

Declaration of War

Austria against Belgium, August 2, 1914.
Austria against Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, August 3, 1914.
Austria against Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, October 20, 1917.
Bulgaria against Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China against Austria, August 14, 1917.
China against Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
France against Austria, August 13, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
France against Germany, August 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany against France, August 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, September 14, 1916.
Germany against Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, August 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, November 28, 1915—provisional government.
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917—government of Alexander.
Greece against Germany, November 28, 1916—Provisional government.
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917—government of Alexander.
Haiti against Germany, July 5, 1915.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, August 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, August 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, August 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, August 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, August 8, 1914.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, December 10, 1914.
Portugal against Germany, November 23, 1914—resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England.
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915—military aid granted.
Roumania against Austria, August 27, 1916—ally of Austria also consider it a declaration.
Russia against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, November 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, August 6, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against allies, November 23, 1916.
Turkey against Roumania, August 23, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, December 7, 1917.

CHRONOLOGY OF FOUR YEARS OF WAR

1914.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 31—State of war in Germany.
August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
August 2—German ultimatum to Belgium.
August 3—Germany declares war on France.
August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.
August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
August 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
August 15—Fall of Liege.
August 16—Expeditionary force landed in France.
August 20—Brussels occupied by the Germans.
August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
August 24—Germans take Namur.
August 26—Battle of Tannenberg.
August 28—British naval victory off Heligoland.
September 3—Russians take Lemberg.
September 5—End of retreat from Mons to the Marne.
September 6—Battle of the Marne begins.
September 15—Battle of the Aisne begins.
September 16—Russian retreat from East Prussia.
September 17—Austrian army in Galicia routed.
October 9—Antwerp occupied by Germans.
October 20—Battle of Ypres-Armentieres opens.
November 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey.
November 7—Fall of Tsingtau.
November 21—Basta occupied by British.
December 2—Austrians capture Belgrade.
December 7—South African rebellion collapses.
December 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.
December 16—Germans bombard West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, killing 127 civilians.
December 18—Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha appointed sultan of Egypt.

1915.
February 2—Turks defeated at Suez Canal.
February 18—German submarine blockade of England order.
February 25—Allied fleet attacks Dardanelles.
March 2—Russian victory at Przasnysz announced.
March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 22—Fall of Przemyśl to the Russians.
April 22—Second battle of Ypres begun.
April 25—The allied forces land in Gallipoli.
May 1—Two German torpedo boats and one British destroyer sunk off the Dutch coast.
May 3—Battle of the Dunajec.
May 6—Battle at Krithia, Gallipoli.
May 7—The Lusitania torpedoed and sunk.
May 8—Germans occupied Libau.
May 11—German attack on Ypres fails.
May 12—General Botha occupies Windhuk.
May 16—Russian retirement to the San.
May 19—Allied advance in Gallipoli.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25—Coalition cabinet formed in England.
June 2—Crossing of the Isonzo by the Italian army announced; Austrian defeat at Mikalofow.
June 3—Przemysl retaken by German and Austrian forces; surrender of Amara, on the Tigris, to the British.
June 4—British and French advance in Gallipoli.
June 9—Italians capture Monfalcone.
June 11—Gradisca in Italian possession.
June 19—Russian retreat from the Grodek line.
June 20—Austro-Germans capture Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska.
June 21—French capture Metzeral; French and British success in Gallipoli.
June 22—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
June 27—Germans capture Hallez.
June 28—British success at Gully Ravine, Gallipoli.
July 2—Naval action in the Baltic; German cruiser Pommern sunk by British submarine.
July 9—Conquest of German Southwest Africa.
July 14—Germans capture Przasnysz.
July 17—Germans defeated at Krasnotaw.
July 22—Italian advance on the Isonzo.
July 24—Nasiriyeh, on the Euphrates, captured.
July 31—Russian evacuate Lublin.
August 4—Fall of Warsaw.
August 5—Fall of Ivangorod.
August 8—General Birdwood's advance with Anzac troops fails to gain the summit of Sari Bair; General Stopford's failure at Suvla Bay.
August 8—Important British success near Hooge.
August 15—The national register taken. August 17—Fall of Kovno.
August 18—Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.
August 19—Fall of Gorievsk; the Arabic torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.
August 23—M. Venizelos accepts Greek premiership; cotton declared absolute contraband.
August 22—Osciele occupied by the Germans.
August 25—Fall of Brest-Litovsk.
September 1—General Alexieff appointed Russian chief of staff.
September 2—Fall of Grodna.
September 7—Russian victory near Tarupol.
September 13—Fall of Vilna.
September 21—Successful Russian retreat from Vilna; Germans driven out of Smorogon.
September 23—Russians recapture Lutsk.
September 25—Allied advance in France; British capture Loos; French capture Souchez.
September 28—Defeat of Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

German transports sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine.
October 17—Bulgarians capture Egri-Palanka; allied note to Greece; Cyprus offered to Greece in return for participation in war.
October 19—Lord Derby's speech on recruiting.
October 21—Russian victory at Novo Alexinetz.
October 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
October 28—French minister resigns; M. Briand becomes premier and minister for foreign affairs and General Gallieni minister of war.
November 1—Fall of Kragulevatz.
November 5—Fall of Nish to Bulgarians; Lord Kitchener leaves England for Gallipoli and Saloniki.
November 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk by submarine flying Austrian flag.
November 10—Russian forces advancing on Teheran.
November 12—Shah of Persia receives the allied ministers and declares himself friendly to the allies.
November 20—Fall of Novi Bazar.
November 22—Great battle Ctesiphon and Turks routed.
November 23—Fall of Mitrovitza and Prishtina.
November 30—Prizrend taken by the Bulgarians.
December 2—Fall of Monastir.
December 10—Russian forces operating in Persia occupy the Sultan Bulak Pass.
December 11—Bulgarians lose 8000 men in attack against French and British at Ruka.
December 13—Allied troops safely withdrawn across Greek frontier.
December 15—Sir John French retires from command of the army in France and Flanders and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
December 17—Russians occupy Hamadan, Persia.
December 21—Russian troops capture Kum, Persia.
December 25—Turks repulsed before Kut-el-Amara.
December 26—Russian troops in Persia occupy Kashaan.
December 28—Cabinet decided to redeem the prime minister's pledge to married men.

1916.
January 8—British evacuation of Gallipoli completed.
January 13—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
February 9—General Smuts appointed to command in East Africa.
February 16—Erzerum taken by Russians.
February 18—Conquest of German Kamerun completed.
February 21—Battle of Verdun begins.
February 24—Germans capture Fort Douaumont.
March 16—Fall of German Admiral von Tirpitz.
March 21—General Smuts defeats Germans in East Africa.
April 9—Great German assault at Verdun.
April 17—Fall of Trebizond to Grand Duke Nicholas.
April 24—Rebellion in Ireland.
April 29—Fall of Kut-el-Amara.
May 14—Austrian offensive against Italy begins.
May 24—British conscription bill passed.
June 4—Russian offensive under Brusiloff begun.
June 5—Loss of Lord Kitchener and staff.
June 14—Allied economic conference at Paris.
June 17—Fall of Czernovitz to Russian General Lehtisky.
June 21—Austro note to Greece; demands accepted. Mecca taken by the grand shah.
June 25—Italian advance against Austrians.
July 1—Somme battle begun.
July 25—Fall of Erzinjan to Russian General Yudenitch.
July 28—Fall of Brody to Russians.
August 6—Italian offensive on Isonzo begun.
August 9—Italians take Gorizia.
August 10—Fall of Stanislaw to Russians.
August 27—Roumania enters war.
August 29—Hindenburg appointed chief of German general staff.
August 30—Venizelist revolt in Greece.
September 3—British take Guillemont.
September 12—French advance on Somme.
September 26—British capture Thiepval and Combles.
October 9—Italian victory on Carso; allied ultimatum to Greece.
October 18—French take Sully-Salinsel.
October 24—French success at Verdun.
November 1—Italians advance on Carso.
November 15—British victory on Ancre.
November 18—Serbians and French take Monastir.
November 29—Sir David Beatty in command of British grand fleet.
December 15—Resignation of Mr. Asquith.
December 6—Germans take Bucharest.
December 7—Mr. Lloyd George succeeds Herbert Asquith as prime minister.
December 12—German peace proposal.
December 15—French victory at Verdun.
December 20—President Wilson's peace note.

1917.
January 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
February 3—Breach between United States and Germany.
February 6—British capture Grandcourt.
February 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by the British.
February 25—German retreat on Ancre begun.
March 11—British take Bagdad.
March 12—Revolution in Russia.
March 18—British troops enter Peronne.
March 21—First meeting of British imperial war cabinet.
April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
April 9—Battle of Vimy Ridge begun.
May 4—French taken Craonne.
May 14—Italian offensive begun.
May 15—General Petain in charge of French army.
May 16—Coalition government in Russia with Prince Proff as prime minister.
May 17—British take Bullecourt.
June 4—General Brusiloff appointed to command of Russian armies.
June 7—British victory at Messines Ridge.

1918.
January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin reported with heavy losses. In thrust at Venice Austro-German raiders defeated. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia; Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British food controller for having too much sugar.
January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight, brings down German plane.
January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to Trades Unions.
January 6—French newspapers almost unanimously approve speech of Lloyd George.
January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill 38 of their officers. Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, is appointed British high commissioner to the United States.
January 8—Italian government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
January 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.
January 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 allied airplanes and nine balloons during December and admits loss of 82 airplanes and two balloons.
January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one.
January 13—French minister of war places all postal and telegraph services under military control.
January 14—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenin, Russian premier.
January 18—Prussian chamber of lords reaffirm exclusive right of German emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement, "We must either go on or go under."

July 31—Third battle of Ypres begun; combined British and French advance.
August 2—Korniloff assumes command of Russian armies.
August 3—Czernovitz occupied by Austro-German forces.
August 6—Von Kuehlmann becomes German foreign secretary.
August 7—Austro-German forces under Mackensen begin offensive against Russo-Roumanians near Pokshani.
August 10—British capture Westhoek in Flanders.
August 12—Twenty German airplanes bomb towns on English east coast, killing 32.
August 14—China declares war on Austria and Germany; deposed czar removed to Siberia.
August 15—Canadians take Hill 70, dominating Lens.
August 16—British take Langemark.
August 19—Italian activity renewed on large scale.
August 20—Haig continues drive in Ypres sector; General Petain wins big victory at Verdun.
August 21—British gain in Flanders and French at Verdun.
August 24—French take Hill 304 at Verdun, enlarging successes.
August 25—Italian second army breaks through on Isonzo front, taking Monte Santo.
August 28—Austrians order civilian population from Trieste.
September 3—Riga abandoned by Russians.
September 4—Germans retire east of Ypres; German army raid London.
September 16—Russia proclaimed new republic by Kerensky.
September 21—Germany and Austria send separate peace offers.
October 1—Heaviest air raid made on London.
October 15—Germans begin attack on Oesel Island group, Gulf of Riga, and troops landed on Oesel.
October 24—Austro-Germans begin new offensive on Italian front.
October 27—Officially announced that Americans fired first shot in trench warfare in France, using French seventy-five.
October 28—Gorizia retaken by Austrians.
October 29—Entire Italian front on Isonzo collapses.
October 30—Italian base at Udine taken by Austro-Germans.
November 1—Austro-German patrols reach Tagliamento River.
November 3—Americans in action for first time at Bures-Lorraine front.
November 10—All-Russian congress names successor to Kerensky; Lenin and Trotsky named and bolsheviks come into power.
November 11—State of war proclaimed in Finland.
November 12—Fighting in Russia between social revolutionaries, led by Kerensky, and bolsheviks.
November 13—French cabinet headed by Briand resigns; Austro-German troops cross Piave in Italy.
November 15—Clemenceau named premier in France.
November 18—British offensive in Palestine fully under way and Jaffa taken.
November 21—Great British victory at Cambrai; German lines, Hindenburg, smashed on 50-mile front for a depth of from one to five miles; nearly 10,000 prisoners taken; airplanes also attacked.
November 29—First session interallied conference at Paris.
December 8—Jerusalem taken; the last Christian ruler over Jerusalem was 1244.
December 10—Great counter-revolt in Southeastern Russia; Generals Kaledines and Korniloff declared by bolshevik government to be leading Cossack revolt.
December 15—Armistice signed between Germany and the bolshevik government at Brest-Litovsk.
December 23—Peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk between bolshevik government and central powers, under presidency of the German foreign minister.
December 26—President Wilson issued a proclamation taking over railroads and appointing W. G. McAdoo director general; proclamation took effect at noon, two days later.
December 29—British national labor conference approves continuation of war for aims similar to those defined by President Wilson.

1918.
January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin reported with heavy losses. In thrust at Venice Austro-German raiders defeated. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia; Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British food controller for having too much sugar.
January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight, brings down German plane.
January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to Trades Unions.
January 6—French newspapers almost unanimously approve speech of Lloyd George.
January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill 38 of their officers. Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, is appointed British high commissioner to the United States.
January 8—Italian government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
January 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.
January 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 allied airplanes and nine balloons during December and admits loss of 82 airplanes and two balloons.
January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one.
January 13—French minister of war places all postal and telegraph services under military control.
January 14—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenin, Russian premier.
January 18—Prussian chamber of lords reaffirm exclusive right of German emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement, "We must either go on or go under."

1918.
January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin reported with heavy losses. In thrust at Venice Austro-German raiders defeated. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia; Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British food controller for having too much sugar.
January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight, brings down German plane.
January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to Trades Unions.
January 6—French newspapers almost unanimously approve speech of Lloyd George.
January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill 38 of their officers. Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, is appointed British high commissioner to the United States.
January 8—Italian government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
January 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.
January 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 allied airplanes and nine balloons during December and admits loss of 82 airplanes and two balloons.
January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one.
January 13—French minister of war places all postal and telegraph services under military control.
January 14—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenin, Russian premier.
January 18—Prussian chamber of lords reaffirm exclusive right of German emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement, "We must either go on or go under."

1918.
January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin reported with heavy losses. In thrust at Venice Austro-German raiders defeated. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia; Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British food controller for having too much sugar.
January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight, brings down German plane.
January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to Trades Unions.
January 6—French newspapers almost unanimously approve speech of Lloyd George.
January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill 38 of their officers. Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, is appointed British high commissioner to the United States.
January 8—Italian government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
January 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.
January 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 allied airplanes and nine balloons during December and admits loss of 82 airplanes and two balloons.
January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one.
January 13—French minister of war places all postal and telegraph services under military control.
January 14—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenin, Russian premier.
January 18—Prussian chamber of lords reaffirm exclusive right of German emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement, "We must either go on or go under."

1918.
January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin reported with heavy losses. In thrust at Venice Austro-German raiders defeated. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia; Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British food controller for having too much sugar.
January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight, brings down German plane.
January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to Trades Unions.
January 6—French newspapers almost unanimously approve speech of Lloyd George.
January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill 38 of their officers. Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, is appointed British high commissioner to the United States.
January 8—Italian government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
January 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.
January 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 allied airplanes and nine balloons during December and admits loss of 82 airplanes and two balloons.
January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one.
January 13—French minister of war places all postal and telegraph services under military control.
January 14—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenin, Russian premier.
January 18—Prussian chamber of lords reaffirm exclusive right of German emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement, "We must either go on or go under."

program and outlines Germany's peace terms in the reichstag.
January 26—Hungarian cabinet resigns.
January 28—Eleven-ounce bread ration effective in France.
January 29—Italians capture Monte di Bello with 2600 prisoners and 100 machine guns.
January 30—Germans kill 36 in Paris raid.
February 1—Argentine minister of war recalls military attaches from Berlin and Vienna.
February 4—Trial of Bolo Pasha for treason begun at Paris.
February 5—American steamer Alamance torpedoed, six of crew lost.
February 6—Tuscania, American transport, torpedoed off coast of Ireland, 101 lost.
February 6—Rumanian cabinet resigns on receipt of demand from von Mackensen demanding start of peace negotiations within four days.
February 10—Russia declares state of war with Germany.
February 12—British government declines to recognize Brest-Litovsk treaty.
February 12—President Wilson addresses joint session on war aims.
February 13—Premier Lloyd George sustained by test vote in house of commons.
February 14—Bolo Pasha found guilty.
February 15—Germany decides to renew war on Russia.
February 16—Sir William Robertson resigns, succeeded by Sir Henry Wilson.
February 17—Lord Northcliffe appointed director of propaganda in enemy countries.
February 22—American troops in Chemin des Dunes sector.
February 22—Senate passes railroad bill.
February 24—American gunners rout enemy at Toul.
February 26—British hospital ship, Glenart Castle, torpedoed in British Channel.
February 27—House passes alien slacker bill.
February 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
February 28—Spanish cabinet resigns. House passes railroad control bill, giving president power to fix rates.
February 28—House adopts railroad bill.
March 1—Americans gain signal victory in salient north of Toul. Major General Peyton C. March returns from theatre of war.
March 3—Kiev occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
March 4—Treaty signed between Germany and Finland.
March 5—Rumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with central powers.
March 6—Announcement made that American troops are holding four and a half miles of battle front in France.
March 9—Air raid on Paris, killing 13. One mile of enemy trenches on Loraine front obliterated by U. S. troops. Russian capital moved from Petrograd to Moscow.
March 11—American troops go over the top at Toul.
March 12—Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence rejected.
March 13—German troops enter Odessa.
March 15—French troops recapture trenches held by forces of crown prince since March 1.
March 16—Senate passes daylight saving bill.
March 20—President Wilson orders all Holland ships in American ports taken over.
March 21—President Wilson signs government control bill.
March 21—Beginning of big German drive on 50-mile front from Arras to La Fere. American artillery fire destroys enemy first and second line positions in Luneville sector.
March 24—Germans occupy Peronne and Baupainne.
March 26—British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
March 27—General Pershing, in France, offers all U. S. forces wherever needed.
March 29—General Ferdinand Foch chosen commander in chief of all allied forces. President Wilson orders temporary suspension of food shipments, excepting military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.
March 29—Senate extends selective draft to men of age since June 5, 1917.
March 30—House passes Third Liberty Loan bill.
April 3—War council announces all available shipping must be used to rush troops to France.
April 4—American troops occupy Meuse Heights, south of Verdun.
April 4—President signs third Liberty Loan.
April 5—Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok.
April 6—Germans strike for Amiens on both sides of the Somme.
April 8—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.
April 9—Enemy drive begins in Flanders.
April 9—Man-power bill, providing for conscription in Ireland, introduced in the house of commons.
April 10—American troops arrive in France and assigned to Picardy battle line.
April 11—British pushed back 11 miles a northern battle front.
April 12—American troops aid in repulse of attack in Toul sector; German ships on Paris and London.
April 13—Germans occupy battle of Hangard.
April 14—Announcement

sinking of United States steamship Cyclops. April 16—Bolo Pasha executed.
April 17—Viscount Astor succeeds Lord Derby as British minister of war; Lord Derby appointed ambassador to France.
April 18—Man-power bill becomes law in England.
April 21—Guatemala declares state of war against Germany.
April 22—Baron von Riechthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.
April 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.
May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.
May 2—Nicaraguan congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
May 13—German and Austrian emperors meet and form close alliance for 25 years.
May 17—Captain Antonio Resnati, famous Italian flier, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.
May 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down over Toul front.
May 23—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.
May 24—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba; Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.
May 27—Big enemy drive begins on Aisne-Meuse front.
May 27—President in joint session urges passage of revenue bill.
May 28—Kerensky, bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland; Americans advance over a mile on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.
May 29—Germans take Soissons.
May 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.
May 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and 22 men lost.
June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submerged off New Jersey coast.
June 6—American marines drive enemy back for a distance of two miles, capturing two villages.
June 9—Enemy drive on Noyon-Montdidier front.
June 11—American troops capture Belleau Woods and 300 prisoners.
June 12—President asks Henry Ford to run for United States senate in Michigan.
June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago Plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea; General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.
June 16—Italians take aggressive on the Piave front.
June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.
June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave, and American marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.
June 27—Provision made for fourth Liberty Loan issue of \$3,000,000,000.
June 27—Secretary of War Baker announces plan of sending American regiment to Italian front.
June 30—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.
July 4—Australians and American troops capture Hamel.
July 4—President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.
July 10—American aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory north of Chateau-Thierry.
July 10—Test vote indicates base of majority after January 1.
July 12—Italians capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout; French make great gains in Picardy.
July 13—Field Marshal von Hindenburg reported dead.
July 13—Wire control bill passed.
July 14—Agreement for exchange of prisoners between Germany and Great Britain signed.
July 15—Haiti declares war on Germany; Germans begin their fifth big drive on a 50-mile front in the Champagne region.
July 17—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt killed inside of German lines.
July 18—French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front.

Severance of Relations

Austria against Japan, August 26, 1914.
Austria against Portugal, March 10, 1916.
Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
Bulgaria against Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
China against Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany, September 21, 1917.
Ecuador against Germany, December 7, 1917.
Egypt against Germany, August 13, 1914.
France against Austria, August 10, 1914.
Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti against Germany, June 17, 1917.
Honduras against Germany, May 17, 1917.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru against Germany, October 6, 1917.
Turkey against United States, April 20, 1917.
United States against Germany, February 6, 1917.
Uruguay against Germany, October 7, 1917.

sinking of United States steamship Cyclops. April 16—Bolo Pasha executed.
April 17—Viscount Astor succeeds Lord Derby as British minister of war; Lord Derby appointed ambassador to France.
April 18—Man-power bill becomes law in England.
April 21—Guatemala declares state of war against Germany.
April 22—Baron von Riechthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.
April 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.
May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.
May 2—Nicaraguan congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
May 13—German and Austrian emperors meet and form close alliance for 25 years.
May 17—Captain Antonio Resnati, famous Italian flier, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.
May 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down over Toul front.
May 23—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.
May 24—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba; Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.
May 27—Big enemy drive begins on Aisne-Meuse front.
May 27—President in joint session urges passage of revenue bill.
May 28—Kerensky, bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland; Americans advance over a mile on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.
May 29—Germans take Soissons.
May 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.
May 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and 22 men lost.
June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submerged off New Jersey coast.
June 6—American marines drive enemy back for a distance of two miles, capturing two villages.
June 9—Enemy drive on Noyon-Montdidier front.
June 11—American troops capture Belleau Woods and 300 prisoners.
June 12—President asks Henry Ford to run for United States senate in Michigan.
June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago Plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea; General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.
June 16—Italians take aggressive on the Piave front.
June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.
June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave, and American marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.
June 27—Provision made for fourth Liberty Loan issue of \$3,000,000,000.
June 27—Secretary of War Baker announces plan of sending American regiment to Italian front.
June 30—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.
July 4—Australians and American troops capture Hamel.
July 4—President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.
July 10—American aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory north of Chateau-Thierry.
July 10—Test vote indicates base of majority after January 1.
July 12—Italians capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout; French make great gains in Picardy.
July 13—Field Marshal von Hindenburg reported dead.
July 13—Wire control bill passed.
July 14—Agreement for exchange of prisoners between Germany and Great Britain signed.
July 15—Haiti declares war on Germany; Germans begin their fifth big drive on a 50-mile front in the Champagne region.
July 17—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt killed inside of German lines.
July 18—French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front.

sinking of United States steamship Cyclops. April 16—Bolo Pasha executed.
April 17—Viscount Astor succeeds Lord Derby as British minister of war; Lord Derby appointed ambassador to France.
April 18—Man-power bill becomes law in England.
April 21—Guatemala declares state of war against Germany.
April 22—Baron von Riechthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.
April 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.
May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.
May 2—Nicaraguan congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
May 13—German and Austrian emperors meet and form close alliance for 25 years.
May 17—Captain Antonio Resnati, famous Italian flier, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.
May 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down over Toul front.
May 23—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.
May 24—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba; Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.
May 27—Big enemy drive begins on Aisne-Meuse front.
May 27—President in joint session urges passage of revenue bill.
May 28—Kerensky, bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland; Americans advance over a mile on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.
May 29—Germans take Soissons.
May 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.
May 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and 22 men lost.
June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submerged off New Jersey coast.
June 6—American marines drive enemy back for a distance of two miles, capturing two villages.
June 9—Enemy drive on Noyon-Montdidier front.
June 11—American troops capture Belleau Woods and 300 prisoners.
June 12—President asks Henry Ford to run for United States senate in Michigan.
June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago Plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea; General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.
June 16—Italians take aggressive on the Piave front.
June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.
June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave, and American marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.
June 27—Provision made for fourth Liberty Loan issue of \$3,000,000,000.
June 27—Secretary of War Baker announces plan of sending American regiment to Italian front.
June 30—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.
July 4—Australians and American troops capture Hamel.
July 4—President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.
July 10—American aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory north of Chateau-Thierry.
July 10—Test vote indicates base of majority after January 1.
July 12—Italians capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout; French make great gains in Picardy.
July 13—Field Marshal von Hindenburg reported dead.
July 13—Wire control bill passed.
July 14—Agreement for exchange of prisoners between Germany and Great Britain signed.
July 15—Haiti declares war on Germany; Germans begin their fifth big drive on a 50-mile front in the Champagne region.
July 17—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt killed inside of German lines.
July 18—French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front.

sinking of United States steamship Cyclops. April 16—Bolo Pasha executed.
April 17—Viscount Astor succeeds Lord Derby as British minister of war; Lord Derby appointed ambassador to France.
April 18—Man-power bill becomes law in England.
April 21—Guatemala declares state of war against Germany.
April 22—Baron von Riechthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.
April 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.
May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.
May 2—Nicaraguan congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
May 13—German and Austrian emperors meet and form close alliance for 25 years.
May 17—Captain Antonio Resnati, famous Italian flier, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.
May 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down over Toul front.
May 23—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.
May 24—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba; Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.
May 27—Big enemy drive begins on Aisne-Meuse front.
May 27—President in joint session urges passage of revenue bill.
May 28—Kerensky, bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland; Americans advance over a mile on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.
May 29—Germans take Soissons.
May 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.
May 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and 22 men lost.
June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submerged off New Jersey coast.
June 6—American marines drive enemy back for a distance of two miles, capturing two villages.
June 9—Enemy drive on Noyon-Montdidier front.
June 11—American troops capture Belleau Woods and 300 prisoners.
June 12—President asks Henry Ford to run for United States senate in Michigan.
June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago Plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea; General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.
June 16—Italians take aggressive on the Piave front.
June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.
June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave, and American marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.
June 27—Provision made for fourth Liberty Loan issue of \$3,000,000,000.
June 27—Secretary of War Baker announces plan of sending American regiment to Italian front.
June 30—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.
July 4—Australians and American troops capture Hamel.
July 4—President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.
July 10—American aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory north of