

CURRENT EVENTS

Diary of the War.

Dec. 1.—London dispatches report that by fierce fighting the British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt.

Dec. 2.—London reports that Germans in the most desperate fighting of the war are endeavoring to recapture the ground taken last week by the British, west and south of Cambrai.

Dec. 3.—A dispatch received from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, states that an actual armistice is in operation in sections of the Russo-German front and fraternizing is said to be increasing.

London announces officially that "East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy." Every German colony is now occupied by the Allied forces.

Dec. 4.—Reports from British headquarters in France state that the great German counter-offensive has ceased. The drive is declared to have missed its end and at enormous sacrifice of life.

The French Foreign Office officially announces that at the recent inter-allied conference in Paris, agreements were concluded on the basis of a complete understanding and close solidarity among the Allies.

Dec. 5.—London reports that the concentration of men and guns by the enemy for an assault on the Asiago Plateau is tremendous, but states that there is no reason to fear that the Italians are either surprised or shaken.

A statement admitting the capture of some British guns says that they are the first that have been taken in more than thirty months.

A dispatch from a Pacific post states that members of the American Red Cross mission to Roumania are bringing to President Wilson a message from King Ferdinand, stating that his country will never make a separate peace.

Dec. 6.—The Berlin War Office announces the suspension of hostilities along the entire Russian front for a

period of ten days, during which negotiations for an armistice will be concluded, it is expected.

As the result of a collision between a French munition ship, *Mont Blanc*, and the Belgian Relief ship, *Imo*, in the harbor of Halifax, thousands of tons of high explosive on the *Mont Blanc* blew up, killing more than 1,226 persons, injuring thousands, and destroying millions of dollars in property.

Dec. 7.—Portion of the city of Halifax from the waterfront west on Russell St., north of Gottingen Street to the Narrows completely devastated two square miles. Twenty thousand persons destitute and homeless. Hospitals and other large buildings filled to overflowing with wounded, many of the cases having since died. Search for bodies among the ruins of the buildings continues. Shipping destroyed, two steamers beached on the Dartmouth side, and several other large freighters at anchor in the stream wrecked, whole crews being lost. Dominion Government voted one million dollars as a preliminary grant towards relief. Free food depots have been established. Fully 5,000 injured. Judge Drysdale will commence an investigation into cause of explosion at once.

A report from Jassy states that at the suggestion of the Russian command hostilities have been suspended on the entire Roumanian front.

Dec. 8.—Rome dispatches announce that the Italian resistance on the Asiago Plateau has not been weakened.

Dec. 9.—Reports from Italian army headquarters in northern Italy state that the Austro-German advance has been checked, and that the enemy has been defeated in his main design.

Dec. 10.—Paris reports state that semi-official dispatches from the Italian headquarters say the Austro-German offensive has subsided.

Dec. 11.—A dispatch from London states that the city of Jerusalem has surrendered to the British and Entente



MAP OF ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AND RETREAT.

xxxxxx Indicates the battle line where the Italians heroically defended Northern Italy against the Germans, killing thousands of the enemy as they attempted to take the passes.