

- Oct. 8. The Siegfried Line completely broken; great Allied advance. Allenby's forces occupy Beirut. President Wilson declares evacuation of Allied territory a prerequisite for an armistice. Sir Eric Geddes arrives at Washington as head of British Naval Mission.
- Oct. 9. Canadians first to enter Cambrai.
- Oct. 10. Le Cateau occupied by Haig's troops. Resignation of Turkish Cabinet. Irish mail boat *Leinster* torpedoed and sunk.
- Oct. 11. Chemin des Dames occupied by the French. Baalbek occupied by Allenby's forces. Izzet Pacha, Turkish Minister of War.
- Oct. 12. Serbians re-enter Nish. Germany, in reply to President Wilson, agrees to withdraw from occupied territory and to satisfy other demands. Japanese troops arrive in Irkutsk.
- Oct. 13. Laon captured by the French. Tripoli occupied by Allenby's troops.
- Oct. 14. King Albert's advance between Dixmude and Comines. Durazzo captured by the Italians. Turks appeal to President Wilson for peace.
- Oct. 15. French encircle Roulers; Belgians capture Iseghem and Cortemarek. Homs occupied by Allenby's forces.
- Oct. 16. Menin captured by the Allies under King Albert. Americans capture Grand Pré, north of Argonne Forest.
- Oct. 17. Lille captured by British under Birdwood. Evacuation of Douai by the Germans. Ostend occupied by British naval forces. Czechs occupy Prague.
- Oct. 18. Roubaix and Tourcoing captured by Allies.
- Oct. 19. Zeebrugge and Bruges reoccupied by Belgians. Germans driven beyond the Lys.
- Oct. 20. Capture of Denain by the Allies. Germany, in reply to Wilson, agrees to recall submarines.
- Oct. 22. Chancellor Maximilian protests against a "peace of violence." Herr Liebknecht released from prison.
- Oct. 23. President Wilson agrees to refer question of armistice to the Allies. British capture Grave di Popadopoli, on Piave front.
- Oct. 24. Battle of the Rivers begins; the last great battle in the west. Independent Socialist leader Haase demands that monarchy give way to a republic in Germany. Allied offensive on the Piave front.