

CURRENT EVENTS

Diary of the War.

January 2.—Heavy snow and intense cold check the fighting on the front in France and Flanders.

Paris dispatches announce that the Austro-German invaders of Italy have been defeated in another thrust at Venice, and Rome states that half a score of vessels, heavily loaded with enemy troops, were dispersed while trying to cross the Piave at Intestadura, ten miles above the mouth of the river.

A Petrograd dispatch states that thousands of officers of the regular Russian army are flocking to the standard of General Kaledines the Cossack commander, who is said to have organized a corp of 20,000 men of commissioned rank. Alexandrovsk has been occupied by the Cossacks without resistance.

January 3.—General Korniloff, former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, and who was unofficially reported dead, arrives in the district of the Don Cossacks, Petrograd reports.

January 4.—London dispatches state that Field-Marshal Haig reports four British advance posts on the Cambrai front near the Canal Du Nord driven in by the Germans.

January 5.—According to a dispatch from Petrograd free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian demobilization of the Black Sea fleet, and the evacuation of Turkish territory are provided in the Turkish peace terms presented to Russia. Turkey is to retain her army because of the continuation of war against the Allies.

Premier Lloyd George in a speech before delegates of trades-unions again sets forth Great Britain's war-aims. The "reconsideration" of the Alsace-Lorraine seizure, the restoration of Belgium, and reparation for injuries inflicted; the restoration of Servia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania, are the principal demands. Russia, he declares, can now only be saved by

her own people, but an independent Poland is urgently necessary for the stability of Western Europe.

Reported that Guatemala City was entirely destroyed by earthquake shocks on January 3rd and 4th, following those late in December.

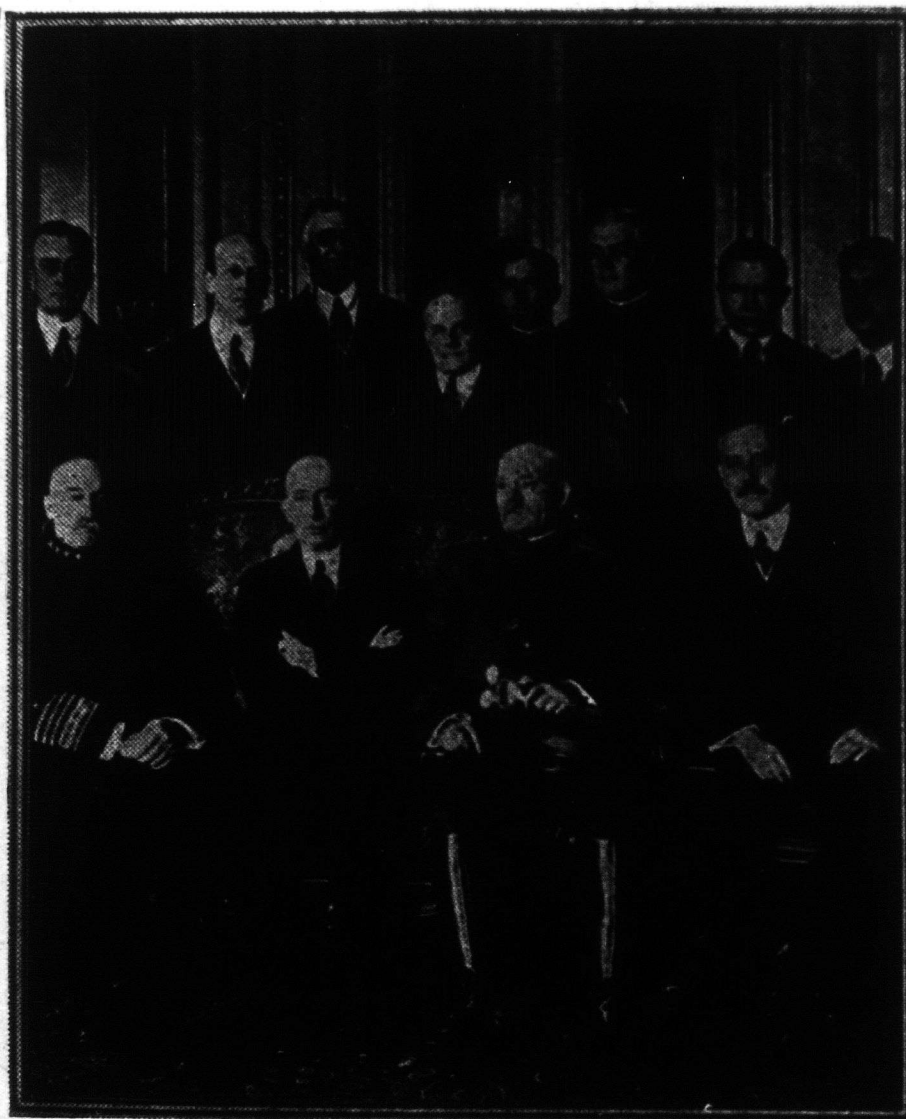
January 6.—London announces that the trench section on the Cambrai front, captured by the Germans yesterday, is retaken by the British. Renewed activity is observed behind the German line, indicating preparations for an offensive. Freezing temperature continues on British front.

Dispatches from London state that Great Britain in order to increase her man-power to meet the expected increase of the German armies on the Western front is planning to release more men from the industries and to raise the age limit for exemptions.

January 7.—London hears that the Bolshevik Government is preparing to resume the offensive against Germany. All points of the Russian front are being strengthened, and disaffected troops are being sent into the interior.

January 8.—London dispatches state that the Germans again break into the British line in the Cambrai sector, but General Haig reports that a counter-attack was successful in restoring the line.

Paris reports state that the fighting on the Italian front has been reduced to a minimum by the severe cold and snow. The Italian position however, has been so much improved that the danger to Venice is



MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT VERSAILLES.

Photo shows Col. House seated second from left attended by his staff. At the first meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles was presided over by M. Clemenceau and attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balour, Signor Orlando, General Foch, Wilson and Cadorna.

now said to have been removed.

January 9.—A London dispatch states that the French in a raid penetrated the German defenses east of St. Mihiel for nearly a mile, demolishing the positions, destroying the shelters, and returning to their own line with 178 prisoners, and a number of captured machine guns.

A London dispatch states that the British hospital steamship Rewa with wounded from Gibraltar, is sunk in