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 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.

Brtish hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by Germans, Jan. 5-Premier Lloyd George stated Jan. 3- Fremer Libyd George States

Britain's war aims.

Jan. 7-U. S. government began mobilisation of 3,000,000 workers.

U. S. Supreme court upheld draft law.

Subverse court upheld draft law. Submarine crews mutinied at Klei, kill-ing 38 officers.

Jan. 8-President Wilson stated Amer-Jan. 5-President Wilson stated America's war aims and peace demands.

Jan. 5-Russia and Bulgaria signed separate peace.

Jan. 10-Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia separate peace.
Russia and Germany renewed armiz-Jan. 14—British airmen made big suc-cessful daylight raid on Karlsruhe. Germans bombarded Yarmouth from Jan. 15-Daniel Willard resigned as haad of U. S. war industries board.

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

sunk; 224 lost.

Jan. 24-Germany and Austria replied to peace proposals of Wilson and Lloyd George, rejecting the concrete sugges-

Jan. 25—Twelve killed by explosion in Newport naval torpedo station. Odessa captured by the bolsheviki. Jan. 27—Russian government broke rela-tions with Roumania. Italians began offensive between Asiago and the Brenta. Roumanians took Kishiney Jan. 28-German air raiders killed 47 in Ukrainians defeated bolsbevik 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 Jan. 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 control of oil.

Feb. 5-Franz von Rintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New York.
Feb. 6-United States transport Tus-cania sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 204 Americans lost.
Feb. 9-Peace treaty between Ukraine 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. 14—Bolo Panha convicted of trea-France and sentenced to death b. 15—President Wilson put all for-trade of U. S. under license. ght British submarine chasers sunk ferman destroyers in Dover straits. eign trade of U. S. under license. Eight British submarine chasers sunk by German destroyers in Dover straits. Feb. 16—German aviators attacked London, killing 21. Feb. 18-Germans resumed war on Rus-Feb. 18—Germans resumed war on Russia, crossing the Dvina,
Feb. 19—Germans took Dvinsk and
Lutsk; Bolsheviki offered to sign peace
treaty.
Bolshevik Don Cossack republic organised at Tcherkask, Gen. Kaledines having committed suicide.
Feb. 30—Germans invested Reval and

Feb. 29—Germans invested Reval and landed troops in Finland.
Feb. 21—Germans took Minsk and ovno. Jaricho captured by the British. Feb. 22—Senate passed Wilson bill to 23-President issued proclamation

Feb. 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.

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 lives lost. lives 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 lines. British, French and Italian ambassa dors asked Japan to take necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia. British advanced on 12-mile front in

Palestine.

March 5-Americans in Lorfaine 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. peace treaty.

March 8-Trotzky resigned as foreign minister of Russia.

British advanced three miles on 18-mile British advanced three miles on is-mile ont in Palestine. British repulsed attack on Ypres-Dix-ude line with heavy losses to enemy. Eleven killed, 46 injured in air raid on March 9-Nine persons killed in air raid on Paris.

March 11—Sixty airplanes bombed

Poris; 34 killed.

Vicinity aviators attacked Naples Seven Poris; 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 control.
March 12-Ninety-five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March 29
British aviators desped to of soviets.

March 12—Ninety-five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March 19
British aviators droped ton of explosives on Coblents.

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 16—Germans repulsed with heavy loss in Flanders by Brilish.

All-Russian congress of Soviets at Moncow 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; 16 killed.

March 29—America and Great British seized 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping.

March 22—Germans opened heavy attack on British lines north of St. Quentin.

March 22—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; eathmated casualities, 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 26—Germans took Bapaume.

March 26—Germans took Bapaume.

March 26—Germans took Albert and

British recaptured Morlancourt and Chip-March E-French retook three towns and Germans advanced toward Amiens but were stopped with heavy losses. March 19-Gen. Foch put in command of allied armies in France, and Gen. Per-shing offered to him all his troops and

Shell from German long range gun Rilled 75 in a Paris church.
Caucasus, after proclaiming its inde-pendence, made separate peace with Turkey. April 4-Germans resumed drive toward Armenians recaptured Erzerum from

April 5-Allies held their lines against April 5-Allies held their lines against beavy attacks.

Berlin announced the capture of Ekaterinosiav, Hussia.

Japan and Great Britain landed small force at Vladivostok to pretect life and April 6 Third Liberty loan campaign opened in United States.

Provost Marshal General Crowder call-

ed 150,000 draft men to colors.

April 9-Germans hit British front between La Basse and Armentieres, gaining 3 miles.

April 10-Germans drove British back north and south of Armentleres.

American troops on firing line in great April 11-British evacuated Armentleres ut recaptured other positions. April 12—Tremendous fighting continued a Flanders, Germans advancing to Mer-

Americans won all day fight on Toul April 13 Turks took Batum,

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 Helsingfors 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. Ms Schwab made director general of U. S. shipbuilding.

April 17.—Viscount Milner made British war secretary.

var secretary. Baron Burian made Austrian foreign inister. Bolo Pasha executed for treason against

France.

April 29—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 concrete-laden vessels at channel mouths.

April 25—British drove back Germans east of Amiens.

Germans took Mount Kemmel and advanced to northwest, threatening Tyres.

April 25—Germans captured Dranoutre and St. Eloi.

April 29—Germans attacked strongly on April 29 Gernmans attacked strongly of

three sides of Ypres salient and on Bel-gian line, but were repulsed, losing heav-lly. French reclook Locre. Senate passed Overman co-ordination May 4-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 Germany and her allies.
Houmania signed peace treaty with central powers.

tral powers.

May 10-Ostend U-boat base bottled up
by the sinking of old cruiser by Brilish.

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

May 14-House passed the Overman

bill.

May 17—German plot in Ireland exposed 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 Ville sur Ancre. 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. ness of Puliman company.

British merchant troop transport Moldavia torpedoed: 55 Americans killed.

May 24—Republic of White Russia pro-

Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.
May 27-Germans attacked on the Alsne 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 Vesle at Firmes but ailies checked advance on flanks.

checked advance on flanks.

Americans in Picardy captured Cantigny by dashing attack.

May 29—Allies evacuated Scissons and Gormans pushed advance to Pere en Tardenois, six miles north of the Marne.

May 30—German aviators bombed Canadian hospital, killing many.

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

U. S. transport President Lipcoln sunt. U. S. transport President Lincoln sunk by U-boat: 26 navy men lost. House passed \$12,000,000 army appro-priation bill.

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 to vessels since May 25.

June 5—Germans shifted main attack to Olse front, with no success.

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

June 6—Americans defeated Germans in June 6—Americans defeated Germans in June 6-American waters.
June 6-Americans defeated Gormans in
hateau Thierry sector.
June 10-Germans advanced two miles
ast of Montdider, losing heavily,
Americans cleared Germans from Bel-

Tailian torpedo boats raided Austria: aval base near Dalmatian islands, zink ng one battleship and damaging another June 11—French defeated German June 11-French defeated Germans outheast of Montdidier and Americans you again near Chateau Thierry. Ger-mans reached the Oise at Machemont and Bethancourt.
Torpedoing of British transport Ausonia regorted: 40 lost.
June 13-French repulsed heavy German attack between Courcelles and Mery, and made successful counter-attack southwest

of Noyon.

June 14 Turks setzed Tabriz, Persia and looted American consulate and hosand looted American consulate and hos-pital.

June 15—Austriaus began great offensive on front of 100 miles in Italy, crossing the Playe 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 drive back Austrians in Italy. Americans stormed German trenches and positions near Cantigny.

June 22-Austrians began retreat in

June B -- Austrian retreat turned into a rout.

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

June 27-Second national draft drawing
held in Washington.

beld in Washington.
Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle torpedoed; many lost.
June 2- Important gains made by British between Hazebrouck and Bethune.
and by French southwest of Soissons.
First American troops landed in Italy.
June 29-Packers and others attacked
as profiteers in report of federal tradecommission. Congress voted \$21,000,000,000 for war Surposes.

July 1-Americans captured Vaux vilage and with French took other imporant positions.

American transport Covington, homeward bound, torpedoed: 8 lost.

July 4-Australians and Americans cap-Eighty-two ships launched in American shipyards.
July 6-Count von Mirbach, German am Population of Murman coast, Russia.

Population of Murman coast, Russia, joined, the extente.
Italians and French opened an offensive in Albania.
July 3- 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 torpedeed; ten men lost.
July 12-French made a mile advance on Picardy front southeast of Amiens.
July 13-President Wilson authorized to take over control of telegraph and telephone lines of country.
July 14-British forces occupied Kemenn White sea.

July 14—British forces occupied Keme on White sea.

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

back across the river and French with-stood all assaults further east. Hayti declared war against Germany. July 15-Americans smashed German ttacks east of Chateau Thierry. Ex-Czar of Russia executed.

July 18-French and Americans began big drive, pushing eastward on 25-mile front from Belleau to the Alene and tak-ing many towns and prisoners. July 19-France-American troops made burther advances on Soissons-Chateau Phierry front, Brilish took town of Meteren.

U. S. armored cruiser man Diego de-stroyed near New York by suppositine. 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 damaged a tog close to Cape Cod.

July 26—Heavy fighting north of the
Marne, French retaking Reuil.

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

July 28—France-Americans crossed the Ourcq on wide front.
July 29—Allies took Fere-en-Tardenois, Grand Rozoy, Cugny and other towns, despite fierce 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 Bols de Aug. 1—Americans cleared the Bols de Meuniere of Huns.
Aug. 2—Allies advanced their entire line, taking Solssons and Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans retreated precipitately toward the Vesle.
Germans in Albert region retreated cast of the Ancre.
Allied forces occupied Archangel.
Two British destroyers sunk by mines;
97 lost.

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

British ambulance transport Warlida orpedoed; 123 lost. Aug. 6-American and French units forced crossings of the Vesle on both sides of Fismes. Aug. 8-British and French started of-

fensive on the Amiens fromt, taking many towns and 10,000 prisoners. Aug. 9-Further progress made by the allies in Picardy, 7,000 more prisoners Aug. 19-Allies took Montdidier Chaulnes; Americans with British Chaulnes; Americans with British won severe fight north of the Somme.

severe fight north of the Somme.

Americans captured Flamette, 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 Hebulerne salient north of Albert.

British troops occupied Baku, center of Caspian sea oil region.

American regiment landed at Viadivostok.

tok.
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 Olse 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. everal towns.

Aug. 22-British took Albert.

Aug. 24-British took Bray, Thiepval

and Grandcourt.
French cleared south banks of the Oise nd the Allette.

House passed draft age extension bill.

Bolsheviki defeated by allies on Ussuri Aug. 25 British entered Bapaume. 27-French took Roye and neigh-

Aug. 25—French took Roye and heigh-boring 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

Aug. 3-French took Noyon. Americans defeated Germans at Ju-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 him buttle booth of Sources. big battle north of Soissons, British recaptured Mount Kemmel in

Sept. 1-British captured Peronne. Sept. 2-French and Americans gain ull possession of the Solssons plateau. British smashed Drocourt-Queant line Sept. 4-British advanced far beyond the anal du Nord teward Cambrai French drove Germans north of the Germans in Vesle sector retreated to rard the Alsne, pursued by Americans nd French, Sept. 5-Entire German line from Peronn

lmost to Reims retreated for sever-German Chancellor Von Hertling re U. S. transport Mount Vernon hit by orpeda; 35 killed. Sept. 6.—French captured Ham and Thauny.

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

Sept 12—American First army, aided by French, attacked on both sides of Si Mihiel salient, making big advances and

aking many towns.

British took Havrincourt and Mocuvres
British steamer Gaiway Castle torpoloed, 189 lost, including 90 women and children.
Approximately 14,000,000 Americans rec

Sept. Il-Americans cleared out the S Mibiel salient, taking nearly 20,000 pr Sept 15-Germany asked Belgium to Sept. 15—Germany asked Belgium to make peace.

Serbians and French took strong Bularian positions on Saloniki front.

Sept. 18—British successfully attacked northwest of St. Quentin and French advanced nouth of that city.

Allies pushed their advance on Saloniki front to a depth of ten filles.

Belgium refused German peace offer.

Sept. 19—Big food riots in Holland towns.

British and Arabs routed the Turks Palestine.
Sept. 22—Gen. Allenby reported advance of 60 miles in Palestine and capture of Nazureth.
Sept. 23—Frencia reached the Oise river touth of St. Quentin.
Allies continued their big advance in Maredonia, occupying Prilep.
Sept. 24—Gen. Allenby reported capture of Acre and Haifa.

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, Sulgaria U. S. warship Tampa torpedoed; 118 lost Sept. 27—Bulgaria asked allies for armistics.

Sept. 28-Belgians and British made bil Sept. 25—Belgians and British made by advance in Ypres region, and allies gains of every front.

Fourth Liberty loan campaign opened. Sept. 25—British and Americans smashe through Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Helgians captured Dixmude.

Sept. 25—Bulgaria signed armistice, submitting to allies' terms, including demonstration.

mitting to allies' terms, including demon-ization, evacuation of Greece and Sert-and surrender of all her likes of co-munication. French cavalry entered U Sept. 30-More victories won by allicial Flanders and on the French fronts.

American cargo boat Ticonderoga to edoed: Ill lost.

Chancellor Von Hertling, Vice Chancel lor Von Payer and Foreign Secretary Von Hintze resigned. Oct. 1—Damascus captured by Allenby Germans evacuated Armentieres an Lens.
Oct. 2.—French accupied St. Quentin.
Germans driven out of entire area between Aisne and Vesie rivers.
American, Brillsh and Italian warship raided Dirazzo, destroying the Austrian naval base there and all vessels in the

aided Infrazo, destroying the Alasrain aval base there and all vessels in the jarbor. Oct. 3—Austria announced withdrawal of ser troops from Albania. Germans driven back everywhere except round Cambrai, Prince Maximilian of Baden made German chancellor.
Oct. 4-Vienna asked Holland to invite
the belligerents to a peace conference.

Americans made big advance west of the Meane. Japonese liner Hirano torpedced; 290

lost.
Oct. 5—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Prince Boris.
Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's Oct. 6-German line north of Reims smashed.
U. S. transport Otranto sunk in colli-sion; 450 lost.
Oct. 7—Americans in furious battle for north end of Argonne forest.
Oct. 8—President Wilson answered Ger-

man 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.

authorities of the empire.

Allies smashed Hindenburg defenses on 20-mile from between 'Cambrai and St. Quentin, and Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse.

Oct. 5-British occupied Cambrai and pushed far beyond.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse elected kins of Finland by landtag.

Oct. 10-Irish mail boat Leinster torpedoed; 400 lost.

Le Cateau, railway center, taken by allies. Le Cafeau, rallway center, taken by al-Oct. 11-Argonne wood cleared of Ger-

mans by Americans.
Kalser called rulers of all German fed-erated states to conference.
Oct 12-German chancellor sent reply to Wilson, saying Germany accepted all his terms and agreed to evacuate all invaded Entire German defense system in Charfpagne smashed. Oct. 13-La Fere and Laon taken by the

French. Serbs captured Nish.
Oct. 14-President Wilson rejected Ger-Oct. 14—President Wilson rejected Ger-many's peace and armistice proposals.

Allies began big drive in Flanders, tak-ing Roulers and other towns.

Italians captured Durazzo.

Oct. 15—Allies took Menin, flanked Os-tend and threatened Bruges; 12,000 pris-

16-General retreat from northern 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, Rousaix, Zeebrugge and Thielt.
Independence of Czecho-Slovak nation leclared by its provisional government.

Emperor Charles decreed federalization of Austro-Hungarian empire.

Oct. 19—President Wilson rojected Austra-Hungary's peace proposals. ia-Hungary's peace proposals.

Allied armies in Belgium reached the Dutch frontier. Fourth Liberty loan closed, heavily over-

Subscribed.

Oct 29-15,009 retreating Germans interned in Holland.

Oct, 21-Germany made reply to President Wilson, full of evasions, denials and Adlies in Serbia-reached the Danube and solated Turkey. Oct. 22—British entered suburbs of Val-

Oct. 22—British entered suburbs of Valencienness and crossed the Scheldt.
Oct. 22—President Wilson told Germangovernment he would take up with allies
the subject of an armistice; but that the
U. S., if it must deal with the kaiser and
his crew, demanded not peace negotiations, but surrender.
British broke through German defenses
south of Valenciennes.
Americans made advance in territor Americans made advance in terrific fighting in Meuse valley, Serbs, Slovenes and Croatians announced formation of sovereign state. Oct. 24—Italians began big offensive on the Plave line. Oct. 35-French in big advance in Serre-

Oct. 35-French m o.g.
Olse region.
Ludendorff resigned.
Declaration of independence of the peoples of middle Europe promulgated in Independence Hall, Philiadelphia.
British occupied Aleppo.
Oct. 27-Germany replied to President Wilson, asking terms for armistice.
German reichstag put control of mili-

Wilson, asking terms for armistice.

German reichstag put control of military in civil government.

Allies crossed the Piave in Italian drive.
Oct. 28—Austria-Hungary asked for separate armistice and peace on allies' terms.
Oct. 29—Austrian lines beyond the Piave smashed by allies.

Turkey presented separate peace propos-

als.
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, ussassinated. Ukrainians and Teutons captured Lem-

perg.
Nov. 2-King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a peasant republic was established.
Hungary's complete separation from
Austria declared. Americans made great advance on both

Americans made great advance on bot sides of the Meuse.

Trente taken by Italians.
Valenciennes taken by British.
Nov. S.—Trieste occupied by Italians.
Armistice with Austria signed. Nov. 4-Armistice terms for Germany British captured Le Quesney in great offensive between the Sambre and the

Scholdt.

Nov. 5—Americans win flerce battle for crossing of the Meuse.

President Wilson told Germany to ask armistice terms from Foch,

French made big advance, taking Guise and Mariande big advance, taking Guise and Marie. Nov. 6-Great French victory on 100-

Nov. 6-Great mile front. American troops entered Sedan. Revolution spreading through Schleswig and other parts of Germany. Nov. 5-Practically all of German fleet epetted in revolt.
German emissaries reached Marshal
coch to ask armistice terms.
Germans evacuated Ghent.
Socialist party demanded abdication of

Nov. 8-Bavarian diet deposed King Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty. Great advances made by allies on entire

west front.

Nov. 3-Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.

Social Democrats in control of government in Germany; Ebert made chancellor; republic proclaimed in Berlin.

Nov. 10-Kaiser fled to Holland.

Nov. 11—Germany signed armistice terms, amounting to unconditional surren-der, and the war came to a close. Boisheviki defeated by Americans and British on the Dvina. Nov. 12—Emperor Charles of Austria ab-dicated. Nov. 12-Allied fleet arrived at Constantinople. Nov. 14-American and French troops 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 Prespe Prague. Nov. 16-Belgian troops entered Ant-

werp.
American troops began march to Rhine
Nov. 17—British troops started for the 17-British troops started for the Nov. 17—British troops started.

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—Overthrow of Ukrainian government by anti-bolshevik forces announced.
Nov. 21—German fleet was surrendered.
Nov. 22—King Albert of Belgium entered Nov. 22-King Albert of Belgium entered

Prussian frontier.
Poles captured Lemberg.
Nov. 24-North German states proclaimunder Gen. Gourand entered Strassburg.
Nov. 25-Soviets gained **per hand in Berlin, but were outvoted elsewhere in Germany.

Nov. 26—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbin made regent of Jugo-Slav state.

Nov. 27—Bavaria broke relations with Berlin.

Nov. 28—Wilt.elm definitely renounced all 28-Willielm definitely renounced all

23-American troops crossed the

Nov. 29—Hungary interned Mackensen's army of 170,000.

King Nicholas of Montenegro deposed by national assembly.

Nov. 30—Lithuania proclaimed a republic. his rights to the throne. Nov. 29-Hungary interned Mackensen's

Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Gen-ral Bliss and Colonel House named U. Dec. 1-First of U. S. returning army 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 sailed for France.
Dec. 5-Skoropadski, betman of the Ukraine, killed and that country under control of the Unionists.
Liec. 6-Belgian troops occupied Dusselderfor he Rhine. forf on he Rhine. Bloody fighting in Berlin between so

cialist factions.

Dec. ?-British occupied Cologne.

Dec. 8-American troops rushed to Coblenz as last German forces crossed Rhine.

Dec. 9-Former kaiser attempted sui-

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

Armistice extended to Jan. 17. Kley occupied by troops of the "direc Dec. 15-Gen. Mannerheim elected regent of Finland.

Dec. 15-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 occurrenties.

DOMESTIC

occupation

Jan. 5—Charles B. Henderson appointed tenator from Nevada,
Jan. 8—Mississippi legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.
Jan. 10—House adopted national woman suffrage amendment resolution.
Jan. 13—Chicago and middle west page. Jan 12-Chicago and middle west parayed by terrific blizzard.
Feb. 19-Montana legislature ratified ederal prohibition amendment.
Feb. 25-Wisconsin senate passed resolution, Z2 to 7, denouncing La Follette.

March 1—Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse,
quartermaster's department. U. S. A.,
named &n charges of conspiracy in fur-

nishing army supplies.

March 2-Miss Anne Martin of Reno,
Nev., announced her candidacy for the , S. senate. March 5—Wisconsin assembly deadlocked 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-mils

zone around naval training sta-House passed sabotage bill, 219 to 0. March ;—Conferees agreed on administration railroad bill.

Automobile chamber of commerce announced cut of 20 per cent in production of pleasure automobiles for fiscal year.

Metropolitan magazine for fiscal year.

Metropolitan magazine for March excluded from mails for publication of article "Is America Honest?" by William
Hard. March 8-Senate ordered inquiry into march s-Senate ordered inquity into price of food.

March 9-Victor Berger, Milwaukee; Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, W. P. Kruse, Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, indicted under spy act.

March II-Senate unanimously author-

March II—Senate unanimously authorized sale of German-owned property in United States to American citizens.

March 12—Senate passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$1.180.000.000.

Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma elected chairman of Democratic congressional committee.

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 concete ship, haunched at a Pacific port, prosounced complete success by experts.

Esther Cleveland, daughter of Grover Cleveland, married to Capt. W. S. B. Bosanquet of Coldstream Guards, in London, March 15—Congress passed daylight sav-

March 15-Congress passed daylight sav-ing bill to take effect March 31. March 18-Delaware legislature ratified

prohibition amendment.

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

Massachusetts. legislature ratified national prohibition amendment.

April 29-X. P. Whitley appointed senaor from Missouri. May 15-Air mall route between Wash-ngton, Philadelphia and New York

ngton. opened.
Aug. 27—Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, resigned.
Two American soldiers and a number of 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. -Government assumed control Nov. 22—Government assumed control of all cable lines.

Nov. 22—Secretary of the Treasury Mc-Adoo resigned.

Dec. 16—Carter Glass sworn in as secretary of the treasury.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1-Dr. Frederick A. Noble, leading Congregational clergyman, at Evanston, III. Jan. 5-Dr. John S. Foley, Catholic bishop of Detroit. Jan. 3.-U. S. Senator James H. Brady Jan. 13-U. S. Senato.

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. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington, Leander Richardson, dramatic editor nd author, Feb. 4-Col. Frederick H. Smith, Republican leader in Illihols, at Peoria. Feb. 10-Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Feb. 10—Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Türkey
Feb. 14—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.
Feb. 22—Terry McGovern, former world's featherweight champion, at New York.
Feb. 26—Dr. Samuel G. Nixon, commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Archbishop Edmond Francis Prendergast at Philadelphia.
March 6—John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London.
March 7—Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, retired, at Southern Pines, N. C.

Admiral Admiral Thomas Ferry, retired, at Southern Pines, N. C. Cardinal Seratini, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda, at Rome.

March 9-George Von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston.

Prof. J. M. Munyon of Philadelphia, at Palm. Beach. arch 13-Mrs. James A. Garfield, wid-of President Garfield, at Pasadena,

charles Page Bryan, diplomat, at Wash-March 15-Former Senator Isaac Steph-

March 15—Former Senator Isaac Steph-enson 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 28—Maggie Mitchell, famous actress, in New York.

March 28—Claude Achille Debussy, composer in Paris. oser, in Paris. March 27-Martin J. Sheridan, famous thiete, in New York. April 3-Charley Mitchell, famous Engilsh puglilst.

April II—Rear Admiral S. P. Comly, U.
S. N. retired. N. retired. W. C. McDonnid, first governor of New Mexico.

April 12-U. S. Senator R. F. Broussard-of Louisiana.

Former Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia.

April 15-Hempstead Washburne, form-

April 13-Hempstead Washburne, formor mayor of Chicago.
April 14-William Joel Stone, U. S. senstor from Missouri.
April 17-Senor Aldunate, Chilean amassador to U. S., at Washington.
April 29-Col. George Pope, at Hartford, Conn.
April 29-Dr. Carlos de Pena, Uruguayin minister, in Washington.
Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, noted physician,
or Chicago. Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, noted physician, in Chicago, May E-Mrs. Petter Palmer of Chicago, at Sarasota. Fiz.

May 8-Marcor Mayer, famous theatrical manager, at Amityville, L. I May 11-Federal Judge C. C. Rohlsaat, Chicago, May L-Pastor Charles Wagner, in May 14-James Gordon Bennett, pro-prietor of New York Herald, in France, May 22-Dr. Minot J. Savage, noted Uni-

minister. 22-Gen. John B. Castleman, fam-onfederate soldier, at Louisville. 25-Maitland Armstrong, American in New York. 3-Ramon M. Valdez, president of June 4-Charles Warren Fairbanka, former vice president, at Indianapolis, June 5-Brig, Gen. R. E. D. Michie, U. A., in France. June 5-Dr. John Merrittee Driver, noted preacher and lecturer, at Chicago.

June 10-George B. Harris, head of Burngton Railway Arrigo Boito, Italian composer, June 22-Archbishop John J Keane of June 2. A. Mitchell, editor of Life. June 2-J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life. July 2-Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden,

July 3-Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey. Viscount Rhondda, British food con-Benjamin R. Tillman, U. S. senator from outh Carolina.
July 13-John D. O'Rear, American min-July 25—Gustav Kobbe, American min-ister to Bolivia.

July 25—Gustav Kobbe, American au-thor and critic.

Aug. 6—Congressman James H. David-son of Oshkosh, Wis.

Aug. 8—Max Rosenthal, famous artist, son 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. York.

Aug. 17—Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. sena-tor from New Hampshire.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 3-Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, in New York

Sept. 3-Brig. Gen. L. W. V. New York.
Sept. 12-Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted preacher and pacifist of Chicago.
Former U. S. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky.
Anthony W. Dimock of New York.
Sept. 17-Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York.
Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., re-Maj Gen, Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., re-lred, in Chicago. Viscount leniro Motono, Japanese statesman.

Sept. 5-John Ireland, Catholic archishop of St. Paul.
Oct. 7-Maj. Gen. C. G. Doyan, U. S.
M. C. S. Innes B. McCranty, former Oct. 8—James B. McCreary, former United States senator and governor of 13-John F. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago.
Oct. 14—Solon Menos, minister from Hatti, at Washington.
Oct. 17—Congressman John A. Sterling of Illinois, Oct. 22-Dr. F. K. Brooke, Episcopal bisliop of Oklahoma, Oct. 25-Charles Lecocq, French com-Oct. 25—Chartes Lecocd, French composer.
Oct. 26—Ella Flagg Young former superintendent of schools of Chicago.
Oct. 25—Eugene Hale, former U. S. senator from Maine.
Oct. 26—Nelson N. Lampert, well known
Chicago banker.
Nov. 4—Mrs. Russell Sage.
Morton F. Plant, financier and yachtsman.

Dr. Andrew White, educator and diplo-Nov. 8-Robert J. Collier, editor and 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 Mormon church. Nov. 22-Former Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, Nov. 25-N. M. Kaufman, copper and iron magnate and hotel map of Chicago. Dec. 2-Edmend Rostand, poet and dramatist, in Paris.
Dec. 9-L. W. Page, head of U. S. bureau of roads,
Dec. 12-Effic Ellsler, actress, aged 35.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1-Conflagration in Norfolk, Va.: oss \$2,000,000. Jan. 13-Million dollar fire in Indianapois industrial district. Feb. 14—Forty-two children killed in unnery fire in Montreal. Feb. 24—Liner Fiorizel, St. Johns, N. Ff., to New York, wrecked in blizzard near Cape Race; 92 lost.

March 9—Twelve killed in collapse of moving picture theater at Winchester, Kv. Ky.
Five killed and \$5,000,000 damage by tornade in northwestern Ohio.
April 13-Seventy killed in burning of
insane asylum at Norman, Okia.
April 21-Earthquake in southern Callfornia; towns of Hamet and San Jacintowreeked.

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

May 15—Nearly a hundred persons killed by explosions in Aetna Chemical plant, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 22—Circus train telescoped at Gary; Ind.: 62 killed.

June 25—Fifty persons killed by collapse of building in Sioux City, Ia.

July 1—Shell factory explosion in England killed 26. July 1-Shen factory explosion in England killed 50.

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

July 6-Execution boat sank in Hünols river; 85 lives lost.

Guam devastated by typhoon,
July 9-Hundred persons killed in train
collision near Nashviffe, Tenn.
July 12-Japanese battleship blew up,
killing 500 men. Aug. 31—Tornado in Minnesota destroyed.

Tyler and Comers, killing about 52.

Oct. 3—Sheli loading plant at Morgan,

N. 3. blew up; 94 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 wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit train. Nov. 21—About 1,500 killed by explosion of munition trains in Belgium.

SPORTS

Feb. 8-Kieckhefer won three-cushion billiard championship from De Oro. Feb. 25-Jack Dempsey defeated Bill Brennan in six rounds at Milwaukee. March 15-KleckBefer successfully de-fended three-cushion billiard champion-ship against Cannefax. March 23-Michigan university won the eighth annual indoor conference meet.

April 19-Kleichlefer retaind three-cush-on championship, beating Maupome. Sept. 11-Boston American league team lefeated Chicago National league team for world's championship, and profes-sional baseball quit for period of the war. defeated Nov. 8-Kleckhefer retained three-cush-ion title, defeating McCourt. Nov. 2-Kleckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating Cannefax.

FOREIGN

April Z-Five hundred killed in battle between Mexican federal forces and April 3 Dr. Sidonio Paez elected president of Portugal.
Sept. 6 Hsu Shin Chang elected president of China.
Dec. 1 Peru and Chile preparing for war over provinces of Tucna and Arica.
Dec. 11 Gustave Ador elected president of Switzerland. 14-Sidonio Paes, president of Por-Premier Lioyd George and conlition cabinet won in British general election. Dec. 17. Admiral Castro elected president of Portugal.