

- 6.—Czar Nicholas of Russia assumes command of Russian armies. Grand Duke Nicholas is transferred to the Caucasus.
 15.—Pinsk occupied by Germans.
 18.—Vilna evacuated by Russia.
 24.—Lutsk recaptured by Russians.
 25.—Allies open offensive on western front and occupy Lens.
 27.—Lutsk again falls to Germans.

October

- 5.—Greece becomes political storm center. Franco-British force lands at Salonika and Greek ministry resigns.
 9.—Belgrade again occupied by Austro-Germans.
 11.—Zaimis, new Greek premier, announces policy of armed neutrality.
 12.—Edith Cavell, English nurse, shot by Germans for aiding British prisoners to escape from Belgium.
 13.—London bombarded by Zeppelins; 65 persons killed; 114 injured.
 14.—Bulgaria at war with Serbia.
 14.—Italians capture Pegasus, on the Trentino frontier.
 15.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
 17.—France at war with Bulgaria.
 18.—Bulgarians cut the Nish-Salonika railroad at Vranja.
 19.—Italy and Russia at war with Bulgaria.
 22.—Uskub occupied by Bulgarians.
 23.—Piriot captured by Bulgarians.
 29.—Briand becomes premier of France, succeeding Viviani.

November

- 5.—Nish, Serbian war capital, captured by Bulgarians.
 9.—Ancona, Italian liner, torpedoed in Mediterranean.
 17.—Anglo-French war council holds first meeting in Paris.
 20.—Novibazar occupied by German troops.
 22.—Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, captured by British forces in Asia Minor.
 23.—Italians drive Austrians from positions on Carso Plateau.
 24.—Serbian government transferred to Scutari, Albania.

December

- 1.—British Mesopotamian forces retire to Kut-el-Amara.
 2.—Monastir evacuated by Serbians.
 4.—Henry Ford, with large party of peace advocates, sails for Europe on chartered steamer *Oscar II*, with the object of ending the war.
 13.—Serbia in hands of enemy, Allied forces abandoning last positions and retiring across Greek frontier.
 15.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Field Marshal Sir John French as Commander-in-Chief of British forces in France.
 20.—Dardanelles expedition ends; British troops begin withdrawal from positions on Suvla Bay and Gallipoli Peninsula.
 22.—Henry Ford leaves his peace party at Christiania and returns to the United States.

1916

January

- 11.—Greek island of Corfu occupied by French.
 13.—Cettinje, capital of Montenegro, occupied by Austrians.
 23.—Scutari, Albania, taken by Austrians.
 29-31.—German Zeppelins bomb Paris and towns in England.

February

- 1.—*Appam*, British liner, is brought into Norfolk, Va., by German prize crew.
 10.—British conscription law goes into effect.
 16.—Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia, captured by Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas.
 19.—Kamerun, German colony in Africa, conquered by British forces.
 21.—Battle of Verdun begins. Germans take Haumont.
 25.—Fort Douaumont falls to Germans in Verdun battle.
 27.—Durazzo, Albania, occupied by Austrians.

March

- 5.—*Moscow*, German raider, reaches home port after a cruise of several months.
 9.—Germany declares war on Portugal on the latter's refusal to give up seized ships.
 15.—Austria-Hungary at war with Portugal.
 24.—*Sussex*, French cross-channel steamer, with many Americans aboard, sunk by submarine off Dieppe. No Americans lost.
 31.—Melancourt taken by Germans in Verdun Battle.

April

- 18.—Trebizond, Turkish Black Sea port, captured by Russians.
 19.—President Wilson publicly warns Germany not to pursue submarine policy.
 20.—Russian troops landed at Marseilles for service on French front.
 24.—Irish rebellion begins in Dublin. Republic declared. Patrick Pearse announced as first president.
 29.—British force of 9000 men under