SED AND

a license. In which the juris. extends, there are DRED ILLICIA UOR. The liq in whiskey an need not explain almost wholly made usually ugar factories. I vicious and de-

UNDREDS OF GS' AND 'KIT THROUGHOU: OF QUEBEC.

t be said to be a itly the same is able people there ote again on pro. ote against it. v carries Brantthe conditions Langelier.-Advt

ing Question. of liquor, say our ds. How is it alker and Sons of d down for more Jot so much de ays the firm. ntire liquor trade it increases the

d killed when nst his gun and its into the man's

d Gents' Boys', all ces; black, support or

d to shoes en purhere.

Dalhousie St.

Best

niture rum-

ırnior 1. 80

DOOL rices 12 as

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ring. nute

WITH THE FAMOUS

Without a single dissentient voice the Czar's army acclaims the choice of General Alexeieff as successor to the Grand Duke Nicholas on the eastern front. He is a soldier in the fullest and truest sense of the word. The son of a humble sergeant, he has risen by sheer merit to the highest post in the Czar's armies. Genters of statecraft as well as strategy, but also by his immutable calm and simplicity which never forsake him. The severest ordeals that have befallen any man during the war have been "Military Cross" decoration. borne by him unflinchingly. As chief of staff in General Ivanoff's group, English Channel with a loss of 500 and then as commander-in-chief of th: northwestern group, where he had unwelve of the Russian armies, he was directly concerned in the carrying out Liberal Whip, died in England. the invasion of Galicia and aftervards in the retreat from Warsaw, hich in his own words was "the st sanguinary episode of the war. stly, as chief of the headquarters f, he led the armies to safety from East Africa.

In his memoirs just published, Lord Redesdale, the veteran diplomat, gives description of the famous visit of King Edward to Paris, which practically established the Entente despite the opposition of the British Govern-

"Sir Edward Monson, who was at that time ambasasdor at Paris, and who was to meet him at some halvspeech which would tend to conciliate those who might be less amiably passador to understand that he knew garding delays to commerce. juite well what he was about, and hat he was not afraid of the respon sibility which he had taken upon himself. When Paris was reached the reception at the station was perfectly olite and courteous but quite cold, acking any sign of enthusiasm. This I was told by a French friend who was present.

'Now, for the transformation scene. The King drove straight to the embassy, where he received a deputation from the British Chamber of Com-merce. In reply to their address he made a speech in which he took occasion, in those gracious terms of which ne was such a master, to express his feelings of friendship for France and his love for Paris, speaking of the joy that it was to him to find him- a general advance. self once more among the Parisians as one of themselves. The words uttered by him circulated like wildfire, and from that moment any gloom that there might have been (and indeed was) had been dispelled, and the and other English coast towns, killing sun shone over a friendship which five non-combatants. paved the way for historic results." It was a triumph that we can appreciate better in 1915 than then.

Does Local Option Work Well?

A matter if Arithmetic. One repeal n last five years. Only FOUR attempts to repeal lo cal option this year out of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE PLACES whee an appeal might have

These facts speak louder than all the "moral reform" fears of the liquor trade. All the fearful bogies about "hotel accommodation, and blind pigs," flee away before these to its base.

found local option to be a bad thing. Bassee.

RANELAGH

The ground is covered with snow, which makes it looks like Christmas

Mr. Geo. Jull of Toronto is spending the holidays with his parents with heavy losses.

Miss Orpha Terryberry has returnilton friends.

Mr. James Haggard has returned home after spending a few days with relatives at Simcoe, and has gone to to France from Salisbury. Brantford for a visit with relatives

Several from here spent Saturday n Brantford. Mr. Charles Cronkwright is very

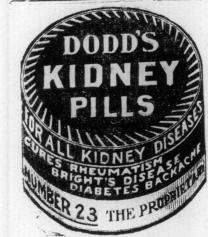
ill at time of writing. We hope for a speedy recovery. Merry Christmas everybody.

The Whiskey Vendors Say

"Blind pigs have no closing hours. Don't you ever believe it my friend. They close on the first day of May and never open again. If they should take a notion to open their doors just a wee crack and do a little business. it will cost them a nice tidy sum as a fine, and if they do it again, a few months in jail, and then "never again' for them .- Advt.

The average man pictures a abttleheld trench as a long hole cut in the ground in which the soldiers can take over. This is a true in a sense, but there are trenches and trenches. Some of the trenches on the Continent today are comfortable little homes, especially when Engineers prepare

Don't taink because you have taken man emedies in vain that your case is incu-ble. Hood's Sarsapariila has cured man



CHIEF EVENTS

************** Jan. 1-Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Hon. Geo. E. Perley, Hon. Clifford Siferal Alexieff shows his greatness ton, Mr. Herbert Holt, Montreal; Mr. several British merchant vessels. not only by his general grasp in mat- Justice Francois Lemieux, Mr. Wm. Price, Quebec, and Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley, Victoria, were knight-

King George instituted the new H.M.S. Formidable was sunk in the

Jan. 2-Baron Wimborne was ap der his direct command nine out of pointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Jan. 3-Mr. P. H. Illingworth, Chief Jan. 4-General Pau's troops Steinbach in Alsace after a week's violent slege.

British warships bombarded and captured Dar-Es-Salaam in German Jan. 5-The Russians routed the Turkish army at Sari Kamysh.

Jan. 6—Col. Strange of Kingston, an

officer of the first contingent, died at London. Jan. 7-The illness of 1,000 men of the first contingent caused the authorities to decide to move the camp from Salisbury

Jan. 8-A British official statement declared the position of the allied army never was more favorable. Jan. 9-Captain D. O. C. Newton of way station, was urged to advise the Montreal, an officer of the Princess King, on reaching Paris, to make a Patricia Regiment, was killed in action in France.

Jan. 10-Britain sent a preliminary disposed. His Majesty gave the am- reply to the United States protest re-Hon. G. A. Clare, M.P., died at

Jan. 11-McGill University proposed to send a hospital corps to the front. Jan. 12-Many Canadian officers in England were transferred to the "new" army.

Desperate fighting occurred near Jan. 13-Twenty thousand persons were killed in Italy by an earthquake. Count Von Berchtold resigned as protest against King's stand for Austrian Foreign Minister.

The French retreated across the Jan. 14-The camp of the Fourth Infantry Brigade at Salisbury was condemned owing to the outbreak of was dissolved. meingitis Jan. 15-The Russian army started

Jan. 16-The allies halted a German advance near Soissons. Jan. 17-A Russian army invaded Turkish territory. Jan. 19-Zeppelins raided Yarmouth

Jan. 20-The capital of Australia was moved to Sydney. The Washington State Department told the owners of the steamship Da-

cia that the vessel would sail at its own risk. Jan. 20-British airmen dropped bom's on Essen, Prussia. Jan. 21-The Legislature of British

Columbia opened. General Falkenhayn resigned as German Minister of War, being succeeded by General Von Hohenborn. Jan. 22-General Botha announced that the invasion from German South-

West Africa had been checked. Jan. 24 - Admiral Beatty's squadron sank the German cruiser Bluecher and chased the German raiding fleet back

Jan. 26-By desperate fighting the Only ONE place in Five years has allies recovered lost ground near La Jan. 27-British and Turkish forces had a skirmish at El Kantara near the Suez Canal. Jan. 28-Japan announced that she

would respect China's territorial in-Jan. 29-Two attempts by the Germans to cross the Aisne were repulsed

Jan. 30-Five British merchant vessels were torpedoed and sunk by Gered after spending some time in Ham- man submarines in the Irish Sea and English Channel. Jan. 31-Part of the first Canadian contingent was reported to have gone

> FEBRUARY Feb. 1-Canada agreed to pay \$15,000 damages for the shooting of American duck hunters at Fort Erie. Feb. 2-A Turkish army was defeated at El Kantara and Toussoum on he Suez Canal. Feb. 3-The Dominion Parliament

Feb. 4 Germany declared a subnarine blockade of the British Isles go into effect on February 18th. Great Britain announced that all ood supplies consigned to Germany

could be seized. Feb. 5-The Germans lost 30,000 nen in savage fighting in the Bzura and Rawka rivers region. The Ontario Government announced hat the nickel question would be inestigated.

The Cunarder Lusitania reached iverpool flying the United States flag or protection. Feb. 7-The Turks were reported full retreat from the Suez Canal. An official casualty list contained the ames of six Princess Patricia men

illed in action. Feb. 8-Sir Francois Langelier, lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died. Private cablegrams showed that part of the Canadian expeditionary orce had landed in France. Feb. 9-Hon. Pierre A. Leblanc was ppointed Lieutenant-Governor

Feb. 10-A great Russian victory the Carpathians was announced. The British House of Commons passed army estimates for 3,000,000 ien, exclusive of India.

Feb. 11-Special war taxes and a evision of the tariff were announced the Budget Speech. Feb. 12-Thirty-four British aerolanes raided German navai bases in Belgium doing great damage. The Grand Cross of the Order of

the Bath was conferred upon Sir John Jellicoe. Feb. 14-Toy balloons over Brockville gave rise to a reported air raid n Ottawa.

The Dominion Parliament decided appoint a special committee to in-The Bureau of Mines of the U.S.

tar dye products,

vestigate the army boot contracts. Feb. 17-Two big German dirigibles were wrecked off the Danish coast. Feb. 18-Turkey apologized to Greece for insults, thus averting a

Feb. 19-The Duke of Connaught reviewed Western troops for overseas service at Ottawa. The Manitoba Legislature rejected a motion to banish the bar room sale of liquor.

possible declaration of war.

Fcb. 20-German submarines sank The Panama Pacific Exposition opened at San Francisco. Feb. 22—The Turks started to fortify the islands in the Sea of Marmora. Feb. 23-The Ontario Government

announced a special war tax on all assessable property. The German advance in Poland was reprimanded Messrs. Foster and Garstemmed, the Russians taking nou-Feb. 24-Emil Nerlich was convicted at Toronto of conspiracy to com-

Feb. 24 Several more steamers | were torpedoed in British waters. Feb. 25-Reports showed that the first Canadian contingent had participated in heavy fighting. 26-A Franco-British fieet bombarded the outer forts of the

Feb. 28-The steamer Dacia was arrested in the English Channel by a French cruiser. Premier Asquith announced that Britain would prevent supplies of all kinds from reaching Germany.

Dardanelles.

MARCH

Mar. 1-Lloyd George announced ie purpose of the British Government tackle the liquor problem. Mar. 2-Sweeping policy of reprisal was reply of Britain to Germany's paper blockade. Mar. 3-Professor James Geikle of

Edinburgh University died. Anarchist plot to destroy New York ree discovered Mar. 4-American ship purchase bill was finally killed. Allied fleets wrecked many Dar-

danelles forts. Mar. 5-Ten thousand Boer rebels were announced captured. Mar. 6-Arrival of first of Canada's second contingent in England was an-Mar. 8-Greek government resigned

neutrality. Mar. 9-The three great allies advanced \$270,000,000 to the smaller nations. The British Columbia Legislature

Mar. 10-British government took control of entire engineering trade to nsure sufficient war supplies. Canadian artillery proved itself a atch for Germans Mar. 11-British captured Neuve Chapelle after tremendous cannonading and slaughter, showing allies'

periority in west Mar. 12-General Alderson announcd himself proud of Canadian divisn's work in France. Second heavy list of Canadian casulties was published. Mar. 13-Manager Kent of C.P.R. elegraphs retired.

British modern cruiser Bayano was Mar. 15-Count Witte, Russia's first Mar. 16-German critiser Dresden vas destroyed after a long career as ommerce raider.

blamed drinking ortage of war munitions. Mar. 17-Allies met successes in ie Carpathians and repulses at Dar-Prenier Borden's speech on Budget

vived general election talk. Mar. 18-British government took ver all ammunition factories. Finance Minister White modified tarif and war tax proposals. Mar. 19-Saskatchewan government ecided to abolish retail sale of liquor ith state monopoly of wholesale

Allies were steadily gaining ground Mar. 20-Three allied warships were sunk by the Turks in the Dar-

Mar. 22-Colonel Farquhar, com anding Princess Patricias, was kild in action in France. Mar. 23 - Fortress of Przemysl in alicia with huge garrison and sup lies fell to the Russians after long

Mar. 24-The Ontario government roposed a central commission to egulate the liquor traffic. All stocks of wheat were taken over the Indian government. Mar. 25-Canada voted one hundred

nillion dollars for war purposes. United States protested the Turkish trocities in Persia Allied troops landed for the Dar danelles attack. Mar. 26-The famous submarine U29, with Commander Weddigen, was

Ottawa drug clerk returned to the government his profits on military Mar. 27-The Russians occupied he important Lupkow Pass in the

Mar. 29-French capture of Vosges heights opened the road to the Rhine. Mar. 30-German submarines jeeringly drowned almost 150, including women, from two British steamers. George declared drink orse foe than Germany and Austria. Mar. 31-Birkenhead dockers gave he government trouble, while Mrs. Pankhurst's patriotic speeches were

APRIL

applauded.

April 1-King George offered to lead the war against liquor. e Parliament of Canada decided to give votes to soldiers. April 5-Redmond reviewed 30,000

April 6 Liquor was banned from rbyal and Cabinet households. United States demanded large indemnity from Germany for steamer Frye sunk by raider Effel Friedrich. April 7-British Independent Labor arty demanded an early peace in

Fire destroyed the lumbering town omar ix in British Columbia. April 8-Dominion public accounts mittee heard Nova Scotia farmers tell of selling' defective horses the government. April 9-Marked advances were ade by the French in the Woevre

Defendant counsel in the New Haven case, argue in United States bride' do not make her mentally inarges development of American coal Court for dismissal of indictments.

April 10-Anti-German Italians talk- Germans in opening a big drive on the French armies won the plateau of Les Eparges after great slaughter

of Germans. April 12-Russia had gained ninety les of the Carpathian heights. Hon. Robert Rogers asserted that general election for Canada must

come soon with the Senate as the April 13-An explosion wrecked part of Larwick, a naval station in

the Shetland Islands. Captain H. C. Buller was appointed ommander of the Princess Patricias. April 14-A Zeppelin airship dropped bombs on the Tyne district of Northumberland. April 15-Premier Borden, speaking

land for their connection with the April 16-A German aircraft reached a point only 12 miles from London. April 17-A British-Indian force defeated a big Turkish army in Mesopo-

tamia. April 18-The British submarine E-15 was beached and lost in the Dardanelles. April 20-Premier Asquith spoke at Newcastle, appealing to the workingmen to speed up the output of muni-

Anril 21-Extremely heavy fighting occurred around Ypres. April 22-The Canadians "saved the situation" at Langemarck, losing thousands in their stand against gas ombs, artillery fire and incessant derman charges. April 23-The allies resumed their ttack on the Dardanelles, bombard-

April 25-Sir John French thanked eneral Alderson for the magnificent ork of the Canadians. April 26-The Kronpring Wilhelm. he last of the German raiders, inrned at Newport News.

April 27—The allies landed forces in both sides of the Dardanelles. April 28-The French éruiser Leon ambetta was sunk with 600 men in ie Ionian Sea. April 29-Mr. Lloyd George intro-

uced his bill imposing heavy addiional taxes upon alcoholic liquors. April 30-Zeppelins dropped bombs Ipswich, England. British troops landed at five places on the Gallipoli peninsula, the Ausrallans and New Zealanders par

icularly distinguishing themselves. MAY

May 1-Two German destroyers and the British destroyer Recruit ere sunk in a North Sea fight. May 4-The British Governmen requisitioned the entire 1. eat supply Australasia.

May 5-The Germans regained a footing on Hill 60 by the use of May 6-Japan served an ultimatum pon China. May 7-A German submarine tor

edoed the Lusitania causing a los f about 1.300 lives. May 9-Japan announced that the linese crisis was passed. May 10 Mobs in Victoria, B.C., at acked German business places, the

ioting causing the militia to be called May 11-The allies smashed the German battlefront in the Arras re gion. Serious anti-German riots occurred

hroughout the British Isles.

May 19 The Roblin Govern

signed and T. C. Norris became Pre mier of Manitoba. May 13-The British battleshi Golfath was torpedoed in the Dardan elles, 500 men being lost. Washington despatched a note of profest to Germany regarding the lat

er's methods of submarine warfare. Coneral Botha took Windhoek, capi al of German Southwest Africa. May 14 Riotous demonstrations in avor of war occurred in Rome. May 15-Severe fighting near Festubert resulted in a distinct advantage

the British and French forces. May 16-"Kit," Mrs. Kathleen Blake oleman, the famous Canadian jour-May 17-The new Manitoba Cabinet was announced.

May 18-Allied aeroplanes did \$2, 100 000 damage to tanneries in Strassburg: Germany. The French drive toward Lille gaind real momentum. May 19-Frictions between Lord

isher and Winston Churchill was followed by rumors of a coalition abinet in Britain. May 20-The allies silenced the great fort of Kilic Bahr in Gallipoli. May 21-Italy's deputies passed the

Canada began raising ten thousand nore troops for overseas. May 22-Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto asked Premier Borden to reounce election proposals. May 23-Italy declared war and was ictorious in first skirmishes.

The Canadian troops made a notable advance with heavy losses. May 24-Przemysl was threatened y advancing Teutonic hordes. May 25-Turkish losses at the Daranelles to date totalled 80,000. May 26-The British National Cabi-

net included several Unionists and aborites with Llcyd-George as Miniser of Munitions. May 27-The British battleship riumph was sunk off Gallipoli. May 28-The battleship Majestic was sunk at the Dardanelles, and the

Princess Irene off Shearness with over three hundred lives. May 29-The Ontario Government offered a 1,000-bed hospital for woundd soldiers. Admiral Jackson became first sea

May 30-The German reply to the United States note justifled the sinkng of the Lusitania. May 31-The French, progressing owards Arras, took Ablain.

JUNE June 1-Zeppelins made their Orst aid over London, killing four and ausing many fires. Galt. Ontario, became a city. June 2-Michael O'Leary, V.C., recorted killed, denied the allegation.

The British casualties for May to-June 3-King George honored many birthday. Canadians June 4-The Russians evacuated rzemysl. Lloyd George declared Britain need

competent, is a jury's verdict.

June 5-Italian forces crossed the Isonzo in their advance on Trieste. June 6-The allies won a general engagement at the Dardanelles.

western front

The Germans, advancing on Lemberg, used gas and liquid fire. June 7-Warneford, the young British naval aviator, smashed a Zeppelin, winning the V.C. and the Legion of

Honor June 8-Secretary of State Bryan resigned June 9-The Presbyterian General

Assembly voted to send the church

union question to the congregations June 10-Bryan announced that Americans should avoid belligerent June 11-Emil Nerlich, Toronto the House of Commons, severely was found not guilty of treason. The infantry of Canada's second livision were all safe worseas.

June 12-President Wilson's mild second note demanded that Germany stop submarine war on Americans. June 13-Venizelos, the former proilly premier of Greens, won the general elections. June 14 Chicago was ried up with

street railway strike. June 15-The Germans were driver back at Southez on the western front but advanced in Galicia. June 16-Britain planned spending afteen million dellars daily on the

war, announced Asquith. June 17-The Russians were driven oward Lemberg with heavy losses. June 18-On Waterloc's centenary he western allies made many ad Aviator Warneford was killed in ar June 19-Eritish forces consolidated

heir gains at Festubert and Ypres. June 20-With the Austro-German osing in on three sides the fall of Lemberg was imminent. June 22-The French capture Met eral in advances towards the Rhine. Britain started to borrow from he

patch concerning the Festubert fight-Ceneral De Wet was sentenced to six years for treason. June 24-Lemberg fell to the Ger-

eople up to a \$5,000,000,000 limit.

entioned in Sir John French's de

June 25-Lloyd-George opened bureaus for munitions workers. June 28-Lefter, a Detroit watch nan, confessed to a conspiracy to blow up Canadian factories and ac tually dynamiting Peabody's plant, June 29-A British submarine under

ieut. Nasmith entered the Sea of Marmora. Edmonton, Alta., floods rendered wo thousand homeless. June 30-Bishop Thornloe of Algoma was elected Anglican Metropoli-

tan of Canada. JULY July 1-All Saskatchewan bars were osed under the new liquor law. American lives were lost on th abmarined liner Armenian. July 2-German progress menaced

vangorod fortress in Poland. The Crown Prince's terrific attack the Argonne failed. July 3-Ex:President Diac of Mexico ied in Paris. The Canadian Government appoint-

Muenster, flias Holt, shot J. P. Mor- cating the failure of its submarine policy. July 6-Captain Parslow and his on saved the Anglo-Californian from pital, manned by French-Canadians, in submarine, the father perishing. Paris. July 7-W. F. Carland resigned the

d a commission to care for Canadian

eat for Carleton in the Canadian lonse of Commons. The British Government took conrol of liquor selling in the larger minitions centres. July 8 Sixteen Toronto people killed and seventy injured in a

rolley car accident at Queenston, July 9-A British submarine sank German warship in the Baltic.
July 10-ord Kitchener at the uildhall announced that all recruits division at Shorncliffe. ffering could be equipped. Germany sent an unsatisfactory rely to Wilson's second note on the river line. asitania case.

Sir Robert Borden arrived in Lon The last German forces in Southvest Africa surrender. July 11-The French after 120 days battle took heights north of Arras, ominating Flanders.

General Hughes reached London rom Canada. July 12-The Konigsberg, the last lerman sea raider, was smashed by British vessels in a river of German East Africa. July 13-The German Chancello

Von Tirpitz disagreed publicly iver the submarine warfare. July 14-The Canadian Eyewitness celebrated the heroism of Western Ontario and many other Canadian detachments in the "Orchard" battle. July 15-Manitoba's Conservative Convention adopted radical planks. July 16-Manitoba Conservatives

hose Sir James Aikins as leader. Welsh coal strike began. July 17-The French recaptured Hill 285 in the Argonne, stopping the crown Prince's drive. Sir Robert Borden reviewe' the canadians at Shorncliffe.

July 18-The liner Orduna had a thrilling escape from a German sub-July 19-Britain appointed an Invention Board including Lord Fisher, Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Rutherford. July 20-Turkish resistance at Galipoli was apparently wahing.

Warsaw was in danger from

men battleship in the Baltic.

July 21-The Ontario Government donated 500 machine gans to the Canadian troops. Alberta's prohibition bill was ap proved by a huge majority. July 22-A British submarine under Commander Horton destroyed a Ger-

Sir Sandford Fleming died at Hali July 23-The first Hydro-radial rail way was opened in Ontario between London and Port Stanley. July 24-The United States note said that another Lusitania would be a "deliberately unfriendly act" and demanded disavowal of the liner's sinking. 25-The steamer Eastland

turned turtle in the Chicago river. drowning one thousand excursionists Imaginary twins of "civil war Spying waiters in the employ interests were discovered in pels travellers to utilize snow shoes foreign official homes in Washington.

July 26-Poincare entertained Bor-

The Georgian Bay end of the Trent Valley canal system was opened at Midland, Ontario. July 28 Queen's University Hospital was ordered to the Dardanelles. July 29-The establishment of 26 national argenals for Great Britain was announced -July 31-Germans with new flame-

carried some British trenches. The Russians were evacuating and

stripping Warsaw.

AUGUST

Aug. 1-Senator Lougheed announce ed that Canadians had given one milion dollars for machine guns. Aug. 2-British submarines bombed he Galata Bridge, Constantinople, Aug. 3-Rain damaged severely the entral Ontario crops.

4-Sir Robert Borden opened the Maple Leaf Club for Canadians in London. Aug. 5-Western Canada crops were reported late but generally good.

The Germans occupied Warsaw.

Aug. 6-The defence of Goritz cost he Austrians heavily. Manitoba election results: Liberals 39, Conservatives 5, Social Democrats

Aug. 8-Russia rejected peace terms offered through the King of Denmark. Aug. 9-Principal Scrimger of the Montreal Presbyterian College died. Aug. 10-General French reported British gain at Hooge. The German fleet was repulsed at

Aug. 11-Fourteen were killed in the fifteenth German air raid on the British east coast. Aug. 12-The allies trebled the land

eld at Capa Tepe, Gallipoli. Aug. 13-Kovno blocked the foe's in Poland. Aug. 14-The battle for Riga favord the Russians.

Aug. 15-The British National Regster was being made up. Aug. 16-Venizelos forced the Greek June 23-Many Canadians were overnment to resign. Aug. 17-D. A. Thomas commenced nis tour of Canadian munitions plants

for Lloyd-George.

Riga battle.

British front.

eastern front

ds. London.

Montreal.

otaled 33.

drowned with the transport Royal Edward, submarined in the Aegean Aug. 19-The United States Government became aroused over revelations by the newspapers of Tenton espionage and ambassadorial misconduct. Aug. 20-The White Star liner

Arabic was submarined and sunk without warning off Fastnet, Ireland, while carrying Americans. Aug. 21-Several Americans were reported lost on the Arabic. Aug. 23-A British submarine with allied army in southern Serbia. the Russian fleet sank the German Dreadnought Moltke in the Gulf of

key and Bulgaria have signed a new treaty. Aug. 25 - Austro-German forces hreatened the fortress of Brest-Cabinet acceptable to King Constan-Litowsk. Aug. 26-The British forces at the

Western Canada's great grain crop was considered safe. Aug. 27-Brest-Litowsk fell: Premier Borden returned to Canada. Aug. 29—Germany modified orders July 5-A German professor named to its submarine commanders, indi- ment in France.

Sept. 5-A German submarine tor

pedoed the Allan liner Hesperian off

freland, the ship sinking later.

arbitration at The Hague.

war loan in New York.

engaged in border skirmishes.

ounter-attacks in Poland.

were decorated for bravery.

fell to the Austro-Germans.

Sept. 22-Bulgaria mobilized.

lieved lost since the war began.

oncentrating against Serbia.

Sept. 27-Allies captured

ehalf of the allies were published.

Lutsk and 4,000 prisoners.

almost exclusively,

vatives 17. Liberals 13.

the Mackenzie river.

adian division.

safe in France.

Sept. 14-Russia's forces were suc

Aug. 30 -Canada gave France a hos- Admiralty. Aug. 31-General French reported Nov. 20 - Kitchener interviewed a long period of inactivity on the King Constantine at Athens.

SEPTEMBER Ontario. Sept. 1-Four former Cabinet Ministers of Manitoba were arrested. Pegond, the famous French aviator advanced. Sept. 2-The Teuton advance on the ian front and Rome. The Canadian Government commaneastern front slackened noticeably. Sept. 3-King George and Earl Kit-

deered fifteen million bushels of weschener reviewed the second Canadian Sept. 4 General Ruszky held the joined the Canadian army corps. foe on the Riga front along the Dwina

Sept. 7-The Czar succeeded Grand Duke Nicholas in command on the Dec. 1-Canada's war loan was Sept. 8-The Hesperian's death list found subscribed twice over. Dec. 2-Speaker Sproule of the Dom-Sept. 9-Germany offered compeninion House of Commons became a

United States. Dec. 7-The Teuto-Bulgar offensive Twenty lives were lost in Zeppelin pened in southern Serbia. Dec. 8-The United States demand-Sept. 11-Commissioners of the al-

Sir William Van Horne died in House of Commons. Sept. 12-Bulgar and Greek forces The Franco-British forces in Serbia retired into Greece. Dec. 10-Sir James Willcocks retir-Sept. 13-Sir Percy Scott was apointed to direct the defence of Loned from the command of the Indian

successful retreat of the British in Sept. 15-Premier Assuith secured Macedonia. a vote of \$1,250,000,000 for war, pur-Yuan Shi Kai accepted the throne of China. Sept. 16-Several more Canadians Dec. 13-The British House of Comon voted to "mobilize" Canadian and Sept. 17-Results of the Prince Ed-American securities. ward Island elections were: Conser-

Sept. 18-Stefansson reported disforces in East Africa. covering large Arctic lands north of Sept. 20-Vilna, a great Russian city on the continent. Sir John French paid a notable tricount. bute to the Canadian cavalry brigade.

Sir Richard McBride retired from Sept. 21-General Turner of Quebec the Premiership of British columbia, was appointed commander of a Can-The second Canadian division was was held up at Kirkwall. Sept. 23-Greece ordered a partial Canal

> Dec. 18-British submarines sank he German cruiser Bremen in the Dec. 20-All British troops withdrew from the Suvla Bay and Anzac fronts on the Gallipoli.

Deep snow near Butler, N. J., com-An eagle was whipped by an old 'hound dog" it tried to carry away

Sept. 28-The British forces com tinued the offensive at Loos, advanting a mile on a front of five miles. Joffre's troops made gains along fifteen mile front in Champagne. Sept. 29-Allies' Commissioners Secured a half billion dollar loan in the Sept. 30-The wireless telephone

first connected New York with San Francisco, 2,500 miles away.

OCTOBER Oct. 1-The Second Canadian Division reached the firing line. Oct. 4-The United States overubscribed the allies' loan of half a billion dollars. Oct. 5-Lord Derby became Director-General of Recruiting. Oct. 6 - Venizelos resigned the Greek premiership.

announced. Oct. 8-The Austro-Germans invaded Serbia. Oct. 9-The British repulsed many

son and Mrs. Galt of Washington was

engagement of President Wil-

attacks on Loos and advanced north-Oct. 12-The Serbians resisted strongly south of Belgrade. Oct. 14-Delcasse, France's foreign

minister, resigned. Oct. 15-The British captured the Hohenzollern redoubt on west front. Oct. 16-British submarines paralyzed the German Baltic trade. Oct. 17-Serbia's capital was removed from Nish to the Montenegrin

Oct. 19-Sir Edward Carson resigned from the British Cabinet. Sir Ian Hamilton vacated the Dardanelles command. Oct. 22-Ontario raised over one

million dollars for the British Red Oct. 24-Botha's supporters won the South African election decisively. Oct. 27-German attacks in the Riga and Dvinsk regions were repulsed continually by the Russians. Oct. 28-Briand succeeded Viviani

as French premier, Gallieni becoming Oct. 29-King George was injured at a review in France by a fall from a startled horse. Aug. 18-One thousand British Oct. 30-The British Empire honored the martyrdom of Edith Cavell, the nurse, with a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London

> Nov. 1-After reconstructing the Canadian Shell Committee, D. A. Thomas announced that Canada will get half a billion dollars in war orders. Nov. 3-Premier Asquith announced that Britain and France would stand by Serbia. Nov. 4—British cavalry joined the

Nov. 5-Venizelos defeated the

NOVEMBER

Zaimis Government on Greece's war stand. Aug. 24-Berlin announced that Tur-Nov. 7-The United States protested against British interference with American trade. Nov. 8-Skouloudis formed a Greek

Nov. 9-Britain's war council was Dardanelles made gains consolidating composed of Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd-their lines along twelve-mile front. George, Bonar Law and McKenna. Nov. 11-Many American lives were lost by the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona.

> ed from the Cabinet to join his regi-Nov 16-Winston Churchill in the Commons defended his conduct of the Nov. 17-The Anglo-French War Council held its first session.

Nov. 13-Winston Churchill resign-

Nov. 22-Billy Sunday at Toronto opened a prohibition campaign for Nov. 25-The British expedition von a hard battle near Bagdad and Nov. 27-Kitchener visited the Ital-

Nov. 29-The Princess Patricia's The Imperial Munitions Board with I W Flavelle as head, replace, the Canadian Shell Committee.

Turkish reinforcements forced the British Bagdad expedition to retreat. DECEMBER

sation for the Arabic murders, after Senator. Dec. 4-Von Papen and Boy-Ed, at-Sept. 10-President Wilson demandtaches of the German embassy at ed the recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro- Washington, were asked to leave the liungarian ambassador to Washing-

ed the disavowal of the sinking of the es opened negotiations for a huge Ancona Dec. 9-Mr. Albert Sevigny was appointed Speaker of the Canadian

Dec. 11-Several Irish regiments essful in Galician advances and in sacrificed themselves to permit the

forces.

Dec. 14-General Smith-Dorrien was appointed to command the British Dec. 15-Sir Douglas Haig was appointed to command the British forces General French was made a Vis-

being succeeded by Hon. W. J. Bowser. Dec. 16-Henry Ford's peace ship Dec. 17-Several arrests were made in New York in connection with a conspiracy to blow up the Welland

Fifty German submarines were be-Sept. 24 -- A large Teuton army was Sept. 26 Russian forces retook Plans of Venizelos-to intervene on

frica were released on parcle.

near Bluefield, W. Va.

Dec. 21-General De Wet and 118 others convicted of treason in South