

RECORD OF 1915 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving the Most Important Events in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Sinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic Drives Through Poland and Serbia, the Outstanding Features - Prominent Persons Who Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

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Germany, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer. Oct. 7.-Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points. New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed. Oct. 8.-Serbia declared war on Bulgaria. Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies. Oct. 9.-Pierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river. Belgrade captured by the Germans. Oct. 10.-Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared. Oct. 12.-Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia. Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans. Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels. Oct. 13.-Zeppelins bombed London, killing 55 persons. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia. Oct. 15.-Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria. France declared war on Bulgaria. Oct. 19.-Italy declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vratsa. Oct. 22.-German drive on Riga was halted. Germans defeated in bloody fight on Taurine hill, France. Oct. 23.-Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell. British submarine in German cruiser Prinz Adalbert at Labau. Oct. 24.-British submarine sank Turkish transport Carman in Sea of Marmora. Germans drove back Russians north-west of Dvinsk. Oct. 25.-Tentons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia. British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean sea. Oct. 28.-French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier. Nov. 4.-Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned. Nov. 5.-Bulgarians defeated French near Philipp but were beaten at Babuna. German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine. Nov. 6.-Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Tentons to Greece called M. Skouliouli to form new neutrality cabinet. Nov. 9.-Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean; 200 lost, including some Americans. Nov. 10.-German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic. Nov. 12.-Chiyu Japanese submarine sank British cabinet to join the army in France. Nov. 13.-Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley. Nov. 15.-Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption. Gen. Dartinghouse elected president of Haiti by national assembly. Sept. 17.-Word received from Villahermosa that the revolution in central Italy had been missing for year and a half. Oct. 28.-Porter Charlton evicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given light sentence for year and a half. Nov. 30.-Emperor Yoshihito formally nominated the throne of Japan. Dec. 1.-Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported. Dec. 5.-Chinese rebels seized cruiser Cinghai and fought two other warships. Dec. 6.-Pope held consistory and appointed seven cardinals, including Revolt at Shanghai suppressed. 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June 11.-Italians took Gradisca and other important towns. June 12.-Austro-Germans, advancing on Lemberg, captured Mostiska. Allied aeroplanes first bombed Karlsruhe with 27 persons. Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 16 persons. June 16.-Russians driven over Galician border. June 18.-Germans called 600,000 young trained men to the colors. June 21.-Austro-Germans took Rawa Ruska from Russians. General De Wet found guilty of treason. June 22.-Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans. June 23.-German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens. June 25.-Italy broke diplomatic relations with Turkey. Dominion fleet liner Armenian sunk by German, 30 Americans lost. June 30.-Russians began retreat from Vitebsk river in Poland. July 1.-Austro-Germans raided Bruges, destroying docks. U. S. navy department seized German vessel, named Sayville, L. I., for breaching neutrality. July 8.-Germany's reply to American note on submarine warfare unyielding in most important particulars. July 9.-German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha. British liner Orduna, bringing American home from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells. July 13.-Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine. July 22.-American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand, sent to Berlin. British submarines rescued Armenians by Turkey reported. July 25.-German steamer Loelanaw sunk by German submarine; crew saved. July 26.-Austrians made air raid on Verona. July 30.-Austrians occupied Lublin. July 31.-Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat; seven of crew killed. Aug. 2.-Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans. British submarine Britain flatly rejected American contentions against blockade. Aug. 5.-Warsaw occupied by the Germans. Aug. 6.-Ivanograd taken by Austro-Germans. Aug. 9.-British cruiser India and destroyer Lyrus sunk. Turkish battleship Kheyir-Ed-Din Barbarossa sunk by submarine in Dardanelles. Germans occupied Praga. Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing 15; one Zeppelin destroyed. Aug. 10.-U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian request for shipment of war supplies. Aug. 11.-British submarines entered Black sea and torpedoed the Breslau and Goeben. Aug. 14.-British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; 99 lost. Aug. 17.-Germans took fortress of Kovno. Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was invited to form new ministry. U. S. accepted German offer of compensation for the cruise. Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians. Aug. 19.-White Star liner Arabic, Liverpool steamer, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast, 15, including two Americans. Aug. 20.-German fleet engaged Russian ships in Gulf of Riga, each side losing several vessels. Germans took Russian fortress of Novogorod. Aug. 21.-Italy declared war on Turkey. German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea. British seaplane sank loaded Turkish ship carrying coal off Marmora. Germans captured Bielsk, Russia. Aug. 23.-Germans occupied Russian fortress of Grozewo. Aug. 28.-Germans took Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. Aug. 29.-Germans captured Russian fortress of Grodno. Papers involving Dumba and Bernstorff taken by British from F. J. Archibald. Sept. 1.-British liner Hesperian torpedoed off Fastnet; 26 lost. Sept. 9.-President Wilson demanded recall of American Ambassador Dumba. Germany declared it would pay no indemnity for Arabic deaths. Zeppelins raided London, killing 20 and wounding 100. Sept. 10.-Germany defended attack on Orduna, saying it tried to escape submarine. Sept. 11.-Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of \$500,000,000 to allies. Sept. 14.-Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia. Sept. 15.-Vilna evacuated by Russians. Sept. 19.-British transport Ramazan sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost. Sept. 22.-French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and destroyed interior explosion; 246 lost. Germans captured Orda, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna sallied escaped. Sept. 23.-Germany promised American loan of \$500,000,000. Contract would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions. Sept. 25.-Allies on western front began trench warfare. Sept. 28.-American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 5 per cent, announced. Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by interior explosion; 246 lost. Austro-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

July 3.-J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who planned bomb in Capitol at Washington. July 12.-Thomas A. Edison made head and neck of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department. July 14.-Harry C. Thaw declared sane by jury. Aug. 7.-Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines. Sills in Culbena cut blocked Panama canal. Aug. 10.-Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened. Aug. 11.-Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged. Aug. 29.-Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up. Sept. 20.-Citizen training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened. Sept. 27.-G. A. R. national encampment opened in Washington. Sept. 28.-Panama-Pacific message sent from Washington to Hawaii. Oct. 1.-Sixty-fourth congress assembled and others published at Annapolis for voting. Oct. 15.-Morris Hillquit, elected commander in chief of G. A. R. Oct. 4.-Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor sale suspended. Oct. 12.-President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. Oct. 14.-Panama-Pacific exposition closed. Dec. 6.-Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago. Dec. 13.-President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt. Dec. 15.-American Civic association met in Washington. Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

Jan. 1.-British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 573 of crew. Jan. 8.-Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus. Russians forced Ussak pass in the Carpathians. Jan. 10.-Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British. Jan. 17.-Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania. Jan. 19.-Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Farnmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Comber, Sheringham and Boston, causing heavy damage and some loss of life. Jan. 21.-German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk and two battle cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North Sea. Jan. 23.-Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kielce, Russian Poland. Jan. 27.-Austrians drove Russians from Ussak pass in Carpathians. Feb. 1.-French torpedo boat sunk off Newport. Feb. 2.-Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles. Feb. 4.-Germany declared waters around Heligoland a war zone. Feb. 6.-Russians crossed River Rawa, penetrating German front west of Warsaw. Feb. 8.-Germans violently bombarded Brest, setting it afire. Feb. 10.-Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukovina. British held cargo of food ship Wilhelmina. Feb. 11.-United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking shipping, and warned Great Britain of the danger to American interests in the sinking of American ships. Germans evacuated Lodz, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia. Feb. 17.-Germany repulsed unfavourable attempt of American fleet to sink American ships, and Great Britain refused to modify its shipping orders. Germany began blockade of England by sinking its shipping orders. Feb. 23.-German blockaders sank American steamer Carib, Norwegian ship Regia, damaged British collier and three British merchant vessels. 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