July 22-Siam declares war on Ger-

July 23-Premier Kerensky given un

July 28-United States war indus-

tries board created to supervise ex-

Aug. 25-Italian Second army breaks

Aug. 28-President Wilson rejects

Sept. 10-General Korniloff demands

Sept. 11-Russian deputies vote to

support Kerensky. Korniloff's gener-

Sept. 16-Russia proclaims new re

Sept. 20-General Haig advance mile

Sept. 21-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss

Oct. 16-Germans occupy islands of

Oct. 25-French under General Pe

tain advance and take 12,000 prison-

Oct. 27-Formal announcement made

that American troops in France had

Oct. 29-Italian Isonzo front col-

lapses and Austro-German army

Nov. 1-Secretary Lansing makes

public the Luxburg "spurlos versenkt"

Nov. 9-Permanent interallied milli-

Nov. 24-Navy department an-

nounces capture of first German sub-

Nov. 28-Bolsheviki get absolute

control of Russian assembly in Russian

Dec. 6-Submarine sinks the Jacob

Jones, first regular warship of Amer-

Dec. 7-Congress declares war or

Dec. 8-Jerusalem surrenders to

1918

Jan. 5-President Wilson delivers

peech to congress giving "14 points"

Jan 20-British monitors win sea

Jan. 28-Russia and Roumania sever

Feb. 2-United States troops take

Feb. 6-United States troopship Tus-

Feb. 11-President Wilson in address

to congress gives four additional peace

principles, including self-determina-

tion of nations; bolsheviki declare war

with Germany over, but refuse to sign

Feb. 13-Bolo Pasha sentenced to

Feb. 25-Germans take Reval. Rus

sian naval base, and Pskov; Chancel-

lor von Hertling agrees "in principle

with President Wilson's peace princi-

March 1-Americans repulse Ger

March 2-Treaty of peace with Ger-

many signed by bolsheviki at Brest-

March 4-Germany and Roumania

March 13-German troops occupy

March 14-All Russian congress of

March 21—German spring offensive

March 29-Germans take 16,000 Brit-

niles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris.

March 25-Germans take Bapaum

March 28-British counter-attack

churchgoers in Paris on Good Friday.

April 4-Germans start second

April 10-Germans take 10,000 Brit-

April 16-Germans capture Messines

ridge, near Ypres; Bolo Pasha exe-

April 23-British and French navies

April 26-Germans capture Mount

May 5-Austria starts drive on

May 10-British navy bottles up Os-

May 24-British ship Moldavia,

May 27-Germans begin third phase

May 28 Germans take 15,000 pris-

May 29-Germans take Solssons and

menace Relms. American troops cap-

May 30 Germans reach the Marne

May 31-Germans take 45,000 prison-

June 1-Germans advance nin

June 3-Five German submarines

June 5-U. S. marines fight on the

June 9-Germans start fourth

June 10-Germans gain two miles.

June 12-French and Americans

June 15-Austrians begin another

June 17-Italians check Austrians on

June 19-Austrians cross the Plave.

drive on Italy and take 16,000 prison-

U. S. marines capture south end of Bel-

phase of their drive by advancing to-

attack U. S. coast and sink 11 ships.

miles; are 46 miles from Paris.

Marne near Chateau Thierry.

of drive on west front; gain five miles.

carrying American troops ;torpedoed;

Kemmel, taking 6,500 prisoners.

sh prisoners in Flanders.

"hottle up" Zeebrugge.

phase of their spring drive on the

March 27-Germans take Albert.

Germans advance toward Amiens.

engineers rushed to aid British.

sign armistice on German terms.

soviets ratifies peace treaty.

starts on 50-mile front.

ish prisoners and 200 guns,

death in France for treason

ples, in address to reichstag.

man attack on Toul sector.

over their first sector, near Toul.

canin sunk by submarine, 126 lost,

fight with cruisers Goeben and Bres-

fired their first shots in the war.

reaches outposts of Udine.

tary commission created.

ican navy destroyed.

Gen. Allenby's forces.

ecessary to peace

lau, sinking latter.

diplomatic relations.

pence treaty.

Litovsk.

Somme.

cuted.

Italy.

tend.

56 lost.

oners in drive.

ture Centigny.

ers L. drive;

ward Novon

leau wood.

Playe river.

start counter-attack.

55 miles from Paris.

Austria-Hungary.

elections.

marine by American destroyer.

Runo and Adro in the Gulf of Riga.

public by order of Premier Kerensky.

through Austrian line on Isonzo front.

limited powers in Russia.

Pope Benedict's peace plea.

als ordered arrested.

ers on Aisne front.

control of Russian government.

through German lines at Ypres.

named chief of staff U. S. army.

penditures.

March 15-Czar Nicholas of Russia

March 17-French and British cap-

March 18-New French ministry

March 21-Russian forces cross

Persian border into Turkish territory;

American oil steamer Healdton torpe-

March 22-United States recognizes

March 27-General Murray's British

expedition into the Holy Land defeats

April 2-President Wilson asks con-

gress to declare that acts of Germany

of diplomatic relations with United

April 9-British defeat Germans at

Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners;

United States seizes 14 Austrian in-

Oct. 24-French win back Douau-

nont, Thiaumont field work, Haudro-

Nov. 1-Italians, in new offensive on

the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Aus-

Nov. 2-Germans evacuate Fort

Nov. 5-Germans and Austrians pro

claim new kingdom of Poland of ter-

Nov. 6-Submarilne sinks British

Nov. 7-Cardinal Mercier protests

against German deportation of Bel-

gians; submarine sinks American

Nov. 8-Russian army invades

Nov. 9-Austro-German armies de

feat Russians in Volhynia and take

Nov. 13-British launch new offen-

sive in Somme region on both sides of

Nov. 14-British capture fortified vil-

Nov. 19-Serbian, French and Rus

sian troops recapture Monastir; Ger-

mans cross Transylvania Alps and en-

Nov. 21-British hospital ship Brit-

Nov. 23-Roumanian army retreats

Nov. 24-German-Bulgarian armies

take Orsova and Turnu-Severin from

Nov. 25-Greek provisional govern

ment declares war on Germany and

Nov. 28-Roumanian government

abandons Bucharest and moves capital

Dec. 5-Premier Herbert Asquith of

Dec. 7-David Lloyd George accepts

Dec. 8-Gen, von Mackensen cap-

Dec. 12-Chancellor von Bethmann

Dec. 15-French at Verdun win two

Dec. 10-Lloyd George declines Ger-

Dec. 23-Baron Burian succeeded as

Dec. 26—Germany proposes to Presi-

Dec. 27-Russians defeated in five-

lay battle in eastern Wallachia, Rou-

April 20-Turkey severs diplomatic

May 14-Espionage act becomes law

May 18-President Wilson signs se-

ective service act. Also directs ex-

peditionary force of regulars under

May 19-Congress passes war appro-

June 5-Nearly 10,000,000 men in

June 12—King Constantine of Greece

June 13-General Pershing and staff

June 15-First Liberty lonn closes

June 26-First contingent American

troops under General Sibert arrives in

June 29-Greece severs diplomatic

July 9-President Wilson drafts

state militia into federal service. Also

places food and fuel under federal con-

July 13-War department order

July 14-Aircraft appropriation bill

of \$640,000,000 passes house; Chancel-

or von Bethmann-Hollweg's resigna-

tion forced by German political crisis,

July 18-United States government

orders censorship of telegrams and

July 19-New German Chancellor

Michaells declares Germany will not

war for conquest; radicals and Catho-

cablegrams crossing frontiers.

drafts 678,000 men into military ser-

U. S. register for military service,

General Pershing to go to France.

printion bill of \$3,000,000,000.

with large oversubscription.

relations with Teutonic allies.

dent Wilson "an immediate meeting of

delegates of the belligerents."

gineers to go to France.

by passing senate.

urrive in Paris.

France.

mlles of front and capture 11,000

annic sunk by mine in Aegean sen.

age of Beaucourt, near the Ancre.

ritory captured from Russia.

passenger steamer Arabia.

steamer Columbian.

4,000 prisoners

Ancre.

Transvivania, Hungary,

ter western Roumania

90 miles from Bucharest,

Roumanians.

Bulgaria.

to Jassy.

England resigns

French army.

by Counf Czernin.

British premiership.

mont quarries, and Chillette wood near

Verdun, in smash of two miles,

formed by Alexander Ribot.

doed without warning.

ew government of Russin.

Turkish army near Gaza.

# **CHRONOLOGY OF** MAIN EVENTS OF **WAR FOR LIBERTY**

Jan. 11-Germans cross the Rawka.

Jan. 24-British win naval battle in

Jan. 29-Russian army invades Hun-

gary; German efforts to cross Alsne re-

Feb. 1-British repel strong German

Feb. 2-Turks are defeated in at-

Feb. 4-Russians capture Tarnow

Feb. 8-Turks along Suez canal in

full retrent; Turkish land defenses at

the Dardanelles shelled by British tor-

Feb. 16-Germans capture Plock

and Bielsk in Poland; French capture

two miles of German trenches in Cham-

Feb. 17-Germans report they have

taken 50,000 Russian prisoners in Ma-

Feb. 18-German blockade of Euglish

Feb. 19-20-British and French fieets

Feb. 21-American steamer Evelyn

Feb. 22-German was office announ

ces capture of 100,000 Russian prison-

ers in engagements in Mazurian lake

region; American steamer Carib sunk

Feb. 28-Dardanelles entrance forts

March 4-Landing of ailled troops on

both sides of Dardanelles straits re-

ported; German U-4 sunk by French

March 10-Battle of Neuve Chapelle

March 14-German cruiser Dresden

March 18-British battleships Irre

sistible and Ocean and French battle

ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.

March 22-Fort of Przemysl sur-

March 23-Allies land troops on Gal

March 25-Russians victorious over

April 8-German auxiliary cruiser,

April 16-Italy has 1,200,000 men

mobilized under arms; Austrians re-

port complete defeat of Russians in

April 23-German force way across

April 25-Allies stop German drive

April 29-British report regaining of

we-thirds of lost ground in Ypres bat-

May 7-Liner Lusitania torpedoed

and sunk by German submarine off

the coast of Ireland with the loss of

May 9-French advance two and

me-half miles against German forces

north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners.

May 23-Italy declares war on Aus-

June 3-Germans recapture Przem-

June 18-British suffer defeat north

June 28-Italians enter Austrian ter-

July 3-Tolmino falls into Italian

July 9-British make gains north of

Ypres and French retake trenches in

July 13-Germans defeated in the

July 29-Warsaw evacuated; Lub-

Aug. 4:-Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 14-Austrians and Germans

concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Ser-

Aug. 21-Italy declares war on Tur-

Sept. 1-Ambassador Bernstorff an-

nounces Germans will sink no more

Sept. 4-German submarine torpe-

lin captured by Austrians.

ritory south of Riva on western shore

more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans.

Ypres canal and take 1,600 prisoners.

Prins Eitel Friedrich, Interned at New

sunk in Pacific by English.

Austrians in Carpathfans,

Carpathian campaign.

on Ypres line in Belgium.

vsl with Austrian belp.

of La Bassee Canal.

of Laze Garda.

hands.

the Vosges.

bian frontier.

Argonne.

renders to Russians.

lipoli peninsula.

port News, Va

capitulate to English and French.

and French coasts put into effect.

combard Dardanelles forts.

conk by mine in North sea.

by mine in North sen.

destroyers.

begins.

30 miles from Warsaw.

attack near La Bassee.

fortifications at Smolnik

tack on Suez canal.

North sea

in Gallein.

pedo boats.

pagne district.

zurian lake district.

Battles That Have Marked the Greatest Struggle in the World's History.

## **DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH** COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before Rule the World Could Be Assured-

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

### 1914

June 28-Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia. July 28-Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbin.

of her troops

quits Paris.

Aug. 4-France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

Italy's help.

Aug. 7-Germans defeated by French

France.

Aug. 12-Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro de-

Aug. 15-Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kinochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

East Prossin.

bard Tsingtao.

over German fleet near Helgoland.

ore Lemberg.

sia sign pact to make no separate

Marne ; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sen by a German submarine.

Sept. 7.—Germans retreat from the Marne.

German refrent balted.

Sept. 20 - Russians capture Jaroisau and begin siege of Przemyst.

Oct. 12-German take Ghent.

Oct. 29-Turkey begins war on Rus-

anese troops.

Nov. 9-German cruiser Emden destrayed.

Dec. 11-German advance on Warsaw checked.

Dec. 14-Belgrade recaptured by Serbians. Dec. 16-German cruisers bombard

Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whithy, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian defeat.

ble sunk

ficient signaling company at the front. Time after time general headquarters would send a memorandum requesting the colonel to name an efficient officer won, all agreeing that many deserved person mentioned would be transferred to some other company. At length the colonel received a note ask-

men the colonel mentioned.

"That'll put an end to their requi-

mentioned had, by special recommenwhat was believed to be the most of at the idea of losing his two hest ob- dation of their commanding officer, servers with the prospect of more hard | been awarded the Distinguished Conduct medal!

October Was Eighth Month.

mer's flowers as the sting of the scor-

tober became the tenth month, but the frosts of October are as fatal to sum-

happen?"

humanly resourceful."

TO SPEED UP THE June 22-Italians defeat Austrians on the Plave. June 23-Austrians begin great re PEACE CONGRESS treat across the Pinve. July 18-General Foch launches al-

lied offensive, with French, American,

British, Italian and Belgian troops.

ture Chateau Thierry.

army.

t Archangel.

July 21-Americans and French cap

Aug. 2-Soissons recaptured by Foch.

Aug. 5-American troops landed

Aug. 7-Americans cross the Vesle.

Aur. 28-French recross the Somme

Sept. 12-Americans launch success

Sept. 28-Allies win on 250 mile line.

Oct. 1-French take St. Quentin.

nediate with allies for peace.

Oct. 7-Americans capture

Oct. 9-Allies capture Cambral,

torpedoed and sunk; 500 lost.

Zeebrugge, Ostend and Doual.

Slovas state must be considered.

Oct. 18-Czecho-Slovaks issue dec

Oct. 10-Allies capture Le Cateau.

of Lille and burn Doual.

Wilson for armistice.

cround Argonne.

arm stice.

and La Fere.

100 guns.

Scheldt.

surrencer by Germany.

French take Thielt.

threaten Valenciennes.

latest German pence plea.

President Wilson to state terms.

tiations with Secretary Lansing.

evacuating Italian territory.

flag, enter Italian lines.

Oct. 29-Austria opens direct nego

Oct. 31-Turkey surrenders; Aus

Oct. 4-Austria asks Holland to

Oct. 5-Germans start abandonmen

Oct. 6-Germany asks President

Sept. 1-Foch retakes Peronne.

Aug. 16-Bapaume recaptured.

ful attack in St. Mibiel salient.

from North Sen to Verdun.

Aug. 4-Americans take Fismes.

### BOLSHEVISM DEFEAT

At Earliest Date-To Save Germany And Neighboring States From Anarchy And

Washington.-Developments in Eu-Sept. 29-Allies cross Hindenburg rope, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics Sept. 30-Bulgaria surrenders, after and the tendency of the revolutionary successful allied campaign in Balkans. spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the Central Empires to spread to neighboring states. have influenced the Allied and American governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

Oct. 8-President Wilson refuses Oct. 11-American transport Otranto Oct. 13-Foch's troops take Laon Oct. 14-British and Belgians take Roulers; President Wilson demands Oct. 15-British and Belgians cross of a new state.

Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace confer-Oct. 16-Allies enter Lille outskirts. ence until the political situation in Oct. 17-Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Europe had somewhat crystalized, but it is understood that other consideralaration of independence; Czechs rebel tions finally led to a decision by the and seize Prague, capital of Bohereia; associated governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest Oct. 19-President Wilson refuses date that can be set, having regard to Austr'ar, peace plea and says Czechothe difficulty of ensuring the attendance of commissions or delegates at Versailles, which seems most likely Oct. 21-Allies cross the Oist and to be selected as the place of the Oct. 22-Halg's forces cross 'he

> There also has been apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the All ed countries.

With the assurance of an early assembly of the peace conference atamounting virtually to unconditional tention turned to the composition of the American commession. The belief is growing that President Wilson will attend, but probably not in the er. It is known that Secretary Lans-Nov. 9-Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates ing will head the American commis sion and Colonel E. M. House, Justice Nov. 10-Former Kaiser Wilhelm Louis Brandelis and Elihu Root, for mer Secretary of State, are mentioned as others likely of selection. Besides the delegates a number of army and navy officers must be named to assist the commission. In that connection attention has been directed to the names of General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff and now American representative on the Supreme War Council: Major General Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal, a veteran of The Hague conference, and Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, acting judge advocate general, and Vice Admiral William S. Sims, and Captain Ridley Mc-

> James Brown Scott, formerly solicitor of the Department of State and at present secretary of the Carnegie Figurement for Universal Peace and and a participant in the last conference at The Hague, is believed to be under consideration as secretary for the American commission.

## CAMPS ABOUT FREE OF FLU.

gince Spanish influenza became epidemic in army camps at home, the Surgeon - General's weekly report shows the disease effectually checked, with indications of further improve-

\$7,000,000 Camp Near Columbia, S. C., Will Be Abandoned.

Columbia, S. C .- Construction on the North Columbia cantonment here, which was planned as a duplication of Camp Jackson, has been stopped by orders from the War Department. Fight million feet of lumber is estimated to have been used when the work was stopped. The contract for the cantonment called for an expenditure of approximately \$7,000,000.

## 20 NEW VESSELS LAST WEEK.

101,000 Tons Added To United States Merchant Marine.

Washington.-Twenty vessels, totaling 101,000 deadweight tons, were delivered to the United States Shipping Board from American shipyards dur ing the first week of November. This is the greatest number of completed ships delivered in any week and brings the grand total of completed vessels

Feb. 11-Germans evacuate Lodz. Feb. 12-Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners. Feb. 14-Russians report capture of

the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to Progress of the Titanic Contest Practically as It Went On From Day

Aug. 1-Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hun-

Aug. 2-German troops enter France at Circy; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden; German army enters Luxemburg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage

Aug. 3-British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador

Aug. 5-Germans begin fighting on Beiginn frontier; Germany asks for

Aug. 6-Austrin declares war on Rus-

mt Altkirch. Aug. S-Germans capture Liege. Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in

Aug. 10-France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

clares war on Germany.

Aug. 20—German army enters Brus

Aug. 23-Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in

Aug. 25-Japanese warships bom-

Aug. 25-Japan and 'Austria break off diplomatic relations. Aug. 28-English win naval battle

Aug. 29 Germans defeat Russians

at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris. Sept. 1-Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

Sept. 2-Government of France trousferred to Bordeaux; Russians cap-Sept. 4-Germans cross the Marne

Sept. 5-England, France and Rus-G-French win battle of

Sept. 14-Buttle of Aisne starts; Sept. 15-First battle of Solssons

fought. Oct. 9-10-Germans capture Ant-

Oct. 20-Fighting along Yser river

Nov. 7-Tsingtao falls before Jap-

Dec. 25-Italy occupies Aviona, Alba-

## 1915.

Jan. 1-British battleship Formida-Jan. 8-Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

swards are never made, simply be-

does liner Hesperlan. Sept. 9-Germans make air raid on Dumba:

liners without warning.

London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador

Sept. 20-Germans begin drive on Serbin to open route to Turkey. Sept. 22-Russian army, retreating from Vilna, escapes encircling move-

ment. Sept. 25-30-Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German

counter-attacks repulsed. Oct. 5-Russia and Bulkaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French. British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in

Sofin. Oct. 10-General Mackensen's forces

take Reigrade. Oct. 12-Edith Cavell executed by Germans Oct. 13-Bulgaria declares war on

Serbia. Oct. 15-Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria Oct. 16-France declares war on Bul-

garia. Oct. 19-Russin and Italy declare wer on Bulgaria.

Cet, 27-Germans Join Bulgarians in orthenstern Serbia and open way to Constantinople, Oct. 20-Germans defeated at Mitau.

Nov. 9-Italian liner Ancona torpedned.

Dec. 1-British retreat from near Bagdad. Dec. 4-Ford "peace party" salls for Europe.

Dec. 8-9-Allies defeated in Macedonin. Dec. 45-Sir John Douglas Halg suc-

hard work and patience, had built up and the colonel felt justifiably angry work shead. He and the adjutant talked the matter over, and they chuckled at the result. There had recently joined or man, and within a few days the the company two worthless young fellows, who shirked every duty they posslbiy could. These were the "efficient"

A certain British colonel, by dint of | in a particularly difficult operation, | came from headquarters that the men | and February to the calendar, and Oc-

A Real Crichton. "I see that young DeJones was

camp or taking any examinations."

"A high military officer chanced to see the chap light one of these ain'twar-awful matches in a moderate breeze and declared that the army should not be deprived another moment of the services of a man so super-

HONORS THRUST UPON THEM "Inside Story" of How Two Signaling Officers Came to Be Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals. Soldiers tell many queer stories about the manner in which medals are

cause the heroic action was not obing him to please "submit the names served by the officer in charge. A captain once in a signaling but The company had just taken part a few days later when a notification March. Then Numa added January plon is to living creatures. on tells the following story:

constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without March 24-Steamer Sussex torpedoed warning. April 4-United States senate passes April 18-President Wilson sends resolution declaring a state of war exsts with Germany.

States.

trians.

terned ships.

Vaux at Verdun.

ture Bapaume

April 19-President Wilson speaks to April 6-House passes war resolution congress, explaining diplomatic situaand President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress. April 24-Insurrection in Dublin. April 8-Austria declares severance

April 29-British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks. 30-Irish revolution sup-April

ceeds Sir John French as chief of

1916

Jan. 8-British troops at Kut-el-

Jan. 9-British evacuate Gallipoli

Jan. 13-Austrians capture Cetinje

Jan. 23-Scutari, capital of Albania.

Feb. 22-Crown prince's army begins

March 8-Germany declares war on

March 15-Austria-Hungary declares

English armies on west front.

Amara surrounded

capital of Montenegro.

captured by Austrians.

attack on Verdun

var on Portugal.

note to Germany.

peninsula.

Portugal,

and sunk.

pressed.

May 3-Irish leaders of insurrection executed. May 4-Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare. May 13-Austrians begin great offenive against Italians in Trentino.

May 31-Great naval battle off Dansh coast. June 5-Lord Kitchener lost with ruiser Hampshire,

June 11--Russians capture Dubno. June 29-Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason. July 1-British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.

July 6-David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war. July 9-German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.

July 23-General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Rica July 27-English take Delville wood: Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.

Aug. 2-French take Fleury. Aug. 3-Sir Roger Casement executed for treason. Aug. 4-French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse

Turkish attack on Suez canal. Aug. 7-Italians on Isonzo front capare Monte Sabotino and Monte San M chele Aug 8-Turks force Russian evacu-

ation of Bitlis and Mush. Aug. 9-Italians cross Isonzo river and occupy Austrian city of Goeritz. Aug. 10-Austrians evacuate Stanislau; allies take Doiran, near Saloniki,

Aug. 19-German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth. Aug. 24-French occupy Maurepas.

north of the Somme; Russians recap-

from Bulgarians,

ture Mush in Armenia.

Aug. 27-Italy declares war on Germany: Roumania enters war on side of allies. Aug. 29.-Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German

armies, succeeding Gen. von Falken-

tures big Roumanian army in Prohova Aug. 30-Russian armies seize all valley. five passes in Carpathians into Hun-Hollweg announces in reichstag that Sept. 3-Allies renew offensive north Germany will propose peace; new cabof Somme; Bulgarian and German inet in France under Aristide Briand troops invade Dobrudja, in Roumania. as premier, and Gen. Robert Georges Sept. 7-Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Tutra

kan; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgarian city. Sept. 10-German-Bulgarian army

captures Roumanian fortress of Sillman peace proposals. Sept. 14-British for first time use minister of foreign affairs in Austria

"tanks," Sept. 15-Italians begin new offen sive on Carso. Oct. 2-Roumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen Oct. 4-German submarines sink

French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner mania. Franconia. Oct. 8-German submarines sink six relations with the U.S. merchant steamships off Nantucket. Mass.

April 28-Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500. Oct. 11-Greek seaconst forts dis-000; Gautemala severs diplomatic remantled and turned over to allies on lations with Germany. demand of England and France, May 7-War department orders rais-Oct 23 -- German-Bulgar armies cap ing of nine volunteer regiments of en-

## ture Constanza, Roumanis.

1917 Jan. 1-Submarine sinks British

transport Ivernia. Jan. 9-Russian premier, Trepoff, re dgns. Golitzin succeeds him,

Jan. 31-Germany announces unre stricted submarine warfare. Feb. 3-President Wilson reviews

submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic abdicates. relations with Germany; American stenmer Housatonic sunk without

Feb. 7-Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic rela-

Feb. 12-United States refuses Ger man request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order,

Feb. 14-Von Bernstorff salls for Germany. Feb. 25-British under General Maude ennture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Laconia without warning; many lost, including two Ameri-

Feb. 26-President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships. Feb. 28 Secretary Lansing makes

public Zimmermann note to Mexico,

proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance. March 9-President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16. March 11-British under General lic party ask peace without forced ac-Maude capture Bagdad; revolution quisitions of territory. starts in Petrograd.

October, during which the sun enters Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac, and which derives its name from the Latin word "octo," meaning "eight," was once the eighth month of your two most efficient signalers." sitions," he chuckled. The sequel came of the Roman year, which began with

name has always stuck. Once it was changed to Germanicus, in honor of a Roman general, Germanicus Caesar, who defeated the Germans in three campaigns, but that name didn't prove popular, and went into the discard, according to an exchange. It is said the selection of a deadly insect to represent October was because the killing

Nov. 1-Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento river; allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany. Nov. 3-Austria signs armistice

surrender. Nov. 4-Allied terms are sent to Ger many. Nov. 7-Germany's envoys enter alfied lines by arrangement.

March 23-German drive gains nine and his eidest son, Friedrich Wiihelm flee to Holland to escape widespread March 24-Germans reach the revolution throughout Germany. Somme, gaining 15 miles. American Nov. 11-German authorities sign armistice ending hostilities preceding

and crown prince renounces throne.

### SAID TO FEED ON INSECTS and gain; French take three towns; March 29-"Mystery gun" kills 75 Pitcher Plant Known to Scientists as

One of the Wonders of the Vege-

table Kingdom

arrangement of the peace terms.

The pitcher plant is one of the frenks of plant life. It grows in swampy lands and is well known in Canada. The flowers, touched with beautiful, delicate tints, are prized Navy. for decorative purposes. But the wonder of the pitcher plant is its leaves. They are green, water-holding pitchers, heautifully veined with red and purple, with considerable variation in form. During rainfalls they are filled with water. This largely evaporates, leaving the receptacle half full. Externally these cups are smooth, while internally they are fined with fine bris tles pointing downward. There is also a sticky, sugary sort of semi-fluid substance to be found around the inner margin of the bowl or pitcher. This arrangement not only attracts a large number of tiny insects, but they are so eager to feed on the sugary sub stance that not a few tumble into the water below and die there. They can not fly out, for the lines of flight would be practically vertical, while hun dreds of little bristles confronting them prevent escape over the surface by walking out. Many believe that the plant, through its leaves, absorbs the digestive parts of these insects. and that they thus contribute to its nutrition; in other words, that the pitcher plant to this extent is one of the carnivores of the vegetable king-

Finicky.

"It's a hard matter to please some of these society leaders," said the society "What's the matter now?" asked the city editor.

"Mrs. Grabcoin says the writeup of her party in this morning's paper wasn't punctuated to suit her."-Birmingham Age-Herald.

given a commission in the army without going through an officers' training "Why, you astonish me! How did it

### President Wilson Likely to At-July 30-German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws tend Opening Session.

Famine.

The Atlantic cables are burdened with government business believed to be made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the Interallied Council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and the nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time for almost every day witnesses the birth

meeting.

One reason suggested for the change Oct. 23-President Wilson refuses of decision is the necessity or restoring the channels of trade and industry Oct. 27-German government asks in the late enemy states so as to af ford employment to labor and thereby Oct. 28-Austria begs for separate relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the Allied governments to relieve the civilian Oct. 30-Italians inflict great defeat populations of the Central Powers on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can best be carried on after formal peace trians utterly routed by Italians; lose treaties have been negotiated.

50,000; Austrian envoys, under white

Lean, formerly judge advocate of the

### Epidemic Wearing Itself Out In Western Cantonments. Washington.-For the first time

ments. Figures made public record a decrease of about one-third in the number of cases for the week ended November 8, as compared with the previous week. The total was 6,887. as compared with 18,175. WORK ON CANTONMENT STOPPED