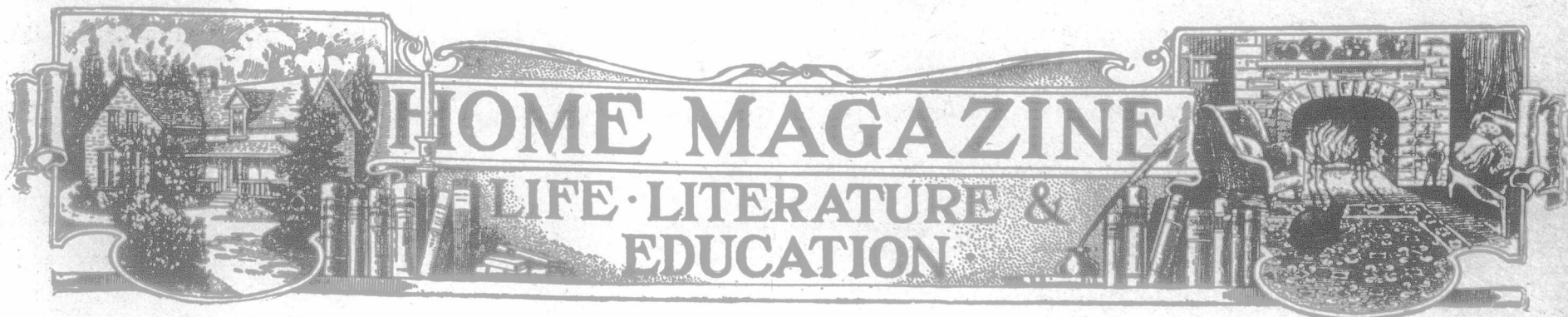




A Resolve for the New Year.

To keep my health! To do my work! To live!

To see to it I grow and gain and Give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power:
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always and always facing toward the right.

Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—

On, with what strength I have!

Back to the way.

CHARLOTTE P. STETSON.

Review of the Year.

IN the following review, of necessity, only the outstanding events are recorded. Many volumes would be required to notice, even in slight detail, all that transpired during eventful 1918.

When the new year arrived, last year, the prophets of the world were checkmated. Even the most far-seeing of them could not venture to foretell, with any degree of certainty, what would take place during the next 12 months, or what might be the condition of the nations at the end of that time.

In the Far East only was success fairly continuous with the Allies. The British troops had been making fairly satisfactory progress in Mesopotamia, and Gen. Allenby's forces, on Dec. 10th, 1917, had taken Jerusalem.

Nearer home, owing to the sudden defection of Russia, everything was confusion. Kerensky's Government, with its determination to help in the War to the finish, had been overthrown. Blamed by the Royalists and conservative republicans for bringing in socialistic experiments in civil administration and abolishing the death penalty for misconduct in the army, and, on the other hand, opposed by the Bolsheviks, who demanded an immediate peace, the total exclusion of the educated and propertied classes from political power, and redistribution of the wealth of the country, Kerensky had been left with no party at all save the loyal women's "Battalion of Death" and a following of the Czechoslovaks in Siberia, where a separate temporary independent Government had been set up, with Kerensky as Minister of Justice, but so impotent and so far removed from the Allies on the West front that it could be of no present assistance in the War. In the meantime the Bolsheviks, winning a great following in middle western Russia because of their policy of peace, had set up their "Republic", and, with Lenin and Trotsky at the helm, had entered into negotiations with the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. As a consequence of all this, anxiety reigned everywhere among the Allies, and the Teutons, with renewed courage, were preparing to hammer their heaviest blows, the Germans along the Western front, and the Austrians in Northern Italy.

At this point begins the story at New Year's of 1918. From that point let us continue it in brief, taking the events month by month.—To save space the events are merely catalogued.

JANUARY—Lloyd-George states clearly the war aims of the Allies; the reports state "The text leaves to Germany no reasonable excuse for continuing the war". German Military representatives at Brest-Litovsk refuse the principle of self-determination of peoples, and peace without annexations, proposed by the Russians. Allied airmen drop copies of Pres. Wilson's address down into German towns. Gen. Pershing issues an order prohibiting use of intoxicating liquors in American army. Bolsheviks try to spread their

revolutionary ideas in Germany and Austria. They reject the Teuton peace proposals at Brest-Litovsk as too severe. The Supreme War Council of the Allies meets in Versailles last week in January.

FEBRUARY—Rumors of strikes in Germany, even in the Kiel ship-building yards, the airplane plants at Adershof, the arsenal at Spandau, and the coal and iron mines in Westphalia. The people clamoring for food. Troops called out to suppress strikers, several papers ordered to cease publication, and many socialists arrested. Finland in revolt against Bolsheviks and inclined to receive help from Germany. Trotsky, at Brest-Litovsk declares aim of Bolsheviks against Imperialism everywhere. Lull continues on West front except for airplane activity and desultory bombardment along lines. Canadians still chiefly near Lens. Austrians defeated on the Asiago Plateau in Italy.

United States troops given a sector in Lorraine to hold. News comes that the Supreme War Council has decided to carry on the War "until peace shall be obtained based on principles of freedom, justice, and respect for international law." Strikes in Germany crushed by Military pressure. Bolsheviks order demobilization of Russian armies on all fronts, and a week later, under ultimatum from Germany, sign formal peace. They declare all former agreements with the Allies null. The Ukraine forms a separate peace with Germany and sets up a Republic. Abdul Hamid dies in Constantinople. Allied airmen drop speeches of Allied statesmen in Germany. Preparations for great battle all along West front, Allenby still advancing northward in Holy Land.

MARCH—Decided that Canada shall "go dry" April 1st. John Redmond dies; John Dillon succeeds as leader of the Nationalists in Ireland. Air raids on England continue. Allied airmen raid German towns in reprisal. Roumania surrenders to Germany. On March 21 Germans launch a great drive, especially along the Somme and centering at Cambrai, a secondary drive being made in Ypres Sector. Brunt borne by Byng's Third and Gough's Fifth armies. Gough's army not supported enough; Germans break through but further advance checked by a "scratch army" of American engineers, mechanics and Chinese coolies, collected by Brig. Gen. Carey, who hold for 6 days until the lines reunite. Canadians holding country between Lens and Hill 70. In House of Lords on March 19 Lord Parmoor moves a resolution approving of a League of Nations and the constitution of an international tribunal to prevent war.

APRIL—The great conflict still rages along whole line: "Battle of the Lys" in the North; "Third Battle of the Somme" and "Battle of Amiens" in centre; Belgians and British holding the northern division of the western front; Canadians are stationed at Vimy Ridge (at least one Division also to the North in Lys Valley); French and Americans holding lines from that to extreme south beyond Rheims. Kaiser at St. Quentin with Ludendorff and Hindenburg. German right wing (north) under Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht and Gens. von Bulow and von der Marwitz; left wing (south) under German Crown Prince and Gen. Von Hutier. Bailleul taken by Germans, and they also occupy Meteren, Paschendale, Kemmel, and Langemarck, but are held back by British between Givenchy and Robecq. On April 18th Foch begins great offensive south-east of Amiens. Reports say "Doubtless we have reached the most critical stage of the war." Neverthe-

less optimism reigns. Foch's army of reserves is still intact, the Belgian army has re-organized, and American soldiers are arriving every day. Gavrio Prinzip, who set the match to the War by assassinating the Austrian heir-apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Serajevo, Bosnia, in June 1914, dies of tuberculosis in a fortress near Prague.

MAY—Lull in fighting all along West front except at one or two points, Americans throw back a sharp attack at Montdidier. Germans still have 250 Divisions on West front. British light naval forces partly block channel at Ostend by sinking the old "Vindictive" filled with cement. Some weeks ago a private letter from Emperor Charles of Austria was discovered and published in France, to show responsibility of Germany for starting the War. Now letters from Prince Lichnowsky (former German ambassador to England) appearing in Copenhagen papers, confirm this, throwing whole blame upon military clique at Berlin. On May 8th Germans under von Arnim attack in north. French reinforcements attacking Kemmel Hill. Roumania is forced by Central Powers to sign the Peace of Bucharest, by which her territory is butchered, large slices going to Austria and Bulgaria. Peasants of Ukraine are rebelling against excessive demands for provisions made by Germans. In Greece, under Venizelos, an army to help Allies has been mobilized. Canada's first Tank Battalion has been recruited in Toronto. Lloyd George, announces at Edinburgh that the Allies are "now building ships faster than the enemy can sink them, and sinking submarines faster than the enemy can build them." On May 27 enemy launches a great attack north of Paris, where French and Americans are holding the lines. In 4 days advance 26 miles. Von Boehm advances along Chemin des Dames, and von Bulow along Aisne; meanwhile artillery bombardments set up along the Somme. On May 29 French evacuate Soissons and are pressed back northwest of Rheims. Kaiser on hand to watch progress. Italians again in conflict along the lower Piave. (It is now thought that the unaccountable cessation of hostilities by the Germans during the greater part of May was due to influenza among the troops).

JUNE—In a great counter-attack French and Americans drive enemy back from the Marne and beyond, and Paris is again saved. Elsewhere along Allied lines enemy held back. Compiegne and a salient on east bank of Oise evacuated by French, but probably by order of Foch to save his men. Aim of Germans in "Battle of the Oise" to drive a wedge between British on North and French and Americans on south, frustrated. Enemy's attempt on June 13 to take Rheims repelled by 2 divisions of African troops (French). Barons of Esthonia and Livonia (Russian provinces near Baltic given over to Germany) protesting against German rule, and Ukraine on verge of active rebellion. Deputy Hugo Haase, Independent Socialist in the Reichstag vigorously attacks the German foreign policy and the military rulers, declaring the German people must take matters into their own hands. Says the Government's method everywhere are proving the "strangler of democracy and freedom". On June 28 the French and British take offensive, Haig's men in the Lys Valley and the French on Soissons front. Italians gain great victory over the Austrians, from Piave on over Plaidj of Venetia. Ex-Czar Nicholas assassinated. 900,000 American soldiers now in France. Hospital ship *Lland-very Casile* sunk by submarine.

JULY—Don Cossacks organizing against Bolsheviks, and movement spreading among Czechoslovaks everywhere and especially in Siberia. Italians advancing in Albania—the first step towards the recovery of Serbia. On July 15 the Crown Prince begins great drive between Chateau Thierry and Rheims using artillery, tanks, poison gas and airplanes. Foch's French and Americans in smashing counter attack, drive him back, taking 20,000 prisoners and over 400 guns. Paris again saved. Meantime in North Scottish troops take Meteren. Australians also help to save Hazebrouck with its road system.

AUGUST—French and Americans follow up victory, pressing back enemy towards Vesle river. French British and American troops advance on Aisne front, and French strike hard on Somme front to prevent troops from being taken to help Crown Prince. French Generals Mangin and Gouraud especially mentioned. Whole Austrian Cabinet resigns. Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander in the Ukraine assassinated. Foch again renews offensive which drives German lines beyond the Ourcq. Captain von Beerfelde sends a remarkable petition to the Reichstag, indicting the German leaders in 1914 of "criminal forgery and abominable slander," and calling for arrest of Bethmann-Hollweg. Towards end of month a great battle again raging along a front of over 100 miles. Gen. Mangin makes gains in Valley of Oise. British 3rd and 4th armies, assisted by Australians, make great gains. Byng takes town of Albert. Germans retreating in Lys Valley. Believed they may make a stand all along old "Hindenburg Line." Allies sending arms to Czechs to fight against Bolsheviks. Soldiers from Japan, the United States and Canada being sent to join British troops at Vladivostok.

SEPTEMBER—Allies continue to make great progress all along the West front, taking hundreds of villages. Mangin takes Noyon; British take Bapaume, Peronne, Courcellette and Thiepval and practically end the "Third Battle of the Somme". In Valley of the Lys, Bailleul has come back to the British. On Aug. 26 Canadian troops smashed through the Hindenburg Line, carrying the Drocourt-Queant defensive in the Arras Cambrai sector. Subsequently English troops broke through at other points. Canadians are now farther east on the Scarpe than any Allied troops have been since the retreat from the Marne in 1914. Town of Ham taken by French. British take Kemmel Hill.—Dunkirk and Calais are again safe. Ex-Czarina and her daughters murdered. On Sept. 12, Pershing's Americans take the St. Mihiel salient. There are now 3,200,000 Americans in France. In Macedonia French, British, Serbian and Greek forces make a considerable advance. Austria-Hungary makes peace overtures, which are refused.

OCTOBER—The "Hindenburg Line" has practically ceased to exist. Terrific battle still rages all along Western Front. British and American troops cross St. Quentin-Scheldt Canal. Canadians carry Bourlon Wood near Cambrai. Petain's forces in Champagne driving upon west side of Argonne Forest and Americans on west. Turk 7th and 8th armies blotted out by Allenby in Palestine and Syria. He takes Damascus. Reports say people in Germany are blaming Prussian Government. Chancellor von Hertling resigns. Haig's British and Australian troops advance in valley of Upper Oise. British troops enter Armentieres on 4th Oct., and Lens and La Bassée are evacuated by enemy. Mangin's Frenchmen advance along Chemin des Dames, Gouraud's