

EVENTS OF WORLD WAR DURING 1917

United States Joins Ranks of the Foes of Germany.

SENDS BIG ARMY TO FRANCE

Russia Ousts Czar, Becomes Republic and Falls Into Hands of Teuton-Led Radicals—Allies Smash Hindenburg Line, and Austro-Germans Invade Italy.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

January.

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Wallachia.
British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean; 150 lost.
Jan. 5.—Braila, Roumania, captured by Teutons.
Jan. 9.—Premier Troppoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Goltzine.
British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.
Jan. 14.—Japanese battleship Tsukuba destroyed by explosion; 163 killed.
Jan. 17.—German raider in South Atlantic said to have sunk 15 or more ships.
Entente allies sent another note to U. S. explaining why peace is not possible yet.
Jan. 18.—Germans evacuated Braila, Roumania.
Jan. 19.—Munitions factory near London blown up; many lives lost.
Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing senate, gave world outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded.
Germans defeated in two attacks at Verdun.
Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.
Jan. 24.—Germans made gains in fierce attacks west of Riga.
Jan. 25.—Germans took mile of French trenches on Hill 304, Verdun region.
British auxiliary cruiser Laurent sunk by mine; 330 lost.
French transport Admiral Maigon torpedoed; 141 lost.
Jan. 27.—Allies attacked Teutons on all fronts, gaining much ground.
Jan. 29.—Greek government saluted flags of entente powers.
British cruiser Amethyst fought German commerce raider and submarine north of Pernambuco.
Jan. 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined forbidden zones and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.

February.

Feb. 1.—Nine vessels sunk by Germans in "blockade zone"; eight lives lost.
Feb. 2.—Nine more neutral vessels sunk by German submarines, with loss of life.
Feb. 3.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador Gerard.
British captured 600 yards of German trenches north of the Ancre.
Feb. 4.—Germany agreed to release Americans taken by commerce raider.
German gunboat interned at Honolulu burned by crew; German vessels in American ports damaged.
Feb. 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British provisioner naval collier Bavestone and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.
President Wilson issued proclamation forbidding American shipowners to transfer their ships to foreign registry.
British reported big gains on west front and near Kut-el-Amara.
Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.
Feb. 6.—Thirteen vessels sunk by German submarines, with heavy loss of life.
Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and 41 other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.
Senate endorsed President Wilson's action toward Germany.
Feb. 8.—British steamer Turino and nine other vessels sunk by Germans.
British torpedoed destroyer sunk by mine; many lives lost.
Feb. 10.—Ambassador Gerard left Germany.
Germany, through Swiss minister, formally proposed parley with U. S.
Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.
American schooner captured by U. S. destroyer by Austrian submarine.
Feb. 13.—Germany announced period of grace for all vessels in "barred zone".
White Star liner Afric sunk by submarine.
Feb. 15.—Germans opened new offensive in Champagne.
Feb. 16.—German Britain announced closing of Germany's North sea coast to shipping by mine field.
Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Ancre river.
U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners.
German submarine sank Italian transport; 988 lives lost.
Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.
Holland aroused by sinking of 7 Dutch steamers by German submarines.
Germans in Somme region retreated on wide front, abandoning five towns.
Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk Cunard liner 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 Turkey.
German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate, killing woman and child.
Feb. 27.—President Wilson declared Laconia case was an "overt act".
Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.
British occupied Gonnecourt and other villages in Ancre region.
French destroyer Cassini torpedoed; 106 lost.

March.

March 1.—House passed bill empowering president to arm American merchant vessels.
March 2.—Germany announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter, without warning.
March 3.—Russia reported capture of Hamadan, Persia, from Turkey.
March 4.—Austrian attack east of Goritz repulsed with great losses.
March 6.—Austria informed U. S. it endorsed German submarine warfare program.
German-Hindoo plot to invade India through China revealed by arrests in New York.
March 9.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.
March 11.—Bagdad captured by British.
March 12.—Revolution begun in Petrograd.
Germans abandoned main defensive system east of Bapaume.
American steamer Algeron torpedoed without warning.
March 13.—China severed diplomatic relations 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, Asiatic Turkey.
March 17.—British took Bapaume and French took Roye.
Zeppelins raided London; one shot down near Compiegne, France.
Briand cabinet in France resigned.
March 18.—American freighters Vigilantia, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.
British and French advanced 19 miles on 70-mile front and took Peronne, Chaulnes and Noye.
March 19.—Germans made new fierce

drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.
Ribot formed new French cabinet.
March 20.—French battleship sunk by German submarine in Mediterranean.
March 21.—British took forty more towns in France.
American steamer Healdton sunk without warning by German submarine; 21 of crew killed.
March 24.—Russians took Kerind, Persia.
March 25.—French occupied Polembay and La Feuillie, south of Concy forest.
British captured Lagnicourt.
March 28.—New Russian government installed.
March 30.—British captured villages of Royalcourt, Sorel-le-grand and Flins, and gained ground near Heudicourt.

April.

April 1.—British captured Savy, Vendelles, Epehy and Peizerre.
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 3.—United States and entente officials arranged conference for full co-operation in war against Germany; Senate ratification of war resolution for one day.
April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany, by a vote of 82 to 6.
Germans forced crossing of Stokhod river in Volhynia.
April 6.—House passed war resolution by vote of 373 to 50; President Wilson signed it and issued a proclamation to world and ordered navy mobilized at once. All German vessels in American ports were seized 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.
U. S. government took over every wireless plant in the country.
April 8.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with U. S.
April 9.—British advanced two to three miles on west front.
Smashing German line and taking Vimy ridge and many towns.
American steamer Ard sunk in Mediterranean by German submarine.
General munitions board for American army and navy created.
April 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina declared it supported the position of the United States; Chile decided to remain neutral.
British made further big gains east of Arras.
April 11.—Costa Rica declared it supported the position of the United States; U. S. senate passed army bill appropriating \$281,139,495.
April 12.—British naval met in first allied council with U. S. officials in Washington.
U. S. government called for volunteers for duration of war.
Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.
April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
British and French made further big advances on west front.
April 14.—House passed \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting vote.
April 15.—British patrols entered suburbs of Lens.
Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.
President Wilson issued address to nation calling for full, united service.
British transport Arcadia torpedoed; 275 lost.
British transport Cameronia sunk; 140 lost.
April 16.—President Wilson issued proclamation warning assaults the commission of treasonable acts.
Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for emergency war fund.
French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, taking 10,000 prisoners.
French liner Sontay torpedoed; 45 lives lost.
April 17.—Senate unanimously passed \$7,000,000,000 bond issue bill.
British reported two British hospital ships loaded with wounded British and Germans.
April 18.—French hit Germans hard between Reims and Auberville and repelled great counter-attacks.
April 19.—American liner Mongolia sank German submarine in Irish sea.
French took strong positions near Craonne.
Nicaragua endorsed course of United States.
April 20.—Russian council of workmen and soldiers' delegates declared against separate peace.
Two German destroyers sunk off Dover.
April 21.—British war commission arrived in United States.
Turkey severed relations with United States.
German destroyers shelled Calais, killing civilians.
April 22.—British resumed grand offensive on west front.
April 23.—British airmen destroyed 40 German airplanes.
April 24.—French war commission arrived in United States.
British made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by Germans.
German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk but were driven off.
April 26.—German destroyers shelled Ramsgate.
American tanker Vacuum sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 9 gunners lost.
April 27.—British occupied Arleux and half of Oppy.
April 28.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription features.
Guatemala severed relations with Germany.
April 29.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
April 30.—Senate authorized president to use interned German and Austrian boats at once.
Series of air attacks made on Zebruggen.
American armed steamer Rockingham sunk by submarine; 16 missing.
Greek steamer Parthenon sunk by German submarine; loss \$4,000,000.

May.

May 2.—Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian foreign minister and pro-German, resigned.
May 3.—Chilean minister to Germany demanded his passports.
British began new offensive west of Queant and took Fresno, Monte Vodice and south of Arras.
May 4.—French captured Craonne.
House passed espionage bill with modified press censorship clause.
British transport Transylvania torpedoed; 43 lives lost.
May 5.—French made big advance on four mile front southwest of Leon.
May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
Mass meeting at Saloniki proclaimed deposition of king of Greece and his dynasty.
May 7.—Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workmen's delegates formed in Russia.
May 8.—Germans recaptured Fresnoy from British.
Allies began offensive on Macedonian front.
May 9.—British regained part of ground lost at Fresnoy.
May 10.—Army bill conferred fixed age for conscripts at 21 to 30.
May 11.—Italy reported destruction of 13 German submarines in one week.
Chicago board of trade stopped trading in May, which was a relief.
May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Bullecourt.
May 13.—British took most of Bullecourt and part of Roeux.
May 14.—Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.
President ordered army brought to full war strength of 200,000.
Officers' training camps opened.
Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Goritz.
May 15.—Chancellor Hollweg before Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.
Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.
Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Cucco and Monte Vodice.
May 16.—British repulsed terrific attacks near Gavrele and around Bullecourt, Germans suffering heavy losses.
British admiralty announced arrival of squadron of American destroyers in English waters.

Russian cabinet reconstructed, Miliukoff retiring.
Senate passed army draft bill.
British completed capture of Bullecourt.
Italians captured Duino, 12 miles north of Trieste.
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.
Honduras severed relations with Germany.
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 20.—British renewed attacks near Bullecourt, winning a mile front.
Austrians began counter offensive in the Trentino.
May 21.—Two Chicago nurses on way to France killed at sea by fragments of shell during gun practice.
May 22.—State department protested to Germany against the detention of American citizens.
May 23.—House passed war tax bill carrying \$125,000,000.
May 24.—President Wilson refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.
American ship carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.
Premier Tuan Chi Jui of China dismissed.
May 24.—Italians broke through Austrian front from Castagnavizza to Gulf of Trieste, killing 9,000 prisoners.
German airships raided eastern counties of England.
May 25.—First American field service corps went to front in France.
Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 75 and injuring 174.
May 27.—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.
May 28.—Plots to desert the conscription law arrested in several states.
Italians captured San Giovanni and Austrians ordered non-combatants to leave Trieste.
Food survey bill passed by house of representatives.
War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.
London reported sinking of hospital ship and 100,000 prisoners.
Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.
American steamer Kansas sent note to Russia telling America's war aims.
Brazil senate authorized alliance with other states "to defend the American republics."

June.

June 1.—Russian soldiers assumed control of fortress of Kronstadt.
Chinghai province declared their independence because of pro-German policy of the government at Peking.
Lingxiang proclaimed its neutrality and administration's food bills.
Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago.
U. S. railroad commission to Russia arrived at Vladivostok.
War department issued call for Russia, headed by Root, reached Russian port.
French repulsed five great attacks south of Lens.
June 4.—Brussloff made commander in chief of Russian armies.
British broke off relations with the National Army.
British squadron bombarded Ostend and sank German destroyer.
June 5.—British raided naval base in the Midway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines.
President made big advance on north bank of the Scarpe.
American liner sank German submarine after long fight.
June 7.—British began great offensive in Belgium, blowing up Messines ridge and advancing 8 miles on 5-mile front, straightening out big salient.
Naval collier Jupiter laden with supplies for Petrograd and escorted by American warships arrived at France.
Kronstadt rebels submitted to Russian provisional government.
June 8.—General Pershing and staff arrived in England.
June 9.—General Pershing's staff arrived in France.
June 10.—General Pershing renewed in the Trentino, Italy, making gains.
June 12.—King Constantine of Greece, joined the allies, abdicated in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son.
British advanced on two mile front beyond Messines, taking Gaspard.
American steamship Petrolite reported sunk by submarine.
June 13.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 77 and wounding 467.
Army and navy deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$2,000,000,000 passed by congress.
Prince Alexander took oath as king of Greece.
June 14.—British made big advance east of Arras.
June 15.—Liberty loan heavily oversubscribed when books closed.
Count Esterhazy formed coalition cabinet for Hungary.
President Wilson signed \$3,000,000,000 war bond and espionage bills.
June 16.—Russian council of workmen and soldiers' delegates met against separate peace and expelled Robert Grimm, Swiss socialist, for bearing German offer of peace.

AMERICAN steamer John D. Archbold sunk by submarine; 5 lost.
June 17.—Russian duma ordered immediate offensive by Russian armies.
Two Zeppelins raided coast of Kent, one being destroyed.
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.
Greek cabinet headed by Zaimis resigned.
French made decided gains near Hurtebise.
June 26.—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.
President appointed medical and food commission to go to Russia.
First contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
June 27.—Second contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
Congress of workmen's and soldiers' delegates of all Russia adopted resolution rejecting any move for separate peace.
New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took secret offices.
French cruiser Kleber sunk by mine; 33 lost.
June 28.—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.
June 29.—Russians opened offensive on wide front in Galicia.
French and German soldiers fighting bitterly on Dead Man hill.

July.

July 1.—Russians captured Koutchuy, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Caucasus.
July 2.—French repulsed great German attack near Cerny.
Senate adopted Pershing's horses and ammunition reached France.
July 4.—German aviators raided Harwich; two airplanes destroyed.
July 5.—Violent battle between Russians and Germans near Brzezany.
July 6.—British American steamship Orleans by submarine announced.
July 7.—Russians successfully attacked the Pines sector.
Germans made air raid on London, killing 37 and losing a number of planes.
Senate adopted food bill clauses prohibiting use of foods for distillates and directing the commandeering of all whiskey for coal.
Russians took three villages and 7,000 prisoners west of Stanislaw.
July 8.—New Austrian cabinet resigned.
President Wilson called entire National Guard to training camps into the federal service by August 5.
American steamer Kansas destroyed by interior explosion; 800 lost.
July 9.—American broke Teuton line east of Lemberg and took Halicz.
Germans smashed British line on Neuport front in Belgium.
July 11.—President Wilson called on American business interests to aid nation by foregoing unusual profits in selling to the nation's public.
Russians captured Kalusz, headquarters of Teuton army in Galicia.
July 12.—Germans advance checked west of Bohodorozany.
July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him.
House passed \$400,000,000 aviation bill.
July 15.—French took important hill positions from Germans west of Reims.
July 16.—Russians took Lodziany from Austrians but evacuated Kalusz.
July 17.—French took German trenches near Malancourt.
Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed.
Shake-up in British cabinet.
July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtebise partly successful.
Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.
Finland diet adopted independence bill.
In Vilna region Germans drove back Russians because some Russian regiments held meetings to decide whether to obey orders.
July 20.—Draft for American National army held.
Premier Lyoff of Russia, resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.
Germany called 2,000,000 of her youngest men to the colors.
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.
Slam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Russians burned and evacuated Tarnopol.
July 23.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers.
Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dames.
July 24.—Goethals, Denman and White (Continued on page 7, column 1).

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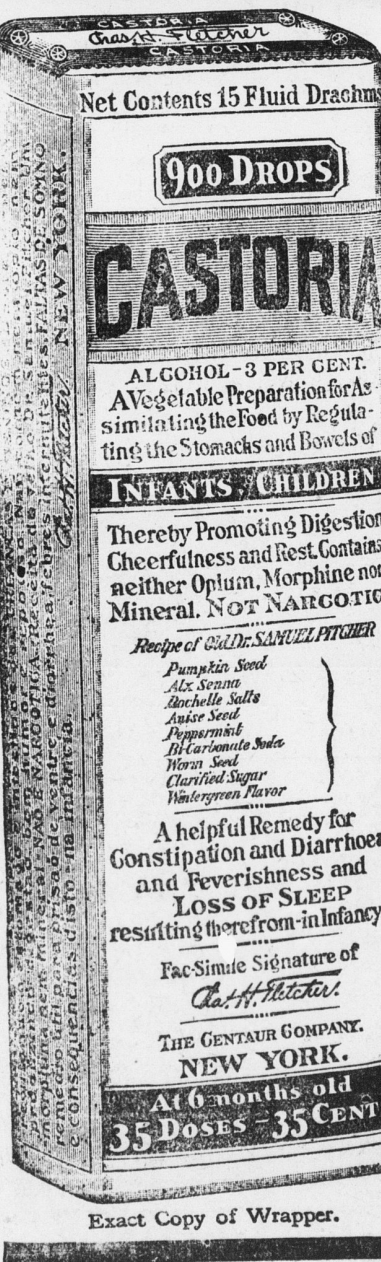
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