GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Progress of the War of Civilization Against Germany.

AMERICA ENTERS CONFLICT

Czar of Russia Deposed and Radicals Seek Peace - Hindenburg Line Smashed by Allies and Teutons Invade Italy-Other Important Happenings of 1917.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russlans in Vallachia.

allachia. British transport Ivernia sunk in Medi-

terranean; 150 lost.

Jan. 9.—Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Golit-British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.

Jan. 14 — Japanese battleship Tsukuba destroyed by explosion; 153 killed.

Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing senate, gave world outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.

Jan 25.—Germans took mile of French trenches on Hill 304, Verdun region.

British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic sunk by mine, 320 lives lost.

French transport Admiral Magon torpedoed; 141 lost.

Jan 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined forbidden zones and revoked piedges on submarine warfare.

Feb. 3.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff and recalled Ambassador Gerard.

Feb. 4.—Germany agreed to release Americans taken by commerce raider.

German gunboat interned at Honolulu burned by crew; many German vessels in American ports damaged.

Feb. 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British provisional naval collier Eavestone and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.

Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.

Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and oth. Jan. 23.-Destroyers fought two engage-

by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.

Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.

Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.

American schooner Lyman M. Law destroyed by Austrian submarine.

Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Ancre river.

U. B. sent peremptory demand to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners.

German submarine sank Italian transport; 998 lives lost.

Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.

Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Tarrowdale prisoners.
Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk Cunarder Laconia off Irish coast; 12 lost, including Mrs. A. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew. British and German destroyers fought in English Channel.
Feb. 26.—President Wilson asked congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.
British took Kut-el-Amara from Turks. Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States. British occupied Gommecourt and other willages in Ancre region.
French destroyer Cassini torpedoed; 106 lost.

march 2.—Germany amounted at versels would be sunk hereafter without warning.

March 4.—Austrian attack east of Goritz repulsed with great losses.

March 9.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.

March 11.—Bagdad captured by British.

March 12.—Revolution begun in Petro-

grad.

March 13.—China severed diplomatic re-lations with Germany.

Russian imperial cabinet deposed by duma.

March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme front.

March 15.—Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.

Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatio

Turkey.
March 17.—British took Bapaume and
French took Roye.
Zeppelins raided London; one shot down
mear Complegne, France.
Briand cabinet in France resigned.

March 18.—American freighters Vigilan-ia, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by lerman submarine; 22 periahed. British and French advanced 10 miles on 0-mile front and took Peronne, Chaulnes And Noye.

March 19.—Germans made new flerce drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.

Ribot formed new French cabinet.

March 21.—British took forty more towns

in France.

March 28.—French occupied Folembray
and La Feuillee, south of Coucy forest.

British captured Lagnicourt.

British captured proveniment in-

April 1.—British captured Savy, Ven-dailes, Epehy and Peiziere, French reached outskirts of Vauxaillon

French reached outskirts of Vauxaillon and Laffaux.

Armed American ship Aztec sunk by German submarine off French coast; 19 of crew saved.

April 2.—President Wilson, addressing special session of congress, asked formal resolution that state of war was in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for co-operation with entente allies to defeat German autocracy.

April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany, by a vote of \$2\$ to \$6\$.

April 5.—House passed war resolution by vote of \$73 to \$6\$; President Wilson signed it and issued a prociamation to world and ordered navy mobilized at once. All German vessels in American ports were selzed and many supposed German plotters were arrested.

April 7.—German cruiser Cormoran, interned at Guam, blown up by crew.

Cuba and Panama declared state of war with Germany.

April 8.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with U. S.

April 9.—British advanced two to three miles on tweive mile front near Arras, smashing German line and taking Vimy ridge and many towns.

April 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina declared it supported the position of the United States; Chill decided to remain neutral.

April 11.—Cysta Rica declared it supported the position of the United States; Uruguay proclaimed its neutrality.

April 12.—British naval men met in first allied council with U. S. officials in Washington.

Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.

April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with

April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with U. S. April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with British and French made further big adances on west front.
April 14.—House passed \$7,000,000,000 war evenue authorization bill without dissent-

ing vote.
April 15.—Brtish patrols entered suburbs of Lens. Germans routed at Lagnicourt with ter-

British transport Cameronia sunk; 140 April 16.—President Wilson issued proc-amation warning againts the commission of treasonable acts.

Congress appropriated \$100.000,000 for omergency war fund,
French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Solssons and Relms, taking 10,000 prisoners.

April 17.—Senate unanimously passed \$7.-200.000,000 bond issue bill.

Germans sank two British hospital ships loaded with wounded British and Germans.

Nicaragua indorsed course of United States.

April 20.—Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates declared against

Two German dessens sunk off Dover.
April 21.—British war commission arrived in United States.
Turkey severed relations with United States.

April 24.—French war commission arrived in United States.

British made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by

Germans.

April 25.—German destroyers bombarded
Dunkirk but were driven off.

American tanker Vacuum sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 9 gunners

April 27.—British occupied Arieaux and half of Oppy.
April 28.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription features.
Guatemala severed relations with Ger-

April 29.—General Petain made chief of

April 29.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
May 3.—Chilean minister to Germany demanded his passports.
May 4.—French captured Craonne.
House passed esplonage bill with modified press censorship clause.
British transport Transylvania torpedoed: 413 lives lost.
May 5.—French made big advance on four mile front southwest of Laon.
May 5.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.

May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.

May 7.—Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workmen's delegates formed in Russia.

May 11.—Italy reported destruction of 13 German submarines in one week.

Chicago board of trade stopped trading in May wheat.

May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Bullecourt.

May 14.—Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.

clauses.
Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front gaining ground north of Goritz.
May E.—Chancelor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's

Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace alms.

Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.

Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Cucco and Monte Vodice.

May 17.—Senate passed army draft bill.

British completed capture of Bullecourt.

May 18.—President Wilson ordered one division, commanded by General Pershing, sent to France at once. He also signed the army draft bill and set June 5 for registration day. registration day. Honduras severed relations with Ger-

many.

May 19.—President Wilson selected H.
C. Hoover as head of a food control board.

Nicaragua severed relations with Germany. Senate passed the \$3,342,000,000 war budget.
May 23.—House passed war tax bill car-rying \$1.870,000,000.
Secretary Lansing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm social-

American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.

American ship carrying supplies to Switzeriand sunk by torpedo.

Premier Tisza and entire Hungarian cabinet resigned.

May 24.—Italians broke through Austrian front from Castagnavizza to Guif of Trieste taking 9:000 prisoners.

May 25.—First American field service corps went to front in France.

Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 76 and injuring 1744.

May 27.—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.

May 29.—War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.

London reported sinking of hospital ship and armed cruiser by submarines.

Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.

June 2.—Senate passed first of administration's food bills.

Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters

Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago. U. S. railroad commission to Russia arrived at Viadivostok.

June 3.—American commission to Russia, headed by Root, reached Russian port.

French repulsed five great attacks south of Laon.

of Laon.

June 4.—Brussiloff made commander in chief of Russian armies.

June 5.—More than ten million young Americans registered for the National army.

German aviators raided naval base in the Medway near London, but were driven the Medway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines. British made big advance on north bank the Scarpe.

merican liner sank German after long fight.

June 7.—British began great offensive in Belgium, blowing up Messines ridge and advancing 5 miles on 9-mile front, straightening out big salient.

straightening out big salient.

June 8.—General Pershing and staff arrived in England.

Germany broke off relations with Haiti.

June 10.—General Pershing's staff arrived in France.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece, forced by the allies, abdicated in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son.

American steamship Petrolite reported sunk by submarine.

June 13.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 97 and wounding 437.

Army and navy deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$3,000,000,000 passed by congress.

Army and navy denciency appropriation bill carrying \$3,000,000 passed by congress.

June 14.—British made big advance east and south of Messines.

June 15.—Liberty loan heavily over-subscribed when books closed.

June 20.—President Wilson issued call for 70,000 volunteers for regular army.

June 22.—French repulsed violent attacks of Germans on the Chemin des Dames.

June 23.—House passed food control bill with "bone dry" amendment.

June 25.—President Wilson appointed an exports council composed of the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator.

June 26.—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.

First contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.

New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took oath of office.

June 23.—Brazil revoked its decree of neutrality in war between entente allies and Germany.

June 29.—Greece broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

July 1.—Russians captured Koniuchy,

June 29.—Greece broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

July 1.—Russians captured Koniuchy, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Caucasus.

July 3.—French repulsed great German attack near Cerny.

July 7.—Russians successfully attacked in Pinsk sector.

Germans made air raid on London, killing 37 and losing a number of planes.

July 8.—President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food, fuel, steel and munitions, to cut off supplies from neutral countries to Germany except dairy products for non-combatants in exchange for coal.

July 9.—New Austrian cabinet resigned, President Wilson called entire National Guard and its reserve into the federal service by August 5.

British battleship Vanguard destroyed by interior explosion; 800 lost.

July 10.—Russians broke Teuton line east of Lemberg and took Halicz.

July 11.—President Wilson called on American business interests to aid nation by foregoing unusual profits in selling to the nation and the public.

July 12.—Russian advance checked west of Bohorodozany.

July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him.

House passed \$60,000,000 aviation bill.

d him.

House passed \$640,000,000 aviation bill.

July 17.—French took German trenches
near Maiancourt.

Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed.

Ehake-up in British cabinet.

July 19.—Great German attack between
Craonne and Hurtebise partly successful.

Chancellor Michaelis declared himself

or the submarine warfare.

r the submarine warfare.

n Vilgna region Germans drove back
ussians because some Russian regiments
ld meetings to decide whether to obey

July 20.-Draft for American National army held. army held.

Premier Lyoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.

July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.

Russian troops in disorderly retreat, burning villages.

July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but being driven away from London.

Siam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

July 22.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers. solute powers.

July 25.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery.

Russians and Roumanians in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.

National Guard of 19 states and District Columbia mobilized.
July 28.—Germany yielded to Argentine
emands concerning submarine warfare.
Landing of more American troops in

rance announced. War industries board, F. N. Scott chair-War industries board, P. War industries board, P. July 30.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zbrocz, but Russian resistance stiffened.
Henry Chapman Gilbert, Washington, first man accepted for National army.
British cruiser Ariadne torpedoed; 38

July 31.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 20 mile front taking 11 villages and 5.000 prisoners. Aug. 1.—British and French gained fur-ther ground in Ypres sector, but Germans recaptured St. Julien and part of West-hoek.

Aug. 2.-German counter-attacks in Flan-

Aug. 2.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed
Korniloff succeeded Brussiloff as commander in chief of Russian armies.
Aug. 3.—Austrians captured Czernowitz and Kimpolung.
British re-took St. Julien, Flanders.
Serious draft riots in central Oklahoma.
Aug. 4.—Shipping board commandeered about 675 ships under construction.
Aug. 5.—President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service.
Germans made violent attack on British in Hollebeke.
Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministeries.

Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet. Aug. 8.—Roumanian forces opened new offensive north of Fokshani. Food control bill sent to President Wil-

Canadian conscription bill passed Canadian conscription bill passed.

Aug. 2.—Tentons forced crossing of Suchitza river in Fokshani region.

Aug. 10.—British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders and French advanced east and north of Bixschoote.

Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, being accused of double dealing concerning Stockholm conference.

Herbert Hoover made American food administrator.

ministrator.

Aug. 12.—Gérman airplanes raided England, killing 23.

Aug. 14.—China declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Peace proposals by the pope made public.

itc.
Aug. 15.—Canadian troops captured Hill
79. dominating Lens and the Loos salient,
and entered Lens.
U. S. government's plan to control flour
and wheat put in operation.
Aug. 16.—British and French made big
gains in Flanders, taking Langemarck and other villages.

Von Mackensen drove Russians across
the Sereth river.

Aug. 18.—French made great airplane
raids on German positions in Belgium and

lermany. Italians began new offensive in the Ison-

Italians began new offensive in the Isonzo region.
Aug. 19.—British line advanced 500 yards
east of Langemarck, mainly with "tanks."
Many I. W. W. leaders arrested by U.
S. federal agents.
Aug. 20.—French drove back Germans in
Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking
Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme summits,
Corbeaux wood and Champneuville.
Aug. 21.—British forced their way further into the defenses of Lens.
French made further advances in Verdun sector.

ther into the defenses of Lens.

French made further advances in Verdun sector.

Aug. 22.—Germans opened offensive in Riga region.

British took important positions along Ypres-Menin road.
Germans made air raids on English coast, killing 11.

Aug. 23.—Dr. H. A. Garfield made fuel administrator of U. S.

Aug. 24.—British pushed back on Ypres-Menin road.

French took Hill 304, Verdun, by storm.

Aug. 24.—Italians captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.

Aug. 28.—President Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposals as impossible while German autocracy exists.

Aug. 39.—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at \$2.20.

Germans made air raid on port of Riga.

Germans hade Riga. Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off Jutland. Sept. 3.—Russians abandoned Riga. German airplanes raided Chatham, Eng-land, killing 108. land, killing 108.
Sept. 4.—Italians captured Monte San
Gabriele.

German submarine shelled Scarborough and airplanes bombed London. Sept. 5.—American National army began novement to cantonments Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.

American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine sunk.

Sept. 6.—House passed war credits bill authorizing \$11,535,945,460 in bonds and certificates.

Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines Minne-haha torpedoed; 50 dead. German aviators bombed American hospital camp, killing five.
Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish officials in Argentina and Stockholm, in transmitting German cablegrams advising sinking of

Argentine vessels.

French cabinet resigned.

Sept. 9.—Korniloff, commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military counter revolution and was dismissed by Ker-

sept. 10.—Senate passed war revenue bill totaling \$2,411,670,000.

Paul Painleve became French premier.

Sept. 12.—Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passports; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires. Kerensky made commander in chief of Russian armies.

Sept. 13.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed.

Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish charge in Mexico

Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit. Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for \$11,538,-956,400 bond issues. Sept. 15.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic.
Sept 17.—Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany.
Sept. 18.—Russia began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees.
House passed \$7,144,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.
Sept. 20.—British began great offensive sect of Virce. Sept. 16.-Premier Kerensky proclaimed Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres. Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Bernstorff to Berlin ask-ing leave to spend \$50,000 "to influence con-

Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations

Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace proposal.
Germans broke through Russian line at Jacobstadt.
Sept. 22.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. entered the war.
Sept. 23.—Secretary Lansing disclosed German abuse of U. S. protection by concealing in Bucharest legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken it over. and disease germs after to be in the lit over.

Sept. 24.—German airplanes raided Engiand, killing 20.

War industries board and producers cut steel prices in half.

Germans lost heavily in attacks near

Sept. 25.—Germans made two more air raids on England. U. S. senate passed \$5,000,000,000 war de-ficiency bili. Sept. 25.—British took strong positions from Germans east and nort east of Ypres.
Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.
Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high Sept. 28.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted

or seditious conspiracy.
Sept. 29.—British captured Ramadie, Meopotamia, and its large garrison.
German airplanes raided London.
British sirplanes bombed Zeebrugge.
Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on
London. Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on London.
Fuel Administrator Garfield set limits for retail prices of coal.
Oct. L.—Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by French and British, and of Austrians by Italians.
Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.
Second Liberty loan campaign started.
French airmen made reprisal raids on Frankfort. Stuttgart Treves and Coblenz, and British bombed Zeebrugge locks.
Oct. 2.—British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders.
British cruiser Drake torpedoed; 19 killed
Oct. 2.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill.
Oct. 4.—British won great battle east of Ypres.

Germany.
Congress completed its war program and adjourned.
Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany.
Oct. 12.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders.
Germans captured part of Island of Oesel in Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities in America.
One Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel.

Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merhantmen they were convoying in the North sea. sea. 17.—Germans in full possession of is-North sea.
Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of island of Oesel.
American transport Antilles torpedoed;
67 lest.
Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon island from Russians.

Oct. 19.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 24.

Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed by the

Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed by the French.
Oct. 23.—French broke through German lines north of the Aisne, inflicting heavy losses and taking 8,000 prisoners.
American troops went into first line trenches and fired first shot at Germans.
Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began offensive along Isonzo front.
Oct. 25.—French made another big gain in Aisne sector.
Austro-German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forcing abandonment of Bainsizza plateau; 30,000 Italians captured.
Oct. 26.—British and French made big attack east of Ypres.
Brazil declared state of war with Germany existed. many existed.
Oct. 27.—Italians in general retreat, 100 000 captured: Teutons advanced beyond Civi-

dale. Oct. 30.—Austro-Germans took Udine and broke through Carnic Alps into Venetia. Vittorio Orlando formed new Italian cabinet.
Count George von Hertling made Ger-man imperial chancellor, Michaelis having

resigned.

Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 120,000 Italians and more than 1,000 guns captured.

American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed.

Nov. 1.—Italians re-formed behind the Tagliamento.
British announced capture of Beersheba

British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine.

Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Allette river.

One German cruiser and ten armed trawlers sunk by British in the Cottegat, United States and Japan made compact on open door in China and co-operation in the war.

the war.

Not 3.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 6 and taking 12 prisoners.

Nov. 5.—American patrol boat Alcedo sunk by torpedo; 21 lost.

Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from Tagliamento line.

British captured Passchendaele and advanced 800 yards beyond.

Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to Livenza river, Germans following.

American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.

British in Palestine captured Commission to Paris conference, beits of the conference of the commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.

and.
British in Palestine captured Gaza.
Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under
enine seized government and planned for
mmediate peace; Kerensky fled from Pe-

Nov. 9.—Britain, France and Italy created interalled war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies.

Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made enine premier. Germans reached Plave river in Italy. Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons nea

siago. Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd.
Italians held Teutons on Piave river.
Nov. 13.—Kerensky and the Cossacks adly defeated.
French cabinet resigned.
Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France.

Italians inundated big section about the ower Playe to save Venice.

Socialist seized the government of Fin-Socialist served in Moscow.
Ind.
Nov. 17—Bolsheviki won in Moscow.
British light sea forces routed German squadron off Helgoland.
British occupied Jaffa, Palestine.
Teutons who crossed Plave at Zenson

annihilated. Nov. 18.—Bolsheviki generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun re on north of Italian line.

President Wilson issued proclamation utting severe restrictions on enemy, ilens in United States.

Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war

Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war industries board.

American destroyer Chauncey sunk in collision: 21 lost.

Nov. 20.—Two American soldiers killed and five wounded in artillery combat.

Nov. 21.—British smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.

French successfully attacked German salient south of Juvincourt.

Nov. 22.—Furious fishting near Cambrai.

Nov. 22.—Furious fighting near Cambral. Italians meeting great massed attack between Playe and Brenta rivers. Bolsheviki government in Russia pro-posed general armistice. Nov. 23.—The Ukraine declared separa-tion from Russia.

Nov. 24.—The British took Bourlon wood, near Cambral.

The Caucasus declared its independence.
Nov. 25.—British and French armies reached Italian front. Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 British took part of Fontaine near Cam-

Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks. Nov. 28.—Coalition ministry formed in Russia. Germany assented to bolsheviki plan for Three Scandinavian kings agreed in maintain neutrality.

Nov. 29.—Interallied war conference Paris.

Nov. 29.—Interallied war conference opened in Paris.

Austria agreed to Russia armistice plan.

Nov. 30.—Government announced safe arrival in France of large numbers of Na-ional Guard troops. Germans pierced British lines south of Germans pierces.

Cambral.

Dac. 1.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambral, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great lesses.

Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Masnieres on Cambral front.

Dec. 2.—British repulsed furious attacks united States congress met for second

war session.
England reported East Africa completey cleared of Germans.
Russian deputation began armistice negoriginal statements of Russian
tront. front.

Dec. 4.—President Wilson, in his annual message declared peace would not be made with present rulers of Germany, that America would fight to last gun, and asked declaration of war against Austria-

Asked declaration of War and the Hungary.

Establishment of Tartar republic in Crimea announced.

British steamer Apapa torpedoed; 80 passengers and the crew lost.

Dec. 5.—Germans rejected Russians' first demands in armistice negotiations.

Italians lost some positions on Asiago plateau. plateau. British aviators raided Sweibrucken and British aviance.

British withdrew from Bourion wood salient near Cambral.

Dec. 6.—Italians driven back on Asiago plateau. Armistice for ten days declared on Russian front. German air raiders killed seven in England.
U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed;
66 men lost.
Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary.
Roumania accepted armistics with the

Roumania accepted armistice with the enemy.

Dec 8.—Great Italian air fleet made successful attack on Austro-Germans.

Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Dec. 9.—Kaledines and Korniloff leading revolt of Cossacks against Lenine government of Russia.

Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem.

Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok.

Dec. 11.—Russian constituent assembly met.

Dec. 11.—Russian constituent assembly met.
Dec. 12.—Germans made great attack east of Bullecourt, gaining slightly.
Congressional inquiry into U. S. war preparations started.
British destroyer, four trawlers and

Oct. 6 .- Peru broke off relations with | six merchantmen sunk in North sea by Germans.

Dec. 15.—Armistice agreement signed by Russian bolsheviki government and Teutonic allies.

War council in U. S. war department War council in U. S. war departed created.

Dec. 17.—Charles Piez succeeded Rear Admiral Harris as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.

Dec. 18.—Gen. Goethals made acting quartermaster general and Gen. Wheeler acting chief of ordnance.

German air raid on England.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 17.—Danish West Indies passed under sovereignty of United States,
Jan. 22.—Blue sky laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota held constitutional by U. S. Supreme court. y U. S. Supreme court. Jan 23.—Women of North Dakota grant-Jan 23.—Women of North Dakota granted limited suffrage.

Jan 29.—Fresident Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of literacy test.

Feb. 1.—House passed immigration bill over president's veto.

Feb. 2.—Indiana and Alaska prohibition bills passed and governors of Oregon and Tennessee signed "dry" bills.

Feb. 5.—Senate passed immigration bill over president's veto

Feb. 8.—Utah's prohibition bill signed by governor.

by governor.

Feb. 14.—Ohio senate passed woman suffrage bill.

Feb. 19.—Washington's "bone dry" bill

Feb. 19.—Washington's "bone dry" bill signed by Gov. Lister.
Feb. 20.—Senate passed drastic espionage bills.
South Dakota prohibition bill passed.
Feb. 21.—House passed senate measure prohibition states.
Prohibition bill for Kansas passed.
Feb. 22.—House passed army bill without larger general staff and universal training features.

ing features. Feb. 28.—House passed senate bill mak-

ing city of Washington dry.

Senate passed administration revenue
bill to raise \$550,000,000.

March 2.—Senate passed \$517,000,000 navy
bill. bill.

March 4.—Sixty-fourth congress expired.

Twelve senators by filibuster prevented passage of ship arming bill and much other important legislation.

Woodrow Wilson took oath of office in

March 5.-Wilson and Marshall inaugu-March 5.—Wilson and Marshall Inaugu-rated.

March 6.—Federal grand jury at New York indicted 163 eastern fuel dealers for criminal conspiracy to raise coal prices. March 9.—President Wilson called extra session of congress for April 16. March 21.—President Wilson advanced date for extra session of congress to

April 2.—Congress met in special session

April 2.—Congress met in special session amid great patriotic enthusiasm.

April 9.—Supreme court upheld woman's minimum wage law of Oregon, and declared illegal price fixing restrictions by means of "licenses" for public use of patented articles.

April 17.—Rhode Island legislature extended presidential suffrage to women.

June 5.—Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., pentitentiary quelled by military.

June 27.—House passed rivers and harbors bill appropriating \$27,000,000.

Senate passed daylight saving bill.

July 2.—Race riot in East St. Louis in which more than 20 negroes and two white men were killed and heavy property loss caused.

July 26.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.

Aug. 1.—Senate passed Sheppard resolution for national prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Aug. 23.—Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U. 8. infantry (colored) started race riot at Houston, Tex., killing 15 whites.

Sept. 22.—Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas found guilty of accepting illegal profits and impeached.

Nov. 6.—Hylan elected mayor of New York; Socialists there and in Chicago overwhelmingly defeated; woman suffrage won in New York state.

Nov. 23.—Ten policemen and a woman killed by bomb in Milwaukee.

Dec. 17.—House of representatives adopted Webb resolution for prohibition constitutional amendment.

FOREIGN

Jan. 27.—President Gonzales of Costa Rica deposed by military and citizens. March 4.—Chinese premier resigned be-cause President Li Yuan-Hung refused to break relations with Germany. March 8.—American marines were land-ed at Santingo de Cuba and restored or-der. Rebels abandoned the city. March 16.—Czar Nicholas of Russia ab-dicated. dicated. March 26.—Republican government for Russia installed.

June 17.—Irish Sinn Fein rebel prisoners all released.

June 30.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his succession to the throne of China.

July 5.—Civil war broke out in China.
July 10.—Manchu restoration in China
collapsed. July 3.—Chang Hsun's army surren-dered after battle at Peking.

July 5.—Convention to draft home rule constitution for Ireland met in London.

Oct. 19.—Prince Ahmed Fuad made sultan of Egypt.
Dec. 9.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio
Paes made provisional president.
Dec. 17.—Union government under
Borden victorious in Canada election.

MEXICO

Jan. 2.—U. S.-Mexico parleys ended, Carranza refusing to sign protocol. Torreon recaptured by Carranza forces. Jan. 4.—Villa defeated in big battle at Jan. 4.—Villa defeated in big battle at Jiminez.

Jan. 15.—Mexican-American joint commission formally dissolved.

Jan. 21.—War department ordered more than 25.000 militia from border.

Jan. 27.—President Wilson ordered with-Mexico. March 11.—Carranza elected president of Mexico.

April 23.—Villa's main army defeated by Carranza forces at Bablcora.

Nov. 13.—Villa troops captured Ojinaga after hard fight.

SPORTING

April 11.—Baseball season opened.
May 28.—Benny Leonard won world's champion lightweight title from Freddie Welsh in New York.
June 2.—University of Chicago won west-June 9.—University of Chicago won western intercollegiate conference meet.
University of Michigan re-admitted to
western intercollegiate conference,
June 16.—Earl Cooper in a Stutz won the
Chicago auto derby.
July 14.—Francis Ouimet won western
amateur golf championship at Midlothian.
Aug. 24.—C. H. Larson, Waupaca, Wis,
won Grand American Handicap at Chicago.
Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Chicago, won
women's western golf championship.
Sept. 15.—Jim Barnes won western open
golf championship at Chicago.
Sept. 21.—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant. sept. 24.—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant.
Sept. 24.—New York Giants won National league pennant.
Oct. 15.—Chicago White Sox won world's championship from New York Giants.

DISASTERS

Jan. 6.—Earthquake in Formosa kined 300.

Jan. 11.—Tremendous explosion wrecked Canadian Car & Foundry Co. plant at Kingsland, N. J.

Jan. 12.—Du Pont Powder Co. plant at Haskell, N. J., destroyed by explosions.

Jan. 13.—Colliery explosion in Fushun, Manchuria, killed 70.

Jan. 27.—Two million five hundred thousand dollar fire in business district of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 2.—Explosion and fire in Chicago tenement killed 25.

Feb. 3.—Thirty killed, 344 hurt in ship explosion at Archangel.

Feb. 10.—Four million dollar fire in pion of world.

works of Union Switch company near Pittsburgh. Feb. 12.—Great conflagration in the Piracus, Greece; heavy loss of life. Feb. 21.—British transport Mendi sunk in collision; 625 South African laborers March 11.—Tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20.

March 23.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 200 injured when tornado wrecked suburbs and part of city of New Albany, Ind. April 10.—Explosions in ammunition plant of Russia near Chester, Pa., killed

April 27.—Explosion in Hastings mine near Ludiow, Colo., killed 119 men. May 21.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; 1088 May 21.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; 1058
3,500,000.
May 25.—Thirty lives lost and great
damage done by storm in Kansas.
May 26.—Tornadoes in central Illinois
killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage. killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage.

May 29.—Tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky. Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed many persons.

June 7.—San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire.

June 9.—More than 150 men perished in blazing mine at Butte, Mont.

June 30.—Water tank fell on whaleback Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, killing 13 and hurting many.

July 1.—Niagara Gorge trolley car plunged into rapids; 28 killed.

July 25.—Mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 52.

Aug. 4.—Mine explosion at Clay, Ky., killed 31.

Aug. 10.—British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, sunk by Aug. 10.—British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, sunk by floating mine: 19 lost.

Aug 13.—Eighteen killed in trolley car collision near North Branford. Conn.

Aug. 18.—Large part of Saloniki, Greece, destroyed by fire.

Oct. 2.—Typhoon and flood at Tokios many killed.

Oct. 9.—Million dollar fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Oct. 28.—Great floods in Natal, South Africa: thousand drowned. Oct. 28.—Great floods in Natal, South Atrica: thousand drowned.
Oct. 20.—Million dollar fire on B. & O. docks at Baltimore; seven persons killed. Dec. 6.—Explosion of French ammunition ship in Halifax harbor killed 4,000 and wrecked much of the city and suburbs.
Dec. 17.—American submarine F-1 sunk in collision; 19 lost.

NECROLOGY

Jan 10.—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
Jan. 11.—Sebastian Schlesinger, composer, at Nice.
Wayne MacVeagh, former U. S. attorney general, at Washington.
Jan. 16.—Admiral George Dewey at
Washington.
Philip Boileau, painter, in New York.
Jan. 20.—William de Morgan, novelist.
Feb. 7.—Cardinal Diomede Falconio at

Paris. Feb. 10.—Al Hayman, theatrical pro-11.—Duke of Norfolk in London, 18.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Feb. 18.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Paris.
Feb. 18.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston at San Antonio, Tex.
March 4.—A. B. Wenzel, painter, at Englewood, N. J.
March 5.—Manuel de Arriaga, former president of Portugal. March 8.—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, at Charlottenburg. G. W. Guthrie, American ambassador to

G. W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan, at Tokio.
March 11.—Congressman Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire.
March 12.—Walter Clark, American landscape painter, in New York.
April 2.—Gen. Lloyd brice, diplomat and editor.

editor.

April 8.—Richard Oiney, former secretary of state, at Boston.

April 10.—Congressman Henry T. Helgesen of North Dakota, at Washington.

April 18.—Gen. von Bissing, German governor general of Belgium.

April 20.—Dave Montgomery, actor, in Chicago. April 21.—W. H. Parry, member federal trade commission, in Washington. April 28.—Baron Hengelmueller von Hen-gevar, former Austrian ambassador to-U.S. May 10 .- Joseph Benson Foraker, former U. S. senator, at Cincinnati.
May 14.—Joseph H. Choate, lawyer and
diplomat, at New York.

ton.
May 19.—Belva Lockwood, ploneer suff-ragist, in Washington.
D. W. Comstock, congressman from Indiana. May 22.—Harry Lane, U. S. senator from Oregon.

May 25.-W. H. Miller, former U. S. attorney genral, at Indianapolis.

June 1.-John C. Black, veteran banker of Chicago.

Mattida B. Carse, philan-June 3.—Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, philan-thropist and temperance worker, at Park Hill, N. Y.

Louis Gathmann, inventor, at Washing-June 5 .- D. W. Potter, evangelist, at June 5.-D. W. Potter, evangelist, at Chicago.

June 12.-Mme. Terese Careno, planist, in New York.

June 16.-Rt. Rev. J. A. McFaul, Catholic bishop of Trenton, N. J.

June 17.-Judson C. Clements, interstate commerce commissioner, at Washington, June 20.-Digby Bell, American comedian.

June 27.-Col. Oliver Hazard Payne.

commerce commissioner, at Washington.
June 20.—Digby Bell, American comedian.

June 27.—Col. Oliver Hazard Payne,
financier, in New York.

June 30.—William Winter, veteran dramatic critic, at New Brighton, N. Y.

July 1.—William H. Moody, former associate justice of Supreme court.

July 2.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree,
British actor, in London.

July 10.—Col. B. B. Herbert, editor National Printer-Journalist, of Chicago.

Herbert Kelcey, actor.

July 15.—Federal Judge F. M. Wright at
Urbana. Ill.

July 16.—Bo Sweeney, assistant secretary
of the interior.

July 18.—Archibald McLellan, Christian
Science editor, at Brookline, Mass.

July 20.—Prof. J. B. Carter, director of
the American Academy of Rome.

July 24.—Manton Marble, American publicist, in England.

July 30.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner
Los Angeles Times.

Aug. 1.—Jere J. Cohan, veteran actor, at
Monroe, N. Y.

Dr. Simeon Gilbert, veteran church journal editor, in Chicago.

Aug. 2.—Raphael Kirchner, portrait
painter, in New York.

Aug. 9.—Rt. Rev. Nicholas Mats, Catholic bishop of Denver.

Aug. 17.—Former U. S. Senator John W.
Kern of Indiana at Asheville, N. C.

Aug. 29.—Earl Grey, former governor
general of Canada.

Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the
American College in Rome.

Sept. 12.—Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria.

Sept. 13.—Henry E. Legler, public librarian of Chicago.

Sept. 16.—Henry B. Brown, president of
Valparaiso university.

William F. Stone, collector of the port
of Baltimore.

Oct. 9.—Hussein Kemal, sultan of Egypt.
Oct. 15.—Don M. Dickinson, former post-

William F. Stone, collector of the port of Baltimore.
Oct. 9.—Hussein Kemal, sultan of Egypt.
Oct. 15.—Don M. Dickinson, former postmaster general, at Detroit.
Oct. 20.—Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, noted London preacher.
Oct. 21.—U. S. Senator Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin.
Oct. 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former heavyweight champion, at Chicago.
Oct. 24.—J. Carroll Beckwith, painter, in New York.
Oct. 28.—Prince Christian of Schlewig-Holstein in London,
Oct. 29.—Congressman Charles Martin of Chicago.
Oct. 30.—Dr. E. B. Andrews, educator, at Interlachen, Fla.
"Private" John Allen, former congressman from Mississippi.
Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, former congressman from Ohio.
Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N. retired.
Nov. 8.—W. H. Kendall, English actor.
Nov. 11.—Liliuokalani, former queen of

Nov. 11.—Liliuokalani, former queen of Hawaii, at Honolulu. Nov. 15.—John W. Foster, former secre-tary of state, in Washington. Nov. 17.—Auguste Rodin, French sculp-tor.