

- offensive east of Asiago plateau. Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, captured by Rumanians.
- Jan. 29. Zeebrugge bombarded by Allied aviators. Air raid on London. Italians capture Monte di Val Bella, east of the Asiago plateau.
- Jan. 31. First United States casualties reported.
- Feb. 1. Major-General Peyton C. March, Chief of the United States General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago valley. Odessa and Orenburg captured by Bolsheviki.
- Feb. 2. Austrians repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3. Kiev captured by the Bolsheviki.
- Feb. 4. Austrian air raid on Treviso. Trial of Bolo Pacha for high treason begun.
- Feb. 5. Anchor liner *Tuscania*, carrying American troops, torpedoed off the Irish coast.
- Feb. 6. Allied bombardment of Ostend.
- Feb. 9. Treaty of peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Central Powers and the Ukraine.
- Feb. 10. Trotski, while refusing to sign the treaty of peace, announces war over and orders demobilization on all fronts.
- Feb. 11. Italians repel strong Austrian attacks west of the Brenta river. Lord Beaverbrook appointed British Minister of Propaganda.
- Feb. 12. British Government refuses to recognize Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. French air raid on railway stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schembletz, and Metz-Sablon.
- Feb. 14. Bolo Pacha sentenced to death for treason.
- Feb. 15. Eight British patrol boats in the Straits of Dover sunk by German destroyers. Dover bombarded by German submarine. Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16. Air raid on London. Sir Henry Wilson succeeds Sir William Robertson as Chief of the British Imperial Staff.
- Feb. 17. Air raids on London and Dunkirk. Lord Northcliffe appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- Feb. 21. British troops occupy Jericho.
- Feb. 24. German peace conditions accepted by Russia. *Wolf*, German commerce raider, arrives at Kiel.
- Feb. 25. Von Hertling accepts President Wilson's principles of peace.
- Feb. 26. Rumania decides to conclude peace with Central