

EVENING NEWS TO-DAY'S BRIEF

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle Peace Terms—Other Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1-Italians drove Teutons across Piave river from Zenson loop. Jan. 4-President Wilson presented his railway control program to congress. British hospital ship Hessa torpedoed by Germans. Jan. 5-Premier Lloyd George stated Britain's war aims. Jan. 7-U. S. government began mobilization of 3,000,000 workers. U. S. Supreme court upheld draft law. Submarine raid off Cape Cod, killing 35 officers. Jan. 8-President Wilson stated America's war aims and peace objectives. Jan. 10-Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia separate peace. Jan. 14-Germans renewed armistice for month. Jan. 14-British airmen made big successful daylight raid on Karlsruhe. Germans bombed Yarmouth from the sea. Jan. 15-Daniel Willard resigned as head of U. S. war industries board. Jan. 16-British airmen attacked Dardanelles. British sank Turkish cruiser Breslau and forced the Goeben ashore. Jan. 21-British boarding ship Louvain sunk; 24 lost. Jan. 24-Germany and Austria replied to proposal of Wilson and Lloyd George, rejecting the concrete suggestions. Jan. 25-Twelve killed by explosion in Newport naval torpedo station. Odessa captured by the bolsheviks. Jan. 27-Russian government broke relations with Germany. Bulgaria declared war on Germany and her allies. Jan. 28-German air raiders killed 47 in London. Ukrainians defeated bolshevik troops in three day battle and took Lutsk. Italians broke through Austrian line, taking 1,500 prisoners. Jan. 29-German air raid on Paris; 49 killed. Jan. 31-Bolsheviks took Orenburg. Feb. 3-Allies supreme war council declared war must be carried on to victory. Feb. 4-U. S. government took over control of oil. Feb. 5-Franz von Rintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New York. Feb. 6-United States transport Tuscania sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 204 Americans lost. Feb. 7-Allies signed treaty between Ukraine and the central powers signed. Feb. 10-Russia declared the war at an end so far as she was concerned and ordered complete demobilization; but refused to sign peace treaty. Feb. 10-Bolsheviks expelled from France and arrested to death. Feb. 15-President Wilson put all foreign trade of U. S. under license. Eight British submarines destroyed by German destroyers in Dover straits. Feb. 16-German aviators attacked London, killing 23. Feb. 18-Germans resumed war on Russia, crossing the Dvina. Feb. 19-Germans took Dvinsk and Lutsk; bolsheviks offered to sign peace treaty. Bolsheviks Don Cossack republic organized. Feb. 19-Germans took Kaledines and committed suicide. Feb. 20-Germans invested Revel and other towns in Finland. Feb. 21-Germans took Minsk and Rovno. Feb. 22-Senate passed Wilson bill to rule railroads. Feb. 23-President issued proclamation stating government concerned for wheat at principal primary markets, prices varying from \$2 at Spokane to \$2.25 at New York. Feb. 25-Germans captured Revel. Feb. 26-Americans repulsed strong attack in Chemin des Dames sector with heavy losses to both sides. March 1-McAdoo announced third Liberty loan to open April 6. U. S. troops entered Berlin in Toul sector, suffering many casualties; German losses very heavy. British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 45 lives lost. March 3-Germans halted invasion of Russia; Slavs signed peace treaty giving Turkey big sphere of territory. March 4-French delivered surprise blow near Verdun, penetrating German lines. British, French and Italian ambassadors asked Japan to take necessary steps to safeguard interests in Siberia. British advanced on 12-13 front in Palestine. March 5-Americans in ornate reformed uniforms, including prisoners. President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia. March 6-United States named chairman of the war industries board. March 6-Roumania signed preliminary peace treaty giving up Dobruja and control of the Danube. March 7-Germany and Finland signed peace treaty. March 7-Frosty resigned as foreign minister of Russia. British advanced three miles on 18-mile front in Palestine. British repulsed attack on Ypres-Dixmude line with heavy losses to enemy. Eleven killed, 46 injured in air raid on London. March 8-Nine persons killed in air raid on Paris. Paris, 34 killed. Enemy aviators attacked Naples. Seven killed in hospital. President, in message to Soviets, pledged aid of United States to free Russia from German attack and rebuffed to President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia. March 12-Ninety-five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March 25. British aviator dropped ton of explosives on Coblenz. March 13-Germans seized Odessa. March 14-Americans captured division occupied trenches in Lunelville sector from which they drove the enemy; first permanent advance by Americans. March 15-Germans repulsed with heavy loss in Flanders by British. All-Russian congress of Soviets at Moscow ratified German peace terms. March 18-Allied supreme war council condemned German treatment of Russians and Roumanians and refused to acknowledge the peace treaties. March 19-American destroyer Manley collided with British war vessel and killed 11. March 20-America and Great Britain seized 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping. March 21-Germans opened heavy attack on British lines north of St. Quentin. March 22-Great battle in France continued, Germans failing to break British line, both sides sustained heavy losses. British in Palestine crossed the Jordan. March 23-British fell back from five to ten miles, their lines still unbroken, sustained casualties. German 25,000; British 100,000. French and American troops brought up to support British. Paris shelled by new German gun from distance of 76 miles. March 25-Germans took Bapaume. March 26-British destroyed entire Turi army near Hill, Mesopotamia. March 27-Germans took Albert and

back across the river and French withstood all assaults further east. Japanese liner Hiranu torpedoed; 290 lost. Oct. 2-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated. French and British. Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's program. Oct. 3-German line north of Reims smashed. U. S. transport Otranto sunk in collision with British. Oct. 7-Americans in furious battle for north end of Argonne forest. Oct. 8-President Wilson answered German peace note by demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory and asking whether the chancellor meant Germany accepted the Wilson terms, and whether he spoke only for the present authorities of the empire. Allies smashed Hindenburg defenses on 20th front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse. Oct. 9-British occupied Cambrai and pushed far beyond. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse elected king of Finland by landtag. Oct. 10-German mail boat Leichter torpedoed; 40 lost. Le Cateau, railway center, taken by allies. Oct. 11-Arzone wood cleared of Germans by Americans. Kaiser called rulers of all German federated states to conference. Oct. 12-German chancellor sent reply to Wilson, saying Germany accepted all his demands and agreed to evacuate all invaded territory. Entire German defense system in Champagne smashed. Oct. 13-Americans cleared the Bois de Meuniers of Hun troops. Aug. 2-Allies advanced their entire line, taking Soissons and Villen-Tardenois. Germans retreated precipitately toward the Vesle. Germans in Albert region retreated east of Arras. Allies forces occupied Arras. Two British destroyers sunk by mines. Oct. 13-Allies pushed their line to the Vesle. Government announced America and Japan would send troops to Vladivostok to occupy city and protect rest of Manchuria. British ambulance transport Warilda torpedoed. Aug. 6-American and French units forced crossings of the Vesle on both sides. Aug. 8-British and French started offensive on the Amiens front, taking many towns and 10,000 prisoners. Aug. 9-Germans evacuated back of the allies in Picardy, 7,000 more prisoners taken. Aug. 10-Allies took Montdidier and Chaulnes; Americans with British won severe fight north of the Somme. Americans captured Fismette, across the Somme. Aug. 11-German U-boat sank nine fishing boats off Massachusetts coast. Organization of First American field army completed. Aug. 15-Germans withdrew from Hebuterne salient north of Albert. American regiment landed at Vladivostok. Aug. 17-One hundred I. W. W. members convicted in Chicago of disloyalty. Aug. 19-Germans were forced back in the Vosges sector. The Oise and northwest of Soissons. Aug. 21-French took Lassigny and advanced in other sectors. British attacked in the Hebuterne sector between Albert and Arras, taking several towns. Aug. 22-British took Bray, Thiepval and Grandcourt. Aug. 23-French cleared south banks of the Oise and the Ailette. France passed draft age extension bill. Bolsheviks defeated by allies on Usurri front. Aug. 25-French entered Bapaume. Aug. 27-French took Roye and neighborhood. Allies broke through Hindenburg line in Scarpe river region. Aug. 28-British draft age extension bill. Aug. 29-British advanced astride the Scarpe, taking Croiselles and Pevels. French took Chaulnes and Nesle and other towns and reached the Somme. Aug. 29-French took Noyon. Americans defeated Germans at Juvigny. Senate passed bill making U. S. dry after June 30, 1919. Oct. 1-Allies shifted main attack and fell back toward Peronne. In the Lys sector they abandoned Baillet. Oct. 2-Germans evacuated Peronne. Big battle north of Soissons. British recaptured Mount Kemmel in the Lys sector. Sept. 1-French captured Peronne. Sept. 2-French and Americans gained full possession of the Soissons plateau. Sept. 3-Germans evacuated Peronne. Sept. 4-British advanced far beyond the Canal du Nord toward Cambrai. French drove Germans north of the Oise. Germans in Vesle sector retreated toward the Aisne, pursued by Americans and British. Sept. 5-Entire German line from Peronne almost to Reims retreated for several miles. German Chancellor Von Hertling resigned. U. S. transport Mount Vernon hit by torpedo; 33 killed. Sept. 6-French captured Ham and Chauny. Sept. 7-French captured the factory of malt liquors in U. S. after Dec. 1 ordered stopped. Sept. 13-Americans first army, aided by French, broke through the St. Mihiel salient, making big advances and taking many towns. British took Havrincourt and Meuvres. British captured Droocourt, taking 100; 199 lost, including 90 women and children. Oct. 1-Approximately 14,000,000 Americans registered under new draft law. Sept. 13-Americans cleared out the St. Mihiel salient, taking nearly 20,000 prisoners. Sept. 15-Germany asked Belgium to make peace. Sept. 16-French and British took strong Bulgarian positions on Saloniki front. Sept. 17-British successfully attacked German lines of St. Quentin and French advanced south of that city. Allies pushed their advance on Saloniki front to a depth of 100 miles. Belgium refused German peace offer. Sept. 19-Big food riots in Holland. British and Arabs routed the Turks in Palestine. Sept. 22-Gen. Allenby reported advance on Gaza in Palestine and capture of Nazareth. Sept. 23-French reached the Oise river south of Compiègne. Allies continued their big advance in Macedonia, occupying Priple. Sept. 24-Gen. Allenby reported capture of Beersheba. Sept. 25-Serbs captured Veles and British invaded Bulgaria. Sept. 26-Americans and French opened big drive between the Salpette and the Meuse, taking many towns and prisoners. British captured Strumitsa, Bulgaria. U. S. warship Tampa torpedoed; 118 lost. Sept. 27-Bulgaria asked allies for armistice. Sept. 28-Belgians and British made big advance in Ypres region, and allies gained an every foot. Sept. 23-British and Americans smashed through Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Belgians captured Dixmude. Sept. 29-Bulgaria signed armistice, submitting to allies terms including demobilization of her army, Greece and Serbia and surrender of all her lines of communication. French cavalry entered Veles. Sept. 30-More victories won by allies in Flanders and on the French fronts. Oct. 1-German mail boat Ticonderoga torpedoed; 22 lost. Chancellor Von Hertling, Vice Chancellor Von Payer and Foreign Secretary Von Hintze resigned. Oct. 1-Damascus captured by Allenby's forces. Germans evacuated Armentieres and Lens. Oct. 2-French occupied St. Quentin. Oct. 3-French occupied the area between Aisne and Vesle rivers. American, British and Italian warships raided Buzazzo, destroying 100 Austrians and all vessels in the harbor. Oct. 4-British and American troops from Albania. Germans driven back everywhere except around Central. Oct. 5-William of Baden made German chancellor. 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