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- Jan. 7. Mutiny at Kiel, Germany's naval base. Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to the United States.
- Jan. 8. President Wilson lays down his Fourteen Points.
- Jan. 9. British destroyer *Racon* founders after striking rock off the Irish coast.
- Jan. 12. Two British destroyers, which run ashore off the Scottish coast, wrecked.
- Jan. 13. Ex-Premier Caillaux of France arrested on a charge of high treason.
- Jan. 14. Yarmouth bombarded from the sea. British air attack on steel works at Thionville and railway junctions near Metz. Attempted assassination of Lenine, Russian premier.
- Jan. 16. Peace negotiations between Central Powers and the Ukraine begun.
- Jan. 18. Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference adjourned. Constituent Assembly, which opened at Petrograd, dissolved by Bolsheviki. Prussian Upper Chamber reaffirms exclusive right of the German Emperor to make war or peace.
- Jan. 20. British Admiralty announces naval engagement at the entrance to the Dardanelles; *Breslau* sunk and *Goeben* badly damaged, and two British monitors sunk. Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.
- Jan. 21. Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio, resigns from the British War Cabinet. H.M. armed boarding steamer *Louvain* sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean. Allied air raid on Courtrai, Roulers, and Rumbeke, and (in German territory) at Thionville, Bernstorff, and Arneville. General Boroevic succeeds the Archduke Charles as Austrian commander on the Italian front.
- Jan. 23. Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are dislodged in counter-attack.
- Jan. 24. Austro-Germans move defensive lines backward on the Monte Tomba front. Allied air raid at Mannheim, Saarbrucken, and Oberbilig.
- Jan. 25. Von Hertling outlines German peace terms.
- Jan. 26. Resignation of Hungarian Cabinet; Dr. Wekerle new premier.
- Jan. 27. Cunarder *Andania* sunk off the Ulster coast.
- Jan. 28. Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele captured in Italian