

- German transports sunk by British submarines in the Baltic.
- Oct. 17.—Allied note to Greece; Great Britain offers Cyprus in return for support of Serbia against Bulgaria. Bulgarians capture Egri-Palanka; Nish-Uskub railway cut near Vrania.
- Oct. 18.—Sir C. C. Monro appointed to succeed Sir Ian Hamilton in command in Gallipoli. Italy declares war on Bulgaria. German advance on Riga.
- Oct. 20.—Extensive gains by the Germans on the Dvina. Bulgarian occupation of Veles.
- Oct. 21.—Russian victory north of Tarnopol. Varna bombarded by Russian fleet. Dedeagatch bombarded by Russian fleet.
- Oct. 22.—German success near Dvinsk. Uskub occupied by the Bulgars. German central government assumes control of food supplies.
- Oct. 23.—German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* sunk by British submarine in the Baltic.
- Oct. 24.—La Courtine, in Champagne, captured by the French. Venice bombed by Austrian planes.
- Oct. 27.—Viviani ministry resigns in France.
- Oct. 28.—Bulgars occupy Pirot. H. M. S. *Argyll* sunk off East Coast of Scotland; H. M. S. *Hythe* sunk in collision off Gallipoli. M. Briand becomes French premier and Gallieni war minister.
- Nov. 3.—Tibati, in the German Cameroons, occupied by Anglo-French force.
- Nov. 4.—Zaimos cabinet resigns in Greece.
- Nov. 5.—Kitchener leaves London on visit to the Near East.
- Nov. 6.—Bulgars occupy Nish. M. Skoulidos, new Greek premier, announces policy friendly to the Allies.