

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1916.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore home-bound on first trip. Somme battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river. August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel. August 3.—French recapture part of Fleury, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt. August 4.—French take Thiaumont, near Verdun. August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Romani, near Suez canal. August 6.—Russians cross rivers Sereth and Grabraka and take six villages from Austrians. August 8.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letichy takes two towns and many villages. August 9.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislau withdraw on wide front. August 10.—Russians take Stanislau. August 11.—Allies seize Doiran in Balkan drive. August 12.—Austrians evacuate line of the Strypa river. August 14.—Russians capture Tustolaby. August 15.—Russians take Jablonitz, near Carpathian pass. August 16.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 358,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began. August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary. August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thierval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sink in North Sea battle. August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed at Saloniki. August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen. August 24.—Russians recapture Mush, Armenia. August 27.—Roumania declares war on Teutons and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany. August 29.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn. August 31.—Roumanians cross Danube and occupy Rastchuk, Bulgaria. Austrians fall back in Transylvania. September 2.—Roumanians, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in flames. September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Roumanians capture Orsova, Austria. Germans and Bulgarians invade the Dobruja. September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000. September 6.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtukal and 20,000 Roumanians. September 8.—Roumanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobruja. September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Sialistria. September 11.—British drive across Struma river in Balkans. September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Roumanians overwhelmed in Dobruja. September 15.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare. September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia. September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil. September 21.—Russians and Roumanians announce they have thrown back the invaders in Dobruja. September 22.—Announced allies took 55,800 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18. September 23.—Roumanians in Dobruja driven back in disorder. Zeppelins invade England; one burned, another captured. September 25.—Allies advance along 15-mile front on Somme. Venizelos leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine. September 26.—Allies take Comblès and Thierval in Somme battle. September 30.—Von Falkenhayn routs Roumanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania. October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube. October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London. October 4.—Mackensen drives Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube. October 5.—Roumanians flee across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river in drive on Monastir. October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Light night of October 7-8. October 8.—Roumanians driven back to Transylvania frontier. October 10.—Roumanians in rout flee through mountain passes. October 11.—Greece turns over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, resuming Carso drive, take 5,000 prisoners. October 22.—Roumanians in Dobruja retreat hastily. October 23.—Teutons occupy Constantza, principal Roumanian seaport. Germans throw Russians back across Naryuvka river. October 24.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. Germany masses five army corps to overwhelm Holland. February 13.—British held in Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia. February 15.—Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners. February 17.—Learn German embassy gave orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of ruthless warfare note. February 20.—Austria backs Germany in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents. February 22.—Germany torpedoes seven Dutch ships leaving Falmouth in violation of her pledge. February 23.—British stringently restrict imports to tight submarine war. February 25.—Germans make "strategic" retreatment on Ancre front. Lancia, British ship, sunk unwarmed off Ireland; two American women killed. February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantcraft. British capture Kut-el-Amara. February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of three American states to Mexico revealed. March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to induce Mexico and Japan. Tokyo deounces plot. House passes bill to arm ships, 403 to 13. March 3.—Russians take Hamadan, Persia, from Turks. March 4.—President Wilson denounces "willful men" in senate who filibustered against armed ship bill, killing it by ending of administration term. British take over 25-mile Somme front from French. President takes oath of office for second term. March 6.—President's advisers tell him he has power to arm ships without action of congress. March 7.—Berlin admits sending intercepted Zimmermann note to Mexico. March 9.—President calls extra congress session for April 16. March 11.—British capture Bagdad. Russian revolution starts. Petrograd troops desert government. March 12.—German U-boat shells and sinks United States merchant ship Algonquin without warning. March 14.—China breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. March 15.—Czar abdicates. March 16.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control. March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of Russian people will decide form of government. March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia by U-boats; 22 men missing. March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Twenty lost when United States tanker Healdton, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea. March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Navy ordered to get ready. March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out. April 3.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress. Germans drive Russians across Stokhod river, taking a large number of prisoners. April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6. April 5.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50. April 6.—President signs congress resolution and proclaims state of war. Government takes over German liners. April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany. April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. British storm Vimy Ridge, taking 6,000 prisoners on first day of battle. Wilson joins fight to raise new armies by universal service principle. April 10.—British prisoners at Vimy reach 11,000. Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. British advance 50 miles beyond Bagdad. April 11.—Herbert C. Hoover, accepts offer to direct food supplies of United States. April 13.—British cut into Hindenburg line. President defines war zone off coast. April 14.—House passes seven billion war loan bill. April 15.—Wilson calls on nation to support him in war. April 16.—French in 25-mile offensive toward the "Ladies Road" and in Champagne take 10,000 prisoners first day. April 17.—Big war credit passes senate. German wounded die when U-boats sink British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfrano without warning. April 18.—French prisoners in new offensive total 17,000. April 19.—Flight is started for prohibition during war. American freighter Mongolia sinks a U-boat—the first American victory of the war. April 20.—In confused night battle of destroyers in English Channel British and German vessels lock, and crews fight with cutlasses. April 21.—Balfour commission from Great Britain reaches United States. April 24.—French commission arrives in United States. April 25.—U-boats sink 64 British vessels in week, it is announced, causing alarm in Britain. Wilson tells Balfour United States will not make a separate peace. United States makes first foreign war loan—\$200,000,000 to Great Britain. April 28.—House votes conscription army bill, 397 to 24, and senate, 81 to

S. Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany. April 29.—Petain chosen to lead French armies in place of Nivelle. Joffre asks United States army in France without delay. May 2.—Announce first Liberty Loan bond issue will be \$2,000,000,000. Secretary of State Lansing warns U-boat sinkings are serious. May 2.—Russians abandon Mush, Armenia, to the Turks. May 3.—News received of mistreatment of Jews in Palestine by Turks. May 4.—French take Craonne from Germans. May 6.—French in second battle of the Aisne take 6,100 prisoners. May 7.—Orders given to raise 11,000 engineers here for work in France. May 10.—Critical situation in Russia and civil war is feared. May 14.—Great Britain turns over to United States 1,024,500 tons of shipping building for her here. May 15.—New Italian offensive begins. May 16.—Announced squadron of American destroyers is assisting the British; U-boat losses sink to 26 in week. May 18.—President proclaims conscription law, calling on 10,000,000 men, aged twenty-one to thirty-one years, to register June 5. Italians announce 6,432 prisoners. May 25.—Italy launches renewed Corso offensive, taking 9,000 prisoners first day. German airplanes kill 76 persons in Dover and Folkestone. May 26.—Germany announces she will sink hospital ships without warning unless they obey certain strict rules about the courses they take. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians since May 14. June 3.—General Chang Hsun named dictator by royalists of China. June 5.—United States registers for the army draft without disorder. General Brusiloff made head of Russian armies. June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London; 5,000 prisoners taken on first day of offensive. June 8.—General Pershing, commander of American expedition, arrives in England. Secretary of War Baker plans for 100,000 American airplanes. One hundred American aviators arrive in France. June 9.—Wilson tells Russia what United States is fighting for. Japan offended by United States note urging China to maintain order. June 11.—Lord Northcliffe, famous publisher, arrives to co-ordinate British missions in United States. June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander, at command of the allies. June 13.—In greatest air raid so far on London, 153 are killed and 430 injured. Pershing reaches Paris. Eilhu Root and American mission in Petrograd. June 15.—Liberty loan oversubscribed. Great Britain frees all the Irish rebels. June 17.—Doctor Ivers, who wrote German's official reply to the Belgian atrocity charges, is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Berlin for extorting \$30,000 from the mother of a soldier by threats; evidence shows he is a chronic drunkard and morphine fiend. Duma demands immediate offensive by Russian troops. June 19.—United States Admiral Sims put in command of allied fleet off Ireland. June 22.—Announced Liberty loan subscriptions total \$3,055,226,850. June 25.—American Red Cross campaign closes, with subscriptions over the hundred million dollars sought. June 26.—Official Mesopotamian report scores British civil and military leaders. Canadians within one mile of Lens, great French coal center. June 27.—Arrival of first United States army in France announced. June 28.—Brazil joins in war by annulling her decree of neutrality between the entente nations and Germany. June 29.—Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the central powers. June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia. War Minister Kerensky leads attack. Haig gains mile on four-mile front before Lens. July 1.—Washington announces United States is ready to equip army of 2,000,000. July 2.—Russian prisoners counted in her offensive number 10,273. Chinese empire re-established. July 3.—Government tells of two submarine attacks on transports bearing Pershing's men; one U-boat sunk. Russia announces 6,000 more prisoners. Germans make vain five-mile offensive at Verdun. July 4.—Eleven killed in German air raid on Harwich. July 5.—Republicans and monarchists battle 35 miles from Peking. July 6.—Leaders of German spy system in United States arrested. July 7.—Twenty-two German Gotha airplanes, mounting four guns each, raid London, killing 43 and injuring 197. July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo on food, fuel and many other things to prevent supplies reaching Germany. British foreign office states German crops this summer will not be above 40 per cent of normal. United States shipping board states expects to build 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons in 18 months, instead of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 originally aimed at. July 9.—British dreadnaught Vanguard blown up; all but two aboard killed. July 10.—Germans in sudden drive along sea coast beat British back to Yser river and capture 1,250 men. Crisis over electoral reforms and war aims in Germany. Russians take Hallez, Galicia. July 11.—Russians surround town of Kalusz. July 12.—Widespread labor disorders in West caused by Industrial Workers of the World; German agents suspected. Chang Hsun, leader of Chinese monarchists, flies to Dutch legation in Peking. July 13.—British bring down 30 German airplanes on west front in biggest air battle so far. July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him. Germans took French posts south of Courcy. House passed \$640,000,000 aviation bill. July 15.—French took important hills positions from Germans south of Reims. July 16.—Russians took Lodziany from Austrians, but evacuated Kalusz. July 17.—French took German trenches near Molancourt. Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed. Shake-up in British cabinet. July 18.—Increased activity on Roumanian front. Russians took part of Novica. July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurbesie partly successful. Chancellor Michaelis declared for submarine warfare. Teutons driven back in Vilna region. Teutons make advances in Galicia. July 20.—Draft for American National army held. Premier Lvoff of Russia succeeded by Kerensky. Germany called 2,000,000 of her youngest men to the colors. July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills. Russians in disorderly retreat, burning villages. July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but were driven away from London. Siam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. July 23.—Kerensky given absolute powers as dictator of Russia. Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dames. July 24.—Goethals, Denman and White out of shipping board; Rear Admiral Capps, E. N. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby succeeded them. McAdoo asked congress for \$5,000,000,000 more for war. Russians evacuated Stanislau, their whole line periled. French defeated Germans on Craonne front. July 25.—Division of traitorous Russian troops blown to pieces by own artillery as part of General Korniloff's measures to restore order. Lenin, Russian pacifist agitator, captured after greatest man hunt Russia ever knew.

100 MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GREAT WAR

June 28, 1914.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austria's throne, and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war. July 23.—Austria delivers famous ultimatum to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil. July 28.—Serbia having agreed to all Austria demands save one, Austria declares war. August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. August 3.—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium. August 4.—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany. August 21-24.—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious. August 23.—Japan at war with Germany. August 27.—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium. August 29.—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenberg, Prussia. September 5-10.—Germans turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne. September 12.—Battle of the Aisne begins. October 9.—Germans capture Antwerp. October 21-31.—First battle of Ypres. October 30.—Russia declares war on Turkey. November 1.—Germans sink Admiral Cradlock's British fleet off Chili. November 10-12.—Second battle at Ypres. December 1.—German General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt. December 5.—Serbians defeat Austrians. December 8.—British sink German fleet off Falkland islands. January 24, 1915.—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk. February 8.—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia. February 17.—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest. March 22.—Russians take Przemysl, Galicia after long siege. April 22.—Gas first used in war by Germans at Ypres. April 25.—Allies land at Dardanelles. May 4.—Beginning of great German offensive against Russia. May 7.—Lusitania sunk unwarmed by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans. May 22.—Italy declares war on Austria. June 2.—Teutons retake Przemysl. August 5.—Germans capture Warsaw. September 1.—Germany promises United States to sink no more liners without warning. September 8.—Czar succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas in command of Russian armies. September 15.—Germans capture

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time. Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for \$15 an acre is changing hands at \$90 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantities, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuff which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and bespeaks whole-hearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage. "The crop of storeable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."—Advertisement.

She Didn't Have One. Mrs. Worrinore—Why can't you get up as early as the cook? You both occupy the same room with an alarm clock, but you're always at least an hour late. Tilly, the Second Maid—Yes'm, but the alarm clock belongs to the cook an' I ain't got one.

Preliminaries. "I want, dear, to give a blow-out." "Then first, my own, we must raise the wind."

Often bric-a-brac is sold for junk, but more often junk is sold for bric-a-brac.—Milwaukee Journal.

Spain last year imported 10,383 tons of coffee, compared with 15,074 tons in 1915 and 13,873 in 1914.

SAVED BY BOOK OF SERMONS

Canadian Soldier Still Living Because He Had Volume in Pocket and Was Not Reading It. From the trenches on the western front by way of Canada comes the story of a soldier's narrow escape from death and the levity displayed by a comrade, illustrating how viewpoints change when men get on the firing line. Private Mac of an Alberta regiment

had a pious upbringing in his early home in Scotland, and his religious inclinations did not desert him when his family settled on a farm in western Canada. All through the war he has carried "Spurgeon's Sermons" in his breast pocket, and occasionally he does some preaching, with his comrades in arms as the congregation. Private G of the same regiment lacked the upbringing and the book of sermons, but possesses a sense of humor. The two were in a group resting and smoking when a shot from

a German sniper hit Private Mac in the breast, the bullet being deflected by the book. Fearing that Mac was about to improve the occasion, G "beat him to it" and in a fair imitation of his friend's best preaching manner started in: "Oh, dear friends, what a blessed thing it was that our dear brother wasn't a-reading of his book of sermons—as he ought to have been—instead of engaging in worldly conversation with sinful soldier men. For if dear Brother Mac had been a-reading

of his book of sermons, where, oh, where, my dear friends, would Brother Mac (priceless old thing) have been then?" Cheap and Good. Some of the best foods are the cheapest. There are carrots, salsify, parsnips, lettuce and such stuff. They have not advanced in price very much, and they are the best food that grows, says the Columbus (O.) State Journal. Carrots have the rarest combination of food qualities of anything that

grows. It is so healthful that it is said a steady diet of it will cure many distempers. Parsnips are cheap, good, wholesome. Anybody who doesn't like the taste of a parsnip has his palate put in wrong. Lettuce is cheap and a lettuce sandwich is royal food. Anyone who starves while these things are on the market, to be bought for a few cents, has not much of a claim on life. There is more health in them than in porterhouse steak or oyster cocktails. Some people affect to think they are a low-brow food, but

it might be said in retort that they are low-browed people who think so. Live on carrots for a week and you win the prize offered for the best song on Ohio. At Last! "There is only one thing in this war that gives me any comfort," remarked Mr. Cumrox. "What's that?" "At last I am permitted to come right out in public and say I don't approve of Wagner opera."

Gen. MICHAEL ALBERT, WHO RECEIVED THE CROSS OF CALVARY FOR HIS BRAVERY