REVIEW OF THE WORLD WAR AND OTHER HISTORY MAKING EVENTS OF YEAR 1917

Entrance of United States Into Conflict Outstanding Development of Past Twelve Months—Political Upheaval in Russia Affects Struggle—British and French Smash Teuton Lines on West Front—Austro-Germans Launch Drive Against Italy

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THE WORLD WAR.

Amer three and a half years of the most sanguinary fighting in history, the great nations of the world, together or with many of the smaller ones, are still at death grips, with less prospect of an early peace than was thought to be possible in 1914.

Undoubtedly the greatest development of the year was the entrance of the United States of America into the conflict. The throwing of the resources, resources and men power of the American republic into the balance on the side of the entente, has met the opinion of military experts, has forced a reorganization of plans planned by Germany and her allies during the past twelve months and has made possible the continuance of the conflict until the time when a definite military decision can be obtained.

There have been a half dozen or more important developments during the year. Some of these have been of purely military significance and others have been consequences of a political nature which have had a far-reaching effect upon the titanic conflict.

Chief among the political upheavals of the year was the Russian revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Czar, the establishment of a republic and the month of the year in a democratic revolution which practically eliminated Russia from the ranks of the nations opposed to the central powers. From a military standpoint the chief events of the year have been the breaking of the German ruthless submarine campaign, which was directly responsible for the entrance of the United States into the war; the British offensives on the west front, first in the Arras sector, later in Flanders and still later on the 35-mile front between Arras and St. Quentin; the Italian offensive against Austria from Tolmino to the Adriatic and the subsequent offensive of the Germans and Austrians which resulted in the retreat to the swamping of northern Italy by the Teutonic allies.

The entry of China, Cuba, Brazil, Peru and other countries into the war on the side of the entente allies, the withdrawal of King Constantine of Greece on the demand of Premier Venizelos and other events important in the world's history have been of no less greater developments of the year.

American Peace Effort Fails.

As the year opened the only military movements of importance in progress were those aimed by Germany and her allies to complete the annihilation of Serbia and attention was centered on the request that had been made by President Wilson of the belligerent powers asking that the terms upon which peace might be discussed, if peace were to prevailed, be put forth by the United States as September, but on January 22 Prem. Lloyd George made a speech in which he set up a definite statement of the principles which would guide the United States in the peace conference which is the close of the year promised.

Germany announced a ruthless submarine campaign against all neutral shipping, especially those of the United States, was made the ground for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the loss of 13 lives, and two American vessels sunk. On January 28, it was announced that Germany had sunk 1,000,000 tons of shipping in the preceding month. No such let up in the rate of sinking has been in evidence since. Germany announced that she would be favorably inclined toward a meeting of Zeppelins on June 13, in which 17 persons were killed and scores of a state of war with Germany.

Hostilities between Germany and Portugal were terminated by a truce during the month, a military of German soldiers at Naulila, which occurred October 19. On October 30 Count George von Hertling was made imperial chancellor of Germany, Chancellor Michaelis having resigned.

On the sea the chief event of the year was the sinking by two German raiders of two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were carrying in the North Sea on October 17. On October 31 the Austrian navy, carrying Austrian and Hungarian troops, was struck by a torpedo and eight men were killed.

Italians Stop Invasion.

Big gains were made that year early in the month of October by the Italians, after relieving their troops on the Austrian front, which were forced to entrench a further reach of 100 miles, but on 24th the Italians, reinforced by British and French troops, were forced back by the combined Austro-German and Prussian attacks launched by the Austrian armies, building for months at all points along the Piave.

On November 20 the Italians opened the greatest offensive of the year on the Austrian front between Monte Tomatico, where the Austrians had their base, the Grappa. In a surprise attack, between Monte Tomatico and Monte Grappa, the British infantry under Gen. Lord Plumer, backed by a large force of Italians, crossed through the Austrian lines behind the Austrian lines, and in a hand to hand fight, the Austrians were forced to retreat, leaving behind them 10,000 prisoners and 100 guns, and losing the Austrian line of defense. The Austrians, reinforced by British and French troops, made a counter attack on the Italians, after reforming their lines, but the Austrians, reinforced by British and French troops,