PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1916.—Mecklenburg U-boat Decree declares waters around British Isles and those of the Mediterranean to be war zone. Sussex torpedoed without warning, but fails to die after crossing Stokkel river.

August 2.—Russians take Erzerum, seize of Kovel.

August 3.—French recapture portion of Fleury, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt.

August 4.—Russians cross river Seveth and Gnebreha and take six villages from Austrians.

August 5.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letchitzki takes two towns and many villages.

August 9.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians retire to Stanislau withdrawn on wide front.

August 10.—Russians take Stanislau.

August 11.—Allies seize Duoran in Balkan drive.

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

August 14.—Russians capture Tustan and Kuty.

August 15.—Russians capture Jaloviczen Carpathian pass.

August 16.—Czar takes the throne of trenches near the Somme. Austro-Germans capture more than 20,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began.

August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary.

August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Germans fight cruiser ace and one or two German U-boats sink in North Sea.

August 22.—Announced big Russian reinforcements have arrived in France.

August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen.

August 24.—Russians recapture Kolki, Austrians retreat.

August 27.—Rumania declares war on Teutons and Austria-Hungary. Italy formally declares war on Hungary.

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

August 30.—Rumanians capture Hermannstadt and occupy Rotenbul, Bulgaria. Austrians fall back in Transylvania.

September 2.—Roumanians, for in Transylvania, capture Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in Essex.

September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme front. Roumanians capture Orsova, Austrians and Bulgarians invade the Dobrudja.

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

September 6.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtukai and 20,000 Russo-Roumanians.

September 8.—Roumanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobrudja.

September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Tutrakan.

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

September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Roumanians overwhelmed in Dobrudja.

September 13.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare.

September 15.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

September 19.—Greek fleet sails from back onto their own soil.

September 20.—Rumanians and Russians announce they have thrown Teuton foe out of Dobrudja.

September 22.—Announced that 55,500 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 15.

September 23.—Roumanians in Dobrudja drive foe across Danube. Zeppelin invade England; one buried, another captured.

September 25.—Allies advance along Somme front on nine-mile front, leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine.

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

September 30.—Von Falkenhayn routs Roumanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube.

October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London.

October 4.—Marksmen drive Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back to Nord Danube.

October 5.—Roumanians fine across the Danube, cross Cerna river to drive on Monastir.

October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on unofficial mission. Teutons five ship Aegean Sea; gassest Light sight of October 7-8.

October 9.—Roumanians in force on to Transylvania frontier.

October 10.—Roumanians cross Danube through mountain passes.

October 11.—Teutons drive over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, crossing Carso plateau, take 5,000 prisoners.

October 12.—Roumanians in Dobrudja retreat before Teutons.

October 13.—Teutons occupy Constanza, Dobrudja seaport. Germans drive Rumanians back across Danuyuka river.

October 24.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

October 25.—Bismarcks city of Cernovoda falls. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube.

October 26.—Light craft visits in English channel. Six British destroyers, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk.

November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second transatlantic trip with cargo worth $10,000,000. U-53 arrives in a German port.

November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, at Verdun. Italians take 2,000 in new offensive.

November 3.—Italians take 2,405 more prisoners.

November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians announce, have taken 40,925 Austrians since fall of Gorizia.

November 9.—Teutons driven back by entente allies in Dobrudja.

November 15.—British advance north of Somme; 3,300 prisoners.

November 17.—England announces loss of 1,000,000 tons of shipping.

November 12.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

November 19.—Allies take Monastir, Macedonia.

November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles Francis becomes ruler. Teutons take Craiova, important railway junction in Rumania.

November 23.—Russians dreadnaught Petropavlovsk sunk by internal explosion; 200 killed.

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

November 25.—Teutons cross Alt river and near mighty Danube-Sereth junction.

November 26.—Teutonics party defiles Varna on Germany and Bulgaria. Teutons force Roumanians from north and south form junction.

November 27.—Teutons take Alexandretta, Roumania. Zeppelins raid London and two downed by gunfire.

November 29.—Entity replaces Jellicoe as head of British navy.

December 2.—French and Greeks in battle in Athens streets. Greek warfleet battle for Salonica.

December 3.—Bucharest falls.

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

December 8.—Twenty-seven then send Roumanians surrender.

December 11.—Deutschland arrives home.

December 12.—General announces he is ready for peace parleys.

December 14.—Germany officially rejects German peace offer.

December 15.—Teutons under Nivelle take 9,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all French armies. Joffre retires to Nivelle. Wallachia lost to Roumanians.

December 20.—Roumanian troops take over whole Roumanian front.

December 21.—Lloyd George tells commons Germans must make restitution and reparation to get peace.

December 26.—Wilson sends notes to each other in war asking their aims.

December 24.—Switzerland officially rejects Wilson's plea for settlement of war aims.

December 25.—Teutons take 9,000 prisoners in Dobrudja.

December 26.—German replies to Wilson's note suggesting peace conference but not stating its own war aims or terms of peace.

December 30.—Allies in reply to German peace proposal call offer empty and insincere and refuse conference.

December 31.—Russians retreat across Sereth river in Rumania.

January 8.—Russians launch offensive near Riga.

January 11.—Allies in reply to Wilson note outline aims, but refuse to parley with present German government.

January 17.—Lenin German raider sinks 15 ships in Atlantic and Pacific and two others in South Atlantic. Entente powers present note to Wilson. Their aims are given.

January 18.—British steamer Yarmouth put down with 469 prisoners.

January 22.—Wilson makes his "peace without victory" address in senate. Germany United States sends to world league at close of war.

January 24.—Under latest successes, Russians are forced back near Riga.

January 25.—Mine sinks British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic off Coast.

January 27.—Germany declares unrestricted submarine war, revoking all pledges to United States.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson in address to senate announces that United States bows to unforeseen without warning.

February 4.—French prepare to leave Verdun.

February 10.—Wilson asks neutrals to break with Germany, United States severs relations with Austria.

February 3.—Announced American steamer Algonquin sunk without warning.

February 7.—British liner Californian one American aboard, sunk, no lives lost; 43 (crew aboard). 41 from Spain sails new U-boat decree submarine.

February 7.—Germany tries to get ambassador Gerard to sign a paper to effect separate treaties with the United States, but he refuses.

February 10.—Gerard finally allowed to leave Berlin.

February 12.—Announced officially Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. Germany masses five army corps to overwhelm Holland.

February 15.—British hem in Turks at Kut-el-Amara. Mesopotamia.

February 15.—Germany releases Austrian Tarnowitzki prisoners.

February 17.—Lenin German envoy to Persia orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of rainbow warfare note.

February 20.—Austria invites German to rebuke warfare. Food riots in New York; probably stirred up by secret prisoners.

February 22.—Germany torpedoes Belgian hospital ship Asturias without warning; four perish.

February 25.—British stringently restrict Germany to fight submarine war.

February 25.—Germans make "surrender" retirement on Aisne front. Leconda, British ship, sunk unwarned off Irish coast; seventeen women killed.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantmen. British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of return of lost states to Mexico revealed.

March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to incite Mexico against United States announces plot. House passes bill to arm ships. 408 to 13.

March 3.—Russians take Hamadan, 200 miles from Turks.

March 4.—President Wilson declares "armed neutrality" now in order. Submerged against armed ship bill, passed it by ending of session 25-hour filibuster. British take over 25-mile front from Fere en Tardenois to Germans north and south form junction.

March 5.—Germany's new Turks Alexandretta, Roumania. Zeppelins raid London and two downed by gunfire.

March 7.—Berlin admits seven U-boats sunk announces sinking of two Mediterranean.

March 9.—President calls extra congress for April 16.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad.

March 12.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston becomes premier of Great Britain.

March 13.—Russians capture Kermanshah, Persia.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 16.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control.

March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of American people will decide form of government.

March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia by U-boats; 22 men missing.

March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Russians rout what United States taxied Hoolition, bound for Holland, is sunk by boat in North sea.

March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Ordered to get ready.

March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out.

April 2.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress.

April 3.—Russians drive Russians across Dvina river taking a large number of prisoners.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6.

April 5.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution declaring state of war with Germany. Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. British storm Vimy Ridge, taking 6,000 prisoners on first day of drive. British join fight in Mesopotamia with army by universal service principle.

April 10.—British prisoners at Vimy Ridge 11,000. Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. Haig gains nine miles of ground in drive.

April 11.—Washington announces capture of 200 German ships, total tonnage of 2,000,000.

April 12.—Russian prisoners counted in her offensive number 10,273. Chinese break relations with Berlin.

April 13.—Government tells of two months' operations of submarine sinking 2,000,000 tons; one U-boat sunk, probably two others, by American vessels. Germans make vain Easwide effort to break British line.

April 14.—Russians capture Ani-Kamyen.

April 15.—Russians and monarchists battle 35 miles from Petrograd.

April 16.—Cuba declares war on entente United States arrested.

April 17.—Russian board states express to build 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons in 1917. Instead of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 originally aimed at.

April 18.—Russians distinguish Yankgaard blown up; all but two aboard saved.

April 19.—Germans in sudden drive between Lens and Arras capture 1,250 men. Crisis over electoral reforms and war aims in Prussia.

April 20.—Petain chosen to lead French armies in place of Nivelle. Joffre asks United States army in France without delay.

May 2.—Announced new Liberty Loan bond issue will be $2,000,000,000. Second Liberty Loan bonds sold. Record subscriptions are serious.

May 3.—Germans abandon Monte Armento, to the Turks.

May 7.—New command of mistreatment of Jews in Palestine by Turks.

May 4.—French take fortress from Germans.

May 5.—French in second battle of the Aisne take 6,000 prisoners.

May 7.—Russians call out first 11,000 engineers here for work in France.

May 10.—Critical situation in Russia and civil war feared in Petrograd.

May 14.—Great Britain turns over United States 1,054,000 tons of ships now building for her here.

May 15.—New Italian offensive begins.

May 16.—Announced squadron of American destroyers is assisting the British fleet. Russia loses sale to Germans.

May 18.—President proclaims conscription law, calling on 10,000,000 men, aged twenty-one to thirty-one years, to register June 5. Italians announce victory.

May 20.—Italy launches renewed drive on Austrians. Russians recapture first day. German airplanes kill 76 persons in London raid.

May 28.—Germany announces she has sunk 1,000,000 tons of shipping warning unless they obey certain strict rules. Russian Bolsheviki seize. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians in drive.

June 5.—General Chang Hsun named to command Pekin troops.

June 5.—United States registers for draft. Total of 9,586,508 registered. General Bronloff sinks head of Russian army.

June 7.—British blow up German mine under Messines ridge in London; 3,000 prisoners taken on first day of drive.

June 8.—Russia's provisional government of American expedition, arrives in France. Announced sinking of Baker plans for 100,000 American airplanes. Russian Bolsheviki issue manifesto arms in France.

June 9.—Great Britain tells Russia what United States is fighting for. Japan sends 10,000 troops to Europe, declaring China to maintain order.

June 11.—Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tereschenko, becomes publisher, arrives to co-ordinate British and Russian war plans.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his son, Alexander, at command of the entente.

June 15.—Is greatest air raid so far on London by 14 German airplanes. Interned Sweden reaches Paris. Ethiopia declares war on Germany and Austria.

June 17.—Liberty loan oversubscribed. Great Britain frees all the Irish rebels.

June 17.—Doctor Ivens, who wrote "Pastor Wanderer," sent to Turks by German atrocity charges, is sentenced to death by court-martial at Smyrna for exhorting 230,000 from the mother country to desert. Russian advance shows he is a chronic drunkard and has three wives. Three thousand candidate offensive by Russian troops.

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