A REVIEW OF YEAR 1917--A PERIOD OF EPOCHAL SIGNIFICANCE

reported the capture of more than 17.-600 prisoners. The villages of Chavonne, Chivy, Ostel and Braye-en-Laonnois were taken. On April 20, Turkey severed diplomatic relations with the United States. The British admiralty, on April 21, announced the sinking of two or three German destroyers in a raid near Dover. Entry of America Into War Year's Outstanding Feature

Participation of the United States and the Collapse of Russia Most Important Events of the War This Year.

harbor at Shanghai.

prepared.

tary movements of importance in rine. On the same day China severed and her allies to complete the anmany and her allies to complete the aninitation of Roumania, and attention was centered upon the request that had made by President Wilson that the various belligerent nations state the terms upon which peace might be dis-

The replies seemed to preclude any further action by the United States as a peacemaker, but on January 22, President Wilson, in an address before the senate, laid down the principles which he declared should guide the United States in participaing in a league to enforce peace at the close of the present war.

On January 21. Germany announced the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare, announcing in a note to the United States that, following the failure of its proffer of peace negotiations, it is now "compelled to continue the fight existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal." Permission was given for one American passenger ship to visit England weekly, provided it followed a prescribed route, made Falmouth its destination, arrived and departed on a given day, and carried certain distinctive markings in addition to

the American flag. Diplomatic 'Relations Severed

President Wilson acted promptly, severing diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3. policy.

On February 8, eight South and Central American republics-Brazil, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Panama, Cuba and Argentina, refused to recognize the German submarine blockade. Sweden policy of strict neutrality. The following day China indorsed the American action and advised the German government that China would break off diplomatic relations if the new submarine

measures were pursued. The Cunard liner Laconia was sunk February 25 with a loss of 13 lives, including those of two American women. The following day President Wilson before a joint session of congress and asked congress for authority to arm called for a declaration of a state of American merchant ships as a measure war with Germany. On April 4, the of armed neutrality

On February 26, the British announced existence of a state of war. The resolu-the capture of Kut-el-Amara on the tion was adopted by the house of rep-Tigris river, where General Townshend

time 91 German-owned vessels in Amer-On February 28, it was announced that ican ports were seized by the govern- expeditionary forces in France, arrived the United States government was in ment. Cuba declared war on Germany of a communication ad- on April 7 and on the same day Presidressed by the German foreign minister | dent Valdez of Panama issued a proclato the German minister at Mexico City, mation declaring that Panama nstructing him to propose an alliance lend emphatic cooperation to the United to reach that country. between Germany and Mexico and to States. The following day, Austriasuggest that as soon as war with the Hungary severed diplomatic relations offensive on the west front during the

United States was certain, the president with the United States. of Mexico communicate with Japan, of--Battle of Vimy Ridge ng to mediate between Japan and

the same day Dr. Karl Helfferich, Ger-Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper | 14, it was learned that the American man secretary of the interior, announced that in the first two months of unre-S THE year opened the only mili- steamship Algonquin had been sunk without warning by a German submastricted submarine warfare, shipping of more than 1,600,000 tans had been sunk, including 1,000,000 of British tonnage. On May 11 the first disquieting re-

ports came from Russia, where the Workmens' and Soldiers' council adopted On March 15, the Russian revolutionresolution providing for an appeal to ary movement, which had begun with the people of the world in behalf of the food riots and strikes, culminated in the calling of a peace conference to meet abdication of Czar Nicholas, both for in a neutral country. On May 15, Gen-eral Petain succeeded General Nivelle as himself and his son. Pending the meeting of a constituent assembly the gov commander of the French armies on the

The first American casualties in the

war were reported April 28, when the

armed American oil tank steamer Vac-

uum was sunk by a submarine and sev-

eral American gunners were lost.

ernment was vested in the executive west front. committee of the duma and ; newly Kerensky Minister of War chosen council of ministers with Prince It was learned on May 16. that a Lvoff as premier. squadron of American destroyers under

The German forces on the west Read Admiral Sims had safely crossed front, on March 17, began a general the Atlantic and had been patrolling the retirement on a front of 85 miles from seas in war service since May 4. A shakesouth of Arras to Solssons, falling up in the Russian cabinet was reported back to new lines which had been

May 17, M. Tereschtenko succeeding The retirement left Ba-Milyukoff as foreign minister, and A. F. paume, center of the German defense Kerensky, Socialist leader, becoming minister of war. The United States on the Ancre river, Roye, Lassigny Peronne, Chaulnes, Noyon and other army draft bill became a law May 18 when President Wilson affixed his sigimportant towns in the hands of the

Dritish and French. nature to the measure and issued a proc-The relations between Germany and lamation fixing June 5 as registration United States were further day. On the same day the first con strained March 18 by the receipt of tingent of the American army to reach reports of the sinking of three Ameri-can steamers, the City of Memphis. Europe-a unit of the medical corpsarrived at a British port. On May 19, Illinois and Vigilancia, 15 of the lat-Nicaragua severed diplomatic relations

ter's crew being lost. Special Session Called

On March 21, President Wilson is sued a proclamation calling congress in special session on April 2. "to re-

Transylvania on May 4, with a loss of more than 400 lives. On May 25, a great ceive a communication by the execu- German air raid on the southeast coast tive on grave questions of hational of England caused the death of 76 persons and the wounding of 174.

On May 24, announcement was made of

the torpedoing of the British transport

ith Germany,

The German admiralty on March 22 During the early part of June growing reported the return of the raider unrest in Russia began to attract the at-Moewe from a second cruise, in which tention of the allies. On June 1, workshe captured 22 steamers and five men and soldiers seized Kronstadt, the announced her intention to continue a of 123,100 tons. On the same day, the and repudiated the provisional governsailing vessels, with a gross tonnage Russian fortress defending Petrograd. American steamer Healdton was tor- ment. On June 3, the American compedoed without warning, 21 men, inmission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root cluding seven Americans, being lost. and the American railroad commission Brisk fighting on the west front ocheaded by John F. Stevens, arrived curred March 30, the British occupy safely at Russian ports. On the follow ing the villages of Ruyaulcourt, Fins ing day, General Brussiloff succeeded

and Sorel in the direction of Cambral General Alexieff as commander-in-chief without warning off the Irish coast on and the French recapturing positions of the Russian armies. On June 7, the lost to the Germans in Champagne. On April 2, President Wilson appeared Russians in possession of Kronstadt yielded to negotiations and recognized the provisional government.

Selective Draft Begins

In the meantime the American prepar senate passed a resolution declaring the ations for war were proceeding rapidly On June 5, nearly 10,000,000 men of military age registered for military service resentatives April 6 and was signed by surrendered to the Turks on April 28, the president the same day. At the same 8, Major General John J. Pershing, who

with his staff in London. On the same day Washington reported the safe arrival in France of 100 American aviators, the first American fgihting forces The British forces also continued their

early part of June, capturing important German positions on a nine mile front THE CAPITOL AT NIGHT

TO BE AV

High Spots of 1917

FTER 31/2 years of the most sanguinary fighting in history, the great A nations of the world, together with many of the smaller ones, were still at death grips as the year 1917 closed, with less prospect of an early peace than was thought to exist a year ago.

The greatest development of the year was the entry of the United States of America into the conflict. The throwing of the tremendous resources and man-power of the American republic into the balance on the side of the entente allies, in the opinion of military experts, has more than offset the advantages gained by Germany and her allies during the past 12 months, and has made possible the continuance of the conflict until a time when a definite military decision can be obtained.

There have been a half dozen or more outstanding events in the past Some of these have been of purely military significance and others have been occurrences 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 revohich resulted in the Czar Nicholas and culminated during the closing months of the year in a counter-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 launching of the German ruthless submarine campaign, which was directly responsible for the entrance of the United States into the war; the British offensive on the west front, first in the Arras sector, later in Flanders, and still later on the 35-mile front be-tween Arras and St. Quentin; the Italian offensive against Austria from Tolmino to the Adriatic, and the subsequent offensive of the Germans and Austrians against Italy, which resulted in the overrunning of Northern Italy by the Teutonic allies. The entry of China, Cuba, Brazil, Siam and other countries into the war on the side of the entente allies, the overthrow of King Constantine of Greece on the demand of France and her allies, and other events important in themselves, were overshadowed by the greater developments of the year.

2100 ships of 14,500,000 tons before the close of 1919. Great Britain anno on September 30, of Mushald ridge, 60 miles northwest of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, and the taking of several thousand prisoners, including the Tur-

commander, Ahmed Bey, and his staff. October was a month of great activity on almost all fronts. The British con tinued to smash the German lines in Flanders while the French cooperated at various points on the west front. Of October 4, British troops penetrated the German lines to the average depth of a mile on the eight mile front between the Ypres-Menin road and Langemarck taking 3000 prisoners. On October 23. the French broke through the German

lines north of the Alane, inflicting heavy losses and taking 8000 prisoners. The great Austro-German offensive grainst the Italians was launched along the Isonzo front October 24 and within 10 days the Teuton forces had retaken all the territory won by the Italians in two months' fighting and had overrun

all of northern Italy. On October 30, the Austro-Germans broke through the Carnic Alps into Venetia and captured Udine, the great railroad center in northern Italy. On October 31 Berlin reported that 120,000 Italians and more ported that 120,000 Italians and more of the United States and the resources than 1000 guns had been captured in the of the government to carry on war operations up to that time.

In the Gulf of Riga

On the Russian front the activity centered around the Gulf of Riga. On October 12 the Germans captured part of senate April 4 by a vote of 82 to six and the island of Oesel and on the following by the house on April 5 by a vote of 373 day they took Arenburg, capital of the to 70. It was signed by President Wilisland. On October 14 one Russian and son April 6. two German torpedo boats were sunk in

naval battle near Oesel. On October 17 the Germans took full possession of the island of Oesel and on the following 000,000 and authorizing the secretary day they took Moon island from the of the treasury to purchase securities of There was much activity in the air

during October. On the first day of the onth four groups of German airplanes raided London and British coast towns. On the same day French airmen made reprisal raids on Frankfort, Stuttgart, Treves and Coblens and the British mbed the Zeebrugge locks. On October 19 the Germans made another air raid tional guard and national guard re-serves, and the drafting of a force of on London, killing 34, but four Zeppelins taking part in the raid were destroyed in France while they were trying to return to their base.

Second Liberty Loan Oversubscribed The United States began to take more active part in the fighting during October, the first American troops going into the first line trenches in France

on October 23. On October 17, the strength of the active list of the navy American transport Antilles, returning from France, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 57 lives. The second American Liberty loan of \$3.000,000,000 closed October 27 with an oversubscrip-May 19.

more South American nations took a decided stand in favor of the allies in October. Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany October 6 and Uru- | was passed in the house May 2 with one guay took similar action the following lay. On October 26 Brazil declared the without a roll call.

many. There were evidences of internal disturbances in Germany during the was made imperial chancellor of Clarmany, Chancellor Michaelis having re-

Special War Session of **Congress Was Momentous**

Declaration of War Followed by Prompt Enactment of Legislation Necessary to the Successful Prosecution of Hostilities.

THE first "war session" of the Sixty- | lump sum for the purchase and profifth congress which opened on April duction of all types of aircraft, guns, 2, was the most momentous session armament, aviation fields, barracks. etc.,

in the history of the United States up to that time. On the night of April 2, Pres-ident Wilson appeared before the senate was passed without a record vote by the and house of representatives in joint senate on June 18 and by the house on June 28. which he declared that Germany was The food control act, under which

already waging warfare upon the Unitbroad powers were given to the press ed States and calling upon congress to recognize the state of bel igerency. On the same night there was introduced in both houses a joint resolution authoriz-ing and directing the president to em-food administrator, was passed in the dent for the regulation of the sale of food administrator, was passed in the house June 23 by a vote of 365 to five ploy the entire naval and military forces and in the senate July 21 by a vote of \$1 to six.

against the imperial German government.

thorizing the issuance of bonds to the War Resolution Passed mount of \$7,528,945,640 and war savings The war resolution was passed by the certificates to the amount of \$2,000,000.-000 was passed in the house September by a viva voce vote and in the senate

The first war bill passed by congress was one authorizing the issuance bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,-

governments at war with Germany to the amount of \$3,000,000,000. A confer-ence report on this bill was adopted by both houses April 24 and was approved

the government at Petrograd on Novem-

by President Wilson on the same day. The army conscription-act, authorizing the raising of all organizations of the regular army to full war strength, the drafting into federal service of the na-

500,000 men upon the principle of universal liability to service, with provision for a second draft of 500,000 men at the discretion of the president, was passed

by the house April 28, by a vote of 397 to 24 and by the senate on May 1 by a vote of \$1 to eight. A bill temporarily increasing the

from \$7,000 to 150,000 and of the marine corps from 17,400 to 30,000, was passed in the form of a conference report on

tion of nearly \$2,000,000,000. Several War Appropriations Made The first big war appropriation bill,

existence of a state of war with Ger-The measure known as the espionage act, intended to prevent disloyal acts on the part of residents of the United month, a mutiny of German sailors at States and also commaining provisions Ostend being reported October 18. On giving the president power to place an ning December 28, the railroads would October 30, Count George von Hertling embargo on exports, was finally ap- be operated by the government for the form of a conference report on June 12. tary McAdoo as director general of rall-A bill appropriating \$640,000,000 in a roads. signed.

On the sea, the chief event of the month was the sinking by two German convoying in the North sea on October der the leadership of M. Lenine, seized

September 15. The revenue act, first introduced the house May 9, was passed by the house May 23 but was not passed by the senate until September 10. The conference report was accepted October The measure provides for the raising of nearly \$3,000.000,000 annually, largely from income and excess profits taxes. The second big war appropriations act, carrying a total of \$5,356,666,016.93, in-

Bond Issues Authorized

The second great bond issue act, a

cluding \$635,000.000 additional for the emergency shipping fund, was approved by the president October 6. The military and naval insurance act.

providing for governmental family alowances, for compensation for death or disability of soldiers and sallors in service and making provisions for additional insurance at low cost, was adopted by both houses in the form of a conference report October 5.

The second session of the sixty-fifth congress convened December 3 and on the opening day of the session received estimates from the segretary of the treasury calling for appropriations aggregating \$13,018,725,594.

Early in the session both houses of congress began searching investigations into various phases of the war activities of the United States. The senate committee on military affairs began an incarrying appropriations aggregating \$3.- vestigation of the war department, a 281,094,541,60 for the army and navy, house committee opened an inquiry into the affairs of the navy department and opposing vote, and in the senate May 19 other inquiries into the activities of the food commission, the shipping board and other governmental departments

were begun. In a proclamation December President Wilson declared that beginproved by both house and senate in the period of the w r and appointed Secre-

vember 17, followed in December by the

War Declared on Austria

The United States extended the

scope of its war activities by a dec-

laration of a state of war with

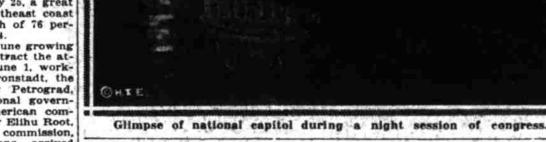
Austria-Hungary, made by congress

following a request

raiders of two British destroyers and 12 ing the month by a counter revolution vember 1 and on November 5 the British linavian merchantmen they were by means of which the Maximilists, un- took Tekrit after a hard battle. Gaza was taken November 7 and Jaffa

capture of Jerusalem.

on December 7,



promised financial support from Geron April 9, penetrating the enemy posimany and the reconquest of lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. of from two to three miles. The famous United States house of represen-Vimy ridge, a position of great importtatives, March 1, passed the Flood bill. giving the president the right to arm British war office reported the capture Britain and Russia, King Constantine American merchant ships, but the meas- of 11.000 prisoners. 100 guns and much abdicated in favor of his second son. of 11,000 prisoners, 100 guns and much ure died with the Sixty-fourth congress other war material in the first two days on March 4 as a result of a filibuster of the offensive. engineered by a dozen members of the April 12, the United States government senate.

Wilson's Second Inangural

during the year were:

Gaorge Manila

fighter.

South Bend, Ind.

famous novelist.

January

January 4. Jean Baptiste Chauveau,

Wayne McVeagh, former United States

attorney general; January 16, Admiral

navy; January 20, William de Morgan,

February

February 7, Cardinal Diomede Fal-

ruary 11, Bernhard Listemann, famous

violinist, at Chicago; February 18,

Major General Frederick Funston, U.

the United States army, at San Antonio

Texas; February 24, Edwin Gould Jr.

grandson of Jay Gould, founder of the Gould, fortunes; February 28, Captain

Jack Crawford, "poet scout" and Indian

March 5, A, B, Wenzel, painter, at Englewood, N. J., Manuel de Arriaga, former president of Portugal

Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, inventor of

the Zeppelin dirigible balloon, at Char-

United States ambassador to Japan, at

Tokio: March 11, Congressman Cyrus

Sulloway of New Hampshire; March 16, John M. Studebaker Sr., founder

April

on, at Washington.

the Studebaker vehicle works, at

March

S. A., hero of Philippine campaigns and

ander of the southern division of

on of Jay Gould, founder of the

g, Germany; G. W. Guthrie,

nber of the federal trade

nio at Paris; Timothy H. Murnane,

baseball official and writer, at

February 10, Al Hayman,

producer, at New York ; Feb-

scout and Indian fighter;

500,000 volunteers to bring the regular President Wilson entered upon his secand term March 4 and in his inaugural army and national guard up to full war address on the following day took a strength, enlistments being for the dura stand in favor of armed neutrality. tion of the war. Bolivia broke off diplo-The United States department of state matic relations with Germany April 12. d. March 12, that it had deter-The French forces launched an offenmined to place armed guards upon all sive against the enemy on a 25 mile merchant vessels sailing front between Soissons and Rheims, through the German war zone. March April 16. and after three days' fighting

Notables Claimed by Death

During the Passing Year

fields of activity. Among the best of the United States, at Washington;

Times.

Ohio.

known men and women passing away May 22, United States Senator Harry

famous biologist, at Paris; January 10, apolis; May 29, Leopold de Rothchild,

William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), noted British banker, at London.

As a reward Mexico was began the first great offensive of 1917 Wytschaete, and other strongly fortified points were taken, with 6400 prisoners tions north and south of Arras to a depth A solution of the Greek situation, which had endangered the operations of the allies in the Balkans, was reached June ance, was taken by Canadian troops. The 12 when on the demand of France. Great abdicated in favor of his second Prince Alexander, who was known to be favorably inclined toward the allies. London reported another big raid by Zeptook its first step toward the formation pelins on June 13, in which 157 person of a great army by calling for about were killed and many injured.

First Liberty Loan Drive

The subscriptions to the first American Idberty loan closed June 15, the loan being oversubscribed by \$750,000,000 The Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates went on record June 16, as being irrevocably opposed to

had reached its war strength of 300,000 men. through voluntary enlistments first contingent of American troops, un- German airmen raided the southeastern coast of England again on August 12, had arrived safely in France. On the killing 23 persons and injuring 50. On same day the National American Red the same day French aviators dropped Cross War council announced the receipt bombs on Frankfort-on-Main.

Pope Presents Peace Proposals Pope Benedict, on August 14, trans-

mitted to all belligerent and neutral governments peace proposals embodying the following terms: The evacuation of Belgian and French territory by Germany, and of the German colonies by the allies: the peaceful settlement of territorial questions between Italy and Aus- of-staff of the Russian army. gary, Bulgaria and Turkey. On June 28, it was announced, also, that Brazil tria, and Germany and France, and of erritorial and political questions relathad revoked its decree of 'neutrality.

Russians Undertake Offensive Poland: forces, under the personal leadership of arbitration.

In the course of the operations on the west front Canadian troops, on August state commerce commissioner, at Wash- on an 18 mile front in Galicia, capturing 15, seized Hill 70, dominating Lens from army arriving at their cantonments Sep the northwest, a position formerly rethousands of prisoners. For garded as impregnable. American troops marching through London for the first

time in history, were reviewed by King George August 15. Continuing their attack in Flanders on a nine mile front. the British, cooperating with the French. captured the village of Langemarck with 1800 prisoners. On August 17, 111 French Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates ants of all Russia voted unlimited pow

August August 1, Jere Cohan, veteran actor. at Monroe, N. Y.; August 1, Raphael Kirchner, portrait painter, at New York ; August 17, John W. Kern, former Unit-

ed States senator from Indiana, at Asheville, N. C.; August 29, Earl Gray, former governor general of Canada. September

Lane of Oregon: May 24, Les Darcy,

famous Australian pugilist, at Memphis;

May 25, W. H. Miller, former attorney

general of the United States, at Indian-

June

June 17, Judson C. Clements, inter-

comedian of American stage; June 30,

William Winter, veteran dramatic critic,

July

July 1, William H. Moody, former as-

sociate justice of the United States su-

preme court; July 2, Sir Herbert Beer-

bohm Tree, leading British actor, at Lon-

don; July 10, Herbert Kelsey, noted

actor; July 11, W. W. Wurst, American

Gray Otis, owner of the Los Angeles

at New Brighton, N. Y.

September 3, Boris Sturmer, former premier of Russia; September 12, Queen leanore of Bulgaria; September 16, William F. Stone, collector of the port of Baltimore and sergeant at arms of

many Democratic national conventions. October October 9, Hussian Kemal, sultan of Egypt; October 15, Don M. Dickinson, former postmaster general, at Detroit

October 20, Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, noted preacher, at London ; October 21, Paul April 4, Richard Olney, former secre-O. Husting, United States senator from tary of state, at Boston ; April 13, "Dia-Wisconsin; October 22, Robert Fitzsimd Jim" Brady, famous financier and ions, former heavyweight champion of n-about-town, at New York; April the world, at Chicago ; October 24, 15: Frank Rockefeller, brother of John William J. Herschel, discoverer of finfeller, at Cleveland; April 18, ger print identification ; October 30, ing, German governor "Private" John Allen, former congressof Belgium; April 20, Dave man from Mississippi ; General Charles ery, famous American come-H. Grosvenor, former congressman from at Chicago; April 21, W. H.

November

November 11, Liliuokalani, former ueen of Hawaii, at Honolulu; Novem-May 10, Joseph Benson Foraker, for-per United States senator from Ohio, at incinnati: May 14, Joseph H. Choats, adder of American bar and former am-amedor of the United States to Great iritain, at New York; May 19, Beive

On June 26, it was announced that the der command of Major General Sibert, of \$114,000,000 in its seven day campaign

or war relief funds. The new Greek cabinet, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, who had headed DEATH took a heavy toll in 1917 Lockwood, lawyer, pioneer suffragist the Greek provisional government in and only woman nominee for president opposition to King Constantine, went into office on June 27 and two days later the new government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hun-

> On the first day of July, the Russian and the formation of a supreme court of German raid on American hospitals in War Minister Kerensky, electrified the allies by launching a powerful offensive

Dewey, hero of the battle of ington June 20, Digby Bell, veteran many strongly fortified towns and taking weeks the Russians continued to advance along a front that widened to 100 miles, but on July 19 the Russian offensive collapsed and turned into a rout when many Russian regiments mutinled and fled. Kerensky succeeded Prince woff as premier of Russia on July 20 and on July 23. in an effort to stem the rout of the Russian armies, the Council composer; July 30, General Harrison and the Council of Delegates of the Peas-

ers to the government of Premier Kerasky. The first pretentious air raid by fensive on August 19, attacking on a front 40 miles long from Tolmino to the the French on German interior points was made on July 6, in reprisal for Ger-Adriatic sea. After three days of fightman attacks on French open towns ing the Italians announced the capture Bombs were dropped on the Krupp fac-tories at Essen and at other points. Gerof more than 13,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners. On August 25, the Italians man airplanes again bombarded Loncaptured Monte Santo, an Austrian don July 7. killing 37 persons. Three stronghold on the Isonzo front. 'During

of the attacking airplanes were brought the latter part of the month the French down at sea and seven others were demade repeated attacks in the Verdun stroyed by British patrols. Von-Bethmann Hollweg Resigns The first political crisis in the Ger-

of two and a half miles. Two more na-tions entered the war on the side of made public the text of a message from man cabinet during the war resulted on the allies in August, Liberia declaring Count von Bernstorff to Berlin in Jan-July 14 in the resignation of Chancello war on Germany August 7 and China eclaring war on both Germany and \$50,000 to influence congress through von Bethmann-Hollweg and the appoint-Austria-Hungary August 14. On Au- an organization which he declared had ment as his successor of Dr. George Michaelis. On July 22, Slam declared war against Germany and Austria-Hun-

gust 28, President Wilson's reply to the performed a similar purpose before. On peace proposals of Pope Benedict was September 22, the Argentine government peace proposals of Pope Benedict was gary, bringing the number of the alpublic. It declared that "we canlied nations to 16. The British launched their second not take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee, of anybing great offensive of the year on the Flandthat is to endure, unless explicitly sup-ported, by such conclusive evidence of ers front on July 31. attacking on a 20 after three weeks of intense artillery preparation. The British forced their way into the German lines to a depth of two to two and a half miles, taking 10 its. Other allied governments later willages and more than 5000 prisoners For the next three months the British, with the cooperation of the French, con-tinued to hammer away at the German lines. On August 3, Czernowitz, capital

separate peace with the Teutonic the regular army of the United States Baltic sea, 312 miles southwest of Petrograd.

Russia in Chaos

Conditions in Russia grew more chaotic during the month of September. General Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, on September 10, demanded that all civil and military owers be placed in his hands. Premier immediately deposed Kerensky General and thousands of prisoners. Korniloff and civil war threatened as Korniloff, at the head of a large force of troops, marched on Petrograd. The rebellion collapsed, however, on Septem

the limitation of armaments when four Americans were killed in France.

ing to Armenia, the Balkan states and France were announced on September America's war preparations were continued rapidly, the first con

ber 13, when General Korniloff agreed to surrender to General Alexieff, chief Cambral The first American casualties

17. On October 21, the American transber 8. Premier Kerensky fled from Pet. port Finland, returning from France, was rograd and other members of the cabinet struck by a torpedo and eight men were of the provisional government were ar-rested. On November 10 the rebel govkilled rested. **Teuton** Drive on Italy ernment made Lenine premier. Keren-Big events crowded fast upon each

sky, at the head of a body of loyal Cosother during the month of November sack troops, attacked Petrograd Novem-The Italians, after reforming their lines ber 12, but was badly defeated. Heavy back of the Tagliamento river, were forced to execute a further retreat, falling back to the Plave river, behind which called, gained a decisive victory Novemthey made a determined stand against ber 17. The Bolsheviki were apparently the invading forces. On November 17 in full control of Russia by November the Teutons crossed the Plave at Zenson. 22, when the Lenine government probut were annihilated. The Italians. reposed a general armistice to all belligernforced by British and French armies. ents. On November 23 Ukraine declared which reached the Italian front Novem itself separated from Russia and on ber 25, withstood repeated attacks launched by the Austro-German armies. independence from Russia. holding their lines at all points along the

American troops on the west front Piave. suffered their first casualties November On November 20 the British opened

3. when German troops raided a salient one of the greatest offensives of the year held by the Americans, killing three, on the west front between St. Quentin wounding five and taking 12 prisoners. and the Scarpe. In a surprise attack On November 5, the American patrol begun without the usual artillery prepboat Alcedo was sunk by a torpedo and aration, the British infantry, under Gen-21 were lost. On November 7, an Amereral Byng, headed by a large force of tanks, smashed through the Hindenburg ican commission, headed by Colonel E. line toward Cambrai, taking many towns M. House, reached England, en route to Paris, to attend a war conference of the During the

next few days furious fighting took allies. General Diaz, on November 9, was place around Cambrai, a railroad center made commander of the Italian armies. which was the center of German comsucceeding General Cadorna, who had munications behind the lines. On Nobeen in command since the beginning vember 24 the British won Bourlon woods, which was regarded as a key to of the war.

British troops made decisive gains in Russia was thrown into civil war dur-ture of Beersheba was announced No-

fighting also took place in Moscow, where the Bolsheviki, as the rebel forces are the opening of the second of the sixty-fifth congress on Decem-In this message President ber 4. Wilson declared that nothing will turn the United States' aside from its task until the war is won. The first American warship was lost on Decem-November 24 the Caucasus declared its ber 8, when the destroyer Jacob Jones with a loss of 64 men. It was announced early in December that a large number of national guard troops had arrived in France from United States, units from every state being included. One of the interesting events of the month was the occupation by British forces on Dec ber 10 of Jerusalem, which had been years under the undisputed

sway of the Mosiems. German destroyers made nother raid in the North Sea December 17, sinking one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers.

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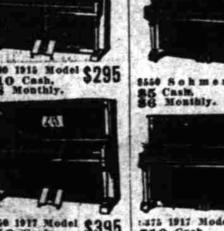
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ministe

Count Luxburg, German charge d'affaires at Buenos Aires, to the Berlin foreign office, the communications hav ing been transmitted through the Swedish foreign office. The Argentine gov

national Socialist headquarters in Chi

further disclosures of cooperation be-

and Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico

ween Swedish and Cerman diplomats in Barnes.

struction of Argentine shipping, sent by

Berlin, involving the German

uary, 1917, asking authority

sent an ultimatum to Germany.

manding a formal statement of Ger-

many's attitude on the Luxburg ex-posures. Germany replied in a note dis-

approving the ideas expressed by Count Luxburg but on September 25, the Ar-

gentine chamber of deputies declared I

favor of a rupture with Germany.

Shipbuilding Program Announced

The replies of Germany and Austria Fungary to Pope Benedict's peace pro posals were made public September 11

similar resolution had already passed by the senate.

The Italian forces opened a great of-

cago. On September 8, the state department made public three communication airplanes carried out a series of great combing raids, dropping over 14 tons of containing advice concerning the de projectiles on aviation camps and railad stations behind the German lines. Italians Undertake Offensive