

December 12.—Terms of peace were sent by Germany to the neutral nations.

December 13.—All along the front the Roumanians are in retreat notheastward, and the ninth German army is nearing the important railroad junction town of Buzeu.

In the Carpathians and along the Moldavian frontier the Russians and Germans are still at grips, with the Russians the aggressors at most points.

Heavy artillery fighting is in progress north of Monastir, Serbia.

Prince Henry XXI of Reuss was killed in battle on November 29 on the Russian front.

December 14.—The Hungarian and German troops fighting on the center of the line in Roumania have emerged from the swamp lands of the Jalomitza river and made a crossing of the stream near Receanu, about midway between Bucharest and the important railroad junction town of Buzeu. Before the invaders and Buzeu now lie about thirty-five miles of plains, with no more rivers to cross until the Buzeu itself is reached.

The admiralty had under earnest consideration the matter of arming merchant ships.

At a special meeting of the regents of Mount Allison Rev. Hamilton Wigle of Charles St. church, Halifax, was appointed principal of Mount Allison Ladies' College, the appointment to take place about the middle of July next.

December 15.—The Allies require that there shall be adequate reparation for the past, and adequate security for the future. That is still the policy and still the determination of His Majesty's government.

December 16.—The French are continuing their great offensive in the Meuse sector of the Verdun front, and have made further gains. The British also have made progress, and succeeded in Saturday night's engagements, in raiding enemy trenches near Ransart and southwest of Wytschaete, gaining a foothold in both cases.

The Teutonic armies under Field Marshal Von Mackensen in Eastern Wallachia have crossed the Buzeu and Lower Calmatuiul rivers. The pursuit of the Russian and Roumanian troops in Dobrudja continues, and the Teutonic forces are now close to the forest district in the north.

December 17.—The Roumanian foreign office has been transported to Petrograd, the other ministries for the present being established at Kiev. The Roumanian parliament, it is reported, will meet at Petrograd.

December 19.—The premier compared Germany's peace proposals to a noose, wherein England and the Allies were asked to put their heads, while Germany held the loose end of the rope.

Premier Lloyd George announced it had been decided to give recognition to the agents of former Premier Venizelos of Greece.

December 20.—Hsia-Yi-Ting, vice minister of foreign affairs, declared that China was absolutely not considering entering the European struggle, and that she would maintain the strictest neutrality.

President Wilson has appealed to all the belligerents to discuss terms of peace.

December 25.—The following messages have been received from His Majesty the King by the governor-general of Canada, to be communicated to soldiers and sailors:

"London, Dec. 24.—I send you, my soldiers and sailors hearty good wishes, for Christmas and the New Year. My grateful thoughts are ever with you for victories gained, for hardships endured, and for your unfailing cheeriness. Another Christmas has come round and we are still at war. But the Empire, confident in you, remains determined to win. May God bless and protect you. GEORGE R. I."

Also the following cable to the sick and wounded:

"At this Christmas-tide the Queen and I are thinking, more than ever, of the sick and wounded among my sailors and soldiers. From our hearts we wish them strength to bear their sufferings, speedy restoration to health, a peaceful Christmas and many happy years to come.

GEORGE R. I."

December 26.—Germany proposes an immediate meeting of belligerents delegates to discuss peace.

The government has decided to raise General Joffre to the dignity of marshal of France, in recognition of his eminent services to the country.

December 27.—The Swedish diplomatic representatives have handed to both belligerents and neutrals a note in support of those of President Wilson and the Swiss government.

Fifty thousand deported Armenians are starving in the vicinity of Alepho, Asiatic Turkey, as a result of a recent temporary suspension of relief applications.

December 29.—The net of the Teutonic allies apparently is fast closing in upon Braila, Roumania's oil and grain center on the Danube. Having taken Filipechti, thirty miles to the southwest, Field Marshal Von Mackensen's troops have now captured the railroad town of Rimnik Sarat, relatively the same distance to the east, while the guns of the Dobrudja army are still hammering, and with some success, the Russo-Roumanians at the bridgehead of Matchin, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Braila.

December 30.—In reply to the proffer of Germany and her allies for a peace conference, the Entente Allies, in a collective note, declare that they "refuse to consider a proposal, which is empty and insincere."

December 31.—An assemblage of 1,500 Hungarian nobles witnessed the coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita.

January 1.—The latest official communication shows fresh advances for the Teutonic Allies against the Russians and Roumanians in Wallachia. The invaders are now beyond Rimnik-Sarat, advancing along the railroad toward Fokshani.

January 5.—Except for a narrow strip of land projecting into the Danube marshes toward the Moldavian town of Galatz, all of Dobrudja has been cleared by the Teutonic Allies of Russian and Roumanian troops. After the fall of Matchin and Jijila the defenders began a retreat across the Danube toward Braila, and a force of Russian rear guards on the peninsula projecting toward Galatz comprises the only Entente troops now in Roumania between the Danube river and the Black Sea.

A German submarine in the Mediterranean has sunk the former Cunard liner Ivernia, which was acting as a British transport. One hundred and fifty-three of the ship's company, including officers, soldiers and crew, are missing.