aug. 23-British air raids on English coast, killing 11. Aug. 23-Dr. H. A. Garfield made fuel administration cabinet. British pushed back on Ypres-Menin road. French took Hill 94, Verdun, by storm. August 23-Germans captured Monte Stant, northeast of Gorizia. Aug. 23-President Wilson rejected the peace proposals because impossible while German autonomy exists. Aug. 20-U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for wheat at \$2.33. German made air raid on port of Riga. Sept. 1-British destroyers destroyed four German submarines off Ireland. Sept. 2-Russians abandoned Riga. German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 10. Sept. 4-Italians captured Monte San Gabriele. German submarine shelled Scarborough. British airplanes bombed London. Sept. 5-American National army began movement to cantonments. Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout the country. American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine destroyed. Sept. 6-House passed war credits bill authorizing \$1,538,946,469 in bonds and certificates. Sept. 7-Atlantic transport lines Minnahaba torpedoed; 50 dead. German aviators bombed American hospital camp, killing 28. Sept. 8-Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish officials in Argentina and Stockholm, in transmitting German wireless messages advising sinking of Argentine vessels. French cabinet resigned. Sept. 9-Austrian commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military counter-revolution and was dismissed by Kerensky. Sept. 10-Senate passed war revenue bill totaling \$2,117,000. Paul Painleve became French premier. Sept. 12-Cornwallis resigned, minister of state to Argentina, gives his passports; 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. Sept. 14-Senate passed bill for \$1,538,946,469 bond issues. British naval aircraft destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Ostend. Sept. 15-Premier Kerensky proclaimed Rumania neutral. Sept. 17-Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany. Sept. 17-Russians began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees. House passed \$7,144,000,000 deficiency war supply bill. Sept. 18-British began great offensive east of Ypres. Sept. 21-Secretary Lansing published message of von Bernstorff to Berlin advising leave to spend \$5,000 to influence Congress. German severer diplomatic relations with Germany. Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace proposals through Russian line at Jacobstad. Sept. 22-Secretary Lansing revealed details of German's plotting before U. S. entered the war. Sept. 23-Secretary Lansing disclosed German scheme to bring American arms and munitions to 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 \$5,000,000,000 war debt issue. Sept. 25-British took strong positions from German east and north 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. 26-Mary I. W. leaders indicted for sedition conspiracy. Sept. 29-British captured Ramadie, Mesopotamia, and its large garrisons. German airplanes bombed Zebrugg. Sept. 30-Two more air raids made on London. Oct. 1-Administrator Garfield set limits for retail prices of coal. Oct. 1-Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by British and Austrians in Flanders. Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns. Second Liberty loan campaign started. French armies made reprisal raids on Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Friburg and London, and British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders. British cruiser Drake torpedoed; 19 killed. Oct. 2-President Wilson signed the war declaration. Oct. 3-British won great battle east of Ypres. British destroyer, four trawlers and

Oct. 6-Peru broke off relations with Germany. Congress completed its war program and adjourned. Argentine severed relations with Germany. Oct. 12-British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders. Oct. 14-President Wilson created war department and his 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. Feb. 2-Colorado and North Dakota granted limited suffrage. Jan. 23-President Wilson vetoed the immigration law because of Illinois and Tennessee signed "dry" bills. Feb. 2-Senate 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. 18-Oleio senate passed woman suffrage bill. Feb. 19-Washington's "bone dry" bill signed by Gov. Lister. Feb. 20-Senate passed drastic espionage bill. 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 a bill without larger general staff and universal training features. Feb. 28-House passed senate bill making \$100,000,000 available for the navy. Senate passed \$37,000,000 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 150 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 for Oregon. April 10-Senate fixed restrictions by means of "licenses" for public use of patented articles. April 11-Rhode Island legislature extended presidential suffrage to women. June 5-Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., penitentiary quelled by military. July 27-House passed rivers and harbors bill appropriating \$7,000,000. Senate passed daylight saving bill. March 28-Paris riot in East St. Louis in which more than 20 negroes and two white men were killed and heavy property loss caused. March 28-Senate passed rivers and harbors bill. Aug. 1-Senate passed Sheppard resolution on national prohibition amendment to the constitution. Aug. 23-Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U. S. infant regiment started riot at Hot Springs, Ark., killing 15 whites. Sept. 22-Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas found guilty of accepting illegal profits from oil lands. Nov. 6-Hylan elected mayor of New York; Socialists there and in Chicago over-ruled their defeat in woman suffrage in New York state. Nov. 23-Ten policemen and a woman killed by bomb in Milwaukee. April 19-House of representatives adopted Webb resolution for prohibition constitutional amendment.

FOREIGN

Jan. 27-President Gonzales of Costa Rica approved 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. Rebels abandoned the city. June 18-Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated. March 23-Republican government for Russia installed. June 17-Irish Sinn Fein rebel prisoners all released. June 20-Hsuan Tung, Manchou emperor, announced his succession to the throne of China. July 5-Civil war broke out in China. July 10-Manchu restoration in China proclaimed. July 13-Chang Hsun's army surrendered after battle at Peking. July 25-Convention to draft home rule for Ireland met in London. Oct. 10-Prince Ahmed Fuad made sultan of Egypt. Oct. 17-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. Torreon recaptured by Carranza forces. Jan. 4-Villa defeated in big battle at Cuernavaca. Jan. 15-Mexico-American joint commission formally dissolved. Jan. 20-American troops ordered more than 25,000 militia from border. Jan. 27-President Wilson ordered withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. Feb. 6-Gen. Pershing marched out of Mexico. March 11-Carranza elected president of Mexico. April 22-Villa's main army defeated by Carranza forces at Babacoa. June 17-Villa's troops captured Ojinaga after hard fight. SPORTING

April 11-Basball season opened. May 11-Benny Leonard won world's championship lightweight title from Freddie Welsh in New York. June 9-University of Chicago won western intercollegiate conference. University of Michigan re-admitted to western intercollegiate conference. July 14-Francois Outmet won western amateur golf championship at Midlothian. Aug. 10-C. E. Larson, of Woodac, Wis. won Grand American Handicap at Chicago. Sept. 15-Jim Barnes won western open golf championship at Chicago. Oct. 1-Chicago White Sox won American league pennant. Oct. 14-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 30. Jan. 11-Tremendous explosion wrecked Canadian Car & Foundry Co. plant at Kingsland, Ont. Dec. 12-Du Pont Powder Co. plant at Haskell, N. J., destroyed by explosion. Dec. 17-Colliery explosion in Fushan, Manchuria, killed 70. Jan. 21-Two million five hundred thousand bushels of wheat in business district of Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 2-Explosion and fire in Chicago tenement building killed 100 and injured 300. Feb. 3-Thirty killed, 84 hurt in ship explosion at Archangel. Feb. 12-Four million dollar fire in