

Events of World War in 1917

(Continued from page 6, column 4.)

out of shipping board; Read Admiral Capps, E. N. Hurley and bridge Colby appointed to succeed them. Secretary McAdoo asked congress for \$5,000,000 more for Russian evacuation.

July 25.—Mithous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery. Russians and Roumanians in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.

Aug. 1.—British and French gained further ground in Ypres sector, but Germans recaptured St. Julien and part of Westhoek.

Aug. 2.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed. Korniloff succeeded Brusiloff 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.

Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministries. Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.

Aug. 7.—French penetrated German lines in Champagne in three places. Aug. 8.—Roumanian forces opened new offensive north of Fokshani.

French cabinet resigned.

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

Sept. 10.—Senate passed war revenue bill totaling \$2,411,670,000. Paul Painleve became French premier.

Sept. 11.—Austrians failed in desperate attacks on Monte San Gabriele. Sept. 12.—Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passports; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires.

Sept. 13.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed. Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.

Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit. Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for \$11,538,956,490 bond issue.

Sept. 16.—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. 19.—Argentine senate voted for break with Germany. Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres.

Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Bernstorff to Berlin asking leave to spend \$50,000 "to influence congress."

American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed.

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

Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette river. German uprising reported in southern Brazil.

Nov. 3.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 5 and taking 12 prisoners.

Nov. 4.—American patrol boat Alcedo sunk by torpedo; 21 lost. British captured Tekrit, Mesopotamia, after hard battle.

Nov. 5.—Italians retreated from Tagliamento line. British captured Passchendaele and advanced 300 yards beyond.

Nov. 6.—Germans fled back to Livorno river, Germans following. Russian rebels seized vital points in Petrograd.

Nov. 7.—American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England. British in Palestine captured Gaza.

Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under Lenin seized government and planned for immediate peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd.

Nov. 9.—British, France and Italy crept interlarded war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies.

December.

Dec. 1.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrai, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great losses.

Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Masnières on Cambrai front. Dec. 3.—British repulsed furious attacks near Cambrai.

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-Hungary.

Dec. 5.—Germans rejected Russian's first demands in armistice negotiations. Italians lost some positions on Asiago plateau.

Dec. 6.—British captured Jerusalem. Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok.

Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary. 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 Lenin's government.

Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem. Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok.

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October.

Oct. 1.—Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by French and British, and of Austrians by Italians.

Oct. 2.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill. Russian democratic congress voted against a coalition government.

Oct. 3.—British repulsed violent attack on Hill 34. Oct. 4.—Peru broke off relations with Germany.

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Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany. Oct. 8.—Pershing and Bliss commissioned generals.

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September.

Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off Jutland.

Sept. 2.—Russians abandoned Riga. German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 108.

Sept. 3.—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele. German submarine shelled Scarborough and airplanes bombed London.

Sept. 4.—American National army began movement to Cantonment. Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.

Sept. 5.—French in Flanders took village of Luysghem. Oct. 6.—Austro-Germans took Cormons.

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