

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1916.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore home ward bound on first trip. Somme battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river.

August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel.

August 3.—French recapture part of Verdun. Sir Roger Gascoigne brought to London for participation in Irish revolt.

August 4.—French take Thiaumont near Verdun.

August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Roman, near Suez canal.

August 6.—Russians cross rivers Sereth and Graberka and take six villages from Austria.

August 7.—Russians take Gorlitz bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners; Russian General Letchitskiy takes two towns and many villages.

August 9.—Gorlitz falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislaw withdraw wide front.

August 10.—Russians take Stanislau.

August 11.—Allies seize Dolan in Balkan drive.

August 13.—Austrians evacuate line of the Styra river.

August 14.—Russians capture Tustaniv.

August 15.—Russians take Jablonitz, near Carpathian pass.

August 16.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 355,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began.

August 18.—Russians advance three miles in Hungary. British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sunk in North Sea battle.

August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed in Saloniki. August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen.

August 24.—Russians recapture Musz, Armenia.

August 25.—Romania declares war on Teutons and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany.

August 29.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn.

August 31.—Romanians cross Danube and occupy Rustchuk, Bulgaria. Germans fall back in Transylvania.

September 2.—Romans, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in flames.

September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Romanians capture Orsova, Austria. Germans and Bulgarians invade the Dobrudja.

September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000.

September 5.—Teutons take Danube city of Turkuai and 20,000 Romanians.

September 8.—Romanians and Russians drive for back a little in Dobrudja.

September 10.—Teutons take Romanian fortress of Silistra.

September 11.—British drive across Struma river in Balkans.

September 12.—Allies capture Thessaloniki, the capital of Greece. Romanians overtake in Dobrudja.

September 15.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare.

September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil.

September 20.—Russia and Roumania's relations that had been broken back in the Dobrudja.

September 22.—Announced allies took 55,000 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18.

September 23.—Romanians in Dobrudja driven back in disorder. Zeppelin invade England; one burned, another captured.

September 25.—Allies advance along Somme. Von Zeppelin leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine.

September 26.—Allies take Combles and Thiepval in Somme battle.

September 30.—Von Falkenhayn rounds Romanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube.

October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down over London.

October 4.—Mackensen drives German invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube.

October 5.—Romanians flee across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river to drive on Monastir.

October 7.—German submarine U-63 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Bay. Total of October 5, 6,000 prisoners.

October 22.—Romanians driven back to Transylvania frontier.

October 23.—Romanians in front flee through mountain passes.

October 24.—Greek turns over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, resuming Cerna drive, take 5,000 prisoners.

October 25.—Romanians in Dobrudja retreat to Bulgaria.

October 26.—Teutons occupy Constantza, principal Romanian seaport. Germans throw Russians back across Danube river.

October 28.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

October 29.—Romanian city of Cernei is lost. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube.

October 29.—Light craft clash in English channel. Six British drift-boats, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk.

November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second post-Atlantic trip with cargo worth \$100,000. U-53 arrives in a German port.

November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun. Italians take 4,731 in new offensive.

November 3.—Italians take 3,495 more prisoners.

November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians have taken 40,865 Austrians since fall of Gorlitz.

November 6.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobrudja.

November 7.—Teutons advance north of Acre; take 3,500 prisoners.

November 15.—England announces food controller will be appointed.

November 17.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

November 18.—Allies take Monastir, Macedonia.

November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles is his becomes ruler. Teutons take Cialova in drive on Novi Sad, Romania.

November 22.—Bosnian dynastaut Imperator Maksim by internal explosion: 200 killed.

November 24.—Teutons capture Turnu-Sovata and Orsova from Roumanians.

November 25.—Teutons cross Al river and sweep rapidly through Romania.

November 26.—Venezolan party decamps to Bulgaria. Bulgarians, Teutons invading Romania from north and south form junction.

November 27.—Teutons take Alexandria, Romania. Zeppelins raid England; two downed by gunners.

November 29.—Beatty replaces Jellicoe in command of British fleet.

December 2.—French and Greeks clash in Athos straits. Teutons win battle of Thermopylae.

December 5.—Bucharest falls.

December 7.—Lord George becomes premier of Great Britain.

December 8.—Twenty-seven thousand Romanians surrender.

December 10.—Deutschland arrives home.

December 12.—Germany announces she is ready for peace parley.

December 13.—Russia officially recognizes German peace offer.

December 15.—French under Nivelle take 6,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all France's home armies. British and Wallachia lost to Romanians.

December 18.—Russian troops take over whole Romanian front.

December 19.—Russia's 100,000 soldiers German must make restitution and reparation to get peace.

December 20.—Wilson sends notes both sides in war asking them to endorse Wilson's plan for statement of Russian people will decide form of government.

December 21.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois, and Virginia by U-boats and mine.

December 22.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Circus lost when United States banker Hilditch, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea.

December 25.—Teutons take 9,000 Russians in Romania.

December 26.—Germany replies to Wilson suggesting peace conference, but not stating own war aims or terms.

December 30.—Allies call off empty and insipid and refuse conference.

December 31.—King Constantine of Greece thanks President Wilson for his note to the bellwethers.

January 4, 1917.—British transport steamer sunk by U-boat in Mediterranean.

January 6.—House of representatives committee begins investigation of Wall Street "leak" of Wilson peace note news.

January 8.—Russians retreat across Sereth River in Romania.

January 9.—Russians launch offensive near Riga.

January 10.—Wilson, in reply to Wilson's note outlining his demands, agrees to an immediate German peace.

January 12.—Learn German pilot Moewe has sunk 21 ships and seized three others in South Atlantic. Entitled, in supplementary note to Wilson, amplified war aims.

January 19.—British steamer Yarrowdale, Moewe's prize, reaches Liverpool with 48 prisoners.

January 20.—Wilson writes his "peace without victory" address to Senate, demanding United States enter world league at close of war.

January 24.—After initial successes, Russians are forced back near Riga, Macedonia.

January 25.—Nine miles British auxiliary cruiser Laurentie off Irish coast.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine war, making all pirates, including neutrals, subject to death on the United States.

February 3.—United States sever diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson in address to senate outlines crisis. United States seizes German warships.

February 4.—Wilson asks neutrals to break with Germany. United States reserves fleet ordered in service.

February 6.—American steamship was sunk when German submarine shelled lifeboat of British steamer Easdown.

February 8.—Learned German general Gerd von der Goltz to sign a paper reaffirming Prussian treaty with the United States, but he refuses.

February 10.—Gerard finally allowed to leave Berlin.

February 12.—Announced officially

Germany has asked parity with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. Germany massses five army corps to over-all Holland.

February 13.—British here in Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

February 14.—Metz, Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners.

February 17.—German emigrants stop at Hamburg for stamping of German merchantmen herebefore publication of ruthless warfarer note.

February 20.—Germany backs French in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents.

February 22.—Germany torpedoed seven Dutch ships leaving Falmouth in violation of her pledge.

February 23.—Germany resumes its fight submarine war.

February 25.—Germany makes "strategic" retirement on Acre front. Italian cruiser, sunk unanswered on board.

February 26.—Teutons abandon Armenta, the Turks.

February 27.—Germans capture Fort Vaux at Verdun. Italians take 4,731 in new offensive.

February 28.—Teutons take 3,495 more prisoners.

February 29.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians have taken 40,865 Austrians since fall of Gorlitz.

March 1.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobrudja.

March 2.—Teutons advance north of Acre; take 3,500 prisoners.

March 15.—England announces food controller will be appointed.

March 17.—News received of

wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

March 18.—Teutons capture Armenta, the Turks.

March 19.—Germany's plan to plot to

Mexico and Central America.

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July 1.—Germans seize town of Kaluz.

July 2