

forces, and that for the first time since the days of the Crusaders the city is in the hands of Christian troops.

Dec. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France reports a fierce mass attack by the German forces against the elbow in the British line between Bullecourt and Queant, ten miles west of Cambrai.

President Wilson formally issues a proclamation declaring a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Peking states that Chinese troops have arrived at Harbin Manchuria, ousting the Russian commander and preventing the Bolshevich forces from gaining control of the city. This is China's first military move in the war.

Dec. 14.—The Cuban Senate unanimously declares that a state of war exist between Cuba and Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 15.—Paris reports the fighting on the northern Italian front renewed with redoubled fury, the Austro-German forces making a slight advance to Col. Caprille.

Dec. 16.—Formal announcement is made by Berlin that an armistice between Russia and Germany has been signed, and that peace negotiations will begin immediately.

Dec. 17.—Announcement is made in London that a convoyed merchant fleet of six ships, one British and five neutral, with a British destroyer and four armed trawlers, was destroyed by a German raid in the North Sea. A cruiser squadron arrived too late to aid, but picked up the survivors.

Dec. 18.—A London dispatch tells of an air raid over the city in which sixteen to twenty large German Gothas took part. Two raiders were brought down. Ten persons were killed, and seventy injured by bombs.

Dec. 19.—The triumph of the Union Government of Canada appears to be to the extent of some sixty seats. An air raid is reported from the southeast coast of England with some of the planes reaching London.

Dec. 20.—The Italian Army is compelled to fall back slightly in the region of Bassino.

Dec. 21.—Important peace terms are announced by the belligerent powers, Premier Lloyd George announcing that Teutons must restore captured territory and make restitution. Great Britain to dispose of enemy's colonies through peace congress, but Jerusalem will not be handed back to the Ottoman Empire. Heavy fighting is in progress between the Cossacks and the Maximilists.

Dec. 22.—Italians attack fiercely between the Brenta and Piava Rivers, with signal successes.

Dec. 23.—The British make further gains in Palestine.

Dec. 24.—Reports state that the Krupp plant in Essen is burning.

Dec. 25.—Another air raid takes place in London, one aeroplane being brought down. Peace negotiations with Russia at Brest-Litovsk, the German commander-in-chief on the Russian front presiding.

Dec. 26.—The Allies expect a Hun drive in France. The desperate fighting on the Asiago Plateau continues.

Dec. 27.—British bombard city of Mannheim. Vice-admiral Weymes succeeds Admiral Jellicoe as first Sea Lord, the latter being elevated to the peerage.

Dec. 28.—Chinese forces defeat the Bolsheviks at Harbin. German air squadron is shattered on Italian front.

Dec. 29.—It is reported that the New Year will see sweeping changes in the British staff, and possibly a great drive by sea and air.

Dec. 30.—British forces push back the Turks northwest of Jerusalem two and one-half miles on a nine mile front.

Dec. 31.—Guatemala city, Central America, is in ruins from an earthquake resulting in a number of lives being lost and 125,000 people homeless.

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