

Bellefonte, Pa., January 4, 1918.

Events of World War in 1917

(Continued from page 6, column 4).

out of shipping board; Read Admirai Capps, E. N. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby appointed to succeed them. Secretary McAdoo asked congress for \$5,000,000,000 more for war. Russians evacuated Stanislau. French defeated Germans on Craonne plateau.

French defeated Germans on Craome plateau. July 25.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery. Russians and Roumanians in South Car-pathians broke Teuton line. National Guard of 19 states and District of Columbia mobilized. July 26.—Teutons took four more Gali-cian towns from Russians. 'Germans repulsed in Champagne, but imade slight gain on Aisne front. Allied conference in Paris declared war must be fought to the finish. July 27.—Austro-Germans continued their advance in Tarnopol region. July 28.—Germany yielded to Argentine demands concerning submarine warfare. Landing of more American troops in France announced.

France announced. War industries board, F. N. Scott chair-

man, created. July 29.—Germany and Austria-Hungary officially put out peace talks. Russians retired beyond their border

French repelled fierce attack on Aisne

front. July 30.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zbrocz, but Russian re-sistance stiffened. Henry Chapman Gilbert, Washington, first man accepted for National army. British cruiser Ariadne torpedoed; 33 kuiled

July 31.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 20 mile front taking 11 villages and 5,000 prisoners. August.

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-actions ders repulsed. Korniloff succeeded Brussiloff as com-mander in chief of Russian armies. Aug. 3.—Austrians captured Czernowitz and Kimpolung. British re-took St. Julien, Flanders. Serious draft riots in central Oklahoma. Holland American liner Noordam dis-bled by mine.

Holland American liner Noordam dis-abled by mine. 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. Canadian troops reached environs of

Lens. Russian retreat halted near Czernowitz

Russian retreat halted near Czernowitz and Chotin. Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian minis-terles. Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet. Germans drove Russians back in re-gion of Fokshani. American tank steamer Campana sunk by U-boat; captain and four gunners made prisoners.

by 0-Doars. Aug. 7.—French penetrated German lines in Champagne in three places. Aug. 8.—Roumanian forces opened new offensive north of Fokshani. Food control bill sent to President Wil-

Bood control bill sent to Freshdent wir-son.
Canadian conscription bill passed.
Aug. 9.—Teutons forced crossing of Su-chitza river in Fokshani region.
Aug. 10.—British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders and French ad-vanced east and north of Bixschoote.
Russians repulsed north of Fokshani.
Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, be-ing accused of double dealing concerning Stockholm conference.
Herbert Hoover made American food ad-ministrator.
Aug. 12.—German airplanes raided Eng-land, killing 23.
Russians forced back in Moldavia, de-spite desperate resistance.
Aug. 12.—German to the Parcin. Moldavia

spite desperate resistance Panciu Molda-

American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed. French cabinet resigned. Sept. 9.-Korniloff, commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military coun-ter revolution and was dismissed by Ker-ensky

ter revolution and was disinfect by lev-ensky. 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 min-ister to Argentina, given his passports; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires. Kerensky made commander in chief of Bussian armies. Russian armies.

Trading with the enemy bill passed, with amendment forbidding publication of war comment in German without English

Council of three given supreme author-ity in Poland by Germany and Austria. Sept. 13.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed. Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.

action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City. Russian army advanced toward Riga. Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit. Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for \$11,533,-366,460 bond issues. British naval aircraft destroyed one Ger-man destroyer and some trawlers near Os-tend. Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic. Sept. 17.—Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany. Germany apologized to Argentina for Luxburg's actions, but Argentina demand-ed full formal explanation. Roumanians took German positions near Varnitza.

Varnitza. Sept. 18.—Russia began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees. House passed \$7,144,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.

House passed \$(144,000,000 denthency war supply bill. Sept. 19.—Argentine senate voted for break with Germany. Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres. President Wilson named board to adjust war labor troubles. Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Bernstorff to Berlin ask-ing leave to spend \$50,000 "to influence con-gress."

Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations

Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace proposal. General Bliss succeeded General Scott as chief of staff, U.S.A. Germans broke through Russian line at Jacobstadt. Sept. 22.—Secretary Lansing revealed de-tails of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. entered the war. Fierce fighting continued in Flanders. British bombarded Ostend. Sept. 23.—Secretary Lansing disclosed German abuse of U. S. protection by con-cealing in Bucharest legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken it over. Russians took German positions near Pskoff.

Russians took German positions hear Pskoff. Sept. 24.—German airplanes raided Eng-land, killing 20. War industries board and producers cut steel prices in half. Germans lost heavily in attacks near Verdun. Sept. 25.—Germans made two more air raids on England. Argentine chamber of deputies voted to sever relations with Germany. U. S. senate passed \$\$,000,000,000 war de-ficiency bill. Sept. 26.—British took strong positions from Germans east and northeast of Ypres.

Ypres. Germany offered to evacuate Belgium

under certain conditions. Peru presented ultimatum to Germany concerning sinking of bark Lorton. Strike of iron workers at San Francisco

Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high

treason. Sept. 27.-Democratic congress met in Pe-

Sept. 27.—Democratic congress met in 2 of trograd. Sept. 28.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy. Sept. 29.—British captured Ramadie, Me-sopotamka, and its large garrison. German airplanes raided London. British airplanes bombed Zeebrugge. Rioters at Essen demanded peace and food

near Cambral. The Caucasus declared its independence. Nov. 25.—British and French armies reached Italian front. reached Italian front. Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 formed for United States. British took part of Fontaine near Cam-brai. food. Sept. 30 .- Two more air raids made on

Fuel Administrator Garfield set limits

Italians made big gains on Bainsizza

Great mass meeting for peace held in Frankfort. Revolt in Russian Turkestan. October.

Ypres. Oct. 5.—French repulsed violent attack on Hill 344. Oct. 6.—Peru broke off relations with

tia. British advanced 1,000 yards toward Rou-

December. Dec. 1.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrai, and nine German at-tacks were repulsed with great losses. Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Mas-nieres on Cambrai front. Dec. 3.—British repulsed furious attacks

near Cambrai. United States congress met for second

Blatcau. British aviators raided Sweibrucken and Saarbrucken. British withdrew from Bourlon wood salient near Cambrai. Dec. 6.—Italians driven back on Asiago

plateau. Armistice for ten days declared on Rus-sian front. German air raiders killed seven in Eng-

land. U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed;

66 men lost. Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary. Roumania accepted armistice with the

COLEVILLE.

with an attack of pleurisy.

in our village.

tives.

labough.

father, J. H. Cole.

E. Garbrick home.

Mrs. Jacob Casper.

father, John Davis Sr.

Mrs. William Crawford has been ill

Miss Verna Fulton, of Wilkinsburg,

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boone, of Cen-tre Hall, spent one day with relatives

Mrs. Edward Smith, of Ralston,

Clyde Davis, of Johnstown, was a

Miss Sadie and Frank Cassidy, of Sandy Ridge, were Holiday visitors at the Jacob Casper home.

Mrs. C. M. Garbrick and two chil-

dren, Ione and Saylor, of Mill Hall, spent part of the week visiting rela-

Elliott Hollabaugh, of Altoona, has been visiting the past two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hol-

Mr. and Mrs. George Love and lit-tle daughter Maude, of Altoona, were Christmas visitors with Mrs. Love's

Mr. and Mrs. George Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Potter and John Pot-

out as first class nurse. His mother

Christmas visitor at the home of his

spent several days visiting at the H.

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## November. Nov. 1.-Italians re-formed behind the

Tagliamento. British announced capture of Beersheba, Balestine. Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette river. German uprising reported in southern

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

the war. Nov. 3.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 5 and taking 12 prisoners. Nov. 5.—American patrol boat Alcedo sunk by torpedo; 21 lost. British captured Tekrit, Mesopotamia, after hard battle. Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from Taglia-mento line.

nento line. British captured Passchendaele and ad-

near Cambrai.
United States congress met for second war session.
England reported East Africa complete-ly cleared of Germans.
Russian deputation began armistice neg-otlations with Germans. Armistice an-nounced on many sections of Russian 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-Hungary.
Establishment of Tartar republic in Crimea announced.
British steamer Apapa torpedoed; 30 passengers and the crew lost.
Dec. 5.—Germans rejected Russians' first demapts in armistice negotiations.
Italjans lost some positions on Asiago plateau.
Britich aviators raided Sweibrucken and vanced 800 yards beyond. Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to Livenza river, Germans fcllowing. Russian rebels seized vital points in Pe-

American commission to Paris confer-ence, headed by Col. House, reached Eng-land.

British in Palestine captured Gaza. Nov. 8.-Russian maximalists under Lenine seized government and planned for immediate peace; Kerensky fied from Pe-

trograd.

trograd. Austro-Germans crossed Livenza river in places. Nov. 9.—Britain, France and Italy cre-ated interallied war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies. made first commander of Italian armies. Nov. 10.-Russian rebel government made

Roumania accepted armistice with the enemy. Dec. 8.—Great Italian air fleet made suc-cessful attack on Austro-Germans. Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Dec. 9.—Kaledines and Korniloff leading revolt of Cossacks against Lenine govern-ment of Russia. Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem. Japanese troops landed in Vladivosto Germans reached Piave river in Italy. Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons near

Asiago. Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd. Nov. 12.—Heavy fighting in Moscow, fol-lowed by compromise. Italians held Teutons on Piave river. Nov. 13.—Kerensky and the Cossacks badly defeated. French cabinet resigned.

French cabinet resigned. Nov. 14.—Heavy fighting all along the Piave in Italy. Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France. Italians inundated big section about the lower Piave to save Venice. Socialist seized the government of Fin-land. Miss Elsie Reese, of Sandy Ridge, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Casper. is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Pickle

land. Nov. 16.-U. S. cabinet decided to de-mand a supreme war council. Nov. 17-Bolsheviki won in Moscow. British light sea forces routed German squadron off Helgoland. British occupied Jaffa, Palestine. Teutons who crossed Piave at Zenson annihilated.

Nov. 18.—Bolsheviki generally victorious n Russia; Civil war halted by lack of Ellwood Casper, of Woodland, vis-ited his father and mother, Mr. and

food. Kaiser refused to treat for peace with new government of Russia. Berlin police killed socialist rioters. Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun fire on north of Italian line. President Wilson issued proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy aliens in United States. Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war industries board. American destroyer Chauncey sunk in

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. British opened new offensive between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. German attacks on Italian line ceased. 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 fighting near Cambrai. Italians meeting great massed attack between Plave 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,

Aug. 13.—Germans took Panciu, Molda-vian railway junction, after hard battle. Japanese mission arrived in United States. Aug. 14.—China declared war on Ger-many and Austria-Hungary. Peace proposals by the pope made pub-lic.

many and Adams by the pope made pub-Peace proposals by the pope made pub-lic. Aug. 15.—Canadian troops captured Hill 30, dominating Lens and the Loos salient, and entered Lens. Teutons stormed bridgehead at Baltare-tu, Roumania, and took Stroani. Ex-Czar Nicholas and family sent from Esarskoe-Selo to Tobolsk, Siberia. 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 Germany. Italians began new offensive in the Ison-zo region. British line advanced 500 yards.

Germany. Congress completed its war program and adjourned. Oct. 7.-Uruguay severed relations with Aug. 19.—British line advanced 500 yards Aug. 19.—British line advanced 500 yards east of Langemarck, mainly with "tanks." Many I. W. W. leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents. Italians made big advance from Plava Germany. Oct. 8.—Pershing and Bliss commissioned

Italians made big advente from Frace to the sea. 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 fur-ther into the defenses of Lens. French made further advances in Ver-dun sector.

Oct. 8.—Pershing and Bliss commissioned generals. Oct. 9.—British and French made an-other big advance in Flanders. Oct. 10.—Secretary Lansing revealed Bernstorff's part in German sabotage plots in America in 1916. President Wilson directed the food ad-ministration to license after Nov. 1 manu-facture, storage, importation and distri-bution of about 20 prime commodities. Oct. 12.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders. Germans captured part of Island of Oesel in Gulf of Riga. Oct. 13.—Germans took Arensburg, capi-tal of Oesel island. Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities in America. dun sector. President Wilson tentatively fixed prices of coal in United States. 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. Japanese mission received in Washing-ton.

in America. One Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel. Oct. 15.—Destruction of French steamer Medie by sumbarhe announced; 250 lives

coast, kuiling II.
Japanese mission received in Washing-ton.
Asug. 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. 25.—Italians captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.
Aug. 25.—Italians broke through Aus-trian lines toward Gorizia.
Aug. 26.—British took strong German positions east of Margleourt.
Aug. 27.—President Wilson proclaimed embargo to all the world to give U. S. ab-solute control of its exports.
Rug. 28.—President Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposals as impossible while German autocracy exists.
Germany promised Argentina indemnity for destruction of the Toro and allowed freedom of the seast ov essels under Ar-gentine flag carrying food.
Aug. 29.—Austrians fled from Monte San lost. Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merhantmen they were convoying in the North sea. Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of is-land of Oesel. American transport Antilles torpedoed; 67 lost. Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon island from Russians. Oct. 18.-Germans captured motif inter-from Russians. Oct. 19.-Germans made air raid on Lon-don, killing 34. Oet. 20.-Four Zeppelins destroyed by the French. Oct. 22.-French and British made thou-sand yard advance on mile and a half front in Flauders.

Aug. 29.—Austrians fied from Monté San Gabriele. Aug. 30.—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at \$2.20. Germans made air raid on port of Riga

Aug. 31.-French made successful attack northwest of Hurtebise

September.

front in Flauders. 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 galu in Aisne sector. Austro-German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forc-ing abandonment of Bainsizza plateau; 20,000 Italians captured. Oct. 26.-British and French made big at-tack east of Ypres. Sept. 1.-British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off Jutland. Sept. 3.-Russians abandoned Riga. German airplanes raided Chatham, Eng-land, killing 108. Sept. 4.-Italians captured Monte San Gabriele. German submarine shelled Marborough and airplanes bombed London. Sept. 5.-American National army began movement to cantonments.

movement to cantonments. Federal agents raided I. W. W. quar-

Federal agents raided 1. W. W. quar-ters throughout country. Organized labor met in Minneapolis to form loyal organization. American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine sunk. Sept. 6.-House passed war credits bill authorizing \$11,533,945,460 in bonds and cer-tificates

tificates

tificates. Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines Minne-haha torpedoed; 50 dead. German aviators bombed American hos-pital camp, killing five. Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed vio-lations of neutrality by Swedish officials in Argentina and Stockholm, in transmitting German cablegrams advising sinking of Argentine vessels. 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. Hoover closed Elgin butter board for pe-riod of the war.

Russia. Germany assented to bolsheviki plan for urmistice. October. Oct. 1.—Heavy attacks of Germans re-pulsed by French and British, and of Aus-trians by Italians. Four groups of German airplanes raid-ed London and coast towns. Second Liberty loan campaign started. French airmen made reprisal raids on Frankfort. Stuttgart, Treves and Cob-lenz, and British bombed Zeebrugge locks. Oct. 2.—British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders. British cruiser Drake torpedoed; 19 killed. Oct. 3.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill. Russlan democratic congress voted against a coalition government. Oct. 4.—British won great battle east of Ypres. Oct. 5.—French repulsed violent attack

Nov. 24.-The British took Bourlon wood,

ral. Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks. Nov. 28.—Coalition ministry formed in

Germany assented to bolsheviki plan for armistice. U. S. government assumed control over all imports. Three Scandinavian kings agreed in maintain neutrality. Nov. 29.—Interallied war conference opened in Paris. Austria agreed to Russia armistice plan. Nov. 30.—Government announced safe arflyal in France of large numbers of Na Honal Guard troops. Garmans pierced British lines south of Cambrai.

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## We Have Received

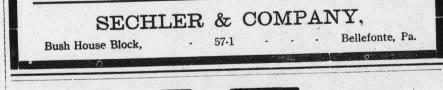
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service unless you use

Oct. 26.—British and French made big at-tack east of Ypres. Brazil declared state of war with Ger-many existed. Italian cabinet resigned. Oct. 27.—Italians in general retreat, 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond Civi-dale. French and Belgians captured Merckem peninsula south of Dixmude. Second Liberty loan over-subscribed. Oct. 28.—French in Flanders took vil-224 A Oct. 28.—French in Flanders took Vir-lage of Luyghem. Oct. 29.—Austro-Germans took Cormons. Oct. 30.—Austro-Germans took Udine and broke through Carnic Alps into Vene-

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