

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

BASED ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1914—1918

COMPILED BY

THE HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE
COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE



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PREFATORY NOTE.

This record of the events of the Great War is arranged in three Parts.

Part I is a general chronological list, in which all events of political, military or naval importance are entered. The bare facts only have been noted, and no attempt has been made to record the results, except in particular cases.

Part II consists in the main of the same entries as Part I, divided into four sections: "Political," "Military," "Naval" and "Air." The sub-divisions of each section have been printed in parallel columns in order to show the synchronisation of events.

The Military section has been sub-divided into two parts, dealing with the main and subsidiary theatres of war respectively.

Part III contains in general the same entries as Parts I and II, arranged alphabetically, and is designed to enable the date of any known event to be ascertained at once.

Though the entries in the three different Parts are to a great extent the same, each Part serves a different purpose, and need for economy in space has compelled the exclusion of certain of the less important events from one or other of the Parts.

This is particularly the case with regard to the battles and actions in the Eastern Theatre; where, owing to the lack of any Russian official record of events, the German official designations have been adopted. These battle-names are often so unfamiliar, that only the most important are shown in all three Parts; an exhaustive list is, however, contained in Part II.

All the belligerent States engaged in the Western Theatre have produced their own official lists of battles, but these vary so radically, both in regard to dates and nomenclature, that it has been found impossible to combine them in one list. In Part II, therefore, only the main operations of the fighting in this theatre have been included. In Parts I and III a somewhat greater elaboration has been permitted, and all the British and most of the French battle-names have been entered. In order to show the relation between the various official lists, a comparative table, including the German battle-names, has been prepared and appears as an Appendix.

Again, in certain of the minor theatres of war, Part II contains a number of entries which were considered useful in order to complete the record of the sequence of events, but were not considered of sufficient importance for inclusion in Parts I and III.

In Part II certain entries will be found repeated in more than one section—*e.g.*, "Political" entries are often included in the "Military" or "Naval" lists, in order to emphasise the co-relation of events. In these cases events entered in lists other than that to which they normally belong have been, as a rule, printed in italics.

The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names have been consulted with regard to the spelling of names, and their ruling has been accepted. The only exceptions are names which, by common usage, have become familiar in other forms.

Ref. St.
C. H. ...
A-5-39
F. H. S. A.
J. J. H. C. P.

In cross references against entries in Parts I and II the date refers to the same month if no month is mentioned, and to the same year if no year is mentioned.

All dates are in the New Style.

In all operations in theatres of war where British troops were engaged the names and dates officially approved by the War Office have been adopted.

The authorities on which these lists are based have been, whenever possible, official documents or records, but in some instances (notably the Russo-Turkish operations in the Caucasus and Armenia) an absence of official information has compelled recourse to unofficial sources. Every endeavour has been made to avoid mistakes, but the Committee of Imperial Defence, under whose authority this book is issued, cannot guarantee the accuracy of each entry.

This work has been compiled mainly by Major H. T. Skinner, D.S.O., 29th Punjabis, and Captain H. FitzM. Stacke, M.C., The Worcestershire Regiment, who have been assisted from time to time by other officers employed in the Historical Section.

With regard to "Political" events, thanks are due to Mr. E. Parkes, O.B.E., of the Foreign Office Library, for the valuable assistance he has rendered in furnishing information and verifying entries.

E. Y. DANIEL, *Secretary,*
Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence.

2, *Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.*
December 1921.

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PART I.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

JUNE 1914.

28th ... **The Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo.**

JULY 1914.

- 5th ... The Kaiser receives at Potsdam special envoy from Austrian Emperor and promises "the full support of Germany" in the event of Austrian action against Serbia. He consults his military and naval advisers before leaving for a cruise in northern waters.
- 14th ... Council of Austro-Hungarian Ministers finally determine on action against Serbia.
- 19th ... Council of Austro-Hungarian Ministers approve of draft ultimatum to Serbia.
- 23rd ... **Austro-Hungarian Government send ultimatum to Serbia** (see 25th).
- 24th ... German Government submit note to Entente Governments approving Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (see 23rd).
British Foreign Minister (Sir E. Grey) initiates proposals for an international conference in order to avert war (see 27th and 28th).
Belgian Government declare that, in the event of war, Belgium will uphold her neutrality "whatever the consequences" (see 31st).
- 25th ... **Serbian Government order Mobilisation** (see 23rd).
Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with Serbia. Austro-Hungarian Minister leaves Belgrade (see 26th).
Serbian Government transferred from Belgrade to Nish (see November 3rd, 1915).
- 26th ... **Austro-Hungarian Government order Partial Mobilisation as against Serbia** (see 26th and 31st).
Montenegrin Government order Mobilisation (see August 5th).
British Admiralty countermand orders for dispersal of Fleets (see 28th).
The Kaiser returns from the Baltic to Berlin (see 5th).
- 27th ... French and Italian Governments accept British proposals for an international conference (see 24th).
German High Seas Fleet recalled from Norway to war bases.
- 28th ... **Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia** (see 25th and 26th).
German Government reject British proposals for an international conference (see 24th and 27th).
British Fleets ordered to war bases (see 26th).
- 29th ... **Russian Government order Partial Mobilisation as against Austria.** (Evening) Russian Minister for War orders General Mobilisation without the knowledge of the Tsar (see 30th and 31st).
Hostilities commence between Austria-Hungary and Serbia: Belgrade bombarded by Austrian artillery (see 25th, and December 2nd).
German Government make proposals to secure British neutrality (see 30th).
British Admiralty send "Warning Telegram" to the Fleets.
British War Office send out telegrams ordering "Precautionary Period" (2.10 P.M.).
- 30th ... The Tsar signs order at 4 P.M. for mobilisation of Russian army (see 29th and 31st).
British Government reject German proposals for British neutrality (see 29th).
Austrian Government place Australian Navy at disposal of British Admiralty.

- 31st ... **Belgian Government order Mobilisation** (see 24th).
Russian Government order General Mobilisation (see 29th and 30th).
Austro-Hungarian Government order General Mobilisation (see 26th and 28th).
 German Government send ultimatum to Russia (presented at midnight, 31st-1st) (see August 1st).
 State of "Kriegsgefahr" proclaimed in Germany (see August 1st).
 Turkish Government order Mobilisation (to commence August 3rd) (see October 29th).
 London Stock Exchange closed (see January 4th, 1915).

AUGUST 1914.

- 1st ... **British Government order Naval Mobilisation.**
German Government order General Mobilisation and declare war on Russia (see July 31st).
Hostilities commence on Polish frontier.
French Government order General Mobilisation.
- 2nd ... **German Government send ultimatum to Belgium demanding passage through Belgian territory** (see 3rd, and July 24th).
 German troops cross frontier of Luxembourg (see November 20th, 1918).
Hostilities commence on French frontier.
 Libau bombarded by German cruiser "Augsburg" (see November 17th).
 British Government guarantee naval protection of French coasts against German aggression by way of the North Sea or English Channel.
 Moratorium proclaimed in Great Britain (see November 4).
 General von Moltke* appointed Chief of the General Staff of the German Field Armies (see September 14th).
- 3rd ... **Belgian Government refuse German demands** (see 2nd and 4th).
 British Government guarantee armed support to Belgium should Germany violate Belgian neutrality.
Germany declares war on France.
British Government order General Mobilisation.
 British Government issue Proclamation authorising requisition of shipping.
Italy declares neutrality.
 The Grand Duke Nicholas appointed Commander-in-Chief Russian armies (see 14th).
- 4th ... **British Government send ultimatum to Germany.**
Great Britain declares war on Germany at 11 p.m. (midnight 4th-5th by Central European time).
 Belgium severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see 2nd and 3rd).
Germany declares war on Belgium.
German troops cross Belgian frontier and attack Liège (see 3rd and 7th, and November 26th, 1918).
 Two German airships pass over Brussels by night (first hostile act in the air).
 German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" bombard Philippeville and Bona respectively (see 7th and 11th).
 Secret Alliance between Germany and Turkey signed at Berlin.
 British Grand Fleet constituted under Admiral Sir John Jellicoe (see November 29th and December 4th, 1916).
 Staff of British Expeditionary Force appointed:—
 Commander-in-Chief: Field-Marshal Sir John French (see December 15th, 1915).
 Chief of General Staff: Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Murray (see January 24th, 1915).
 Adjutant-General: Lieut.-General Sir Nevil Macready (see February 21st, 1916).
 Quartermaster-General: Lieut.-General Sir William Robertson (see January 24th, 1915).
 British Government issue Proclamation specifying articles to be treated as contraband (see 20th, and September 21st).
 German armed merchant cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" leaves Bremen (see 26th).

* Chief of the Great General Staff since 1906.

- 5th ... **Montenegro declares war on Austria-Hungary** (see July 26th).
Minelaying in the open sea commenced by the Germans (east of Southwold) (see October 3rd). German minelayer "Königin Luise" sunk.
First meeting of British War Council (see May 14th, 1915).*
- 6th ... **Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia. (Declaration presented at St. Petersburg).**
Serbia declares war on Germany (see July 28th).
"Battle of the Frontiers"† begins in France.
Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener succeeds Mr. Asquith as Secretary of State for War, Great Britain. (Mr. Asquith held the appointment from March 31st, 1914.) (See June 5th, 1916.)
H.M.S. "Amphion" sunk by mine off Yarmouth.
Naval Convention between France and Great Britain concluded in London. French Admiral to command Allied Naval Forces in the Mediterranean. (See November 9th.)
Action between H.M.S. "Bristol" and German cruiser "Karlsruhe" in the West Indies (see November 4th).
German armed merchant cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" leaves Tsingtau (see January 28th and April 8th, 1915).
Admiral von Spee's squadron‡ leaves Ponape (Caroline islands) (see September 22nd).
- 7th ... City of Liège occupied by German forces (see 4th and 16th).
First units of British Expeditionary Force land in France (see 16th).
French troops cross the frontier of Alsace (see 2nd).
Action between H.M.S. "Gloucester" and the "Goeben" and "Breslau" off the coast of Greece (see 4th and 11th).
- 8th ... **Montenegro severs diplomatic relations with Germany.**
"State of War" commences between Montenegro and Germany (see 5th).
Mulhouse (Alsace) occupied by French forces (see 7th and 11th).
British forces cross frontier of Togoland and occupy Lome (see 13th and 26th).
Swiss Government order Mobilisation.
Hostilities commence in East Africa (see 15th). H.M.S. "Astræa" bombards Dar es Salaam (see September 4th, 1916).
- 9th ... British aerial cross-Channel patrol for the protection of transports instituted.
Belgian Government proposal for neutralisation of African free trade zone formulated (see 22nd).
H.M.S. "Birmingham" sinks German submarine "U-15" in the North Sea. (First submarine destroyed.)
- 10th ... British aerial coast patrol established.
France severs diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary (see 12th).
- 11th ... German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" enter the Dardanelles (see 4th and 7th).
Mulhouse retaken by German forces (see 8th and 19th).
French Government issue first list of contraband (see 25th and November 6th).
- 12th ... **Great Britain and France declare war on Austria-Hungary** (see 10th).
Austrian forces cross the Save and seize Shabatz (see 25th).
- 13th ... **Austrian forces cross River Drina and begin first invasion of Serbia** (see 25th).
Four squadrons Royal Flying Corps fly from Dover to France. (First units to cross by air.)
Allied advance on Kamina (Togoland) from Lome begins (see 8th and 26th).
- 14th ... Proclamation issued by Russian Commander-in-Chief (The Grand Duke Nicholas) promising autonomy to Poland (see April 3rd, 1915).
Battles of Morhange and Sarrebourg begin (see 20th).
- 15th ... **Japanese Government send ultimatum to Germany demanding evacuation of Tsingtau** (see 23rd, and September 2nd).
German troops cross frontier of British East Africa and occupy Taveta (see 8th, November 2nd, and March 10th, 1916).
Junction of British and French squadrons effected at entrance to the Adriatic.

* Formed to exercise the functions of the Committee of Imperial Defence, but with additional executive powers.

† General name covering all operations of the French armies up to the Battle of the Marne.

‡ "Scharnhorst" (flag), "Gneisenau," "Nürnberg," "Dresden" and "Leipzig" joined on October 12th and 14th respectively.

- 16th ... **Landing of original British Expeditionary Force* in France completed** (announced August 18th) (see 7th).
Last forts of Liège captured by German forces (16th/17th) (see 4th and 7th).
Naval action in the Southern Adriatic: Austrian light cruiser "Zenta" sunk by Allied squadron.
- 17th ... **Battle of the Tser and the Jadar (Serbia) begins** (see 13th and 21st).
Belgian Government transferred from Brussels to Antwerp (see October 7th).
- 18th ... Battle of the Gette (18th/19th).
Vossuq ed Douleh, Persian Foreign Minister, resigns. (Appointed January 11th, 1913.) (See 19th, and August 29th, 1916.)
- 19th ... Belgian Army retreats from the Gette on Antwerp.
Mulhouse again taken by French forces (see 11th and 25th).
First unit of Indian Expeditionary Force "C"† leaves India for East Africa (see September 1st).
Ala es Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, resigns (appointed January 11th, 1913) and is appointed Foreign Minister (see 18th, and February 20th, 1915).
Mustaufi ul Mamalek appointed Persian Prime Minister (see March 14th, 1915).
- 20th ... **Brussels occupied by German forces** (see November 18th, 1918).
Battles of Morhange and Sarrebourg end (see 14th).
Longwy invested by German forces (see 26th).
Battle of Gawaiten-Gumbinnen (East Prussia) (19th/20th).
Death of Pope Pius X (see September 3rd).
First British Order in Council revising "Declaration of London" issued (see October 29th).
- 21st ... **German forces begin attack on Namur** (see 25th).
Battle of Charleroi begins (see 24th).
Battle of the Tser and the Jadar ends. Austrian Armies in Serbia retreat (see 17th).
German forces from German South-West Africa cross frontier of British South Africa (see September 19th).
British Government issue orders for the raising of the first New Army of six Divisions (see May 9th, 1915).
- 22nd ... **Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium** (see 28th).
Battle of the Ardennes begins (see 24th).
German Government agree to Belgian proposal, made through Spanish Government, *re* African free trade zone (see 9th, and November 20th).
- 23rd ... **Battle of Mons** (see 24th).
German airship "Z-8" shot down in the Vosges.
Battle of Tannenberg begins (see 31st).
First Battle of Krasnik (Poland) begins (see 25th).
Germany severs diplomatic relations with Japan (see 15th).
Japan declares war on Germany (see 15th).
General C. M. Dobell appointed to command Allied land forces operating in the Cameroons.
General von Hindenburg takes over command of German Eighth Army (see September 18th).
- 24th ... British army retreats from Mons (see 23rd, and September 5th).
Battle of Charleroi ends (see 21st).
Battle of the Ardennes ends (see 22nd).
Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with Japan (see 25th).
First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "A" leave India for France (in first place for Egypt) (see September 26th).
- 25th ... **Namur captured by German forces** (see 21st, and November 21st, 1918.)
Battle of the Meuse begins (see 28th).
Battle of Malines begins (see 27th).
Valenciennes taken by German forces (see November 3rd, 1918).
Maubeuge invested by German forces (see September 7th).
Battle of the Mortagne (Vosges) begins (see September 3rd).
Mulhouse again retaken by German forces (see 19th, and November 17th, 1918)

* 4 Divisions and 1 Cavalry Division.

† This unit, the 29th Punjab, was the first to leave India for any theatre of war.

- 25th ... *(contd.)* First use of aircraft for patrol purposes (over retreating British forces in France).
 First Battle of Krasnik (Poland) ends (see 23rd).
 Shabatz (see 12th) retaken by Serbian forces. Last Austrian forces recross the Drina (see 13th). **End of First Austrian invasion of Serbia** (see September 8th).
 Japan severs diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary (see 24th). **Japan declares "State of War" with Austria-Hungary.**
 Nigerian frontier of the Cameroons crossed by British forces.
 Affair of Tepe. Chad frontier crossed by French forces.
 French Government issue new decree defining contraband (see 11th, and November 6th).
- 26th ... Louvain sacked by German troops.
Battle of Le Cateau.
 Noyon taken by German forces (see September 21st).
Longwy capitulates to German forces (see 20th).
 Cambrai occupied by German forces (see November 20th, 1917, and October 9th, 1918).
 Douai occupied by German forces (see October 17th, 1918).
First Battle of Lemberg (Galicia) begins (see 30th).
Battle of Zamosc-Komarow begins (see September 2nd).
 Naval action off the Åland Islands. German cruiser "Magdeburg" destroyed by Russian squadron.
German forces in Togoland capitulate to the Allied forces (see 8th, 13th and 31st).
 Action between H.M.S. "Highflyer" and German armed merchant cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" off the Rio de Oro: latter sunk (see August 4).
 General Gallieni appointed Governor of Paris (see October 30th, 1915).
 M. Messimy, French Minister for War,* resigns (see 27th).
 M. Delcassé succeeds M. Doumergue† as French Foreign Minister.
- 27th ... Battle of Malines ends (see 25th).
 British Marines landed at Ostend, accompanied by R.N.A.S. unit.
 Lille occupied by German cavalry (see September 5th).
 Mezières occupied by German forces (see November 10th, 1918).
 M. Millerand appointed French Minister for War (see 26th, and October 29th, 1915).
 First attack on Mora (Cameroons) (see September 8th, 1915).
- 28th ... Battle of the Meuse ends (see 25th).
Austro-Hungarian declaration of war received by Belgian Government (see 22nd).
Naval action off Heligoland (German light cruisers "Köln," "Mainz," and "Ariadne" sunk by British squadron).
- 29th ... Arras evacuated by the French forces (see September 30th).
First Battle of Guise begins (see 30th).
 Sedan taken by German forces (see November 6th, 1918).
 German airship "Z-5" brought down by gunfire at Mława (Poland).
- 30th ... Laon, La Fère, and Roye occupied by German forces (see March 17th, 1917, and October 13th, 1918).
First Battle of Guise ends (see 29th, and November 4th, 1918).
 First German aeroplane raid on Paris (see September 16th, 1918).
First Battle of Lemberg (Galicia) ends (see 26th, and September 3rd).
 First attack on Garua (Cameroons) (see April 18th, 1915).
 Samoa occupied by New Zealand Expeditionary Force.
- 31st ... Amiens entered by German forces (see September 13th).
Battle of Tannenberg ends (see 23rd).
 Franco-British Agreement defining provisional zones in Togoland concluded (see 26th, and December 27th, 1916).

SEPTEMBER 1914.

- 1st ... Lord Kitchener visits France to confer with the British Commander-in-Chief.
 Craonne taken by German forces (see May 4th, 1917).
 Soissons taken by German forces (see 13th).
 First unit of Indian Expeditionary Force "C" arrives at Mombasa (see August 19th and December 31st).
 General J. Stewart takes over command of British forces in East Africa (see October 31st).

* Appointed June 14th, 1914.
 † Appointed August 3rd, 1914.

- 2nd ... **Battle of Zamosc-Komarow ends** (see August 26th).
Japanese forces land in Shantung to attack Tsingtau (see August 15th, September 23rd and November 7th).
 French Government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux (see November 18th).
- 3rd ... **Battle of the Mortagne ends** (see August 25th).
Lemberg captured by Russian forces (see August 30th, 1914, and June 22nd, 1915).
 H.M.S. "Speedy" sunk by mine off the Humber.
 Benedict XV elected Pope (see August 20th and November 5th).
 Prince William of Wied leaves Albania (see October 4th).
 French Government inform United States Government that they will observe "Declaration of London" subject to certain modifications.
- 4th ... **Battle of the Grand Couronné (Nancy) begins** (see 12th).
 German Government agree to observe "Declaration of London" if other belligerents conform thereto, and issue their list of contraband.
- 5th ... **End of the Retreat from Mons** (see August 24th, 1914, and November 11th, 1918).
Battle of the Ourcq begins.
German forces reach Claye, 10 miles from Paris (nearest point reached during the war).
 Reims taken by German forces (see 14th).
 Lille evacuated by German forces (see August 27th and October 12th).
 H.M.S. "Pathfinder" sunk by submarine in the North Sea (first British warship so destroyed).
Battle of the Masurian Lakes begins (see 15th).
 German forces cross frontier of North Rhodesia. Defence of Abercorn begins (see 9th).
British, French, and Russian Governments sign the "Pact of London." Decision not to make separate peace (see April 26th, October 19th, and November 30th, 1915).
- 6th ... **Battle of the Marne begins*** (see 9th and 10th).
 Serbian passage of the Save. Serbian operations in Syrmia begin (see 11th).
 Affair of Tsavo (East Africa).
- 7th ... Maubeuge capitulates to German forces (see August 25th, 1914, and November 8th, 1918).
 Battle of Tarnavka (Galicia) begins (see 9th).
 Naval operations off Duala (Cameroons) begin, in preparation for attack by Allied military forces (see 27th).
- 8th ... **Austrian forces begin second invasion of Serbia** (see August 25th and December 15th). **Battle of the Drina begins** (see 17th).
Second Battle of Lemberg begins (see 11th).
 General Sir John Maxwell takes over command of British forces in Egypt (see March 19th, 1916).
- 9th ... German retreat from the Marne begins (see 6th).
 Battle of Tarnavka ends (see 7th).
 Turkish Government announce abolition of "The Capitulations."
 Affairs near Karonga (Nyassaland). First important fighting.
 Defence of Abercorn (Rhodesia) ends. German force retreats (see 5th).
 First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "A" arrive at Suez (see 19th).
- 10th ... **Battle of the Marne ends†** (see 6th).
 Semlin (Syrmia) occupied by Serbian forces (see 17th).
 German light cruiser "Emden" makes her first capture in the Indian Ocean (Greek collier "Pontoporos") (see 22nd, and October 28th).
 German and Austrian representatives expelled from Egypt (see November 1st).
- 11th ... **Second Battle of Lemberg ends** (see 8th). **Austrian forces in Gallia retreat** (see October 3rd).
 Serbian advance in Syrmia abandoned (see 6th and 17th).
 British Government issue orders for the raising of the second New Army of six divisions (see August 21st and September 13th).
 Australian Expeditionary Force lands on the Bismarck Archipelago (German New Guinea).

* French date } for dates of this battle adopted by the respective belligerents see Appendix.
 † British date }

- 12th ... **Battle of the Grand Couronné** (Nancy) ends (see 4th).
Battle of the Aisne, 1914, begins (see 15th).
 Affair of Herbertshöhe (German New Guinea) (see 11th and 17th).
- 13th ... Soissons (see 1st, and January 8th, 1915) and Amiens (see August 31st) reoccupied by French forces.
 British Government issue orders raising third New Army of six divisions (see 11th).
- 14th ... Reims evacuated by German forces (see 5th and 19th).
 Action between British armed merchant cruiser "Carmania" and German armed merchant cruiser "Cap Trafalgar" in the South Atlantic: latter sunk.
 General von Moltke resigns as Chief of the General Staff of the German Field Armies, and is succeeded by General von Falkenhayn (see August 2nd, 1914, and August 29th, 1916).
- 15th ... **Battle of the Aisne, 1914, ends** (see 12th).
Battle of the Masurian Lakes ends (see 5th).
 Czernowitz (Bukovina) taken by Russian forces (see October 22nd).
 Rebellion in South Africa begins (see December 1st and 28th).
- 17th ... **German New Guinea and surrounding Colonies capitulate to Australian Expeditionary Force** (see 21st, and October 11th).
 Serbian forces in Syrmia withdrawn. Semlin evacuated (see 16th).
Battle of the Drina ends (see 8th)*.
 British Naval Mission leaves Turkey.
 Admiral Souchon (Imperial German navy) assumes control of Turkish navy.
- 18th ... General von Hindenburg appointed Commander-in-Chief of German Armies in Eastern Theatre (see August 23rd and November 27th).
- 19th ... First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "A" leave Egypt for Marseilles (see 9th).
 First bombardment of Reims Cathedral by German artillery (see 14th).
 Cattaro bombarded by French squadron.
 Lüderitzbucht (German South-West Africa) occupied by South African forces.†
 British and French Governments guarantee to Belgium the integrity of her colonies.
 Secret agreement for mutual support concluded between Russian and Rumanian Governments.
- 20th ... H.M.S. "Pegasus" sunk by German light cruiser "Königsberg" at Zanzibar (see October 31st, 1914, and July 11th, 1915).
- 21st ... Noyon retaken by French forces (see 25th, and August 26th).
 Jaroslaw (Galicia) taken by Russian forces (see May 14th, 1915).
 German armed forces in New Guinea surrender to the Australian Expeditionary Force (see 17th, and October 11th).
 British Proclamation issued adding to list of contraband (see August 4th and December 23rd).
- 22nd ... **First Battle of Picardy begins** (see 26th).
H.M.S. "Aboukir," "Hogue," and "Cressy" sunk by German submarine "U.-9."
 Admiral von Spee's squadron bombards Papeete in Tahiti (see August 6th and November 1st).
 German light cruiser "Emden" bombards Madras (see 10th, and October 28th).
 First British air raid on Germany (Düsseldorf and Cologne airship sheds attacked) (see October 8th).
 First use of wireless telegraphy from aeroplane to artillery (by British Royal Flying Corps).
- 23rd ... British force joins Japanese army before Tsingtau (see 2nd, and November 7th).

* See footnote in Part II.

† First German territory to be entered by Union troops.

‡ Force landed September 22nd; in action September 24th.

- 24th ... Péronne taken by German forces (see March 18th, 1917).
Przemysl isolated by Russian forces. First siege begins (see October 9th).
 Russian forces begin first invasion of North Hungary (see October 8th).
- 25th ... Noyon retaken by German forces (see 21st, and March 18th, 1917).
 Actions on the Niemen begin (see 29th).
- 26th ... **First Battle of Picardy ends** (see 22nd).
 Bapaume occupied by German forces (see March 17th, 1917).
 First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "A" land at Marseilles (see 19th, and October 19th).
- 27th ... Siege of Antwerp begins (see October 10th).
First Battle of Artois begins (see October 12th).
 Duala (Cameroons) captured by Allied forces (26th/27th) (see 7th).
- 28th ... Malines taken by German forces.
 Distinctive markings on German aircraft first reported (see November 12th).
 Lieut.-General Sir A. Barrett appointed Commander-designate of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" for Mesopotamia (see November 13th).
- 29th ... German offensive on the Niemen abandoned (see 25th).
- 30th ... Arras reoccupied by French forces (see August 29th).

OCTOBER 1914.

- 2nd ... Termonde (Belgium) taken by German forces.
 Indian Expeditionary Force "E" formed in Egypt from details of Indian Expeditionary Force "A" (see August 24th, 1914, and March 25th, 1915).
- 3rd ... Ypres occupied by German cavalry (see 13th).
 British army begins to leave the Aisne and to move northwards (see 19th).
 First units of British Royal Naval Division (Marine Brigade) arrive at Antwerp (3rd/4th).
 First contingents of Canadian and Newfoundland Expeditionary Forces leave for England (see 15th).
Retreat of Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia ends (see September 11th).
 Maramaros-Sziget taken by Russian forces (see 7th).
 Minelaying in the open sea (between the Goodwins and Ostend) commenced by British (see August 5th).
- 4th ... Lens and Bailleul occupied by German forces (see 14th, and September 3rd, 1918, and August 30th, 1918).
Austro-Hungarian counter-offensive in Galicia begins (see 3rd).
 Provisional Government under Essad Pasha set up in Albania at Durazzo (see February 24th, 1916).
- 6th ... Units of British 7th Division disembark at Ostend and Zeebrugge to co-operate with Belgian army (see 12th).
- 7th ... Maramaros-Sziget retaken by Austrian forces (see 3rd).
 Belgian Government transferred from Antwerp to Ostend (see August 17th and October 12th and 13th). Evacuation of Antwerp begun.
 Japanese naval forces occupy Yap Island (Pacific).
- 8th ... General Foch appointed to command Allied forces (less Belgians) defending the Flanders coast (see May 15th, 1917).
 Second British air raid on Germany (Düsseldorf and Cologne airship sheds attacked) (see September 22nd).
 First Russian invasion of North Hungary ends (see September 24th and November 15th).

- 9th ... Merville, Estaires, Armentières, and Hazebrouck taken by German forces (see 10th, 11th and 17th).
 *Menin occupied by German forces (see October 15th, 1918).
 Last forts of Antwerp taken by German forces (see 10th, and September 27th).
First German offensive against Warsaw. Battles of Warsaw and Ivangorod begin (see 19th and 20th).
Przemysl relieved by advancing Austrian forces (see 4th). **End of First siege** (see September 24th and November 10th).
- 10th ... **Antwerp capitulates to German forces** (see 9th, and September 27th, 1914, and November 19th, 1918).
 Hazebrouck and Estaires captured by British forces (see 9th).
Battle of La Bassée begins (see November 2nd).
 Protocol signed by United States of America and Panama as to use of Panama Canal by ships of belligerent Powers.
 King Charles of Rumania dies, and is succeeded by his son Ferdinand.
- 11th ... Merville retaken by British forces (see 9th, and April 11th, 1918).
 Russian cruiser "Pallada" sunk by German submarine off Hangö.
 German gunboat "Komet" captured by H.M.A.S. "Nusa" near Talassia (Neu Pommern).†
- 12th ... **Battle of Messines, 1914, begins** (see November 2nd).
First Battle of Artois ends (see September 27th).
 Ostend and Zeebrugge evacuated by Belgian forces (see 6th and 15th).
Lille capitulates to German forces (see September 5th, 1914, and October 17th, 1918).
 Ghent evacuated by Belgian forces and occupied by German forces (see November 10th, 1918).
- 13th ... **Battle of Armentières begins** (see November 2nd).
 Ypres reoccupied by Allied forces retreating from Ghent (see 3rd and 19th).
 First appearance of a German submarine on the Southampton-Havre troop-transport route reported.
Battle of Chyrow (Galicia) begins (see November 2nd).
 Belgian Government set up at Havre (see 7th, and November 21st, 1918).
- 14th ... Bailleul occupied by British forces (see 4th, and April 15th, 1918).
 Bruges occupied by German forces (see October 19th, 1918).
 Yabasi (Cameroons) captured by Allied forces.
- 15th ... Belgian coast-line reached by German forces (see October 20th, 1918).
Zeebrugge and Ostend occupied by German forces (see 12th, and October 17th and 19th, 1918).
 First units of Canadian and Newfoundland Expeditionary Forces land in England (see 3rd, and February 9th, 1915).
 H.M.S. "Hawke" sunk by German submarine in North Sea.
- 16th ... **Battle of the Yser begins**‡ (see November 10th).
 New Zealand Expeditionary Force leaves New Zealand for France (see December 1st).
 Indian Expeditionary Force "B" leaves India for East Africa (see 31st).
 First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" leave India for the Persian Gulf (see 23rd).
 Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Foreign Minister,§ dies (see November 3rd).
- 17th ... Armentières recaptured by Allied forces (see 9th, and April 11th, 1918).
 Action by H.M.S. "Undaunted" and destroyers with four German destroyers off Dutch coast; latter all sunk.
 First British submarines ("E.-1" and "E.-9") enter the Baltic.
 German submarines attempt raid on Scapa Flow (see 18th).
 First units of Australian Imperial Force embark for France (see December 1st).

* Approximate date.

† Last act of hostilities in Australasian waters.

‡ Belgian date.

§ Appointed March 24th, 1914.

- 18th ... First bombardment of Ostend by British warships (see 15th).
Roulers taken by German forces (see October 14th, 1918).
Grand Fleet withdraws from Scapa Flow to West of Scotland (see 17th, and November 3rd).
Japanese light cruiser "Takachiho" sunk by German destroyer off Tsingtau.
- 19th ... **Battles of Ypres, 1914, begin** (see 31st, and November 22nd).
Transfer of British army from the Aisne to Flanders completed (see 3rd).
First Indian units reach the Flanders front (see September 26th, and November 10th, 1915).
Battle of Warsaw ends (see 9th).
- 20th ... **Battle of Ivangorod ends** (see 9th).
First merchant vessel sunk by German submarine (British S.S. "Hitra") (see February 19th and March 13th and 28th, 1915).
- 21st ... Battle of Langemarck, 1914 (Ypres) begins (see 24th).
- 22nd ... Czernowitz (Bukovina) reoccupied by Austrian forces (see 28th, and September 15th).
United States Government issues Circular Note to belligerent Governments stating that they will insist on existing rules of International Law (see July 28th, 1916).
- 23rd ... Advanced troops of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" arrive at the Bahrain Islands (Persian Gulf) (see 16th, and November 6th).
- 24th ... Battle of Langemarck, 1914 (Ypres), ends (see 21st).
- 25th ... General Sir C. Douglas, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Great Britain, dies* (see 26th).
- 26th ... German forces begin an unprovoked invasion of Angola (Portuguese West Africa) (see December 4th).
Edea (Camerouns) occupied by French forces.
General Sir J. Wolfe Murray appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Great Britain (see 25th, and September 25th, 1915).
- 27th ... H.M.S. "Audacious" sunk by mine off coast of Donegal.
- 28th ... Czernowitz (Bukovina) reoccupied by Russian forces (see 22nd, and February 17th, 1915).
German cruiser "Emden" raids Penang Roads and sinks Russian cruiser "Zhemchug" (see September 10th and November 9th).
- 29th ... Battle of Gheluvelt (Ypres) begins (see 31st).
Turkey commences hostilities against Russia (see July 31st, and November 2nd and 5th). **Turkish warships bombard Odessa, Sevastopol, and Theodosia.**
New British Order in Council revises list of contraband and modifies "Declaration of London" of 1909 (see August 20th, 1914, and July 7th, 1916).
Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord, Great Britain, resigns† (see 30th).
- 30th ... Stanislau (Galicia) taken by Russian forces (see February 19th, 1915).
Serbian forces begin retreat from the line of the Drina (see November 30th).
Allied Governments present ultimatum to Turkey (see 29th).
Great Britain and France sever diplomatic relations with Turkey.
British and French Ambassadors demand passports (see 31st, and November 5th).
Italian Cabinet resign. New Cabinet formed. Signor Salandra remains Premier (previously appointed March 24th, 1914) (see May 13th, 1915).
British hospital ship "Rohilla" wrecked off Whithy.
Lord Fisher appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain (see 29th, and May 15th, 1915).

* Appointed April 8, 1914.

† Appointed December 9th, 1912.

- 31st ... **Critical day of Battles of Ypres, 1914: British line broken and restored** (see 19th, and November 11th). Battle of Gheluvelt ends (see 29th).
 H.M.S. "Hermes" sunk by German submarine in Straits of Dover.
 British Government issue orders for hostilities to commence against Turkey (see 30th, and November 1st and 5th).
 First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "B" arrive at Mombasa (see 16th, and December 31st).
 General Stewart succeeded in command of British forces in East Africa by General Aitken (see September 1st and December 4th).
 German light cruiser "Königsberg" located in Rufiji River (see July 11, 1915).
 Lord Kitchener sends to Sherif of Mecca conditional guarantee of Arabian independence (see July 14th, 1915).

NOVEMBER 1914.

- 1st ... **Messines taken by German forces** (see June 7th, 1917).
Great Britain and Turkey commence hostilities (see 5th, and October 30th and 31st).
Naval action off Coronel. H.M.S. "Good Hope" and "Monmouth" sunk by Admiral von Spee's Squadron (see September 22nd and December 8th).
Martial law proclaimed in Egypt (see September 10th and December 18th).
- 2nd ... **Battles of Messines and Armentières end** (see October 12th and 13th).
Battle of La Bassée ends (see October 10th).
Battle of Chyrow ends (see October 13th).
 Austrian cruiser "Kaiserin Elizabeth" sunk in Tsingtau harbour.
 First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "F" leave India for Egypt (see 16th).
 Government of India announce immunity of the Mussulman Holy Places during hostilities with Turkey.
Russia declares war on Turkey (see October 20th).
"State of War" commences between Serbia and Turkey.
British Admiralty declare the North Sea a military zone.
British force begins attack on Tanga (German East Africa) (see 5th).
- 3rd ... **First German naval raid on British coast near Gorleston and Yarmouth.**
 Grand Fleet ordered back to Scapa Flow (see October 18th, 1914, and November 21st, 1918).
 Northern frontier of German East Africa first crossed by British troops. (Affair of Longido.) (See August 15th.)
 Allied squadrons bombard forts at entrance of the Dardanelles (see December 13th).
 Baron Sonnino appointed Italian Foreign Minister (see October 16th and 30th, 1914, and May 13th, 1915).
- 4th ... **German cruiser "Karlsruhe" sunk in the Atlantic by internal explosion** (see August 6th).
 German cruiser "Yorck" sunk by mine off the German coast.
 Russian forces cross frontier of Turkey-in-Asia and seize Azap.
 Moratorium in Great Britain ends (see August 2nd).
- 5th ... **Great Britain and France formally declare war on Turkey** (see 1st and 11th, and October 31st).
 Great Britain annexes Cyprus.
Attack on Tanga ends. British force repulsed (see 2nd, and July 7th, 1916).
 Belgian Government reject Papal mediation (see July 30th, 1915).
- 6th ... **Advanced troops of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" effect landing in Mesopotamia at Fao** (see 22nd, and October 23rd).
 Turkey severs diplomatic relations with Belgium.
 British submarine "B-11" proceeds two miles up the Dardanelles. (First warship to enter Straits.) (See December 13th).
 Keupri-Keui (Armenia) taken by Russian forces (see 14th).
 French Government issue declaration modifying list of contraband (see August 25th, 1914, and January 3rd, 1915).
- 7th ... **Tsingtau capitulates to Japanese forces** (see September 2nd and 23rd, 1914, and August 6th, 1915).

- 9th ... German cruiser "Emden" destroyed by H.M.A.S. "Sydney" at the Cocos Islands (see October 28th).
German gunboat "Geier" interned at Honolulu.
British and French Governments conclude convention as to naval "prizes" (see August 6th, 1914, and January 15th, 1917).
- 10th ... **Battle of the Yser ends*** (see October 16th).
Dixmude stormed by German forces (see September 29th, 1918).
Przemysl again isolated by Russian forces (see October 9th).
Second Siege begins (see March 22nd, 1915).
British force storms Sheikh Saïd (Southern Arabia) and destroys the defences (10th/11th).
- 11th ... Battle of Nonneboschen (Ypres). Attack by German Guard repulsed (see 22nd, and October 19th and 31st).
Memel (East Prussia) occupied by Russian forces (see February 17th, 1915).†
The Sheikh ul Islam issues Fatwa declaring Jihad (Holy War) against all the Allies (see 2nd, 5th, and 14th).
H.M.S. "Niger" sunk by German submarine off Deal.
- 12th ... Orders issued for all British aeroplanes on Western front to bear distinguishing marks (see September 28th).
- 13th ... Dutch Government protest against modifications of the Declaration of London (see October 29th).
Lieut.-General Sir A. Barrett takes over command of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" in Mesopotamia (see September 28th, 1914, and April 9th, 1915).
- 14th ... Keupri-Keui (Armenia) retaken by Turkish forces (see 6th).
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts dies in France.
Sultan of Turkey as Khalif proclaims Jihad against those making war on Turkey or her allies (see 11th).
Japanese Cabinet decide against despatch of troops or warships to Europe (see February 8th, 1916, and April 17th, 1917).
- 15th ... **Battle of Cracow begins** (see December 2nd).
Second Russian invasion of North Hungary begins (see October 8th and December 12th).
Affair of Saihan (Mesopotamia).
- 16th ... First units of Indian Expeditionary Force "F" land in Egypt (see 2nd, and March 25th, 1915).
Second German offensive against Warsaw. Battle of Lodz begins (see December 15th).
- 17th ... Libau (Baltic) bombarded by German squadron (see August 2nd).
German cruiser "Friedrich Karl" sunk by mine in the Baltic.
Trebizond (Black Sea) bombarded by Russian squadron (see April 6th, 1916).
Affair of Sahil (Mesopotamia).
- 18th ... Re-transfer of French Government from Bordeaux to Paris begins (see September 2nd).
- 20th ... British, Belgian, and French Governments withdraw proposal for neutralisation of African free trade zone in view of altered situation (see August 22nd).
- 21st ... British naval air raid on Friedrichshaven.
- 22nd ... **Battles of Ypres, 1914, end** (see October 19th, 31st, and November 11th, 1914, and April 22nd, 1915).
War Office assume control of the British operations in East Africa.
Basra (Mesopotamia) occupied by British forces (see 6th).‡
Keupri-Keui (Armenia) again taken by Russian forces (see 14th, and December 17th).
- 23rd ... Netherlands Overseas Trust formed (see June 3rd, 1915).
Portuguese Government announce prospective co-operation of Portugal with Great Britain (see August 8th, 1916).
- 26th ... H.M.S. "Bulwark" destroyed by internal explosion in Sheerness harbour.

* French date.

† Approximate date.

‡ Formal occupation took place on the 23rd.

- 27th ... General von Hindenburg promoted Field-Marshal (see September 18th, 1914, and August 29th, 1916).
- 28th ... Affair of Miranshah (North-West Frontier of India) (28th/29th).*
- 30th ... **Battle of Lowicz-Sanniki begins** (see December 17th).
Belgrade evacuated by retreating Serbian forces (see October 30th)

DECEMBER 1914.

- 1st ... **Battle of Limanova-Lapanov begins** (see 17th).
First units of Australian and New Zealand Expeditionary Forces arrive at Suez (see October 16th and 17th, 1914, and February 20th and April 25th, 1915).
General de Wet, the leader of South African rebellion, captured by Union troops (see 28th, and September 15th).
- 2nd ... Austrian forces cross the Danube and occupy Belgrade (see 15th, and November 30th).
Battle of Cracow ends (see November 15th).
- 3rd ... **Battle of the Kolubara (Serbia) begins** (see 6th).
British Government agree to Japanese request that Australia should not occupy German islands north of the Equator (see 16th).
- 4th ... First action of Qurna (Mesopotamia) begins (see 8th).
General Wapshare succeeds General Aitken in command of the British forces in East Africa: latter recalled (see October 31st and November 5th, 1914, and April 16th, 1915).
Portuguese Expeditionary Force leaves Lisbon for Angola (see October 26th, 1914, and August 8th, 1916).
- 5th ... Entente *démarche* in Athens, Sofia, and Bukharest to secure help for Serbia (see 6th, and January 24th, 1915).
Serbian Government declare that Serbia will never make peace without Allied consent.
- 6th ... **Battle of the Kolubara ends.** Austrian forces routed by the Serbians and driven northwards (see 3rd).
Rumanian Government decline to guarantee Greece against German attack (see 5th).
- 7th ... British Envoy (Sir H. Howard) appointed to the Vatican.
- 8th ... First action of Qurna ends (see 4th).
Battle of the Falklands. Admiral von Spee's squadron destroyed. "Soharnhorst," "Gnelsenau," "Lelpzig," and "Nürnberg" sunk. Admiral von Spee killed (see November 1st).
"Dresden" escapes (see March 14th, 1915).
- 9th ... Qurna occupied by British forces (see 8th).
- 10th ... Field-Marshal von der Goltz leaves Germany to take over control of the Turkish Army (see November 24th, 1915, and April 19th, 1916).
Batum (Georgia) bombarded by the "Goeben" and "Breslau."
- 11th ... Dr. B. L. Machado Guimarães, Portuguese Premier, resigns (appointed June 23rd, 1914) (see 12th).
- 12th ... Second Russian invasion of North Hungary ends (see November 15th).
Senhor V. H. d'Azevedo Coutinho appointed Portuguese Premier (see 11th, and January 25th, 1915).
- 13th ... Turkish battleship "Messoudieh" sunk by British submarine "B 11" in the Dardanelles (see November 6th).
- 14th ... Allied demonstrations on Flanders front begin. Attack on Wytschaete.
German armed merchant cruiser "Cormoran" (ex-Russian S.S. "Ryasan") interned at Guam.
- 15th ... **Battle of Lodz ends** (see November 16th).
Belgrade occupied by Serbian forces (see 2nd). **End of Second Austrian invasion of Serbia** (see October 6th and 9th, 1915).
German airship sighted off East Coast of England (first appearance of hostile aircraft in vicinity of British Isles (see 21st).

* First outbreak on North-West Frontier of India caused by German intrigues.

**Dec. 1914—Jan.
1915**

18

- 16th ... Scarborough and Hartlepool (East coast of England) bombarded by German battle cruiser squadron.
Japanese Foreign Minister declares Japan will not give up German islands occupied north of the Equator (see 3rd, and February 14th, 1917).
- 17th ... **Battle of Lowicz-Sanniki ends** (see November 30th).
Battle of Limanova-Lapanov ends (see 1st).
Turkish Offensive in the Caucasus begins. Keupri-Keui retaken (see 29th, November 22nd, 1914, and January 17th, 1916).
- 18th ... British Protectorate over Egypt proclaimed.
Meeting of Scandinavian Kings at Malmö.
Battle of the Rawka-Bzura begins.*
- 19th ... British Government declare Khedive Abbas Hilmi deposed, and proclaim Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha as Sultan of Egypt (see October 9th, 1917).
Great Britain declares adherence to Franco-Moorish Treaty of 1912.
- 20th ... **First Battle of Champagne begins** (see March 17th, 1915).
British defence of Givenchy, 1914 (20th/21st).
- 21st ... First German air raid on England. Aeroplane drops bombs in sea near Dover (see 24th, January 10th, 1915, and July 20th and August 5th, 1918).
Jasin (East Africa) occupied by British forces (see January 18th and 19th, 1915).
- 23rd ... British Proclamation issued containing revised list of contraband (see September 21st, 1914, and March 11th, 1915).
- 24th ... Second air raid on England (see 21st). First bomb dropped on English soil (near Dover).
- 25th ... British seaplane raid on Cuxhaven.
- 26th ... Italian force lands at Valona; Italy notifies Austria of provisional occupation (see May 29th, 1915).
Garibaldi's Italian Foreign Legion in action for first time on French front.
- 28th ... End of organised rebellion in South Africa (see September 15th, 1914, and January 11th, 1915).
- 29th ... **Battle of Sarikamish (Caucasus) begins** (see 17th, and January 2nd, 1915).
British Government send memorandum to United States Government in defence of British blockade policy.
- 30th ... Russian Commander-in-Chief (Grand Duke Nicholas) suggests a British expedition against the Turks to ease Russian situation in the Caucasus (see January 13th, 1915).
- 31st ... Indian Expeditionary Force "C" (East Africa) absorbed into Indian Expeditionary Force "B" (see September 1st and October 31st).

JANUARY 1915.

- 1st ... H.M.S. "Formidable" sunk by German submarine in the English Channel.
- 2nd ... **Battle of Sarikamish ends** (see December 29th, 1914, and April 4th, 1918).
Urmia (North Persia) evacuated by Russian forces† (see April 16th).
- 3rd ... French Government issue further revised list of contraband (see November 6th, 1914).
- 4th ... London Stock Exchange reopens (see July 31st, 1914).
- 5th ... German attack on Fidea (Camerouns) repulsed by French garrison.
Tabriz (North Persia) evacuated by Russian forces† (see 8th and 30th).

* This battle had no definite end; operations subsided into trench warfare.

† This city was occupied by Russian forces before the outbreak of the War.

- 6th ... German S.S. "Dacia" (interned in the United States) sold to Mr. Breitung, an American citizen (see February 11th).
- 8th ... **Battle of Soissons begins** (see 14th).
Tabriz (North Persia) occupied by Turkish forces (see 5th and 30th).
Battle of Kara Urgan (Caucasus) begins (see 13th).
- 10th ... British defence of Muscat (Eastern Arabia) (10th/11th).
- 11th ... Rumanian Government negotiate loan of £5,000,000 in Great Britain.
Last rebels in the Transvaal captured (see December 28th, 1914).
- 12th ... Mafia Island (German East Africa) seized by a British force.
- 13th ... **Battle of Kara Urgan ends** (see 8th).
British War Council resolve that the Admiralty should prepare for a naval expedition in February against the Dardanelles (see 28th, and December 30th, 1914).
Baron Burian succeeds Count Berchtold* as Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs (see December 22nd, 1916).
- 14th ... **Battle of Soissons ends** (see 8th).
Swakopmund (German South-West Africa) occupied by South African forces.
- 15th ... **Existence of secret agreement for mutual support between Italy and Rumania announced by respective Governments.**
- 18th ... German attack on Jasin (East Africa) begins (see 19th).
- 19th ... **First airship raid on England** (see December 21st, 1914, and August 5th, 1918).
Jasin (East Africa) captured by German forces (see 18th, and December 21st, 1914).
- 21st ... Lieut.-General von Falkenhayn† succeeded as German Minister for War by Lieut.-General Wild von Hohenborn (see October 30th, 1916). General von Falkenhayn remains Chief of the General Staff (see August 29th, 1916).
- 23rd ... Defence of Upington (South Africa) (23rd/24th).
- 24th ... **Action of the Dogger Bank.** German cruiser "Blücher" sunk.
German airship "P.L.-19" brought down near Libau.
Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Murray resigns as Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 25th, and August 4th, 1914).
Lieut.-General Sir W. Robertson resigns as Quartermaster-General, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 25th and 27th, and August 4th, 1914).
British Government offer Greek Government concessions in Asia Minor in return for help to Serbia (see 25th and 29th, April 12th, 1915, and December 5th, 1914).
- 25th ... Lieut.-General Sir W. Robertson appointed Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 24th, and December 22nd).
Rumania refuses Entente suggestion that she should join Greece in support of Serbia (see 24th and 29th, October 15th, 1915, and December 6th, 1914).
General Pimenta da Castro succeeds Senhor Coutinho as Portuguese Premier (see December 12th, 1914, and May 14th, 1915).
- 26th ... Turkish advance on Egypt through Sinai begins (see February 2nd).
Entente Governments agree to hold "Pact of London" applicable to war with Turkey (see September 5th, 1914).
- 27th ... Lieut.-General Sir R. C. Maxwell appointed Quartermaster-General, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 24th, and December 22nd, 1917).
- 28th ... **British Government definitely decide to make naval attack on the Dardanelles** (see 13th).
United States S.V. "William P. Frye" sunk by German armed merchant cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" (see August 6th, 1914, and April 8th, 1915).

* Appointed February 19th, 1912.

† Appointed in 1906.

- 29th ... Walney Island battery (Barrow-in-Furness) shelled by German submarine (first operation of German submarines in the Irish Sea).
Greek Government decline to intervene on behalf of Serbia (see 24th and 25th, and February 15th).
- 30th ... Tabriz (North Persia) reoccupied by Russian forces (see 8th, and June 14th, 1918).
British Admiralty warn British merchant vessels to fly neutral or no ensigns in vicinity of British Isles (see February 6th, 7th and 11th).
- 31st ... Arab forces (Idrisi) occupy Farasan Islands in the Red Sea (see April 28th).

FEBRUARY 1915.

- 1st ... British Admiralty issue orders forbidding neutral fishing vessels to use British ports.
- 2nd ... Turkish advance-guards reach the Suez Canal (see 3rd, and January 26th).
Aden Protectorate invaded by Turkish forces.
Entente communication to Greek, Serbian, and Montenegrin Governments deprecating their intervention in Albania (see June 26th).
- 3rd ... **Actions on the Suez Canal begin** (see 4th).
Bulgarian Government negotiate loan of £3,000,000 in Germany (see August 6th).
Agreement concluded between Great Britain and Belgium concerning delimitation of Uganda-Congo boundary.
- 4th ... **The Winter Battle in Masuria (East Prussia) begins** (see 22nd).
Actions on the Suez Canal end (see 3rd). Turkish forces retreat into Sinai.
German Government announce that submarine blockade of Great Britain will begin on the 18th February.
- 5th ... **British, French and Russian Governments agree to pool their financial resources** (see June 3rd).
- 6th ... British S.S. "Lusitania" arrives at Liverpool flying United States flag (see 7th, January 30th and May 7th).
- 7th ... British Foreign Office issue statement justifying use of neutral flag at sea (see 6th, 11th, and January 30th).
- 9th ... 1st Canadian Division crosses from England to France (9th/11th) (see October 15th, 1914).
- 11th ... United States Government send Note to British Government deprecating use of neutral flag (see 7th).
S.S. "Dacia" sails from United States for Bremen (Germany) with cargo of cotton (see 27th, and January 6th).
- 15th ... Entente Governments suggest to Greek Government that Greece should intervene in support of Serbia, and promise military support at Salonika (see January 29th and March 5th).
Mutiny of the 5th Light Infantry (Indian Army) at Singapore.
Agreement concluded between Great Britain and France supplementing "prize" convention of November 9th, 1914.
- 16th ... Oyem (Camerouns) occupied by French forces.
British Government decide to send a division (the 29th) to the Dardanelles (see 20th, and April 25th).
British Government extend prohibition of "trading with the enemy" to territories in British, enemy, or friendly occupation.
- 17th ... Czernowitz (Bukovina) retaken by Austrian forces (see October 28th, 1914, and June 17th, 1916).
Memel reoccupied by German forces (see November 11th, 1914, and March 18th, 1915).
German airship "L-3" stranded and destroyed off Fanö, and "L-4" destroyed near Blaavands Huk (Denmark).

- 18th ... **German submarine blockade of Great Britain begins** (see 4th).
- 19th ... **Allied naval attack on the Dardanelles forts commences** (see March 18th).
Stanislau (Galicia) captured by Austrian forces (see October 30th, 1914, and March 4th, 1915).
Norwegian S.S. "Belridge" torpedoed, but reaches port. First ship torpedoed by German submarine without warning* (see October 20th, 1914, and March 13th, 1915).
- 20th ... Orders issued for employment at the Dardanelles of the Australian and New Zealand troops in Egypt (see 16th, and December 1st, 1914).
Muavin ed Douleh succeeds Ala es Sultaneh as Persian Foreign Minister (see August 19th, 1914, and April 26th, 1915).
- 22nd ... **The Winter Battle in Masuria ends** (see 4th).
First Battle of Przasnysz begins (see 27th).
Net barrage across North Channel (between Ireland and Scotland) established.
South African Northern Force begins advance from Swakopmund on Windhuk (see January 14th).
- 23rd ... Lemnos (Ægean) occupied by British marines (see March 7th).
- 24th ... †The first British Territorial division (the North Midland) leaves England for France.
- 26th ... Liquid fire first used by the Germans on the Western front.
- 27th ... **First Battle of Przasnysz ends** (see 22nd).
S.S. "Dacia" intercepted and seized by French naval forces (see 11th, and March 22nd).

MARCH 1915.

- 1st ... British blockade of German East Africa commences.
Antivari bombarded by Austrian squadron (see January 22nd, 1916).
Joint declaration signed by Great Britain and France to prevent trade by or with Germany (see April 17th, 1916).
- 4th ... Stanislau (Galicia) recaptured by Russian forces (see February 19th and June 8th).
French Government decide to send Expeditionary Force to the Dardanelles (see February 16th and 20th, and April 25th).
First case of "indicator" nets aiding in the destruction of a German submarine ("U-8," in Straits of Dover).
Russian Government send circular telegram to Entente Governments laying claim to Constantinople (see 12th).
- 5th ... Greek Premier (M. Venizelos) proffers Greek fleet and troops to Entente for operations at the Dardanelles (see 6th, and February 15th and September 21st).
Bombardment of Smyrna by British squadron under Admiral Peirse begins (see 9th).
- 6th ... King of Greece refuses assent to policy of M. Venizelos (see 5th).
M. Venizelos resigns office as Premier (see 9th, and August 22nd) (date of appointment October 19th, 1910).
- 7th ... Greek Government request explanation of British occupation of Lemnos (see 9th, and February 23rd).
- 9th ... British bombardment of Smyrna ends (see 5th and 15th).
M. Gounaris appointed Premier of Greece (see 6th, and August 22nd).
British Government reply to Greek Government as to occupation of Lemnos, pleading military necessity (see 7th and 20th).

* German Government subsequently asserted that this ship was attacked in error.

† Not to be confused with first division of the New Armies, for which see May 9th.

‡ First experimented with in January 1915.

- 10th ... **Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins** (see 13th).
- 11th ... British "Retaliatory Order in Council" relating to detention of enemy goods and Proclamation extending list of "absolute" contraband issued (see 12th, and December 23rd, 1914).
- 12th ... Dutch Government issue warning that foreign merchant ships using Dutch flag will be detained (see January 30th and February 11th).
British Government notify Russian Government of their acceptance of Russian claims to Constantinople (see 4th, April 12th, 1915, and December 2nd, 1916).
French Government issue decrees similar to British Order in Council and Proclamation of the 11th March.
General Sir Ian Hamilton appointed Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean (Dardanelles) Expeditionary Force (see 17th).
- 13th ... **Battle of Neuve Chapelle ends** (see 10th).
Agreement signed by French and Belgian Governments suspending Franco-Belgian Convention of July 30th, 1891, regarding military service laws.
Swedish S.S. "Hanna" torpedoed without warning. First neutral ship actually sunk by German submarine (see 25th and 28th, and February 19th).
- 14th ... Light cruiser "Dresden," the last German cruiser left at sea, sunk by British warships in Chilean waters off Juan Fernandez (see December 8th, 1914, and April 26th, 1915).
Mushir ed Dowleh succeeds Mustaufi ul Mamalek as Persian Prime Minister (see August 19th, 1914, and April 26th, 1915).
- 15th ... British Squadron blockading Smyrna withdrawn (see 5th and 9th).
First merchant ship (S.S. "Blonde") attacked by aircraft.
- 17th ... French Government lodge claim with British Government to Syria and Cilicia (see April 26th, 1916).
General Sir Ian Hamilton takes over command of Dardanelles Expeditionary Force (see 12th, and October 15th).
First Battle of Champagne ends (see December 20th, 1914).
- 18th ... **Allied Naval attack on the Dardanelles forts repulsed** (see February 19th). French battleship "Bouvet" and British battleships "Irresistible" and "Ocean" sunk.
Memel (East Prussia) again captured by Russian forces (see 21st, and February 17th).
General Sir John Nixon appointed Commander-in-Chief British Forces in Mesopotamia (see April 9th).
British Government conclude agreement with American cotton interests that cotton should be contraband.
- 19th ... Dutch Government lodge protest against blockade policy of the Entente (see 11th and 12th).
- 20th ... Action of Jakalswater (German South-West Africa).
British Government guarantee Greece eventual cession of Lemnos by Turkey (see 9th and July 25th).
- 21st ... Memel (East Prussia) reoccupied by German forces (see 18th).
First German airship raid on Paris takes place (see August 30th, 1914, and January 29th, 1916).
- 22nd ... **Przemysl capitulates to Russian forces** (see November 10th, 1914, and June 3rd, 1915).
French Prize Court declare seizure of S.S. "Dacia" valid (see February 27th).
- 23rd ... First kite-balloon ship, H.M.S. "Manica," commissioned.
Chinese and Japanese Governments conclude secret agreement as to future policy in Manchuria.
- 25th ... Indian Expeditionary Force "F" (in Egypt) absorbed into Indian Expeditionary Force "E" (see October 2nd, 1914, and November 2nd and 16th, 1914).
General Liman von Sanders appointed to command Turco-German Forces, Dardanelles.
Dutch S.S. "Medea" captured by German submarine and sunk. (First neutral ship sunk after visit and search) (see 13th).

- 27th ... Bosphorus forts bombarded by Russian Black Sea Fleet (see April 25th).
- 28th ... The first passenger ship (British S.S. "Falaba") sunk by a German submarine (see 13th, and October 20th, 1914).
- 29th ... British Government conclude agreement with American rubber interests that rubber should not be exported except to Great Britain.
- 30th ... Aus (German South-West Africa) occupied by South African forces.

APRIL 1915.

- 3rd ... Russian Imperial ukase issued granting municipal self-government to Russian Poland (see August 14th, 1914, and November 5th, 1916).
Indecisive action in Black Sea between the "Goeben" and part of the Russian Fleet. Turkish cruiser "Medjidieh" sunk by mine off Odessa.
Dover Straits barrage completed.
- 7th ... First Indian units of Indian Expeditionary Force "G" (formed from Force "E") sail from Egypt for the Dardanelles (see December 31st).
- 8th ... Deportations and massacres of Armenians by order of the Turkish Government commence* (see May 24th).
German armed merchant cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" interned at Newport News, Va. (see January 28th).
- 9th ... General Sir John Nixon relieves General Sir Arthur Barrett as Commander-in-Chief Indian Expeditionary Force "D," Mesopotamia (see November 13th, 1914, March 18th, 1915, and January 19th, 1916).
- 12th ... **Battle of Shalba (Mesopotamia) begins** (see 14th).
First Allied advance on Yaunde (Cameroons) begins (see June 7th and 28th).
Entente Governments make offer to Greece of Smyrna and hinterland in return for immediate action against Turkey (see 14th, and January 24th).
French Government notify Russian Government of their acceptance of Russian claims to Constantinople (see March 12th).
- 14th ... Germans accuse French of using poison gas near Verdun (see 22nd).
Battle of Shalba (Mesopotamia) ends (see 12th).
Greek Government reject Entente offer of Smyrna (see 12th).
British Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. Harcourt) states that Dominions will be consulted as to peace terms (see July 14th).
Japanese Government inform British Government of German overtures for separate peace.
- 16th ... Urmia (North Persia) occupied by Turkish regular forces (see January 2nd and May 24th).
General Tighe succeeds General Wapshare in command of British Forces in East Africa (see December 4th, 1914, and February 19th, 1916).
- 17th ... Capture of Hill 60 (Ypres) (17th/22nd).
- 18th ... Operations of Allied Force for capture of Garua (Cameroons) begin (see May 31st).
First Affair of Hafiz Kor (North-West Frontier of India).
- 20th ... Armenian revolt at Van: Armenian defence of Van begins (see May 19th).
- 22nd ... **Battles of Ypres, 1915, begin** (see November 22nd, 1914, and May 25th, 1915). **First German gas attack** (see 14th).
- 23rd ... **Battle of Gravenstafel Ridge (Ypres) (22nd/23rd).**
British blockade of the Cameroons commences (see February 29th, 1916).
- 24th ... **Battle of St. Julien (Ypres) begins** (see May 4th).

* Approximate date.

- 25th ... **Allied Forces effect landing at the Dardanelles** (25th/26th).
Bosporus forts shelled by Russian Black Sea Fleet (see March 27th).
Action of Gibeon (25th/26th) (German South-West Africa).
- 26th ... **Secret agreement signed in London between Italian Government and the Entente for Italian co-operation in the war and declarations by which Italy adheres to the Pact of London** (see September 5th, 1914, and May 4th, November 30th, and December 1st, 1915).
The last German raider overseas (armed merchant cruiser "Kronprinz Wilhelm") **interned at Newport News (United States of America)** (see March 14th).
French cruiser "Léon Gambetta" sunk by Austrian submarine in Straits of Otranto.
Mushir ed Douleh, Persian Prime Minister, resigns (see March 14th and April 27th).
Muavin ed Douleh, Persian Foreign Minister, resigns (see February 20th and April 27th).
- 27th ... Ain ed Douleh appointed Persian Prime Minister (see 26th, and August 17th).
Mohtashem ed Douleh appointed Persian Foreign Minister (see 26th, and March 5th, 1916).
- 28th ... **First Battle of Krithia (Dardanelles)** (see May 6th).
British Government conclude a treaty with the Idrisi for co-operation against the Turks (see January 31st).
- 30th ... Shavli (Baltic Provinces) occupied by German forces (see May 11th).

MAY 1915.

- 1st ... **Austro-German Spring Offensive in Galicia: Battle of Gorlice-Tarnow begins** (see 5th).
Battle of Dilman (North Persia).
S.S. "Gulflight" torpedoed without warning: damaged, but reaches port. First United States ship attacked by German submarine (see February 19th and March 13th).
- 4th ... **Italy denounces the Triple Alliance** (see April 26th).
Battle of St. Julien (Ypres) ends (see April 24th).
- 5th ... **Battle of Gorlice-Tarnow ends** (see 1st).
- 6th ... **Second Battle of Krithia (Dardanelles) begins** (see 8th, and April 28th).
- 7th ... Libau (Baltic Provinces) taken by German forces (see April 30th).
S.S. "Lusitania" sunk by German submarine "U.-20" off Queenstown (see February 6th).
British Foreign Minister (Sir E. Grey) gives conditional guarantee to Serbian Minister of eventual cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina with "wide access to the Adriatic" (see August 15th and 30th).
Japan presents ultimatum to China demanding territorial concessions (see 9th).
- 8th ... Battle of Frezenberg Ridge (Ypres) begins (see 13th).
Second Battle of Krithia ends (see 6th, and June 4th).
- 9th ... **Allied Spring Offensive begins:—**
Battle of Aubers Ridge.
Second Battle of Artois begins (see June 18th).
The leading division of the British New Armies leaves England for France (see August 21st, 1914, and February 24th, 1915).
President Wilson, in a speech, defines United States policy in regard to the "Lusitania" outrage (see 7th).
Chinese Government yield to Japanese demands (see 7th and 25th).
- 10th ... Naval Convention signed between Great Britain, France, and Italy.
- 11th ... Shavli evacuated by German forces (see April 30th).
- 13th ... Battle of Frezenberg Ridge (Ypres) ends (see 8th).
Windhuk (German South-West Africa) occupied by South African Northern Force.

- 13th ... H.M.S. "Goliath" sunk by Turkish destroyer in the Dardanelles.
(*contd.*) Signor Salandra, Italian Premier, tenders his resignation (see 16th, and October 30th, 1914).
Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, tenders his resignation (see 16th, and November 3rd, 1914).
- 14th ... Jaroslaw taken by Austro-German forces (see September 21st, 1914).
Last meeting of British War Council (see August 5th, 1914, and June 7th, 1915).
General da Castro, Portuguese Premier, resigns (see 15th, and January 25th).
- 15th ... **Battle of Festubert begins** (see 25th).
Senhor J. Pinheiro Chagas appointed Portuguese Premier (see 14th, and June 19th).
Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, Great Britain, tenders his resignation (see 28th, and October 30th, 1914).
- 16th ... Battle of the San (Galicia) begins (see 23rd).
Signor Salandra reappointed Italian Premier on reconstruction of Cabinet, with Baron Sonnino as Foreign Minister (see 13th, and June 11th, 1916).
- 19th ... Van (Armenia) taken by Russian forces. Armenian garrison relieved (see April 20th and August 3rd, 1915, and April 5th, 1918).
- 21st ... Russian Expeditionary Force to West Persia lands at Enzeli (see February 17th, 1918).
- 23rd ... Battle of the San ends (see 16th).
Italian Government order Mobilisation and declare war against Austria.
General Cadorna appointed Commander-in-Chief* of Italian Armies in the Field (see November 7th, 1917).
- 24th ... Battle of Bellewaerde Ridge (Ypres) (24th/25th).
Battle of Przemysl begins (see June 3rd and 11th).
Battle of the Stryj (Galicia) begins (see June 11th).
Italian forces cross Austrian frontier (midnight 24th/25th).
†Germany severs diplomatic relations with Italy (see August 28th, 1916).
Urmia (North Persia) retaken by Russian forces (see April 16th).
Entente Governments declare that they will hold Turkish Ministers personally responsible for the Armenian massacres (see April 8th).
- 25th ... **Battles of Ypres, 1915, end** (see April 22nd, 1915, and July 31st, 1917).
Battle of Festubert ends (see 15th).
H.M.S. "Triumph" sunk by submarine off the Dardanelles.
Italian fleet commences operations in the Adriatic (see 26th).
Coalition Ministry formed in Great Britain by Mr. Asquith (see December 11th, 1916).
Treaty signed between China and Japan concerning Shantung Province (see 7th and 9th).
Treaty signed between China and Japan concerning South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia (see 7th and 9th).
- 26th ... Italian Government announce blockade of Austro-Hungarian coast.
British battle squadron concentrates at Malta prior to joining Italian fleet in Adriatic (see 27th).
- 27th ... British squadron joins Italian fleet in the Adriatic (see 26th).
H.M.S. "Majestic" sunk by submarine at the Dardanelles.
Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain, resigns (appointed October 24th, 1911) (see 28th).
British minelayer "Princess Irene" destroyed by internal explosion in Sheerness harbour.

* Officially designated "Chief of Staff," the King being the nominal Commander-in-Chief.
† For the purposes of the Treaty of Versailles it was subsequently assumed that this rupture took place on the 27th, which date was accepted as that of the commencement of Italy's belligerence against Germany.

- 28th ... Mr. Arthur Balfour appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain (see 27th, and December 11th, 1916).
Sir Henry Jackson appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain (see 15th, and December 3rd, 1916).
Dr. Joaquim T. Braga elected President of Portugal (see 29th, and October 5th).
- 29th ... Valona formally occupied by Italian forces (see December 26th, 1914).
Dr. Manoel Arriaga, Portuguese President, resigns (appointed August 24th, 1911) (see 28th).
- 30th ... Affair of Sphinxhaven (Lake Nyassa). British command of the lake secured.
- 31st ... Siege of Garua (Camerouns) begins (see April 18th and June 10th).
First German airship raid on London area (see January 19th 1915, October 19th, 1917, and August 5th, 1918).
Second action of Qurna (Mesopotamia).

JUNE 1915.

- 2nd ... Blockade of coast of Asia Minor announced by British Government.
- 3rd ... **Przemysl retaken by Austro-German forces** (see March 22nd and May 24th).
Amara (Mesopotamia) captured by British forces.
First meeting in Paris of Allied Conference on Economic War (see February 5th, 1915, and June 14th, 1916).
Act passed in British Parliament empowering Customs to compel all exports to Holland to be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust (see November 23rd, 1914, and December 7th, 1915).
San Marino declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- 4th ... **Third Battle of Krithia (Dardanelles).**
- 5th ... **First Conference of British and French Ministers to co-ordinate war policy and strategy held at Calais.**
- 7th ... German airship "L.Z.-37" destroyed in mid-air by Lieut. Warneford, R.N.A.S., near Ghent (first occasion of airship successfully attacked by aeroplane).
Russian and Chinese Governments conclude agreement respecting Mongolia (see May 25).
First meeting of Dardanelles Committee* of the British Cabinet (see May 14th and October 30th).
Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Camerouns decides to abandon the advance on Yaunde (see 28th, and April 12th).
- 8th ... Stanislau recaptured by Austrian forces (see March 4th, 1915, and August 10th, 1916).
- 9th ... Monfalcone (Isonzo) taken by Italian forces.
- 10th ... Garua (Camerouns) capitulates to the Anglo-French force under General Cunliffe (see May 31st).
- 11th ... **Battle of Przemysl ends** (see 3rd, and May 24th).
Battle of the Stryj ends (see May 24th).
- 14th ... Turkish Attack on Perim (14th/15th).
- 17th ... **Third Battle of Lemberg begins** (see 22nd).
- 18th ... **Second Battle of Artois ends** (see May 9th and September 25th).
- 19th ... South African forces begin advance on Otavifontein (see July 1st).
Dr. José de Castro succeeds Senhor J. P. Chagas as Portuguese Premier (see May 15th and November 29th).
- 22nd ... **Third Battle of Lemberg ends: city retaken by the Austrian forces** (see 17th, and September 3rd, 1914, and November 23rd, 1918).

* Under this title the War Council (see August 5th, 1914, and May 14th, 1915) exercised its functions during the critical period of the Dardanelles campaign.

- 24th ... **Mr. Lansing succeeds Mr. Bryan as United States Secretary of State.**
- 26th ... **San Giovanni de Medua (Albania) occupied by Montenegrin forces (see July 29th).**
General Sukhomlinov, Russian Minister for War, removed from office (appointed in 1909); succeeded by General Polivanov (see March 29th, 1916).
- 27th ... **British advance up the Euphrates begins (see July 25th).**
- 28th ... **Action of Gully Ravine (Dardanelles) begins (see July 2nd).**
Operations of the first advance on Yaunde (Cameroons) end (see 7th).
Ngaundere (Cameroons) captured by the Allied Northern Force.
- 29th ... **First Battle of the Isonzo begins (see July 7th).**

JULY 1915.

- 1st ... **Second Battle of Krasnik begins (see 19th).**
Otavifontein (German South-West Africa) captured by South African forces (see June 19th).
- 2nd ... **Action of Gully Ravine ends (see June 28th).**
Naval action in the Baltic between Russian and German squadrons off Gottland. German minelayer "Albatross" driven ashore.
Munitions of War Act, 1915, becomes law in Great Britain.
Ministry of Munitions formed in Great Britain.
- 4th ... **Lahej (South Arabia) taken by Turkish forces (4th/5th).**
Durazzo occupied by Serbian forces (see 17th, and October 4th, 1914).
- 7th ... **First Battle of the Isonzo ends (see June 29th).**
Italian cruiser "Amalfi" sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.
- 9th ... **German South-West Africa capitulates to General Botha (see September 19th, 1914).**
- 11th ... **German light cruiser "Königsberg" destroyed in Rufiji River, German East Africa, by British monitors (see September 20th and October 31st, 1914).**
- 12th ... **British residency at Bushire (South Persia) attacked by Tangistani tribesmen (see August 8th).**
- 13th ... **Great Austro-German Offensive on Eastern front begins.***
- 14th ... **A Dominion Premier (Sir R. Borden, Canada) for the first time attends meeting of the British Cabinet (see April 14th).**
Sherif of Mecca opens direct negotiations with British Government for co-operation against the Turks (see October 31st, 1914, and October 24th, 1915).
- 15th ... **National Registration Act becomes law in Great Britain (see August 15th).**
- 17th ... **Durazzo evacuated by the Serbian forces at request of Italian Government (see 4th, and August 31st).**
Treaty of alliance signed at Sofia between Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey. Albania to be ceded to Bulgaria in return for Bulgarian participation in war.
- 18th ... **Second Battle of the Isonzo begins (see August 10th).**
Italian cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi" sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.
- 19th ... **Second Battle of Krasnik ends (see 1st).**
- 21st ... **Ivangorod (Poland) invested by Austro-German forces (see August 5th).**

* For details of the individual battles in this offensive, see Part II.

- 22nd ... Bukoba, on Victoria Nyanza (German East Africa), captured by British forces (22nd/23rd).
- 24th ... Rozan and Pultusk (North Poland) stormed by German forces.
- 25th ... Nasiriya (Mesopotamia) taken by British forces (see June 27th).
British Government guarantee to Greece eventual cession of Mitylene by Turkey (see March 20th).
- 26th ... Pelagosa Island, in Adriatic, occupied by Italian forces.
- 29th ... Entente Governments warn Montenegro that they will not recognise her occupation of Albanian territory (see June 26th).
Establishment of the East Persia Cordon (Anglo-Russian) begins (see October 7th).
- 30th ... The Pope sends appeal for peace to belligerent Governments (see November 5th, 1914, and August 1st, 1917).

AUGUST 1915.

- 1st ... Constantinople harbour raided by British submarine.
- 3rd ... Van (Armenia) evacuated by the Russian forces (see 5th, and May 19th).
- 5th ... **Warsaw occupied by German forces** (see July 13th).
Ivangorod taken by Austro-German forces (see July 21st).
Van occupied by Turkish forces (see 3rd).
- 6th ... **Operations of the landing at Suvla (Dardanelles) begin** (see 15th).
Battle of Sari Bair (Dardanelles) begins (see 9th and 10th).
Dr. Machado Guimarães elected Portuguese President (see October 5th, 1915, and December 11th, 1917).
Bulgarian Government negotiate fresh loan for 400,000,000 francs with Austro-German banks (see February 3rd).
Agreement concluded between Japan and China substituting Japanese authority for German in Tsingtau customs (see November 7th, 1914).
- 8th ... Bushire (South Persia) occupied by British forces (see July 12th and September 9th).
Turkish battleship "Barbarousse-Hairedine" sunk by British submarine "E.-11" in the Dardanelles.
German naval attack on Riga begins (see 21st).
- 9th ... **Decisive day of Battle of Sari Bair** (see 6th and 10th).
Viscount Kato, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigns (previously appointed April 16th, 1914) (see 10th).
- 10th ... **Battle of Sari Bair ends** (see 6th and 9th).
Second Battle of the Isonzo ends (see July 18th).
German airship "L.-12" extensively damaged by British aircraft off Ostend.
Marquis Okuma appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (*ad interim*) (see 9th, and September 21st).
- 12th ... First ship sunk by torpedo from British seaplane (Dardanelles).
- 13th ... H.M.T. "Royal Edward" sunk in the Ægean by German submarine.*
- 15th ... **Operations of the landing at Suvla end** (see 6th and 21st).
Entente Governments make conditional offer of territorial acquisitions to Serbia (see 30th, and May 7th).
National Register taken in Great Britain (see July 15th).
- 16th ... Lowca and Harrington, near Whitehaven (Cumberland), shelled by German submarine.
- 17th ... **Kowno stormed by German forces** (17th/18th).
Ain ed Douleh, Persian Prime Minister, resigns (see 18th, and April 27th).
- 18th ... Mustaufi ul Mamalek again appointed Persian Prime Minister (see 17th, and December 24th).

* First transport so lost.

- 19th ... German battle cruiser "Moltke" torpedoed by British submarine "E-1" in Gulf of Riga.
British submarine "E-13" attacked by German warships while aground in Danish waters.
British S.S. "Arabic" sunk by German submarine.
H.M.S. "Baralong" (special service ship) destroys German submarine "U-27."
- 20th ... Novo-Georgievsk (Poland) stormed by German forces.
- 21st ... Battle of Scimitar Hill (Suvla) (see 15th).
Italy declares war on Turkey.
First authenticated case of German submarine firing on a ship's crew in open boats (British S.S. "Ruel").
German naval attack on Riga discontinued (see 8th).
- 22nd ... Osowets (North Poland) stormed by German forces.
M. Venizelos again appointed Premier of Greece in succession to M. Gounaris (see March 6th and 9th and October 5th).
- 25th ... Brest-Litovsk (Poland) taken by German forces (25th/26th).
- 26th ... Byelostok (Poland) taken by German forces.
- 30th ... British Foreign Minister (Sir E. Grey) informs M. Supilo that, provided Serbia agreed, the Allies could guarantee the eventual freedom and self-determination of Bosnia, Herzegovina, South Dalmatia, Slavonia, and Croatia (see 15th, and May 7th).
- 31st ... Durazzo reoccupied by Serbian forces (see July 17th and December 6th).

SEPTEMBER 1915.

- 1st ... German Government inform United States Government that United States demands for limitation of submarine activity are accepted.
Ruad Island, off Syrian coast, occupied by French forces.
- 3rd ... Grodno captured by German forces (2nd/3rd).
- 5th ... The Tsar supersedes the Grand Duke Nicholas in supreme command of the Russian Armies with General Alexeiev as Chief of Staff* (see 8th, August 3rd, 1914, and March 15th and June 4th, 1917).
Action of Hafiz Kor (North-West Frontier of India).
- 7th ... Russian counter-offensive in Galicia. Battle of Tarnopol begins (see 16th).
- 8th ... The Grand Duke Nicholas appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus (see 5th).
Second Allied Attack on Mora (Cameroons) (8th/9th).
- 9th ... **Battle of Dvinsk begins** (see November 1st).
Battle of Yilna begins (see October 2nd).
Bushire (South Persia) again attacked by tribesmen (see August 8th).
Turco-Bulgarian Frontier Convention signed at Dimotika.
United States Government request recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba (appointed to United States, March 1913) (see 28th).
- 16th ... Pinsk taken by German forces.
Battle of Tarnopol ends (see 7th).
- 15th ... **Yilna taken by German forces** (see 9th).

* Though nominally Chief of Staff, General Alexeiev was virtually Commander-in-Chief and performed the duties of that office till the Tsar's abdication on March 15th, 1917, and continued as Commander-in-Chief thereafter without further appointment.

- 21st ... Bulgarian Government order partial mobilisation (see 22nd).
Greek Premier (M. Venizelos) asks for guarantee of 150,000 British and French troops as condition for Greek intervention (see 24th, and March 5th).
Viscount Ishii succeeds Marquis Okuma as Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (see August 10th, 1915, and October 9th, 1916).
- 22nd ... **"Dede Agatos Agreement" concluded between Turkey and Bulgaria rectifying Turkish frontier in favour of Bulgaria.**
Bulgarian Government order general mobilisation for 28th.
Second Advance on Yaunde (Cameroons) begins (see January 1st, 1916).
- 23rd ... Greek Government order precautionary mobilisation.
- 24th ... French and British Governments inform Greek Government that they are prepared to send troops requested (see 21st, 27th, and 28th).
- 25th ... **Allied Autumn Offensive begins:—**
Battle of Loos begins (see October 8th).
Third Battle of Artois begins (see June 18th and October 15th).
Second Battle of Champagne begins (see March 17th and November 6th).
General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Great Britain, resigns (see 26th, and October 26th, 1914).
Bulgarian mobilisation begins (see 22nd).
Serbian Government give undertaking to Greek Government to cede Doiran and Gevgeli eventually to Greece, and not to claim Strumitsa.
- 26th ... Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Murray appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Great Britain (see 25th, and January 24th and December 22nd).
- 27th ... Greek Premier (M. Venizelos) obtains secret consent of King Constantine to proposed Entente expedition to Salonika (see 24th and 28th).
Italian battleship "Benedetto Brin" destroyed by internal explosion in harbour at Brindisi.
- 28th ... Battle of Kut, 1915 (Mesopotamia).
Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, recalled from United States of America (see 9th).
Greek Government formally refuse French and British "offer" of the 24th (see 27th, and October 2nd).
British and Russian Governments agree to request of Persian Government for a monthly subvention.
- 30th ... Lord Derby assumes control of recruiting in Great Britain (see December 11th, 1916).

OCTOBER 1915.

- 1st ... *Beginning of period in which the Germans obtained mastery in the air on the Western front (due to the Fokker machine) (see April 1st, 1916).
- 2nd ... **Battle of Ylina ends** (see September 9th).
Greek Premier (M. Venizelos) asks British and French Governments to land troops at Salonika as soon as possible (see 3rd and 5th, and September 28th).
- 3rd ... **Allied troops arrive at Salonika: Greek Government protest against a landing** (see 2nd, 5th and 6th).
First German merchant vessel (S.S. "Livonia") sunk by British submarine in the Baltic.
- 4th ... **Entente Powers send ultimatum to Bulgaria** (see 5th and 13th).
- 5th ... **French and British forces land at Salonika** (see 3rd).
King of Greece refuses to support policy of Premier (M. Venizelos) (see 2nd, and September 27th).
M. Venizelos again resigns (see 6th, and August 22nd, 1915, and June 26th, 1917).

* Approximate date.

- 5th ... **Russia severs diplomatic relations with Bulgaria** (see 4th and 19th).
(*contd.*) Dr. Machado Guimaraes succeeds Dr. J. Braga as Portuguese President (see May 28th, and August 6th, 1915, and December 11th, 1917).
- 6th ... **Final Austro-German invasion of Serbia begins** (see December 15th, 1914).
M. Zaimis appointed Greek Premier (see 5th, and November 5th).
King of Greece gives assurance to British Minister that Greece will maintain neutrality, but Greek mobilisation (see September 23rd) and Allied disembarkation at Salonika will proceed (see 3rd, 5th and 8th).
- 7th ... **Austro-German forces effect passage of the Save and Danube** (see 6th).
Birjand (East Persia) occupied by British forces (see July 29th).
- 8th ... **Battle of Loos ends** (see September 25th).
New Greek Government (see 6th) announce policy of armed neutrality.
- 9th ... **Belgrade taken by Austrian forces** (see December 15th, 1914, and November 1st, 1918).
Second Affair of Hafiz Kor (North-West Frontier of India).
- 10th ... **Greek Government reject Serbian claim for help under Serbo-Greek Treaty of 1912.**
- 11th ... **Hostilities commence between Bulgarian and Serbian forces** (see 14th).
Semendria (Serbia) taken by Austrian forces (see 6th).
- 12th ... Miss Edith Cavell shot in Brussels by order of a German court-martial.
- 13th ... Most severe airship raid on East Coast of England and London; casualties 200 (see January 19th and May 31st, 1915, October 19th, 1917, and August 5th, 1918).
Great Britain severs diplomatic relations with Bulgaria (see 4th and 15th).
Hostilities commence between French and Bulgarian forces in Macedonia.
M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, resigns; M. Viviani succeeds temporarily (see 29th and 30th).
- 14th ... **Bulgaria and Serbia declare war on one another** (see 4th and 11th).
- 15th ... **Third Battle of Artois ends** (see September 25th).
Great Britain declares "state of war" with Bulgaria (see 13th).
Montenegro declares "state of war" with Bulgaria.
Rumanian Government refuse to aid Serbia (see January 25th).
Vranje (Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces (see October 5th, 1918).
General Sir Charles Monro appointed to succeed Sir Ian Hamilton as Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (see 17th and 28th, and March 17th).
- 16th ... **France declares "state of war" with Bulgaria** (see 4th and 15th).
British Government offer Cyprus to Greece if she will support Serbia (see 20th, and January 24th).
Entente Governments proclaim blockade of Aegean coast of Bulgaria.
- 17th ... General Sir William Birdwood takes over temporary command of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from Sir Ian Hamilton (see 15th and 28th).
- 18th ... **Third Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see November 3rd).
- 19th ... Ishtip (Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces (see September 25th, 1918).
Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria (see 4th and 5th).
Japan declares adherence to the Pact of London (see September 5th, 1914, and November 30th, 1915).
- 20th ... Greek Government reject British offer of Cyprus (see 16th).
- 21st ... Dede Agatch (Bulgaria) bombarded by Allied squadron.
Veles taken by Bulgarian forces (see September 25th, 1918).

- 22nd ... **Kumanovo and Üsküb (Skoplje) taken by Bulgarian forces.**
Shabatz taken by Austrian forces.
- 23rd ... German cruiser "Prinz Adalbert" sunk by British submarine "E.-8" in the Baltic.
- 24th ... Negotin, on River Vardar, taken by Bulgarian forces.
First Action of Krivolak (Macedonia).
British Government in letter to Sherif of Mecca define territorial limits of proposed Arab State (see July 14th, 1915, and June 5th, 1916).
- 28th ... H.M.S. "Argyll" wrecked on east coast of Scotland.
Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Mahon appointed General Officer Commanding British Forces, Balkans (see May 9th, 1916).
General Sir Charles Monro assumes command of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (see 15th, 17th, and November 4th).
- 29th ... M. Viviani, French Premier and Foreign Minister, resigns (date of appointment as Premier June 14th, 1914) (see 13th and 30th).
M. Millerand, French Minister for War, resigns (see 30th, and August 27th, 1914).
- 30th ... Third Allied attack on Mora (Camerons) begins (see November 4th).
Second Action of Krivolak (Macedonia).
M. Briand succeeds M. Viviani as French Premier and Foreign Minister (see 29th, and March 17th, 1917).
General Gallieni appointed French Minister for War (see 29th, and March 16th, 1916).
Last meeting of Dardanelles Committee of the British Cabinet (see June 7th and November 3rd).

NOVEMBER 1915.

- 1st ... Kragujevatz (North Serbia) taken by Austro-German forces (30th/1st).
Battle of Drinsk ends (see September 9th).
- 2nd ... **British Premier (Mr. Asquith) declares Serbian independence to be an essential object of the war.**
Kasvin (West Persia) occupied by a Russian force.
- 3rd ... **Third Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see October 18th).
Serbian Government leave Nish (see 23rd, and July 25th, 1914).
First meeting of newly-constituted War Committee of British Cabinet to replace the Dardanelles Committee (see October 30th, 1915, and December 1st, 1916).
Port and Transit Executive Committee formed in Great Britain (see 10th).
- 4th ... Third Allied attack on Mora abandoned (see October 30th).
Banyo (Camerons) attacked by General Cunliffe's Allied force (see 6th).
Lord Kitchener leaves England for the Dardanelles (see 10th).
General Sir Charles Monro appointed to command Salonika Force.
Sir William Birdwood to command Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (see 25th, and October 15th, 17th, and 28th).
- 5th ... **Nish taken by Bulgarian forces** (see 3rd, and October 11th, 1918).
Battle of Kachanik (Serbia) begins (see 8th).
M. Zaimis, Greek Prime Minister, resigns (see 6th, and October 6th).
German airship "L.Z.-39" destroyed near Grodno.
- 6th ... **Second Battle of Champagne ends** (see September 25th).
Sollum (Western Egypt) attacked by German submarine (see 14th).
Banyo captured by Allied force (see 4th).
M. Skouloudhis appointed Greek Premier (see 5th, and June 21st, 1916).
- 7th ... German cruiser "Undine" sunk by British submarine "E.-19."
Italian S.S. "Ancona" sunk by Austrian submarine.
- 8th ... **Battle of Kachanik ends** (see 5th).
Entente loan (£1,600,000) to Greece concluded (see July 20th, 1916).

* Egyptian coastguard cruiser "Abbas" sunk and "Nur el Bahr" disabled.

- 10th ... **Fourth Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see December 10th).
 Indian Corps begins to leave France for Mesopotamia (see October 19th, 1914).
 Lord Kitchener arrives at the Dardanelles (see 4th).
 Ship Licensing Committee formed in Great Britain: Order in Council prohibits voyages between foreign ports except under licence (see February 15th, 1916).
 Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee formed in Great Britain: Order in Council authorises requisition of ships for carriage of foodstuffs (see November 3rd, 1917).
- 11th ... First British advance on Baghdad begins (see 22nd).
- 14th ... Senussi commence hostilities against British by attacking Egyptian post at Sollum (see 6th and 23rd).
- 15th ... Representatives of Central Powers leave Teheran (Persia) on approach of Russian forces.
- 16th ... Babuna Pass and Prilep (South Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces (see September 23rd, 1918).
- 17th ... Anglo-French Conference held in Paris to discuss aid to Serbia and Dardanelles expeditions. Project approved in principle to appoint Council of War to co-ordinate Allied action (see December 29th).
 British hospital ship "Anglia" sunk by mine off Dover.
- 20th ... Novi Bazar taken by Austrian forces (see October 14th, 1918).
- 22nd ... **Battle of Ctesiphon (Mesopotamia) begins** (see 25th).
 *General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien appointed Commander-in-Chief of British forces in East Africa (see January 31st, 1916).
- 23rd ... Rovereto (Trentino) taken by Italian forces.
 Mitrovitza and Pristina (Serbia) taken by Austro-German forces (see October 10th, 1918).
 Serbian Government leave Prizren for Scutari (Shkodra) (see 3rd, and December 3rd).
 British military operations against the Senussi commence (see December 13th, 1915, and February 8th, 1917): Sollum post evacuated (see 14th).
 Entente Powers send Note to Greek Government demanding non-interference with Allied troops, and guaranteeing eventual restoration of occupied Greek territory (see 24th, and October 3rd).
 British Government conclude preliminary agreement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust for rationing of Holland (see June 3rd, 1915, and June 30th, 1916).
- 24th ... Greek Government accept Entente demands of the 23rd.
 Field-Marshal von der Goltz (see December 10th, 1914, and April 19th, 1916) takes command of Turkish forces in Mesopotamia.
 Danish merchants and manufacturers conclude agreement with the British Government to restrict supplies to Germany.
- 25th ... **British retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut al Amara begins** (see 22nd, and December 3rd).
 M. Albert Thomas announces arrangements completed for inter-Allied organisation of munitions.
 General Sir Charles Monro appointed Commander-in-Chief reconstituted Mediterranean Expeditionary Force with Sir William Birdwood General Officer Commanding Dardanelles Army (see 4th, and January 9th, 1916).
- 29th ... Dr. A. Augusto da Costa succeeds Dr. J. de Castro as Portuguese Premier (see June 19th, 1915, and March 15th, 1916).
- 30th ... **Serbian retreat through Albania begins** (see January 15th, 1916).
Formal signature of the Pact of London by Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy (see September 5th, 1914; April 26th, 1915; and October 19th, 1915).

* Did not take over command owing to illness.

DECEMBER 1916.

- 1st ... Prizren (Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces (see October 11th, 1918). Italy announces her adherence to the Pact of London (see November 30th).
- 2nd ... **Monastir (Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces** (see November 19th, 1916).
French retreat from Serbia to Salonika begins: Krivolak evacuated.
- 3rd ... British forces, retreating from Ctesiphon, reach Kut (see 7th, and November 25th).
General Joffre, Chief of French General Staff from July 28th, 1911, appointed Commander-in-Chief French Armies. Appointment of Chief of General Staff lapses (see April 29th, 1917).
Serbian Government and military headquarters set up at Scutari (Shkodra) (see November 23rd, 1915, and January 15th, 1916).
- 4th ... United States Government request recall of German attachés Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen (see 10th).
- 5th ... Action of Demir Kapu (5th/6th) in French retreat from Serbia. Kut placed in state of defence (see 3rd and 7th).
- 6th ... Durazzo bombarded by Austrian squadron (see 20th, and August 31st).
Ipek (Montenegro) taken by Austro-German forces (see October 14th, 1918).
British Government put economic pressure on Greece by making the " export restrictions " apply to that country (see 13th).
- 7th ... **Siege of Kut begins** (see 3rd, and January 4th and April 29th, 1916).
Actions of Kosturino (7th/8th). British retreat from Macedonia begins.
Agreement concluded between French Government and Netherlands Oversea Trust (see November 23rd, 1914, and November 23rd, 1915).
- 8th ... **Evacuation of Suvla and Anzac ordered** (see 19th and 20th).
Debra and Okhrida (Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces.
- 9th ... General Castelnau appointed Chief of Staff to General Joffre (see 3rd).
General Sarrail demands withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika (see 11th).
- 10th ... **Fourth Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see November 10th).
German Government recall from United States attachés Von Papen and Boy-Ed (see 4th, and January 15th, 1916).
- 11th ... Doiran and Geygeli (South Serbia) taken by Bulgarian forces (see September 22nd, 1918).
Greek Government refuse Entente demand for withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika (see 9th).
Yuan-Shih-Kai accepts throne of China (see March 22nd, 1916, and June 6th, 1916).
- 13th ... Affair of the Wadi Senab (11th/13th) (see November 23rd, 1915, and February 26th, 1916).
British Government order partial relaxation of economic pressure on Greece (see 6th).
- 14th ... Hamadan (Western Persia) occupied by Russian forces (see August 10th, 1916).
Bulgarian and Greek General Staffs conclude agreement establishing temporary neutral zone along Greek frontier.
- 15th ... The last Allied forces in Macedonia withdrawn into Greek territory (see 7th, and September 19th, 1916).
Qasr-i-Shirin (Western Persia) occupied by Turkish forces (see May 7th, 1916).
Field-Marshal Sir John French resigns as Commander-in-Chief of British armies in France (see 19th, and August 4th, 1914, and May 5th, 1918).
- 17th ... German light cruiser " Bremen " sunk by British submarine in the Baltic.

- 19th ... Evacuation of Suvla and Anzac begun (see 8th and 20th).
General Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France (see 15th, and January 1st, 1917).
Bulgarian and Greek General Staffs conclude agreement establishing temporary neutral zone along Greek frontier.
- 20th ... **Evacuation of Suvla and Anzac completed** (see 8th, 19th and 28th).
Durazzo occupied by Italian forces (see 6th, and February 27th, 1916).
- 22nd ... Lieut.-General Sir W. Robertson resigns as Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 23rd, and January 25th), and is succeeded by Lieut.-General L. E. Kiggell (see January 27th, 1918).
Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Murray, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, resigns (see 23rd, and September 26th, 1915, and March 19th, 1916).
- 23rd ... British naval operations on Lake Tanganyika begin (see 26th).
General Sir W. Robertson appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff (see 22nd, and February 18th, 1918).
"Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915" (beginning of "Black List" policy), comes into force in Great Britain (see January 26th and July 28th, 1916).
- 24th ... Mustaufi ul Mamalek (Persian Prime Minister) resigns (see 25th, and August 18th).
- 25th ... Turkish Christmas Eve Attack on Kut (24th/25th).
Affair of the Wadi Majid (Western Egypt).
Kangavar (Western Persia) occupied by a Russian force.
Prince Firman Firma appointed Prime Minister of Persia (see 24th, and March 5th, 1916).
- 26th ... German raider "Moewe" sails from Bremen on first cruise (see February 1st, 1916).
Naval action on Lake Tanganyika: German gunboat "Kingani" captured by H.M.S. "Mimi" and "Toutou" (see 23rd, and February 9th, 1916).
Treaty concluded between British Government and Ibn Sa'ud, Emir of Nejd (see July 18th, 1916).
- 28th ... Evacuation of remainder of Gallipoli Peninsula ordered (see 20th, and January 8th, 1916).
- 30th ... Durazzo raided by Austrian naval light forces: latter brought to action in Southern Adriatic.
Draft rules approved for Inter-Allied Council of War (see November 17th).
- 30th ... Consuls of Central Powers at Salonika arrested and deported by order of General Sarrail, Commanding French troops.
H.M.S. "Natal" destroyed by internal explosion in Cromarty harbour.
- 31st ... Last units of Indian Expeditionary Force "G" leave the Dardanelles to amalgamate with Indian Expeditionary Force "E" in Egypt (see April 7th).

JANUARY 1916.

- 1st ... Yaunde (Cameroons) taken by General Dobell's forces (see September 22nd, 1915).
King of Serbia arrives at Salonika (see 15th).
- 4th ... **First Attempt to relieve Kut begins:** relieving force begins advance from 'Ali Gharbi (see 21st, and December 7th, 1915).
- 6th ... H.M.S. "King Edward VII" sunk by mine off North of Scotland.
Action of Sheikh Sa'ad (Mesopotamia) begins (see 4th and 8th).
- 7th ... Evacuation of Helles (Gallipoli Peninsula) begins (see 8th, and December 28th, 1915).
- 8th ... **Evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula completed** (see 7th, and December 28th, 1915).
Action of Sheikh Sa'ad ends (see 6th).

- 9th ... General Sir Charles Monro vacates command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and General Sir William Birdwood vacates command of the Dardanelles army (see November 25th, 1915).*
- 10th ... Entente Governments inform Greek Government of proposed transport of Serbian Army to Corfu (see 11th and 15th).
Mount Lovchen (Montenegro) taken by Austrian forces.
General Sir A. J. Murray takes over command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (see 9th).
- 11th ... **Corfu occupied by French forces** (see 10th, 13th and 15th).
Russian offensive towards Erzerum begins (see February 12th).
- 12th ... Armistice concluded between Montenegro and Austria (see 20th).
- 13th ... **Cetinje (Montenegro) occupied by Austrian forces.**
Kirmanshah (West Persia) occupied by Turkish forces (see February 26th).
Greek Government refuse consent to the occupation of Corfu (see 11th).
- 14th ... Action of the Wadi (Mesopotamia) (13th/14th).
Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake appointed Commander-in-Chief, Mesopotamia (see 19th, and August 28th).
- 15th ... British S.S. "Appam" captured by German raider "Moewe" (see December 26th, 1915, and February 1st, 1916).
Von Papen papers published in U.S.A. (see December 10th, 1915).
First Serbian troops land at Corfu (see 10th, November 30th, 1915, and February 10th, 1916).
Serbian Government transferred to Brindisi (see December 3rd, 1915, and February 9th, 1916).
King of Serbia leaves Salonika (see 1st and 17th).
- 16th ... General Sarrail assumes command of all Allied forces at Salonika (see December 14th, 1917).
- 17th ... Keupri-Keui (Armenia) again captured by Russian forces (see December 17, 1914).
King of Serbia arrives at Edypsos (see 15th, and November 6th, 1918).
- 18th ... Baron Beyens succeeds M. J. Davignon as Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs (M. Davignon was appointed on February 28th, 1914) (see August 4th, 1917).
- 19th ... Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake takes over command of British forces in Mesopotamia from General Nixon (see 14th, and August 28th).
- 20th ... Negotiations between Austria and Montenegro broken off. Armistice ceases (see 12th).
- 21st ... First British Attack on Hanna (Mesopotamia): **First Attempt to relieve Kut falls** (see 4th, and March 8th).
- 22nd ... Antivari (Montenegro) occupied by Austrian forces (see March 1st, 1915, and November 4th, 1918).
Rumanian Government open negotiations with Russian Government with a view to military assistance (see August 17th).
- 23rd ... Scutari (Albania) occupied by Austrian forces (see October 31st, 1918).
Podgoritza (Montenegro) occupied by Austrian forces.
- 24th ... **First Military Service Bill passed by British House of Commons** (see February 10th).
- 25th ... San Giovanni di Medua (Albania) captured by Austrian forces (see June 26th, 1915, and October 29th, 1918).
- 26th ... United States Government make informal protest to British Government regarding their "Black List" policy (see December 23rd, 1915, and July 28th, 1916).

* Sir Charles Monro was appointed later Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir William Birdwood later temporarily commanded the Fourth Army in France and then the Australian Corps, till eventually appointed to command the Fifth Army on May 23rd, 1918.

† Baron Beyens officiated in the appointment from July 26th, 1915, till January 18th, 1916, during which period M. Davignon was absent, owing to ill-health.

- 27th ... Shipping Control Committee formed in Great Britain (see November 3rd and 10th, 1915, and December 22nd, 1916).
- 29th ... Last German airship raid on Paris (see March 21st, 1915, and September 16th, 1918).
- 31st ... *General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien resigns appointment as Commander-in-Chief British Forces, East Africa (see November 22nd, 1915, and February 19th, 1916).
Airship raid on England; furthest penetration westwards; casualties 183 (see January 19th, 1915, and August 5th, 1918).

FEBRUARY 1916.

- 1st ... British S.S. "Appam" brought to Norfolk, Va., U.S.A., by German prize crew from raider "Moewe" (see January 15th and March 4th).
M. Goremykin, Russian Premier, resigns (date of appointment January 30th, 1914). M. Stürmer appointed successor (see July 22nd and November 24th).
- 2nd ... Elbasan (Albania) taken by Bulgarian forces (see October 7th, 1918).
German airship "L-19" founders in the North Sea.
- 8th ... British Government request naval assistance from Japan (see November 14th, 1914, and April 17th, 1917).
French cruiser "Amiral Charner" sunk by submarine off Syrian coast.
- 9th ... **Serbian Government set up at Corfu** (see January 15th and May 7th).
German gunboat "Hedwig von Wissman" sunk by H.M.S. "Mimi" and "Fifi."† British command of Lake Tanganyika secured (see December 26th, 1915).
- 10th ... **Military Service Act comes into operation in Great Britain** (see January 24th and May 16th).
Remnant of Serbian Army concentrated at Corfu (see January 15th and April 3rd).
German Government send Note to United States Government stating that defensively armed merchantmen will be treated as belligerents from March 1st onwards (see 21st).
- 11th ... H.M.S. "Arethusa" sunk by mine in North Sea.
Italian detachment reaches Corfu (see January 11th and 15th).
- 12th ... Russian attack on Erzerum begins (see 16th, and January 11th).
- 13th ... Entente Governments notify Greece of forthcoming transfer of Montenegrin Army to Corfu (see 16th).
- 14th ... Entente Powers make declaration guaranteeing to Belgium eventual independence and indemnification.
- 15th ... **Fifth Batt'le of the Isonzo begins** (see March 17th).
Agreement concluded between British Government and chieftains of the Bakhtiari (Persia) for co-operation in protection of Persian oilfields.
British Order in Council extends powers of Ship Licensing Committee to all voyages (see November 10th, 1915).
- 16th ... **Erzerum taken by the Russian forces** (see 12th, and March 12th, 1918).
Remnants of Montenegrin army land at Corfu (see 13th).
War Office take over anti-aircraft defence of London from the Admiralty, and become responsible for anti-aircraft defence generally throughout the kingdom.
War Office take over from the India Office control of operations in Mesopotamia.
- 17th ... Chios (Ægean) occupied by British forces.
Berat (Albania) occupied by Austrian forces (see July 10th, 1918).
Last German forces in South Cameroons cross border into Spanish territory for internment (see 18th).

* Did not take over command owing to illness.

† Ex-German Gunboat "Kingani."

- 18th ... Mush (Armenia) taken by Russian forces (see August 15th).
Mora, the last German post in the Cameroons, surrenders to the British. **Conquest of the Cameroons by Entente forces completed** (see March 3rd).
- 19th ... Major-General Tighe succeeded by Lieut.-General Smuts in command of British forces in East Africa (see April 16th, 1915, January 31st, 1916, and January 20th, 1917).
- 21st ... **Battle of Verdun begins** (see 25th, and August 31st).
German airship "L.Z.-77" brought down by French gunfire at Revigny (night 21st/22nd).
German Government inform United States Government that defensively armed merchantmen will henceforth be regarded as cruisers (see 10th, 29th, and February 26th, 1917).
Lieut.-General Sir H. C. Sclater, Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain, resigns (appointed April 9th, 1914) (see 22nd).
Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N. Macready, Adjutant-General, British Expeditionary Force, France, resigns (see 22nd, and August 4th, 1914).
- 22nd ... Lieut.-General Sir G. H. Fowke appointed Adjutant-General, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 21st).
Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N. Macready appointed Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain (see 21st, and August 30th, 1918).
- 23rd ... Portugal seizes German steamers in the Tagus (see March 9th).
Ministry of Blockade formed in Great Britain. Lord Robert Cecil appointed Minister of Blockade (see July 18th, 1918).
- 24th ... Provisional Government of Essad Pasha leaves Durazzo (see 28th, and October 4th, 1914).
- 25th ... **Fort Douaumont (Verdun) stormed by German forces** (25th/26th) (see 21st).
- 26th ... Senussi defeated by British forces in Action of Agagiya (Western Egypt) (see December 13th, 1915, and February 5th, 1917).
Kirmanshah (Western Persia) occupied by Russian forces (see January 13th and July 1st).
- 27th ... **Durazzo captured by Austrian forces** (see December 20th, 1915, and October 2nd, 1918).
- 28th ... The nucleus of a British air squadron formed to bomb German industrial centres (see June 5th, 1918).
Albanian Provisional Government of Essad Pasha set up at Naples (see 24th, and September 20th).
- 29th ... Action in North Sea between German raider "Greif" and British auxiliary cruiser "Alcantara": both sunk.
Blockade of the Cameroons raised (see 18th, and April 23rd, 1915).
German Government send note to United States Government stating that it is not intended to postpone the extended submarine campaign (see 10th, 21st, and March 1st).

MARCH 1916.

- 1st ... **German extended submarine campaign begins** (see February 29th).
Hostilities between Sudan Government and Sultan of Darfur begin (see 16th, and December 31st).
- 2nd ... Bitlis (Armenia) taken by Russian forces (see August 15th).
- 3rd ... Agreement as to provisional administration of the Cameroons concluded between French and British Governments (see February 18th).
- 4th ... German raider "Moewe" returns to Bremen (Germany) (see December 26th, 1915, and November 26th, 1916).
Russian force landed at Atna for attack on Trebizond (see April 17th).

- 5th ... British advance on Kilimanjaro (East Africa) begins (see 10th and 21st).
Prince Firman Firma, Persian Prime Minister, resigns (see 6th, and December 25th, 1915).
Mohtashim ed Douleh, Persian Foreign Minister, resigns (see 6th, and April 27th, 1915).
- 6th ... Mr. Baker appointed United States Secretary for War.
Sipahsalar A'zam appointed Persian Prime Minister (see 5th, and August 29th).
Sarim ed Douleh appointed Persian Foreign Minister (see 5th, and August 29th).
- 8th ... **Second attempt to relieve Kut:** British relieving force repulsed at Dujaila Redoubt (see January 21st and April 1st).
- 9th ... **Germany declares war on Portugal** (see February 23rd).
- 10th ... Taveta (East Africa) taken by British forces (see 5th, and August 15th, 1914).
- 11th ... Action of Latema Nek (East Africa) begins (see 5th, 10th, and 12th).
- 12th ... Action of Latema Nek (East Africa) ends (see 11th).
Karind (West Persia) occupied by a Russian force (later withdrawn).
Allied Military Conference held at Chantilly regarding a general summer offensive.
- 13th ... New Moshi (East Africa) taken by British forces (see 5th and 12th).
- 14th ... Sollum (Western Egypt) reoccupied by British forces (see November 23rd, 1915).
Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, resigns (appointed in 1897) (see 15th).
- 15th ... Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with Portugal.
Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
Admiral von Capelle appointed German Minister of Marine (see 14th, and August 13th, 1918).
Dr. A. José d'Almeida succeeds Dr. A. A. da Costa as Portuguese Premier (see November 29th, 1915, and April 25th, 1917).
- 16th ... Sudan force advances from Nahud into Darfur (see 1st, and May 22nd).
General Roques succeeds General Galliéni as French Minister for War (see October 30th, 1915, and March 17th, 1917).
- 17th ... **Fifth Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see February 15th).
- 18th ... Battle of Lake Naroch (White Russia) begins (see April 30th).
- 19th ... General Sir A. J. Murray takes over command of the Force in Egypt from General Sir John Maxwell.
- 20th ... M. Denys Cochin appointed French Under-Secretary of State for Blockade (see August 17th, 1917).
- 21st ... Action of Kahe (East Africa) brings the Kilimanjaro operations to and end (see 5th). German forces retreat from Kilimanjaro area.
- 22nd ... Yuan-Shih-Kai relinquishes the throne of China (see December 11th, 1915, and June 6th, 1916).
- 24th ... S.S. "Sussex" (British) torpedoed by submarine in the English Channel (see April 18th).
- 28th ... Inter-Allied Conference in Paris (26th/28th). Declaration of Unity between Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia, and Serbia regarding military, economic, and diplomatic affairs, drawn up.
- 29th ... General Polivanov, Russian Minister for War, resigns, and is succeeded by General Shuvaev (see June 26th, 1915, and January 17th, 1917).
Lieut.-General Oka, Japanese Minister for War, resigns (appointed April 16th, 1914) (see 30th).

- 30th ... Russian hospital ship "Portugal" sunk by submarine in the Black Sea.
Lieut.-General Kenichi Oshima appointed Japanese Minister for War (see 29th, and September 29th, 1918).
- 31st ... German airship raid on England (east coast). Airship "L-15" brought down by gunfire near mouth of the Thames.

APRIL 1916.

- 1st ... *End of period of German mastery of the air on the Western front (see October 1st, 1915).
Third Attempt to relieve Kut begins (see 5th, and March 8th).
- 3rd ... Greek Government refuse overland route for transport of Serbian army from Corfu to Salonika (see 15th, and February 10th).
- 4th ... General Brusilov appointed to command Russian Southern Armies (see June 4th).
- 5th ... Action of Falahiya (Mesopotamia) (see 1st and 6th).
- 6th ... Russian attack on Trebizond begins (see 17th, and March 4th).
First attack on Sanna-i-Yat (see 5th and 9th).
- 9th ... Second attack on Sanna-i-Yat (see 6th and 22nd).
- 11th ... Kionga (German East Africa) occupied by Portuguese forces.
- 14th ... Constantinople and Adrianople attacked by aeroplanes of the Royal Naval Air Service from Mudros.
- 15th ... Serbian Army Headquarters land at Salonika from Corfu (see 3rd).
- 17th ... British attack on Kondoa Irangi (German East Africa) begins (see 19th).
Trebizond (Asia Minor) taken by Russian forces (see 6th, and February 24th, 1918).
Italian Government issue decrees prohibiting trading with Germany (see March 1st, 1915).
- 18th ... Action of Bait Aissa (Mesopotamia) (17th/18th).
United States Government send note to German Government on "Sussex" case (see March 24th) and submarine policy in general (see February 10th).
- 19th ... Kondoa Irangi (German East Africa) taken by British forces (see 17th, and June 9th).
Field-Marshal von der Goltz (see December 10th, 1914, and November 24th, 1915) assassinated by an Albanian officer.
- 20th ... Russian troops from the Far East arrive at Marseilles (see July 30th).
Disguised German transport "Aud" sinks herself after capture while trying to land arms on Irish coast.
Roger Casement lands in Ireland from a German submarine and is arrested (see 24th, and August 3rd).
- 22nd ... Third attack on Sanna-i-Yat repulsed (see 9th, 24th and 29th).
- 24th ... **Outbreak of Rebellion in Ireland** (see May 1st).
Final attempt to succour Kut: loss of H.M.S. "Julnar" (see 29th).
Laying of Belgian coast barrage commenced by British navy.
- 25th ... Lowestoft (Suffolk) and Yarmouth (Norfolk) raided by German battle cruiser squadron (see November 26th).
- 26th ... French and Russian Governments conclude "Sykes-Picot" agreement for eventual partition of Asia Minor (see May 9th and May 23rd).
Agreement signed at Berlin for transfer of British and German wounded and sick prisoners of war to Switzerland (see May 13th).

* Approximate date.

- 27th ... **Martial law** proclaimed in Dublin and the county (see 24th).
H.M.S. "Russell" sunk by mine in the Mediterranean.
- 29th ... **Capitulation of Kut** (see 22nd, May 19th, 1916, and December 7th, 1915).
"Havre Declaration" signed by France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and Russia guaranteeing integrity of Belgian Congo.
- 30th ... Battle of Lake Naroch ends (see March 18th).

MAY 1916.

- 1st ... **Collapse of Irish Rebellion—leaders surrender** (see 3rd, and April 24th).
- 3rd ... German airship "L.-20," returning from raid on Scotland, wrecked at Stavanger (Norway).
Three Irish rebel leaders executed (see 1st).
- 4th ... German airship "L.-7" destroyed off the Slesvig coast.
- 5th ... German airship "L.Z.-85" brought down by British gunfire at Salonika.
- 7th ... Qasr-i-Shirin (Western Persia) occupied by Russian forces (see December 15th, 1915, June 20th, 1916, and March 25th, 1917).
Serbian Government set up at Salonika (see February 9th, 1916, and December 9th, 1918).
- 9th ... British and French Governments conclude "Sykes-Picot" agreement as to eventual partition of Asia Minor (see April 26th and May 29th).
Lieut.-General Sir George Milne succeeds Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Mahon as General Officer Commanding British Forces, Salonika (see October 28th, 1915).
- 10th ... Agreement signed at Berlin *re* employment of British and German prisoners of war (see 29th).
- 11th ... Kwash (East Persia) occupied by British forces.
- 13th ... Agreement signed at London for transfer of British and German wounded and sick prisoners of war to Switzerland (see April 26th, 1916, and July 2nd and September 11th, 1917).
- 14th ... **Austrian offensive in the Trentino begins** (see June 3rd).
- 15th ... Allied blockade of the Hejaz coast to assist revolt of Sherif of Mecca commenced (see June 7th).
Rowanduz (Northern Mesopotamia) occupied by Russian forces.
Khanaqin (North-East of Baghdad) taken by Russian forces (see June 5th).
- 16th ... Second Military Service Bill extending compulsion to married men passes the British House of Commons (see 25th, and February 10th).
Agreement concluded between Great Britain and France regarding respective claims in Turkish territories (see August 18th, 1917).
- 17th ... Air Board formed in Great Britain (see January 3rd, 1918).
- 18th ... Detachment of Cossacks from Russian force in West Persia effects junction with British army on the Tigris.
- 19th ... Turkish Army evacuates the As Sinn position and withdraws to Kut (see April 29th and December 13th).
- 22nd ... Sultan of Darfur defeated by Sudan force in affair of Beringiya (Darfur) (see 23rd, March 16th and November 6th).
- 23rd ... El Fasher (capital of Darfur) occupied by Sudan force (see 22nd).
British Government notify Russian Government of their recognition of Franco-Russian "Sykes-Picot" agreement as to eventual partition of Asia Minor (see April 26th, May 9th, and September 1st).

- 24th ... Mamakhatur (Armenia) taken by Russian forces (see 31st).
- 25th ... British advance from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland across the frontier into German East Africa begins (see 27th).
Second Military Service Act becomes law in Great Britain (see 16th, and June 8th).
- 26th ... Fort Rupel (Greek frontier of Macedonia) occupied by Bulgarian and German forces (see 31st).
United States Government send Note to British Government protesting against search of mails.
- 27th ... Neu Langenburg (German East Africa) occupied by British forces (see 25th).
- 29th ... Agreement signed at London *re* the employment of British and German prisoners of war (see 10th).
- 31st ... **Battle of Jutland begins** (see June 1st: see Part II for ships sunk).
 First British aerial co-operation with fleet in action.
 Mamakhatur retaken by Turkish forces (see 24th).
Entente Governments protest to Greece against Bulgarian occupation of Fort Rupel (see 26th).

JUNE 1916.

- 1st ... **Battle of Jutland ends** (see May 31st).
- 2nd ... Battle of Mount Sorrel (Ypres) begins (see 13th).
 Fort Vaux (Verdun) stormed by German forces* (see November 1st).
- 3rd ... **End of the main Austrian offensive in the Trentino** (see 16th, and May 14th).
 Allied Commander proclaims martial law in city of Salonika (see October 3rd, 1915).
- 4th ... **Russian offensive ("Brusilov's Offensive") begins**† (see 11th, and August 17th).
- 5th ... **Sherif of Mecca begins revolt against Turkish rule** (see 7th, 9th, and October 24th, 1915).
H.M.S. "Hampshire" sunk by mine off Scottish coast. Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener and his Staff drowned (see August 6th, 1914).
 Turkish offensive into West Persia begins: ‡ Khanaqin evacuated by Russian forces (see May 15th).
- 6th ... Attack on Medina by revolting Arabs repulsed by Turkish garrison (see 5th).
 "Pacific blockade" of Greece by Entente Powers begins (see 22nd).
 Yuan-Shih-Kai, President of China, dies (date of election October 6th, 1913). Li-Yuan-Hung elected President (see March 22nd, 1916, and July 6th, 1917).
- 7th ... **Sherif of Mecca issues proclamation denouncing the Committee of Union and Progress and proclaiming the Independence of the Hejaz** (see 5th, and October 29th).
- 8th ... Bismarckburg (German East Africa) taken by British forces (see May 25th).
Second Compulsory Service Act comes into operation in Great Britain (see May 25th and April 10th, 1918).
- 9th ... Jidda (Arabia) captured by Arab forces (see 5th).
 Action of Mkaramo (on Northern Railway in German East Africa).
 German attack on Kondoa Irangi (East Africa) begins (see 10th, and April 19th).
- 10th ... **Turkish garrison of Mecca surrenders to the Sherif** (see 5th).
 German attack on Kondoa Irangi repulsed (see 9th).
Compulsory Service Bill passed in New Zealand (see September 1st).

* German date. The French claim a foothold till the 7th.

† The first phase of this offensive is known to the Germans as the "Battle of Wosuzka-Sereth."

‡ Approximate date.

- 11th ... " Brusilov's Offensive " continued (see 4th) ; **Battle of the Strypa begins** (see 30th).
Signor Salandra, Italian Premier, resigns (see 15th, and May 16th, 1915).
- 12th ... Kirman (Persia) occupied by British forces.
Zaleszczyki (Galicia) taken by Russian forces (see July 30th, 1917).
- 13th ... Battle of Mount Sorrel (Ypres) ends (see 2nd).
- 14th ... Allied Economic Conference reassembles in Paris (see 27th, and June 3rd, 1915).
- 15th ... Signor Boselli appointed Italian Prime Minister (see 11th, and October 25th, 1917).
- 16th ... **Italian counter-offensive in the Trentino begins** (see 3rd. and July 7th).
- 17th ... Czernowitz (Bukovina) reoccupied by Russian forces (see February 17th, 1915, and August 3rd, 1917).
- 19th ... Handeni (German East Africa) occupied by British forces.
- 20th ... Qasr-i-Shirin (West Persia) taken by Turkish forces (see May 7th, 1916, and March 25th, 1917).
- 21st ... Radautz (Bukovina) taken by Russian forces.
Entente Governments send Note to Greece demanding demobilisation and change of Government. (Accepted.) (See 27th.)
Greek Cabinet (Skouloudhis) resign (see November 6th, 1915).
M. Zaimis forms new Ministry (see September 11th).
- 22nd ... " Pacific blockade " of Greece suspended (see 6th).
- 23rd ... Fort Thiaumont (Verdun) finally stormed by German forces* (see 30th).
- 24th ... Austrian forces driven out of The Bukovina.
- 27th ... Greek Government order general demobilisation (see 21st).
Recommendations of Allied Economic Conference ratified (see 14th).
- 30th ... Fort Thiaumont (Verdun) retaken by French forces (see 23rd, and July 1st).
Battle of the Strypa ends (see 11th).
British Government conclude further agreement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust for rationing of Holland (see November 23rd, 1915).

JULY 1916.

- 1st ... **Battles of the Somme, 1916, begin** with Battle of Albert, 1916 (1st/13th) (see November 18th).
Contact patrol, or liaison with infantry, first instituted in the Royal Flying Corps.
Kirmanshah (Persia) reoccupied by Turkish forces (see February 26th, 1916, and March 11th, 1917).
- 2nd ... **Battle of Baranovichi begins** (see 9th).
- 3rd ... Russian and Japanese Governments conclude treaty with regard to future policy in the Far East.
- 7th ... **Italian counter-offensive in the Trentino ends** (see June 16th).
Tanga (German East Africa) occupied by British forces (see November 5th, 1914).
Mr. Lloyd George succeeds Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, Great Britain (see June 5th and December 11th).
British Government issue Order in Council rescinding Declaration of London of 1909. French Government issue similar order (see October 29th, 1914, and November 6th, 1914).

* Bulk of position was captured on May 23rd, and this date marks the limit of the German advance on Verdun.

- 9th ... **Battle of Baranoviichi ends** (see 2nd).
- 10th ... German commercial submarine "Deutschland" arrives at Norfolk (Va.), from Bremen (see August 23rd).
Russian hospital ship "Vpered" sunk by submarine in the Black Sea.
- 11th ... Seaham harbour (on coast of Durham) shelled by German submarine.
- 12th ... Mamakhatun (Armenia) again taken by Russian forces (see May 31st).
- 14th ... Battle of Bazentin Ridge (Somme) begins (see 17th).
Mwanza, on Victoria Nyanza (German East Africa) taken by British forces.
Inter-Allied Conference on finance held in London (14th/15th).
- 15th ... Battle of Delville Wood (Somme) begins (see September 3rd).
- 17th ... Battle of Bazentin Ridge (Somme) ends (see 14th).
- 18th ... Treaty with Ibn Sa'ud, Emir of Nejd, ratified by British Government (see December 26th, 1915).
- 19th ... Turkish offensive from Oghratina against the Suez Canal begins (see August 4th).
- 20th ... Greek Government conclude new loan with the Entente (£800,000) (see November 8th, 1915).
- 22nd ... M. Sazonov, Russian Foreign Minister, resigns* and is succeeded by M. Stürmer (see February 1st and November 24th).
- 23rd ... Battle of Pozières Ridge (Somme) begins (see September 3rd).
- 25th ... Reconstituted Serbian army comes into action on Salonika front (see April 15th).
Erzinjan (Armenia) captured by Russian forces.†
- 27th ... Yenbo, port of Medina, surrenders to Arab forces (see June 5th).
Captain Fryatt, of British S.S. "Brussels," shot by order of a German court-martial in Belgium.
- 28th ... United States Government formally protest to British Government against "Black List" policy (see October 22nd, 1914, December 23rd, 1915, and January 26th, 1916).
- 29th ... German Government send Note to United States Government rejecting British offer to permit passage of foodstuffs to Poland from United States of America.
- 30th ... First aerial operations carried out by combined French and British air services on French Western front.
Russian troops from France land at Salonika and join Allied force (see April 20th).
- 31st ... Kilimatinde (German East Africa) taken by British forces.

AUGUST 1916.

- 2nd ... Italian Dreadnought "Leonardo da Vinci" sunk by internal explosion in harbour at Taranto.
- 3rd ... Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika (German East Africa), occupied by Belgian forces.
Roger Casement executed (see April 20th).
- 4th ... **Battle of Rumani (Sinal)** (4th/5th) (see July 19th).
- 5th ... Advance of main body of British force in East Africa through the Nguru Hills begins (see 11th).
- 6th ... **Battle of Gorizia (6th Battle of the Isonzo) begins** (see 17th).

* Appointed in 1910.

† This was the furthest point west reached by Russian forces. It was evacuated subsequently without further fighting.

- 8th ... Portuguese Government decides to extend military co-operation to Europe (see November 23rd, 1914, December 4th, 1914, and January 3rd, 1917).
- 9th ... Gorizia taken by Italian forces (see 6th).
- 10th ... Stanislau again taken by Russian forces (see June 8th, 1915, and July 24th, 1917).
Hamadan (Western Persia) taken by Turkish forces* (see December 14th, 1915, and March 2nd, 1917).
- 11th ... Mpwapwa (German East Africa) occupied by British forces (see 5th).
- 12th ... Italian troops land at Salonika and join Allied force (see October 3rd, 1915, and July 30th, 1916).
- 15th ... Mush and Bitlis (Armenia) reoccupied by Turkish forces (see 24th, February 18th and March 2nd).
Bagamoyo (German East African coast) occupied by British forces.
- 17th ... **Battle of Gorizia (6th Battle of the Isonzo) ends** (see 6th)
End of "Bruslov's Offensive"* (see June 4th).
Battle of Florina† (Macedonia) begins (see 19th).
Rumanian Government conclude agreement with Entente Powers regarding intervention (see 27th, and January 22nd).
Military convention signed at Bukharest between Entente Powers and Rumania.
- 19th ... H.M.S. "Falmouth" and "Nottingham" sunk by submarine.
Battle of Florina† ends (see 17th).
- 22nd ... Kilosa (German East Africa) taken by British forces.
- 23rd ... German commercial submarine "Deutschland" returns to Germany (see July 10th).
Battle of Rayat (Armenia).
- 24th ... Bitlis and Mush again taken by Russian forces (see 15th, and April 30th, 1917).
Anglo-French Conference on finance held at Calais.
- 25th ... Russian forces cross the Danube into the Dobrudja to assist the Rumanian forces (see 17th, 27th, and September 2nd).
- 26th ... Morogoro (German East Africa) taken by British forces.
- 27th ... **Rumanian Government order mobilisation, and declare war on Austria-Hungary** (see 17th and 28th).
- 28th ... **Rumanian forces cross Hungarian frontier and invade Transylvania** (see 27th).
Germany declares war on Rumania (see 27th).
Italy declares war on Germany (see May 24th, 1915).
General Sir Stanley Maude succeeds Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake as Commander-in-Chief, Mesopotamia (see January 19th, and November 18th, 1917).
- 29th ... Brasov (Transylvania) occupied by Rumanian forces (see 28th, and October 7th).
Iringa (German East Africa) taken by British forces.
Field-Marshal von Hindenburg succeeds General von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff of the German Field Armies (see September 14th and November 27th, 1914), with General von Ludendorff as Chief Quartermaster-General (see October 27th, 1918).
Sipahsalar A'zam, Persian Prime Minister, resigns, and is succeeded by Vossuq ed Douleh, who also acts as Foreign Minister (see March 6th, 1916, and May 29th, 1917).
- 30th ... Rumania severs diplomatic relations with Bulgaria (see September 1st).
Turkey declares war on Rumania (see 28th).
Venizelist revolt in Salonika (see September 25th and October 9th).
- 31st ... **Battle of Verdun ends.** (see February 21st).

* Approximate date.

† German name and dates.

‡ This is the French date for the close of "The Defensive Battle of Verdun." The German list carries the battle up to September 9th.

SEPTEMBER 1916.

- 1st ... **Bulgaria declares war on Rumania** (see August 30th).
Sibiu (Transylvania) taken by Rumanian forces (see 26th).
Russian and British Governments conclude "Sykes-Picot" agreement as to eventual partition of Asia Minor (see April 26th, and May 9th and 23rd).
Compulsory Military Service Bill in New Zealand comes into operation (see June 10th).
- 2nd ... German and Bulgarian forces invade the Dobrudja (see August 25th, 1916, January 6th, 1917, and December 3rd, 1918).
German raid by fourteen airships (greatest number to attack simultaneously) on London and other parts of England.
Airship "S.L.-11" destroyed by aeroplane at Cuffley (night 2nd/3rd).
German ships in Piræus harbour seized by the Allies.
- 3rd ... Battle of Guillemont (Somme) begins (see 6th).
Battles of Delville Wood and Pozières (Somme) end (see July 15th and 23rd).
- 4th ... **Dar es Salaam (German East Africa) surrenders to British forces** (see August 8th, 1914).
- 6th ... Battle of Guillemont (Somme) ends (see 3rd).
Tutrakan (Dobrudja) taken by Bulgarian forces (see 2nd).
- 7th ... British pursuit of retreating German force in East Africa checked at Affair of Kisaki.
Kilwa, on East African coast, occupied by British naval forces.
- 8th ... Orsova (Hungary) occupied by Rumanian forces (see August 28th and November 22nd).
- 9th ... Battle of Ginchy (Somme).
- 10th ... **Silistra (Dobrudja) taken by German and Bulgarian forces** (see 2nd).
- 11th ... M. Zaimis, Greek Premier, resigns (see 16th, and June 21st).
- 14th ... **Seventh Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see 18th).
- 15th ... Battle of Flers-Courcelette (Somme) begins (see 22nd). "Tanks" in action for the first time (see July 28th, 1917).
Aeroplane co-operation with tanks instituted by the British Air Force.
- 16th ... M. Kalogeropoulos forms new Greek Ministry (see 11th, and October 3rd).
- 17th ... Lindi, on East African coast, occupied by British naval forces.
- 18th ... Greek IVth Army Corps at Kavala surrenders voluntarily to German forces.
Seventh Battle of the Isonzo ends (see 14th).
- 19th ... Tabora (capital of German East Africa) occupied by Belgian forces.
Allies commence blockade of Greek Macedonian coast from mouth of the Struma to mouth of the Mesta (see December 15th, 1915).
- 20th ... Albanian Government of Essad Pasha set up in Salonika (see February 28th).
- 22nd ... Battle of Flers-Courcelette (Somme) ends (see 15th).
Turkish garrison of Taif (Hejaz) surrenders to Arab forces (see June 5th).
- 23rd ... Airship raid on England (East Coast and London) involving serious casualties (170, mostly civilian); "L.-32" destroyed by aeroplane at Billericay; "L.-33" brought down by gunfire in Essex (night 23rd/24th).
- 24th ... Krupp works at Essen bombed by French aeroplanes.
- 25th ... Battle of Morval (Somme) begins (see 28th).
M. Venizelos withdraws from Athens (see 29th, and August 30th).

- 26th ... Battle of Thiepval Ridge (Somme) begins (see 28th)
Battle of Sibiu (Transylvania) begins (see 29th).
- 28th ... Battles of Morval and Thiepval Ridge end (see 25th and 26th).
- 29th ... Battle of Sibiu ends: city retaken by Austrian forces (see 1st and 26th).
M. Venizelos and Admiral Condouriotis announce formation of Greek Provisional Government in Crete in opposition to the Government at Athens (see December 19th).

OCTOBER 1916.

- 1st ... Battle of the Transloy Ridges (Somme) begins (see 18th).
Battle of the Ancre Heights (Somme) begins (see November 11th).
German airship "L.-31" destroyed by aeroplane at Potter's Bar, near London (night 1st/2nd).
- 3rd ... Greek Cabinet (Kalogeropoulos) resign (see 10th, and September 10th).
- 5th ... **Battle of the Cerna and Monastir begins** (see November 19th and December 11th).
- 7th ... **Battle of Brasov (Transylvania)** (7th/9th): city retaken by Austro-German forces (see August 29th).
- 8th ... German submarine "U.-53" captures and destroys five ships outside Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
- 9th ... **Eighth Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see 12th).
M. Venizelos arrives at Salonika (see August 30th, and September 25th and 29th).
Marshal-Count Masakata Terauchi succeeds Marquis Okuma* as Japanese Prime Minister and Viscount Ishii as Acting Foreign Minister (see September 21st, 1915, November 20th, 1916, and September 29th, 1918).
- 10th ... Entente Governments send ultimatum to Greek Government demanding surrender of the Greek fleet (see 11th).
Professor Lambros forms new Greek Ministry (see 3rd, September 29th, 1916, and May 3rd, 1917).
- 11th ... Greek Government accept Entente demands (see 10th).
- 12th ... **Eighth Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see 9th).
- 13th ... Norwegian Government issue orders prohibiting belligerent submarines from using Norwegian territorial waters (see February 1st, 1917).
- 14th ... Transylvanian frontier of Rumania crossed by German forces (see August 28th and September 29th).
- 17th ... Affairs in the Dakhla Oasis (West Egypt) begin (see 22nd).
- 18th ... Battle of the Transloy Ridges (Somme) ends (see 1st).
- 20th ... Russian battleship "Imperatritsa Mariya" destroyed by internal explosion at Sevastopol.
Anglo-French Conference held at Calais to discuss Greek participation in the war.
- 21st ... Count Stürgkh, Austrian Premier, murdered (appointed Premier November 3rd, 1911) (see 28th).
- 22nd ... Constanza (Dobrudja) captured by German and Bulgarian forces.
Affairs in the Dakhla Oasis end (see 17th).
- 24th ... **"First Offensive Battle" of Verdun† begins** (see December 18th).
Fort Douaumont recaptured by French forces (see February 25th, August 31st, and November 1st).
- 25th ... Cernavoda (Dobrudja) captured by Bulgarian forces (see 22nd).
- 26th ... First German destroyer raid in Dover Straits (night 26th/27th) (see April 20th, 1917).

* Appointed Prime Minister April 16th, 1914.

† French name and date.

- 28th ... Dr. E. von Körber appointed Austrian Premier (see 21st, and December 14th).
British hospital ship "Galeka" totally wrecked by mine off Havre.
- 29th ... Sherif of Mecca proclaimed "King of the Arabs" (see June 7th and November 4th).
- 30th ... Lieut.-General von Stein succeeds Lieut.-General Wild von Hohenborn as German Minister for War (see January 21st, 1915, and October 9th, 1918).
- 31st ... **Ninth Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see November 4th).

NOVEMBER 1916.

- 1st ... Fort Vaux (Verdun) recaptured by French forces (see June 2nd).
- 4th ... **Ninth Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see October 31st).
Coronation of the "King of the Arabs" at Mecca (see October 20th and December 15th).
- 5th ... **Germany and Austria proclaim an "Independent State of Poland"** (see April 3rd, 1915, and March 30th, 1917).
- 6th ... Affair of Gyuba (Darfur). Forces of Ali Dinar, ex-Sultan of Darfur, defeated by Sudan force. Ali Dinar killed (see May 22nd).
- 7th ... Mr. Wilson re-elected President of the United States.
- 11th ... Battle of the Ancre Heights (Somme) ends (see October 1st).
- 12th ... Shiraz (South Persia) occupied by British forces.
- 13th ... Battle of the Ancre, 1916, begins (see 18th): Beaumont-Hamel stormed by British forces.
- 15th ... Third Affair of Hafiz Kor (North-West Frontier of India).
British advance into Sinai begins (see December 21st).
Inter-Allied Conference held in Paris to discuss: (a) the relations between Governments and Staffs; (b) policy and strategy; (c) Greece; (d) Poland. (Conference continued on 16th.)
- 16th ... Battle of Târga-Jiu, Rumania (16th/17th).
- 18th ... Battle of the Ancre, 1916, ends (see 13th), and **Battles of the Somme, 1916, end** (see July 1st, 1916, March 14th and April 5th, 1917, and March 21st, 1918).
- 19th ... **Monastir (Serbia) captured by Allied forces** (see October 5th, 1916, and December 2nd, 1915).
Entente Governments demand dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers at Athens and surrender of Greek military material (see December 1st).
- 20th ... Herr von Jagow, German Foreign Minister, resigns (appointed January 1913) (see 21st).
Count Terauchi relinquishes temporary appointment as Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (see 21st, and October 9th).
- 21st ... Craiova (Rumania) taken by German forces.
British hospital ship "Britannic" sunk by mine in Aegean Sea.
Dr. Artur Zimmermann appointed German Foreign Minister (see 20th, and July 15th, 1917).
Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies. Archduke Karl succeeds to the throne.
Viscount Motono appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (see 20th, and April 21st, 1918).
- 22nd ... Orsova (Hungary) taken by Austro-German forces (see September 8th).
*German commerce raider "Sceadler" leaves Germany (see August 2nd, 1917).
- 23rd ... **Greek Provisional Government (M. Venizelos) at Salonika declare war on Germany and Bulgaria** (see September 29th, 1916, and June 27th, 1917).
British hospital ship "Braemar Castle" damaged and beached in Aegean Sea—probably mined.
Mackensen's army effects passage of the Danube at Islaz and Simnitza.

* Approximate date.

- 24th ... M. Stürmer, Russian Premier and Foreign Minister, resigns, and is succeeded by M. Trepov as Premier (see February 1st, July 22nd, and December 2nd and 12th, 1916, and January 8th, 1917).
- 25th ... The German air forces established as a separate branch of the German army.
- 26th ... Second German naval raid on Lowestoft (see April 25th).
French battleship "Suffren" sunk by submarine in the Bay of Biscay.
German raider "Moewe" sails from Kiel on second cruise (see March 4th, 1916, and March 22nd, 1917).
- 27th ... German airship raid on East coast of England: airship "L-34" destroyed by aeroplane off Hartlepool, and "L-21" destroyed by aeroplane off Yarmouth (night 27th/28th).
- 28th ... First German daylight aeroplane raid on London (by single aeroplane) (see December 21st, 1914, and May 7th, June 13th and July 7th, 1917).
- 29th ... Admiral Sir David Beatty appointed to succeed Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet (see December 4th).
- 30th ... Allied forces landed at the Piræus (see December 1st).

DECEMBER 1916.

- 1st ... **Battle of the Arges (Rumania) begins** (see 5th).
Rumanian Government removed from Bukharest to Jassy (see November 30th, 1918).
Greek Government refuse Entente demands (see November 19th).
Allied forces withdrawn from Athens and the Piræus after conflicts with Greeks (see November 30th, 1916, and January 24th, 1917).
*German commerce raider "Wolff" leaves Germany (see February 24th, 1918).
Last meeting of War Committee of British Cabinet (see 9th, and November 3rd, 1915).
- 2nd ... Russian Premier (M. Trepov) announces that the Allies have acknowledged Russia's right to Constantinople and the Straits (see March 12th and April 12th, 1915).
- 3rd ... Funchal (Madeira) bombarded by German submarine (see December 12th, 1917).
Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, First Sea Lord, Great Britain, resigns (see 4th, and May 28th, 1915).
British and French Governments conclude agreement (the "Clementel Agreement"): (1) to unite British ships in French service to those already employed; (2) to co-ordinate Allied tonnage; (3) to create inter-allied bureau to centralise charter of neutral shipping (see January 6th, November 3rd, and December 3rd, 1917).
- 4th ... Admiral Sir John Jellicoe appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain (see 3rd, August 4th, 1914, November 29th, 1916, and December 26th, 1917).
Mr. Asquith, British Premier, resigns (appointed April 8th, 1908; see 7th).
- 5th ... **Battle of the Arges (Roumania) ends** (see 1st).
- 6th ... **Bukharest capitulates to the German forces** (see November 30th, 1918).
Massacre of Venizelists in Athens (see 1st, and November 23rd).
- 7th ... **Mr. Lloyd George succeeds Mr. Asquith as British Premier** (see 4th).
Entente Governments announce forthcoming blockade of Greece from December 8th (see 1st).
- 8th ... Murman Railway (from Murmansk to Petrograd) declared open.
Entente Powers begin blockade of Greece (see 7th).

* Approximate date.

- 9th ... **War Cabinet formed in Great Britain.* First Meeting held** (see 1st)
- 11th ... **Battle of the Cerna and Monastir ends** (see October 5th).
Italian battleship "Regina Margherita" sunk on Italian minefield.
Allied Note presented to Greece demanding complete demobilisation
(see 1st and 14th).
Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Ministry formed in Great Britain (see
7th, and May 25th, 1915).
Lord Derby appointed Secretary of State for War, Great Britain, in
succession to Mr. Lloyd George (see September 30th, 1915, and
July 7th and April 20th, 1918).
Viscount Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, resigns.
(Appointed December 11th, 1905.)
Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain,
resigns, and is appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs (see 12th,
and May 28th, 1915).
Ministry of Labour formed in Great Britain.
- 11th ... **Reorganisation of French Government. M. Briand remains Premier.**
New War Cabinet of five Ministers formed. General Nivelle
becomes Commander-in-Chief of French Northern and North-
Eastern Groups of Armies (see May 15th, 1917), and General
Joffre (see December 3rd, 1915) becomes Technical Military
Adviser to the War Cabinet.
Sir Edward Carson succeeds Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the
Admiralty, Great Britain (see 11th, and July 19th, 1917).
M. Pokrovski appointed Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs (see
November 24th, 1916, and January 27th, 1917).
Identical Notes presented by Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, German,
and Turkish Governments to United States Ambassadors in
their respective countries requesting them to inform the Govern-
ments of the Entente Powers that the four Allied Central Powers
are ready to negotiate for peace (see 30th).
- 13th ... **British operations for the capture of Kut begin** (see May 19th, 1916,
and January 9th, 1917).
- 14th ... **Entente Powers send Ultimatum to Greece; withdrawal of entire
Greek Armies from Thessaly demanded** (see 11th and 15th).
Dr. von Körber, Austrian Premier, resigns (see 21st, and October
28th).
- 15th ... **Greek Government accept Allied Ultimatum** (see 14th).
British Government recognise the "King of the Arabs" as the King
of the Hejaz (see November 4th).
- 17th ... **Greek Government issue warrant for arrest of M. Venizelos on
charge of high treason** (see August 30th and September 29th,
1916, and June 26th, 1917).
- 18th ... **"First Offensive Battle" of Yerdun ends** (see October 24th, 1916,
and August 20th, 1917).
President Wilson issues Circular Note suggesting negotiations for
peace (see 26th).
- 19th ... **British Government decide to institute National Service** (see
November 1st, 1917).
British Government decide to initiate Imperial Conference (see
March 20th, 1917).
**British Government decide to recognise Government of M.
Venizelos** (see September 29th).
- 21st ... **El Arish (Sinai) occupied by British forces** (see November 15th).
Count Heinrich Clam-Martinitz appointed Austrian Premier (see
14th, and June 18th, 1917).
- 22nd ... **Ministry of Food formed in Great Britain** (see 26th).
Ministry of Pensions formed in Great Britain.
Ministry of Shipping formed in Great Britain (see January 27th).
Count Czernin succeeds Baron Burian as Austro-Hungarian Minister
for Foreign Affairs (see January 13th, 1915, and April 15th,
1918).

* The War Committee (see November 3rd, 1915) which held their last meeting on December 1st ceased to function on the formation of the War Cabinet which undertook the duties of the War Committee.

- 23rd ... Affair of Magdhaba (Sinai).
- 26th ... German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Governments send reply to President Wilson's Note; immediate meeting of delegates suggested (see 18th, and January 10th, 1917).
Anglo-French Conference meets in London to discuss the German and United States "Peace Notes"; also the situation in Greece, the Salonika expedition, and the division of the front in the Western Theatre. (Discussion continued on the 27th and 28th.)
General Joffre created Marshal of France (see 12th).
Lord Devonport appointed Food Controller, Great Britain (see 22nd).
- 27th ... French battleship "Gaulois" sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean.
British and French Governments conclude agreement regarding temporary administration of Togoland (see August 26th and 31st, 1914).
- 30th ... Entente Governments reject German peace proposals (see 12th, and January 11th, 1917).
British and Chinese Governments conclude agreement for employment of Chinese labour in France.
Bulgarian Government reply accepting President Wilson's Note (see 18th, and January 10th, 1917).
- 31st ... Campaign of the Sudan forces in Darfur comes to an end (see March 1st).
Raspútin murdered in Petrograd.

JANUARY 1917.

- 3rd ... Focsani (Rumania) taken by German forces.
First units of Portuguese Expeditionary Force land in France (see August 8th, 1916, and June 17th, 1917).
Action of Beho-Beho (East Africa) begins (see 4th).
General Sir Douglas Haig promoted Field-Marshal (see December 19th, 1915).
- 4th ... Russian battleship "Peresvyet" sunk by mine off Port Said.
Action of Beho-Beho ends (see 3rd).
- 5th ... Braila (Rumania) taken by German forces.
Inter-Allied Conference assembles in Rome to discuss co-operation, and the questions of Macedonia, Greece, the command of the Salonika expedition, and to convene a shipping conference. (Discussions continued on the 6th and 7th.)
- 6th ... Last Russian and Rumanian forces evacuate the Dobrudja (see August 25th, 1916, and December 3rd, 1918).
"Inter-Allied Chartering Committee" established for chartering shipping (see December 3rd, 1916, and November 3rd, 1917).
- 8th ... M. Trepov, Russian Premier, resigns and is succeeded by Prince Golitsin (see November 24th, 1916, and March 13th, 1917).
- 9th ... **Battle of Kut, 1917, begins** (see December 13th, 1916, and February 23rd and 24th, 1917).
Action of Rafah (Sinai). Last Turkish troops in Sinai recross the frontier (see January 26th, 1915).
H.M.S. "Cornwallis" sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.
- 10th ... Entente Governments send joint reply to President Wilson's Note. Allied war aims outlined (see December 18th, 1916).
Belgian Government reply to President Wilson's Note placing themselves in hands of Allies (see December 18th, 1916, and September 15th, 1918).
- 11th ... Settlement Treaty signed at Berlin between Germany and Turkey (see April 10th, 1918).
Austro-Hungarian and German Governments issue Note repudiating responsibility for continuance of war, and declaring that they will prosecute the war to successful end (see December 12th and 30th, 1916, and September 15th, 1918).

- 14th ... Japanese battle cruiser "Tsukuba" sunk by internal explosion in harbour.
- 15th ... Italy accedes to Franco-British Convention as to naval "prizes" (see November 9th, 1914).
- 17th ... General Shuvaev, Russian Minister for War, resigns and is succeeded by General Byelyaev (see March 29th, 1916, and March 13th, 1917).
Inter-Allied Conference* (Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy represented) assembles at Petrograd to discuss war policy, finance, supplies and co-operation (see February 20th).
- 19th ... German Government send instructions to German Minister in Mexico (von Eckhardt) to negotiate alliance with Mexico and Japan against the United States (see February 28th).
- 20th ... General Hoskins succeeds General Smuts in command of British forces, East Africa (see February 19th, 1916, and May 30th, 1917).
- 23rd ... Harwich flotilla action with German 6th torpedo boat flotilla in the North Sea: H.M.S. "Simoom" sunk.
- 24th ... Wejh (Arabia) captured by Arab forces.
Greek Government make formal apology to the Allies for the occurrences of December 1st, 1916.
Allied Naval Conference held in London as to policy in Mediterranean (see November 30th).
- 25th ... Southwold and Wangford on the Suffolk coast shelled by German destroyers.
- 27th ... M. Pokrovski, Russian Foreign Minister, resigns (see December 12th, 1916, and March 15th, 1917).
- 31st ... German Government announce forthcoming "unrestricted" submarine warfare and threaten to sink hospital ships (see February 1st).

FEBRUARY 1917.

- 1st ... **German "unrestricted submarine warfare" begins** (see January 31st).
Norwegian Government forbid all foreign submarines to use Norwegian territorial waters (see October 13th, 1916).
- 3rd ... **United States of America sever diplomatic relations with Germany** (see April 6th).
Affairs in the Siwa Oasis (West Egypt) begin (see 5th).
- 4th ... Sa'id Halim, Turkish Grand Vizier, resigns: succeeded by Talaat Pasha (see October 13th, 1918).
- 5th ... Affairs in the Siwa Oasis end (see 3rd and 8th).
- 8th ... British operations against the Senussi come to an end (see 5th, and November 23rd, 1915).
- 13th ... **Scandinavian Governments' joint protest against German submarine warfare published.**
- 14th ... British Government inform Japanese Government that they will support Japanese claims to German possessions north of the Equator if it is understood that Japan will support similar British claims south of the Equator (see December 16th, 1914).
British Government give pledge in House of Commons that the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is an object of the war (see November 15th).
- 17th ... Australian War Government formed.
- 20th ... Inter-Allied Conference* at Petrograd dissolves (see January 17th).
- 28rd ... Kut reoccupied by British forces (see 24th, and January 9th).

* "Commission de Ravitaillement."

† Appointed in 1913.

- 24th ... **Battle of Kut, 1917, ends.** Turkish Army retreats from Kut (see 23rd, and January 9th).
- 25th ... German forces withdraw from front line positions on the Ancre (see November 18th, 1916, and March 14th, 1917).
The pursuit to Baghdad begins (see 24th, and March 11th).
German destroyer raid on Margate and Broadstairs (see March 18th).
British S.S. "Laconia" sunk by submarine (see 27th).
- 26th ... President Wilson in address to Congress asks for power to arm merchant ships (see February 21st, 1916, and March 12th, 1917).
Anglo-French Conference assembles at Calais to discuss operations, the co-operation of the armies and the co-ordination of operations by the French Commander-in-Chief (continued on 27th) (see March 12th).
- 27th ... President Wilson states that he considers sinking of "Laconia" the "overt act" for which he was waiting (see 25th, and April 6th).
- 28th ... German proposals to Mexico for alliance against the United States published in the American Press (see January 19th).

MARCH 1917.

- 1st ... British hospital ship "Glenart Castle" damaged by mine between Havre and Southampton (see February 26th, 1918).
- 2nd ... Hamadan (Western Persia) recaptured by Russian forces (see August 10th, 1916, and March 16th, 1918).
- 7th ... Passage of the Diyala (near Baghdad) (7th/10th).
- 8th ... Count Zeppelin dies.
- 11th ... **Baghdad occupied by British forces** (see February 25th).
Kirmanshah (Western Persia) again taken by Russian forces (see July 1st, 1916, and February 25th, 1918).
Allied Offensive in Macedonia to free Monastir begins (see 23rd).
- 12th ... **Russian Revolution begins** (see 13th, 14th and 15th).
United States Government announce arming of all merchant vessels in the war zone (see February 26th).
Anglo-French Conference assembles in London to discuss relations of British and French commanders in the Western Theatre, and employment of prisoners of war in the fighting zone (see February 26th, 1917, and March 26th, 1918).
- 13th ... Prince Golitsin, Russian Premier, removed from office by Revolutionary party (see 12th, 15th, and January 8th).
General Byelyuev, Russian Minister for War, removed from office by Revolutionary party (see 12th, 15th, and January 17th).
- 14th ... **German retreat from the Somme to the "Hindenburg Line" begins** (see February 25th and April 5th).
Action of Mushaidiya (Mesopotamia).
New Provisional Government proclaimed in Russia (see 12th, 22nd, and November 8th).
China severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see August 14th).
- 15th ... **Nicholas II, Tsar of Russia, abdicates** (see 12th, and July 16th, 1918).
Prince Lvov appointed Russian Premier (see 13th, 14th, and July 19th).
M. Milyukov appointed Russian Foreign Minister (see 14th, January 27th, and May 16th).
General Guchkov appointed Russian Minister for War (see 13th, 14th, and May 16th).
- 16th ... Action between German raider "Leopard" and H.M.S. "Achilles" and Armed Boarding Steamer "Dundee": "Leopard" sunk.
Mutiny breaks out in Russian Baltic Fleet (see 12th, and June 21st).
- 17th ... Roye occupied by French forces (see August 30th, 1914, and March 26th, 1918).
Bapaume occupied by British forces (see September 26th, 1914, and March 24th, 1918).

- 17th ... German airship "L.-39" destroyed at Compiègne when returning from raid on England.
(contd.) Karind (West Persia) occupied by Russian forces.
M. Briand, French Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigns (see 20th, and October 30th, 1915).
General Roques, French Minister for War, resigns (see 20th, and March 16th, 1916).
- 18th ... German destroyer raid on Ramsgate and Broadstairs (see April 26th).
Péronne and Noyon occupied by Allied forces (see September 21st, 24th, and 25th, 1914; and March 24th and 25th, 1918).
- 19th ... French battleship "Danton" sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.
- 20th ... M. Ribot succeeds M. Briand as French Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs (see 17th, December 12th, 1916, and September 9th, 1917).
M. Painlevé appointed French Minister for War (see 17th, September 12th and November 14th).
First meeting of British Imperial War Conference (see December 19th, 1916).
- 21st ... British hospital ship "Asturias" torpedoed off Start Point.
- 22nd ... Provisional Government in Russia recognised by Great Britain, France, Italy, United States of America, Rumania, and Switzerland (see 14th).
German raider "Moewe" returns to Kiel from her second cruise (see November 26th, 1916).
- 23rd ... **Allied Offensive in Macedonia ends** (see 11th).
- 24th ... British offensive into Palestine begins (see 26th).
- 25th ... Qasr-i-Shirin (Western Persia) again taken by Russian forces (see June 20th, 1916, and July 8th, 1917).
- 26th ... **First Battle of Gaza begins** (see 27th).
- 27th ... **First Battle of Gaza ends** (see 26th, and April 17th).
- 30th ... **Russian Provisional Government issue Proclamation acknowledging the Independence of Poland** (see 14th, November 5th, 1916, and April 5th, 1917).
British hospital ship "Gloucester Castle" torpedoed between Havre and Southampton, but towed in.
- 31st ... The Emperor of Austria makes secret proposal, conveyed in a letter to Prince Sixte of Bourbon, to the French President (M. Poincaré) to open conversations with a view to peace (see April 11th, 1918).

APRIL 1917.

- 3rd ... H.M.S. "Jason" (torpedo gunboat) sunk by mine off west coast of Scotland.
- 4th ... Khanaqin (North-East of Baghdad) again occupied by Russian forces.
- 5th ... **German retreat to the "Hindenburg Line" completed** (see March 14th).
British Government inform Russian Provisional Government of their adherence to the principle of an independent and united Poland (see March 30th and September 12th, 1916, and January 10th, 1917).
- 6th ... **United States of America declare war on Germany** (see February 3rd).
- 7th ... Cuba and Panama declare war on Germany.
- 8th ... Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with United States of America (see December 7th).
- 9th ... **Battles of Arras, 1917, begin** with Battle of Vimy Ridge (see 14th) and First Battle of the Scarpe, 1917 (see 23rd, and May 4th).
Admiral Sims, United States Navy, arrives in England (see June 18th).
Russian Provisional Government (see March 14th) issue Proclamation to Allied Governments declaring in favour of self-determination of peoples and a durable peace.

- 10th ... British hospital ship "Salta" mined off Havre.
Bulgaria severs diplomatic relations with the United States of America.
- 11th ... Brazil severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see October 26th).
- 13th ... Bolivia severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- 14th ... Battle of Vimy Ridge and First Battle of the Scarpe end (see 9th).
- 16th ... **French 1917 Offensive begins with the Second Battle of the Aisne** (see 20th).
- 17th ... ***"Battle of the Hills" (Champagne) begins** (see 20th).
Second Battle of Gaza begins (see 19th, and March 27th).
Japanese flotillas join Allied forces in the Mediterranean (see February 8th, 1916, and November 15th, 1917).
British ambulance transports "Lanfranc" and "Donegal" torpedoed and sunk in English Channel.
- 19th ... **Second Battle of Gaza ends** (see 17th, and October 27th).
- 20th ... **French Offensive stopped** (see 16th): **Battles of the Aisne and of "The Hills" end** (see 16th and 17th).
Second German destroyer raid on Straits of Dover (night 20th/21st).
Action by the "Swift" and "Broke" (see October 26th, 1916, and February 15th, 1918).
Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the United States of America.
- 22nd ... Action of Istabulat (Mesopotamia) (21st/22nd).
- 23rd ... Second Battle of the Scarpe, 1917 (Arras) (23rd/24th) (see 9th, and May 3rd).
- 24th ... Samarra (Mesopotamia) taken by British forces (23rd/24th).
First Battle of Doiran begins (first phase 24th/25th) (see May 9th).
- 25th ... Dr. A. Augusto da Costa succeeds Dr. A. J. d'Almeida as Portuguese Premier (see March 15th, 1916, and December 10th, 1917).
- 26th ... Second German destroyer raid on Ramsgate (night 26th/27th) (see March 18th).
- 27th ... Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see April 23rd, 1918).
- 28th ... United States Congress pass Bill for raising 500,000 men (see 6th, and May 18th).
Battle of Arleux (Arras) (28th/29th).
- 29th ... General Pétain appointed Chief of French General Staff (see December 3rd, 1915, and May 15th, 1917).
- 30th ... Mush (Armenia) occupied by Turkish forces (see August 24th, 1916).

MAY 1917.

- 2nd ... First United States destroyer flotilla arrives at Queenstown (see June 18th).

Third Battle of the Scarpe, 1917 (Arras), begins (see 4th, and April 23rd).
Battle of Bullecourt begins (see 17th).
Professor Lambros, Greek Premier, resigns and is succeeded by M. Zaimis (see October 10th, 1916, and June 24th, 1917).
- 4th ... Craonne (Aisne) retaken by French forces (see September 1st, 1914, April 16th, 1917, and May 27th, 1918).
End of Third Battle of the Scarpe, 1917 (see 3rd) brings **Battles of Arras, 1917, to an end** (see April 9th).

* "La Bataille des Monts," otherwise called the Third Battle of Champagne

- 5th ... **Battle of the Yardar (Macedonia) begins** (see 22nd).
Liberia severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see August 4th).
- 7th ... **First night air raid on London.** Single aeroplane by moonlight (see November 28th, 1916, and September 4th, 1917, and May 19th, 1918).
- 9th ... **First Battle of Doiran ends** (second phase 8th/9th) (see April 24th, 1917, and September 18th, 1918).
- 10th ... Major-General J. Pershing appointed to command United States Expeditionary Force (see June 8th).
- 12th ... **Tenth Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see June 8th).
- 14th ... German airship "L-22" destroyed in North Sea by British warships.
- 15th ... Action between Austrian and British naval light forces in the Straits of Otranto: 14 British drifters sunk.
General Pétain succeeds General Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of French Northern and North-Eastern Groups of Armies (see April 29th, 1917, and November 19th, 1918).
General Foch succeeds General Pétain as Chief of the French General Staff of French Ministry of War (see October 8th, 1914, and November 27th, 1917).
- 16th ... M. Kerenski succeeds General Guchkov as Russian Minister for War (see March 15th and November 8th).
M. Tereshchenko succeeds M. Milyukov as Russian Foreign Minister (see March 15th and November 8th).
- 17th ... **Battle of Bullecourt ends** (see 3rd).
Honduras severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see July 19th, 1918).
The British Admiralty, following on a Cabinet decision, appoint a Committee, in conjunction with the Ministry of Shipping, to draw up a plan to convoy merchant ships (see June 14th and July 2nd).
- 18th ... **Compulsory Service Act becomes law** in the United States of America (see April 28th).
Nicaragua severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see May 8th, 1918).
- 19th ... Russian Provisional Government issue declaration repudiating a separate peace.
United States Government announce decision to send a Division of the United States Army to France at once (see June 25th).
- 20th ... Serbian Government transferred from Corfu to Salonika (see February 9th, 1916, and December 9th, 1918).
- 22nd ... **Battle of the Yardar ends** (see 5th).
- 23rd ... Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, resigns* (see June 15th, 1917, and October 31st, 1918).
- 25th ... **First great aeroplane raid on England** (Kent and Folkestone) to cause heavy casualties. Total 290, over half civilians (see December 21st, 1914, and July 20th and August 5th, 1918).
- 26th ... British hospital ship "Dover Castle" sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean.
- 28th ... Anglo-French Conference assembles in London to discuss the deposition of King Constantine of Greece and the occupation of Athens and Thessaly (continued on 29th) (see June 11th).
- 29th ... Vossuq ed Douleh, Persian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, resigns (see August 29th, 1916, June 6th, 1917, and August 7th, 1918).
- 30th ... General van Deventer succeeds General Hoskins in command of British forces in East Africa (see January 20th).

* Appointed June 10th, 1918.

JUNE 1917.

- 3rd ... Italy proclaims Protectorate over an independent Albania.
- 4th ... General Brusilov succeeds General Alexeiev as Russian Commander-in-Chief (see September 5th, 1915, and August 1st, 1917).
- 5th ... German daylight aeroplane raid on Sheerness and the Naval establishments on the Medway.
- 6th ... Ala es Sultaneh again appointed Persian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister (see May 29th and November 24th, 1917, and January 19th, 1918).
- 7th ... **Battle of Messines, 1917, begins** (see 14th; also November 1st, 1914).
- 8th ... **Tenth Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see May 12th).
Janina (Greece) occupied by Italian forces.
Major-General Pershing arrives in England (see 13th, and May 10th).
- 9th ... Russian Provisional Government refuse a German proposal for an unlimited armistice.
- 11th ... **Entente Governments present demand to Greek Government for abdication of King Constantine** (see 12th, and May 28th).
Santo Domingo severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- 12th ... **King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favour of his second son, Prince Alexander** (see 11th).
Corinth and Larissa occupied by Entente forces.
- 13th ... Great German daylight aeroplane raid on London; 157 killed and 432 injured (see November 28th, 1916, and July 7th, 1917).
Major-General Pershing arrives in France (see 8th, and May 10th).
- 14th ... **Battle of Messines, 1917, ends** (see 7th; also April 10th, 1918).
German airship "L-43" destroyed in the North Sea.
The British Admiralty formally approve scheme for convoying merchant ships (see May 17th and July 2nd).
- 15th ... Count Esterhazy appointed Hungarian Premier (see May 23rd and August 9th).
- 16th ... Haiti severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see July 12th, 1918).
- 17th ... Portuguese troops in action on Western Front for the first time (see August 8th, 1916, and January 3rd, 1917).
German airship "L-48" destroyed by aeroplane at Theberton in Suffolk.
- 18th ... Admiral Sims, United States Navy, hoists his flag at Queenstown as acting C.-in-C. Irish Command (see April 9th and May 2nd).
Count Clam-Martinitz, Austrian Premier, resigns (see 23rd, and December 21st, 1916).
- 19th ... General Currie appointed to command Canadian troops in France.
- 21st ... Mutiny breaks out in the Russian Black Sea Fleet at Sevastopol (see March 16th, 1917, and May 1st, 1918).
- 23rd ... Dr. Ernst Ritter von Seidler appointed Austrian Premier (see 18th, and June 21st, 1918).
- 24th ... M. Zaimis, Greek Premier, resigns (see May 3rd and June 26th).
- 25th ... **First contingent of United States troops arrives in France** (see May 19th).
- 26th ... M. Venizelos appointed Greek Premier (see 24th and 27th, and October 5th, 1915).

- 27th ... **M. Venizelos assumes power at Athens. Diplomatic relations severed with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Declaration of War by Provisional Government against Germany and Bulgaria of November 23rd, 1916, becomes effective for the whole of Greece. "State of War" also begins between Greece and Austria-Hungary and between Greece and Turkey (see 26th).**
French cruiser "Kléber" sunk by submarine off Brest.
- 28th ... General Allenby succeeds General Sir A. Murray as General Officer Commanding in Egypt (see March 19th, 1916).
- 29th ... **Russian Summer Offensive begins*** (see July 18th).

JULY 1917.

- 1st ... Manchu Emperor (Hsuan-Fung) restored in China (see June 6th, 1916, and July 6th and 7th, 1917).
- 2nd ... Agreement signed at The Hague for the exchange of combatant and civilian British and German prisoners of war (see May 13th, 1916).
First regular convoy of merchant ships sails from Hampton Roads (Va.)† (see May 17th and June 14th).
- 4th ... Ponta Delgada (Azores) shelled by a German submarine.
Concerted attack by German submarines on United States transports defeated.
- 6th ... Aqaba (Arabia) occupied by Arab forces.
Conscription Bill carried in Canadian House of Commons (see October 12th).
Li-Yuan-Hung, President of China, resigns and is succeeded by Feng-Kuo-Chang (see June 6th, 1916, July 7th, 1917, and October 11th, 1918).
- 7th ... Severe aeroplane raid on England (Margate and London; casualties 250, mostly civilian: last on London by daylight) (see November 28th, and August 22nd, 1916, and May 19th and July 20th, 1918).
Manchu Emperor abdicates (see 1st and 6th).
- 8th ... Russian forces begin withdrawal from Western Persia: Qasr-i-Shirin evacuated (see May 7th, 1916, March 25th, 1917, and January 8th, 1918).
- 9th ... H.M.S. "Vanguard" sunk by internal explosion in harbour.
- 11th ... British attack on Ramadi (Mesopotamia) (11th/14th).
- 14th ... Herr von Bethmann-Holweg, German Imperial Chancellor, resigns (appointed July 14th, 1909): succeeded by Dr. Michaelis (see October 30th).
- 15th ... Dr. Artur von Zimmermann, German Foreign Minister, resigns (see November 21st, 1916, and August 5th, 1917).
- 17th ... Proclamation issued changing name of British Royal House to Windsor.
- 18th ... **German Counter-Offensive on the Eastern Front: Battle of East Galicia begins** (see 28th, and June 29th).
- 19th ... Action of Narungombe (East Africa).
Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain, tenders his resignation (see December 12th, 1916, and September 6th, 1917).
The Reichstag passes Resolution as to German War Aims (see January 24th, 1918).
M. Kerenski succeeds Prince Lvov as Premier of Russia temporarily (see March 15th and August 6th).
- 22nd ... **Battle of Marasesti (Rumania) begins** (see August 1st).
Siam declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- 24th ... Stanislau (see August 10th, 1916) and Tarnopol in Galicia retaken by Austro-German forces (see 18th).

* For details of the battles of this offensive, see Part II.

† Experimental convoys had been tried in May. Convoys outward from Great Britain did not start till August.

- 25th ... Full Inter-Allied Conference assembles in Paris to discuss the Balkan situation, with military, naval and political committees to discuss plans in view of a probable collapse of Russia (Conference continued on 26th).
- 27th ... Agreement concluded between French and Italian Governments defining respective zones of influence in Asia Minor (see August 18th).
- 28th ... **Battle of East Galicia ends** (see 18th).
Tank Corps formed in British Army (see September 15th, 1916).
- 30th ... Zaleszczyki (Galicia) recaptured by Austro-German forces (see June 12th, 1916).
- 31st ... **Battles of Ypres, 1917, begin** with Battle of Pilckem Ridge (see August 2nd and November 10th, 1917, and May 25th, 1915).

AUGUST 1917.

- 1st ... **End of first phase of Battle of Marasesti** (see July 22nd).
General Kornilov succeeds General Brusilov as Russian Commander-in-Chief (see June 4th and September 8th).
The Pope sends Note to belligerent Governments appealing for peace (see July 30th, 1915).
- 2nd ... Battle of Pilckem Ridge (Ypres) ends (see July 31st).
German commerce raider "Seeadler" wrecked on Mopelia Island (Pacific) (see November 22nd, 1916).
- 3rd ... Czernowitz (Bukovina) retaken by Austro-German forces (see June 17th, 1916).
Mutiny breaks out in German Fleet at Wilhelmshaven (see November 3rd, 1918).
- 4th ... Liberia declares war on Germany (see May 5th, 1917, and April 10th, 1918).
Baron de Broqueville resigns as Belgian Minister for War (appointed February 28th, 1914) and succeeds Baron Beyens as Minister for Foreign Affairs (see January 18th, 1916, and January 1st, 1918). Lieut.-General A. de Ceuninck appointed Minister for War (see November 21st, 1918).
- 5th ... Herr Richard von Kuhlmann appointed German Foreign Minister (see July 15th, 1917, and July 9th, 1918).
- 6th ... **Second phase of Battle of Marasesti begins** (see 1st, and September 3rd).
M. Kerenski definitely appointed Prime Minister of Russia (see July 19th, September 10th, and November 8th).
- 9th ... Count Esterhazy, Hungarian Premier, resigns (see 21st, and June 15th).
- 10th ... British Labour Party decide to send delegates to a "consultative" Conference at Stockholm (see 13th).
- 13th ... British Government refuse passports for Stockholm Conference (see 10th).
- 14th ... **China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary** (see March 14th).
- 15th ... Battle of Hill 70 (Lens) begins (see 25th).
- 16th ... Battle of Langemarck, 1917 (Ypres), begins (see 18th).
- 17th ... **Eleventh Battle of the Isonzo begins** (see September 12th).
M. Cochon succeeded by M. Métin as French Under-Secretary for Blockade (see March 20th, 1916, and November 16th, 1917).
- 18th ... Battle of Langemarck, 1917 (Ypres), ends (see 16th).
British, French, and Italian Governments conclude provisional arrangement with regard to future policy in Asia Minor (see May 16th, 1916, and July 27th, 1917).

- 20th ... **"Second Offensive Battle" of Verdun begins*** (see December 15th, 1917, and December 18th, 1916).
- 21st ... Dr. Wekerle appointed Hungarian Premier (see 9th, and April 17th, 1918).
German airship "L-23" destroyed in North Sea.
Ministry of Reconstruction formed in Great Britain.
- 22nd ... **Last German aeroplane raid on England by daylight** (see July 7th and September 2nd).
- 25th ... Battle of Hill 70 (Lens) ends (see 15th).

SEPTEMBER 1917.

- 1st ... **Battle of Riga begins** (see 3rd and 5th).
- 2nd ... First German aeroplane raid on England by moonlight by more than one aeroplane (see 4th, and May 7th).
- 3rd ... **Battle of Marasesti (Rumania) ends** (see August 6th).
Riga captured by German forces (see 1st and 5th, and October 16th).
Severe aeroplane raid on Kent by moonlight (casualties about 230, mostly military).
- 4th ... German aeroplanes for the first time raid London by night in force (see 2nd).
German submarine bombards Scarborough (Yorkshire).
Anglo-French Conference assembles in London to discuss the question of military assistance to Italy (see 25th).
- 5th ... **Battle of Riga ends** (see 1st and 3rd).
- 6th ... Sir Eric Geddes appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain (see July 19th).
- 8th ... General Kornilov heads revolt against Russian Provisional Government and marches on Petrograd (see 10th and 13th, and August 1st).
- 9th ... M. Ribot, French Premier and Foreign Minister, resigns (see 12th, and March 20th).
- 10th ... M. Kerenski assumes Dictatorship of Russia (see August 6th and November 8th) and issues proclamation declaring General Kornilov a traitor (see 8th and 13th).
- 11th ... First party of repatriated British prisoners reaches England from Switzerland (see May 13th, 1916).
- 12th ... **Eleventh Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see August 17th).
M. Painlevé succeeds M. Ribot as French Premier (see 9th, and November 14th).
M. Ribot reappointed French Foreign Minister (see 9th, and October 23rd).
Central Powers proclaim grant of temporary Constitution to Poland (see April 5th and October 15th, 1917, and January 10th, 1918).
- 13th ... General Kornilov's revolt collapses (see 8th, 10th and 14th).
- 14th ... General Kornilov surrenders to the Provisional Government (see 13th).
- 15th ... **Russia proclaimed a Republic by the Provisional Government** (see 10th).
- 20th ... Battle of the Menin Road Ridge (Ypres) begins (see 25th).
Council of Trans-Caucasian peoples, *i.e.*, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Daghestan, proclaim Trans-Caucasia a federal Republic (see April 22nd, 1918).
- 21st ... Count Bernstorff's correspondence *re* German intrigues published.
Costa Rica severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see May 23rd, 1918).
- 22nd ... Jakobstadt (Baltic) stormed by German forces (21st/22nd).

* French name and dates.

- 25th ... Battle of the Menin Road Ridge (Ypres) ends (see 20th).
Anglo-French Conference assembles in Boulogne to discuss an Italian offensive and the extension of the British front in France (see 4th).
- 26th ... Battle of Polygon Wood (Ypres) begins (see October 3rd).
- 28th ... Action of Ramadi (Mesopotamia) (28th/29th).

OCTOBER 1917.

- 2nd ... H.M.S. "Drake" sunk by submarine in the North Channel.
- 3rd ... Battle of Polygon Wood (Ypres) ends (see September 26th).
- 4th ... Battle of Broodseinde (Ypres).
- 5th ... Peru severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- 6th ... Major-General Pershing, Commanding United States Army in France, promoted General (see June 13th).
- 7th ... Uruguay severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- 9th ... Battle of Poelcapelle (Ypres).
Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt, dies. Succeeded by Prince Ahmed Fuad, his youngest brother. (See December 19th, 1914).
- 10th ... British hospital ship "Goorkha" damaged by mine off Malta.
- 11th ... German operations against the Baltic Islands begin (see 12th).
- 12th ... First Battle of Passchendaele (Ypres) (see 26th).
Ösel Island (Baltic) captured by German forces* (see 11th and 18th).
Canadian War Cabinet formed.
Compulsory Service Act comes into operation in Canada (see July 6th).
- 15th ... Polish Regency Council appointed (see September 12th).
- 16th ... Action of Nyangao (German East Africa) begins (see 19th).
Naval action in Gulf of Riga. Russian battleship "Slava" sunk (see September 3rd).
- 17th ... German cruisers raid convoy in North Sea and sink British destroyers "Strongbow" and "Mary Rose" (see December 12th).
- 18th ... Moon Island and Dagö Island (Baltic) captured by German forces (see 11th and 12th).
- 19th ... Action of Nyangao (German East Africa) ends (see 16th).
Squadron of 11 German airships attack England. (Last airship raid on London.) (See May 31st, 1915, and August 5th, 1918.)
- 20th ... German conquest of the Baltic Islands completed (see 11th, 12th and 18th).
- 21st ... Turkish attack on Arab stronghold at Petra repulsed.
- 23rd ... Battle of La Malmaison begins (see November 1st).
M. Barthou succeeds M. Ribot as French Foreign Minister (see September 12th and November 14th).
- 24th ... **Twelfth Battle of the Isonzo begins: Austro-German offensive** (see December 26th).
- 25th ... Signor Boselli, Italian Premier, resigns (see 29th, and June 15th, 1916).
- 26th ... **Brazil declares war on Germany** (see April 11th).
Second Battle of Passchendaele (Ypres) begins (see 12th, and November 6th and 10th).

* Operations not completed until the 16th.

† "L.-44" shot down at St. Clement; "L.-45" shot down at Lagagne; "L.-49" shot down at Bourbonne-les-Bains on October 20th; "L.-50" brought down in the Mediterranean on October 21st.

- 27th ... **Third Battle of Gaza begins** (see April 19th and November 7th).
 28th ... Gorizia retaken by Austro-German forces (see 24th).
 Udine (Venetia) captured by Austro-German forces (see 24th).
 29th ... Signor Orlando appointed Italian Premier (see 25th).
 30th ... Count Hertling succeeds Dr. Michaelis as German Imperial
 Chancellor (see July 14th, 1917, and September 30th, 1918).

NOVEMBER 1917.

- 1st ... Battle of La Malmaison ends (see October 23rd).
 Ministry of National Service formed in Great Britain (see
 December 19th, 1916).
 2nd ... Raid by British naval light forces on the Kattegat (see April 15th,
 1918).
 3rd ... Arrival of French troops in Italy announced (see 4th).
 Agreement concluded between British, French and Italian Govern-
 ments for provision of tonnage for the Allied food programme
 (see November 10th, 1915, January 6th and December 3rd,
 1917).
 4th ... Arrival of British troops in Italy announced (see 3rd, and June 30th,
 1918).
 5th ... Action of Tikrit (Mesopotamia) (see 6th).
 6th ... Passchendaele captured by British (Canadian) forces (see October
 26th, 1917, and April 16th, 1918).
 Tikrit (Mesopotamia) occupied by British forces (see 5th).
 7th ... **Third Battle of Gaza ends** (see October 27th).
Allied Conference at Rapallo. Inception of Supreme War Council
 (see 27th).
 General Cadorna relieved of the command of the Italian Armies (see
 May 23rd, 1915, and November 27th, 1917). Succeeded by
 General Diaz.
 8th ... **Bolshevik coup d'état in Petrograd. M. Lenin and M. Trotski
 assume power.** Former succeeds M. Kerenski as Premier and
 latter succeeds M. Tereshchenko as Foreign Minister (see 13th
 May 16th, and August 6th).
 10th ... Second Battle of Passchendaele ends (see October 26th) and **Battles
 of Ypres, 1917, end** (see July 31st, 1917, and September 28th,
 1918).
 11th ... Austro-German forces reach the Piave (see October 24th).
 13th ... Kerenski's forces defeated by Bolsheviks near Petrograd (see 8th
 and 15th).
 Action of El Mughar (Palestine).
 14th ... M. Painlevé, French Premier and War Minister, resigns (see 16th,
 and September 12th).
 M. Barthou, French Foreign Minister, resigns (see 16th, and
 October 23rd).
 15th ... British Government give further pledge in House of Commons that
 restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is a War Aim (see February 15th).
 Japanese Government unable to comply with request of British
 Government that two Japanese battle cruisers should join the
 Grand Fleet in the North Sea (see February 8th, 1916, and
 April 17th, 1917).
 M. Kerenski flees from Petrograd (see 13th).
 16th ... Jaffa (Palestine) taken by British forces.
M. Clémenceau appointed French Premier and War Minister (see
 14th).
 M. Stephen Pichon appointed French Foreign Minister (see 14th).
 *M. Jonnart succeeds M. Métin as French Minister for Blockade (see
 23rd, and August 17th).

* First Minister: formerly Blockade was under an Under-Secretary.

- 17th ... **Battle of Nebi Samwil (Palestine) begins** (see 24th).
Light cruiser action off Heligoland.
- 18th ... General Sir S. Maude, Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia, dies at Baghdad (see August 28th, 1916): succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Marshall.
- 20th ... **Battle of Cambrai, 1917, begins** (see 30th, and December 3rd).
Ukrainian People's Republic proclaimed (see January 3rd, November 15th, and December 26th, 1918).
- 21st ... Armistice pourparlers begun by Russian Bolshevik Government with Central Powers (see 8th, 27th and 30th).
German airship "L.-59" leaves Yambol (Bulgaria) for East Africa (see 23rd).*
- 23rd ... M. Lebrun succeeds M. Jonnart as French Minister for Blockade (see 16th).
German airship "L.-59" reaches East Africa, but turns back without alighting (see 21st and 25th).*
- 24th ... **Battle of Nebi Samwil (Palestine) ends** (see 17th).
Ain ed Douleh succeeds Ala es Sultaneh as Persian Prime Minister (see June 6th, 1917, and January 19th, 1918).
- 25th ... German airship "L.-59" returns to Yambol from flight to East Africa (see 23rd).*
German force under Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck effects passage of the Rovuma and defeats Portuguese force at Ngomano. German operations in Portuguese East Africa begin (see December 1st, 1917, and September 29th, 1918).
- 27th ... Members of Supreme Council appointed—General Sir H. H. Wilson, General F. Foch, General Cadorna, and General Bliss (see 7th).
First meeting of Russian and German delegates behind German lines to arrange for armistice (see 21st and 30th).
- 28th ... German force under Captain Tafel surrenders to the British in the Mwitvi Valley (German East Africa).
Estonia declared independent by the local Diet (see January 13th, 1918).
- 29th ... First meeting of Great Inter-Allied Conference opens in Paris.
Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, comes into operation in Great Britain (see December 21st, 1917, and January 3rd, 1918).
- 30th ... **The German counter-attacks at Cambrai begin** (see 20th, and December 3rd).
Allied Naval Conference formed in London (see January 24th).
Austro-Hungarian Government accept Bolshevik proposals to negotiate for an armistice and peace (see 21st, and December 3rd).

DECEMBER 1917.

- 1st ... **Permanent Allied Supreme War Council inaugurated** (see November 7th, 1917, and February 3rd, 1918).
The last German forces driven out of German East Africa into Portuguese territory (approximate date) (see November 25th).
- 2nd **Suspension of hostilities between the Russian and German Armies begins** (see 8th).†
- 3rd ... **Battle of Cambrai, 1917, ends** (see November 20th, 1917, and October 8th, 1918).
First session of armistice delegates at Brest-Litovsk—Bolshevik Russia, and Bulgaria, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey (see 6th, and November 30th).
Allied Conference in Paris resolve to establish an Allied Maritime Transport Council (see January 6th and November 3rd, 1917, and February 15th, 1918).

* Evidence for this event rests on German statements only.

† The actual suspension of hostilities took place on dates fixed by the local Army Commanders (see 8th) in anticipation of truce arranged between the official negotiators (see 6th).

‡ Also known as "Truce Delegates" and "Peace Delegates."

- 6th ... **Finland declares independence** (see January 4th, 1918).
Hostilities between Rumania and Central Powers suspended (see 9th and 10th, and March 5th, May 7th, and November 10th, 1918).
 Truce arranged between Russia and Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey from 7th to 17th. Negotiations suspended (see 3rd and 13th).
 United States Battleship Division, under Rear-Admiral Rodman, joins Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow.
- 7th ... **United States of America declare war on Austria-Hungary** (see April 8th).
 Ecuador severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
Truce between Russia and Central Powers comes into operation officially (see 2nd and 6th).
- 8th ... **All hostilities on the Eastern front suspended** (see 2nd).
- 9th ... **Jerusalem surrenders to British forces** (see 11th).
 Italian naval raid on Trieste harbour (night 9th/10th). Austrian battleship "Wien" sunk.
Armistice ("Truce of Focsani") signed between Rumania and Central Powers (see 6th, and November 10th, 1918).
- 10th ... **Hostilities between Rumania and the Central Powers cease** (see 6th).
 Panama declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 Dr. S. Cardoso da Paes succeeds Dr. A. A. da Costa as Portuguese Prime Minister (see April 25th, 1917, and May 15th, 1918).
- 11th ... Russian Constituent Assembly meet in Petrograd (see 13th).
 General Allenby makes formal entry into Jerusalem (see 9th).
 Dr Machado Guimarães, Portuguese President, deposed (see 28th, and August 6th and October 5th, 1915).
- 12th ... Funchal (Madeira) shelled by German submarine (see December 3rd, 1916).
 German destroyers raid British convoy in the North Sea and sink H.M.S. "Partridge" (see October 17th).
- 13th ... Armistice negotiations on Russian front resumed (see 6th and 15th).
 Russian Constituent Assembly dispersed by Bolsheviks (see 11th, and November 8th, 1917, and January 19th, 1918).
- 14th ... French cruiser "Château Renault" sunk by submarine.
 General Sarrail recalled from Salonika (see 22nd, and January 16th, 1916).
- 15th ... Armistice signed at Brest-Litovsk between Russian Bolshevik Government and Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey, to begin at noon December 17th, and terminate January 14th, 1918 (see 13th and 22nd).
"Second Offensive Battle" of Verdun ends (see August 20th).
- 16th ... Cuba declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- 17th ... British Government give the King of the Hejaz (see December 15th, 1916, and February 4th, 1918) written assurance of the future independence of the Arab people.
Armistice between Russia and Central Powers begins (see 15th).
- 21st ... Battle of Jaffa (Palestine) begins (see 22nd).
 British Government issue Order in Council instituting the Air Council (see November 29th, 1917, and January 3rd, 1918).
- 22nd ... Battle of Jaffa (Palestine) ends (see 21st).
Peace negotiations between Russian Bolshevik Government and Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey opened at Brest-Litovsk (see 15th, and January 5th, 1918).
 Secret Convention signed at Brest-Litovsk between Germany and Russian Bolshevik Government concerning Poland.
 General Guillaumat appointed Allied Commander-in-Chief at Salonika (see 14th, and June 6th, 1918).
 Lieut.-General Sir R. C. Maxwell, Quartermaster-General, B.E.F., France, resigns (see 23rd, and January 27th, 1915).

- 23rd ... Independent Moldavian Republic (Bessarabia) proclaimed at Kishinev (see April 9th, 1918).
Lieut.-General Sir T. E. Clarke, appointed Quartermaster-General, B.E.F., France (see 22nd).
- 26th ... **Twelfth Battle of the Isonzo ends** (see October 24th).
British defence of Jerusalem begins (see 30th).
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, Great Britain, resigns (see 27th, and December 4th, 1916).
- 27th ... Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain (see 26th).
- 28th ... French Foreign Minister in speech outlines French War Aims (see January 5th, 1918).
Dr. da Silva Paes appointed Acting President of Portugal (see December 11th, 1917, and May 9th, 1918).
- 30th ... British defence of Jerusalem ends (see 26th).

JANUARY 1918.

- 1st ... Arab forces begin Actions for Et Tafilé (see 28th).
M. Hyams succeeds Baron de Broqueville as Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs (see August 4th, 1917).
- 2nd ... Air Ministry formed in Great Britain.
- 3rd ... The Air Council takes over functions of Air Board (see May 17th, 1916, and November 29th and December 21st, 1917).
Ukraino delegation reaches Brest-Litovsk (see November 21st, 1917, and February 1st, 1918).
- 4th ... British hospital ship "Rewa" sunk by submarine in Bristol Channel.
Russian Bolsheviki Government and French and Swedish Governments recognise the independence of Finland (see 10th, and December 6th, 1917).
British Government in message to the King of the Hejaz declare intentions with regard to future status of Palestine (see December 17th, 1917, and February 4th, 1918).
Allied request for handing over of Dutch ships in Allied ports formulated (see March 7th).
- 5th ... British Premier (Mr. Lloyd George) in speech to Trade Union delegates outlines British War Aims (see 24th, and December 28th, 1917).
Negotiations again suspended on Russian front. Bolshevik demand made for meetings to be held at Stockholm (see 8th, and December 6th, 13th and 22nd, 1917).
- 8th ... Qasr-i-Shirin (Western Persia) occupied by British forces (see July 8th, 1917).
President Wilson delivers Message to Congress laying down the "Fourteen Points" (see February 11th).
Russian Bolshevik Government withdraw demand for transfer to Stockholm and resume negotiations at Brest-Litovsk (see 5th and 22nd).
- 10th ... British Government assure Russian Bolshevik Government of their support in the creation of an independent Poland (see April 5th, 1917, and February 20th, 1918).
Danish and Norwegian Governments recognise the independence of Finland (see 4th).
- 12th ... **Latvia declares independence** (see November 11th).
- 13th ... **Estonian Government issue declaration of independence** (see November 28th, 1917, and February 25th and November 11th, 1918).
- 14th ... German destroyers bombard Yarmouth (Norfolk).
- 18th ... Russian Constituent Assembly again meet in Petrograd (see 19th, and December 13th, 1917).

- 19th ... Russian Constituent Assembly again forcibly dissolved by Bolsheviki (see 18th, and December 13th, 1917).
Mustaufi ul Mamalek succeeds Ain ed Douleh as Persian Prime Minister (see November 24th, 1917, and May 3rd, 1918).
Mushaver ul Mamalek succeeds Ala es Sultaneh as Persian Foreign Minister (see June 6th, 1917, and August 10th, 1918).
- 20th ... Naval action outside the Dardanelles. German cruiser "Breslau" and British monitor "Raglan" sunk. "Goeben" strikes mine and is beached (see 27th).
- 22nd ... Russian Bolshevik Government accuse Central Powers of falsification of reports of proceedings (see 8th and 23rd).
- 23rd ... Negotiations between Russian Bolshevik Government and Central Powers once more suspended (see 8th, 22nd and 30th).
- 24th ... Count Hertling and Count Czernin (German Imperial Chancellor and Austrian Foreign Minister) make public replies to statements of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George on War Aims (see 5th and 8th).
*Lieut.-General The Hon. Sir H. A. Lawrence appointed Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force, France (see 27th).
- 27th ... Turkish Dead Sea Flotilla seized by Arab camelry at El Mezraa'.
General Dunsterville's Mission leaves Baghdad for North-West Persia (see February 17th).
The "Goeben" refloated inside the Dardanelles (see 20th).
Lieut.-General Sir L. E. Kiggell, Chief of the General Staff, British Expeditionary Force, France, resigns (see 24th, and December 22nd, 1915).
- 28th ... Russian Bolshevik Government sever diplomatic relations with Rumania.
Actions for Et Tufle by the Arab forces end (see 1st).
- 30th ... Negotiations between Russian Bolshevik Government and Central Powers again resumed (see 23rd, and February 10th).

FEBRUARY 1918.

- 1st ... **Central Powers recognise the Ukraine Republic** (see 9th, and November 20th, 1917).
Extension of the British East Persia Cordon (see July 20th, 1915) into Khorasan begins.†
- 3rd ... **British Government announce enlargement of powers of Supreme War Council at Versailles** (see November 7th, 1917, and December 1st, 1917).
- 4th ... General Alexeiev with Don Cossacks moves towards Moscow against the Bolshevik forces (see 13th).
British Government make declaration to King of the Hejaz reaffirming their pledges as to freeing the Arab peoples (see October 24th, 1915, December 15th, 1916, December 17th, 1917, and January 4th, 1918).
- 5th ... British S.S. "Tuscania," carrying United States troops, sunk by submarine off Irish coast. (The only loss sustained by U.S. transports when under British naval escort.)
- 6th ... **German Government send ultimatum to Rumania demanding peace negotiations within four days** (see 25th).
M. Bratianu, Rumanian Premier, resigns (appointed January 14th, 1914) (see 9th).
- 9th ... **Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey and the Ukraine Rada; also supplementary Treaty between Central Powers and The Ukraine;** borders of new Ukrainian State defined (see 1st, and January 3rd).
New Rumanian Cabinet formed, with General Averescu as Premier and Foreign Minister (see 6th, and March 12th).

* Did not take up appointment till the 27th.

† In relief of Russian forces withdrawn by Bolshevik Government.

- 10th ... **M. Trotski announces that state of war between Russia and Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey is ended, but that Russia will not sign formal peace treaty** (see 18th, and January 30th).
- 11th ... **President Wilson delivers Message to Congress laying down four additional Points** (see January 8th and October 6th).
- 13th ... General Alexeiev defeated by the Bolsheviki (see 4th); General Kaledin commits suicide.
- 15th ... Third German destroyer raid in Straits of Dover (night 15th/16th) (see April 20th, 1917).
Representatives of Allied Governments arrange establishment of the "Allied Maritime Transport Council" (see December 3rd, 1917, and March 11th, 1918).
- 16th ... Dover shelled by German submarine.
- 17th ... General Dunsterville's Mission reaches Enzeli (North-West Persia) (see May 21st, 1915, January 27th and April 1st, 1918).
- 18th ... Armistice terminates on Russian front. **Hostilities resumed by German armies** (see 10th and 19th). Dvinsk taken by German forces.
General Sir W. Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, resigns (see 19th, and December 23rd, 1915).
- 19th ... Russian Bolshevik Government notify willingness to sign Peace Treaty with Germany (see 18th and 28th).
General Sir H. H. Wilson appointed Chief of the British Imperial General Staff (see 18th).
- 20th ... British Foreign Minister (Mr. Balfour) informs Polish National Committee that Great Britain does not accept the treaty between The Ukraine and Central Powers (see 9th, January 10th, and June 3rd).
- 21st ... Jericho taken by British forces (19th/21st).
Ministry of Information formed in Great Britain.
- 23rd ... Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference in London pass resolution as to War Aims.
- 24th ... **Trebizond (Asia Minor) retaken by Turkish forces** (see April 17th, 1916).
Dorpat (Estonia) occupied by German forces (see December 26th).
German raider "Wolff" returns to Germany (see December 1st, 1916).
- 25th ... Pernau, Reval, and Pskov taken by German forces (see 18th).
Kirmanshah (Western Persia) occupied by British forces (see March 11th, 1917).
Peace negotiations begun at Bukharest (see 6th, and March 5th).
Military Convention signed at Bobruisk between Germany and Poland.
British Government inform M. Tonisson that they are prepared provisionally to recognise the independence of Estonia until the future status of Estonia is settled by the Peace Congress (see January 13th and November 11th).
- 26th ... British hospital ship "Glenart Castle" sunk by submarine in the Bristol Channel (see March 1st, 1917).
- 29th ... Negotiations again resumed between Russian Bolshevik Government and Central Powers: hostilities nominally cease (see 18th, 19th, and March 3rd).

MARCH 1918.

- 1st ... Treaty of Peace and Amity signed between the Finnish Social Republic of Workmen and the Russian Federal Soviet Republic.
- 2nd ... **Kiev (Ukraine) captured by German forces** (see December 20th).
German force landed in the Auland Islands at request of Finnish Government (see 3rd).

- 3rd ... Meshed (Persia) occupied by troops of British East Persia Cordon.*
Peace signed between Bolshevik Russia and Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey at Brest-Litovsk, together with supplementary treaties by the signatories (see 14th and 18th, February 28th and August 27th).
 German Government notify Swedish Government of occupation of the Aaland Islands (see 2nd).
- 4th ... Narva (Estonia) occupied by German forces (see November 28th).
- 5th ... **Preliminary treaty of peace between Rumania and the Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey signed at Bucharest** (see December 9th, 1917, and February 25th and May 7th, 1918).
- 7th ... First German aeroplane raid on England undertaken on moonless night (see July 20th).
Peace signed at Berlin between Germany and Finland.
 Final Allied Note presented to Netherlands Government *re* surrender of Dutch ships in Allied ports (see 18th, and January 4th).
- 8th ... M. Clichéry appointed Russian Foreign Minister and M. Trotsky appointed Minister for War (see November 8th, 1917).
- 9th ... Hit (on the Euphrates) occupied by British forces.
Treaty of Peace signed between Rumania and Bolshevik Russia (see 5th).
- 10th ... British hospital ship "Guildford Castle" attacked by German submarine in Bristol Channel, but reaches port.
- 11th ... First meeting of the Allied Maritime Transport Council (see February 15th).
- 12th ... **Erzerum retaken by Turkish forces** (see February 16th, 1916).
 General Averescu, Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister, resigns (see 21st, and February 9th).
- 13th ... **Odessa occupied by German forces** (see December 11th).
- 14th ... Congress of Soviets meet at Moscow to ratify treaty of peace with Central Powers (see 3rd).
- 15th ... German Government proclaim protectorate over an independent Kurland.
- 16th ... Hamadan (West Persia) evacuated by the Russian regular forces (see March 2nd, 1917).
- 17th ... Nicolaiev (South Russia) captured by German forces (see April 8th).
- 18th ... Entente Governments issue Note refusing to recognise Russo-German peace treaty (see 3rd and 14th).
 Dutch Government accept with reservations the Allied terms for use of Dutch shipping in United States and Entente ports (see 7th and 21st).
- 20th ... Allied Blockade Committee formed.
- 21st ... **First Battles of the Somme, 1918, begin** with Battle of St. Quentin (21st/23rd) (see November 18th, 1916, and April 5th, 1918).
 Passage of the Jordan by British forces (21st/23rd).
 Destroyer action in North Sea between Allied and German flotillas (see October 17th, 1914).
 Dutch ships in British ports requisitioned by British Government, and Dutch ships in United States ports requisitioned by United States Government (see 18th).
 M. Marghiloman appointed Rumanian Premier (see 12th, and November 8th).
 M. Constantine Arian appointed Rumanian Foreign Minister (see 12th, and November 8th).
- 23rd ... Paris first shelled by long-range gun (from Crépy-en-Valois, 75 miles distant) (see August 15th).

* Approximate date.

- 24th ... First Battle of Bapaume (24th/25th): Bapaume and Péronne taken by German forces (see March 17th and 18th, 1917, and August 29th and September 1st, 1918).
First action of Es Salt (Palestine) (24th/25th).
- 25th ... Noyon taken by German forces (see March 18th, 1917, and August 29th, 1918).
German airship raid on Naples from the Dalmatian coast.
- 26th ... Albert, Chaulnes, and Roye taken by German forces (see March 17th, 1917, and August 22nd and 27th, 1918).
Action of Khan Baghdadi (Mesopotamia) (26th/27th).
" Doullens Agreement " concluded. Decision taken to appoint General Foch to co-ordinate efforts of British and French Armies (see April 14th).
- 27th ... Battle of Rosières (Somme) (26th/27th).
Montdidier taken by German forces (see August 10th).
First British attack on Amman (Palestine) (27th/30th).
- 28th ... First Battle of Arras, 1918 (see August 26th).
Ara (Mesopotamia) occupied by British forces.
- 29th ... Poltava (South Russia) captured by German forces.

APRIL 1918.

- 1st ... Enzeli (Persia) evacuated by the Russian regular forces (see February 17th).
German Expeditionary Force for Finland leaves Danzig (see 3rd).
Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Services of Great Britain amalgamated and established a separate service as the Royal Air Force.
- 3rd ... German Expeditionary Force lands in South Finland at Hangö (see 1st, 13th, and December 16th).
Ekaterinoslav (South Russia) taken by German forces.
- 4th ... Battle of the Avre (France).
Sacikamish (Russian Caucasus) occupied by Turkish forces (see January 2nd, 1915).
British submarines at Helsingfors destroyed to avoid capture (3rd/4th) (see 3rd).
- 5th ... Battle of the Ancre, 1918, brings to an end the **First Battles of the Somme, 1918** (see March 21st).
Japanese and British marines land at Vladivostok (see August 2nd and 3rd).
Van (Armenia) retaken by Turkish forces (see May 19th, 1915).
- 8th ... Kharkov (South Russia) captured by German forces.
- 9th ... **Battles of the Lys begin** (see 29th): Battle of Estaires (9th/11th):
Neuve Chapelle taken by German forces.
Count Mirbach appointed German Ambassador at Moscow (see July 6th).
National Council of the Moldavian Republic (Bessarabia) pass Act of Union with Rumania, with stipulation for local autonomy (see 16th, December 23rd, 1917, and December 10th, 1918).
- 10th ... Battle of Messines, 1918 (10th/11th): Messines taken by German forces (see June 14th, 1917, and September 23rd, 1918).
Monrovia (Liberia) bombarded by a German submarine (see August 4th, 1917).
Third Military Service Act passed in British Parliament. Military age limit raised to 50, and Conscription extended to Ireland (see 18th, and June 8th, 1916).
Settlement Treaty between Germany and Turkey ratified at Berlin (see January 11th, 1917).
Agreement reached between Italy and the Yugo-Slavs (" Pact of Rome ").
- 11th ... Armentières and Merville taken by German forces (see October 11th and 17th, 1914, August 19th and October 3rd, 1918).
French Government publish text of Emperor of Austria's letter to Prince Sixte de Bourbon proposing peace negotiations (see 15th, and March 31st, 1917).

- 12th ... Battle of Hazebrouck (Lys) begins (see 15th).
Last airship raid over England in which casualties were inflicted (27) (see January 19th, 1915, and August 5th, 1918).
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issues Order of the Day to the British Army in France on the serious situation ("Backs to the Wall" order).
- 13th ... Battle of Bailleul (Lys) begins (see 15th).
Helsingfors (Finland) captured by German forces (12th/14th) (see 3rd and 4th).
Finnish Government announce that all German troops landed in Finland had been despatched at their request.
United Diets of Baltic Provinces adopt resolution to form themselves into a separate State within the German Empire.
- 14th ... **General Foch appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in France*** (see March 26th, August 6th, and November 5th).
- 15th ... Battle of Hazebrouck ends (see 12th).
Battle of Bailleul ends (see 13th): Bailleul taken by the German forces (see October 14th, 1914, and August 30th, 1918).
Raid by British naval light forces on the Kattegat (see November 2nd, 1917).
Batum (Georgia) occupied by Turkish forces (see December 27th).
Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, resigns (see 17th, and December 22nd, 1916).
- 16th ... Passchendaele reoccupied by German forces (see November 6th, 1917, and September 29th, 1918).
The Ukraine Government issue protest against union of Bessarabia and Rumania (see 9th and 23rd).
- 17th ... First Battle of Kemmel Ridge (Lys) begins (see 19th).
Baron Burian succeeds Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister (see 15th, and October 25th).
Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, resigns (see 27th, and August 21st, 1917).
- 18th ... Battle of Bethune (Lys).
Third Military Service Act comes into operation in Great Britain (see 10th).
- 19th ... German forces enter the Crimea.
First Battle of Kemmel Ridge ends (see 17th and 26th).
- 20th ... Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, Great Britain, resigns (see December 11th, 1916).
Viscount Milner appointed Secretary of State for War, Great Britain
- 21st ... Viscount Motono, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigns (see 22nd, and November 21st, 1916).
- 22nd ... The Trans-Caucasian Council decide to declare independence (night 22nd/23rd) (see September 20th, 1917, and May 6th and 26th, 1918).
Baron Goto appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (see 21st, and September 28th).
- 23rd ... **Blocking raid by British naval light forces on Ostend and Zeebrugge** (see May 9th).
Russian Bolshevik Government issue protest against union of Bessarabia and Rumania (see 9th and 16th, and December 10th).
Guatemala declares war on Germany (see April 27th, 1917).
- 24th ... Actions of Villers-Bretonneux (Somme) (24th/25th).
- 26th ... Second Battle of Kemmel Ridge (25th/26th): Mount Kemmel stormed by German forces (see 19th, and August 31st).
- 27th ... Kars (Georgia) occupied by Turkish forces.
First contingent of Italian troops arrive on the French front.†
Dr. Wekerle again appointed Hungarian Prime Minister (see 17th, and October 24th).

* The Belgian forces were not placed under the command of General Foch.

† Approximate date.

- 29th ... The Battle of the Scherpenberg brings to an **end the Battles of the Lys** (see 9th).
German Government establish a military dictatorship in The Ukraine. General Skoropadski proclaimed Hetman (see May 9th).
- 30th ... Viborg (Finland) captured by German forces and Finnish White Guards (see 13th).
Second action of Es Salt (Palestine) begins (see May 4th).

MAY 1918.

- 1st ... **Sevastopol taken by German forces** (April 30th/May 1st).
Part of Russian Black Sea Fleet seized by the Germans (see June 21st, 1917, and June 18th and November 26th, 1918).
- 2nd ... Agreement concluded regarding export of sand and gravel from The Netherlands for German use (see July 15th).
- 3rd ... Samsam es Sultaneh succeeds Mustaufi ul Mamalek as Persian Prime Minister (see 31st, and January 19th).
- 4th ... Second action of Es Salt ends (see April 30th).
Armistice signed at Korenevo between Russia and The Ukraine (German-Ukrainian Command) (see June 12th).
- 5th ... Field-Marshal Lord French appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (see December 15th, 1915).
- 6th ... Turko-German delegates arrive at Batum to negotiate peace with the Georgians and Armenians (see April 22nd, May 26th, and June 8th).
- 7th ... Kirkuk (Mesopotamia) taken by British forces (see 24th).
Frederickshamn (South Finland) captured by Finnish White Guards:
End of the Finnish Civil War.*
Final Treaty of Peace signed between Rumania and Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey (see March 5th), together with various supplementary treaties between the separate contracting parties (see November 10th).
- 8th ... Nicaragua declares war on Germany and on Austria-Hungary (see May 18th, 1917).
Rostov (South Russia) captured by German forces.
- 9th ... Blocking attack on Ostend. H.M.S. "Vindictive" sunk to block the harbour (see April 23rd).
M. Ustemovich proclaimed President of The Ukraine; General Skoropadski remains Hetman (see April 29th).
Joint Trade Committee of Entente Powers formed in Holland.
Dr. da Silva Paes, elected Portuguese President (see December 28th, 1917, and December 14th, 1918).
- 11th ... Peace signed in Berlin between Finland and Turkey.
- 12th ... Military Treaty ("Waffenbund") signed between Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- 14th ... Italian naval raid on Pola Harbour.
- 15th ... German submarine bombards St. Kilda (Hebrides).
Agreement between Entente Powers, Japan, and China against German penetration in Far East announced.
Dr. S. B. C. da Paes, Portuguese Premier, resigns (see 16th, and December 10th, 1917).
- 16th ... Agreement signed at Peking between China and Japan for military co-operation against German and Bolshevik aggression (see 19th).
Senhor J. T. de Souza Barboza, appointed Portuguese Secretary of the Interior† (see 15th, and December 22nd).
- 17th ... Sinn Fein leaders arrested in Ireland and interned (see 25th).

* The civil war may be said to have begun about March 1st, 1918.

† The appointment of Premier lapsed between May 15th and December 23rd. During this period the functions of the office were performed by the Secretary of the Interior.

- 18th ... First British retaliatory air raid on German towns. Cologne bombed by day.
Alexandropol (Georgia) occupied by Turkish forces.
- 19th ... Last German night aeroplane raid on London in which casualties were inflicted; 49 killed and 177 wounded* (see May 7th, July 7th, and October 19th, 1917, and August 5th, 1918).
German air raid on British camps and hospitals at Etaples; heavy casualties.
Agreement signed between China and Japan for naval co-operation (see 16th).
- 23rd ... Costa Rica declares war on Germany (see September 21st, 1917).
- 24th ... Kirkuk (Mesopotamia) evacuated by the British forces (see 7th, and October 25th).
General F. C. Poole lands at Murmansk to organise the North Russia Expeditionary Force (see June 4th, 8th and 23rd).
- 25th ... British Government publish account of Irish-German plots (see 17th).
- 26th ... **Trans-Caucasian Federal Government** (see September 20th, 1917, and April 22nd, 1918), dissolved. **Georgia declares independence and forms a National Government. Armenian National Council assume charge of Armenian affairs** (see June 8th). **Tatar National Council proclaim establishment of a "Republic of Azerbaijan."**
- 27th ... **Battle of the Aisne, 1918 ("Third Battle of the Aisne"), begins** (see June 6th).
Craonne again taken by German forces (see May 4th, 1917, and October 12th, 1918).
- 29th ... Soissons again taken by German forces (see 27th, and August 2nd).
Peace Treaty signed at Vienna between Austria-Hungary and Finland.
- 30th ... Fère-en-Tardenois taken by German forces (see 27th, and July 28th).
- 31st ... **German forces reach the Marne.** Château-Thierry and Dormans captured (see July 21st).
Battle of the Skra di Legen (Macedonia).
Samsam es Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, resigns (see 3rd, and June 20th).
† M. G. Cooremans succeeds Baron de Broqueville as Belgian Prime Minister (Baron de Broqueville was appointed in 1911) (see November 21st).

JUNE 1918.

- 3rd ... **British, French, and Italian Governments make declarations supporting national aspirations of Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, and Yugo-Slavs** (see February 20th, June 29th, August 13th, September 25th, and November 16th).
- 4th ... British Marines land at Pechenga (North Russia) (see May 24th).
The Don Cossacks declare independence.
- 5th ... British Independent Air Force in France constituted under tactical command of Major-General Sir H. M. Trenchard.
- 6th ... **Battle of the Aisne, 1918, ends** (see May 27th).
Dutch hospital ship "Koningen Regentes" sunk by mine or torpedo.
General Guillaumat, Allied Commander-in-Chief, Salonika, recalled to Paris (see 15th and 18th, and December 22nd, 1917).
- 7th ... British force lands at Kem (North Russia) (see May 21th).
Omsk (Siberia) occupied by Czecho-Slovak forces (see November 18th).

* There were altogether nineteen aeroplane raids on London during which bombs were dropped, and one air reconnaissance during which no bombs were dropped.

† Baron de Broqueville and M. Cooremans presided over the Cabinet without the title of Prime Minister (see November 21st).

- 8th ... German Expeditionary Force to the Caucasus lands at Poti (Georgia).
Russian Bolshevik Government order Entente forces in North Russia to leave the country (see 30th, and May 24th).
Georgian Government and Armenian National Council sign peace treaties with Turkey (see May 6th and 26th).
Georgian Government sign peace treaty with Germany (see May 6th and 26th).
- 9th ... **Battle of the Matz begins** (see 14th).
 First sitting of Anglo-German Conference at The Hague on prisoners of war.
- 10th ... Naval action off Premuda Island (Adriatic). Austrian battleship "Szent Istvan" sunk by Italian motor launch.
- 12th ... Tiflis (Georgia) occupied by a German force (see 8th, and December 27th).
 Kurdamir (East Caucasus) occupied by Turkish forces.
 Armistice concluded at Kiev between the whole State of The Ukraine and Russian Bolshevik Republic (see May 4th).
- 14th ... **Battle of the Matz ends** (see 9th).
 Tabriz (North Persia) again occupied by Turkish forces (see January 30th, 1915).
- 15th ... **Battle of the Piave begins** (see 24th).
 General Guillaumat appointed Governor of Paris (see 6th).
- 18th ... Russian battleship "Svobodnaya Rossiya" destroyed in Black Sea to avoid surrender to the Germans (see May 4th).
 General Franchet d'Esperey appointed Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, Salonika (see 6th).
 M. Radoslavov, Bulgarian Premier, resigns (date of appointment July 20th, 1918). M. Malinov appointed Premier and Foreign Minister.
- 20th ... Samsam es Sultaneh reappointed Persian Prime Minister (see May 31st and August 3rd).
- 21st ... Dr. Ernst Ritter von Seidler, Austrian Premier, resigns (see June 23rd, 1917).
- 23rd ... British Expeditionary Forces "Syren" and "Elope" join the North Russian Expeditionary Force at Murmansk (see 4th, May 24th and July 26th).
- 24th ... **Battle of the Piave ends** (see 15th).
- 27th ... British hospital ship "Llandoverly Castle" sunk by submarine off Irish coast.
- 29th ... United States Government announce their view that all branches of the Slav races should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule (see 3rd).
- 30th ... First contingent of United States troops arrive in Italy (see November 3rd and 4th, 1917).
 Murman Railway from Murmansk to Soroki seized by Allied forces (29th/30th) (see 23rd).
 Murman Soviet (Sovdep) decide to support the Entente against the Bolshevik Government (see 8th, and July 7th and November 20th).
 Treaty signed between the Czecho-Slovaks and Italy, by which Italy recognises Czecho-Slovak Council and their jurisdiction over nationals.

JULY 1918.

- 1st ... Affair of Nyamakura (East Africa)* (1st/3rd).
- 3rd ... Sultan Mohammed V of Turkey dies. Mohammed VI succeeds to the throne (see November 14th, 1914).
- 4th ... Siberian Council declare Independence (see 6th).

* Near Quelimane (Portuguese East Africa). This was the most southerly point reached by Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck's force.

- 6th ... French and Italian forces begin offensive in Albania (see 10th and 22nd).
German Ambassador at Moscow (Count Mirbach) murdered (see April 9th).
Declaration of Siberian Independence cancelled (see 4th).
- 7th ... Agreement signed between France, Great Britain, United States of America, and Murman Sovdep concerning Allied expedition to Murman Coast (see June 30th).
- 9th ... Admiral von Hintze succeeds Herr von Kuhlmann as German Foreign Minister (see August 5th, 1917, and October 4th, 1918).
- 10th ... Berat (Albania) taken by Italian forces (see 6th, and February 17th, 1916).
New Government formed at Vladivostok under General Horvat (see August 24th).
- 12th ... Haiti declares war on Germany (see June 16th, 1917).
Japanese battleship "Kawachi" destroyed by internal explosion.
- 13th ... Irkutsk (Siberia) occupied by Czecho-Slovak forces (see October 14th).
- 14th ... Kazan (East Russia) captured by Czecho-Slovak forces.
- 15th ... **Fourth Battle of Champagne begins** (see 18th, and April 17th, 1917).
British Government protest against "Sand and Gravel Agreement" between Germany and The Netherlands (see May 2nd).
- 16th ... Field-Marshal Conrad von Hötzendorf, Commander-in-Chief, Austro-Hungarian Armies, relieved of his command.
Ex-Tsar Nicholas II, ex-Tsaritsa, and family murdered at Ekaterinburg (see March 15th, 1917).
- 18th ... **Fourth Battle of Champagne ends** (see 15th).
Second Battle of the Marne begins (see August 7th).
Sir L. Worthington-Evans succeeds Lord Robert Cecil as British Minister for Blockade (see February 23rd, 1916).
- 19th ... Honduras declares war on Germany (see May 17th, 1917).
British operations in Trans-Caspia begin (see August 26th).
United States cruiser "San Diego" sunk by mine off Fire Island (Atlantic coast).
- 20th ... German forces retreat across the Marne (see 18th).
*Last attempt to attack the British Isles with aeroplanes (unsuccessful) (see December 21st, 1914, and August 5th, 1918).
British defence of Resht (North-West Persia).
- 21st ... Château-Thierry retaken by Allied forces (see 18th, 20th, and May 31st).
- 22nd ... Allied offensive in Albania checked (see 6th, 10th, and August 22nd).
- 23rd ... Battle of Soissonais and Ourcq begins (see August 2nd).†
- 26th ... Bulk of French Expeditionary Force troops join the North Russia Expeditionary Force at Murmansk (see June 23rd).
Coup d'état in Baku: Bolshevik Government replaced by Central Caspian Dictatorship.
British Government declare to M. Petrov that they have no intention of infringing the territorial integrity of Russia (see August 6th).
- 28th ... Fère-en-Tardenois retaken by Allied forces (see May 30th).
- 30th ... Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, commanding German Army in The Ukraine, assassinated in Kiev (see April 29th).

* There were altogether 59 aeroplane raids against the British Isles during which bombs were dropped. There were also 11 reconnaissance flights over parts of Great Britain or in the vicinity of the coast when no bombs were dropped. See also footnotes against entries of May 19th and August 5th.

† British dates.

AUGUST 1918.

- 1st ... Allied Expeditionary Force attack and capture the defences of Archangel (see 2nd).
- 2nd ... Battle of Soissonais and Ourcq ends (see July 23rd).
Soissons retaken by Allied forces (see May 20th).
Pro-Entente revolution in Archangel. Entente forces enter the town (see 1st).
Japanese Government decide to land troops at Vladivostok (see 11th, and April 5th).
- 3rd ... British troops land at Vladivostok (see 2nd, and April 5th).
British ambulance transport "Warilda" sunk by submarine.
Samsam es Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, resigns (see 7th, and June 20th).
- 4th ... British force arrives at Baku (Caspian Sea) (see 26th, and July 19th).
Bolshevik Committee at Enzeli arrested by British military authorities.
- 5th ... Last attempt to attack England with airships (unsuccessful-- "L-70" destroyed)* (see January 19th, 1915, and April 12th and July 20th, 1918).
- 6th ... British Government issue Declaration to Russian peoples, stating that they have no intention of interfering in Russian politics (see July 26th).
General Foch created Marshal of France.
- 7th ... **Second Battle of the Marne ends** (see July 18th).
French cruiser "Dupetit Thouars" sunk by submarine in the Atlantic.
Vossuq ed Douleh appointed Persian Prime Minister (see 3rd, and May 29th, 1917).
- 8th ... **Battle of Amiens begins** (see 11th).
Battle of Montdidier begins (see 15th).
British Government inform Finnish Government that they are in no way hostile to Finnish aspirations on the Murman Coast and in Karelia.
- 10th ... Montdidier retaken by French forces (see 8th, and March 27th).
Mushaver ul Mamalek, Persian Foreign Minister, resigns (see 11th, and January 19th).
- 11th ... **Battle of Amiens ends** (see 8th).
German airship "L-53" destroyed off Frisian coast. (Last German airship to be destroyed.)
First Japanese contingents arrive at Vladivostok (see 2nd and 24th, and September 5th).
Mushaver ul Mamalek reappointed Persian Foreign Minister (see 10th).
- 13th ... **The Czecho-Slovaks declare War on Germany.**†
British Government recognise the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied nation (see June 3rd and September 3rd).
Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, resigns (see 15th, and March 15th, 1916).
- 15th ... **Battle of Montdidier ends** (see 8th).
Last bombardment of Paris by German long-range gun (see March 23rd).
Action of Bairam Ali (Trans-Caspia): Trans-Caspian Government defeated by Bolshevik forces.
Vice-Admiral von Behnke appointed German Minister of Marine (see 13th).
- 17th ... Second Battle of Noyon begins (see 29th).
Slovene National Council meet at Ljubljana (Laibach) (see November 2nd).

* There were altogether 51 airship raids against the British Isles during which bombs were dropped. There were also 8 attempted raids which either did not reach the coast, or which, for some other reason, failed in action. There were also 59 aeroplane attacks in which bombs were dropped (see July 20th), and 11 aeroplane reconnaissances. Total number of air raids in which bombs were dropped was 110.

† See footnote in Part III, "War, declarations of."

- 18th ... Merv (Trans-Caspia) taken by Bolshevik forces (see November 1st).*
British advance in Flanders begins: Action of Outtersteene Ridge.
- 19th ... Merville retaken by British forces (see April 11th).
- 21st ... **Second Battles of the Somme, 1918, begin** with the Battle of Albert, 1918 (21st/23rd) (see September 3rd).
- 22nd ... Albert recaptured by British forces (see 21st, and March 26th).
Austrian forces begin counter-offensive in Albania (see July 6th and 22nd).
- 24th ... *Coup d'état* by General Horvat at Vladivostok (see July 10th).
Battle of Dukhovskaya (Eastern Siberia) (23rd/24th). Bolsheviki decisively defeated by Allied forces. †
- 26th ... **Second Battles of Arras, 1918, begin** with Battle of the Scarpe, 1918 (see 30th, March 28th and September 3rd).
Berat (Albania) retaken by Austrian forces (see 22nd, and July 10th and October 1st).
Defence of Baku (Caspian Sea) against Turkish attack begins (see 4th, July 19th and September 15th).
- 27th ... Roye recaptured by British forces (see March 26th).
British force occupies Krasnovodsk on Caspian Sea.
German and Russian Bolshevik Governments conclude complementary treaty of peace (see March 3rd).
- 28th ... Affair near Kaakhika (Trans-Caspia).
- 29th ... Bapaume retaken by British forces (see March 24th).
Noyon retaken by French forces (see March 25th). Second Battle of Noyon ends (see 17th).
- 30th ... Battle of the Scarpe, 1918, ends (see 26th).
Bailleul retaken by British forces (see April 15th).
Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N. Macready, Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain, resigns (see February 22nd, 1916, and September 11th, 1918).
- 31st ... German forces evacuate Mount Kemmel (see April 26th).
Second Battle of Bapaume begins (see March 24th and September 3rd).
Captain Cromie, R.N., British Naval Attaché, murdered by Bolsheviki in British Embassy, Petrograd.

SEPTEMBER 1918.

- 1st ... Péronne retaken by British forces (see March 24th).
- 2nd ... Battle of the Drocourt-Quéant Line (2nd/3rd).
Italian contingent lands at Murmansk to join Allied Expeditionary Force (see July 26th).
- 3rd ... **Second Battles of the Somme, 1918, end** (see August 21st).
Second Battles of Arras, 1918, end (see August 26th).
Lens occupied by British forces (see October 4th, 1914).
Second Battle of Bapaume ends (see August 31st).
United States Government recognises the Czecho-Slovaks as possessing a *de facto* Government (see August 13th and October 21st).
- 4th ... Obozerskaya (North Russia) occupied by Allied forces (see August 2nd).
United States contingent lands at Murmansk to join Allied Expeditionary Force (see 2nd).
Hsu-Shih-Chang elected President of China (see October 11th).
- 5th ... Khabarovsk (Eastern Siberia) taken by Japanese forces (see 18th, and August 11th).
- 11th ... Ukhtinskaya (Murman front) captured by Allied forces.
Lieut.-General Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh appointed Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain (see August 30th).

* Approximate date.

† Japanese, with one British battalion.

- 12th ... **Battle of St. Mihiel** (12th/13th).
Battles of the Hindenburg Line (see October 9th) **begin** with Battle of Havrincourt.
Actions of Chamova (Archangel front) begin (see 14th).
- 14th ... Actions of Chamova end (see 12th).
British evacuation of Baku begins (see 15th, and August 26th).
- 15th ... **Battle of the Dobropolje* (Macedonia) begins** (see 16th).
Baku finally evacuated by the British forces (night 14th/15th) (see August 26th and November 17th).
Austrian Government send Note to President Wilson suggesting an "unofficial" peace conference (see 16th, and January 12th, 1917).
German Government make definite peace offer to Belgium (see January 10th and 12th, 1917).
- 16th ... **Battle of the Dobropolje ends** (see 15th).
Last German aeroplane raid on Paris (see August 30th, 1914).
President Wilson replies to the Austrian Note rejecting suggestion for a peace conference (see 15th, and October 4th).
H.M.S. "Glatton" sunk by explosion in Dover harbour.
- 18th ... **Battle of Epéhy**.
Blagovyeschensk (Siberia) occupied by Japanese forces (see 5th).
Battle of Monastir-Doiran (see 24th), including Battle of Doiran, 1918, **begins** (see 19th).
- 19th ... **Battles of Megiddo (Sharon and Nablus) (Palestine) begin** (see 23rd and 25th).
Battle of Doiran, 1918, ends (see 18th and 22nd).
- 20th ... Nazareth and Beisan (Palestine) occupied by British cavalry (see 19th).
- 22nd ... Doiran occupied by British forces (see 19th, and December 11th, 1915).
- 23rd ... Haifa, Acre, and Es Salt (Palestine) occupied by British forces (see 19th).
Prilep (South Serbia) taken by French forces (see November 16th, 1915).
Ma'an (on Hejaz Railway) evacuated by the Turkish garrison (see 29th).
- 24th ... **Battle of Monastir-Doiran ends** (see 18th).
- 25th ... Ishtip (see October 19th, 1915) and Veles (see October 21st, 1915) retaken by Serbian forces.
British cavalry cut Hejaz railway at Amman.
Battles of Megiddo end (see 19th).
Yugo-Slav State recognised as independent by Italy (see June 3rd and October 5th).
- 26th ... **Battle of Champagne and Argonne begins** (see October 15th).
- 27th ... **Battle of the Canal du Nord begins** (see October 1st).
Bulgarian Government ask Entente Powers for an armistice (see 30th).
- 28th ... **Battle of the Flanders Ridges begins** (see October 10th).
Battle of Ypres, 1918, begins (see November 10th, 1917, and October 2nd, 1918).
Messines retaken by British forces (see April 10th).
Baron Goto, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigns (see 29th, and April 22nd).
- 29th ... **Battle of the St. Quentin Canal begins** (see October 2nd).
Passchendaele retaken by Allied forces (see 28th, and April 16th).
Dixmude retaken by Belgian forces (see November 10th, 1914).
Turkish garrison of Ma'an surrenders near Amman (Palestine) (see 23rd).
German force in East Africa recrosses the Rovuma and again enters German territory (see November 25th, 1917, and November 1st, 1918).

* Called by the Serbs "Battle of the Moglenitza."

- 29th ... Takashi Hara succeeds Count Terauchi as Japanese Prime Minister
(cont'd.) (see October 9th, 1916).
Count Yasuya Uchida appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign
Affairs (see 28th).
Lieut.-General Kenichi Oshima, Japanese Minister for War, resigns
(see 30th, and March 30th, 1916).
- 30th ... **Armistice between Bulgaria and Entente Powers signed** (see 27th).
Hostilities between Bulgaria and Entente Powers cease at 12 noon.
Canadian contingent lands at Archangel to join Allied Expeditionary
Force (see August 2nd).
Count Hertling, German Imperial Chancellor, resigns (see October
30th, 1917, and October 4th, 1918).
Lieut.-General Giichi Tanaka appointed Japanese Minister for War
(see 29th).

OCTOBER 1918.

- 1st ... **Battle of the Canal du Nord ends** (see September 27th).
St. Quentin retaken by French forces (see September 27th).
Berat (Albania) retaken by Italian forces (see August 26th).
Damascus taken by British and Arab forces.
Allies establish net and mine barrage across Straits of Otranto.
- 2nd ... **Battle of Ypres, 1918, ends** (see September 28th).
Battle of the St. Quentin Canal ends (see September 29th).
Durazzo bombarded by Italian and British warships (see 14th, and
February 27th, 1916).
- 3rd ... Battle of the Beurevoir Line begins (see 5th).
Armentières retaken by British forces (see April 11th).
Action near Pyavozero Lake (Murman front).
- 4th ... **Prince Max of Baden appointed German Imperial Chancellor, and**
succeeds Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Minister (see Septem-
ber 30th, July 9th, and November 9th).
German and Austro-Hungarian Governments send Notes to
President Wilson proposing an armistice (see 8th and 18th).*
Austro-Hungarian Government send Note to President Wilson
proposing an armistice (see 27th, and September 16th).
King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favour of his son Prince
Boris (see September 30th and November 1st).
General Ironside takes over command of Allied forces at Archangel
- 5th ... Battle of the Beurevoir Line ends (see 3rd).
Vranje retaken by Serbian forces (see October 15th, 1915).
Yugo-Slav delegates meet at Agram and decide on the formation of
a United National Council (see 29th, and September 25th).
- 6th ... Sidon (Syria) occupied by British forces.
- 7th ... Beirut (Syria) occupied by French forces.
Elbasan (Albania) taken by Italian forces (see February 2nd, 1916).
- 8th ... **Battle of Cambrai, 1918, begins** (see 9th).
President Wilson replies to Note of German Government, and
demands evacuation of occupied territories as first condition of
armistice (see 4th and 12th).
- 9th ... Cambrai City captured by British forces (see August 26th, 1914).
End of Battle of Cambrai (see 8th) **brings Battles of the Hindenburg**
Line to a close (see September 12th).
Major-General Scheuch succeeds Major-General von Stein as
German Minister for War (see October 30th, 1916, and
December 17th, 1918).
- 10th ... **Battle of the Flanders Ridges ends** (see September 28th).
Irish mail boat "Leinster" sunk by submarine.
Pristina (Serbia) retaken by French forces (see November 23rd,
1915).
- 11th ... Prizren (Serbia) retaken by French forces (see December 1st, 1915).
Nish (Serbia) reoccupied by Allied forces (see November 5th, 1915).
Feng-Kuo-Chang, President of China, retires (see July 6th, 1917,
and September 4th, 1918).

* The German note was received by President Wilson on October 6th and the Austrian on October 7th.

- 12th ... Craonne again captured by French forces (see May 27th).
Action of Dushak (Trans-Caspia).
German Government reply to President Wilson's Note and accept conditions (see 8th and 14th).
British Government recognise the Polish National Army as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent.
- 13th ... Laon and La Fère retaken by French forces (see August 30th, 1914).
Tripoli (Syria) occupied by Allied forces.
Izzet Pasha succeeds Talaat Pasha as Turkish Grand Vizier (see February 4th, 1917).
- 14th ... Battle of Courtrai begins (see 19th).
Roulers recaptured by Allied forces (see October 18th, 1914).
Durazzo (see 2nd), Novi Bazar (see November 20th, 1915), and Ipek (see December 6th, 1915) retaken by Italian forces.
British troops from Vladivostok reach Irkutsk (Siberia) (see 18th, and July 13th and August 3rd).
President Wilson replies to German Government, attaching further military conditions to the terms of armistice, and warning against further breaches of laws of war, and insists on dealing only with a democratic Government (see 12th and 20th).
Turkish Government Note to President Wilson proposing an armistice delivered at Washington.
- 15th ... **Battle of Champagne and Argonne ends** (see September 26th).
Menin captured by Allied forces (see October 9th, 1914).
Homs (Syria) occupied by British cavalry.
- 16th ... **Austrian Emperor issues manifesto proclaiming a Federal State on the principle of Nationality** (excluding Hungary) (see 5th and 29th).
- 17th ... **Ostend** (see October 15th, 1914), **Lille** (see October 12th, 1914), and **Douai** (see August 26th, 1914) **retaken by Allied forces.**
Battle of the Selle begins (see 25th).
- 18th ... British troops from Vladivostok reach Omsk (see 14th).
President Wilson replies to Austro-Hungarian Note of October 4th (see 27th).
- 19th ... Battle of Courtrai ends (see 14th).
Zeebrugge and Bruges reoccupied by Belgian forces (see October 12th and 14th, 1914).
- 20th ... Belgian coast completely reoccupied by Allied forces (see October 15th, 1914).
German Government reply to President Wilson's Note accepting proposals contained therein (see 14th and 23rd).
- 21st ... The Ban of Croatia refuses offer of Military Governor of Agram to suppress the Yugo-Slav National Council (see 5th and 29th).
The Czecho-Slovaks declare independence (see August 13th, September 3rd, and November 14th).
- 22nd ... **Affair of Imad (Aden).**
- 23rd ... British advance on Mosul (Mesopotamia) begins (see November 4th).
President Wilson replies to German Note of the 20th, and agrees to submit the matter to the Allied and Associated Governments (see 27th, and November 3rd).
- 24th ... **Battle of Vittorio Veneto begins** (see November 4th).
Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, resigns (see April 27th and November 1st).
- 25th ... **Battle of the Selle ends** (see 17th).
Kirkuk (Mesopotamia) again taken by British forces (see May 24th).
Count Andrássy succeeds Baron Burian as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister (see April 17th and November 1st).
- 26th ... **Aleppo (Syria) taken by British forces.**
King of Montenegro issues manifesto in favour of a confederated Yugo-Slavia with autonomous States (see 29th, and November 7th and 23rd).

- 27th ... **Austrian Government ask Italy for an armistice** (see 4th, and November 3rd).
 German Government acknowledges President Wilson's Note of October 23rd.
 Austro-Hungarian Government submit further Note to President Wilson asking for immediate armistice "without awaiting the result of other negotiations") (see 4th and 18th).
General von Ludendorff resigns (see August 29th, 1916).
- 28th ... Muslimiya Junction, north of Aleppo (Syria), occupied by British cavalry.
Battle of Sharqat (Mesopotamia) begins (see 30th).
- 29th ... San Giovanni di Medua (Albania) occupied by Italian forces (see January 25th, 1916).
 Yugo-Slav National Council at Agram repudiate Imperial policy and declare the independence of the Yugo-Slavs (see 5th, 21st, 26th, and November 7th and 23rd).
- 30th ... **Armistice between Turkey and Entente Powers signed at Mudros** (see 31st).
Battle of Sharqat ends (see 28th). **Turkish army on the Tigris surrenders.**
 Fiume surrendered to the Croats by the Hungarian authorities.
 "National Council of Fiume" proclaim the independence of the city and announce desire for union with Italy (see November 5th).
 Croation Congress (Sabor) unanimously adhere to Yugo-Slav declaration of independence (see 29th).
- 31st ... **Hostilities between Entente and Turkey cease at 12 noon** (see 30th).
 Scutari (Albania) retaken by Italian forces (see January 23rd, 1916).
Revolutions in Vienna and Budapest (see November 1st, 12th and 16th).
 Count Tisza assassinated in Vienna (see May 23rd, 1917).
Austrian Emperor makes over the Austro-Hungarian Fleet to the Yugo-Slav National Council (see 29th).

NOVEMBER 1918.

- 1st ... **Battle of Valenciennes begins** (see 2nd).
Belgrade retaken by Serbian forces (see October 9th, 1915, and December 9th, 1918).
 Merv retaken by British and Russian forces (see August 18th).
 German force in East Africa enters Rhodesia and attacks Fife (see 9th, and September 29th).
 Austrian battleship "Viribus Unitis" sunk in Pola harbour.
 "State of War" begins between The Ukraine and Poland (see 23rd).
King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates (see October 4th).
Independent Hungarian Government formed. Count Karolyi appointed Premier (see October 24th and 31st).
 Baron von Flotow succeeds Count Andrassy (provisionally) as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister (see October 25th, and entry next above).
- 2nd ... **Battle of Valenciennes ends** (see 1st and 3rd).
 Last British merchant vessels (S.S. "Surada" and "Murcia") sunk by submarine (in the Mediterranean).
 Administration of Carniola taken over from the Austro-Hungarian authorities by Slovene leaders (see August 17th).
- 3rd ... Valenciennes occupied by British forces (see 2nd, and August 25th, 1914).
 Allied Governments agree to Germany's proposal for an armistice and peace on basis of President Wilson's proposals of January 8th (see 5th and October 23rd).
Armistice between Austria-Hungary and the Entente signed (see 4th, 15th, and October 27th).
Trieste occupied by Italian forces.
Mutiny breaks out in the German fleet at Kiel (see August 3rd, 1917).
- 4th ... **Battle of the Sambre.**
 Second Battle of Guise (4th/5th).
Battle of Vittorio Veneto ends (see October 24th).
Hostilities between Austria-Hungary and the Entente cease (see 3rd and 15th).
 Antivari (Montenegro) occupied by Italian naval forces (see January 22nd, 1916).
Mosul occupied by British forces (see October 23rd).

- 5th ... Marshal Foch placed in supreme strategical direction of all forces operating against Germany on all fronts (see April 14th).
Fiume occupied by Italian naval forces (see 18th, and October 30th).
H.M.S. "Campania" sunk by collision in the Firth of Forth.
President Wilson sends final Note to the German Government with Allies' acceptance of armistice proposals (see 3rd and 8th).
- 6th ... Reithel taken by French forces.
Sedan taken by United States forces (see August 29th, 1914).
King Peter of Serbia re-enters Belgrade (see 1st, and January 17th, 1916).
- 7th ... **Bavaria proclaimed a Republic.**
Yugo-Slav conference at Geneva decide to form a joint Yugo-Slav-Serbian Government to control military and foreign affairs (see 23rd, and October 29th).
- 9th ... German armistice delegates reach Allied General Headquarters (see 11th, and October 23rd).
Maubeuge retaken by British forces (see September 7th, 1914).
M. Marghilom, Rumanian Premier, and M. Arian, Rumanian Foreign Minister, resign (see March 21st, and December 1st).
- 9th ... Alexandretta (Syria) occupied by Entente naval forces.
Kasama (Rhodesia) taken by Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck's force (see 1st and 18th).
H.M.S. "Britannia" sunk by submarine in the Atlantic (last warship so lost).
Revolution breaks out in Berlin.
German Imperial Chancellor (Prince Max) announces that the Kaiser has decided to abdicate. Prince Max becomes Regent. Herr Ebert becomes Imperial Chancellor (see 10th, 28th, and October 4th).
Joint Declaration by British and French Governments regarding future of Syria and Mesopotamia.
Czech forces at Ekaterinenburg proclaim national independence.
- 10th ... Mézières retaken by French forces (see August 27th, 1914).
Ghent reoccupied by Belgian forces (see October 12th, 1914).
Allied forces cross the Danube at Ruschuk and enter Rumania.
The Kaiser crosses the frontier into Holland (see 9th and 28th).
King of Rumania announces that the Rumanian nation have taken up arms again on the side of the Allies (see December 6th, 1917).
- 11th ... Mons retaken by British forces (see August 24th, 1914).
Armistice concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.* Hostilities on the Western front cease at 11 a.m. (see 8th, and December 14th).
British Government recognise Latvian Provisional Government as independent (see January 12th).
New National Government formed in Estonia (see 16th, and January 13th).
- 12th ... **Emperor of Austria abdicates** (see October 31st).
Allied fleet passes through the Dardanelles (see 18th, and October 30th).
German-Austrian Republic proclaimed.
- 18th ... Allied fleet arrives at Constantinople (see 12th and 21st).
German force in East Africa reaches the Chambezi River (Rhodesia). (News of armistice received) (see 9th, 14th and 25th).
- 14th ... **Hostilities in East Africa cease.**
Professor Masaryk elected First President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic (see October 21st).
H.M.S. "Cochrane" wrecked at entrance to Liverpool.
- 15th ... German cruiser "Königsberg," with German naval delegates, enters Firth of Forth to arrange surrender of the German fleet (see 20th and 21st).
Hungarian Government (see 1st) **concludes separate armistice with General Officer Commanding Allied Army (General Henry), at Belgrade** (see 3rd).
General Petlyura commences revolt against The Ukraine Government (see December 11th).

* Signed in Marshal Foch's special train at Reihondes Station in the Forest of Compiègne.

- 16th ... Allied Armies begin march into Germany.
Polish Government (M. Pilsudski) issue declaration proclaiming Poland an Independent and Sovereign State (see June 3rd).
 New National Government in Estonia order general mobilisation (see 11th).
Hungary declares Independence (see 1st, and October 31st).
- 17th ... Mulhouse again occupied by French forces (see August 25th, 1914).
 Baku again occupied by British forces (see September 15th).
 M. Moraczewski appointed Polish Prime Minister (see 16th).
 Yugo-Slav National Council at Agram protest against the Italian occupation of Fiume (see 5th and 18th).
- 18th ... Last German troops recross French frontier (see August 2nd, 1914).
 Brussels reoccupied by Belgian forces (see 21st, and August 20th, 1914).
 Italian troops reinforce naval detachment in Fiume (see 5th and 17th).
 Counter-revolutionary *coup d'état* at Omsk. Russian Admiral Kolchak proclaimed "Dictator of all Russia."
- 19th ... **Metz occupied by French forces.**
 Antwerp reoccupied by Belgian forces (see October 10th, 1914).
 General Pétain created Marshal of France (see May 15th, 1917).
- 20th ... Luxembourg frontier crossed by United States forces (see August 2nd, 1914).
 First contingent of German submarines surrender to the British Navy at Harwich (see 15th).
 General Marushevski appointed Governor-General and Commander in-Chief of Russian forces in North Russia (Archangel) (see June 30th).
- 21st ... **German High Seas Fleet arrives at Rosyth, en route for internment in Scapa Flow** (see 15th and 20th).
Belgian Government reinstated at Brussels (see 18th, and August 17th, 1914).
 Namur occupied by British forces (see August 25th, 1914).
 French troops land in Constantinople (see 13th).
 Greek, Serbian, and Rumanian Governments issue circular memorandum announcing their decision to strengthen the union between the three countries by all available means.
 *M. L. Delacroix succeeds M. Cooreman as Belgian Prime Minister (see May 31st) and M. Masson succeeds Lieut.-General de Ceuninck as Minister for War (see August 4th, 1917).
- 23rd ... Lemberg captured by Polish forces (see 1st).
 Yugo-Slav National Council vote for union with Serbia and formation of a common State with Serbia and Montenegro (see 7th, 29th, October 29th and December 4th).
- 24th ... British and United States troops reach German frontier (see December 1st).
- 25th ... **Strasbourg occupied by French forces.**
German forces in East Africa surrender to Allied forces at Abercorn (Rhodesia) (see 13th and 14th).
- 26th ... Last German troops recross Belgian frontier (see August 4th, 1914).
 French troops cross German frontier.
 Allied fleet arrives at Sevastopol and takes over remainder of the Russian Black Sea Fleet from the Germans (see 13th, and May 1st).
 United States force enters Fiume (see 17th).
- 28th ... **Kaiser Wilhelm II signs abdication** (see 9th and 10th).
 Narva (Estonia) captured by Bolshevik forces (see March 4th).
 The General Congress of The Bukovina decide in favour of complete union with Rumania (see December 7th).
- 29th ... Montenegrin National Assembly (Skupshtina) meet at Podgoritsa and vote for union with Serbia (see 23rd).
- 30th ... **Rumanian Government re-established at Bukharest** (see December 1st, 1916).

* M. Delacroix was the first Minister to hold the title of Prime Minister. See note to entry of May 31st.

DECEMBER 1918.

- 1st** ... British and United States troops cross the German frontier (see November 24th). **Trèves occupied by United States troops.** General Coanda appointed Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister (see 12th, and November 8th). National Assembly of the Rumanians of Transylvania, the Banat and other districts of Hungary, assembled at Alba-Julia (Transylvania), decree their union with Rumania (see 7th, 10th, and 27th).
- 3rd** ... Last Bulgarian troops evacuate the Dobrudja (see September 2nd, 1916).
- 4th** ... H.M.S. "Cassandra" sunk by mine in the Baltic (night 4th/5th). Demobilisation of the British Army begins. **Yugo-Slav National Council at Agram proclaim the union of all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in one State** (see November 23rd and 29th).
- 6th** ... **Cologne entered by British troops** (see 12th, and November 24th).
- 7th** ... Deputation from the National Council of The Bukovina arrives at Jassy to inform Rumanian Government that National Council has voted for union with Rumania (see 1st, 10th, and November 28th).
- 8th** ... **Coblentz occupied by United States troops** (see 1st). Naval action in the Caspian between British and Bolshevik vessels.
- 9th** ... Lahej (Southern Arabia) reoccupied by British forces (see July 4th, 1915). **Serbian Government reinstated at Belgrade** (see May 7th, 1916, and November 1st and 6th, 1918).
- 10th** ... The Bessarabian National Council abrogate the stipulations for local autonomy and declare the unconditional union of Bessarabia with Rumania (see 1st, and April 9th).
- 11th** ... Odessa occupied by Petlyura's Ukrainian revolutionary forces (see 20th, March 13th, and November 15th). General Mannerheim elected Regent of Finland (see December 6th, 1917).
- 12th** ... **British troops cross the Rhine at Cologne** (see 6th). General Coanda, Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister, resigns (see 1st and 14th).
- 18th** ... Hodeida (Southern Arabia) taken by British forces.
- 14th** ... Armistice on the Western Front prolonged to January 17th, 1919 (see November 11th). M. Bratianu appointed Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister (see 12th). Dr. da Silva Paes, Portuguese President, assassinated (see 16th, and May 9th).
- 15th** ... Poland severs diplomatic relations with Germany (see November 16th).
- 16th** ... Field-Marshal Mackensen and his forces surrender to the Hungarians near Budapest. Last German troops leave Finland (see April 3rd). First meeting of "Imperial Conference" of Soldiers and Workmen in Berlin. Senhor Antunes appointed Acting Portuguese President (see 14th).
- 17th** ... Major-General Scheuch, German Minister for War, resigns (see October 9th).
- 20th** ... Kiev occupied by Petlyura's Ukrainian revolutionary forces (see 11th, and March 2nd). French troops land at Odessa (see 11th). M. Pasich, Premier of Serbia, resigns. (Appointed in 1912) (see 29th).

- 22nd ... Senhor J. T. de Sousa Barboza, Portuguese Secretary of the Interior, resigns (see 23rd, and May 16th).
- 23rd ... Senhor J. T. de Sousa Barboza appointed Portuguese Premier and Minister of Interior (see 22nd).
- 24th ... Perm (East Russia) taken by Kolchak's forces (see November 18th).
- 26th ... Formation of West Ukraine Republic announced (see November 20th, 1917).
Dorpat (Estonia) evacuated by the German forces (see February 24th).
- 27th ... Batum (Georgia) occupied by British forces (see April 15th).*
King of Rumania issues Proclamation annexing the Rumanian provinces of Austria-Hungary (see 1st).
- 29th ... M. Stoyan Protich appointed Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (see 4th and 20th).
- 30th ... Kadish (North Russia) taken by Allied forces.
Birsk (East Russia) taken by Kolchak's forces (see 24th).
- 31st ... Ufa and Sterlitamak (East Russia) taken by Bolshevik forces.
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* This force subsequently occupied the whole of Georgia, with headquarters at Tiflis.