

Permanent Inter-Allied¹ Military Commission formed.

- Nov. 9. Italians fall back on the Piave river. Askalon, in Palestine, captured by the British. Allied conference at Rapallo, Italy.
- Nov. 10. Asiago captured by Austro-German forces. Capture of Passchendaele Ridge completed. Esdud, in Palestine, captured by the British.
- Nov. 12. Austro-Germans capture Fonzaso and Monte Longara. Turkish lines in Palestine near the coast captured. Lloyd George pleads for unified action and control of Allied armies.
- Nov. 13. Austro-Germans cross the Lower Piave and establish bridgehead near Zenson. Resignation of French ministry.
- Nov. 14. Jaffa-Jerusalem railway cut by the British. Feltre occupied by the Germans.
- Nov. 15. Austro-Germans on the Trentino capture Cismon. Country at the mouth of the Piave flooded by Italians.
- Nov. 16. Austro-Germans, after crossing the Piave above Zenson at two points, are repulsed. Clemenceau, premier of France.
- Nov. 17. Naval skirmish off Heligoland.
- Nov. 18. Jaffa captured by British forces. Austro-Germans capture Quero. British success in East Africa. Major-General Frederick S. Maude, British Commander in Mesopotamia, dies.
- Nov. 19. Italians take up the offensive on the Asiago plateau.
- Nov. 20. British success on the Cambrai front. Hindenburg Line pierced.
- Nov. 21. Battle of Flanders begun.
- Nov. 22. Leon Trotsky, new Russian Foreign Secretary, announces Russian offer of an armistice on all fronts. Germany announces the establishment of a new barred zone in the Azores. Sabir, Turkish post in the hinterland of Aden, captured by the British.
- Nov. 23. British capture Bourlon Wood. Strong Austro-German assaults on the Italian front from Asiago plateau to the Brenta river repulsed after heavy fighting.
- Nov. 24. Bourlon Wood and village captured by the British.
- Nov. 25. Bourlon village captured by the Germans. German forces in East Africa cross into Portuguese territory.