Two Years of The Big War In a Short Daily Review

Events on Land and Water and Campaigns For Paris, Warsaw, In the Air on All Fronts From July, 1914, to Date.

EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES

JUNE, 1914.

28. Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

23. Austrian ultimatum to Servia. 29. Russia ordered partial mobilization. AUGUST, 1914.

1. Germany declared war on Russia French general mobilization. 2 Germans entered

Luxemburg. Ger-

many demanded

free passage

through Bel-

ed observance of

Belgian neutrali-

troops attacked

Liege. President

claimed neutral-

nounced a state of war. Presi-

dent Wilson ten-

German



Photo by American Press Association. Ferdinand.

dered his good Archduke Francis offices. 7. Germans in Liege. invaded southern Alsace.

8. Italy reaffirmed neutrality. 15. Austrians entered Servia. Japan's ultimatum to Germany.

17. British expeditionary forces in France Five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar ended in Austrian rout. 19. Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

20. Germans in Brussels.

23. Austrian victory over Russians at Krasnik, Poland. 24. British retreat from Mons. Zeppelin bombarded Antwerp. 25. French evacuated Mulhausen, Alsace.

ON THE MAIN WEST FRONT IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

AUGUST. 1914. 30. Germans marching on Paris reached.

SEPTEMBER, 1914. 2. Germans reached Creil, 30 miles from Paris. French center broken in from Verdun to Rheims.

5-9. Germans crossed the Marne and marched on the Seine. French army turned and battle raged 2 days on the Marne and Ourcq. German columns from Verdun, led by the crown prince, took part and were driven back,

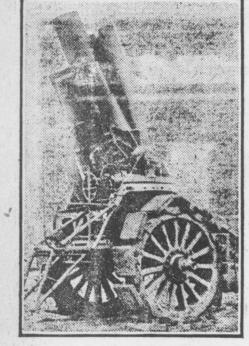


Photo by American Press Association. Farty-two Centimeter Guns.

10. Retreating Germans reached the Aisne. 11-13. British and French drove back the Germans along the line and crossed the Aisne in pursuit. Battle raged on a 15 mile front around Soissons. Allies crossed the Aisne.

18. Siege operations began on the Aisne. 20. Germans bombarded Rheims. 23. French flank movement to the north

from Paris front began. Germans extended their right to meet it. 27-29. Heavy fighting on the Aisne and Oise. French advanced from Toul and

Verdun. OCTOBER, 1914.

2. French drove the Germans east of the Meuse at St. Mihiel, south of Verdun. 3. French left struck the German line at

Arras, France, south from Lille.

13. Germans occupied Lille.

23. French again invaded Alsace. NOVEMBER, 1914.

7. Germans made attacks at Arras and in the Vosges and Argonne. 16-17. Germans bombarded Rheims again.

DECEMBER, 1914. 24. Allies secured a foothold at La Bassee, northern France. 31. French invaders of Alsace cap-

tured ground around Stein-JANUARY, 1915. 14. Heavy German attack forced the allies south of

the Aisne at Soissons. Allies lost 5,000 men.

General Joffre. 22 Allies captured
La Bassee, France 25-27. Heavy fighting in Belgium and north

FEBRUARY, 1915. 13. Allied line pushed forward at Givenchy. 14. Germans made heavy attack in Ypres

22. Rheims bombarded by Germans. 24 French infantry attack on the Meuse

repulsed. MARCH. 1915. 10. British attacked Neuve Chapelle and captured German trenches. 12-13. Struggle continued at Neuve Cha-

APRIL, 1915. 10-13. Heavy German attack at Les Eparges.

17. British captured hill No. 60, in Bel-

Cracow and Constantinople, With New Belligerents

22. Germans captured Les Eparges and repulsed attack along the Ypres canal, which they crossed with the aid of gas. MAY, 1915.

In the Field.

3. Germans recaptured hill 60, using gas. 15. British broke German line on a 2 mile front in Belgium. 17. Allies advance north of Ypres. 25. Germans used gas on a 5 mile front in

Belgium. JUNE, 1915. 1 In an attack at Souchez, France, French gained ground in "The Laby-This was General Joffre's first rinth." offensive in France

16. British captured 1,500 yards of German lines at Hooge, Belgium.

22. After 3 days of fierce battle the French occupied "The Labyrinth." 26. Germans captured 200 yards of trenches north of Souchez. JULY, 1915.

13. Germans captured Souchez cemetery near Arras, France. 15. Germans captured a mile of trenches in the Argonne 24 French repulsed German attacks in the

SEPTEMBER, 1915. 25. Great allied drive from Verdun north to the seacoast, following 25 days of bombardment. German front broken 5 miles at Loos and 25 miles in the Champagne district.

OCTOBER, 1915. 1. French repulsed counterattack of Germans in Champagne.

26-30. French and German attacks in the Vosges and Alsace resulted in gains by both sides. JANUARY, 1916. 9. Germans sprang attack on a 5 mile front in

Champagne. FEBRUARY. 1916. 9. Germans captured 800 yards of allied trenches on Vimy ridge.

14 Germans captured 600 yards of trenches at Ypres. 22. Germans launch-

German Crown ed heavy attacks north of Verdun, starting a grand drive against the famous salient, led by the crown prince. 25. Fort Douaumont, 4 miles from Verdun

city, captured by Germans after a bom-bardment which nearly razed its walls. 26. Germans captured 6 fortified French villages at Verdun.

29. Germans shifted Verdun attack from the north to southeast, driving the French on a wide front.

MARCH. 1916. 30. Germans captured Malancourt, in the APRIL, 1916.

attack on a 13 mile front at Verdun Germans, captured 500 yards of trenches around Dead Man's hill; liquid fire used. MAY, 1916.

11. Germans shifted attacks at Verdun; French line held. 20. German drive at Verdun entered

French second line of defense. 22. Germans captured 1,500 yards of British trenches on Vimy ridge. 23. French recaptured Fort Douaumont,

Verdun. 24. Germans recaptured Douaumont. JUNE. 1916. 3. Germans captured heights at Ypres, with 5,000 British prisoners.

7. Germans captured Fort Vaux, at Ver-23. Germans captured Thiaumont, Verdun. 30. French recaptured Thiaumont.

JULY, 1916. 1. Anglo-French drive on the Somme toward Peronne

1. French recaptured Thiaumont, Ver-

2. Germans repulsed at Thiaumont. Heavy fighting on the Somme line, the allies capturing German trenches. 3. Fighting continued on the Somme French artillery fire was unusually ef-

4. Germans captured Thiaumont the fourth time. British admitted that stubborn resistance of Germans in France checked further allied advance. 5. French made gains in trenches south of the Somme, scoring a total advance 6 miles wide. Germans claimed the repulse of allies on the Somme line and

 East of La Boisselle the allies captur-ed 2,000 yards of German trenches 500 yards deep. Germans repulsed in attacks near Thiaumont. & British captured Trones wood, on the

Somme front. 9. Germans drove the allies from Trones

10. Two surprise attacks by French at Ta-hure, in the Champagne, ended in the capture of 500 yards of German trenches. 11. British recaptured Contalmaison and nearly all of the Trones woods, making

total of captured trenches 14,000 yards on the Somme front.

12. British completed the occupation of Trones and Mametz woods.

14. British north of the Somme smashed the German line on a 4 mile front.

EAST PRUSSIA, POLAND, GALICIA AND RUSSIAN FRONTS

AUGUST, 1914. 29. Russians defeated by Germans at Tannenberg, East Prussia. SEPTEMBER, 1914

3. Russians took Lemberg and Czerno-OCTOBER, 1914.

2 Germans driven from Russian soil at Augustowo 11. Germans and Austrians advanced to

attack Warsaw.

18. Germans defeated before Warsaw. 22. Russians evacuated Czernowitz. NOVEMBER, 1914. 3. Russians from Warsaw front marched

on Cracow. 7. Russians in Silesia and menacing Koe-14. Germans defeated Russians in a new

drive at Warsaw. 26. Russians defeated around Lodz, in front of Warsaw. 29. Russians again in Czernowitz.

DECEMBER, 1914. 12. Austrians defeated Russians in front of Cracow.

18. Germans won a heavy battle 25 miles from Warsaw; Von Hindenburg's second great triumph.

21. Russ'ans abandoned siege of Cracow. JANUARY, 1915.

2. Russians defeated Germans in Mlaws region, north Poland. FEBRUARY, 1915. 2-7. Russian drive from Bukowina carried

to slopes of Carpathians. 11. Russians evacuated Czernowitz.

MARCH, 1915. 5. Czernowitz retaken by Russians. 22. Russian siege of 201 days ends in fall of Przemysl, Galicia.

27. Russians evacuated Czernowitz. APRIL, 1915. 25-28. Great Austro-German drive on the

Dunajec line, Galicia. MAY, 1915. 8. Germans took Libau, on Baltic coast.

JUNE, 1915. 3. Germans retook Przemysl. Teutons who had crossed Dniester river on the 6th driven back.

tured Lemberg. JULY, 1915. Warsaw and Ivangorod menaced from the north and south. 28. Germans cut the railroad east of Warsaw. Russians evacuated Lublin.

22. Austrians recap-

AUGUST, 1915. 1. Germans occupied Mitau. 5. Warsaw fell to General Brussiloff.

the Germans. 8 Germans took Serock, on the Bug. 10. Germans took Siedlee and Lomza. 14. Germans took Ostrolenka.

Germans in Kovno. Cholm-Brest-Litowsk railway cut. 19. Novo Georgievsk taken by Germans. 25. Germans took Brest-Litowsk. SEPTEMBER, 1915.

2. Germans captured Grodno. 8. Russians checked Austrians in East Galicia. 15. Germans in Pinsk.

18. Germans captured Vilna. 23. Russians captured Lutsk, in Volhynia. OCTOBER, 1915. 18. Germans active in front of Riga.

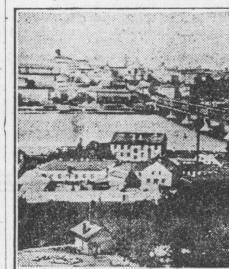
21. Austro-Germans defeated near Tarno-31. Russians repulsed Germans at Riga. NOVEMBER, 1915.

3-10. Russians won at Riga and turned against the Germans at Mitau. JANUARY, 1916. 4. Russian drive in Bukowina forced Aus-

trians to evacuate Czernowitz. 13. Czernowitz reoccupied by Teutons. MARCH, 1916.

18. Violent Russian attacks along Lake Narocz, Vilna district, repulsed by Germans. A new Russian drive. 27. Heavy attacks in the Russian drive at Dvinsk repulsed

JUNE, 1916. 1. Russian General Brusiloff assumed chief command in the southwest zone.



Warsaw Fell Aug. 5, 1915.

7. Russians in a new drive in the southeast toward Galicia captured 50,000 Austrians and turned the flanks of the Austrian defenses in Volhynia and Bukowina.

10. Russians took 35,000 Austrians prisoners and occupied the fortress of Dubno. 12. Austrians evacuated Czernowitz, in Bukowina.

17. Czernowitz recaptured by Russians. JULY, 1916. 1. Russians took Kolomea, Austrians re-

treating westward. 3. Austrians turned on the Russians west of Ltusk, checking the Russian ad-

4. Russian patrols crossed the Carpathians into Hungary. Russians repulsed in a new offensive on the Lake Narocz line. Fighting between Russians and Austrians east of Lemberg continued, with varying success 5. Russians drove back Austrians on the

Dniester, bayoneting prisoners in retaliation for use of liquid fire. 6. Germans with Austrians checked Russian advance west of Kolomea.

7. Russians forced the fighting from Riga, in the north, to Kovel, in Volhynia. 8. Austrians crossed the Stokhod river by a surprise attack and advanced 15

11. Austrians held the Stokhod line against Russian attacks. 12. Germans repulsed Russian advance near Olessa.

RAIDS AND COMBATS OF CHIEF AIR FLEETS

AUGUST, 1914. 2. French plane dropped bombs on Nuremberg, Germany.

3. German airship dropped bombs on Luneville, France. 25. Zeppelins dropped bombs on Antwerp. 30. Germans dropped bombs on Paris. OCTOBER, 1914.

19. Zeppelins bombarded Warsaw. DECEMBER, 1914. 2. British airship dropped bombs upon the Krupp gun works at Essen, Ger-25. British hydroaeroplanes dropped bombs

on Cuxhaven. 30. German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk. JANUARY, 1915. 10. German aeroplanes over the English channel dropped bombs on Dunkirk.

FEBRUARY, 1915. 12. Combined aeroplane and seaplane operations by British naval wing over Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe and

19. Seaplanes and aeroplanes aided sea attack on Dardanelles forts. MAY, 1915. 24. Austrian air craft attacked Venice.

JUNE. 1915. 1. Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Bari, Brindisi and Molfetta, Italy. 15. French air men dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe

SEPTEMBER, 1915. 22 French air men bombarded palace at Stuttgart. NOVEMBER, 1915.

25. British aeroplane destroyed German 6. Turks defeated Russians in Transcausubmarine off Middlekirke.

AIR RAIDS IN ENGLAND IN 1915.

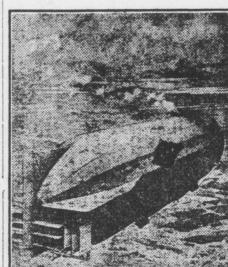
Killed, Injured. Jan. 19-Yarmouth and district .. May 10-Southend..... May 17—Ramsgate..... May 27-Southend..... May 31-Outer London..... June 6—East coast..... June 15—Northeast coast.... Aug. 9-East coast..... Sept. 7-Eastern counties.... 10 Sept. 8-Eastern cities and

JANUARY, 1916. 9. German airships dropped bombs on allied camps at Saloniki. 29. Zeppelins killed 24 people and injured

30 by bombs dropped on Paris. 31. Zeppelins dropped bombs on Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham and Man-chester, England; 54 killed, 67 injured. FEBRUARY, 1916. 13. Austrian airships bombarded Ravenna.

22 Austrian air craft raided Italy as far as Milan, dropping bombs on towns in Lombardy.

MARCH, 1916. 20. Turkish airships bombarded Kut-ei-Amara, where the British were shut in, Allied air fleets dropped 10,000 pounds of explosives at Zeebrugge, Belgium. Casualties reported 550.



Late Type of Zeppelin.

APRIL, . 1916. 2. Zeppelins raided coasts of Scotland and England; over 100 casualties. MAY, 1916.

2 36 casualties in a Zeppelin raid on the English and Scotch coasts 16. 27 air combats over the British front in Belgium and France. JUNE. 1916

22. French airships bombarded Kar'sruhe; 100 killed and 147 injured. (Second heavy attack on this "open" city.) JULY, 1916.

6. Germans bombed the open town of Lure, France, from the air. In reprisal French aviators aropped bombs on the railway junction at Ham and Les

SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON PASSENGER SHIPS

FEBRUARY, 1915. 4 Germany announced submarine war in waters adjacent to British isles on

10. United States notified Germany it will hold her to "strict accountability" for 11. Russians captured Mamakhatum, near any loss or injury to Americans as result of submarine war. 20. United States suggested to both Germany and Great Britain a cessation of

their illegal activities. MARCH, 1915. 28. British steamer Falaba sunk; 1 American lost.

- APRIL, 1915. 6. Germany expressed regret at killing of Americans on account of military necessity. 28. American steam-

er Cushing attacked by German aeroplane. MAY, 1915. 1. American steamer Gulflight attacked by German submarine; 3 Americans lost. 7. Lusitania sunk; 114 Americans

13. President Wilson notified Germany, that the United States would omit "no word or act" to Photo by American safeguard neu- Press Association. tral rights at sea, citing the President Wilson.

Lusitania case. JUNE, 1915. 1 Germany offered reparation for Gulflight and Cushing attacks.

9. Second note to Germany on the Lusitania case, reiterating terms of May 13.

JULY, 1915. 9. Steamer Orduna attacked without warning by German submarines. 24 President Wilson refused to compro-

mise with Germany on neutral rights, stating that further encroachment would be held "deliberately unfriend-25. American steamer Leelanaw sunk.

AUGUST, 1915. 19. Liner Arabic sunk; 2 Americans killed. SEPTEMBER, 1915.

4 Liner Hesperian sunk mysteriously. OCTOBER, 1915. 5. Germany apologized for attack on Arabic, disavowing act of submarine commander. NOVEMBER, 1915.

of American lives, by Austrian subma-DECEMBER, 1915. 30. Steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean. United States Consul McNeely killed.

7. Italian liner Ancona sunk, with loss

FEBRUARY, 1916. 10 Germany informed United States that after March 1 it would attack all armed liners without warning. MARCH, 1916.

submarine; Americans seriously infured.

M. English steamer Sussex attacked by

THE NEAR EAST AND CONSTANTINOPLE

SEPTEMBER, 1914. 17. Austrians invaded Servia. OCTOBER, 1914. 30. Turkey broke with Great Britain; declared war on Russia. Sequel to Turkish naval attack on the 29th.

2. Battles on the Russian-Turkish fron-& Turks invaded Egypt.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

DECEMBER, 1914. 13. Servians recaptured Belgrade

JANUARY, 1915. 2. Russians destroyed 2 Turkish corps at

APRIL, 1915. 24. Allies landed troops on Gallipoli penin-

sula. JUNE, 1915. 3. British occupied Kut-el-Amara on

march toward Bagdad. 22. Allies successful in attack on Turkish trenches before Krithia. JULY, 1915.

24. British routed Turks on Tigris river. AUGUST, 1915.

7. Allies occupied crest on Gallipoli peninsula and advanced on the Krithia road. 14. Night attempt by allies at Suvla bay to cut Turkish lines to Constantinople. 28. British advanced against Turks at Su-

vla bay. SEPTEMBER, 1915. 27. Turks defeated at Kut-el-Amara retreat toward Bagdad.

QCTOBER, 1915. 5-7. Allied armies at Saloniki. 6. Austro-German armies invaded Servia. 9. Invaders took Belgrade. 11. Bulgarians cut the Nish-Uskub rail-

26. Austro-German and Bulgarian forces form-junction in Servia. NOVEMBER, 1915.

4 French and British defeat Bulgarians at Izvor. Danube opened to Teutonic

5. Bulgars captured Nish, opening rail-way from Belgrade to Sofia. 22 Servians defeated at Prishtina retreat toward southern frontiers. DECEMBER, 1915.

1-8. British retreated from before Bagdad to Kut-el-Amara and were there sur-8-15. Allies fought rear guard actions with Bulgarians and retreated toward Greece, their Servian allies falling back

before Austro-German armies to Montengro. M. Greek army retired from Saloniki, leaving it in the hands of the allies, commanded by General Sarrail.

JANUARY, 1916 7. Allied force evacuated the Gallipoli peninsula and transferred the main land and naval units to Salonili. 13. Austrians captured Cetinje, capital of Mon-

tenegro.

"Erzerum.

15. Montenegro sur-

rendered to Aus-FEBRUARY, 1916. 15. Russians cap- Photo by American tured Erzerum, Press Association. Mesopotamia.

battle with Turks below Kut-el-Amara. MARCH, 1916. British attacks to relieve Kut-el-Amara repulsed by Turks on the south. APRIL, 1916.

19. British beaten in General Sarrail.

8. Turks repulsed British column on Tigris river. British lost 3,000 men and failed to relieve Kut-el-Amara. 18. Russians captured Trebizond, on the Black sea, by a land and water at-

29. British surrendered Kut-el-Amara to the Turks, with about 10,000 soldiers, military stores and equipments. MAY, 1916. 25. Bulgar troops invaded Greece across the northern frontier, heading a move

against the allies based on Saloniki. JULY, 1916. 5. Turks captured Kermanshah, Persia, from the Russians.

12. Russians drove Turks from Baiburt. NAVAL FLEET ACTIONS

AUGUST, 1914. 24. Tsingtau, China, bombarded by Japa-

nese fleet. SEPTEMBER, 1914. 22. German U-9 sunk three British cruisers in the North sea. OCTOBER, 1914. 17. British cruiser squadron sank 4 German destroyers off Holland.

ships off British India.

29. Turkish ships sank 2 Russian warships in the Black sea, raided Odessa har-bor and bombarded Sebastopol. NOVEMBER, 1914. Four German cruisers sank 2 British cruisers off Chile; British admiral and 1,640 men lost.

9. German cruiser Emden destroyed by Australian cruiser at Cocos island. DECEMBER, 1914. 8. British squadron destroyed 3 German cruisers off Falkland islands. 16. German cruisers bombarded 3 towns

on west coast of England; casualties

JANUARY, 1915. British battleship Formidable subma-rined in English channel. 24. German armored cruiser sunk and two others seriously damaged in North sea by British patrol squadron.

FEBRUARY, 1915.

19. British fleet, aided by strong French squadron, attacks Dardanelles forts. 25. Forts at entrance to Dardanelles reduced by combined Franco-British fleet. MARCH, 1915. 14. German cruiser Dresden, sole surviv-

ing vessel in the disaster to Von Spee's squadron, Dec. 8, 1914, sunk off Chile by British fleet. 18. British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk Dardanelles battle.

APRIL, 1915. 27. French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian sub-MAY, 1915.

12 British battle-

ship Goliath tor-

pedoed in Dar-danelles. 26. British battleship Triumph Admiral Von Spee. torpedoed off.

Gallipoli. 77. British battleship Majestic submarined off Gallipoli. JUNE, 1915. 17. Italian submarine Medusa torpedoed

by an Austrian submarine.

British submarine.

JULY, 1915. 6. Italian armored cruiser Amalfi submarined in Adriatic. 19. Armored Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi submarined in the Adriatic.

AUGUST, 1915. & German naval repulse in gulf of Riga. 14. British transport Royal Edward sunk in Aegean. OCTOBER, 1915.

B. German cruiser Prinz Albert sunk by

26. Italians invaded the Trentino. JUNE, 1915. 9. Italians took Monfalcone. JULY, 1915. 26. Heights of Monte San Michele taken

MAY, 1915.

M. Hostilities between Italy and Austria.

NOVEMBER, 1915.

er Undine off Swedish coast.

7. British submarine sunk German crais

MAY, 1916.

Il. Naval battle in Skagerrak strait.

Both sides lost heavily in battleships,

cruisers and destroyers. Loss of lives upward of 10,000. German high seas.

fleet led the attack and defeated the

first British division. Battle a draw.

9. Turkish cruisers destroyed an enemy

transport fleet off the Caucasian coast.

AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

JULY, 1916.

CAMPAIGNS OF ITALY

began on land and sea.

by Italians. AUGUST, 1915. 15. Italians bombarded Austrians along Isonzo.

SEPTEMBER, 1915. 19. Italians began second offensive on the Isonzo front.

OCTOBER, 1915. 15. Third Italian attack on Isonzo front. NOVEMBER, 1915. 2. Fourth Italian offensive concentrated

vicinity by Italians, who captured heights, trenches and towns. MARCH, 1916. 12 The Italian artillery bombarded Goritz

20-25. Furious bombardment of Goritz and

24 hours. APRIL, 1916. 12 Austrians sprang an attack on Italian positions in Trentino, making an entirely new drive, which surprised the Italians and forced them into hurried

retreat.

I. Italians evacuated Asiago. Austria reported 80,000 Italian prisoners and 200 cannon captured in the Trentino drive. JUNE, 1916. 4. Austrian attack in the Arsiero region

took a town and 5,600 Italians.

Austrians in Trentino.

Adige valley.

MAY, 1916.

the Asiago front. JULY, 1916. 2 Italians continued an offensive in the Trentino region. 5. Italians continued to force back the

16. Italians repulsed Austrian attack on

falcone ridge, on the Isonzo, and in Sugana valley, Trentino. 11. Italians claimed success in Adige val-12. Italians repulsed Austrian attack in the

7. Italians repulsed in an attack on Mon-

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS BEARING ON THE WAR

SEPTEMBER, 1914. 2 Japanese landed in China to attack Kiauchau. NOVEMBER, 1914.

8. Tsingtau, China, surrendered after thirty-eight days' siege by Japanese.

17. Great Britain put the whole North sea in the naval war zone. FEBRUARY, 1915. 3. Turks attacked the Suez canal. 15. Germany insisted upon warfare in the

MARCH, 1915.

15. Great Britain issued sweeping orders in council against neutral trade with Germany. 20. United States protested against withholding of foodstuffs from Germany by al-

English channel.

son notified Lord Kitchener. Great Britain that the United States would not recognize British orders in council. FEBRUARY, 1916. Missing British passenger liner Appam of the West African trade arrived as German captive ship at Newport

Madeira islands. MARCH, 1916. 5. German sea raider Moewe arrived at

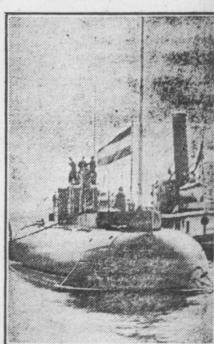


Photo by American Press Association.

MAY, 1916.

 White Star liner Cymric submarined and sunk off Ireland with cargo of munitions for the allies. United States demanded that British

JUNE, 1916. 7. Lord Kitchener and staff drowned on the way to Russia in a British cruiser, lost at sea.

B. Greece acceded to the demands of the allies to demobilize. JULY, 1916. 8. British computation from the German

German submarine merchantman Deutschland arrived at Baltimore from

Bremen with a valuable cargo.

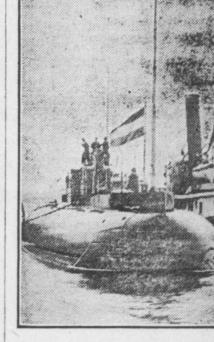
3. In allies' war council Lloyd-George, British war minister, said, "Victory is beginning to flow in our direction."





pam was captured Jan. 16, 1916, off the home port after a long cruise in South African waters.

News, Va.. manned by a prize crew from the sea raider Moewe. The Ap-



Submarine Deutschland.

5. Germany agreed to modify warfare on merchant ships with a view to protect neutral lives.

illegal seizures of ships' mail cease.

casualty lists (official) gave total cas-ualties in 2 years 3,012,637.