EVENTS OF YEAR TOLD IN 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 Comestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1-Italians drove Teutons across Plave river from Zenson loop.

Jan. 4-Fresident Wilson presented his railway control program to congress.

Brtish hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by Germans.

Jan. 5-Premier Lloyd George stated

Britain's war aims.

Jan. 7--U. S. government began mobilisation of 1,000,000 workers.

U. S. Suprems court upheld draft law.
Submarine crews mutinied at Kiel, kill-

ing 23 officers. Jan 8-President Wilson stated America's war aims and peace demands.

Jan. 9-Russia and Bulgaria signed sepe peace. n. 10-Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia sep-

arate peace. Russia and Germany renewed armis-tice for month.

Jan. 14—British airmen made big suc-cessful daylight raid on Karlsruhe.

Germans bombarded Yarmouth from

the sea.

Jan. 15-Daniel Willard resigned as head of U. S. war industries board.

Jan. 20-In naval action at entrance to
Dardanelles the British sank Turkish
crulser Breslau and forced the Goeben Jan. 21-British boarding ship Louvain

Jan. 24 lost.
Jan. 24 dermany and Austria replied to eace proposals of Wilson and Lloyd leatge, rejecting the concrete sugges-Jan 26-Twelve killed by explosion in

Newport naval torpeds station.
Odessa captured by the bolsheviki,
Jan. 27—Russian government broke relations with Roumania. Italians began offensive between Asiago

Roumanians took Kishinev. Jan. 28 German air raiders killed 47 in onden Ukrainians defeated bolshevik troops in three day battle and took Lutsk. Italians broke through Austrian line, taking 1,500 prisoners.

Jan. 30-German air raid on Paris; 49

31-Bolsheviki took Orenburg. Feb. 3-Allied supreme war council de-clared war must be carried on to vic-Feb. 4-U. S. government took over real 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 const; 204
Americans lost.
Feb. 9-Peace 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 retused to sign reace.

ordered complete demobilization; but refused to sign peace treaty.
Feb. 14-Bolo Pasha convicted of treason in France and sentenced to death.
Feb. 15-President Wilson put all foreign trade of U. S. under license.
Eight British submarine chasers sink
by German destroyers in Dover straits.
Feb. 16-German aviators attacked London, killing 2.
Feb. 18-Germans resumed war on Ruseia, crossing the Dvina.
Feb. 19-Germans took Dvinsk and
Lutsk, Bolsheviki offered to sign peace
treaty.

Bolsbevik Don Cossack republic organ-

Bolshevis Don Cossack republic organ-ized at Teberkask, Gen. Kaledines hav-ing committed suicide. Feb. 20-Germans invested Reval and landed troops in Finland. Feb. 21-Germans took Minsk and

Jericho captured by the British. Feb 22-Senate passed Wilson bill to Fig. 23-President Issued proclamation stipulating government guaranteed price for wheat at principal primary markets, prices varying from \$2 at Spokane to \$2.28 at New York rule railroads

at New York.

Feb. 25—Germans captured Reval.
Feb. 28—Americans repulsed strong attack in Chemin des Dames sector with heavy losses to attackers.

March 1—McAdoo announced third Liberty loan to open April 6.

U. S. troops repulsed raid in Toul sector, suffering many casualties; German losses very heavy.

British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 48 Hyes lost.

Hyes lost.

March 3-Germans halted invasion of Russia; Slavs signed peace treaty giving Turkey big slice of territory.

March 4-French delivered surprise blow near Verdun, penetrating German

British, French and Italian ambassa-ors asked Japan to take necessary steps o safeguard allied interests in Siberia. British advanced on 12-7-21e front in

British advanced on 12-rate front in Palestine.

March 5-Americans in torraine repulsed German attack and took prisoners.

President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia.

Bernard M. Baruch named chairman of the war industries board.

March 6-Roumania signed preliminary peace treaty giving up Dobrudja and control of the Danube.

March 7-Germany and Finland signed peace treaty.

March 7—Germany and Finland signed peace treaty.

March 8—Trotzky resigned as foreign minister of Russia.

British advanced three miles on 18-mile front in Palestine.

British repuised attack on Ypres-Dixmude line with heavy losses to enemy.

Eleven killed, 46 injured in air raid on London.

March 9-Nine persons killed in alf raid on Paris. March 17-Sixty airplanes bombed Paris: 34 killed. Enemy aviators attacked Naples. Seven President, in message to Soviets, pledg I aid of United States to free Russia

from German control.

March 12-Ninety five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March 29

British aviators droped ton of explos-

tonments March 25
British aviators droped ton of explosives on Coblentz.

March 13-Germans seized Odessa.

March 13-Germans seized Odessa.

March 14-American Rainbow division occupied trenches in Luneville 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 treatles.

March 19-American destroyer Manley collided with British war vessel, 18 killed.

March 20-America and Great British 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 falling to break British line; both sides sustained heavy losses.

British in Palestine crossed the Jurdan March 23-British fell back from five inten miles, their lines still unbroken; estimated casualities, German, 250,000; British 100,000. French and American troup brought up to support British.

Paris shelled by new German gun from fistance of 75 miles.

March 25-British destroyed entire Turl army near Hit, Mesopotamia.

March 25-British destroyed entire Turl army near Hit, Mesopotamia.

and Germans advanced toward Amena but were stopped with heavy lorses March 2s-Geb. Foun put in command of allied armies in France, and Gen. Per-shing offered to him all his troops and

resources.

Shell from German long range gun killed 75 in a Paris church.

Caucasus, after proclaiming its independence, made separate peace with Turkey. April 4 Germans resumed drive toward tmiens, gaining little at heavy cost. Armenians recaptured Erzerum from

April 5-Allies held their lines against heavy attacks.

Herlin announced the capture of Ekat-erinoslav, Russia.

Japan and Great Britain landed small force at Viadivostok to pretect life and property.

April 6-Third Liberty loan campaign

April 6-Third Liberty loan campaign opened in United States.
Provont Marshal General Crowder called 150,000 draft men to colors.

April 5-Germans hit British front between La Basse and Armentieres, gaining I miles.

April 10—Germans drove British back north and south of Armentieres.

American troops on firing line in great

April 11 -British evacuated Armentieres out recaptured other positions.

April 12-Tremendous fighting continued in Flanders, Germans advancing to Merin Flanders, Germans ville.
Americans won all day fight on Toul

Americans won all day fight on Toul front.

April 13—Turks took Batum.

Zeppelin and airplane factory at Manzel, Germany, burned with great loss.

April 14—Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, resigned.

American navy collier Cyclops, 293 on board, reported missing.

April 16—Berlin announced the occupation of Heisingfors by German troops.

British warships, sweeping the Kattegat, sank 10 German trawlers.

Allies took ten villages from Bulgarians on Macedonian front.

April 16—Germans took Bailleul, Wytschaete and most of Messines ridge.

C. M. Schwab made director general of U. S. shipbuilding.

J. S. shipbuilding. April 17-Viscount Milner made British secretary. Fron Burian made Austrian foreign

minister. Bolo Pasha executed for treason against Bolo Pasha executed for treason against France.

April 20—Germans made strong attack on Americans in Toul sector and took Selcheprey village, but were driven back with heavy loss.

April 22—British and French naval forces raided German U-boat bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and sank concreteladen vessels at character was all as a character of the second services.

Ostend and Zeebrugge and sank concrete-laden vessels at channel mouths.

April 25-British drove back Germans east of Amiens.

Germans took Mount Kemmel and ad-vanced to northwest, threatening Ypres.

April 25-Germans captured Dranoutre and St. Eloi.

April 29-Germans attacked strongly on

hree sides of Ypres salient and on Bel-ian line, but were repulsed, losing heav-ty. French relook Locre. Senate passed Overman co-ordination

May Campaign for Third Liberty loan closed with loan heavily over-subscribed
May 6-President Wilson ordered Investigation of alleged graft in aircraft work
May 7-Nicaragua declared war on Ger
many and her allies.
Roumania signed peace treaty with cenumania signed peace treaty with central powers.

May 10-Ostend U-boat base bottled up
May 10-Ostend U-boat base by British.

by the sinking of old cruiser by British.

May 11-Italians took the Col del Orso
and Monte Corno by storm.

May 14-House passed the Overman May 17-German plot in Ireland ex-

may 17—German plot in Ireland ex-posed and Sinn Fein leaders arrested. May 18—Entente powers, Japan and China, agreed on plan for preservation of the peace in the far east. May 19—Australian troops captured Vills

May 19—Australian troops captured Vills
sur Ancre.
German air raiders killed 44 persons
in London and lost five planes.
May 23—U. S. took over carrier business of Pullman company.
British merchant troop transport Moldavia torpedo d, 55 Americans killed.
May 24—Republic of White Russia proclaimed.
Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.

claimed.

Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.

May 27-Germans attacked on the Aisne front, taking the Chemin des Dames; and between Voormezeele and Locre in Flanders, where they were repulsed, Italians broke through enemy lines at Capo Sile on lower Plave.

May 28-Center of crown prince's army crossed the Vosle at Fismes but allies checked advance on flanks.

Americans in Picardy captured Cantigny by dashing attack.

May 29-Allies evacuated Solssons and Germans pushed advance to Fere en Tardenois, six miles north of the Marne.

May 39-German aviators bombed Canadian hospital, killing many.

May 31-Germans reached the Marne at apex of their salient.

U. S. transport President Lincoln sunk by U-boat; 26 navy men lost.

House passed \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill.

June 2-Allied reserves stopped German

June 2-Allied reserves stopped German June 2-Allied reserves stopped German advance.

June 3-U. S. learned German U-boats. operating in American waters, had sunk 10 vessels since May 25.

June 5-Germans shifted main attack to Oise front, with no success.

Two more vessels sunk by German U-boat in American waters.

June 6-Americans defeated Germans in Chateau Thierry sector. June 19-Germans advanced two mileseast of Montdidier, losing heavily. Americans cleared Germans from Beltalian torpedo boats raided Austrian avail base near Dalmatian islands, sinking one battleship and damaging another June 11—French defeated Germans southeast of Montdidier and Americans won again near Chateau Thierry; Germans reached the Oise at Machemont and Bethancourt.

Bethancourt.

Torpedoing of British transport Ausonia, reported: 40 lost.

June 13- French repulsed heavy German attack between Courcelles and Mery, and made successful counter-attack southwest of Noyon.

June 14-Turka seized Tabriz, Persta and losted American consulate and hospital.

pital.
June 15—Austrians began great offensive on front of 100 miles in Italy, crossing the Piave at various places.
June 16—Italians checked Austrian drive, retaking many positions.
Americans repulsed heavy attacks in Toul sector and in Alsace.
June 20—Allies drove back Austrians in Italy. Americans stormed German trenches and positions near Cantigny.

June 22-Austrians began retreat in taly. lune 23-Austrian retreat turned into

June 25—Austrian retreat turned into a rout.

June 25—Italians cleared west bank of the Plave of Austrians, and attacked seartly in mountain region.

June 25—Second national draft drawing held in Washington.

Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle torpedood, many lost.

June 25—Important gains made by British between Hazebrouck and Bethume and by French southwest of Sotssons.

First American troops landed in Italy.

June 25—Packers and others attacked as profiteers in report of federal trade commission.

Congress voted \$21,000,000,000 for war purposes.

July 1-Americans captured Vaux village and with French took other important positions.

American transport Covington, homeward bound, torpedoed; 6 lost,
July 4-Australians and Americans captured Hamel,
Eighty-two ships launched in American shipyards.

shipvards.

July 6-Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Mos-Population of Murman coast, Russia, joined the entente. Italians and French opened an offensive in Albania.

July 9-Von Kuehlmann's resignation as foreign secretary accepted by the kaiser. Von Hintze succeeded him, July 11-Austrian army in Albania retreated to the Skumbi river.

U. S. army transport Westover torpedoed; ten men lost July 12-French made a mile advance on Picardy frost southeast of Amiens July 12-French made a managined to take over control of talegraph and tele-

control of telegraph and tele-July 15 Germans resumed offensive, at-tacking along the Marne and on both sides of Reims. Americans drove them

British recaptured Morlancourt and Chip-illy, March E-French retook three towns Hayti despared war against Germany. July 19-Americana ameshed German tracks east of Chateau Thierry. Ex-Czar of Russia executed.

July is-french and Americans began big drive, pushing eastward on is-mile from from Helicau to the Aisne and taking many towns and prisoners.

July 19-franco-American troops made further advances on Soissons-Chateau Thierry front.

Betting troop town of Melenies.

British took town of Meteren, U. S. atmored camber san Diego de-stroyed hear New York by submarine. July 20-Franco-American offensive con-tinued, more towns and great numbers of guns and prisoners being taken. Germans retreated from south bank of Big transport Justicia torpedoed off Ireland; ten of crew lost.

July 21-Chateau Thierry captured by German U-bout sank three barges and damaged a tug close to Cape Cod.

July 25-Heavy fighting north of the
Marne, French retaking Reuil

July 27-Germans retreated along the
whole front north of the Marne. July 28-Franco-Americans crossed the

July 28-France-Americans crossed the Ource on wide front.
July 29-Ailes took Fere-th-Tardenois, Grand Rozoy, Cugny and other towns, despite herce resistance, and gained control of the Dormans-Reims road.
Americans in desperate fight took Seringes, Sergy and Roncheres.
July 31-Control of telegraph and telephone lines taken over by U. S. government.

Aug. 1-Americans cleared the Bois de Meunière of Huns. Aug. 2-Allier advanced their entire line, taking Solssons and Ville-en-Tardenois, Germans retreated precipitately toward the Vesle. Germans in Albert region retreated east f the Ancre. Allied forces occupied Archangel. Two British destroyers sunk by mines.

Aug. 3-Allies pushed their line to the Government announced America and apan would send troops to Vladivostok o occupy city and protect rear of Czecho-

British ambulance transport Warilda torpedoed; 123 lost Aug. 6-American and French units orced crossings of the Vesle on both des of Fismes. Aug. 8-British and French started of-

fensive on the Amiens front, taking many towns and 10,000 prisoners. Aug. 9-Further progress made by 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 Vesle from Fismes.

Aug. 11-German U-boat sank nine fishing boats off Massachusetts coast.

Organization of First American field army, under Pershing, completed.

Aug. 15-Germans withdrew from Hebuterne salient north of Albert.

British troops occupied Baku, center of British troops occupied Baku, center of Caspian sea oil region. American regiment landed at Vladivos-

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 Lys sector, between the Matz and 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 tor between Albert and Arras, taking several towns.

several towns.

Aug. 22—British took Albert.

Aug. 24—British took Bray, Thiepval and Grandcourt.

French cleared south banks of the Oise and the Ailette.

House passed draft age extension bill.

Bolsheviki defeated by allies on Ussuri front

front.

Aug. 25—British entered Bapaume.

Aug. 27—French took Roye and neighboring towns.

Allies broke through Hindenburg line in

Scarpe river region.

Senate passed draft age extension bill.

Aug. 25—British advanced astride the Scarpe, taking Croiselles and Pelves.

Franch took Chaulnes and Nesle and many other towns and reached the Somme. Aug. 29-French took Noyon, Americans defeated Germans at Ju-

vigny. Senate passed bill making U. S. dry after June 30, 1919.

Aug. 30 Germans lost Combles and fell back toward Peronne. In the Lys sector they abandoned Bailleul.

Aug. 31—Franco-American forces won algorithm for the following battle north of Solssons, British recaptured Mount Kemmel in Ays salient.

Sept. 1—British captured Peronne.

Sept. 2—French and Americans gained uil possession of the Solssons plateau.

British sing the Drocourt (Juneau inc.) British smalled Drocourt-Queant line, Sept. 4—British advanced far beyond the Canal du Nord teward Cambral French drove Germans north of the

Germans in Vesle sector retreated to the Alsne, pursued by Americans Sept. 5-Entire German line from Peronne Imost to Reims retreated for several miles. German Chancellor Von Hertling re-

U. S. transport Mount Vernon hit by torpedo; 35 killed. Sept. 6.—French captured Ham and Chauny. Chauny.

Manufacture of malt liquors in U. S. after Dec. 1 ordered stopped.

Sept. 12—American First army, aided by French, attacked on both sides of St. Miniel salient, making big advances and taking many towns.

British took Havrincourt and Moeuvres. British steamer Galway Castle torpedoed; 189 lost, including 90 women and children. hildren. Approximately 14,000,000 Americans reg-

istered under new draft law, Sept. 13—Americans cleared out the St. Minici salient, taking nearly 20,000 pris-Sept. 15-Germany asked Belgium to sake peace. Serbians and French took strong Bul-

Serbians and French took strong Bulgarlan positions on Saloniki front.
Sept. 18—British successfully attacked northwest of St. Quentin and French advanced south of that city.
Allies pushed their advance on Saloniki front to a depth of ten miles.
Belgium refused German peace offer.
Sept. 19—Big food riots in Holland

British and Arabs routed the Turks in alestine. Sept. 22—Gen. Allenby reported advance f 80 miles in Palestine and capture of Nazareth.

Sept. 23—French reached the Oise river south of St. Quentin.

Allies continued their big advance in Macedonia, occupying Prilep.

Sept. 24—Ger. Allenby reported capture of Acre and Haifa.

Sept. 25—Serbs captured Veles and British invaded Bulgaria.

Sept. 25—Americans and French opened big drive between the Suippe and the Meuse, taking many towns and prisoners.

British captured Strumnitza, Bulgaria U. S. warship Tampa torpedued, 118 lost.

Sept. 25—Bulgaria asked allies for armistice.

istice
Sept. 28—Belgians and British made big
advance in Ypres region, and alites gained
on every frant.
Fourth Liberty loan campaign opened.
Sept. 29—British and Americans smashed
through Hindenburg line between Camurar and St. Quentin.
Belgians captured bixmude.
Sept. 29—Bulgaria signed armistice, submitting to alites terms, including demobiltastion, evacuation of Greece and Serbia
and surrender of all her lines of communication. French cavalry entered Uskub.

kub.

Sept. 30—More victories won by allies in Flanders and on the French fronts.

American cargo boat Ticonderoga torpedoed, 213 lost.

Chancellor Von Hertling, Vice Chancellor Von Payer and Foreign Secretary Von Hintze resigned.

Oct. — Damagna captured by Allenby's Oct. 1-Damascus captured by Allenby's Germans evacuated Armentieres and

Germans driven out of entire area be-fermans driven out of entire area be-fermans driven out of entire area be-fewern Alsne and Vesie rivers.

American British and Itulian warships raided Durazzo, destroying the Austrian naval base there and all vessels in the

thet happers, accounted wit trawal of or troops from Albania. Germans driven back everywhere except around Cambrat.
Prince Maximilian of Baden made German chancellor.
Oct. 4 Vienna asked Holland to invite belligerents to a peace conference.

Americans made blg advance west of Japanese liner Hirano torpedoed; 290

ost. . Oct. 5-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdi-Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's ernm. bet 6-German line north of Relms transport Otranto sunk in colli-

U. S. transport Otranto sunk in colli-sion; 450 lost. Oct. 7-Americans in furious battle for sorth end of Argonne forest. Oct. 8-President Wilson answered Ger-Oct. 8-President Wilson answered German peace note by demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory and asking whether the chancelor meant Germany accepted the Wilson terms, and whether he spoke only for the present authorities of the empire.

Allies amushed Hindenburg defenses on on the front between Cambral and St. pentin, and Franco-Americans started ow drive east of the Meuse.
Oct. 9-British occupied Cambral and ushed far beyond.

Frince Frederick Charles of Hesse elections of Figure 2 and 1 and 1 and 2 and 2 and 3 and 3 and 3 and 4 and 3 and 4 and 4 and 5 a king of Finland by landing. lot 10-Irlsh mail boat Leinster torped: 40 lost Oct. 10-Irish mail boat Leffister torpe-oed, 4.0 lost. Le Calcau, rallway center, taken by al-

Oct. II-Argonne wood cleared of Ger mans 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 terms and agreed to evacuate all invaded Entire Clerman defense system in Chamsmashed. 13-La Fere and Laon taken by the

French.
Serbs captured Nish.
Serbs captured Nish.
Get. 14—President Wilson rejected Germany's peace and armistice proposals.
Allies began big drive in Flanders, taking Roulers and other towns.
Italians captured Durazzo.
Oct. 15—Allies took Menin, flanked Ostend and threatened Bruges; 12,000 prisoners taken.

taken. 16 General retreat from northern deligium by Germans.

Americans captured Grand Pre, north of Allies pursued Austrians into Montene-

Oct. 17-Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille Oct. 17—Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille and Doual.
Oct. 18—Allies occupied Turcoing, Roubaix, Zeebrugge and Thielf.
Independence of Czecho-Slovak nation declared by its provisional government.
Emperor Charles decreed federalization of Austro-Hungarian empire.
Oct. 19—President Wilson rejected Austro-Hungarian empire.

Oct. 19-President Wilson rejected Austria-Hungary's peace proposals.
Allied armies in Beigium reached the Fourth Liberty loan closed, heavily over-

subscribed.

Oct. 20-15,000 retreating Germans interned in Holland. terned in Holland.
Oct. 21—Germany made reply to President Wilson, full of evasions, denials and Allies in Serbia reached the Danube and colated Turkey. Oct. 22 British entered suburbs of Val-Serbla reached the Danube and

eticlenness and crossed the Scheidt.
Oct. 23-President Wilson told German government he would take up with allies the subject of an armistice; but that the U.S., if it must deal with the kalser and his crew, demanded not peace negotia-tions, but surrender. British broke through German defenses outh of Valenciennes. Americans made advance in terrific ghting in Meuse valley.

Slovenes and Croatians announced formation of sovereign state. Oct. 24-Italians began big offensive on

Cot. 24—Italians began big offensive on the Plave line.
Oct. 25—French in big advance in Serre-Oise region.
Ludendorff resigned.
Declaration of independence of the peoples of middle Europe promulgated in independence Hall, Philadelphia.
British occupied Aleppo.
Oct. 27—Germany replied to President Wilson, asking terms for armistice.
German reichstag put control of military in civil government.
Allies crossed the Plave in Italian drive.
Oct. 23—Austria-Hungary asked for separate armistice and peace on allies' terms.
Oct. 23—Austrian lines beyond the Plave smashed by allies.
Turkey presented separate peace proposals. Oct. 30-Entire Turkish army on the Tigris captured.

Austrian commander in Italy asked Gen.
Diaz for armistice.
Oct. 31—Armistice with Turkey went into
effect. Allies opened new drive on Ghent Kingdom of Greater Serbia proclaimed. Croatian parliament decreed separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from

Hungary, Nov. 1-American First army smashed German lines west of the Meuse. Allies drove Germans out of 19 towns in Austrian army fleeing across the Tagliamento in Italy.

Count Tiza, former Hungarian premier, assassinated.

Examinans and Teutons captured Lem-

Nov. 2—King Boris of Bulgarla abdicated and a peasant republic was established. Hungary's complete Separation from Austria declared.

Americans made great advance on both sides of the Meuse.

Trente taken by Italians.
Valenciennes taken by British.
Nov. 3.—Triests occupied by Italians.
Armistice with Austria signed.
Nov. 4—Armistice terms for Germany fixed by allies.

British captured Le Quesney in great offensive between the Sambre and the Scheldt. cheldt. Nov. 5-Americans win flerce battle for

Fresident Wilson told Germany to ask armistice terms from Foch.

French made big advance, taking Guise and Marie.

Nov. 6—Great French victory on 100-mile front.

American troops entered Sedan American troops entered Sedan American troops entered Sedan.
Revolutior, spreading through Schleswig
and other parts of Germany.
Nov. 7—Practically all of German fleet
reported in revolt.
German emissaries reached Marshal
Foch to ask armistice terms.
Germans evacuated Ghent

Germans evacuated Ghent Socialist party demanded abdication of he kalse: Nov. S.-Bavarian diet deposed Kins udwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty. Great advances made by allies on entire uset from

Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty.
Great advances made by allies on entire
west front.
Nov. 9-Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.
Social Democrats in control of government in Germany: Ebert made chancelior, republic proclaimed in Berlin.
Nov. 10-Kaiser fled to Holland.
Nov. 11-Germany signed armistice
terms, amounting to unconditional surrender, and the war came to a close.
Belsheviki defeated by Americans and
British on the Dvina. British on the Dvina Nov. 12-Emperor Charles of Austria ab-15-Allied fleet arrived at Constan-Nov. 15-Allied fleet arrived at Constantinople.
Nov. 14-American and French troops moved into Alsace.
Former crown prince of Germany Interned in Holland.
Nov. 15-New German government appealed to President Wilson to save Germany from starvation and anarchy.
Czecho-Slovak republic under Masaryk as president ratified by national assembly at Prague.

Prague. Prague. Nov. 16-Belgian troops entered Ant-American troops began march to Rhine. Nov. 17-Briffsh troops started for the Rhine. Nov. 18-President Wilson announced he would attend opening of peace conference.
Admiral Kolchak put in control of all-Russian government at Omsk.

Nov. 20—Overlitrow of Ukrainian government by anti-bolshevik forces announced.

Nov. 21—German fleet was surrendered.

Nov. 22-King Albert of Beiglum entered Nov. 22—King Albert of Bengium entered Brussels. Nov. 23—American troops crossed the Prussian frontier. Poles captured Lemberg. Nov. 24—North German states proclaim-

d a republic French under Gen. Gourand entered Strassburg. Nov. 25 Soviets gained upper hand in Berlin, but were outvoted elsewhere in Strassburg

Nov 25—Soviets gained upper hand in
Berlin, but were outvoided elsewhere in
Germany

Nov 25—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia made regent of Jugo-Slav state.

Nov 21—Bavaria broke relations with
Bardin.

Berlin
No. 25. William definitely reconnect all
the rights in the distance.
Nov. 29-Hangary internet Mackenson's
army of 170.00.
King Ni holas of Montenegro deposed
by national assembly. by national assembly.

Nov. 30-Lithuania proclaimed a repub-

Secretary anting, Henry White, Gen-S. peace delegates.

Dec. 1-First of U. S. returning army reached New York. eached New York.

Dec. 2—Congress reconvened and heard
resident Wilson's message and farewell.

British fleet arrived at Libau.

Dec. 4—President Wilson and party

Dec. 4-President Wilson and party salled for France. Dec. 5-Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, killed and that country under control of the Unionists. Dec. 6-Belgian troops occupied Dussel-

dorf on he Rhine. Bloody fighting in Berlin between so Bloody fighting in Berlin between so-cialist factions.

Dec. 7—British occupied Cologne.

Dec. 8—American troops rushed to Cob-leng as last German forces crossed Rhine.

Dec. 9—Former kaiser attempted sui-

Dec. 10-French army occupied Mainz. Dec. 12-British troops crossed the Dec. 13-American troops crossed the Dec. 13-American troops crossed the Dec 3-American
Rhine at Coblens.
President Wilson landed at Brest.
Dec. 14-President Wilson received in

Armistice extended to Jan. 17. Kiev occupied by troops of the "direc tory.

Dec. 15—Get., Mannerheim elected regent of Finland.

Dec. 18—Central congress of soldiers and workmen's delegates met in Berlin; Liebknecht and Spartacides defeated. Dec. 17—Polish general staff ordered mobilization of 1.500,000 men.
Dec. 25—President Wilson ate Christmas dinner with troops of American army of

DOMESTIC

Jan. 5-Charles B. Henderson appointed senator from Nevada. Jan. 8-Mississippi legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment. Jan. 10-House adopted national woman suffrage amendment resolution.

Jan. 15-Chicago and middle west para-lyzed by terrino blizzard. Feb. 19-Montana legislature ratified Feb. 19—Montana regionent federal prohibition amendment. Feb. 25—Wisconsin senate passed resolution, 22 to 7, denouncing La Follette. March 5-Wisconsin assembly deadlock, as the first property of the

ed all night on joint resolution denounc-ing La Follette as disloyal.

March 6-Wisconsin assembly passes joint resolution denouncing La Follette.

Secretary Daniels established five-mile "dry" zone around naval training sta-tions. House passed sabotage bill, 219 to March 7—Conferees agreed on ad-

March 7-Conferees agreed on adminis-tration railroad bill. Automobile chamber of commerce an-nounced cut of 30 per cent in production of pleasure automobiles for fiscal year. Metropolitan magazine for March cluded from mails for publication of ar-ticle "Is America Honest?" by William March 8-Senate ordered inquiry into

March 9-Victor Berger, Milwaukee;
Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, W. P.
Kruse, Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago,
indicted under spy act.
March 11-Senate unanimously authorized sale of German-owned property in
United States to American citizens.

March 12—Senate passed urgent defi-ciency bill, carrying \$1,180,000,000. Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma elected chairman of Democratic congressional committee.

March 13-Senate passed conference re-

March 13—Senate passed conference report on railroad control bill.

Maryland house of delegates defeated woman's suffrage bill.

March 14—World's largest reinforced concrete ship, haunched at a Pacific port, pronounced complete success by experts. Eather Cleveland, daughter of Grover Cleveland, married to Capt. W. S. B. Bosanquet of Coldstream Guards, in London.

March 15—Congress passed daylight saving bill to take effect March 31.

March 18—Delaware legislature ratified March 18—Delaware legislature ratified prohibition amendment.

April 2—Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, elected U. S. senator from Wisconsin.

Massachusetts legislature ratified na-

tional prohibition amendment.

April 29-X. P. Whitley appointed senator from Missouri. May 15-Air mail route between Wash-groon, Philadelphia and New York ington, opened, Aug. 2

Aug. 3.—Walter H. Page, American am-bassador to Great Britain, resigned. Two American soldiers and a number of Mexicans icilled in battle at Nogales. or Mexicans killed in battle at Nogales.
Sept. 4—Bomb explosion in Federal
building, Chicago, killed 4 and injured 30.
Sept. 18—John W. Davis made American
ambassador to Great Britain.
Oct. 1—Senate defeated woman suffrage

amendment to constitution.

Nov. 5-Republicans gained control of the senate and the house of representatives in general election.

Nov. 20-Government assumed control of all cable lines.

Nov. 20-Secretary of the Treasury Mc. Nov. 22-Secretary of the Treasury Mc-Adoo resigned. Carter Glass sworn in as secretary of the treasury.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1-Dr. Frederick A. Noble, leading Congregational ciergyman, at Evanston, Jan. 5-Dr. John S. Foley, Catholic bish-Jan. 5-Dr. John S. Foley, Catholic bishop of Detroit.
Jan. 13-U. S. Senator James H. Brady of Idaho.
Jan. 14-Maj. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts.
Jan. 30-United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.
Feb. 2-John L. Suilivan, former heavy-weight champion, at West Abington, Mass.

Leander Richardson, dramatic editor and author.
Feb. 4—Col. Frederick H. Smith, Republican leader in Illinois, at Peoria.
Feb. 10—Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey. Feb. 14-Sir Cecil Spring Rice, former

Feb. 14—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America. Feb. 22—Terry McGovern, former world's featherweight champlon, at New York. Feb. 26—Dr. Samuel G. Nixon, commis-sioner of health of Penrsylvania, at Philsioner of health of Pentsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Archbishop Edmond Francis Prendergast at Philadelphia.
March 5-John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London.
March 7-Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, retired, at Soutners Pines, N. C.
Cardinal Seralvi, prefect of the congregation of the propagania, at Rome.
March 9-George Von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston, Prof. J. M. Munyon of Philadelphia, at Pain Beach.
March 13-Mrs. James A. Garfield, widcow of President Garfield, at Pasadena, Cal.

Cal. Charles Page Bryan, diplomat, at Wash-

Charles Page Bryan, diplomat, at Washington.
March 15-Former Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin.
Sir George Alexander, English actor, James Stillman, financier, at New York, March 21-Warner Miller, former U. S. senator from New York.
March 22-Maggie Mitchell, famous actress, in New York.
March 26-Claude Achille Debussy, composer, in Paris. March 25-Clause poser, in Paris. March 27-Martin J. Sheridan, famous athlete, in New York, April 3-Charley Mitchell, famous Eng-lish puglilst. April 11-Rear Admiral S. P. Comly, U. April 11-Rear Assets S. N. retired W. C. McDonald, first governor of New W. C. McDonald, first governor of New McDonald April 12-U. S. Senator R. F. Broussard f Louisiana. Former Mayor Rt tolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia.
April 13-Hempste. Washburne, form-April 13-Hempster Washburne, form-er mayor of Chicago.
April 14-William Joel Stone, U. S. sen-ator from Missouri.
April 17-Senor Aldunate, Chilean am-bassador to U. S. at Washington.
April 20-Col. George Pope, at Hartorn to Cortes de Pena, Uruguay-

an infinite of Washington,
Dr. E. Pietcher Ingain noted physician,
in Chicago,
May 5-Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago,

May 8-Marcus Mayer, famous theartcal manager, at Amityville, L. L. May 11-Federal Judge C. C. Kohisaat, Chicago, May ls-Pustor Charles Wagner, in May 14—James Gordon Bennett, pro-prietor of New York Herald, in France. May 22—Dr. Minot J. Savage, noted Uni-

tarian minister.
May 23-Gen. John B. Castieman, famous Confederate soldier, at Louisville.
May 26-Maitland Armstrong, American artist, in New York.
June 3-Ramon M. Valdez, president of June 3-Ramon M. Valder, president of Panama.

June 4-Charles Warren Pairbanka, former vice president, at Indianapolis.

June 5-Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Michie, U. S. A., in France.

June 5-Dr. John Merrittee Driver, noted preacher and lecturer, at Chicago,
June 10—George B. Harris, head of Burlington Railway,
Arrigo Bolto, Italian composer,
June 22—Archbishop John J. Keans of
Dubuser Is

June 22-Archotshop John J.
Dubuque, Ia.
June 29-J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life.
July 2-Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden,
at Columbus, O.
July 3-Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey.
Viscount Rhondda, British food cen-Benjamin R. Tillman, U. S. senator from h Carolina. y 13-John D. O'Rear, American min-to Bollvia. der to Bollvia. July 27-Gustav Kobbe, American auther and critic.

Aug. 6—Congressman James H. Davidson of Oshkosh, Wis.

Aug. 8—Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia.

Aug. 9—John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools of Chicago.

Aug. 10—William P. Kellogg, former governor of Louisiana, in Washington.

Aug. 12—Anna Held, actress, at New York.

Aug. 17—Jacob H. Gallinger, U.S. hor and critic. Aug. 17-Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. senator from New Hampshire.

Aug. 22—Herman F. Schuettler, chief of police of Chicago.

Aug. 28—Ollie M. James, U. S. senator police of Chicago.

Aug. 28-Ollie M. James, U. S. senator from Kentucky.

Aug. 30-Prof. S. H. Williston, neted paleontologist, at Chicago.

Sept. 7-Francis S. Chatford, Catholic bishop of Indianapolis.

Sept. 9-Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennen, in New York.

lew York, Sept. 12-Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted Former U. S. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn f Kentucky.

Anthony W. Dimock of New York.

Sept. 17—Cardinal John M. Færley, archbishop of New York.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago.

Viscount Ichico Motono, Japanese
statesman.

See: Sept. 2-John Ireland, Catholic arch-bishop of St. Paul. Oct. 7-Maj. Gen. C. G. Doyan, U. S. M. C. Oct. 8-James B M. C. Oct. 8-James B. McCreary, former United States senator and governor of Kentucky. Oct. 13-John F. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago.
Oct. 14-Solon Menos, minister from Haiti, at Washington.
Oct. 17-Congressman John A. Sterling Oct. 17-Congressman John A. Sterman of Illinois. Oct. 22-Dr. F. K. Brooke. Episcopal bishop of Oklahoma. Oct. 25-Charles Lecocq, French com-Oct. 26—Ella Flagg Young, former su-perintendent of schools of Chleago. Oct. 27—Eugene Hale, former U. S. sen-

ator from Maine. Oct 30-Nelson N. Lampert, well known Chicago banker.

Nov. 4-Mrs. Russell Sage.

Morton F. Plant, financier and yaohtsman, Dr. Andrew White, educator and diple-Nov. 8-Robert J. Collier, editor and Nov. 8-Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher.
Nov. 15-Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York.
Nov. 19-Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin. Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormos church. church.
Nov. 22—Former Governor W. D. Hoard
of Wisconein.
Nov. 25—N. M. Kaufman, copper and
iron magnate and hotel man of Chicago.
Dec. 2—Edmond Rostand, poet and
deposited by Paris dramatist, in Paris.
Dec. 9-L. W. Page, head of U. S. bu-12-Effic Ellsler, actress, aged 96.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1-Conflagration in Norfolk, Va.; loss \$2,000,000 13-Million dollar fire in Indianapochildren killed in nunnery Feb. 2+-Liner Florizel, St. Johns, N. F., to New York, wrecked in blizzard near Cape Race; 92 lost.

March 9-Twelve killed in collapse of moving picture theater at Winchester,

Five killed and \$5,000,000 damage by tornado in northwestern Ohio.

April 13-Seventy killed in burning of insane asylum at Norman, Okla.

April 21-Earthquake in southern California; towns of Hamet and San Jacinto weekend. wrecked.

May 1—Savannah liner City of Athens sunk in collision with French cruiser off Delaware cost; 66 lives lost.

May 18-Nearly a hundred persons killed by explosions in Aetna Chemical plant, near Pittsburgh, Pa. June 22-Circus train telescoped at Gary, Ind. 63 killed.

June 20-Fifty persons killed by collapse of building in Sioux City, Ia.

July 1-Shell factory explosion in England killed 50.

Luly 2-Explosion in munitions plant

land killed 50.

July 2-Explosion in munitions plant
near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16.

July 6-Excursion boat sank in Hilmois
river; \$5 lives lost.

Guam devastated by typhoon.

July 9-Hundred persons killed in train
collision near Nashville. Tenn.

July 12-Japanese battleship blew up.
killing 500 men.

Aug 21. Torsado in Minnesota destroyad. killing 500 men.

Aug. 21—Tornado in Minnesota destroyed
Tyler and Connors, killing about 50.
Oct. 3—Shell loading plant at Morgan,
N. J., blew up; 34 killed.
Oct. 11—Severe earthquake in Porto
Rico; 150 killed.
Oct. 12—Great forest fires in northeastern Minnesota; many towns destroyed and
about 1.000 lives lost.
Oct. 25—Steamship Princess Sophia,
wrecked on Alaska coast; 343 lives lost.
Nov. 1—Ninety-eight persons killed in

SPORTS

Nov. 1-Ninety-eight persons killed in wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit train. Nov. 21-About 1.500 killed by explosion

of munition trains in Belgium.

Feb. 8-Kleckhefer won three-cushion billiard championship from De Oro.
Feb. 25-Jack Dempsey defeated Bill Brennan in six 10unds at Milwaukee, March 15-Kleckhefer successfully defended three-cushion billiard championship against Carnefax.
March 23-Michigan university won the eighth annual indoor conference meet.
April 19-Kleckhefer retuind three-cushion championship, beating Maupome.

ton championship, beating Maupome.
Sept Il-Boston American league team
defeated Chicago National league team for world's championship, and profes-sional baseball quit for period of the war. Nov. 8-Rieckhefer retained three-cush-ion title, defeating McCourt. Nov. 2- Kieckhefer retained three-cush-ion title, defeating Cannefax.

FOREIGN

April 22-Five hundred killed in battle between Mexican federal forces and April 28-Dr. Sidonio Paez elected presi-April 28-Dr. Sudono Face elected president of Portugal.
Sept. 6-Hsu Shih Chang elected president of China.
Dec. 18-Deru and Chile preparing for war over provinces of Tacna and Arica.
Dec. 11-Gustave Ador elected president of Switzerland. of Switzerland. of Switzerman.
Dec. 14-Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, assassinated.
Premier Lloyd George and coalition
cabinet won in British general election.
Dec. 17-Admiral Castro elected president of Portugal

dent of Portugal.